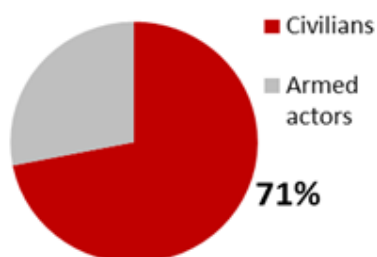


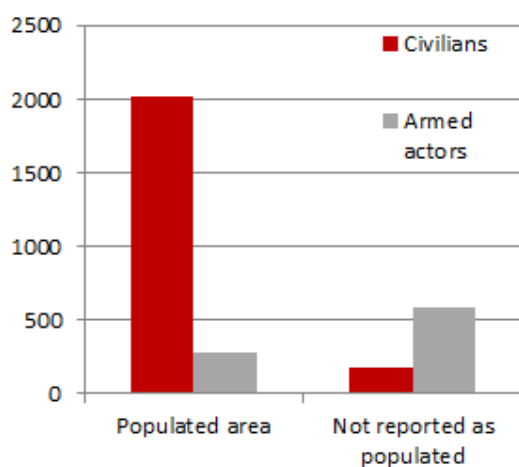
# Explosive Violence: January 2015

# AOAV

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.



## Populated areas<sup>2</sup>



Country	Civilians <sup>1</sup>	Armed actors	Incidents
<b>Syria</b>	505	66	27
<b>Ukraine</b>	356	108	27
<b>Iraq</b>	326	173	30
<b>Pakistan</b>	236	248	36
<b>Nigeria</b>	201	10	8

## Weapon types



**Air-launched**

**352**  
civilians killed  
and injured



**Ground-launched**

**697**  
civilians killed  
and injured



**IEDs**

**1,022**  
civilians killed  
and injured

## Top Story: Ukraine- Ceasefire amid a surge of shelling

AOAV recorded a total of 464 deaths and injuries from explosive weapon use in January 2014, 77% of whom were civilians. Reporting issues on the ground means that this likely only scratches the surface of what has been an appalling month of explosive violence in eastern Ukraine.

- At least 131 civilians were reported killed by explosive violence;
- 75% of civilian casualties were from ground-launched explosive weapons like artillery, mortars and rockets (25% were from aerial bombs)
- Grad rockets killed 42 civilians in three separate incidents.

Read the full report: [Ukraine- Ceasefire amid a surge of shelling](#)

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## Aid In Danger: Hospital bombed in Sudan

By [Insecurity Insight](#)

On 20 January 2015 a hospital run by Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Sudan was bombed by the Sudanese Air Force (SAF). One MSF staff member and one patient were injured.

While little physical damage was done to the hospital, the aid agency suspended operations to avoid putting staff and patients at risk. Approximately 150 patients and staff were in the hospital when 13 bombs were dropped by a SAF fighter jet. MSF believes that it was “a deliberate and targeted bombing on a civilian hospital structure and part of a strategy to terrorize the community.”

For the last four years, the SAF has been bombing civilians in the Nuba Mountains as part of the military campaign against rebels. Humanitarian agencies are restricted from accessing most of these areas, and health facilities were in short supply even before the 20 January attack. With the closure of the MSF hospital, civilians now have even less access to services to help with both violence and non-violence related healthcare.

The bombing additionally illustrates how fear of explosive weapon use often leads to the reduced presence of outsiders, meaning that the plight of civilians in South Kordofan will not be communicated to the wider world. The impact of explosive weapons can be devastating. Not only do they kill and maim, but they result in reduced access to healthcare, humanitarian aid, and make the lives of those already in a perilous situation even worse.



**Insecurity  
Insight**

Data on People in Danger

## 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](#)

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

(ii) Refers to areas likely to contain concentrations of civilians. To see AOAV's recording guidelines see

<https://aoav.org.uk/explosiveviolence/methodology/>