



# Aid Worker Security Report

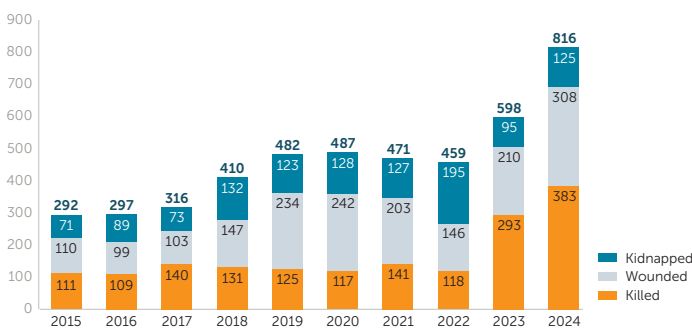
## Figures at a glance

# 2025

**861** aid workers were victims of major security incidents in 2024  
**383** killed **308** wounded **125** kidnapped **45** arrested/detained<sup>1</sup>

**2024 surpassed the previous year's record-high death toll for aid workers, with 383 fatalities reported across 27 countries—21 of which saw an increase from last year.**

### Aid worker victims of violence, 2015-2024

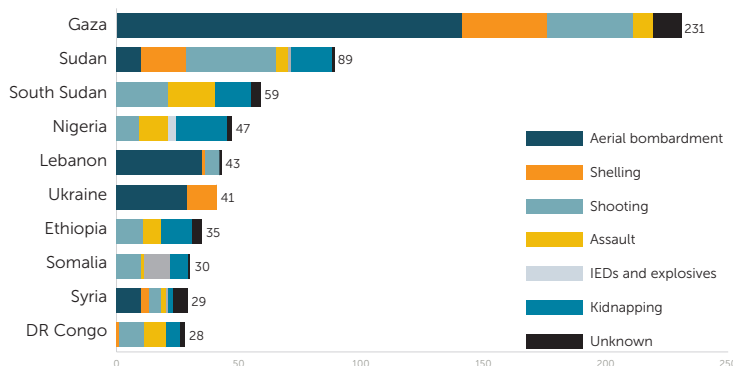


Gaza remained the deadliest context for aid workers in 2024, with 181 fatalities. Ongoing intense conflict in Sudan resulted in 60 aid worker deaths, more than double the previous year's total for that country, with small arms fire the most common cause.

Other contexts with highest numbers of victims were South Sudan, Nigeria, Lebanon, Ukraine, Ethiopia, Somalia, Syria, and DRC, with aerial bombardment and small arms fire the most prevalent means of attack.

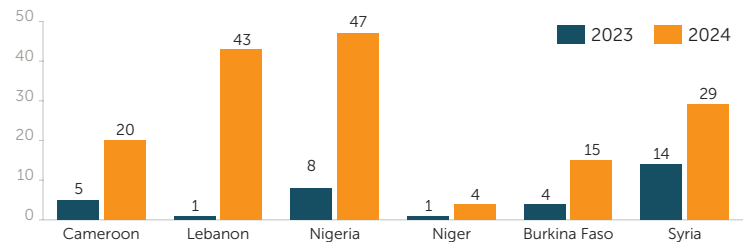
Kidnappings increased in South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Nigeria, and Sudan.

### Total victims by means of attack, 10 most dangerous contexts 2024



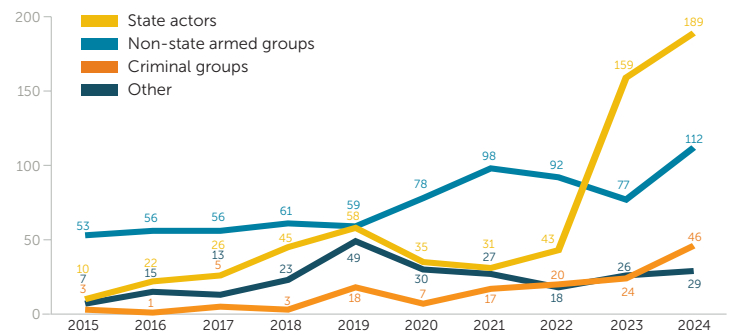
Contexts that saw a significant increase in aid workers attacked from 2023 to 2024 include Cameroon, Lebanon, Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan, and Syria.

### Aid worker victims, 2023-2024



The past few years have seen the steady rise of state actors as the most common perpetrator of violence affecting aid workers. In 2024, state violence resulted in 182 aid workers killed and 119 wounded. The attacks on aid workers in Sudan occurred mostly at project sites and offices, indicating that the belligerents were directly targeting the humanitarian efforts and personnel.

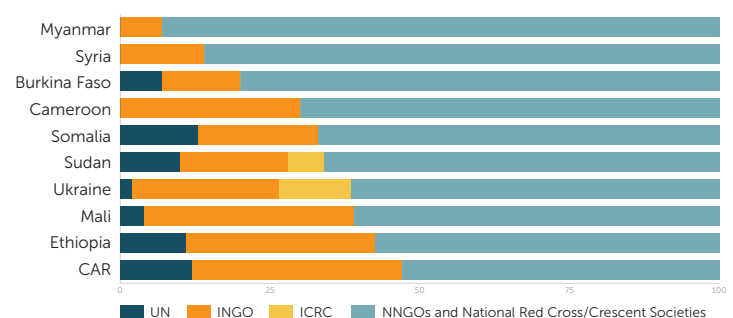
### Number of violent security incidents by perpetrator type, 2015-2024



Includes incidents where the perpetrator type was known

This year's Aid Worker Security Report (August 2025) will examine the effects of reduced humanitarian funding on security for aid workers. In addition to removing necessary resources for security, defunding has heightened the trend of local humanitarian actors shouldering the greatest risk burden, exposure to violence, and casualty burden.

### Affiliation of victims in the most localised insecurity contexts, 2024



<sup>1</sup> The AWSD began tracking this category in 2025, and historical data for 2024 is limited at this time