



SECURITY UNIT ANNUAL REPORT 2014

Annex: Incident statistics

WHO WE ARE

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian network, reaching 150 million people each year through our 189 member National Societies. Together, 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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SECURITY INCIDENT ANALYSIS



Application

The IFRC uses a broad definition for what constitutes a security incident, and if in doubt, the incident should be reported to the IFRC security unit.

The IFRC statistics include security incidents involving:

- IFRC personnel (delegates and local staff) staff on loan and their in country dependants
- 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
- Locally-employed staff during working hours
- National Society staff and volunteers in their duties for the IFRC

Staff under IFRC security management

- | | |
|--|----|
| • IFRC reported security incidents falling within definition of security incident: | 79 |
| • IFRC reported security incidents NOT falling within definition of security incident: | 19 |
| • NS/PNS reported security incidents falling within definition of security incident: | 62 |
| • NS/PNS reported security incidents NOT falling within definition of security incident: | 8 |

In order to analyse these incident statistics, it is important to receive as accurate number as possible regarding the total number Red Cross Red Crescent personnel that came under IFRC security management in 2014. Based on information obtained through the secretariat and zone HR records and the number of global service agreements, is estimated that 3,500 personnel came under the IFRC security management responsibility.

Overview of 2014 security incident statistics

As per above, the Security Unit received 168 incident reports from personnel either falling under the IFRC security management or NS/PNS staff under their own organisation security management. Those reports are analysed by the Security Unit, support provided when needed or upon request and entered into the IFRC electronic database.

Global number of security incidents decreasing

When comparing the total number of reported security incidents in the previous 5 years, the number of incidents has been decreasing steadily although when large operations occur there is a spike in incidents during the response phase. It seems that when analysing the global IFRC security environment and viewing the global statistics apart from those few large scale operations that occur periodically, that the number of reported security incidents has declined during the previous 5 years.

Past 5 years statistics

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
261	155	114	103	79

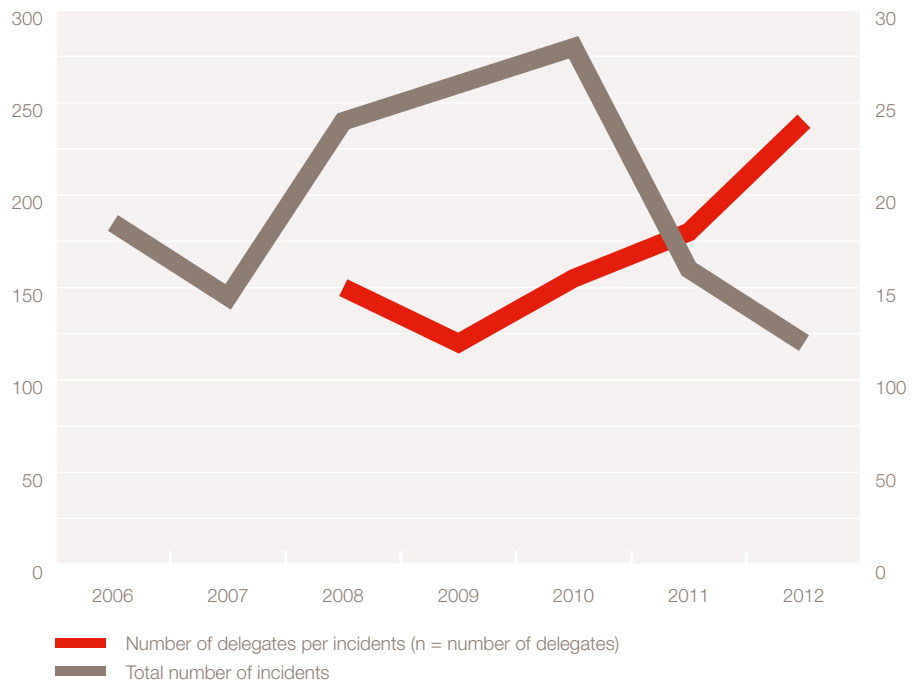
As evident in the above table, there has been a steady decrease in the number of reported incident during the past 5 years. On average the decrease amounts to a 29 per cent decrease annually although following the downscaling of certain operations such as the Haiti operation in 2011, the decrease amounts to 41 per cent. The scope of humanitarian response globally is characterized by periodical large scale “surge” operations and therefore fluctuations in the number of security incidents on an annual basis is not surprising. In past such large scale operations have included the Pakistan earthquake in 2005, Tsunami operations in 2004 and Haiti 2011 earthquake operation. The challenge is to analyse the global trends and then align that data with the current operation environment in larger response type of operations.

Keeping the above in mind, it is a positive sign that the ratio of incidents versus number of IFRC staff has gone from 15 in 2006 to 44 in 2014. These figures demonstrate that in 2006 when IFRC began systematic security incident data collection, there was on average one security incident reported per 15 IFRC staff (total number of staff divided by the number of incidents) while in 2014 the number of IFRC staff experiencing a security

incident has decreased to one in every 44 staff member. This is a positive trend overall but must be balanced by the fact that large scale operations will impact heavily on all types of security incident analysis, including the average number of staff experiencing a security incident.

Number of staff not experiencing an incident

Total number of incidents – number of delegates per incidents



Incident analysis by zones

Main points

- A total number of 79 IFRC incidents reported to the security unit in 2014
- A 23 per cent decrease in overall number of incidents from 2013
- Africa zone highest number of reported security incidents
- Program related incidents increased from 2013
- Most reports originating from Haiti and Ebola operations
- 2 fatal incidents involving 3rd party in vehicle accidents

A total number of 79 security incidents were captured by the security unit in 2014 which represents 24 fewer incidents (23 per cent) compared to 2013.

	Theft	Burglary	Robbery	Vehicle	Vehicle injuries Program	Program related	Other	Total
Africa	5	3	4	5	2	6	2	27
Asia	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	17
Americas	11	3	1	1	1	5	3	25
Europe	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MENA	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	6
	24	8	8	11	5	15	8	79

The largest IFRC operation in 2014, is the ongoing Ebola response in western Africa. To date, approximately 600 Red Cross Red Crescent movement staff have been deployed to that operation, over half of those staff fall under the IFRC security management responsibility. In previous years, the highest number of security incidents were reported from the Asia/Pacific zone, however, mainly due to the current Ebola response operations in Western Africa, in 2014 most security incidents were from the Africa zone.

Africa

Africa zone in general accounts for about 20-25 per cent of all global figures. In 2014 there is a marked increase in reported incidents largely due to the Ebola response operation which has seen around 600 movement staff deployed with half of those staff falling under IFRC security management.

2014 has witnessed continued insecurity in Africa in countries such as Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan, CAR, Mali and Sahel region in general. The IFRC operational security environment in many of these countries has deteriorated resulting in RC/RC Staff and volunteers being killed. This has been the case especially in CAR South Sudan where IFRC is operational.

Africa has witnessed the highest numbers of Program Related incidents across all zones. Program Related incidents is the sole incident category that has seen an increase in 2014 compared to the previous year. All other incident categories such as common crime and vehicle accidents have fewer reported incidents than at any point since 2006.

Americas

As in previous 4 years the highest number of incidents originates from Haiti, 15 incidents comprising 19 per cent of global figures. In 2013 Haiti accounted for 40 per cent of the global number of reported incidents and at the height of IFRC operations in Haiti in 2010-2011, well over half of all reported incidents originated from Haiti. The decrease in the number of Haiti security incidents is due to the downscaling of staff in-country and when viewing the Haiti incident data from 2011 until present date, there is

a direct correlation between the number of incidents and volume of staff. It has to be emphasized however, that as is the case in many operations and discussed in this report, there tends to be significant higher adherence to incident reporting procedures in operations where there is dedicated security staff such is the case in Haiti. Therefore, the number of reported incidents from Haiti is higher than would be expected compared to the much reduced numbers of staff.

In 2010 at the height of the Haiti operation, Haiti comprised 50 per cent of global figures while in 2011 and 2012 that number was down to 37 per cent. All incident categories relating to Haiti have remained constant in terms of per centage such as theft comprising 28 per cent, burglary around 15 per cent and so forth. What is interesting to note is the change within the program related incidents which initially (2010) involved largely relief distribution incidents, the following years of 2011-2012 program implementation and beneficiary interaction created challenges but in 2013 and 2014 most incidents involve various type of threats and harassment against IFRC staff in relation to downsizing of national staff and daily workers. Such trends are common and follow the humanitarian “response” cycle and have been observed, especially in large scale operations such as the Tsunami and Pakistan earthquake and flood operations.

Asia/Pacific

Asia/Pacific zone comprises 21 per cent of all reported incidents globally which is much in line with previous year and the fact that no large scale IFRC operations occurred in the zone in 2014. Asia/Pacific accounted for around 2/3 of global incident statistics during 2008 and 2009 as a result of residual Tsunami programs still ongoing and Pakistan flood operations. During the following 3 years, this figure has levelled out around 20-25 per cent, in line with the number of personnel and operations in the zone. When comparing data since systematic IFRC security incident data collection began, Asia/Pacific zone accounts for around half of all reported incidents.

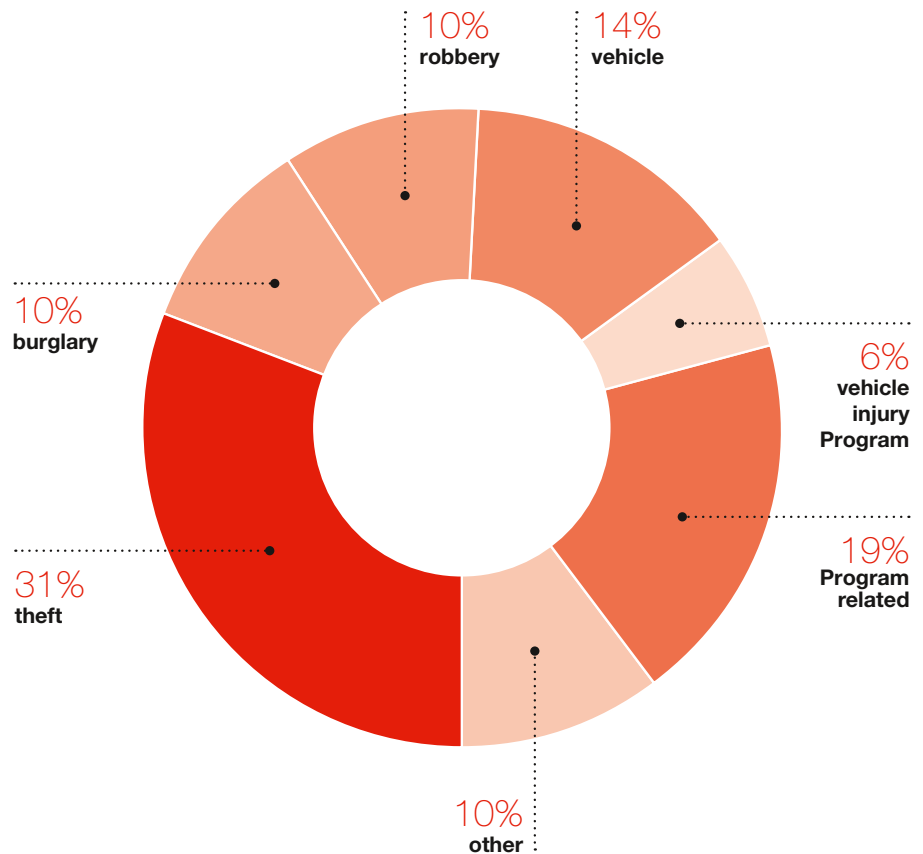
MENA and Europe

When comparing incident categories between zones during the previous 5 years, it is clear that Americas, Europe and MENA zones (having no major IFRC operations in terms of deployed personnel) consistently comprise around 5 per cent of global statistics which corresponds to IFRC operational activity occurring in those locations.

In MENA zone, most IFRC operational activities relate to supporting relevant National Societies in program implementation or capacity building such as in Syria and Iraq. Due to the extreme security environment in some countries with-in the zone, IFRC presence in terms of staff is limited.

In Americas zone the largest IFRC presence has been in Haiti which is clearly reflected in the incident statistics data.

Total breakdown of incidents by categories, 2014



Incident category analysis

IFRC: 79 security incidents that fall within the IFRC definition of what constitutes a security incident are included in these statistics. Further 19 incident reports involving IFRC staff were received but are not included since those incidents did not fall within the definition such as IFRC national staff being victims of crime outside working hours, vehicle accidents involving minor damage and incidents that were assessed to be more health/safety related than security incidents. There is no single explanation and it is not possible to state with any certainty the reasons behind this decrease in security incident reports during the last 5 years. However, there are some factors that are likely to have contributed to some degree including:

- There is a strong correlation between reporting/adhering to security incident procedures and the presence of a dedicated security officer in-country. With significant decreased number of security staff in either country or zone positions, it is highly likely that the real scope of incidents is less likely to be reported or captured.
- Many large scale operations in which IFRC security systems had been established through in-country security delegates and national staff security officers, have downscaled considerably during past 5 years. The result is fewer security incidents occurring as staff numbers have

reduced but security incidents are still captured disproportionately since those operations have established security procedures in place and a certain level of a “culture” of security has been reached. Some of these operations still have national security officers in place such as Haiti and Pakistan.

- Increased security awareness among staff and managers through MSR and compulsory security online training.

National Society: 62 security incident reports were received from Participating National Society (PNS) or National Society (NS) staff. This is a large increase from previous year but during the past 5 years there has been a marked increase in security incidents reporting from PNS/NS staff. In 2013 around 20 per cent of reported incidents originated from PNS/NS staff however in 2014 this figure is up to 78 per cent. This increase in reporting does not in our opinion indicate increased number of security incidents occurring to PNS/NS staff but rather that there is more adhering to reporting procedures and data collection among movement partners. We assess that the true scope of security incidents, especially among PNS's is becoming more accurately reflected each year

Security incidents involving PNS/NS staff in 2014 included death of staff and volunteers through violence, serious injuries, vehicle accident deaths, carjacking's, robberies through use of weapons, attacks on health facilities, fire and common crime.

The reason for this steady increase of PNS/NS security incident reporting includes in our assessment:

- Increased number of PNS/NS adopting the IFRC Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) (including incident reporting procedures).
- Increasing number of PNS/NS employing dedicated security officers (more emphasis placed on data collection and security management awareness).
- Increased number of PNS/NS that encourage or require the completion of IFRC “Stay safe” security online courses (increases awareness and understanding of security among staff).
- Increased requests for security training, especially from National Societies. This applies both to senior manager and staff training.
- When NS are working in larger operations such as the current Ebola operations in close coordination with IFRC and other movement partners, security incident reporting is encouraged and often security awareness training conducted for NS staff.
- 2014 includes a large increase of reported security incidents from PNS and NS staff involved in the Ebola response operation in western Africa.

Preventable incidents

It is clear that a number of incidents can be reasonably determined as being preventable.



This applies to such incidents as forgetting valuables in public places, leaving windows open at IFRC's premises including residences or simply being involved in a vehicle accident due to high speed. By applying a very strict parameter to this determination the Security Unit estimates that around 40 per cent of all reported incidents in 2014 could have been prevented either by adhering to IFRC's Minimal Security Requirements (MSR) or through increased personal security awareness.

- Around 40 per cent of all reported security incidents are classified as clearly having been preventable
- Around 80 per cent of all thefts are classified as having been preventable
- Most preventable incidents occur as a result of the victim not adhering to the most basic security measures or lack of security awareness

Gender

When analysing the gender of those affected (victims) there were no surprising patterns detected. A female staff member was no more likely to be the victim of a specific security incident than her male counterpart.

The only exception from this pattern involves certain types of harassment incidents such as female staff being harassed while in hotel/guesthouses and types of common crime in public incidents including bag snatching in certain S.E Asian countries. Such incidents usually involve perpetrators on a motorcycle snatching a handbag or cutting the strap while the victim is walking in public.

Some incidents were reported of sexual harassment in public with victim being a female staff member.

Targeting of IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent national societies

- Globally, the Red Cross Red Crescent movement is assessed as having a high degree of acceptance above most all other humanitarian organisations. However, there is concern regarding the increased targeting of Red Cross Red Crescent personnel, especially in certain conflict contexts involving sectarian violence. In last 3 years Red Cross Red Crescent staff have been targeted in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Yemen, CAR, Sudan and South Sudan among other places. Red Cross Red Crescent staff/volunteers and other movement partners have been killed in 2014 through violence in Syria, Libya, Yemen, Israel, Palestine, Sudan, CAR, Ukraine while staff being injured in other countries such as South Sudan, Mali and Afghanistan.
- The targeting of humanitarian health facilities and infrastructure is a special concern as is the perceived lack of respect of IHL and of the protective emblem of Red Cross Red Crescent. 2014 witnessed a number of serious attacks against Red Cross Red Crescent movement health services such as shelling of health facilities, ambulances, threats against staff and the occupation of Red Cross Red Crescent National Society buildings.

- In 2014, the Red Cross Red Crescent movement responded to the Ebola crisis in Western Africa which has proven to be an especially challenging operation with regard to health and security of staff. The operating environment has at times been characterised by lack of acceptance of any health workers, including Red Cross Red Crescent and a number of staff and assets have been attacked by local population and beneficiaries.
- A few security instances have involved local communities protesting employment practices and program implementation by IFRC resulting in threats against staff, theft and vandalism. Downscaling and some program closures within the Haiti earthquake operations has been challenging, resulting in a number of reported security incidents against IFRC/NS staff.

National staff versus delegates.

In 2014 around 30 per cent of all reported security incidents involved IFRC national staff. Considering that national staff account for nearly 70 per cent of total IFRC staff, the number of reported incidents involving national staff is low. It is our assessment that security incidents involving

The question that needs to be asked is why are incidents involving national staff so skewed in terms of low numbers. There are a number of factors that might influence including:

- National staff perception of what constitutes a security incident is often different from that of an international delegate.
- An international staff member is more likely to report instances such as perceived violence/intimidation during relief distributions or instances involving various forms of harassment as security incidents.
- Delegates have generally received more training on security (IMPACT course), exposure to various IFRC procedures and processes (Code of Conduct, anti-harassment, Safe call), and briefings on security plans.
- Many serious incidents involving national staff occurred after working hours since national staff only fall under IFRC security management during course of their work.

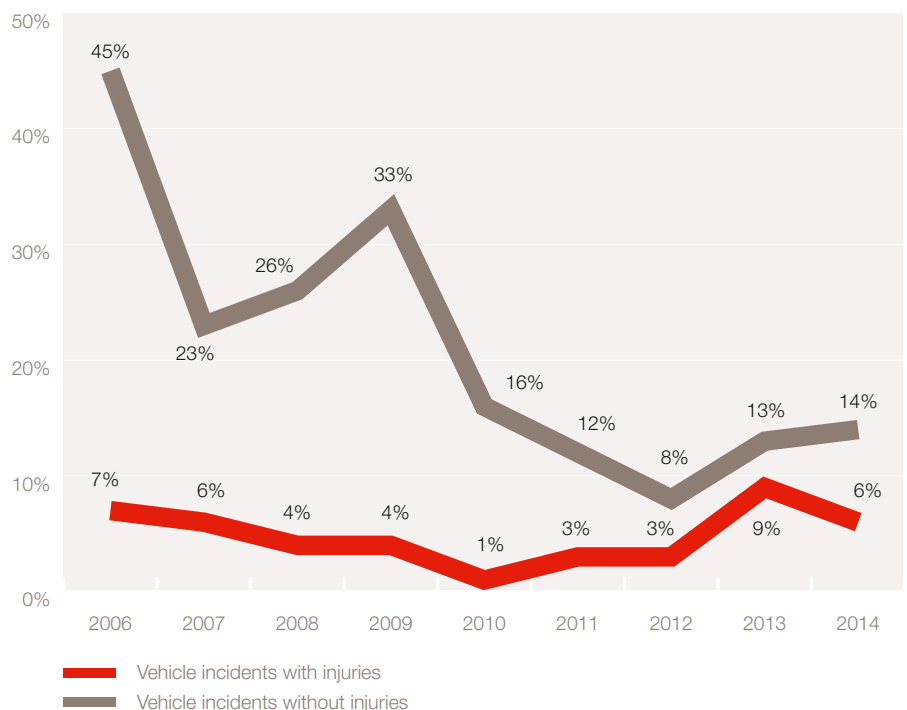


Vehicle accidents

- Vehicle incidents accounted for 20 per cent of all incidents
- Number of vehicle accidents now levelled out around 15-20 per cent during past 5 years
- Majority classified as “minor” and not included in these statistics
- Most vehicle incidents reported from Africa zone
- In over 80 per cent of all accidents, IFRC drivers were found not to be at fault
- 2 separate accidents involved fatality for 3rd party
- Number of serious incidents involved PNS/NS vehicles and staff
- The IFRC’s statistics compare very favourably to those of other humanitarian organizations

IFRC used through its Global Vehicle Rental Program (VRP) 525 vehicles during global operations in 2014. In addition, an estimated 100 other vehicles were procured locally. Through operational response and program delivery, the IFRC rents a large number of trucks using private companies and drivers.

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 20 per cent of all reported incidents which is a 2 per cent decrease from 2013. 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, every year IFRC staff suffer serious injuries and the impact on 3rd party has resulted in deaths on an annual basis. The fact that serious accidents do occur is not surprising given the challenging road conditions, infrastructure and the driving culture in majority of the areas in which IFRC operates globally.

Excluded from statistics

As in previous years, around 70 per cent of all reported vehicle incidents involved minor incidents such as damage to IFRC's vehicles when entering or exiting the vehicle (opening vehicle door against a wall), reversing into another vehicle in a parking lot or other minor incidents of similar

nature. Such incidents are not included in these statistics, only incidents that caused significant damage or resulted in injuries or fatalities to IFRC personnel or 3rd party are included. In 2014, according to information from the IFRC Fleetwave vehicle management system, 85 vehicle accidents occurred globally.

IFRC, through its Global Vehicle Rental Program (VRP) rents out IFRC registered vehicles to a number of National Societies worldwide on an annual basis. The users of those vehicles do not fall under the IFRC security responsibility and hence incidents involving VRP vehicles are not included in these statistics. In 2014 a total number of 847 vehicles were used through the VRP program globally. 62 percent of those vehicles were rented and operated by PNS/NS and those vehicles accounted for 65 percent of all accidents.

In 2014, fatalities and a number of serious injuries were reported involving VRP vehicles and Red Cross Red Crescent national society personnel. Those incidents do not fall under the IFRC security management responsibility.

Location of accidents

Most of the minor accidents which are not included in these vehicle incidents statistics occurred in urban settings during both day-time and night-time hours. The more serious accidents occurred equally in urban versus more rural areas.

During 2014 most vehicle incidents occurred in Africa and Asia/Pacific zones which is much in line with the number of operations in those zones. Slightly more serious accidents occurred in Africa and the Ebola operation in Western Africa reported the highest number of accidents from a single operation.

Around 9 per cent of all reported vehicle accidents were reported from the Haiti (Americas zone) which is a large drop from 2011 and 2012 when 35 per cent of accidents occurred in Haiti. The decrease is much in line with the closure and downscaling of operations in-country.

IFRC high standards

According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) over 90 per cent of the world's fatalities on the roads occur in low-income and middle-income countries, even though these countries have less than half of the world's vehicles. The challenging environmental and road infrastructure conditions in these countries in which the IFRC mostly operates and the fact that no staff member under the IFRC's security management has died in a road accident in the last few years must also be taken into account and 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 drive.

In 2014 there was on average 1 accident of IFRC vehicle per 187,388 km travelled, which is a positive trend and further improvement from previous years which have also witnessed a continued upward trend in terms of fewer number of accidents compared to kilometres driven.

IFRC not at fault

Through analysing vehicle incident reports, police reports, insurance reporting and other means, we are able to conclude with reasonable certainty that in around 80 per cent vehicle accidents, IFRC drivers were found to be not at fault. This figure is in-line with previous years statistics.

Given the IFRC's strict regulations regarding not driving in rural areas during hours of darkness and the mandatory rule of using national staff drivers for field movement, it is not surprising that around 85 per cent of all accidents involve national staff drivers during daytime hours.

Speeding, not driving in accordance with existing conditions and overtaking are still the most common most reasons for vehicle incidents in recent years.

Common crime

Becoming the victim of a crime is the biggest risk facing IFRC staff globally. In 2014, 51 per cent of all reported incidents involved common crime.

The common crime category includes incidents that are classified as thefts, burglaries and robberies. By 2006 the combination of those categories that are defined as common crimes began make up over 1/3 of all reported incidents while vehicle incidents constituted around 50 per cent of all reported IFRC security incidents. During the previous 6 years IFRC has witnessed a rise in common crimes levelling out around 50 per cent while vehicle accidents have decreased.

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



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 largest single incident category with regards to IFRC reported security incidents at 31 per cent
- Most thefts reported from Haiti (stocks and assets)
- Most theft from office and residencies reported from Africa zone
- 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.

It is likely that the number of thefts in the IFRC reflects accurately the true scope of such incidents since theft usually involves the loss of valuables which staff tend to report due to insurance issues and reimbursement. This might not be the case for other categories.

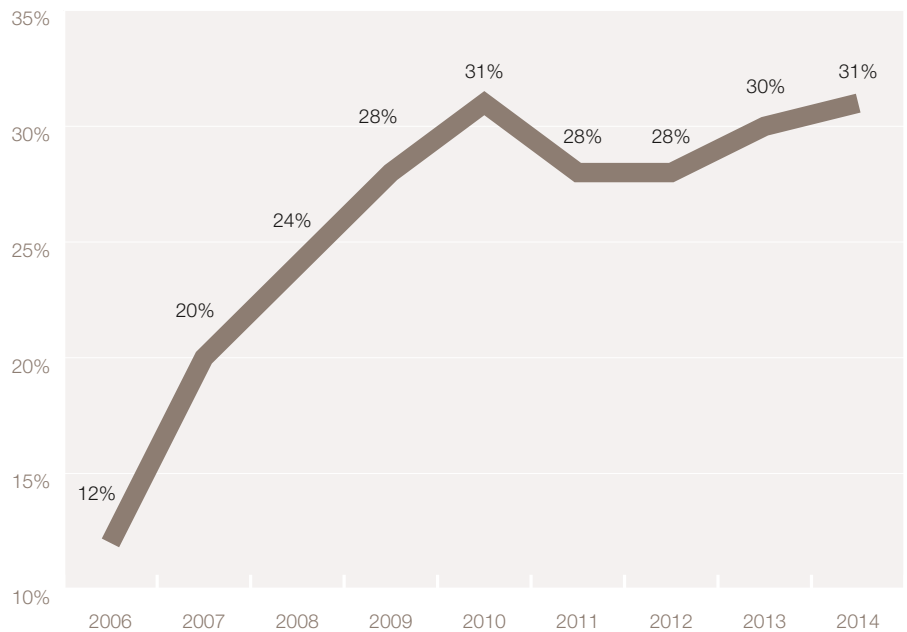
A total of 24 incidents of theft were reported to the security unit comprising 31 per cent of all reported incidents. That number corresponds to previous four years; incidents of theft have largely stayed consistent and seem to have levelled out around the 30 percentage mark.

Most thefts were reported from the Haiti operation and Africa followed closely by Asia/Pacific. Reports of theft are evenly spread among various

countries in the zones. Haiti experienced the highest number of thefts, disproportionately high when compared to number of staff and operational volume. Type of theft from Haiti operation mainly involves theft of warehouse stocks.

A number of Red Cross Red Crescent vehicles were stolen, mostly while in National Society possession.

Theft – compared to the total number of accidents



Location of thefts

1. Primarily, most thefts occur in IFRC offices and involve cases of crimes of opportunity, usually involving items stolen when they are left unattended by their owners in unlocked offices, in a common public area or unlocked drawers. Most common items to be reported stolen are mobile phones, laptop computers and cash. As in previous years, it is clear that when analysing incidents of theft that, in vast majority of cases, access control systems were insufficient or non-existent in most of the offices in which thefts occurred.

2. The second 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. In 2014 a number of warehouse thefts occurred in Haiti and can be directly linked to the emptying and relocation of two warehouse as well as the downsizing of local staff which impacted on security of IFRC staff and assets.

3. The third most common location where theft occurs is in public places and often this is the most preventable type of theft. These thefts often

occur in restaurants or similar places where staff have left their belongings in an insecure place such as 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. A case in point is Geneva (Switzerland); every year a number of such thefts are reported by staff visiting from often high crime countries, displaying behaviour they would never do in those countries such as leaving their briefcase out of sight.

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.

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

It is important to note that a vast majority of all common crimes such as theft are crimes of opportunity and IFRC's staff can significantly reduce that risk by taking some basic security measures. This includes:

Minimize risk.

- Proper access control systems on premises
- Never leave valuables out in the open (in office or while driving)
- Lock all valuables in secure drawers or safes when leaving the office
- Lock office doors when departing
- Never carry anything on your person or in your luggage that you can't afford to lose
- Keep a low personal profile
- Don't display wealth or carry expensive items

Security guideline documents regarding prevention of crime and on personal security awareness can be obtained on the security section on the FedNet.



Burglary

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

Main points:

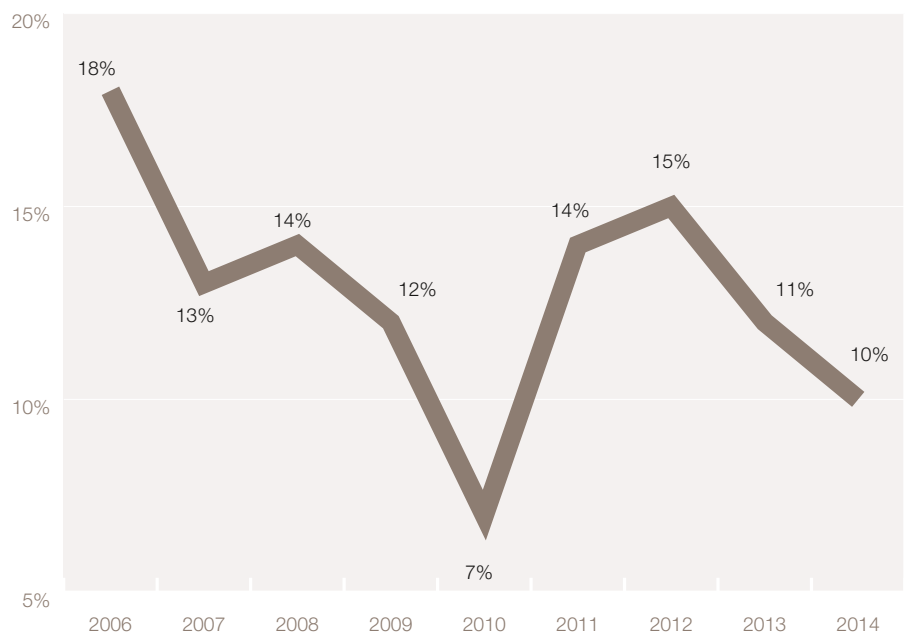
- Africa and Haiti reported the highest number of burglaries.
- Burglaries represent 1 per cent of reported incidents as in previous years
- Most reported burglaries involve IFRC residencies and warehouses
- Burglaries can be greatly reduced by implementing basic security measures.

A total of 8 burglaries were reported, comprising 10 per cent of all reported incidents.

The number of reported burglaries in 2014 decreased by 2 per cent, down from 12 per cent in 2013.

Although most incidents of burglary originate from the Africa zone, no single country in that zone stands out with respect to high number of burglaries. Out of individual countries, Haiti experienced the highest number of burglaries.

Burglary – compared to the total number of accidents



As evident in the graph, burglary has on average constituted around 15 per cent of all reported incidents. The numbers have remained relatively stable until 2010 when reported incidents reported to 7 per cent. The main reason for that drop can be attributed to reclassification of Haiti earthquake operation burglaries due to the specific operational context within the Base camp where all IFRC delegates were housed.

Location of burglaries

Most burglaries occur in IFRC residencies and warehouses followed by office break-ins. 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. In nearly all instances reported in this report, the premises did have some form of minimal security arrangements although in some cases they were found out later to be somewhat lacking.

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.

It is a widely held belief that most burglaries of residences occur solely during night-time while occupants are asleep. However, globally many burglaries occur either during daytime hours when the occupants are out of the house or between the hours of 17:00 to 23:00 when most occupants are home relaxing, not having the alarm system turned on and can be more easily dis-tracted. During night-time, residents are more likely to have turned on security measures in place prior to going to sleep. Office burglaries however, nearly exclusively occur during night-time hours.

Security guards

Despite the fact that in over half of all reported burglaries a security guard was on duty, that did not prevent the crime.

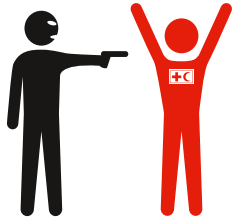
Although the IFRC employs over 200 security guards globally the fact is that security guards are of little value unless they are managed effectively. Therefore the IFRC policy is that all guards must receive the appropriate training and equipment before employment. Through incident analysis in recent years the following points have been identified:

- Their training, equipment and overall management was severely lacking in a number of instances with the same guard for example on duty continuously for a number of days.
- The practice of combining duties of local staff tasked with other responsibilities such as having a gardener with a security function. This is common practice but strongly discouraged and can in reality decrease security and security awareness by providing a false sense of security.
- The management of security guards is the most important factor when employing Their services and they should receive detailed job descriptions, proper training and equipment and clear procedures in place for emergencies.

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 delegations 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



Robbery

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

Main points:

- In 2014 robbery accounts for 10 per cent of reported incidents
- A decrease from 2013 by 4 per cent
- Most serious robberies occurred in Africa
- A number of serious robberies occurred to national staff after working hours
- Certain patterns as per previous years
- 1 IFRC armed car-jacking incident reported
- No serious physical injuries suffered by staff

Robbery accounted for around 10 per cent of all reported incidents which is an decrease of 4 per cent compared to previous year. Robberies had remained steady around 10 per cent of the total number of reported incidents since 2006.

In addition to the robbery incidents included in IFRC statistics, a number of other serious robberies were reported by National Society staff or IFRC staff who had been robbed outside working hours. This include at least 3 armed carjacking of Red Cross Red Crescent vehicles.

Location

Robberies occurred in Africa, Americas and Asia/Pacific zones. The most violent type of robberies occurred in Africa in line with previous years data.

Patterns

There was no discernable pattern regarding time of day and the victims were equally gender balanced. Each operational context differs from another and criminals often prefer certain methods in that particular country or area. During the past few years a number of robberies are reported annually from South East Asian countries involving perpetrators riding a motorcycle snatching wallets, phones or shoulder bags from the victim. Such robberies usually do not involve a large degree of violence but can easily escalate as has been the case in a few occasions. In some contexts most robberies occur while people are in their vehicles such as stopping at intersections or outside the entrance gate to their house. IFRC personnel in each operational area must therefore familiarize themselves with the main risks particular to their context and take appropriate mitigation measures.

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

Program related incidents

Main points:

- Program related incidents account for 19 per cent of all reported incidents.
- Such incidents tend to correspond to number of major IFRC field operations or downscaling
- A 10 per cent increase globally from 2013
- Most incidents occurred in Ebola response operation
- Acceptance and Employment related issues main concern in 2014

Program incidents relate to incidents that occur as a result or in course of IFRC program activities. In recent years such incidents have occurred in a number of countries annually relating to activities such as relief distributions, shelter, Water/Sanitation and other technical implementation activities, employer and employee relations and beneficiary interaction to name a few.

In 2014, majority of reported program related incidents are from the Ebola response operation. The Ebola operational context has proven to be extremely challenging due to the nature of the emergency and negative perceptions among the local population against health workers and health interventions in general. This has resulted in numerous serious attacks against Red Cross Red Crescent staff resulting in serious injuries. A number of non-movement health workers and responders were killed in 2014. The most violence has occurred in Guinea.

It is estimated that the reporting of aggression, threats and violence against both IFRC and National Society staff has been vastly underreported which is evident when viewing information from open sources or through debriefing of staff.

The Haiti operation has continued a major downscale in terms of human resources and operational volume with over half of local staff contracts were ended. This created an atmosphere of uncertainty and some resentment among those whose employment was about to be ended. As a result a number of security incidents occurred, including personal threat letters and telephone calls targeting remaining staff, vandalism of IFRC property, thefts, protests at Base Camp main gate and impromptu strike actions.

Minimize risk

- Good information management is crucial to avoid confusion and frustration amongst the local population and beneficiaries
- Use beneficiary communication officers in challenging security environments
- Ensure there is a mechanism for the beneficiaries to address their confusion, problems, comments
- Information networking and incident reporting/analysis
- Training of all staff on emergency procedures and
- Field trip preparations and briefings
- Exit strategy when ending a program included in operational planning

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 2014 the “Other” category is comprises 10 per cent of all reported incidents which is a 3 per cent decrease from 2013.

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 2014 the type of incidents comprising this category include: fire in office and warehouse, conflict related incidents and sexual harassment of female delegates in Hotels and in public. Sexual harassment is undoubtedly one of the most underreported incident type as in society in general.

Is important to mention that in total (including PNS/NS reports) 5 (instances) of fire were reported. All except 1 incident occurred as a result of faulty or damaged wiring. Since 2006, there have been over 30 reported incidents of fires on IFRC premises.



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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