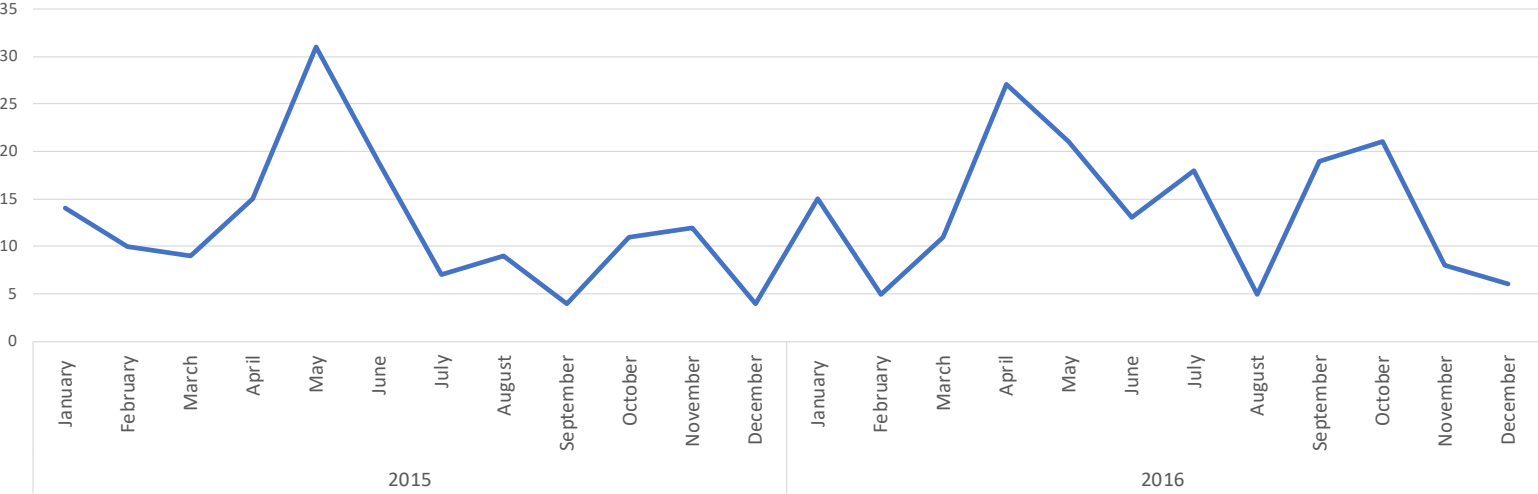


# Global security incident assessment

## 12-months trends (January 2015- December 2016)

### Methodology and sources

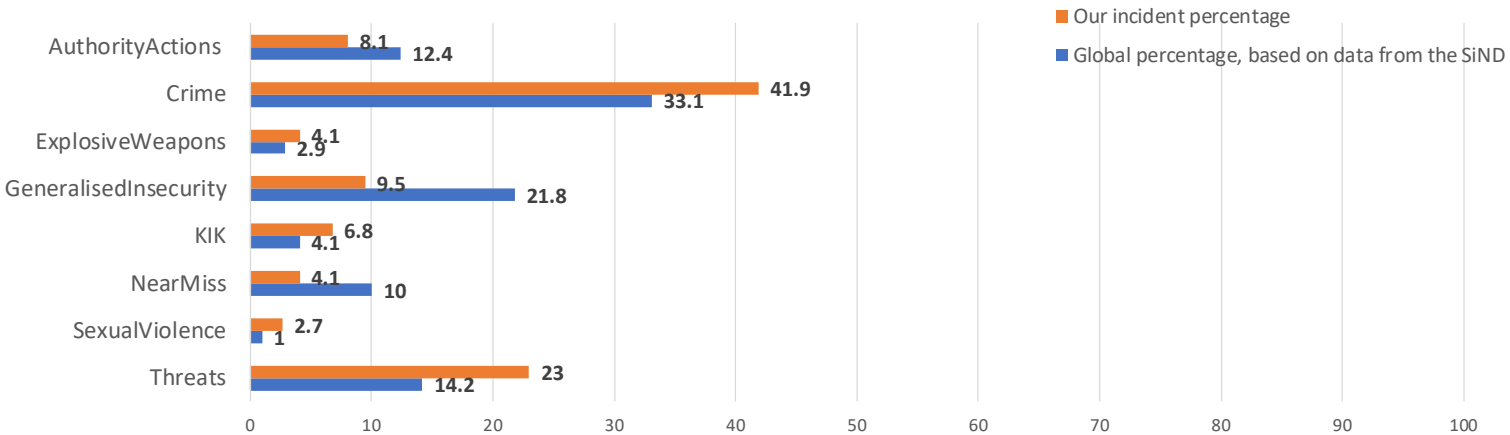
- In 2016, 169 security incidents were reported by Insecurity Insight in 37 countries, an increase of over 20% compared to 2015 (145 security incidents in 26 countries).
- Of these 169 security incidents, 74 were reported by us. This allows us to compare our 74 events reported to headquarters with 95 other events reported by other agencies over the same time period.
- The number of reported incidents by us has increased from 57 to 74. This was mainly due to more incidents being reported from country offices where more regular conversations related to security issues had taken place over the last 12 months following our review from last year that we suspected considerable under reporting in this region.
- The global average number of incidents per month rose from 12.08 in 2015 to 14.08 in 2016. This probably reflects an overall awareness of the need for reporting of security incidents.



### Main findings from the data

Our trend data reflects a similar trend as shown in the overall data:

- Most NGO incidents were crime-related (33.1%, 56/169), followed by GeneralisedInsecurity (21.8%, 37/169) and Threats (14.2%, 24/169).
- Most Crime incidents were burglaries, robberies and thefts (87% , 27/31).
- Most GeneralisedInsecurity incidents were related to demonstrations, mostly in Bangladesh (24%, 9/37) and armed activity, mostly in DRC (16%, 6/37).



### Observations

- Overall, security incidents affecting X NGO staff, property and operations show similar patterns to security events affecting other organisations who participate in the SiND. This reflects X NGOs similar exposure to risks and broadly similar security practices among agencies with active security policies and highlights that it is important to keep monitoring overall trends to understand the general context of operations.
- We reported five KIK security incidents, which is a slightly higher proportion of KIK security events than for the other humanitarian agencies who contribute to the SiND (6.8%, compared to 4.1%). Four out of five KIK incidents reported staff members being minorly assaulted during a robbery. One kidnapping incident was reported, however the staff member was immediately released unharmed once it was established that the victim was an X NGO staff member. These appear to be tragic and highly regrettable events. However, they do not suggest an particular agency specific exposure or lack of security risk management on our part.
- We reported a significantly greater proportion of threat incidents compared to other humanitarian agencies who contribute to the SiND (23% compared to 14.2%). Most threat incidents reported face-to-face harassment (14 out of 17). No incidents of staff members being threatened verbally or remotely were reported. There is no reason to expect that we were singled out for threats and intimidation to a greater extent than other agencies. Most likely the difference is explained by our more diligent reporting of threat incident types in comparison to other agencies, which suggests an above average security awareness across the agency.
- Our agency reported a smaller proportion of AuthorityAction incidents than for the other humanitarian agencies who contribute to the SiND (8.1% compared to 12.4%).
- From the second consecutive year, Sierra Leone country offices did not report any security incidents. In comparison, during 2016, Insecurity Insight partner agencies reported ten security incidents. Most of the security incidents reported by Insecurity Insight partner agencies were face-to-face threats made against staff members during aid distribution.

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### Recommendations

- **Monitor the global increase in AuthorityAction incidents:**

**Insecurity Insight's incident trends report | Arrests** identified the number of aid workers affected by the actions of State actors increased in 2016, compared to 2015 (from seven aid workers affected in three events to 148 aid workers affected in 18 events). Whilst a high proportion were detained during one event in Turkey (121 staff), the global number of affected aid workers rose from seven in 2015 to 27 in 2016.

**Insecurity Insight's incident trends report | New and Applied Laws** identified six new laws or regulations introduced or passed into the legislative process by state bodies in 2016 (Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Israel, Poland and South Sudan) that may obstruct the delivery of aid. So far in 2017 lawmakers in China, Hungary and OPT have approved new laws or are in the process of approving new laws that could hinder aid delivery.

This needs to be monitored. We should particularly pay attention about developments in these areas in Egypt and South Sudan.

- **Crime and violent burglary assessment:**

The risk of crime and violent burglary is going to be included in the informed consent form for Ethiopia where the violent burglary happened.

- **Increased conversations with country offices in Sierra Leone:**

To inform and alert the importance and need for reporting all security incidents that affected staff, assets and programmes.