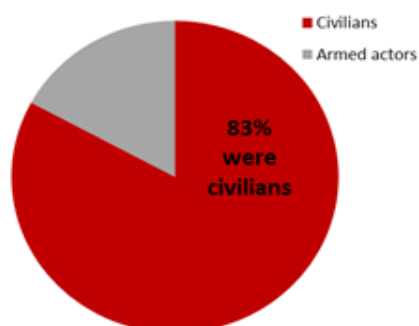


# Explosive Violence: April 2015

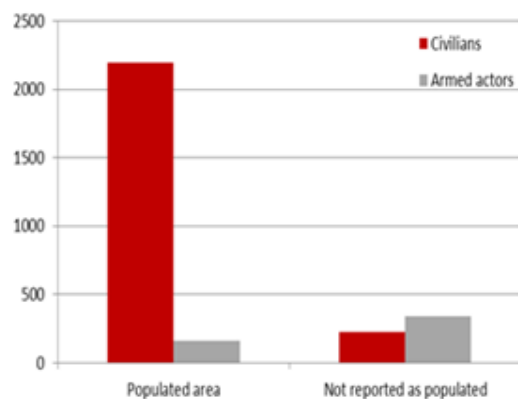
# AOAV

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.



Country	Civilians <sup>1</sup>	Armed actors	Incidents
<b>Yemen</b>	929	184	23
<b>Syria</b>	492	34	26
<b>Iraq</b>	345	34	23
<b>Afghanistan</b>	326	13	13
<b>Egypt</b>	82	45	13

## Explosive weapons in populated areas<sup>2</sup>



## Weapon types



**Air-launched**

**1,150**  
civilians killed  
and injured



**Ground-launched**

**375**  
civilians killed  
and injured



**IEDs**

**890**  
civilians killed  
and injured

## Top Story: Air strikes pummel Yemen capital

The expansion of 'Operation Desert Storm', a campaign of aerial bombing led by Saudi Arabia, meant Yemen was the country with the most civilian casualties from explosive violence for the second month running.

AOAV recorded 817 civilian deaths and injuries from 15 air strikes in April. The majority of casualty-causing air strikes took place in populated areas. In those attacks, civilians made up 95% of total casualties. Starkly, civilians made up just 9% of casualties in air strikes reported in non-populated areas.

The worst single incident recorded by AOAV came on 20 April. At least 25 civilians died and almost 400 were injured by an airstrike targeted at the [Faj Attan missile base](#) in the centre of the capital city Sana'a.<sup>3</sup>

## Aid In Danger: UNICEF aid workers killed by IED in Somalia

By *Insecurity Insight*: [www.aidindanger.org](http://www.aidindanger.org)

On 20 April, [four UNICEF workers](#) were killed and five injured when a bomb exploded in their minivan in Garowe, North Puntland. Two Somali security personnel died.

The bomb was placed under a seat in the [UN vehicle](#) that picked up the workers in the morning and was detonated by remote control. Al Shabab claimed responsibility. Two of the dead worked on [polio eradication](#), one on education and one in general administration.

According to [UNOCHA](#), such attacks have serious consequences for the agency's ability to reach people. However, it is unclear from the available information if or to what extent the polio campaign was [halted](#) following the attack.



## 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) Refers to areas likely to contain concentrations of civilians. To see AOAV's recording guidelines see <https://aoav.org.uk/explosiveviolence/methodology/>