Stay safe

SECURITY UNIT
ANNUAL REPORT
2016

International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

WHO WE ARE

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest volunteer–based humanitarian network. With our 190 member National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide, we are in every community reaching 160.7 million people annually through long–term services and development programmes, as well as 110 million people through disaster response and early recovery programmes. We act before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. We do so with impartiality as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions.

Guided by *Strategy 2020* – our collective plan of action to tackle the major humanitarian and development challenges of this decade – we are committed to saving lives and changing minds.

Our strength lies in our volunteer network, our community–based expertise and our independence and neutrality. We work to improve humanitarian standards, as partners in development, and in response to disasters. We persuade decision–makers to act at all times in the interests of vulnerable people. The result: we enable healthy and safe communities, reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen resilience and foster a culture of peace around the world.

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11 RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF DIED IN LINE OF DUTY

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40 PER CENT OF SECURITY INCIDENTS THAT ARE PREVENTABLE

425 PERSONNEL RECEIVED FACE–FACE SECURITY TRAINING

1,524 FORMAL REQUESTS FOR SECURITY ADVICE

2,300 COPIES OF ALL THREE "STAY SAFE" MANUALS DISTRIBUTED (INCLUDING USB)

3,700 PERSONNEL SUBSCRIBING TO HOTSPOTS SECURITY NEWSLETTER

4,500 STAFF UNDER IFRC SECURITY MANAGEMENT

16,000 VISITS TO THE SECURITY UNIT FEDNET PAGE SINCE CREATED

112,000 REGISTERED, COMPLETED OR IN PROCESS OF COMPLETING BOTH E–LEARNING COURSES

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLLABORATIONS

Top donors
British Red Cross
Canadian Red Cross
Danish Red Cross
German Red Cross
Norwegian Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross

Top requests for security training
British Red Cross
Canadian Red Cross
Danish Red Cross
Finish Red Cross
Norwegian Red Cross

Top Security unit interactions
British Red Cross
Canadian Red Cross
Danish Red Cross
Norwegian Red Cross
Swedish Red Cross

Top e–learning National Societies
Mexico
United Kingdom
Ecuador
France
Pakistan
Australia/Colombia

OUR REACH

over 112,000 users
registered and/or completed the "Stay safe" courses

129 National Societies
using "Stay safe" products

Personal security
"Stay safe" e-learning

Security management
"Stay safe" e-learning

Volunteer security
"Stay safe" e-learning

68,149 registrations/completions
English, French, Spanish

20,264 registrations/completions
English, French, Spanish

23,365 registrations/completions
Arabic, English, French, Spanish

Support tools
"Stay safe" e-learning

– "Stay safe" Personal security manual
– "Stay safe" Security management manual
– "Stay safe" Volunteer security manual (9 language versions)
– 3,700 IFRC and National Society staff subscribing to HotSpots newsletter
– 2,300 copies of "Stay safe" security manuals and USB sticks distributed to National Societies/IFRC
– Over 33,000 security manuals and USB sticks distributed since 2007
– 20,000 visits on Security Unit FedNet site since established

FACE-TO-FACE TRAINING

425
IFRC and National Society staff/volunteers trained in 2015

4,455
IFRC and National Society staff/volunteers trained since 2006

GENEVA SECURITY UNIT STAFF

1 manager
2 advisors

BUDGET

800,000 CHF
annually

TRAINING MODULES

– **Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT)** induction training
– **Emergency Response Unit (ERU)** security training
– **Security Management training** (2 day course for security managers).
– **International Mobilization and Preparation for ACTion (IMPACT)** security training for new delegates
– A 4-day **High Insecurity Training (HIT)** for staff deployed to highly insecure environments
– **Security field simulation training** in cooperation with various National Societies
– **Travel security training** for headquarters staff
– **Critical Incident Management training**, including hostage situations
– Various "Personal Security" courses
– Specialized courses for external partners

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to statistics, the most dangerous countries for humanitarian workers during 2016 are Afghanistan and South Sudan. As in previous years, the top five – six counties experiencing the highest number of attacks against humanitarian aid workers, account for over 70 per cent of all recorded incident of serious attacks during 2016. Afghanistan, Syria, South Sudan, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRoC) have the highest number of reported incidents of killings, kidnappings and the number of attacks against humanitarian workers. Other countries but to a lesser extent, include Sudan, Yemen, Central African Republic (CAR), Mali, Nigeria and Pakistan.

During the last few years there has been a dramatic increase on attacks on hospitals and health facilities in various conflict related settings resulting in the deaths of hundreds of health care workers and patients. A number of Red Cross/Red Crescent health facilities have been attacked and staff killed.

> According to IFRC data, it is estimated that nearly 500 Red Cross/Red Crescent national staff and volunteers have died in the line of duty since 1994 while providing humanitarian relief to victims of natural disasters and/or conflict.

In 2016, a reported 11 Red Cross/Red Crescent volunteers/staff of national societies died from security related incidents while on duty for the Red Cross/Red Crescent. Most of them (7) were killed in conflict/violence related circumstances. The deaths occurred in Syria, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Honduras and Yemen. No IFRC personnel, or those under IFRC security management responsibility, died from a security related incident while on duty in 2016.

> At the time of writing of this report (February 2017) more RC/RC staff and volunteers have died in the line of duty (13) than during all of 2016.

During previous years, the vast majority of Red Cross/Red Crescent incidents originate from Africa and Asia/Pacific regions. However, in 2016 most security incidents are reported from Europe region (Greece).

A total of 90 security incidents were reported to the Security Unit in 2016 which represents a decrease of 4 per cent compared to 2015.

Over 40 per cent of security incidents are assessed as being preventable by following security procedures and enhanced security awareness.

Common crimes (theft, burglary, robbery) account for 47 per cent of all incidents followed by vehicle accidents, 22 per cent. 80 per cent of thefts are assessed as having been preventable.

The "Stay safe" security courses are the number one registered/completed courses out of over 200 courses available on the IFRC Learning Platform.

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Hot spots

Weekly security newsletter from Security Unit: global and Red Cross and Red Crescent security news and updates

> subscribe for free at security.unit@ifrc.org

Data security: What are the risks?

Whilst we can all clearly understand the need to wear seatbelts in a car, people seem much more reluctant to consider the real dangers involved in protecting their data (professional or personal) on their smart phones, tablets and computers.

> Cybercrime, is the fastest growing form of criminality in the world. One estimate puts the figure at 556 million cybercrime victims a year, or 1.5 million a day or 18 victims a second. Globally it is estimated that cybercrime will cost the economy a total of 2.1 trillion USD by 2019.

The IFRC has fallen foul of thieves who, by creating, false email addresses, have defrauded the institution. There have been attempts to extort money through electronic tampering with IFRC hardware and 2016 has also seen delegates' identities used in fake Facebook profiles with the intention to discredit the individual concerned and the IFRC. In Geneva we have had cases of 'social engineering', including where one of our staff's identities was used in order to try and extort money from a third party.

Top Five Passwords 2016
1. 123456
2. 123456789
3. qwerty,
4. 12345678
5. 111111

So what can be done? Well passwords are key in this. To see how good your password is you can check online to see how quickly a hacker, using computer, could discover your password: https://howsecureismypassword.net/ – of course don't use your actual password but something similar – so if you use, say, 123456 you could put in 567890). Having done this, you might want to change your passwords! Password don't have to be very complicated but try to have at least 15 characters and using deliberate spelling mistakes (AyLovMaiDoterAlot, for example) vastly increases chances that your password will survive a "dictionary attack". Avoid using birthdates and car number plates, as this info is easy to find.

Lastly a word about social media and your digital footprint. Please be aware that anything you post (or your friends post about you) on Facebook, Twitter, Flickr is literally there for life! Think about where you might be travelling to in the future and how your comments/photos might be perceived!

The IFRC has both an Information Security Framework and a Social Media Policy (see links below) that you are welcome and indeed recommended to familiarise yourselves with in order to help you make your time online for your benefit and not for the benefit of others!

https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/support/information–services/information–security–framework/the–framework/

https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/ourifrc/about–the–federation/ppp/social–media–policy/

SECTION 1
GLOBAL STATISTICS – HUMANITARIAN SECURITY

- Since 1997 various organisations or entities have collected data on major attacks against humanitarian workers globally, including those seriously wounded, kidnapped and killed. These statistics are mostly collected from open sources while a few humanitarian organisations also provide data on voluntary basis. This data provides an indication of broad patterns with regard to violence against humanitarian workers.

- It is important to note that although the data indicates that most humanitarian workers are killed annually as result of violence, those incidents involving violent attacks are more likely to be captured by open sources than those involving death of staff from vehicle accidents or when responding to natural disasters.

- According to most analysts, there appears to have been an substantial increase in attacks since systematic data collection around the year 2000 resulting in around 1,400 humanitarian personnel killed through violence up to the end of 2016. It must also be kept in mind that during that time period the number of humanitarian aid workers has increased as well as the number of humanitarian aid organisations.

- It is estimated that around 400,000 – 450,000 staff are employed by humanitarian agencies globally (The State of the Humanitarian System, 2012, Air Workers Security report 2015, Humanitarian Outcomes 2015). The Red Cross/Red Crescent movement employs around 450,000 paid staff not included in the above figures.

- Although the number of humanitarian workers has increased in recent years globally, the number of international staff has decreased in many high risk conflict related environments such as Somalia, Libya, Syria, Iraq and to some extent, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

- As in previous years, the top five–six counties experiencing the highest number of attacks account for over 70 per cent of all recorded incident of serious attacks. Afghanistan, Syria, South Sudan, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRoC) have the highest number of reported incidents of serious assaults. Other countries but to a lesser extent, include Sudan, Yemen, Central African Republic (CAR), Mali, Nigeria and Pakistan. According to statistics, the most dangerous countries for humanitarian workers during 2016 were Afghanistan and South Sudan

- Findings from a survey by the Peace research institute Oslo, suggest that the national homicide rate (a reasonably good measure of social violence), the presence of criminal groups and other "everyday" threats to aid workers is unrelated to aid worker attacks (Understanding Violent Attacks against Humanitarian Aid Workers, 2016)

- Data from Insecurity Insight (Geneva–based non–profit organisation) indicates that between June 2015–June 2016, 816 aid workers were killed, kidnapped, injured or assaulted. This year, a large number of crises that continue to affect humanitarians' security. Most recently, the upsurge in violence in South Sudan in June 2016, which resulted in systematic attacks on civilians and aid workers and led to the mass evacuation of international staff.

Major attacks against humanitarian workers

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Number of incidents	107	123	165	155	129	152	170	265	190	148	125
Total aid workers victims	240	220	278	296	245	309	277	475	329	287	204
Total killed	87	88	127	108	72	87	70	156	121	109	95
Total injured	87	87	91	95	86	127	115	178	88	110	82
Total kidnapped	66	45	60	93	87	95	92	141	120	68	86
International victims	26	34	51	75	37	29	49	58	32	28	40
National victims	214	186	227	221	208	280	228	417	297	259	203
UN staff	61	39	65	102	44	91	58	110	67	44	53
International NGO	110	132	157	129	139	140	86	137	148	176	139
LNGO and RCS	55	35	46	55	47	77	107	206	98	61	35
ICRC staff	10	4	5	9	10	5	3	14	16	3	12

* *"The Aid Worker Security Database" (AWSD). This 2016 data is based on raw data which has not been confirmed by AWSD as a number of incidents are still being evaluated and assessed. Those figures are expected to rise.*

The Aid Worker Security Database (AWSD) records major incidents of violence against aid workers, The AWSD is a global compilation of reports on major security incidents involving deliberate acts of violence affecting aid workers.

"Major incidents" are defined as killings, kidnappings, and attacks that result in serious injury. AWSD excludes less serious incidents (illegal detentions, muggings, threats, robberies, etc.). The AWSD does not factor in the psychological consequences of these incidents.
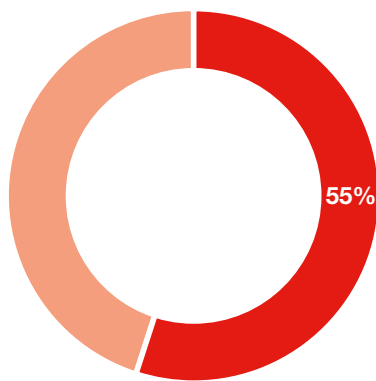
Red Cross/Red Crescent global statistics

How do the global humanitarian security incident statistics compare to those of the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement? Before comparing the two it must keep in mind that a number of variables can and do affect how reliable such comparisons are. They include:

- Number of staff in the field, reporting procedures among the various humanitarian organisations and the fact that incidents involving international staff are more likely to be reported and therefore captured from open sources than those of national staff.

- Databases, such as those compiled by the project Humanitarian Outcomes which publishes data from the Aid Workers Security Database (AWSD) do not include all incidents involving those of ICRC personnel and they do not separate statistics between the 190 Red Cross/Red Crescent national societies and International Non–Governmental Organisations (INGO's).

It is important to bear in mind that incidents involving death through violence are generally more likely to be reported than those involving staff and volunteers killed in vehicle accidents or during emergency response operations. In addition, during certain periods, single events can distort the numbers such as in times of major natural disasters or violent and prolonged conflicts as has been the case last 6 years in Syria and the escalation in conflict related attacks in Somalia, Yemen and South Sudan during 2016. As mentioned above, very few international humanitarian workers operate in Syria while the Syrian Red Crescent (SARC) is by far the largest humanitarian organisation delivering aid in–country and across lines of control.
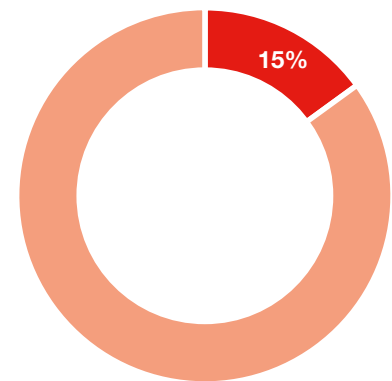
RC/RC NS staff/volunteers killed 1994–2016

55%

30%

15%
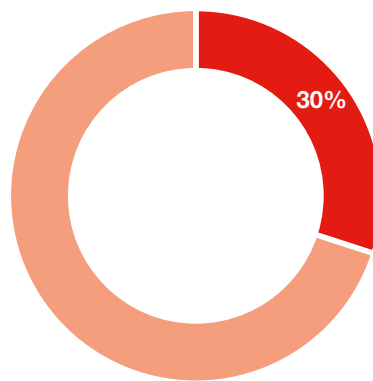
Responding to a national disaster   Violence   Vehicle accidents

The Red Cross/Red Crescent movement is the world's largest humanitarian network with around 17 million volunteers globally. The National Societies are the first responders to any emergency and as members of the local communities are exposed to the most extreme risks when a disaster or conflict strikes.

Although not always reported in the main stream media, a number of Red Cross/Red Crescent volunteers and nationals society staff are killed in line of duty each year. According to IFRC data, it is estimated that almost 500 Red Cross/Red Crescent national staff and volunteers have died in the line of duty since 1994 while providing humanitarian relief to victims of natural disasters and/or conflict. The majority of those have died while responding to humanitarian crises and providing assistance to victims of natural disasters. In addition a number of staff have been killed as a result of violence in context of internal strife and conflict, crime, (especially in urban areas) and vehicle accidents. These numbers are arrived at through incident reports from national societies, internal IFRC reports and open sources.
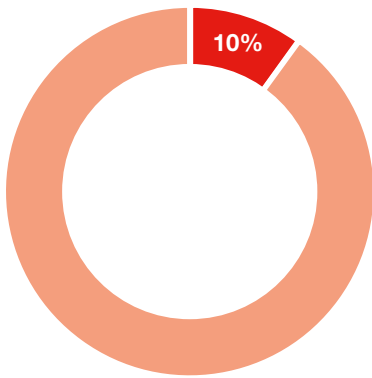
During 2016, Red Cross/Red Crescent national society staff and volunteers were kidnapped but all have been released later unharmed. It is difficult to have an accurate overview over the extent of serious injuries sustained by Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and volunteers during past few but annually a number of them sustain critical injuries in line of duty.

> The total number of Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and volunteers that died in 2016 in course of their duties is 11 according to IFRC data. Most of those (7) were killed as a result of violence and four (4) in vehicle related accidents. In addition a number of staff sustained serious injuries. Of those killed by violence the majority were killed in conflict situations through shelling and small arms fire.

The total number of Red Cross/Red Crescent personnel killed for Syria since the beginning of the conflict in 2011 as recorded by the Security Unit is 68 Red Cross/Red Crescent staff/volunteers as of February 2017). In total, 60 SARC staff/volunteers and 8 volunteers from the Palestinian Red Crescent have lost their lives since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, all of them killed while carrying out their humanitarian duties. Since the escalation of the conflict in Yemen March 2015 a total of 8 YRCS staff and volunteers have been killed.

The country with the highest number of Red Cross/Red Crescent deaths from violence during last 5 years is Syria followed by Yemen while Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and volunteers have also been killed, seriously injured or kidnapped through violence during 2016 in a number of other countries including Afghanistan and South Sudan.
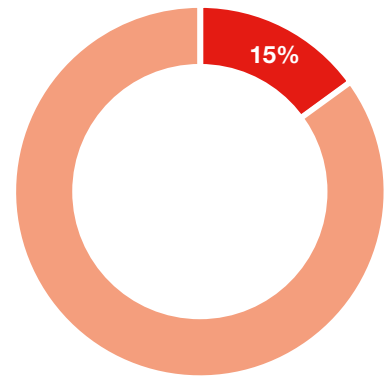
RC/RC NS staff/volunteers killed 2011–2016
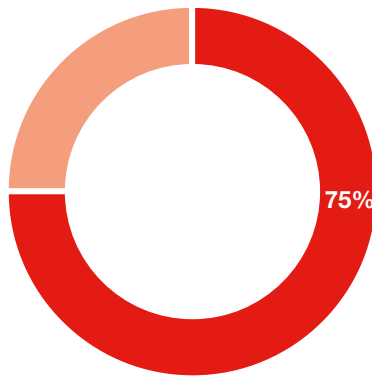
Responding to a national disaster   Violence   Vehicle accidents

Targeting of Red Cross/Red Crescent national societes

The majority of Red Cross/Red Crescent national society staff and volunteers killed since 2011 have been killed as a result of violence, most of those deaths have occurred in Syria and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has incurred more deaths of staff and volunteers than any other national society in the previous 30 years. An alarming trend is also being witnessed in relation to the escalating conflict in South Sudan, Afghanistan Yemen and Libya. When comparing cause of death among Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and volunteers over the period 1994–2012 it is estimated that majority have died while on duty responding to natural disasters. However, it is clear that increasingly the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement is being specifically targeted through means of violence in certain contexts.

The Security Unit continues to promote and encourage national societies to recommend the use of "Stay safe – volunteers security" e–learning course for their volunteers. Around 24,000 volunteers globally have registered/completed the course which is available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. Sadly, to date only 30 individuals have completed the Arabic version and only 30 have completed the French version.

As evident in the chart depicting number of staff/volunteers killed since 2011, it is clear that in today's operating environments most Red Cross/Red Crescent personnel are killed in conflict situations. Those contexts directly relate to what can best be described as conflict or internal strife situations involving

religious or sectarian violence. Apart from those isolated contexts, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement generally enjoys a high degree of acceptance and respect and targeted attacks against any of the movement components are extremely rare.

Attacks against health facilities

During the last few years there has been a dramatic increase on attacks on hospitals and health facilities in various conflict related settings resulting in the deaths of hundreds of health care workers and patients. A number of Red Cross/Red Crescent health facilities have been attacked and staff killed. In five countries – Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Yemen – hospitals are being subjected to air and ground attacks. In Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRoC), Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Pakistan, health facilities have been burned and/or looted, medical supply vehicles attacked on the road, and medical staff abducted. Those attacks, and the denial of healthcare services, as well as medical equipment and supplies are a blatant violation of International Humanitarian Law and deprive families and communities of essential health care when they need it most.

From January 2014 to December 2015 (WHO report) there were 594 reported attacks on health care infrastructure that resulted in 959 deaths and 1,561 injuries in 19 countries with humanitarian emergencies. More than half of the attacks were against health care facilities and another quarter of the attacks were against health care workers. Sixty-two per cent of the attacks were reported to have intentionally targeted health care. Preliminary data from 2016 indicates that the number and rate of attacks are continuing at same level.

Security staff globally 2016

Palestine
- ▶ Local security point

Lebanon
- ▶ Security and Protocol advisor
- ▶ Security focal point

Iraq
- ▶ Security focal point

Afghanistan
- ▶ National security officer
- ▶ Security delegate

Greece
- ▶ National security officer

Nepal
- ▶ National security focal point

Tunisia
- ▶ Security focal point

China
- ▶ Security focal point

Haiti
- ▶ 2 national security officers

Myanmar
- ▶ National security focal point

Cambodia
- ▶ Security focal point

Senegal
- ▶ Security focal point

Malaysia
- ▶ Security focal point

Cameroon
- ▶ Security coordinator

Bangladesh
- ▶ National security advisor
- ▶ Regional security coordinator

Panama
- ▶ National security focal point

India
- ▶ National security officer

Kenya
- ▶ Security focal point
- ▶ Regional security coordinator

Pakistan
- ▶ National security adviser

Fiji
- ▶ Security focal point

Yemen
- ▶ Security focal point

Ethiopia
- ▶ Security focal point

SECTION 2
COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARY GENERAL DIRECTIVES

Organisational commitment towards security can be measured through the existence and active promotion of security culture within that organisation. As part of that process within IFRC, two (2) Secretary General (SG) Directives were adopted in 2008 and 2009, a) Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) for all field delegations in 2008 and b) the requirement of all staff to complete security e–learning in 2009.

Minimum Security Requirement (MSR) compliance

MSR Compliance Review 2016 Process

The Security Unit initiated the self–assessment review in March of 2016 when a questionnaire was sent to 73 IFRC delegations globally. An MSR compliance report was submitted to the IFRC Secretary General in June, 2016. Those delegations not found to be MSR compliant received follow up support by the Security Unit to address any security management deficiencies no later than 15th of July 2016. A revised compliance report was submitted to the Secretary General regarding any delegations not MSR compliant after July, 2016.

Security e–learning compliance

9% started
11% not started
80% completed


17% started
22% not started
61% completed
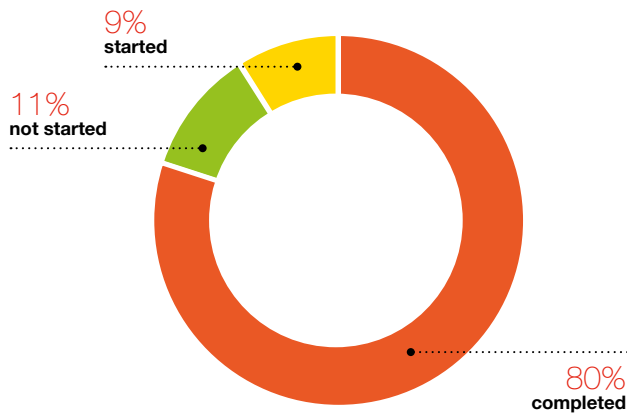
"Stay safe – Personal security"
There has been a 23 per cent increase in the compliance from 2015 which is a positive development. However, there are still around 1/5th of IFRC staff that have yet to complete this mandatory course.

**Compliance in 2016 (New Staff) on
"Stay safe – personal security"**
The compliance rate for new staff in 2016 is higher than previous year, however, still far from satisfactory with only 64 per cent compliance. The SU will work closely with HR to address this issue.
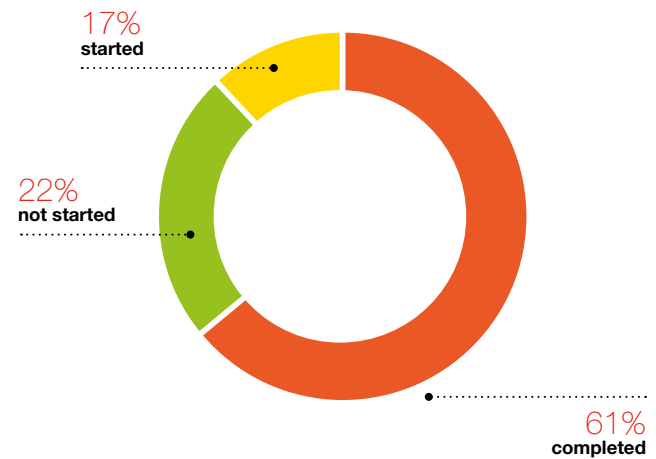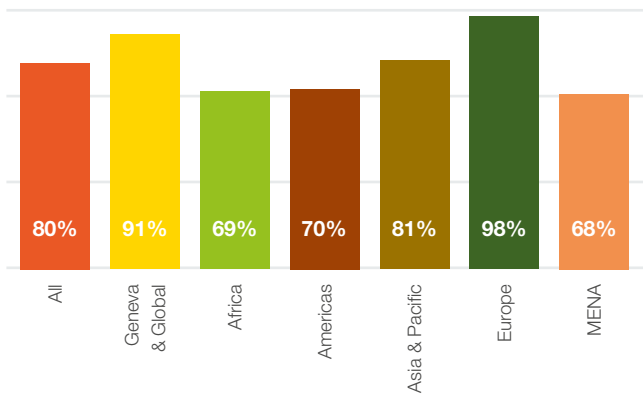
"Stay safe – security management"
A 29 per cent increase compared to 2015. This is a positive development and aided by the SG highlighting during staff meetings, the lack of previous compliance. However, still well below what is expected of our managers.
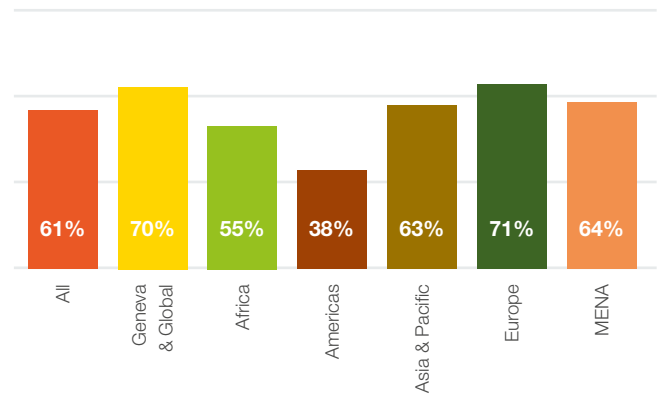
**Compliance in 2016 on
"Stay safe – security management"**
Only around half of all new IFRC managers in 2016 have completed the course. This is of great concern and a report will be issued to the SG on the lack of compliance.

"Stay safe – Personal security"

All	Geneva & Global	Africa	Americas	Asia & Pacific	Europe	MENA
80%	91%	69%	70%	81%	98%	68%

"Stay safe – Security management"

All	Geneva & Global	Africa	Americas	Asia & Pacific	Europe	MENA
61%	70%	55%	38%	63%	71%	64%

The poor compliance rate on the on the "Stay safe" e–learning courses is severely lacking across all regions. The above figures highlight that managers are not leading by example and are also not holding staff accountable for complying with the Secretary General Directives.

Around 24,000 volunteers globally have registered/completed the "Stay safe – volunteer security" e–learning course (mandatory for some national societies) which is available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. Sadly, to date only 30 individuals have completed the Arabic version and only 30 have completed the French version.

SECTION 3
IFRC SECURITY SUPPORT TOOLS

Security training

The "Stay safe" courses are the number one completed and registered courses out of over 200 courses available on the IFRC Learning Platform.

A number of external organisations, including humanitarian aid agencies and academic institutions, are using the "Stay safe" courses as part of their training for staff or in their curriculum.

Security FedNet site

The Security Unit has a web page on the IFRC extranet on which various security related documents and information is hosted. The site was updated in 2016 and be accessed by all IFRC and National Society staff on the FedNet or directly at: https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/support/security/. 3,000 visits to our FedNet site during 2016.

Security support 2016

The Security Unit provides 24/7 support to IFRC managers and field operations. The following information provides a snapshot of some of the support/activities provided to IFRC operations and national societies during 2016.

- **1,524 requests** (1,298 IFRC and 226 National Society requests) on security support from IFRC or NS managers
- **340 IFRC staff received security briefing**
- **157 security incident reports** (managed or advice provided)
- **126 security plans and frameworks** have been revised
- **37 Emergency Appeals and DREF reviewed and revised**
- **37 Operational relocations** and /or field Hibernation due to high risk situations
- **33 security alerts** were sent out to our stakeholders
- **29 air company safety assessments** were conducted
- **27 National Societies** seeking support/advice
- **17 Security assessment** missions by Security Unit and field security coordinators
- **16 Travel Restrictions** issued.
- **14 security trainings** face–face (425 participants)
- **13 Integration and Service Agreements** reviewd from a security standpoint
- **2 FACT/ERU Security Regulations and Country Security Information** documents developed.

In addition to activities mentioned in the chart above, the Security Unit activities included:

- Initiated the 5th global Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) assessment. A MSR compliance report with recommendations on improvements was shared with the USG PSD, Secretary General, Geneva Senior Management Team (SMT) and the Directors of regions.

- The Critical Incident Management (CIM) Protocol and Hostage Incident Management protocol revised and disseminated enabling the Secretariat, IFRC and National Societies to enhanced management

of critical incidents was initiated. Additional support to the IFRC and National Societies via training on CIM and Hostage Incident Management (HIM). A CIM workshop held in Geneva 2016 with attendance by IFRC managers, National Societies and support from British Red Cross.

- Cross divisional work/support with DM, FACT/ERU, HR, Administration, Legal, Logistics, Health, Wat/San, Knowledge Sharing/OD department, the volunteer department, Internal Audit and investigation department and other departments was carried out.

Civil military relations

- Continued to act as the global focal point on civil and military (CivMil) relations until August 2016 when IFRC Civ/Mil focal point, John Dyer senior security advisor, left the IFRC. The Security Unit is currently part of the IFRC Secretariat working Group on Civil Military Relations and Coordination.

- The Security Unit continues to provide advice to field managers on operational CivMil related issues.

- Liaised with UN OCHA and WFP in the Logistics Sub Working Group established by the Consultative Group on the use of civil and military assets.

- Participated in a CivMil meeting in London 14 June of the NGO Military Contact group chaired by the British Red Cross.

- Participated in the UN OCHA Civ/Mil meeting in USA 29–30 June on developing Civ/Mil coordination standards.

- EU Civilian Protection Security Training in Denmark conducted 1–2 March – Knowledge Sharing and relation management with EU security managers.

- A Military Civilian Defence Assets meeting was attended in Geneva 1–4 February. It allowed us to enhance CivMil capacity within the IFRC and enabled us to strengthen relation management with other IOs.

- Airbus CIM (The Unit had a representative in Toulouse at Airbus for the Critical Incident Management Simulation Exercise – EX ATLANTA. Airbus, Action Contre la Faim, Danish RC and IFRC participated

- Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) have asked for permission to use the "Stay safe" security manuals and Critical Incident Management protocol to develop their own systems.

- Various CivMil support/advice provided to field operations throughout 2016.
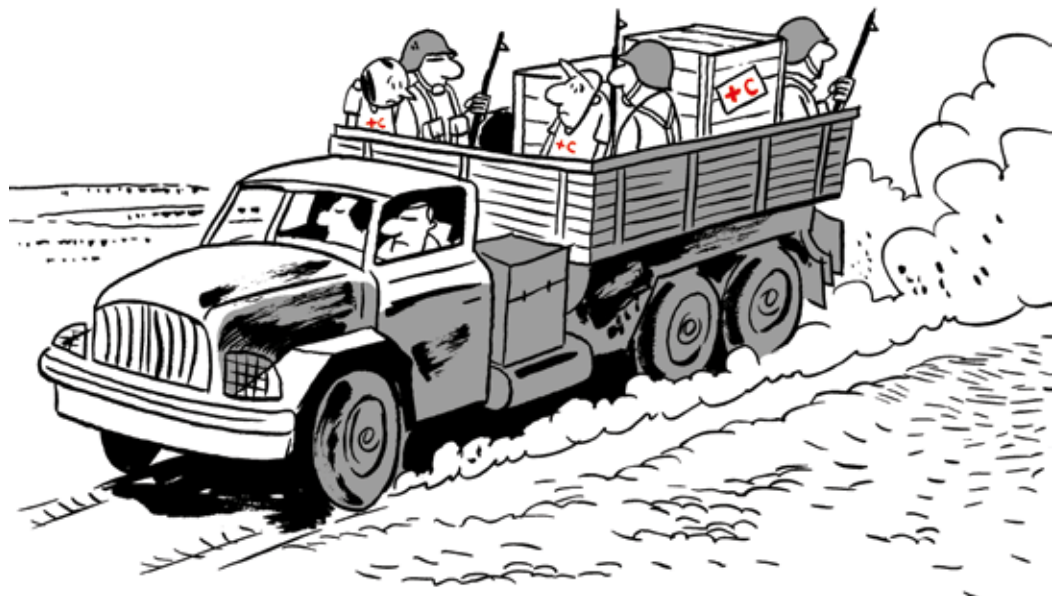
SECTION 4
SECURITY STATISTICS

IFRC security incidents trends

The number of reported incidents each year.
During the past five years there has been a steady decrease in total number of security incidents from:

155 ↘114 ↘103 ↘79 ↘94 **90** **-42%**

5 years

2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016

Whenever there are large scale operations such as the Tsunami in 2004, Pakistan earthquake in 2005, Haiti earthquake in 2010, there is a surge in reported incidents which is in relation to the higher number of staff deployed and "spikes" the global figures.

When factoring the spikes, the trend since 2010 is a lower number of reported incidents globally.

## IFRC security incident categories trends 2006–2016

In 2006 vehicle accidents accounted for more than 50% of all reported incidents. This trend has been steadily decreasing and between 2010 and 2016 it has levelled to around 20% of all reported incidents.

2006   average | 2010-2016

Vehicle accidents
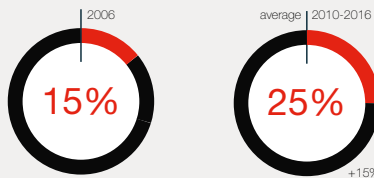**All incidents**

50%   20%

-20%
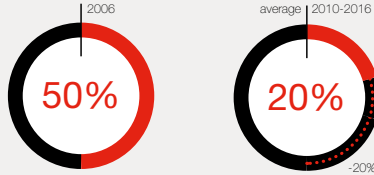
Common crime (theft, burglary, robbery) has risen from 30% (combined) in 2006 and between 2010 and 2016 comprises on average 50% of all reported incidents.

2006   average | 2010-2016

Common crime
All incidents

30%   50%

+30%
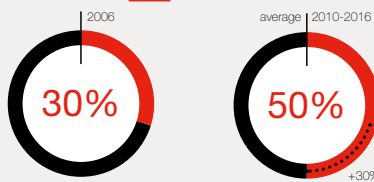
Theft has risen from around 15% to constantly around 25%.

2006   average | 2010-2016

Theft
All incidents

15%   25%

+15%

Other categories remained similar.

IFRC preventable incidents

1,450 security incidents reported 2006–2016

40%
of all security incidents are preventable by adhering to basic security awareness measures.

80%
of all thefts are preventable through same as above.
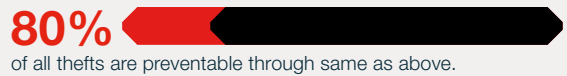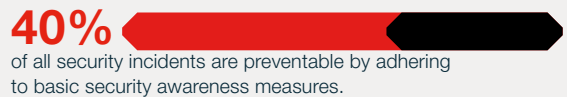
Gender

There is no marked difference in terms of specific security incidents occurring to either gender. The only exceptions are: sexual harassment (in workplace, public, hotel/guesthouses) and opportunistic street crime such as handbag snatching.

National staff versus delegates
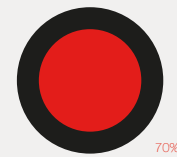
In 2016 around 30% of all reported security incidents involved IFRC national staff. Considering that national staff account for nearly 70% of total IFRC staff, the number of reported incidents involving national staff is low.
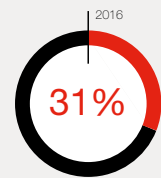
IFRC national staff
All incidents

30%
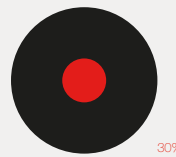
IFRC national staff
Total IFRC staff

70%

Incidents involved surge capacity staff (ERU/FACT/RDRT)

2016

31%

Security incident analysis

- Number of IFRC security incidents reported to the Security Unit in 2016: 90.

- Many incidents (mostly common crime) involving national staff occurred after working hours are therefore not included in the official IFRC statistics.

Only incidents that fall within the IFRC definition of a security incident are included in the statistics. A total of 28 incident reports were received that did not fall under the IFRC incident definition.

In addition, a number of National Societies submitted security incident reports for information or to request assistance in managing/analysing a incident. These incidents totalled 25 and included: death and serious injuries against Red Ross Red Crescent staff/volunteers, conflict related incidents including killing of Red Cross/Red Crescent patients, armed attack of Red Cross/Red Crescent offices or health clinics, carjackings, armed robberies, vehicle accidents deaths and various other serious incidents. These reported security incidents are not included in IFRC statistics since the security management responsibility of those National Societies does not fall under IFRC.

Application

The IFRC uses a broad definition for what constitutes a security incident. If in doubt, incidents should be reported to the IFRC Security Unit. See FedNet for Incident definition and reporting procedures: https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/ourifrc/support/security/

The IFRC statistics include security incidents involving:

- IFRC personnel international delegates, international delegates on loan and their in–country dependants
- Locally–employed staff during working hours
- Visiting IFRC staff, delegation visitors
- Emergency Response Unit staff (ERU)
- Field Assessment and Coordination Team staff (FACT)
- Regional disaster response team (RDRT) delegates
- Partner National Societies (PNS) working under the IFRC's security umbrella
- National Society staff and volunteers in the course of their duties for the IFRC

Staff under IFRC security management

Based on information obtained through the secretariat and zone HR records and the number of global service agreements, it is estimated that 4,500 personnel came under direct IFRC security management responsibility in 2016. This included around 800 ERU/FACT/RDRT staff responding to 9 global Surge supported operations. In addition, the Security Unit provided support to many of the 190 national societies regarding support on security incident management and various other support.

Incident analysis by regions

Main points

- A total number of **90 IFRC incidents** were reported to the Security Unit in 2016

- A **4 per cent decrease** in overall number of incidents from 2015

- Europe region highest number of reported security incidents. Vast majority of those security incidents occurred in Greece

- Programme related incidents highest incident category

- **1 fatal incident** of a third party following a vehicle accident involving an RC/RC member

	Theft	Burglary	Robbery	Vehicle	Vehicle/ injuries	Program related	Other
Africa	6	4	1	8	3	3	3
Asia	4	2	4	3	2	0	1
Americas	4	0	3	2	0	3	3
Europe	3	9	0	1	0	9	7
MENA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	18	15	8	15	5	15	14

The largest IFRC operation in 2016, is the ongoing migrant operation in Greece with support of a number of National Societies Emergency Response Units (ERU). In previous years, the highest number of security incidents were reported from the Asia/Pacific and Africa regions, however, mainly due to the current Europe/ Greece migrant operations, the Europe region reported the highest number of security incidents in 2016.

In addition, another a number of security incidents were reported from National Societies. Incidents included killing of National Society staff/volunteers, attacks on National Society premises, vehicle accidents, armed robberies, and theft.

Africa

In 2016, 22 per cent of global incidents were from the African region. During 2016, IFRC and other movement partners, notably the Guinea Red Cross, have continued to operate in an extremely challenging environment and as a result have experienced a high number of security incidents. 20 security incidents were reported from Africa region in 2016.

2016 has witnessed continued insecurity in other African countries, mainly in Burundi, Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan, CAR, Mali and Sahel region in general. The IFRC operational security environment in many of these countries has deteriorated and a number of Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and volunteers have been killed.

The most common incident categories occurring in Africa involved common crime, vehicle accidents and programme related incidents including attacks against Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and premises.

Americas

A total of 15 security incidents are reported from the Americas zone in 2016 representing 17 per cent of the total number of incidents globally. That is in line with the number of IFRC staff and operations in the region. Most incidents are reported from Greece

Asia/Pacific

A total of 24 security incidents were reported from the Asia/Pacific region comprising 27 per cent of all reported incidents globally which is much in line with previous year. Most incidents involved common crime (theft, burglary, robbery) in addition to vehicle accidents.

Europe

In previous years, Europe region has comprised around 5 per cent of global statistics which corresponds to IFRC operational activity occurring in the region. However, due to the migrant response operations in parts of Europe (mainly Greece) there has been in increase in IFRC staff and operational footprint. In 2016, Europe's share of global incidents rose up to 32 per cent. These included looting of IFRC camps/premises, attacks against staff and common crime.

MENA

Most IFRC operational activities in MENA region, relate to supporting relevant National Societies in programme implementation or capacity building such as in Syria, Yemen and Iraq. Due to the extreme security environment in some high risk countries, IFRC presence in terms of staff is limited. In 2016 an IFRC total of 2 security incidents were reported, mainly conflict related, including 2 airstrikes near IFRC offices which damaged the premises. An IFRC national staff member was killed in an airstrike in Sanaa.

Incident category analysis

During 2016, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement continued operational support to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) crisis in Western Africa and to the migrant response in Europe which have proven to be especially challenging operational contexts with regards to the health and security of staff. The operating environment has, at times, been characterised by a lack of acceptance of health workers, including Red Cross/Red Crescent and a number of staff and assets being attacked by local population and beneficiaries occasionally resulting in serious injuries.

Incident categories
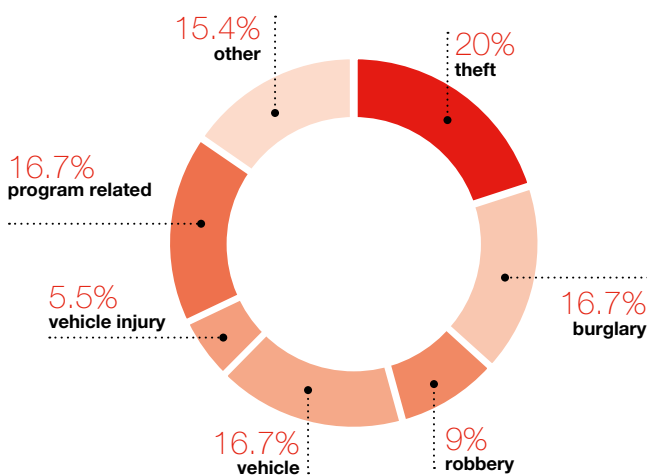
Vehicle incidents

IFRC vehicle accident statistics are much in–line with data from other large humanitarian organisations where vehicle accidents usually account for around 20–30 per cent of all incidents.

Vehicle accidents accounted for 22 per cent of all reported incidents which is a 5 per cent decrease from 2015. When comparing vehicle accidents over the last few years there has been a considerable decrease since 2006 when vehicle accidents comprised around 50 per cent of all incidents.

Despite the decrease in vehicle accidents since 2006, IFRC staff continue to suffer and cause serious injuries and death to third party victims on an annual basis. However, the fact that serious accidents do occur is not altogether surprising given the challenging road conditions, infrastructure and the driving culture in majority of the areas in which IFRC operates globally.

A number of serious incidents involving IFRC vehicles and third party motorcycles occurred resulting in serious injuries for those travelling on the motorcycles. The high rate of such incidents and serious

consequences with regards to injuries reinforces the importance of IFRC regulations which prohibit IFRC staff riding motorcycles in field locations.

Main points:

- Vehicle incidents accounted for 22 per cent of all incidents

- Number of vehicle accidents has levelled out around 15–20 per cent during past years

- Majority of IFRC vehicle accidents are not included in this report, since classified as "minor"

- Most vehicle incidents reported from Asia region

- 1 accident involved the death of a third party

- Number of serious incidents involving third party on motorcycles

- Around 30 per cent of IFRC vehicle accidents are classified as being preventable by adhering to IFRC fleet/driving procedures

- The IFRC's statistics compare favourably compared to those of other humanitarian organizations

- Not represented in these statistics is the death of 4 National Society staff/volunteers (not under IFRC security management) in 4 separate incidents. A number of National Society staff/volunteers were seriously injured in other accidents.

Vehicle incidents - compared to the total number of incidents
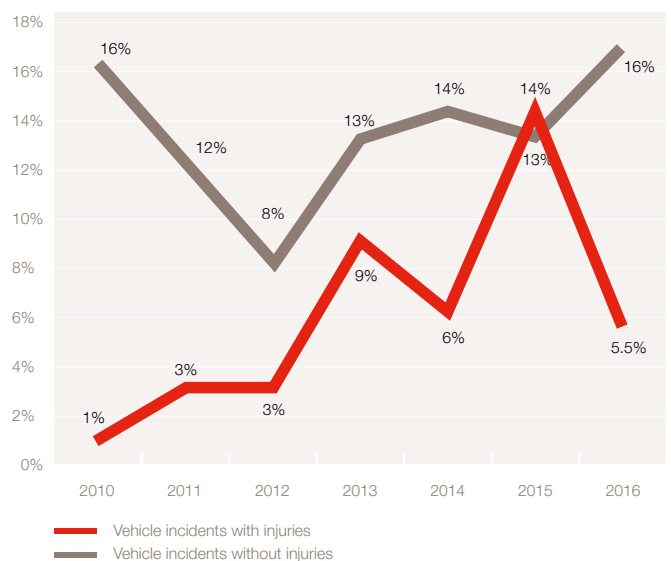
National Society staff from Costa Roca, Panama and Mexico were killed in traffic accidents during 2016 during the course of their work

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 90 per cent of the world's road fatalities occur in low-income and middle-income countries, even though these countries have just over half of the world's vehicles. For further information about road safety please contact the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), which is a hosted programme of the IFRC.

The challenging environmental and road infrastructure conditions in the countries in which the IFRC operates and the fact that only one staff member under the IFRC's security management has died in a road accident in the last few years highlights the high standard and commitment within the organisation when it comes to road safety issues.

Accidents versus km travelled

Given the size of the IFRC (and PNSs under the IFRC security umbrella) the number of reported vehicle accidents compares very favourably to those of other International Humanitarian Organisations and the United Nations (UN). Since accident data began to be systematically collected by the IFRC Fleet unit in Dubai, the trend regarding accidents per kilometres travelled in an IFRC vehicle has shown a decrease in recent years despite an increase in the number of vehicles used and total amount of kilometres driven.

In 2015 there was on average one (1) accident of IFRC vehicle per 250,963 km travelled, which is a positive trend and further improvement from previous years which have also witnessed a continued decrease in terms of number of accidents compared to kilometres driven.

Accident rate per km last 5 years

Year	Number of accidents	KMs per accident
2011	114	134,951
2012	121	128,852
2013	82	166,680
2014	85	189,740
2015	90	250,963
2016	79	205,338

Common crime

Year	Theft	Burglary	Robbery
2010	31%	7%	6%
2011	28%	14%	6%
2012	28%	15%	9%
2013	30%	11%	14%
2014	31%	10%	10%
2015	21%	7%	5%
2016	20%	16,6%	9%

Becoming the victim of a crime is the biggest risk facing IFRC staff globally. In 2016, 46 per cent of all reported incidents involved common crime. The majority of those incidents are classified as having been preventable by adhering to basic security awareness measures.

Theft

Theft as defined in this report is the unlawful taking of property without the use of force or violence, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of that property.

Main points:

■ Theft is the second largest single incident category with regards to IFRC reported security incidents at, 20 per cent

■ Most thefts from office and residencies were reported from Africa region

■ Theft of equipment can have serious operational effects, especially during emergency response operations

■ Theft is the most preventable type of any incident category

■ Risk of theft can be significantly reduced by adhering to the most basic security measures.

A number of Red Cross/Red Crescent vehicles were stolen, mostly from National Society possession.

Of all the incident categories instances of theft are the most likely to have been preventable.

Incidents of theft comprise the single largest category within common crimes, followed by burglary and robberies. This trend has been consistent in previous years.
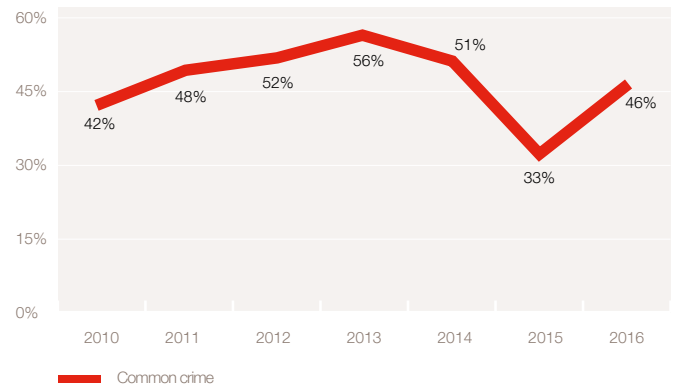
Location of thefts

1. Primarily, most thefts occur in IFRC offices and are crimes of opportunity, usually involving items stolen when they are left unattended by their owners in unlocked offices, in a public area or unlocked drawers.

2. The second most common location where theft occurs is in public places. These thefts often occur in restaurants or similar places where staff have left their belongings in an insecure place, i.e. placing valuables on their table or leaving jackets or handbags out of direct line of sight. In many cases such incidents of theft occur in locations where the staff member has lowered their level of security awareness because he/she thinks that location is safe.

3. The third most common location of theft is warehouses. Such thefts can be especially difficult to deal with since often the theft is not discovered until an inventory takes place, often days or weeks after the event is suspected to have occurred.

4. The final most common place where theft occurs is staff residencies. By following the below measures to minimize risk, instances of any form of theft can be greatly reduced.

Burglary

Burglaries are defined as the breaking into locked premises or vehicles without violence or threat of violence.

Main points:

■ Europe region reported the highest number of burglaries.

■ Burglaries represent 17 per cent of reported incidents

■ Most reported burglaries involve IFRC temporary clinics (Greece) and warehouses

■ Burglaries can be greatly reduced by implementing basic security measures.

Minimize risk

In order to mitigate against the likelihood of a burglary, IFRC premises are to be vetted by the delegation as stated in the Minimum Security requirements (MSR). The level of security protection will vary from country to country based on the delegation's threat/risk assessment but all premises should at minimum be equipped with the following:

- **Solid and lockable doors**
- **Securely lockable windows**
- **Sufficient external lighting**
- **Emergency phone list available**

Location of burglaries

Most burglaries occurred in the Greece migrant operation where IFRC is providing services in a number of migrant camps. Although many burglaries are undoubtedly preventable, it can be extremely challenging to prevent many burglaries committed by a highly motivated burglar intent on committing the crime. However, burglary is mainly a crime of opportunity so implementing the most basic security measures can drastically lower the risk of becoming a victim. In nearly all instances, the premises did have some form of minimal security arrangements, although in some cases they were found out later to be ineffective.

Some burglaries occurred when the staff member was inside the dwelling at the time. In all cases where the occupants were at home and were aroused by the burglars, the burglars fled the premises immediately. There is, however, always the possibility that what begins as a simple burglary ends up in a robbery in which the victims are physically threatened or injured.

Robbery

Robbery involves using force or threat of force against another person in the course of a crime.

Main points:

- In 2016 robbery accounts for 9 per cent of reported incidents

- An increase from 2015 by 4 per cent

- Most serious robberies occurred in Asia and Americas regions

- A number of serious armed robberies occurred to national staff after working hours

- No critical physical injuries suffered by staff

Minimize risk

- Most robberies are crimes of opportunity–identify your vulnerabilities
- Know the security context in which you operate–identify patterns and methods
- In general, being alone at night increases vulnerability
- Discuss within the delegation which measures can lower/mitigate the main risks

Programme related incidents

Main points:

- Programme related incidents account for 17 per cent of all reported incidents

- A 7 per cent decrease globally from 2015

- Such incidents tend to correspond to number of major IFRC field operations or downscaling

- Most incidents occurred in the Greece Migrant operation some involving use of weapons to assault, threaten or intimidate staff

Programme incidents are those that occur in the course of the implementation of IFRC programme activities. In recent years such incidents have occurred in a number of countries annually during activities such as relief distributions, shelter, water/sanitation and other technical implementation activities, employer and employee relations and beneficiary interaction to name a few. Generally, such incidents involve aspects of dissatisfaction by beneficiaries or local communities with the activities, often resulting in threats and aggression against personnel.

Other

Some incidents are difficult to classify and place into existing incident categories and although falling within the definition of a security incident, are too few in numbers to warrant a separate category. In previous years the "Other" category has constituted around 15–20 per cent of all reported incidents. In 2016 the "Other" category makes up some 15 per cent of all reported incidents which is in line with 2015 data.

Every year the aim is to keep this category as low as possible but often it can be challenging attempting to fit all reported incidents within a specific incident category.

In 2016 the type of incidents comprising this category include: conflict related, sexual aggression, conflict related incidents breaches of the IFRC Code of Conduct (CoC) and denial of access by authorities and detention of IFRC staff by beneficiaries.

Only two instances of fire were reported but since 2006, there have been over thirty (30) reported incidents of fires on IFRC premises.

Looking ahead

During 2017 the Security Unit will continue to focus on developing a security culture both within the IFRC Secretariat and amongst member National Societies using the "Stay safe" concept encompassing the "Stay safe" security tools.

The Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) as approved by the Council of Delegates (CoD) in 2015, includes a section on movement security coordination and movement partners are to provide a progress report to the 2017 CoD. This review of movement security arrangements has resulted in increased collaboration with ICRC and a number of National Societies on specific areas within movement security practices.

During 2017 the SMCC review will continue along with the Security Unit`s emphasis on reviewing and strengthening the IFRC Critical Incident Management procedures, collaboration with ICRC on their Security Management Information Platform (SMIP), monitoring of MSR compliance within IFRC filed operations and providing 24/7 support to IFRC and National Society managers and operations.

In recognising global trends, the Security Unit is focused on strengthening resilience by ensuring improved security culture with increased security awareness and more robust professional security management underpinned by personal and organisational accountability.
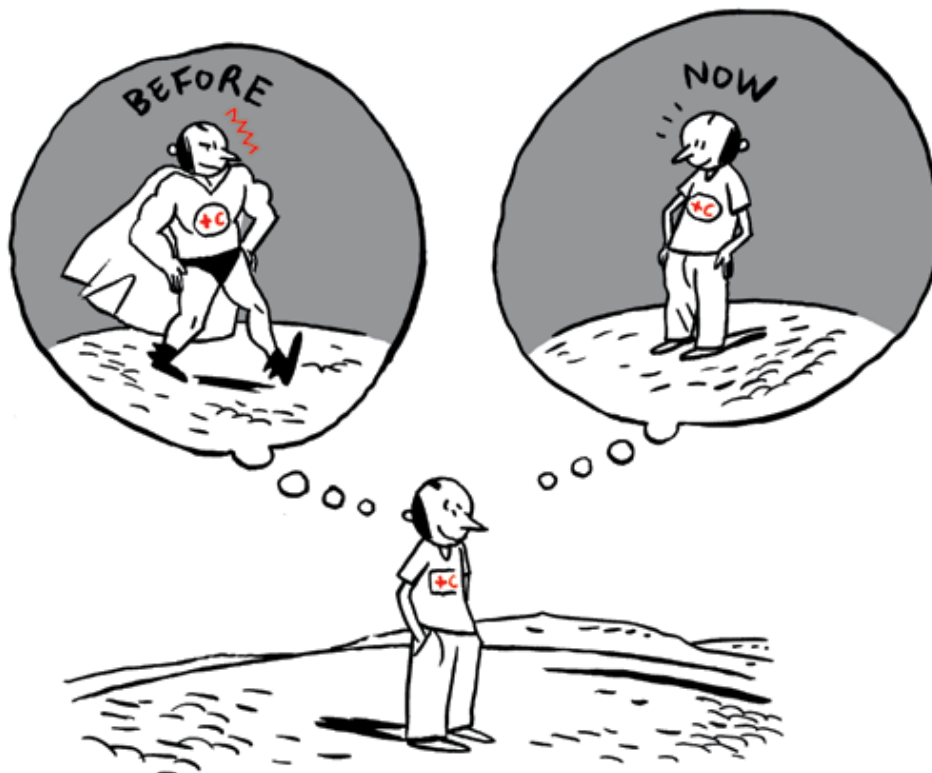
THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Humanity The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

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