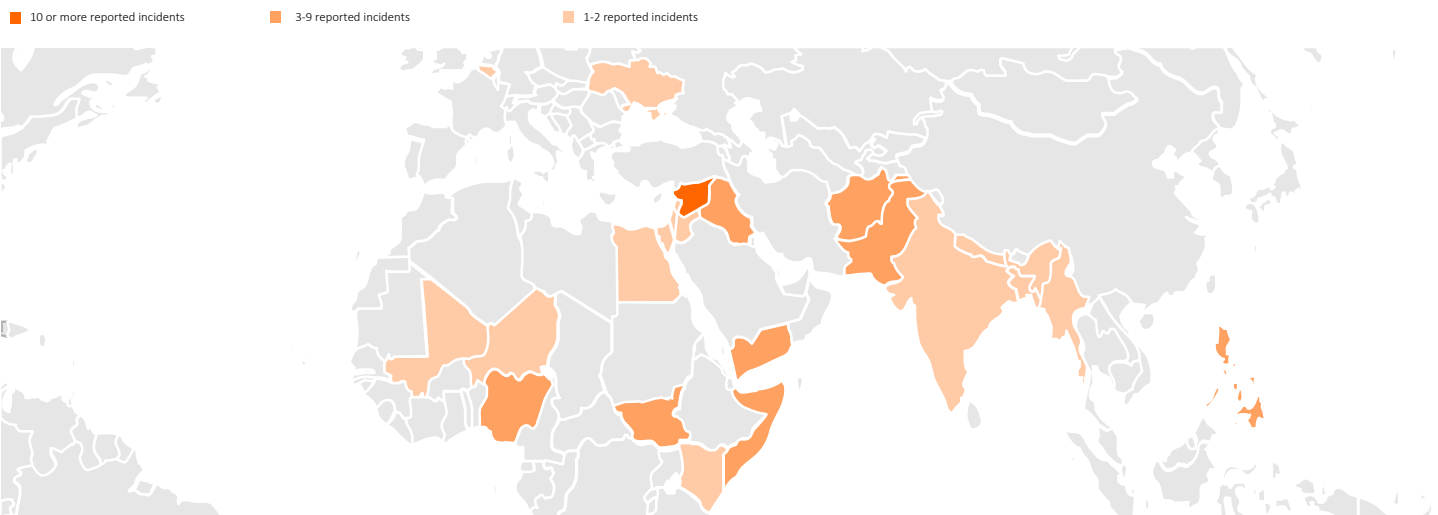


This overview presents available information on the reported perpetrators of incidents where the use of explosive weapons¹ affected the delivery of aid. It is based on 195 reported events² that were identified by Insecurity Insight in open sources or confidentially provided by aid agencies to the Security 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-weapon use that impacted aid delivery²



Reported perpetrators⁴

- Over 70% of all reported incidents where explosive weapons affected aid organisations were reportedly attributed to state forces (136 out of 195 incidents).
- 59% of all reported security measures taken by aid agencies to protect staff and assets from explosive weapons were reportedly taken in response to explosive-weapons use by non-state actors (22/37 incidents).

State forces (136 out of 195 incidents)⁴

- State forces reportedly used explosive weapons in Iraq/KRI, Jordan, Niger, OPT, the Philippines, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.
- State forces were reportedly responsible for 99 staff member deaths and injuries and damage to or the destruction of 94 items of aid infrastructure² through the use of explosive weapons.
- Aid agencies reportedly took security measures to protect their workers and assets following the use of explosive weapons by state forces in Iraq/KRI, Jordan, Niger, OPT, the Philippines, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.
- State forces reportedly used missiles most frequently in their attacks (49 incidents), followed by aerial bombing and mortar shelling (39 and 21, respectively).

Non-state actors (42 out of 195 incidents)⁴

- NSAs reportedly used explosive weapons in 22 countries, mostly in Syria (7), Nigeria and Somalia (4 each).
- NSAs were reportedly responsible for 31 staff member deaths and injuries and damage to or the destruction of nine items of aid infrastructure² through the use of explosive weapons.
- Aid agencies reportedly took security measures to protect their workers and assets following the use of explosive weapons by NSAs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Egypt, Iraq/KRI, Lebanon, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, OPT, Pakistan and the Philippines.
- NSAs reportedly used IEDs most frequently in their attacks (33), followed by mines, surfaced-launched mortar bombs and hand grenades (5, 1, and 1, respectively).

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 For 17 incidents, the identity of the perpetrator(s) is unclear.