

Confidential and Open Source Data

This report examines trends over the first half of 2015 in both open-source and agency-reported data. We are pleased that this quarterly security analysis includes information from 11 contributing agencies - one more than last quarter. As compared to last quarter, this edition contains more reported incidents both from open sources (88, up from 51) and agencies (223, up from 198). As described below, many of the additional reported incidents affected humanitarian infrastructure and occurred in Africa and the Middle East. The number of reported severe events remained constant between the first and second quarters of 2015.

This edition introduces a basic incident rate for hotspot countries, calculated using the number of reported events divided by the number of contributing agencies present in a country (see box, page 6). The regional maps on pages 7 to 11 show those countries that appear on both the total incident and incident rate hot spot lists in orange.

The three hotspot rankings below (open source, incident count, and incident rate) illustrate three options for determining the most insecure countries for humanitarian agencies. Each of the methods illustrates only a selective part of the picture, underlining the fact that each remains an imperfect measure in the absence of better data.

We also carefully examined open-source and agency-reported events to avoid double counting the same event. In this edition, we indicate the origin of the data as open source (OS), agency reported (AR) or dual source events (DE), which refer to events reported in both sources. To our surprise, we discovered only seven events reported by contributing agencies and in open sources over the first six months of 2015. This represents 1.4 percent of all events (8/562) and raises questions about overall scale of threats and violence that affect humanitarian aid.

Page 4 and 5 are dedicated to Yemen. They discuss incidents reported between January and June 2015 in open sources and by the four contributing agencies present in the country.

This Aid Security Analysis is a product of Aid in Danger by Insecurity Insight.

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Yemen map courtesy of iMMAP (immap.org).

Hotspots between April and June 2015

Agency Reports

- South Sudan (20)
- DRC (17)
- Philippines, Yemen (11)
- CAR, Jordan, Papua New Guinea (10)

Agency Rate Hotspot

- Jordan (3.3)
- Yemen (2.75)
- Papua New Guinea, Turkey (2.5)
- Lebanon (2.25)

Open Sources

- South Sudan (17)
- Yemen (13)
- Afghanistan, Mali (11)
- Syria (8)

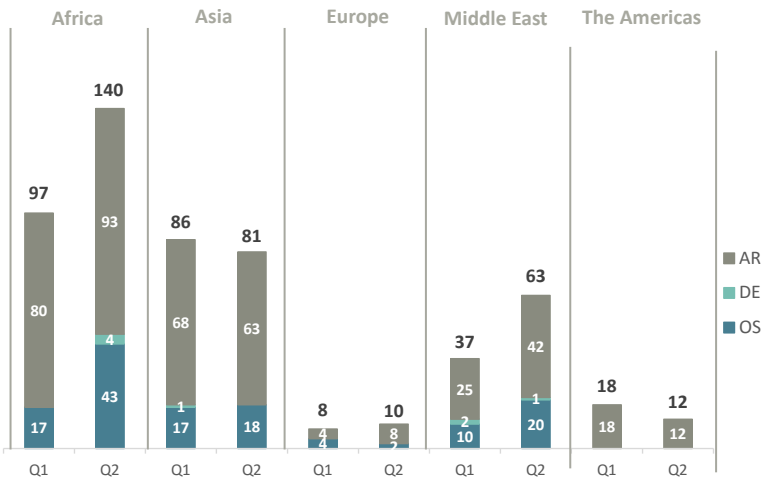
Six months trends from Agency Reports and Open-Source Data

More reported incidents from Africa and the Middle East in the second quarter of 2015.

Humanitarian security deteriorated in the months of April to June in select African and Middle Eastern countries as compared to the first three months of 2015, using the total number of reported incidents as a measure of insecurity.

For the Middle East, both open source and agency-reported incidents increased in number (from 37 to 63 events). For Africa, open source reported incidents more than doubled (from 17 to 43) and agency-reported events increased as well (from 80 to 93). This was not driven by the new contributing agency (which contributed two events) but by a rise in events affecting infrastructure in both regions.

Quarterly Incident Totals from OS, AR, and DE



Fewer noticeable changes in the total numbers of reported incidents occurred in the other three regions.

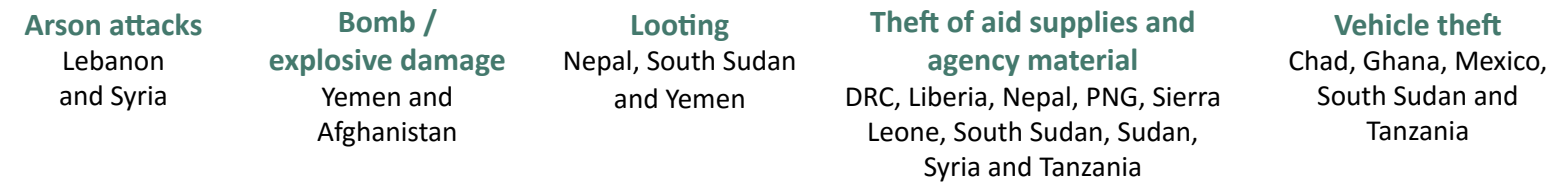
As the country-disaggregated data show, the numbers of reported incidents shifted. In Asia, the number of reported events increased in five but declined in two countries (Asia, page 8).

In Europe, the affected countries changed from the first to the second quarter (Europe, page 9). For the Americas, the number of reported incidents remains small, making it difficult to draw conclusions based on the available information (The Americas, page 11).

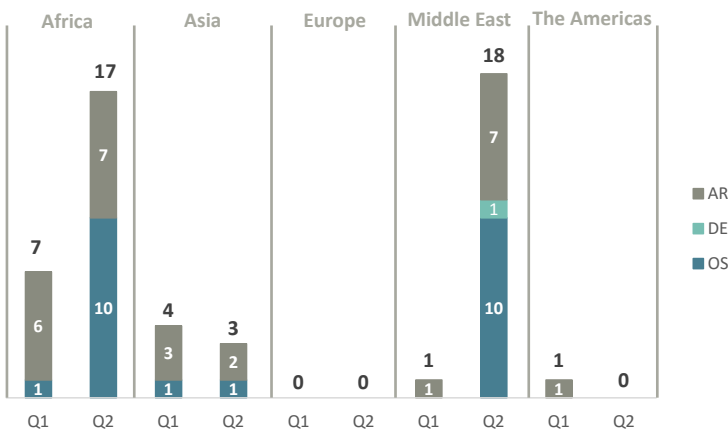
Infrastructure events

Infrastructure events are where significant **infrastructure** is damaged or stolen (buildings, vehicles or other aid resources).

Location of infrastructure events from January to June 2015



Quarterly Incident Totals: Reported events affecting Infrastructure from OS, AR and DE data



More reported infrastructure events resulted in an increase in incidents in Africa and the Middle East in the second quarter of 2015.

In Africa, the increase in reported infrastructure events occurred primarily in open sources.

Between April and June, the media regularly reported infrastructure events in Mali and South Sudan. Agencies continued to report infrastructure events from a range of African countries, notably South Sudan but also DRC and Sierra Leone.

In the Middle East, the sharp rise in the number of events is connected to crises in Syria and Yemen.

For Syria, open sources covered damage to vital infrastructure (such as agency warehouses or hospitals) and agencies reported infrastructure events affecting their activities in Jordan and Lebanon, which are connected to humanitarian activities in Syria. Reported events from Yemen are discussed in detail on page 4 and 5.

Infrastructure Hotspots

- South Sudan and Yemen (4)
- DRC, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Syria (2)
- Yemen (7)
- Syria (4)

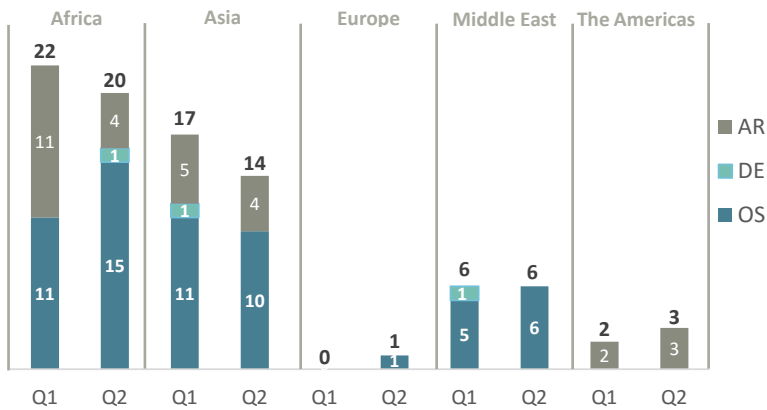
Six months trends from Agency Reports and Open-Source Data

Severe events

Severe events include all events in which an aid worker is killed, kidnapped or injured.

Quarterly Incident Totals:

Reported Severe events from OS, AR and DE data



The number of reported severe events remained constant between the first and second quarter of 2015.

In contrast to the infrastructure events, no real change occurred in the number of reported severe events between the first and second quarters.

Throughout the first six months of 2015, the highest reported number of severe events occurred in Africa (42) followed by Asia (31).

In Asia, reported severe events occurred in only five countries, with 81% (25/31) of these in Afghanistan (17) or Pakistan (8).

In Africa, by contrast, reported severe events occurred in thirteen different countries, with the highest number recorded in Mali (8 incidents).

Severe Hotspots

(Number of incidents followed by rate)

- Afghanistan (6; 0.75)
- DRC (5; 0.5)
- Philippines (3; 0.4)

(Number of incidents)

- Afghanistan (12)
- Mali, Pakistan (8)
- South Sudan (6)

Dual Event Reporting:

What we don't know about the scale of the problem?

Only eight of the 562 total events discussed in this six-month analysis appeared in both open and agency-reported sources. This is a mere 1.4 percent of all reported events.

As discussed in our Quarter 1 report ([Q1 2015](#)), open and agency sources tend to include different types of events affecting aid delivery.

Open sources cover events that affect all organizations, not only partner agencies. Additionally, they usually report on severe events or incidents resulting in significant damage, such as the bombing of an office compound.

By contrast, only 11 self-selected agencies contributed security incidents to this report. Their confidential reports cover a wider range of incidents, including crime, as well as their preventive actions in response to insecurity.

As the analysis of Yemen events shows, differences in the perpetrators and location of events appear in these sources (see page 4 and 5).

An overlap between open source and agency reported events would be expected for the severe events reported by contributing agencies.

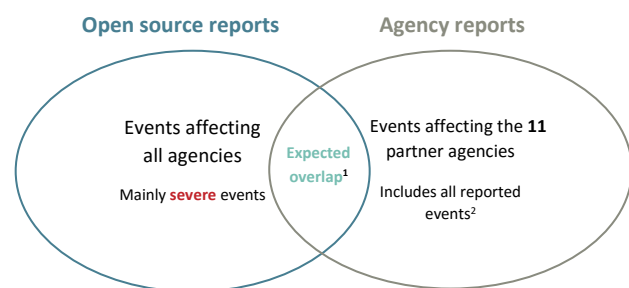
Of all 92 severe events, open sources reported a total of 63 events but only three of these overlapped with the 32 agency-reported severe events.¹

Low dual-source events can partly be explained by the fact that sometimes agencies do not release information about severe events or may request that news media do the same.

This is particularly true of kidnapping events. However, the insignificant overlap has important implications for our sense of the scale of the humanitarian insecurity.

As total figures are usually cited as evidence for the overall dangers aid workers face, the missing events affect our perception of the scale of the problem.

¹ One in Africa, one in Asia and one in the Middle East, which was also an infrastructure event.



¹ Severe events experienced by partner agencies only.

Bearing in mind that the additional 29 agency-reported severe events come from only 11 contributing agencies, the finding that the overlap covered just 10 percent of agency reported incidents is an important reminder of how incomplete our overall picture of aid insecurity remains.

How many more unreported severe events occur? What other (systematic) biases exist?

While we might never know the true numbers, the fact that the media did not report 90 percent of severe events experienced by contributing agencies indicates the scale of the problem is more significant.

² [Event definitions](#).

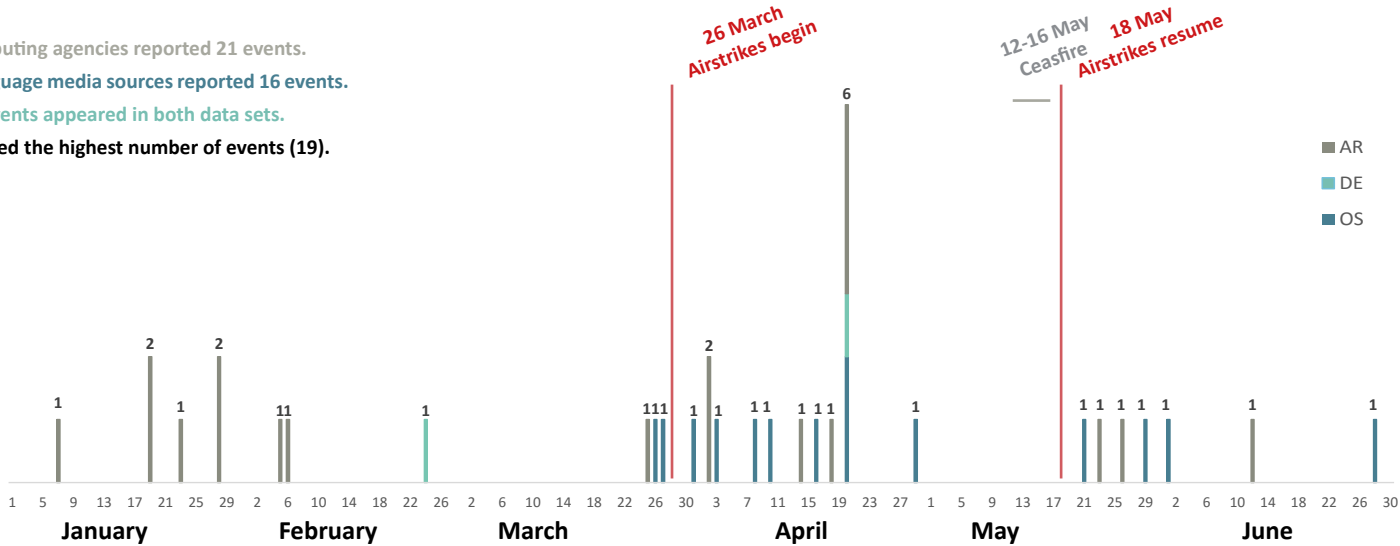
Six months trends from Agency Reports and Open-Source Data

Spotlight on Yemen

By August 2015, Yemen was at the brink of a humanitarian disaster. Insecurity and violence help explain the population’s dependency on aid and why agencies could not deliver aid as needed. Against this background, this quarterly report highlights insights from the 35 reported humanitarian security incidents from Yemen during the first six months of 2015. **Note that these findings are based on incomplete information.**

Reported incidents in Yemen, January to June 2015

Four contributing agencies reported 21 events.
English-language media sources reported 16 events.
Only two events appeared in both data sets.
April reported the highest number of events (19).



In January, agencies reported that two staff were detained by unknown authorities and beaten in custody in Hajjah governorate. Prior to the intervention in March by the Saudi-led coalition, both open sources and agencies reported the kidnapping of a French national working for a World Bank-funded project and her Yemini translator.

Airstrikes started on 26 March 2015. A total of eight aid workers were injured by airstrikes in the governorates of Aden, Sana’a and Sa’ada in April and June.

In May, two reported events occurred in Hajjah governorate: open sources covered the shelling of an INGO office and agencies reported a male national guard being temporarily detained by Asarullah (Houthi) militia.

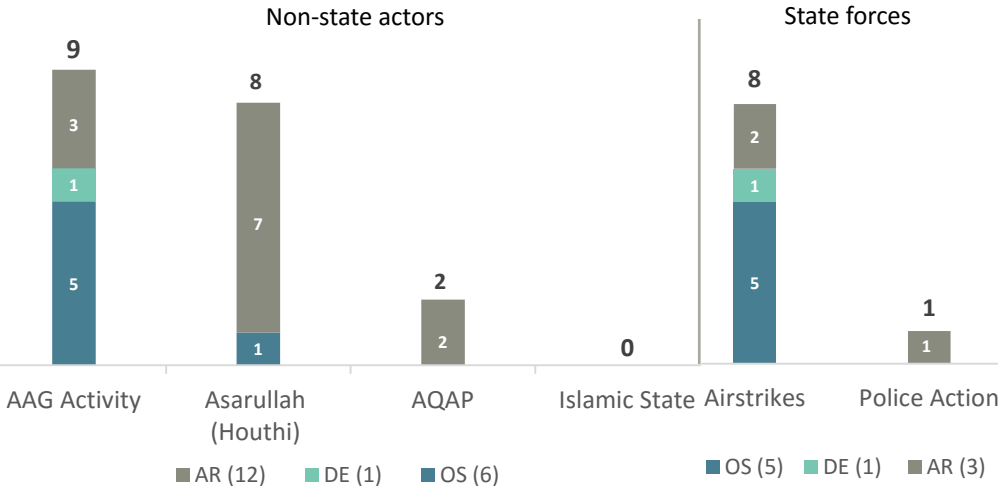
All five reported incidents in June relate to coalition airstrikes or activities by non-state actors (see page 5).

Non-state and state actor activity affecting aid operations.

More incidents in Yemen are attributed to non-state actors than state actors. Non-state actors were identified as the perpetrators in the highest number of reported events (19/28), nearly two thirds of which agencies provided (12/19).

By contrast, open sources attributed nearly equal numbers of events to state forces (5) and non-state actors (6), thereby providing a different impression of the situation in Yemen.

Number of reported events attributed to non-state and state actors



Asarullah and Al-Qaeda of the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) activity affecting aid agencies reported on 10 occasions.

Agency reports named the Asarullah militia in eight reported incidents and AQAP militants in two reported events. Open sources rarely specified the affiliation of the non-state actors.

For seven events mainly related to aid delivery constraints or preventive measures, agencies did not include the information about the perpetrators.

Six months trends from Agency Reports and Open-Source Data

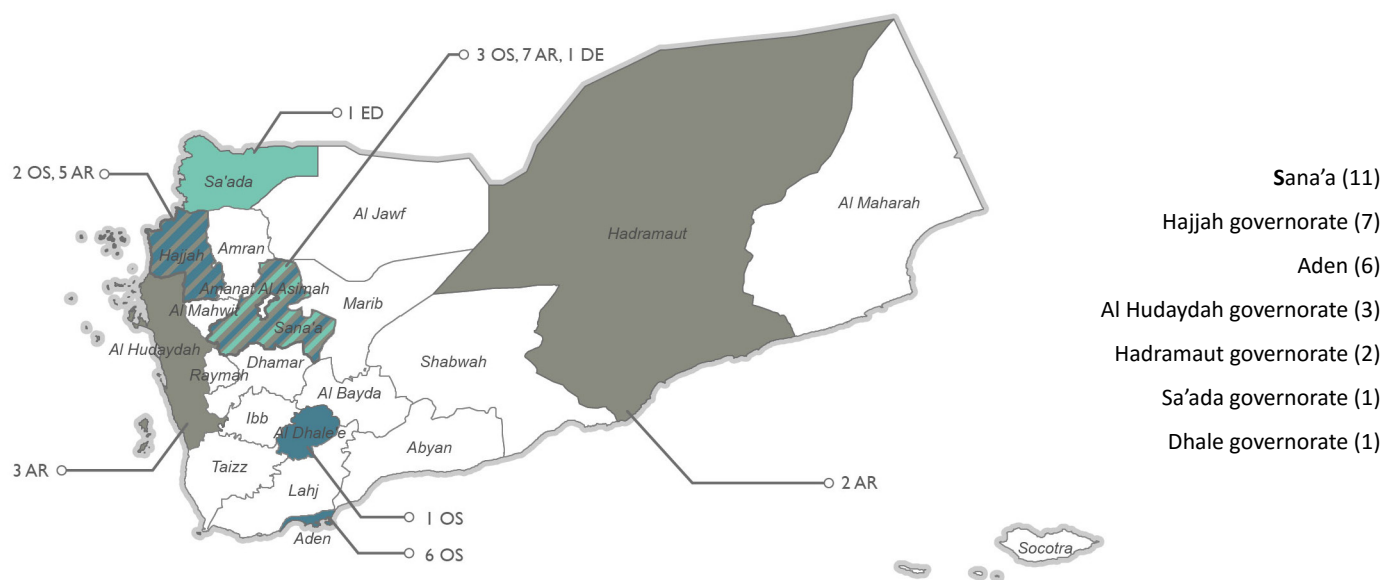
Spotlight on Yemen

Agencies reported the following activities of these non-state actors on humanitarian activities:

- In the AQAP-stronghold Hadramaut governorate, militants targeted aid offices, looted equipment, and forcibly evicted one partner agency. (April)
- Armed activity by Asarullah militia affected staff and programming in Hajjah and Al-Hudaydah governorates and in Sana'a.
- In Hajjah governorate an agency vehicle was stopped at an Asarullah checkpoint and militants questioned staff (January). Armed Asarullah militia entered an international and national staff office to "inspect and view documents" (February). A male national guard was temporarily detained by Asarullah militia (May) and five Asarullah militia entered an agency compound and harassed staff (June).
- In Al-Hudaydah governorate, Asarullah militia entered an agency office and demanded information about the selection of beneficiaries (April). A national staff member was arrested by Asarullah militia for reportedly being affiliated to al-Islah (February).
- In Sana'a, programming was suspended and staff hibernation was implemented after the January Asarullah attack on the Presidential Palace. Following hibernation, non-essential staff were relocated to Al-Hudaydah governorate.

Location of reported security incidents

Map: iMMAP (immap.org).



Open source and media reports cover distinct parts of the country.

- Agency and open-source reported incidents give different impressions on the locations where humanitarian security incidents occurred.
- Only three governorates all in former North Yemen and where Asarullah militia are active, were covered by both open source and agency reports (Hajjah, Sa'ada and Sana'a).
- Agencies also reported incidents from Al-Hudaydah, which media sources did not.
- Agencies also reported events from more-distant Hadramout, which were not covered by open sources.
- Open sources tended to focus on Aden, with six reported events.

However, agencies indicate that their staff underreport the true scale of the impact of air strikes on humanitarian work. Time spent in safe rooms during air raids disrupts accomplishing key tasks. As time is limited, prioritization is essential. This often leads to under documentation of the disrupting impact of air strikes. Many incidents that only caused disruption but no damage are not recorded.

These patterns are probably directly related to how agencies and the media work. There are restrictions on operating in the North West both for media and humanitarian agencies. Humanitarian agencies only work in the area controlled by Asarullah and have probably more access than many media outlets. The reported incidents reflect these contacts.

Absence of other non-state actors as perpetrators in agency reports and the media more generally reflect the much more limited contact with other non-state actors. This underlines that the impression we get from reported data is not necessarily an accurate reflection of who causes most harm to the delivery of aid. It could be argued that bodies who prevent humanitarian access cause more harm than actors who permit access but are recorded in the reports as having impeded access on a specific day at a specific checkpoint.

Agency Reports

11 agencies operating in 106 countries reported 223 events.

This section of the report is based on security data for April through June 2015 from 11 agencies that operate in a total of 106 countries. Agencies reported 223 security incidents that affected aid workers and the delivery of aid in 57 countries.

For this quarter, the global agency security data indicate crime events are the most frequent security concern. These events accounted for 79 of 223 incidents (35%) and were most prevalent in Africa (42/97 or 43%). DRC and South Sudan both recorded the highest number of incidents in a country (5). This is an increase from the last quarter, where 27% of events related to crime (54/198).

Threat events against agencies, whether in person, physical, communicated digitally (email or phone) or an event that was perceived as potentially dangerous, were the second highest reported type of incident during this period, accounting for 49 of 223 incidents (22%). Threat events were most prevalent in Asia (15/63 or 24%) and the Middle East (15/43 or 35%). This is also slightly higher than during the last quarter, where 19% were threat events (38/198).

Agencies took preventive measures to protect staff, assets and programmes, which affected their ability to deliver aid, on 47 occasions of 223 total reported events (22%). Six were reported from South Sudan in Jonglei and Upper Nile States. This is slightly less than in the previous quarter, in which 29% of events described preventive measures (57/198).

Kidnapping Hotspots

(Number of incidents)

- **Afghanistan (3)**
- **DRC (1)**
- **CAR (1)**

The incident rate

The total number of reported incidents is a rough – yet still imperfect – measure of the degree to which insecurity affects humanitarian agencies. The incident rate shows the number of reported incidents divided by the number of partner agencies present in country. The rate allows us to account for the changing number of contributing agencies, but does not take into account the staff numbers present, the number of projects, size of programmes, or the extent to which implementation is subcontracted to national partners. Constructing a more accurate incident rate would require better contextual data, which would help to gain a better understanding of risk within a country.

Incident figures at a glance

83 April **71** May **69** June

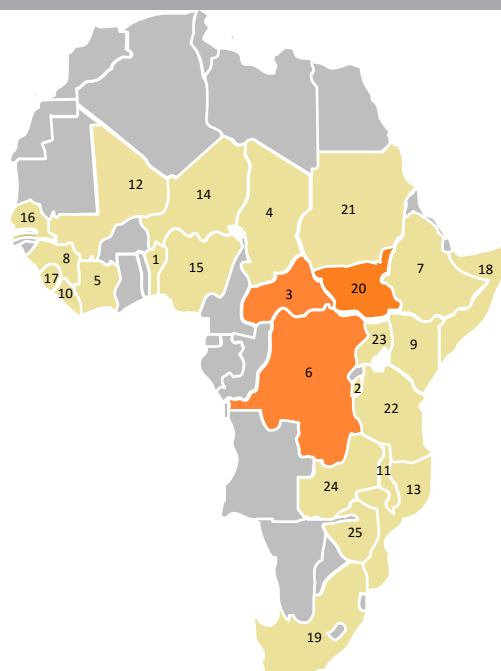
3 Staff killed **20** Staff kidnapped **2** Firearm injuries

Agency Reports

Africa Agencies operate in 37 countries and reported 97 incidents in 25 countries.

Incident Hotspots

- **South Sudan (20)**
- **DRC (17)**
- **CAR (10)**
- **Sierra Leone (6)**
- **Burundi, Ethiopia (5)**



Rate Hotspots

- **South Sudan (2.2)**
- **CAR (2.0)**
- **DRC (1.9)**
- **South Africa, Senegal (1.5)**
- **Benin, Liberia (1)**

Alphabetical Country Profiles: Total incidents; Agencies in country; Incident Rates
(Countries that appear on both the total incident and incident rate hotspot lists are coloured orange).

1. Benin Incidents: 1 Agencies: 1 Rate: 1	2. Burundi Incidents: 4 Agencies: 5 Rate: 0.8	3. CAR Incidents: 10 Agencies: 5 Rate: 2.0	4. Chad Incidents: 2 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.5	5. Côte d'Ivoire Incidents: 1 Agencies: 3 Rate: 0.3	6. DRC Incidents: 17 Agencies: 9 Rate: 1.9	7. Ethiopia Incidents: 5 Agencies: 9 Rate: 0.55	8. Guinea Incidents: 1 Agencies: 2 Rate: 0.5	9. Kenya Incidents: 4 Agencies: 9 Rate: 0.4	10. Liberia Incidents: 4 Agencies: 4 Rate: 1	11. Malawi Incidents: 1 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.25	12. Mali Incidents: 1 Agencies: 5 Rate: 0.2	13. Mozambique Incidents: 3 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.75
14. Niger Incidents: 1 Agencies: 5 Rate: 0.2	15. Nigeria Incidents: 1 Agencies: 3 Rate: 0.3	16. Senegal Incidents: 3 Agencies: 2 Rate: 1.5	17. Sierra Leone Incidents: 6 Agencies: 8 Rate: 0.75	18. Somalia Incidents: 2 Agencies: 7 Rate: 0.3	19. South Africa Incidents: 3 Agencies: 2 Rate: 1.5	20. South Sudan Incidents: 20 Agencies: 9 Rate: 2.2	21. Sudan Incidents: 1 Agencies: 3 Rate: 0.3	22. Tanzania Incidents: 1 Agencies: 6 Rate: 0.15	23. Uganda Incidents: 1 Agencies: 7 Rate: 0.15	24. Zambia Incidents: 2 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.5	25. Zimbabwe Incidents: 1 Agencies: 6 Rate: 0.15	

Severe Events: Staff Deaths, Kidnappings and Injuries

April	Kenya	North-Eastern region	Staff member killed. No further information available.
May	Mali	Gao Region	National staff detained in his house and killed by armed men.
June	CAR	Location Unknown	Staff kidnapped. No further information available.
June	DRC	Katanga Province	7 staff and 7 partner staff abducted and detained by Raia Mutomboki. Released after negotiation.

Africa (97):

43% of events were theft and burglaries (42).

South Sudan (20): The most affected province was Jonglei State (5). Preventive measures were reported from Jonglei State, Upper Nile State, and Juba and Leer counties. Attempted burglaries were reported from northern Bahr al-Ghazal State (3).

DRC (17): The most affected province was North Kivu (7). National staff were victims of crime and threats in Katanga and Equateur provinces.

CAR (10): 3 armed individuals robbed staff and a driver while in transit in Bangui. Mobile phones and laptops taken.

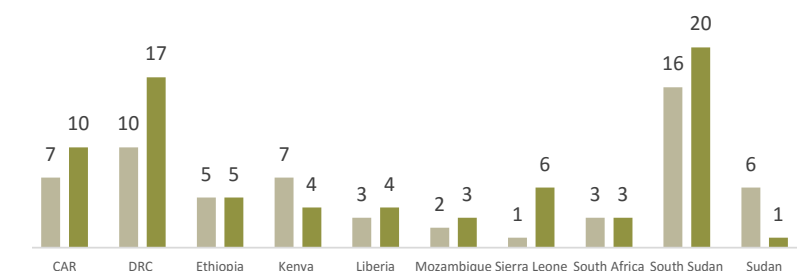
Sierra Leone (6): 96 bars of laundry soap stolen from an agency warehouse in Freetown.

Burundi (4): Civil unrest and insecurity in Bujumbura during the lead-up to Presidential elections triggered preventive measures (3).

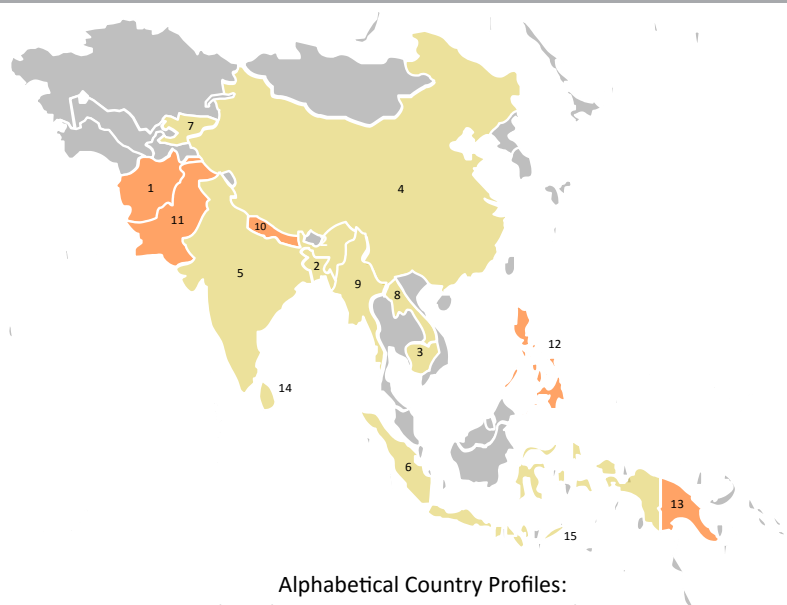
Chad (2): International and national staff were victims of a hijacking and cash robbery. The vehicle was later found abandoned. Armed activity by militant group Boko Haram/Wilayat al-Sudan al-Gharbi led to the temporary cancellation of programmes in N'Djamena.

Quarterly incident totals (countries with 4 or more incidents)

■ January - March 2015 ■ April - June 2015



Number of AR incidents increased between Q1 and Q2 in DRC, Sierra Leone and South Sudan and decreased in Sudan.



Incident Hotspots

- **Philippines (11)**
- **PNG (10)**
- **Afghanistan (9)**
- **Nepal (7)**
- **Pakistan (6)**

Rate Hotspots

- **PNG (2.5)**
- **Nepal (1.75)**
- **Philippines (1.4)**
- **Afghanistan (1.1)**
- **Bangladesh, Pakistan, Timor Leste, Vanuatu (1)**

Alphabetical Country Profiles:
Total incidents; Agencies in country; Incident Rates
(Countries that appear on both the total incident and incident rate hotspot lists are coloured orange).

1. Afghanistan Incidents: 9 Agencies: 8 Rate: 1.1	2. Bangladesh Incidents: 5 Agencies: 5 Rate: 1	3. Cambodia Incidents: 1 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.25	4. China Incidents: 1 Agencies: 3 Rate: 0.3	5. India Incidents: 1 Agencies: 6 Rate: 0.15	6. Indonesia Incidents: 1 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.25	7. Kyrgyzstan Incidents: 1 Agencies: 2 Rate: 0.5	8. Laos Incidents: 2 Agencies: 3 Rate: 0.6
9. Myanmar Incidents: 3 Agencies: 8 Rate: 0.4	10. Nepal Incidents: 7 Agencies: 4 Rate: 1.75	11. Pakistan Incidents: 6 Agencies: 6 Rate: 1	12. Philippines Incidents: 11 Agencies: 8 Rate: 1.4	13. PNG Incidents: 10 Agencies: 4 Rate: 2.5	14. Sri Lanka Incidents: 1 Agencies: 5 Rate: 0.2	15. Timor Leste Incidents: 2 Agencies: 2 Rate: 1	16. Vanuatu Incidents: 2 Agencies: 2 Rate: 1

Severe Events: Staff Deaths, Kidnappings and Injuries

April	Afghanistan	Location Unknown	2 national staff and 1 national driver kidnapped. Released after 2-day negotiations by Community Development Councils (CDC).
May	Afghanistan	Parwan Province	Morning kidnapping of off-duty male national at an illegal check point. Released after 2-day negotiations between family members & village elders.
May	Afghanistan	Location Unknown	National staff abducted by group of local Taliban militia. Released following negotiations by community.
June	Philippines	Mindanao	Agency ambushed. No further information available.

Asia (63):

46% of events were theft and burglaries (29).

Philippines (11): Incidents increased in Q2.

3 out of 5 crime events reported in Leyte.

PNG (10): 40% of reported robberies and thefts occurred in Port Moresby. Female staff were victims of street crime on 3 occasions. Health staff, including Tuberculosis programme staff, were threatened and harassed in Port Moresby.

Afghanistan (9): SMS death threats posed a security concern.

Pakistan (6): Preventive measures employed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2), Baluchistan, Karachi and Sind provinces (1 each) due to insecurity.

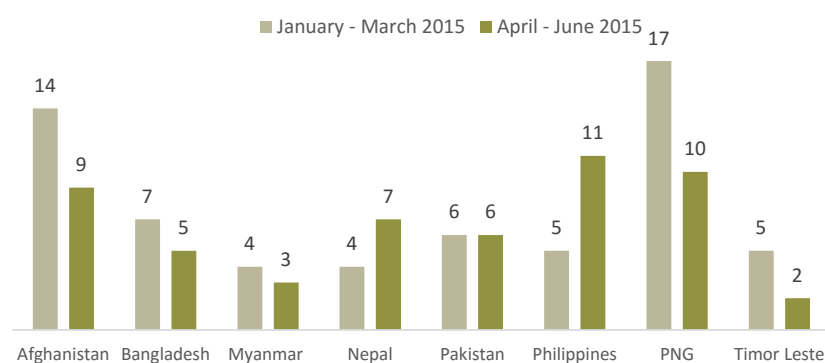
Nepal (7): Distribution truck looted on arrival at project site (Kathmandu).

Bangladesh (5): 4 incidents recorded in Dhaka.

Vanuatu (2): Community members armed with knives, axes and spears threatened staff and volunteers (Tanna Island).

Timor Leste (2): International female health volunteer threatened in Ermera.

Quarterly incident totals (countries with 4 or more incidents)



Number of AR incidents decreased between Q1 and Q2 in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, PNG and Timor Leste and increased in Nepal and the Philippines.

Agency Reports

Europe Agencies operate in 16 countries, and reported 8 incidents in 2 countries.

Alphabetical Country Profiles:
Total incidents; Agencies in country; Incident Rates
(Countries that appear on both the total incident and incident rate hotspot lists are coloured orange).

1. Turkey Incidents: 5 Agencies: 2 Rate: 2.5	2. Ukraine Incidents: 3 Agencies: 2 Rate: 1.5
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Incident Hotspot

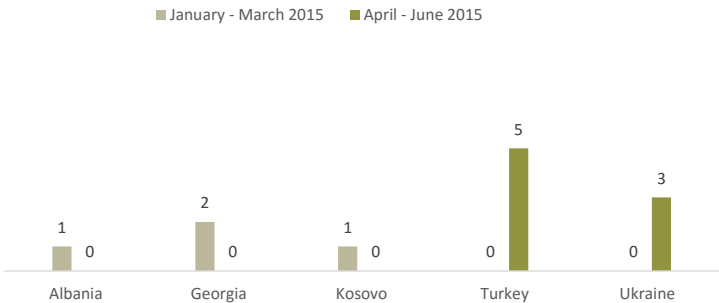
- Turkey (5)

Rate Hotspot

- Turkey (2.5)



Quarterly incident totals



Europe (8):
Half of reported events were theft and burglaries (4).

Turkey (5): 4 events reported from Hatay, including 1 detention. In Gaziantep, a female national staff was sexually harassed by a local male while walking to agency office.
Ukraine (3): In Donetsk, 1 staff detained. Staff relocated and travel advisors issued after increased insecurity in Donetsk.

Number of AR incidents increased between Q1 and Q2 and shifted from Albania, Georgia and Kosovo to Turkey and Ukraine.

Agency Reports

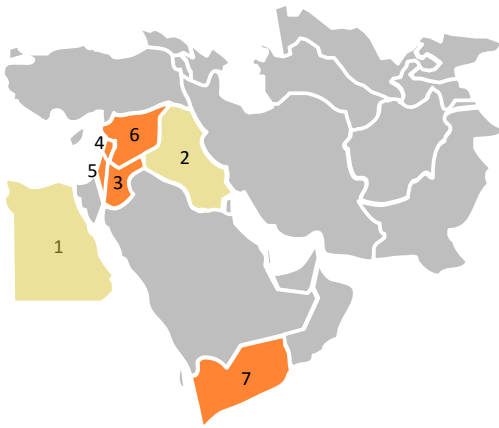
Middle East Agencies operate in 9 countries, and reported 43 incidents in 7 countries.

Alphabetical Country Profiles:
Total incidents; Agencies in country; Incident Rates
(Countries that appear on both the total incident and incident rate hotspot lists are coloured orange).

1. Egypt Incidents: 2 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.5	2. Iraq Incidents: 2 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.5	3. Jordan Incidents: 10 Agencies: 3 Rate: 3.3	4. Lebanon Incidents: 9 Agencies: 4 Rate: 2.25	5. OPT Incidents: 2 Agencies: 4 Rate: 0.5	6. Syria Incidents: 7 Agencies: 4 Rate: 1.75	7. Yemen Incidents: 11 Agencies: 4 Rate: 2.75
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Incident Hotspots

- **Yemen (11)**
- **Jordan (10)**
- **Lebanon (9)**
- **Syria (7)**



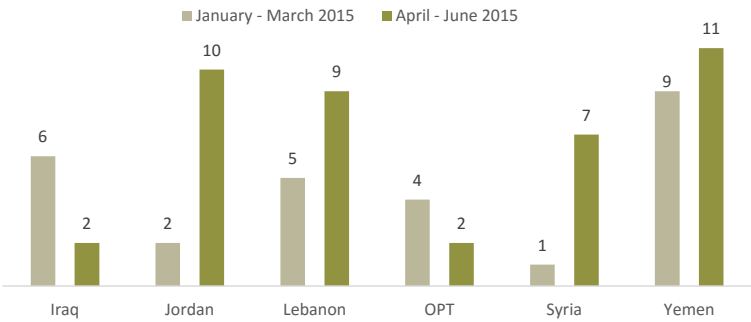
Rate Hotspots

- **Jordan (3.3)**
- **Yemen (2.75)**
- **Lebanon (2.25)**
- **Syria (1.75)**

Severe Events: Staff Deaths, Kidnappings and Injuries

April	Yemen	Saada Governorate	National staff injured after warehouse was hit by coalition air-strikes.
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Quarterly incident totals (countries with 4 or more incidents)



Number of AR incidents increased between Q1 and Q2 in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen and decreased in Iraq and OPT.

Middle East (43):

34% of events were threats (15).

Yemen (11): See page 4.

Jordan (10): Explosion close to agency office/project sites affected programming (Irbid). National volunteer harassed by community over programmed activities (Zarqa Governorate).

Lebanon (9): Most affected province was Zahle (5). 5 threats events occurred, including 3 in Zahle. Staff were threatened over beneficiary process in Zahle and Beqaa Governorate (1 each). Arson attack at project site caused damage to 3 tents (Beqaa Governorate). National staff detained for 1 night by Syrian police for not having proper documentation (Zahle).

Syria (7): National travelling with his family was stopped at an illegal checkpoint in Al-Hasakah Governorate. An unnamed armed group controlling the town of Mare imposed “curfew”.

OPT/Israel (2): International staff member detained and searched by airport security at Ben Gurion Airport.

Iraq (2): Overland travel was restricted between Duhok and Kalak following increased armed activity in Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Egypt (2): Travel advisories were issued following

Agency Reports

The Americas Agencies operate in 17 countries and reported 12 incidents in 7 countries.

Alphabetical Country Profiles:
Total incidents; Agencies in country; Incident Rates
(Countries that appear on both the total incident and incident rate hotspot lists are coloured orange).

1. Colombia Incidents: 2 Agencies: 5 Rate: 0.4	2. Costa Rica Incidents: 1 Agencies: 1 Rate: 1	3. Dominican Republic Incidents: 1 Agencies: 1 Rate: 1	4. El Salvador Incidents: 4 Agencies: 3 Rate: 1.3	5. Guatemala Incidents: 2 Agencies: 6 Rate: 0.3	6. Haiti Incidents: 1 Agencies: 7 Rate: 0.15	7. Honduras Agencies: 4 Incidents: 1 Rate: 0.25
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Incidents Hotspots

- El Salvador (4)

Rate Hotspots

- El Salvador (1.3)

Severe Events: Staff Deaths, Kidnappings and Injuries

April	Guatemala	Chiquimula	Male staff sustained gunshot injuries during attempted armed motorcycle-jacking by 2 persons.
May	El Salvador	La Paz Department	Staff member killed. Unclear circumstances.
June	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Male national guard sustained gunshot injuries during assault by 2 armed men on way home in the evening.

The Americas (12):
Armed violence against staff reported in 34% of events (4).

El Salvador (4): A third of all events from the Americas were reported from El Salvador. Staff in Sonsonate Department were harassed twice.

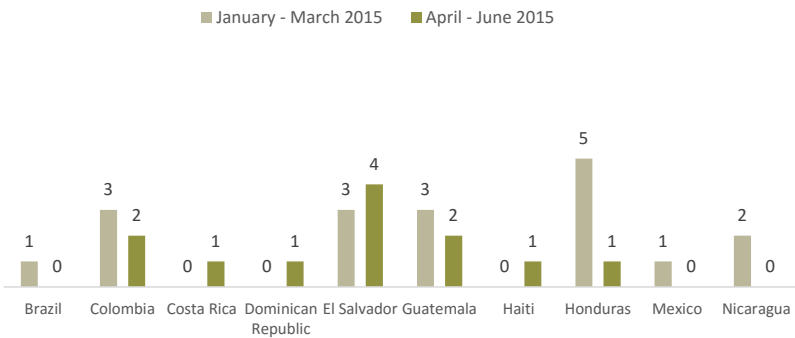
Colombia (2): Preventive measures employed following an explosion.

Guatemala (2): Agency assets targeted in Chiquimula and El Progreso Departments.

Dominican Republic (1): Female staff temporarily relocated from Miches Municipality following threatening and violent behaviour by local female.

Honduras (1): Staff assets stolen during afternoon burglary at staff house in Tegucigalpa.

Quarterly incident totals (countries with 4 or more incidents)



Number of AR incidents decreased between Q1 and Q2 in Honduras (5 to 1).

Everyday

Administrative: Administrative decisions by states or other authorities affect the delivery of aid.

Crime: Crime includes all violent events that are criminally motivated, including theft, robbery, burglaries, harassment (including sexual) and fraud.

Detention / Arrests / Passage Denied

Detention refers to restraining an individual, knowingly with or without reasonable cause;

Arrest refers to the deprivation of liberty following being charged with a crime;

Passage denied occurs when a patient or aid worker is not allowed to pass through a checkpoint.

Preventive: Preventive decisions are taken by humanitarian agencies in response to insecurity.

Threats: Threats against aid providers are events perceived as potentially dangerous, whether communicated face-to-face, via telecommunication, or physically.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure refers to violent events that affect assets, property, or infrastructure of the affected organizations (includes non-food items, medical supplies, and vehicles);

Severe

Severe includes all events in which an aid worker is killed, kidnapped or injured.