



Understanding the operational context



TOOL 2: TYPOLOGY OF INCIDENTS

The following definitions of different types of incidents are given as an indication. Organisations do not have to use all the categories in their security incident information management. However, they are encouraged to use the proposed standard definitions to facilitate data exchange and cross-agency comparisons.

Incidents are defined in broad categories (such as accident, authority action, crime etc.) and associated subcategories. Agencies may choose to only use the broad categories, selected sub-categories or the broad categories and sub-categories combined.

The broad categories fulfil different functions. Some classify the event by impact (e.g. death or damage). Others describe the nature of the event (e.g. sexual violence) while others include some information on the perpetrator in addition to describing the nature of the event (e.g. crime or authority action). Others classify the context in which the event occurred (e.g. general insecurity) while other categories describe the means (e.g. use of weapons). Others classify the agency response.

It depends on the analytical focus which categorisation is the most appropriate. A single event can be considered from a variety of perspectives.

For most events, more than one of the broad categories are relevant. The subcategories can be treated as mutually exclusive, which means that only one of the subcategories usually applies.



See also the definition of event categories used in Insecurity Insight trend analysis and the data on the [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#).

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
Accident or illness Any accident involving employees or organisational property and other incidents that were not intentional (e.g. sudden illness).	Accidental death	Any unintentional death that cannot be attributed to natural causes. Causes of accidental death may include vehicle accidents or complications from injuries.
	Illness	Any serious illness of an employee.
	Natural death	Any death that can be attributed to a natural cause (e.g. heart attack, illness, stroke, etc.).
	Natural fire	Any fire damaging the property or endangering employees of a natural or unintentional cause. This may include wildfires or accidental fires (e.g. electrical fires, gas leaks, etc.).
	Other accident	This may include wildfires or accidental fires (such as electrical fires or gas leaks), etc.
	Suicide	Any serious illness of an employee.
Aid delivery activities Any incident that took place at a project site or during aid distribution, including looting of aid supplies, intimidation, harassment, or threatening behaviour towards staff members during aid delivery. This includes incidents that occur in the context of conflict war or crime.	Armed activity	Activity involving weapons carried out by state, non-state or organised armed entities.
	Beneficiary affected	Threats and/or violence were used against a beneficiary.
	Face-to-face harassment	Incident in which an employee is directly harassed by a person or group of people (e.g. harassment over the organisation's programmes or programme activities).
	Face-to-face threats	Incident in which an employee is directly threatened by a person or group of people. It should include some form of consequence for non-compliance (e.g. a threat of retaliation for not including someone in an organisational activity).
	Looting	Theft during unrest, violence, riots or other upheavals.
Crime Criminally motivated incidents that affect employees, their property or the organisation's property.	Armed robbery	A robbery at gunpoint or when the perpetrator(s) carried firearms that affected employees or property.
	Arson	Any fire damaging property or endangering employees that is caused intentionally. Arson includes, but is not limited to, the use of incendiary devices, the intentional sabotage of electrical systems or gas lines/tanks, and the use of an accelerant to destroy the property.
	Blackmail	Threats, extortion or the manipulation of someone to compel them to do something. It includes obtaining something, especially money, by using force or threats.
	Break-in	The act of unlawfully gaining entrance into an aid organisation's premises or vehicles with the intention of theft.

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
<p>Crime Criminally motivated incidents that affect employees, their property or the organisation's property.</p>	<p>Burglary/robbery</p>	<p>Burglary/robbery A break-in to a staff residence, usually with the intention of theft.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary = when occupants are not present or unaware of the break-in during the incident (e.g. while sleeping) • Robbery/armed robbery = when occupants are present and/or directly threatened during the incident.
	<p>Carjacking/hijacking</p>	<p>Any incident in which a vehicle owned by the organisation or is being used by an employee or employees, as a driver/passenger, is forcibly seized.</p>
	<p>Cyber attack</p>	<p>Deliberate exploitation of computer systems or technology-dependent enterprises and networks resulting in disruptive consequences that can compromise data and lead to cybercrimes.</p>
	<p>Damage to property</p>	<p>Any damage or harm in excess of a predefined amount that is done to the organisation's property either unintentionally (e.g. natural disasters, accidents) or intentionally (e.g. riots that cause property damage).</p>
	<p>Extortion</p>	<p>The practice of obtaining something, especially money, from an employee or employees by using force or threats.</p>
	<p>Fraud</p>	<p>Wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.</p>
	<p>Intrusion</p>	<p>Wrongful or unauthorised entry into an organisation's premises, vehicles or staff residences.</p>
<p>Conflict and war Incidents that occur in the context of armed conflicts or situations of severe political volatility that directly or indirectly impact an organisation, staff, or operations both local and international and in a private or professional capacity. Incidents may or may not directly affect the organisation, its staff, or infrastructure.</p>	<p>Armed activity</p>	<p>Activity involving weapons carried out by state, non-state or organised armed entities.</p>
	<p>Coup</p>	<p>Coup, mutiny and other rebellion by any armed force. A coup is defined as an attempt (generally armed) to remove and replace a government. Whether it is successful or not and violent or not, an attempted coup may be politically destabilising.</p>
	<p>Crossfire</p>	<p>Any situation in which an employee(s) or organisational property is caught in an attack or firefight between two or more armed parties. In this situation, the involved employees and properties are not the target of the attack.</p>
	<p>Shooting</p>	<p>Deliberate shooting of people other than organisational staff.</p>
	<p>Unexploded ordnance (UXO) discovery</p>	<p>Refers to the discovery of unexploded ordinance or explosive remnants of war that did not explode when they were deployed and still pose a risk of detonation.</p>

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
<p>Information about the victim(s) When recording information about the victim(s) involved in an incident, consider including the categories below. This information should be kept confidential and any decisions made based on it should be non-discriminatory and in accordance with equality, diversity, and inclusion policies, and relevant legislation.</p>	Diversity	Where relevant and appropriate, consider including information on other diversity factors such as sexual orientation or disabilities if this can help to identify underlying patterns of threats or violence.
	Ethnicity	Where relevant and appropriate, consider including information on ethnicity if this can help to identify underlying patterns of threats or violence.
	Gender	Classify victims by their biological sex or chosen gender identity (depending on your organisation's policy in this regard).
<p>Killed, injured or kidnapped (KIK) Any incident that results in an employee being killed, injured or kidnapped. These are usually considered to be critical incidents.</p>	Abduction/ hijacking/ hostage-taking/ kidnapping	Any incident in which employees are forcibly seized. This incident may or may not involve a ransom demand. Employee(s) killed while in captivity are categorised as 'kidnapped' and not 'killed'.
	Beaten	Incident in which an employee was assaulted by someone using their fists, feet, or other body parts, or by objects (e.g. sticks or blunt objects).
	Killed	Any death that has been intentionally caused (e.g. shooting, physical attack, poisoning). Intentional deaths do not include suicides. Employee(s) killed while in captivity are categorised as 'kidnapped' and not 'killed'.
	Missing	<p>An incident in which an employee has disappeared or is missing. The distinction between missing and kidnapping include the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The actor:</i> non-state actors tend to kidnap people, while state actors tend to 'disappear' people who are then referred to as 'missing'. ('Disappear' means to cause to disappear, usually as part of a secret program of political terror.) <i>How the perpetrator communicates about the employee that has been taken:</i> kidnapers tend to make demands (e.g. for a ransom to be paid), while 'disappeared' and missing people are usually never heard from again. <i>The motive:</i> kidnapping tends to be for a specific demand, while disappearances tend to occur to silence a staff member, often for political reasons.

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<p>Killed, injured or kidnapped (KIK) Any incident that results in an employee being killed, injured or kidnapped. These are usually considered to be critical incidents.</p>	Tortured	Intentional physical maiming/injury that is explicitly characterised as torture of staff.
	Wounded	An incident in which an employee was injured with a weapon, as opposed to being beaten.
	Deprivation of liberty	The outcome of any action that deprives individuals of their liberty, e.g. kidnapping, hostage-taking, abduction, arrest or detention.
	Escaped	The victim escaped or attempted to escape, which may have been successful or resulted in his/her death.
	Freed	The incident was resolved through the victim being freed.
	Killed in captivity	The victim was killed in captivity or during a rescue mission or attempted escape.
	In captivity	The victim is still being held by the actor who abducted/kidnapped him/her.
	Missing	The victim is reported as missing.
	No information	There is no further information of what happened to the victim.
	Rescue mission	An attempt to release a victim that may have been successful or resulted in the death of the victim.
<p>Motive The classification of the reason(s) why the perpetrator(s) did what they did.</p>	Assumed selective	A targeted action used specifically against an employee, organisation or beneficiary, but the motive remains unclear.
	Indiscriminate	A targeted action used against civilians and not specifically aimed at a specific employee, organisation or beneficiary.
	No information	The report does not contain enough information to determine if the incident was targeted or not.
	Selective assets	A targeted action used against an employee, organisation or beneficiary, but with the motive of material gain or obtaining access to goods or infrastructure rather than the intention to hurt the employee, organisation or beneficiary.
	Selective military	Someone or something was selectively targeted and the employee, organisation or beneficiary was affected as a result. This category is specific to incidents that occur during active conflict.
	Selective other	Someone or something was selectively targeted, and the employee, organisation or beneficiary was affected as a result.
	Selective programme	A targeted action used against an employee, organisation or beneficiary because the employee or organisation provided a programme or service, or the beneficiary used a particular programme or service.
	Selective provider	A targeted action used against an employee, organisation, or beneficiary because of the identity or core values of the organisation.

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<p>Near miss Incident that could have caused harm or otherwise affected the delivery of aid. Includes any situation in which a security incident almost happened but did not happen, happened near an aid worker/ organisation/ programme, or happened where those affected were able to avoid any serious harm. If harm results, the incident should be classified under a different category.</p>	<p>Crime near miss The near miss</p>	<p>The near miss occurred in the context of a crime incident.</p>
	<p>Killed/injured/kidnapped (KIK) near miss</p>	<p>Killed/injured/kidnapped (KIK) near miss An incident in which an employee narrowly avoided being killed, injured or kidnapped.</p>
<p>Operational space restricted or threatened Direct or indirect actions taken or threats made by a state or non-state actor that affect humanitarian access.</p>	<p>Abuse of power</p>	<p>The use of legislated, executive or other authorised powers by government officials for illegitimate private gain. An illegal act by an office holder constitutes abuse of power only if the act is directly related to his/her official duties.</p>
	<p>Access denied</p>	<p>Acts that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent an organisation from reaching beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries for needs assessments or direct service provision • Prevent beneficiaries from reaching services provided by an organisation.
	<p>Accusation</p>	<p>A charge of wrongdoing laid against an organisation or its employees by the authorities of the host country.</p>
	<p>Application of laws</p>	<p>The application of existing or new laws, executive orders, decrees or regulations that, when applied, have an actual effect on the delivery of aid. This may include the confiscation of equipment or putting people/ organisations on watch lists.</p>
	<p>Arrest</p>	<p>An employee is taken into custody. The person/group carrying out the arrest must be operating in a governmental capacity (such as the police) in order to differentiate this incident from a hostage-taking incident. Arrests usually follow formal charges.</p>
	<p>Attack on another organisation</p>	<p>Reported attack on another organisation that did not affect one's own organisation directly.</p>
	<p>Charges</p>	<p>The formal accusation made by a governmental authority asserting that somebody has committed a crime.</p>

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<p>Operational space restricted or threatened Direct or indirect actions taken or threats made by a state or non-state actor that affect humanitarian access.</p>	Checkpoint	A non-border or frontier checkpoint that impacts the provision of aid, erected in areas under control by the military, paramilitary, or an armed group with the aim of monitoring or controlling the movement of people and materials.
	Denial of visa	Delay or denial of an official stamp, visa, or other permit granting permission to an aid organisation employee to enter a country or territory to deliver aid.
	Detention	Keeping an employee in custody prior to official charges or without laying any official charges; includes temporary detention for hours or days.
	Expulsion	The act of forcing an employee or organisation to leave a country or territory.
	Face-to-face harassment	Incident in which an employee is directly harassed by a person or group of people (e.g. harassment over the organisation's programmes or programme activities).
	Face-to-face intimidation	Incident in which an employee is directly intimidated by a person or group of people (e.g. when a staff member feels intimidated by armed actors patrolling near a food distribution activity or site).
	Face-to-face threats	Incident in which an employee is directly threatened by a person or group of people; should include some form of consequence for non-compliance (e.g. a threat of retaliation for not including someone in an organisational activity).
	Fine	Money that must be paid by the organisation as a punishment for not obeying a rule or law.
	Forced closure	Order by the government or other authorities to halt operations in a country or territory; includes closure affecting only one or multiple programmes.
	Government action	Action by a host or donor government that has a direct or indirect impact on the financial ability of an agency to deliver aid; includes freezing funds, introducing taxes or ending subsidies.
	Imprisonment	The holding of an employee in a known official or unknown location, such as a prison, often after formal charges have been laid.
Introduction of laws	The drafting or passing of laws, executive orders, decrees or regulations that, when applied, will have a potential or actual effect on the delivery of aid. This may include, but is not limited to, restrictive registration procedures, import regulations or a law/regulation that requires the regular disclosure of an organisation's financial sources.	

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<p>Operational space restricted or threatened Direct or indirect actions taken or threats made by a state or non-state actor that affect humanitarian access.</p>	<p>Investigation</p>	<p>Incident in which an external actor initiated an investigation, either for legitimate reasons or for unspecified or assumed political reasons.</p>
	<p>Natural disaster</p>	<p>Actual or forecasted natural disaster that occurs, or is predicted to occur, in a city or country in which the organisation has an office. Natural disasters may include earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, tornadoes, damage-producing storms (hail, flash floods), floods or tsunamis.</p>
	<p>Other incident</p>	<p>An incident that cannot be adequately described by any of the predefined incident categories in this list. If this category is selected, the reporter should provide a full description of the incident in the 'incident description' field.</p>
	<p>Property entry/search</p>	<p>Entry into or search of a premises by external authorities.</p>
	<p>Remote threat against agency</p>	<p>Incident in which the organisation or an employee receives a threat not delivered face-to-face but by some remote mechanism (e.g. email, SMS, phone, or general threats issued on a website or social media). May include direct threats shouted by civilians during demonstrations.</p>
	<p>Remote threat against organisation or staff</p>	<p>Incident in which an employee or organisation received any form of a specific threat that was not delivered face to face. These can include direct threats delivered by email, SMS or phone, or general threats issued on websites, in the media or in public statements, including in the form of demonstrations by angry civilians. Remote threat incidents have 'Communication' as the coding under 'TypeOfArea'.</p>
	<p>Reputational risk</p>	<p>Incident involving a perceived, real, actual, or potential risk to the organisation's branded logo/emblem, image, or reputation.</p>
	<p>Takeover/occupation of an organisation's offices</p>	<p>The seizure and occupation of an organisation's building, warehouse, or compound by civilian or government agents.</p>
	<p>Threat of closure</p>	<p>Incident involving the threat of forced closure of an activity, programme or organisation.</p>
	<p>Witness</p>	<p>Incident in which a staff member witnesses an attack or crime against another staff member, family member(s), or beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Perpetrator The classification of the perpetrator(s) reportedly responsible for the incident.</p>	<p>Administration</p>	<p>This refers to the activities of individuals who determine laws or regulations, and/or order their enforcement. Such individuals can be an administrator/authority of a country/territory, a member of the high-command level of an armed force, or someone within an armed group that has assumed the de facto control of a territory.</p>

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
Perpetrator The classification of the perpetrator(s) reportedly responsible for the incident.	Beneficiary	A direct beneficiary of aid.
	Civilian	A civilian (e.g. refugee, IDP, villager, settler, etc.), but not a direct beneficiary.
	Criminal	A criminal either acting alone or as part of an organised crime group.
	Employee or former employee	A current or former employee of the organisation.
	Law enforcement	Individual or organs of the law enforcement apparatus of the state (police and 'security forces') that act under the orders of the state's law enforcement system. This excludes military forces and private security actors.
	Multiple	Multiple perpetrators from different categories were involved in the attack.
	No information	The report does not identify the perpetrator, or the perpetrator is unknown.
	Non-state armed groups	A named armed group that is not part of the state's law enforcement, military or security apparatus. Includes private armies, vigilantes, and rebel, guerrilla, or terrorist groups, but does not include private security actors.
	Private security	The perpetrator belongs to a private security firm or functions as a bodyguard or security guard.
	Relative or associate	A family member, friend or other person(s) known by an employee or employees.
	State actor	Soldiers of a state army who act under orders of the state military command.
	Sub-contractor	Someone or an organisation (often an LNCO) that the aid agency employs to carry out its functions.
Unspecified non-military armed actor(s)	A group of unidentified or unnamed armed people, or if the report refers in a generic sense to rebels, extremists, or groups in some form affiliated with the military or using military-type structures or equipment (e.g. wearing army fatigues) without indication that they were linked to any state army.	
Programme affected The category to describe the type of programme affected by the incident. Please provide this information as fully as possible.	Aid	The services affected by this incident were related to aid delivery, where there is no indication the service was related to any of the types of services listed below.
	Health	The services affected by this incident were health related.
	Education	The services affected by this incident were education related.
	Livelihood	The services affected by this incident were food or income related.
	No information	The report did not include information about the type of service affected by the incident.

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
Programme affected The category to describe the type of programme affected by the incident. Please provide this information as fully as possible.	Other	Any other service not listed above.
	Protection	The services affected by this incident were related to the protection of IDPs or refugees.
	WASH	The services affected by this incident were related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes.
Road safety accident (RSA) Any road safety accident involving an organisation's vehicles. 'Vehicle' refers to any form of transportation involved in a traffic accident occurring when staff are both on and off duty, including, but not limited to, cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, or others (bicycles, boats).	Motorcycle fatalities	Motorcycle accident resulting in employee fatalities.
	Motorcycle injuries	Motorcycle accident resulting in employee injuries.
	Motorcycle no injuries	Motorcycle accident causing no employee injuries.
	Other traffic accident	Other road traffic accidents not listed here. If this category is selected, the reporter should provide the details in the 'incident description' field.
	Vehicle fatalities	Vehicle accident resulting in employee fatalities.
	Vehicle injuries	Vehicle accident resulting in employee injuries.
	Vehicle no injuries	Vehicle accident causing no employee injuries.
Security measures Actions taken by aid agencies in response to generalised insecurity or a particular security incident.	Evacuation	Refers to the removal of employees from the country of operation. The moving of employees to another location within the country for security reasons is called relocation (see 'relocation of staff' below).
	Evacuation: medical	An evacuation of an employee for medical reasons, generally involving injuries or illness that cannot be treated adequately at a local hospital, doctor's office or treatment centre.
	Evacuation: non-medical	An evacuation of an employee for security reasons.
	Hibernation	Process of sheltering in place until the danger has passed or further assistance is provided.
	Imposed curfew	The imposition of a regulation requiring people to remain indoors between specified hours in a city or country in which the organisation has an office.
	Office closure	A decision to close an office in response to the general security context or a specific incident.
	Ongoing monitoring	The process of actively monitoring a security situation with a view to potentially changing the security measures.
	Programme suspension	The process of significantly modifying planned activities, usually by halting a specific activity or programme.
	Relocation of staff	The movement of staff to another city or office within the country of operation for security reasons.

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
Security measures Actions taken by aid agencies in response to generalised insecurity or a particular security incident.	Restricted travel: no curfew	Any restrictions on travel that affect staff, but do not involve the imposition of a curfew. This type of incident is similar to a travel advisory and may be the result of political or social unrest, outbreaks of disease, or natural disasters.
Sexual Violence and Abuse Any sexual act or attempt to commit a sexual act, sometimes done using violence or coercion. Sexual violence can range from unwanted sexual comments and harassment to rape.	Aggressive Sexual Behaviour	Potentially violent behaviour focused on gratifying sexual drives.
	Attempted Sexual Assault	Attempted act of sexual contact on the body of another person without their consent.
	Other Sexual Acts	When a person takes or shares nude pictures or videos of another person without permission.
	Rape	Sexual intercourse (oral, vaginal, or anal penetration) against the will and without the consent of the person.
	Sexual Assault	Act of sexual contact on the body of another person without his/her consent.
	Sexual Violence in Conflict	Occurs in regions affected by conflict. The perpetrator is a conflict actor such as a member of state forces or non-state armed groups and the survivor is a member of a social group affected by conflict recognizable by the fact that they sought protection in an IDP or refugee systems.
	Sexual Exploitation	Any actual or attempted abuse of position or vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.
	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)	Occurs when an aid worker, field staff member or local official working in the aid response attempts or performs acts of sexual exploitation, violence or abuse on children, families, and communities where they are working.
Sexual Harassment	Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that affects the employment of the targeted person. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly regarding the terms/conditions of an individual's employment. • Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment decisions affecting the individual. 	

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
<p>Sexual Violence and Abuse Any sexual act or attempt to commit a sexual act, sometimes done using violence or coercion. Sexual violence can range from unwanted sexual comments and harassment to rape.</p>	Sexual violence in the workplace	This occurs when a person attempts to perform or performs acts of sexual violence against a colleague, peer, former employee or volunteer at work.
	Solicitation of transactional sex	A request for transactional sex (see 'transactional sex', below).
	Stalking	When a person carries out unwanted or repeated surveillance of or actions directed at another person.
	Transactional sex	The exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex, including sexual favours, and other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour, e.g. being forced to engage in sexual activity in order to retain or gain employment.
	Unwanted sexual comments	Verbal advances that include whistling, shouting, and/or saying sexually explicit or implicit phrases or propositions that are unwanted.
	Unwanted sexual touching	Unwanted touching of a sexual nature regardless of the intensity of the touch. May include massaging, groping, grabbing, or grazing of any part of another person's body.
<p>Type of organisation affected The classification of the organisations affected in the incident.</p>	INGO	The services affected by this incident were provided by an international NGO.
	LNGO	The services affected by this incident were provided by a local NGO, usually working as a subcontractor to an international or UN service provider.
	No information	The available report did not include information about the affected service provider.
	Other	The services affected by this incident were provided by another type of organisation not listed above.
	RCRC	The services affected by this incident were provided by a member of the Red Cross and Red Crescent family, e.g. either the ICRC, the IFRC or a national society.
	UN	The services affected by this incident were provided by a United Nations (UN) body, usually the WHO, or a specialist agency providing a particular form of health care (e.g. UNICEF for children, etc.).
	Unspecified NGO	The services affected by this incident were provided by an NGO, but it is unclear if it was an INGO or LNGO.
<p>Type of location of incidents This refers to the type of location where the incident took place.</p>	Administration	During an administrative procedure or while the victim was obeying an order from a recognised/government authority.
	Airstrip	On an airstrip; includes an airport or an aircraft in the air.

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
<p>Type of location of incidents This refers to the type of location where the incident took place.</p>	Checkpoint	At a checkpoint, gate or roadblock.
	Communication	In the form of a communication (e.g. phone call, SMS, letter, email, etc.).
	Compound	At or in a compound of the service provider concerned.
	Crowded area	In an open public space where many people are moving about, such as a market or bazaar.
	Health building	At or in a health-related building, hospital, clinic, hospital office or first aid post.
	IDP or refugee camp	At or in a temporary or permanent camp for refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs).
	No information	It is unclear from the available information where the incident took place.
	Office building	At or in an office building or compound.
	Open space	The incident occurred in an open space such as a field, an open market or any other open space.
	Other	In any area not listed here. If this category is selected, the reporter should provide the details in the 'incident description' field.
	Police station	At a police station or compound.
	Project site	At the location of a project.
	Public building	At or in a public building (e.g. restaurant, church, mosque, hotel, etc.).
	Residence	At or in a residence of an aid worker; include an incident that occurred immediately outside such a residence.
	Road	On a road, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified locations during a road journey • Involving any mode of transportation (foot, motorbike, vehicle) • Any incident that takes place between places or in transit.
	School	At a school or place of education.
Ship	On a boat or ship.	
Warehouse	At or in a warehouse, including docks.	
Water	On or beside water (river, lake, sea, ocean).	
<p>Unrest This refers to civil or political unrest and tumultuous or mob-like behaviour, including looting, prison uprisings, crowds setting things on fire or general fighting with police (typically involving protestors).</p>	Demonstration	Any demonstration (protests, marches, sit-ins, picketing) that is non-violent; a mass gathering of people for a political or social purpose.
	Looting	Theft during unrest, violence, riots or other upheavals.
	Other	Any other activity not listed above.
	Strike/no show	Deliberate decision by staff not to come to work for reasons other than illness.

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
<p>Weapon(s) used The type of weapon(s) used in an incident that affected staff, infrastructure or the delivery of aid.</p>	<p>Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons</p>	<p>Any use of biological, chemical, nuclear, or radiological weapons in a city or country where the organisation has an office.</p>
	<p>Explosives</p>	<p>Any use of explosive weapons that involves the organisation's employees or property.</p>
	<p>Firearm</p>	<p>Any use of firearms or handheld weaponry that involves the organisation's employees or property.</p>
	<p>No information</p>	<p>A weapon or weapons were used in the incident, but the type of weapon is unclear.</p>
	<p>Other weapon</p>	<p>Any use of a blunt instrument, fire, knife or stone that involves the organisation's employees or property.</p>
<p>Explosive weapons used The type of explosive weapon(s) used in the incident that affected staff, infrastructure or the delivery of aid.</p>	<p>Aerial bomb</p>	<p>Aerial bomb An explosive weapon dropped from the air (or air-dropped weapon), including incendiary weapons, but excluding cluster bombs and surface-to-surface missiles (see below).</p>
	<p>Cluster bomb</p>	<p>Air-dropped or ground-launched explosive weapon that ejects smaller submunitions when it explodes.</p>
	<p>Hand grenade</p>	<p>Small explosive device thrown by hand, designed to detonate after impact or after a set amount of time.</p>
	<p>Improvised explosive device (IED)</p>	<p>An informal explosive device built out of conventional explosive devices such as artillery shells, aerial bombs, other explosives, etc.</p>
	<p>Landmine or mine</p>	<p>Usually an explosive device buried in the ground that explodes when a person or vehicle passes over and activates it.</p>
	<p>Other</p>	<p>Any other explosive weapon not listed above, or a combination of the weapons listed above. If this category is selected, the reporter should provide the details in the 'incident description' field.</p>
	<p>Radio-controlled improvised explosive device (RCIED)</p>	<p>An improvised explosive device that is detonated by a radio or mobile phone signal when the target is near.</p>
	<p>Surface-launched weapon</p>	<p>Missiles, mortars, or shells that are launched from a mobile or stationary launch system; includes rocket-propelled grenades.</p>
	<p>Suicide vest improvised explosive device (SVIED)</p>	<p>Person-borne improvised explosive device (e.g. explosive suicide belt, explosives in a backpack, etc.).</p>
	<p>Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED)</p>	<p>Improvised explosive device carried to its target in a vehicle.</p>

BROAD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	DEFINITION
Other weapon Any other weapon used that does not fall into any of the categories above.	Blunt	Includes any blunt instrument (e.g. baton, bat, metal bar, etc.).
	Fire	Includes any instrument associated with fire making (e.g. matches, kerosene, propellant, etc.).
	Gas	Gas or substance mixed with gas, including teargas.
	Knife	Includes stabbing or the use of any instrument with a sharp blade (e.g. machete, knife, axe, etc.). Use 'knife' for stabbings even when it is not specified what kind of instrument was used to attack the victim.
	Multiple	Many types of weapon are involved in the incident.
	Other	Any other items used not listed here.
	Stones	Includes rocks, stones, sticks, etc.
	Sword	A weapon consisting typically of a long, straight or slightly curved, pointed blade having one or two cutting edges and set into a hilt.
	Technology	Includes any technological device used to deliver a threat (e.g. a phone).