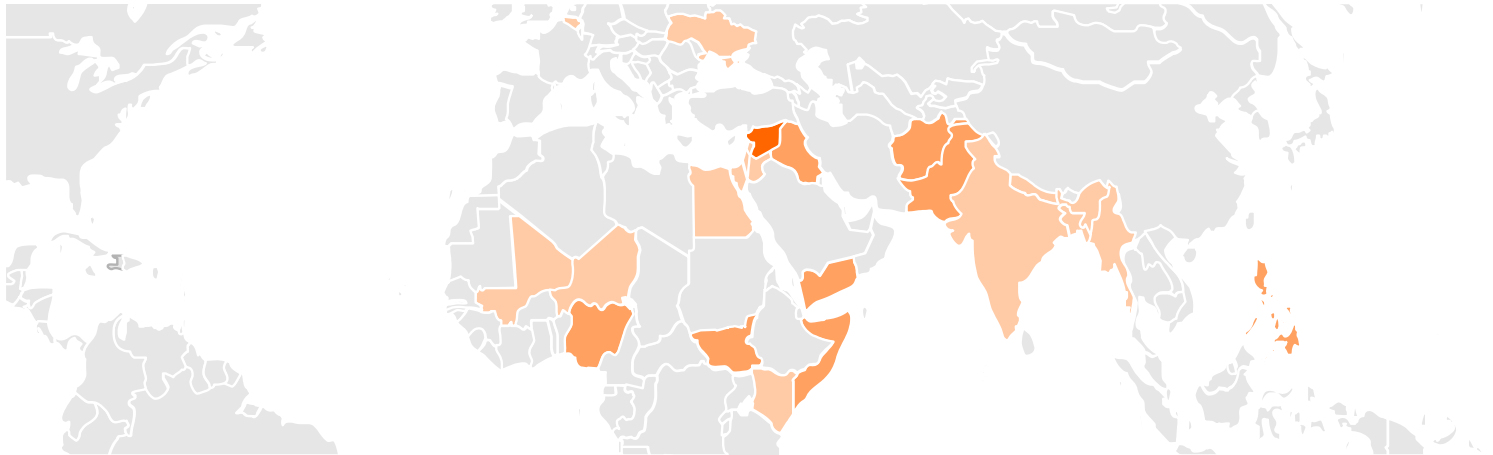


This overview presents available information on the known impact of explosive weapons¹ on aid delivery. It is based on 195 reported events² that were identified by Insecurity Insight in open sources or confidentially provided by aid agencies to the Security in Numbers Database (SiND)³ during the first six months of 2017.

The available information is an indication of the extent to which the safety of aid workers, health and education staff, assets, and programmes is affected by explosive weapons. However, no claim is made that the total number of incidents has been documented or is known.

Documented incidents of explosive-weapons use that impacted aid delivery²

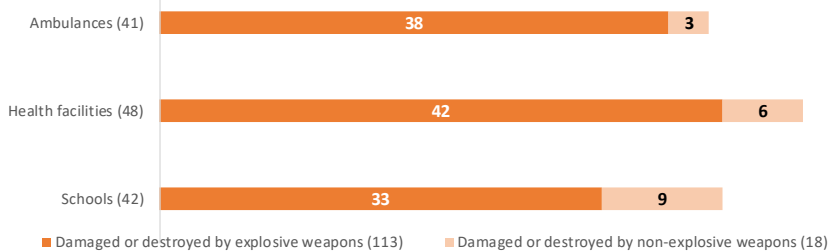
■ 10 or more reported incidents ■ 3-9 reported incidents ■ 1-2 reported incidents



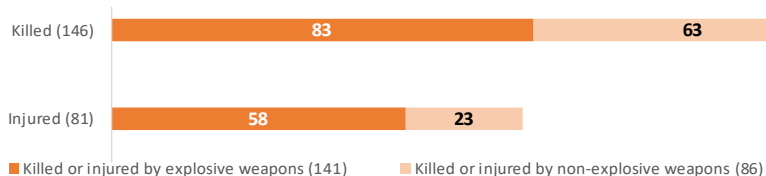
Explosive weapons kill and injure civilians. They also have important wider effects that impact assistance to affected populations. This document presents the known impacts that explosive weapons had on the work of aid organisations in the first six months of 2017.

When explosive weapons kill or injure aid workers and damage or destroy aid infrastructure,² the delivery of aid is affected. Access to health care and education is reduced, while the provision of emergency food supplies, shelter, water and other aid is hampered. In addition, duty of care requires aid agencies to take security measures to protect staff and assets, compelling them to reduce their aid activities.

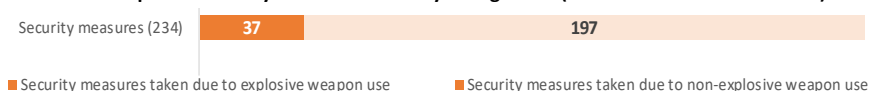
Number of aid infrastructure² reportedly damaged or destroyed (113 incidents in 13 countries)



Number of staff members reportedly killed or injured (185 incidents in 41 countries)



Number of reported security measures taken by aid agencies (234 incidents in 43 countries)



The available information shows that during the first six months of 2017 the impact of explosive weapons on the delivery of aid was widespread:

- Over 80% of all reported incidents of damage to or destruction of aid infrastructure² were caused by explosive weapons (81%, 91 out of 113 incidents).⁴
- Well over half of all reported aid worker deaths or injuries were caused by explosive weapons (62%, 141/227).
- 16% of all recorded security measures that affected aid delivery were taken to protect staff or assets from the threat or use of explosive weapons (37/234).

This document is part of the Aid in Danger project. It is published by Insecurity Insight and funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid. Data collection is ongoing and data may change as more information is made available.

¹ Sub-types include: **Aerial bombs:** Air-dropped explosive weapons, including incendiary weapons, excluding cluster bombs and surface-to-surface missiles. **Cluster bombs:** Air-dropped or ground-launched explosive weapons ejecting smaller sub-munitions. **Hand grenades:** Small explosive devices thrown by hand designed to detonate after impact or after a set amount of time. **Mines:** Including landmines. **Other:** Any other explosive weapon not listed or a combination of the above. **RCIED:** Remote-controlled improvised explosive device, such as a bomb reported to have been left at the roadside and detonated when the target is near. **Surface launched:** Includes missiles, mortars, or shells that are launched from a mobile or stationary launch system, including rocket-propelled grenades. **SVIED:** Suicide-vest IED: person-borne improvised explosive device, e.g. explosive suicide belt, explosives in rucksack/backpack. **VBIED:** Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device, e.g. detonated car bomb or car containing an explosive device.

² For this data, incidents include events where explosive weapons killed or injured staff members, and damaged or destroyed aid infrastructure (including ambulances, health facilities or schools), and instances where aid agencies took security measures to protect staff, assets and programmes due to actual or the threat of explosive-weapons use.

³ SiND includes confidential security data contributed by 25 partner agencies and incidents included in the AWSD accessed via the internet.

⁴ In these 113 incidents 131 items of aid infrastructure were damaged or destroyed.