

Explosive Violence: July 2014



Data presented is based on information gathered by AOAV's explosive violence monitoring project. No claims are made that this data captures every incident or casualty of explosive violence, but is indicative of the scale and scope of explosive weapon use.

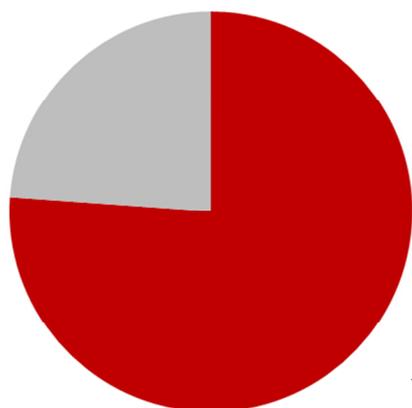


6,189

Total recorded casualties
(2,748 killed and 3,441 injured)

July's Hotspots

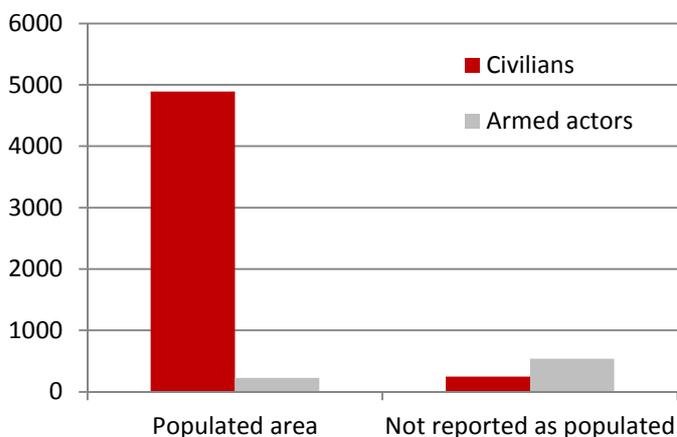
Country	Civilians ¹	Armed actors	Incidents
Gaza	2,693	141	297
Ukraine	696	162	33
Iraq	649	218	41
Nigeria	272	9	11
Afghanistan	245	97	21



■ Civilians
■ Armed actors

83%

Casualties were reported to be civilians (5,140)



Weapon types



Air-launched

1,598
civilians killed and injured



Ground-launched

1,737
civilians killed and injured



IEDs

1,096
civilians killed and injured

Top stories in July

Gaza: Operation Protective Edge On 8 July, after a period of escalating tensions, the Israeli military launched an offensive in the Gaza strip that continued into August. AOAV recorded 3,208 casualties from explosive weapons in July in Gaza, 96% of whom were reported as civilians. This included 1,034 immediate fatalities in July.² AOAV recorded 248 female deaths and injuries, and 560 child casualties. Aerial attacks caused 48% of civilian casualties in Gaza in July.

Flight MH17 Flying over eastern Ukraine on 17 July, a civilian plane was shot down by a likely Buk SA-11 surface-to-air missile, killing all 298 people on board including 138 women and 80 children. It was the single deadliest incident of explosive violence recorded so far in 2014.³

Devastating Afghan attack At least 89 people were killed when a suicide bomber detonated a truck filled with explosives in a crowded market in Paktika province, destroying more than 20 shops in the process.⁴

AOAV's Explosive Violence Monitor

Methodology: Information is gathered from English-language news sources on incidents of explosive violence with at least one reported casualty. AOAV uses an RSS reader to scan Google news for key terms which relate to explosive weapon use. Information is extracted on: the date, time, and location of the incident; the number and status of people killed and injured; the weapon type; the reported user and target; the detonation method and whether displacement or damage to the location was reported. AOAV does not attempt to comprehensively capture all incidents of explosive violence around the world, instead this data is intended to serve as a useful indicator of the scale and pattern of harm. Direct casualties are just one aspect of the impact of explosive weapons in populated areas. Damage to civilian infrastructure, psychological and socio-economic impacts on individuals and communities, and the danger of UXO are seldom reported in news sources.

For the latest analysis and research of developments in explosive violence go to:

[Manufactured Explosive Weapons](#)

[IEDs and Suicide Bombings](#)

¹ Actors are defined as civilians if they are not identifiable in reports either as armed actors or security personnel.

² Higher totals reported by UNHCR and civil society organisations on the ground in Gaza during July were also able to take into account people who were killed or injured by small arms, as well as people who were reported to have succumbed to their injuries days or weeks after the initial incident. Many of these casualties could not be included under AOAV's methodology.

³ Dylan Stableford, "Malaysia Airlines plane carrying 298 people shot down in missile strike near Ukraine-Russia border: U.S. official," *Yahoo News*, 17 July 2014, <http://news.yahoo.com/malaysian-plane-crash-ukraine-russia-153426322.html>

⁴ Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, "Car Bomb Kills At Least 89 In Eastern Afghanistan," 15 July 2014, www.rferl.org/content/afghanistan-bombing/25457154.html