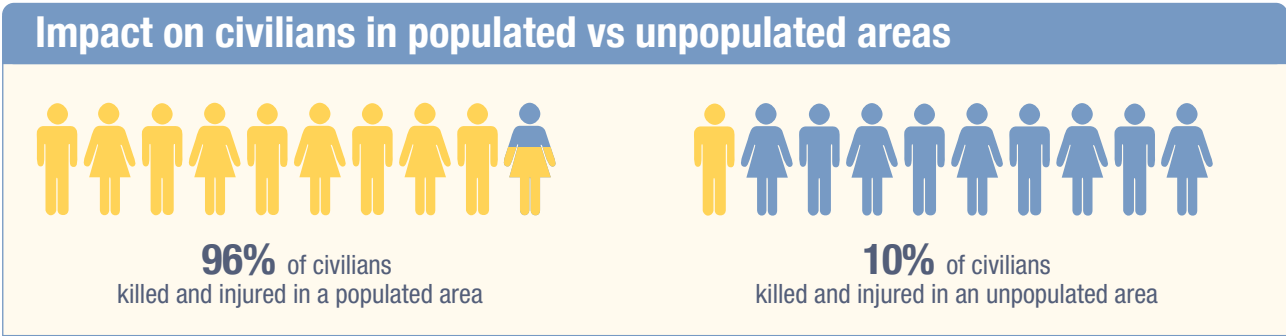
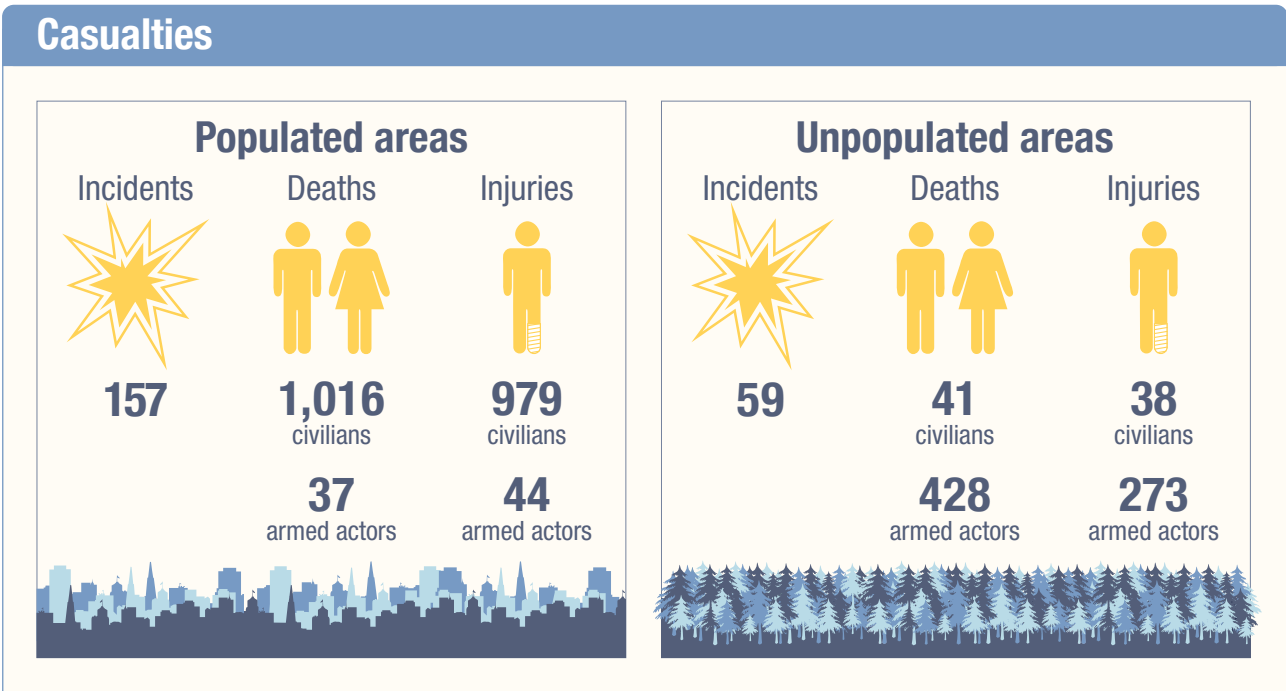




A civil society initiative that conducts research and analysis on harms and practices from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas for the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW).

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# MONTHLY UPDATE MARCH 2022

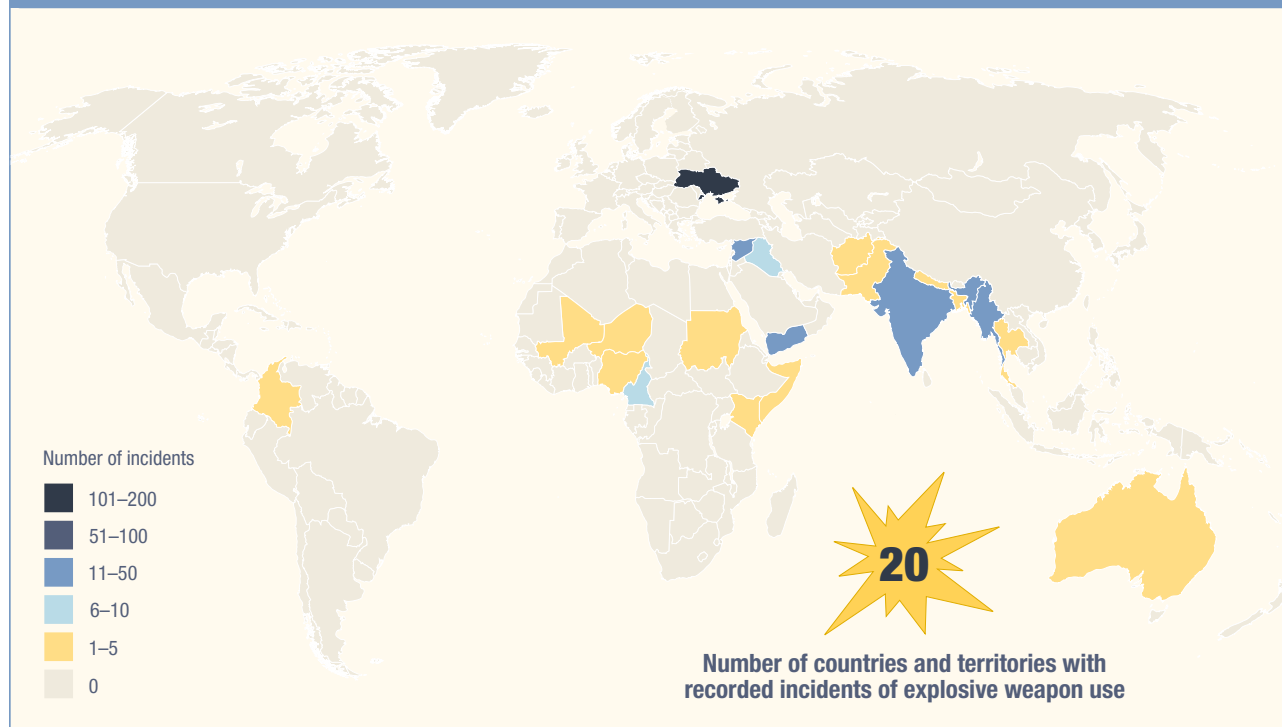


At least one death or injury from the use of explosive weapons was recorded in **20** countries and territories in March 2022. Worldwide, there were 216 incidents of explosive weapon use, causing 2,856 casualties, of which 2,074 (73%) were civilians. Some of the most affected countries and territories in terms of civilian casualties from the use of explosive weapons were Ukraine, Pakistan, Somalia, India, and Myanmar.

There were 69 incidents of explosive weapon use affecting aid access, education and healthcare services in March 2022. The vast majority of incidents took place in Ukraine where explosive weapon use damaged schools and hospitals. Ten incidents were also reported in Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen.

This data may include some incidents where the device did not detonate or where there were no civilian casualties, and includes incidents where historical items such as unexploded ordnance were found and which affected the provision of these services.

## Recorded incidents of explosive weapon use by state / territory



### Afghanistan



#### 29 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were three incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Afghanistan which resulted in 29 recorded civilian casualties, nine of whom were killed and 20 injured. There were no armed-actor casualties from explosive weapon use recorded in Afghanistan in March.

The majority of casualties occurred in one incident on 6 March 2022, when an improvised explosive device was detonated at the gate of a mosque in Dand Aw Patan, Paktia, as worshippers were leaving Friday prayers. Three people were killed and 20 injured in the explosion. [Sources: ANI, NYT, Xinhua.](#)

### Australia



#### 1 Civilian casualty

In March 2022, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Australia, which resulted in the injury of one civilian. There were no armed-actor casualties from explosive weapon use recorded in Australia in March.

On 24 March 2022, a man was injured by the detonation of an improvised explosive device that he found in front of his home in Kingston, Queensland. [Sources: ABC, Brisbane Times.](#)

## Bangladesh



### 20 Civilian casualty

In March 2022, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Bangladesh which resulted in 20 civilian casualties, all of whom were injured. There were no armed-actor casualties recorded in Bangladesh in March.

On 28 March 2022, 20 workers at the Benapole land port in Jessore were injured when improvised explosive devices were detonated at the site. [Sources: Financial Express, Observer, The Daily Star, UNB.](#)

## Cameroon



### 7 Civilian casualty

In March 2022, there was one recorded incident of explosive weapon use in Cameroon, which resulted in seven civilian casualties, all of whom were killed. There were no recorded armed-actor casualties.

On 2 March 2022, seven civilians were killed, including two senior government officials and a mayor, when their vehicle struck an improvised explosive device in Bekora, Ekondo Titi. [Sources: Reuters, VOA.](#)

## Colombia



### 33 Civilian casualty

In March 2022, there was one recorded incident of explosive weapon use in Colombia, which resulted in at least 33 civilian casualties, two of whom were killed (both children) and 31 injured. There were no recorded armed-actor casualties.

On 26 March 2022, two children were killed and at least 31 other civilians injured when an improvised explosive device was reportedly detonated by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), in the Arborizadora Alta neighbourhood of Bogota.

[Sources: Merco Press, Reuters.](#)

## India



### 77 Civilian casualty

In March 2022, there were 16 incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in India, 11 of which resulted in 77 civilian casualties, 19 of whom were killed and 58 injured. These civilian casualties included at least four children and three women. Civilians accounted for 86% of the total 90 casualties, as there were also 13 recorded armed-actor casualties, one of whom was killed and 12 injured.

## India

The majority of civilian casualties, 96% (74), occurred in populated areas. The locations in which civilian casualties occurred were urban residential areas (61 civilian casualties), villages (11), commercial premises (1), a market (1) and agricultural land (1). No information was provided on the location of one civilian casualty.

The states in which civilian casualties from explosive weapons were recorded were Jammu and Kashmir (50), Bihar (20), Odisha (3), Chhattisgarh (1), Manipur (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), and West Bengal (1).

More than half of civilian casualties, 55% (42), were caused by directly-emplaced weapons, specifically improvised explosive devices. Ground-launched weapons, specifically grenades, were the reported cause of 45% (35) of civilian casualties.

Non-state actors were the reported perpetrator in the case of all civilian casualties, with the Communist Party of India (Naxals) specifically named as the perpetrator in the case of one civilian casualty. The perpetrator group was unknown in the case of 99% (76) of civilian casualties.

The incident with the highest recorded number of civilian fatalities took place on 4 March 2022, when at least 12 people were killed and several more injured (though the number of those injured was unspecified) by the detonation of improvised explosive devices in an urban residential area of Bhagalpur, Bihar.

March 2022 saw a relative continuity in the reported number of incidents of explosive weapon use in India, with 15 incidents recorded in February and 16 in March. However, the number of civilian casualties from explosive weapon use more than tripled, from 20 in February to 77 in March, as the use of grenades and improvised explosive devices in densely populated spaces was more frequent and injurious, particularly in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, as well as Bihar. [🔗 Sources: DNA, India Today, Financial Express.](#)

## Iraq



### 9 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were 10 incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Iraq, six of which caused nine civilian casualties, two of whom were killed and seven injured. These civilian casualties included at least one child. Civilians accounted for 50% of the total of 18 casualties of explosive weapon use recorded in March, as five armed-actors were also reportedly killed and four injured.

Five of the nine civilian casualties occurred in populated areas, and the remaining four civilian casualties occurred in locations with an unknown population density. The specific locations in which civilian casualties occurred were urban residential areas (5), a village (2), and agricultural land (2).

The four provinces in which civilian casualties were recorded were Diyala (4), Erbil (2), Nineveh (2), and Dhi-Qar (2).

## Iraq

Directly-emplaced weapons, specifically improvised explosive devices and roadside bombs, were the cause of seven civilian casualties. Ground-launched weapons, specifically a missile strike, caused two civilian casualties.

Non-state actors were the reported perpetrator in the case of seven civilian casualties, though the specific groups were unknown. The perpetrator status and group was unknown in the case of two civilian casualties.

The incident with the highest number of civilian casualties occurred on 30 March 2022, when two farmers and several animals were killed by an improvised explosive device on agricultural land in Baquba, Diyala. [🔗 Source: ISHM.](#)

## Kenya



### 3 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Kenya, which caused three civilian casualties, all of whom were injured. There were no recorded armed-actor casualties.

On 13 March 2022, three employees of a construction company were injured when their vehicle struck an improvised explosive device on a road in Banisa, Mandera. The device was reportedly planted by members of Al-Shabaab. [🔗 Sources: The Star, Nation.](#)

## Mali



### Casualties

In March 2022, there were no civilian casualties of explosive weapon use in Mali. There was one recorded incident of explosive weapon use on 4 March 2022, in which 27 Malian soldiers were killed and 33 wounded in a car bomb attack on an armed base in Mondoro, Mopti. The attack was perpetrated by non-state actors, though the specific group was unknown. [🔗 Sources: Al Jazeera, Ripples Nigeria.](#)

## Myanmar



### 57 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were 10 recorded incidents of explosive weapon use in Myanmar, eight of which caused 57 civilian casualties, 39 of whom were killed and 18 injured. Civilian casualties included at least one child and one woman. Civilians accounted for 73% of the total 78 casualties of explosive weapon use, as 21 armed actors were also reportedly killed.

All of the civilian casualties occurred in populated areas. The majority of casualties occurred in villages (32), and civilian casualties were also recorded in places of worship

## Myanmar

(21), transport related infrastructure (3), and agricultural land (1).

The majority of civilian casualties occurred in Sagaing region (37 civilian casualties), as well as Kayin (11), Kayah (5), Yangon (3), and Chin (1).

Ground-launched weapons, specifically artillery shells and shelling, were the cause of 53 civilian casualties, while directly-emplaced weapons, including improvised explosive devices and landmines, were the cause of four civilian casualties.

Myanmar state military forces were the reported perpetrator in the case of 93% (53) of civilian casualties. Non-state actors were the reported perpetrator in the case of three civilian casualties, though the group name was not reported. The perpetrator status and group in the case of one civilian casualty was unknown.

The incident with the highest civilian fatality rate took place on 9 March 2022, when 11 civilians were killed, including three children, when Myanmar state forces shelled a monastery where civilians, including internally displaced persons, were sheltering in Kalay, Sagaing.

There was a notable decline in the number of incidents of explosive weapon use, as well as the resulting civilian casualties, recorded in Myanmar in March 2022. The number of recorded incidents fell by 47%, from 19 in February to 10 in March. The number of civilian casualties from explosive weapon use in Myanmar saw a decline of 19%, from 70 in February to 57 civilians in March. [🔗](#) Sources: *Myanmar Now I*, *Myanmar Now II*.



### Aid access and Healthcare

In March 2022, two incidents of explosive weapon use affecting aid access and healthcare were recorded in Myanmar. In one instance, on 14 March 2022, Myanmar military forces shelling in Kayah state, Myanmar, damaged a clinic where displaced civilians were sheltering. [🔗](#) Sources: *Mizzima and Facebook*, *Radio Free Asia*.



### Healthcare

On 21 March 2022, a military vehicle in the Sagaing region of Myanmar struck a landmine, killing a military doctor and injuring several other soldiers. [🔗](#) Source: *DVB*.

## Nepal



### 2 Civilian casualties

In March 2022 there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Nepal which caused two civilian casualties, both of whom were injured. There were no recorded armed-actor casualties.

On 29 March 2022, two civilians were injured in the explosion of an improvised explosive device at a home in the city of Itahari, Sunsari. [🔗](#) Sources: *Khabarhub*, *Republica*.

## Niger



### Casualties

In March 2022, there were no civilian casualties of explosive weapon use in Niger. There were two recorded incidents of explosive weapon use which resulted in 158 armed-actor casualties, 155 of whom were killed and three injured.

On 2 March 2022, 150 militants were reportedly killed in a Nigerian state airstrike in North-central Niger. On 4 March 2022, five Niger state soldiers were killed and three injured in the explosion of an improvised explosive device in Torodi, Southwest Niger. [🔗](#) Sources: *Premium Times, The Nation, Guardian, AFP*.

## Nigeria



### 2 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were four incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Nigeria, one of which resulted in two civilian casualties, both of whom were injured. Civilians accounted for >4% of the total 53 casualties, as there were also 51 recorded armed-actor casualties of explosive weapon use in Nigeria, 48 of whom were killed and three injured. [🔗](#) Sources: *Channel TV, The Sun, Blueprint*.



### Casualties and Healthcare

On 28 March 2022, armed actors detonated a bomb on a railway linking Kaduna city with Abuja in Nigeria, injuring a female dental surgeon of the Saint Gerard Catholic Hospital. [🔗](#) Sources: *HumAngle, Peoples Gazette and Sahara Reporters*.

## Pakistan



### 281 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were five recorded incidents of explosive weapon use in Pakistan, of which three caused 281 civilian casualties, 59 of whom were killed and 222 injured. Civilians accounted for 86% of the total 321 recorded casualties, as there were also 40 armed-actor casualties recorded, 13 of whom were killed and 27 injured.

All civilian casualties from explosive weapon use occurred in populated areas. The locations in which civilian casualties occurred were a place of worship (250 civilian casualties), commercial premises (28), and a public building (3).

Explosive weapon use and the resulting civilian casualties took place in two provinces in Pakistan in March 2022. These were Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (250 civilian casualties) and Balochistan (31).



## Pakistan

Directly-emplaced weapons, specifically improvised explosive devices (278 civilians) and roadside bombs (3), were the cause of all civilian casualties.

Non-state actors were the reported perpetrator in the case of all 281 civilian casualties. Of these non-state actors, the Islamic State in Pakistan were the reported perpetrator of three civilian casualties, and the group was unknown in the case of 278 civilian casualties. The perpetrator status and group was unknown in the case of nine civilian casualties (47%).

The incident with the highest number of civilian casualties occurred on 4 March 2022, when 56 civilians were killed and 194 wounded in a suicide attack with improvised explosive devices at a Shia mosque in the old city of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The number of incidents of explosive weapon use in Pakistan in March saw a decline from February, in which 11 incidents were recorded, to the same number of incidents recorded in January, at five. The number of civilian casualties, however, saw a drastic increase from the previous month, largely as a result of the high casualty incident recorded on 4 March 2022. [🔗 Sources: Dawn, Reuters.](#)

## Somalia



### 157 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were four incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Somalia, two of which caused 157 civilian casualties, 49 of whom were killed and 108 injured. Civilians accounted for 90% of the total 175 casualties, as there were also 18 armed-actor casualties, 13 of whom were killed, and five injured.

All of the 157 civilian casualties occurred in populated areas, in a public building (156 civilian casualties) and an urban residential area (1).

The regions in which civilian casualties of explosive weapon use occurred were Hirshabelle (156) and Banaadir (1).

The use of directly-emplaced weapons, specifically improvised explosive devices, were the cause of all civilian casualties.

All civilian casualties were caused by non-state actors' use of explosive weapons. Al-Shabaab was the reported perpetrator in the case of 156 of the 157 civilian casualties, while the perpetrator group of the remaining one civilian casualty was unknown.

The number of civilian casualties from explosive weapon use recorded in Somalia last month rose for a second consecutive month, by 27%, from 124 civilian casualties in February to 157 in March. The number of recorded incidents, however, fell, from 10 in February to four in March. This increase is largely due to a high casualty incident recorded on 23 March 2022. [🔗 Sources: Reuters, VOA, AFP.](#)



## Somalia



### Casualties and Healthcare

On 23 March 2022, 48 people were killed and 108 injured in twin suicide bombings carried out by members of Al-Shabaab at a local government building in Beledweyne, Hirshabelle. The first blast reportedly targeted a member of the Somali parliament, and the second blast targeted the crowd who went to help the victims of the initial explosion at the main hospital where casualties were being taken. [Sources: Reuters, VOA, AFP, The New Arab and The New Humanitarian.](#)

## Sudan



### 30 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Sudan that resulted in 30 civilian casualties. There were no recorded armed actor casualties in Sudan in March 2022.

On 13 March 2022, five civilians were killed and 25 injured when a grenade was detonated at a social gathering in Um Dafug, South Darfur. [Sources: All Africa, Dabanga.](#)

## Syria



### 35 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were 25 incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Syria, 14 of which caused 35 civilian casualties, 11 of whom were killed and 24 injured. Civilian casualties reportedly included 10 children. Civilians accounted for 50% of the total 78 casualties of explosive weapons, as there were also 43 armed-actor casualties, 11 of whom were killed and 32 injured.

When explosive weapon use was recorded in populated areas in Syria, 65% (24) of those killed and injured were civilians. Of the civilian casualties, 69% (24) occurred in populated areas. Specifically, 34% (12) occurred in villages, 20% (7) in a location in which the detonation of an explosive weapon affects multiple types of spaces within an urban environment, 14% (5) on roads, 11% (4) in unspecified locations, 9% (3) in encampments, 6% (2) in urban residential areas, and 6% (2) on agricultural land.

Civilian casualties were recorded in eight governorates across Syria, namely Aleppo (12), Daraa (8), Raqqa (7), Hasakah (4), Damascus (2) and Idlib (2).

The use of ground-launched weapons caused 57% of the total civilian casualties. Specifically, these weapons included rockets (9 civilian casualties), shelling (5), a rocket propelled grenade (3), a grenade (2), and a mortar (1). Directly-emplaced weapons caused 31% (11) of the total civilian casualties. Specifically, these weapons included improvised

## Syria

explosive devices (4), roadside bombs (5), and landmines (2). Air-launched weapons were the cause of 11% (4) of civilian casualties, specifically an airstrike (2) and an air-launched missile (11).

Non-state actors were reportedly responsible for 37% (13) of civilian casualties. The Islamic State was reportedly the perpetrator in the case of three civilian casualties, and unknown non-state actors the reported perpetrator in the case of 10 civilian casualties. The perpetrator status in the case of 40% (14) of civilian casualties was recorded as unknown, and state actors were reportedly responsible for 23% (8) of civilian casualties, primarily Turkish armed forces (4), Syrian state forces (2), and Israeli state forces (2).

The highest casualty incident in Syria in March 2022 occurred on 23 March, when one civilian was killed and seven injured, including a child, in a rocket strike on Azaz, Aleppo, by unknown perpetrators. [🔗 Sources: SOHR, Airwars, Daily Sabah, SOHR II, SOHR III, Airwars II, SOHR IV, SOHR V, SOHR VI, SOHR VII.](#)

## Thailand



### 2 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were four incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Thailand, one of which resulted in two civilian casualties. There were also 16 armed-actor casualties recorded across the four incidents, two of whom were killed and 14 injured.

On 10 March 2022, two civilians were injured, alongside four rangers, by an improvised explosive device explosion near a school in Bannang Sata, Yala. [🔗 Sources: Bangkok Post, Thaiger.](#)

## Ukraine



### 1,292 Civilian casualties

In March 2022, there were 116 incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Ukraine, resulting in 1,292 civilian casualties, of whom 844 were killed and 448 injured. There were at least 65 children among the civilian casualties. Civilians accounted for 80% of the total 1,619 casualties, as there were also 327 recorded armed-actor casualties, 161 of whom were killed and 166 injured.

The majority of civilian casualties, 96% (1,242), occurred in populated areas. Specifically, 29% (377) of recorded civilian casualties occurred in urban residential areas, 23% (300) in entertainment venues, 11% (146) in villages, 9% (110) in locations in which the detonation of an explosive weapon affects multiple types of spaces within an urban environment, 6% (79) in schools, 6% (78) in public buildings, 6% (76) in hospitals, 3% (33) in commercial premises, >1% (9) in armed bases, >1% (7) on roads, >1% (7) in humanitarian infrastructure, >1% (6) in town centres, >1% (6) in transport related infrastructure, >1% (3) in hotels,

## Ukraine

>1% (2) on agricultural land, and >1% (1) in a market. The remaining 4% (52) of civilian casualties occurred in other or unknown locations.

The regions in which civilian casualties were reported in Ukraine were Donetsk (439 civilian casualties), Kharkiv (173), Kyiv (152), Chernihiv (139), Mykolaiv (115), Luhansk (106), Sumy (49), Zhytomyr (38), Zaporizhzhia (30), Rivne (29), Dnipropetrovsk (10), Vinnytsia (6), Lviv (5), and Odessa (1).

The vast majority of civilian casualties, 99% (1,285), were caused by state actors' use of explosive weapons. Russian armed forces were the reported perpetrator in the case of 96% (1,241) of civilian casualties. Unknown state forces were the reported perpetrator in the case of 3% (44) of civilian casualties. Groups of unknown status and name were the perpetrator in the cases of >1% (7) civilian casualties.

The use of ground-launched explosive weapons were the cause of 49% (630) of civilian casualties, specifically shelling (310), missiles (181), rockets (56), tank shells (56), artillery shells (15), mortars (10), and grenades (2). Air strikes were the cause of 46% (599) of civilian casualties. The combined use of multiple types of explosive weapons (airstrikes and shelling) were the cause of 5% (60) of civilian casualties, and landmines were the cause of >1% (3).

The highest casualty incident occurred on 16 March 2022, when as many as 300 civilians were killed in a Russian airstrike on a theater in Mariupol, Donetsk, where over a thousand civilians were sheltering from the violence of the conflict. [🔗 Sources: Guardian, Reuters, and Independent.](#)



### Aid access

In March 2022, six incidents of explosive weapon use affecting aid access were recorded in Ukraine.

Such incidents included one in which a female volunteer was killed during shelling by Russian forces in Chernihiv oblast while delivering humanitarian aid. In another, a railway station where thousands of Mariupol internally displaced persons were taking shelter was hit by rockets fired by Russian forces. Additionally, a Red Cross office and a warehouse were damaged in airstrikes and shelling. [🔗 Sources: ICRC, The New Arab and Twitter.](#)



### Education

In March 2022, 12 incidents of explosive weapon use causing damage or destruction to schools and kindergartens were recorded in Ukraine in March 2022.

During one incident, on 19 March 2022, Russian forces bombed the School Of Arts Nr. 12 in Mariupol city where some 400 IDPs were sheltering. [🔗 Sources: New Age, The New Arab, The Kyiv Independent and Telegram.](#)

## Ukraine

### Healthcare

In March 2022, 45 incidents of explosive weapon use affecting the provision of healthcare were recorded in Ukraine since the military invasion by Russia began in March 2022. Hospitals, clinics, ambulances were damaged and in some cases destroyed, and health workers were killed and injured.

In one particularly harmful attack on 09 March 2022, a Russian direct airstrike severely damaged Mariupol Children's Hospital, injuring at least 17 health workers and an unspecified number of patients, including women in labour and children, some of whom were found buried under the wreckage. [🔗](#) Sources: *New Age I*, *New Age II*, *The New Arab I*, *The New Arab II* and *The New Arab III*.

## Yemen

### 37 Civilian casualties

In February 2022, there were nine incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Yemen, seven of which caused 37 civilian casualties, 11 of whom were killed and 26 injured. Civilians accounted for 59% of the total 63 recorded casualties of explosive weapon use in Yemen in March, as there were also 26 recorded armed-actor casualties, nine of whom were killed and 17 injured.

When explosive weapons were used in populated areas in Yemen, 77% (35) of those killed and injured were civilians, compared to 11% (2) when casualties were recorded in non-populated areas. Of the 37 recorded civilian casualties from explosive weapon use in Yemen, 95% (35) occurred in populated areas. Specifically, 49% (18) of civilian casualties occurred in urban residential areas, 30% (11) in commercial premises, and 16% (6) in locations in which the detonation of an explosive weapon affects multiple types of spaces within an urban environment. The location type was not reported in 5% (2) of civilian casualties.

Civilian casualties were recorded in two governorates in Yemen, Saada (26 civilian casualties), and Sanaa (11).

The use of ground-launched weapons were the cause of 70% (26) of civilian casualties, specifically shelling (22), and multiple forms of ground-launched explosive weapons (4). Air-launched explosive weapons caused 30% (11) of civilian casualties, specifically airstrikes.

State actors were the recorded perpetrator in the case of all civilian casualties, primarily Saudi Arabia (21) and the Saudi-led coalition (16). [🔗](#) Sources: *Reuters*, *AP*, *Xinhua*.

### Casualties and Aid access

On 26 March 2022, Saudi-led coalition airstrikes in Sana'a damaged a United Nations staff compound and killed eight civilians, including five children and two women. [🔗](#) Source: *Dawn*.

## Yemen



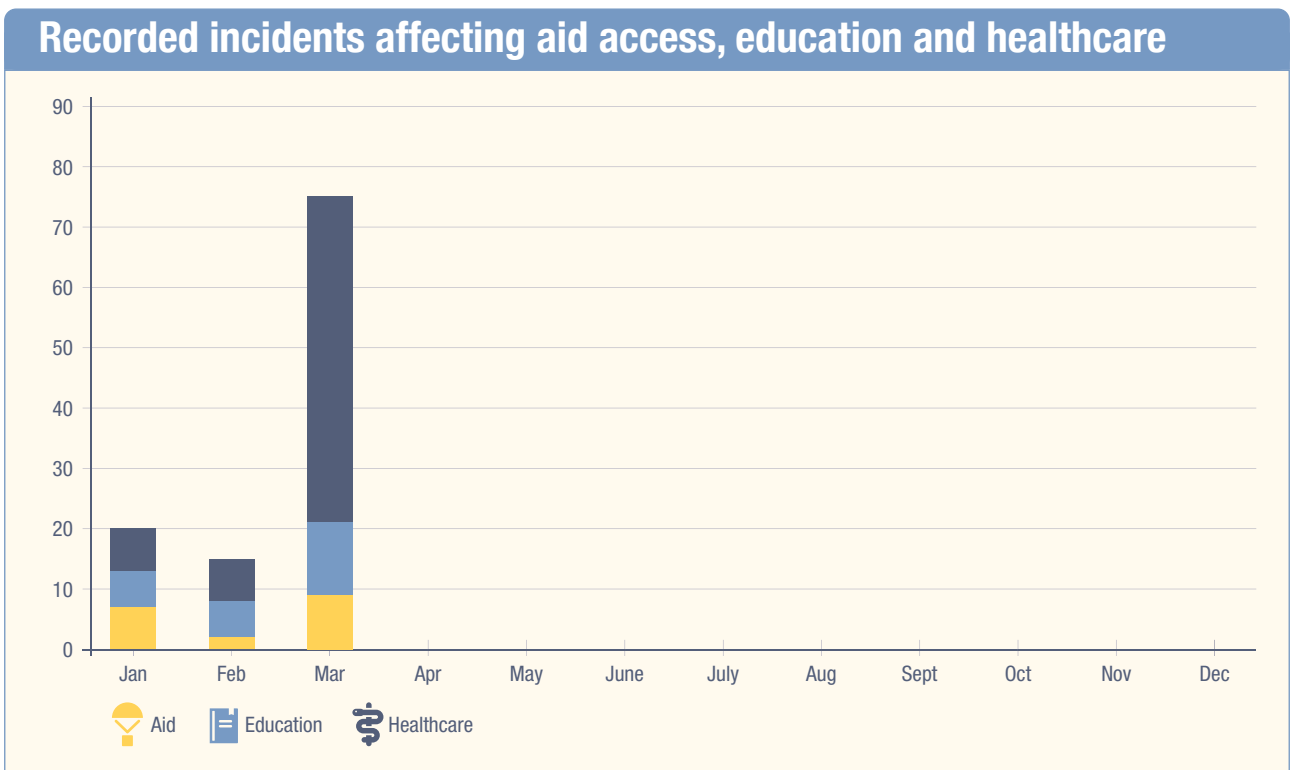
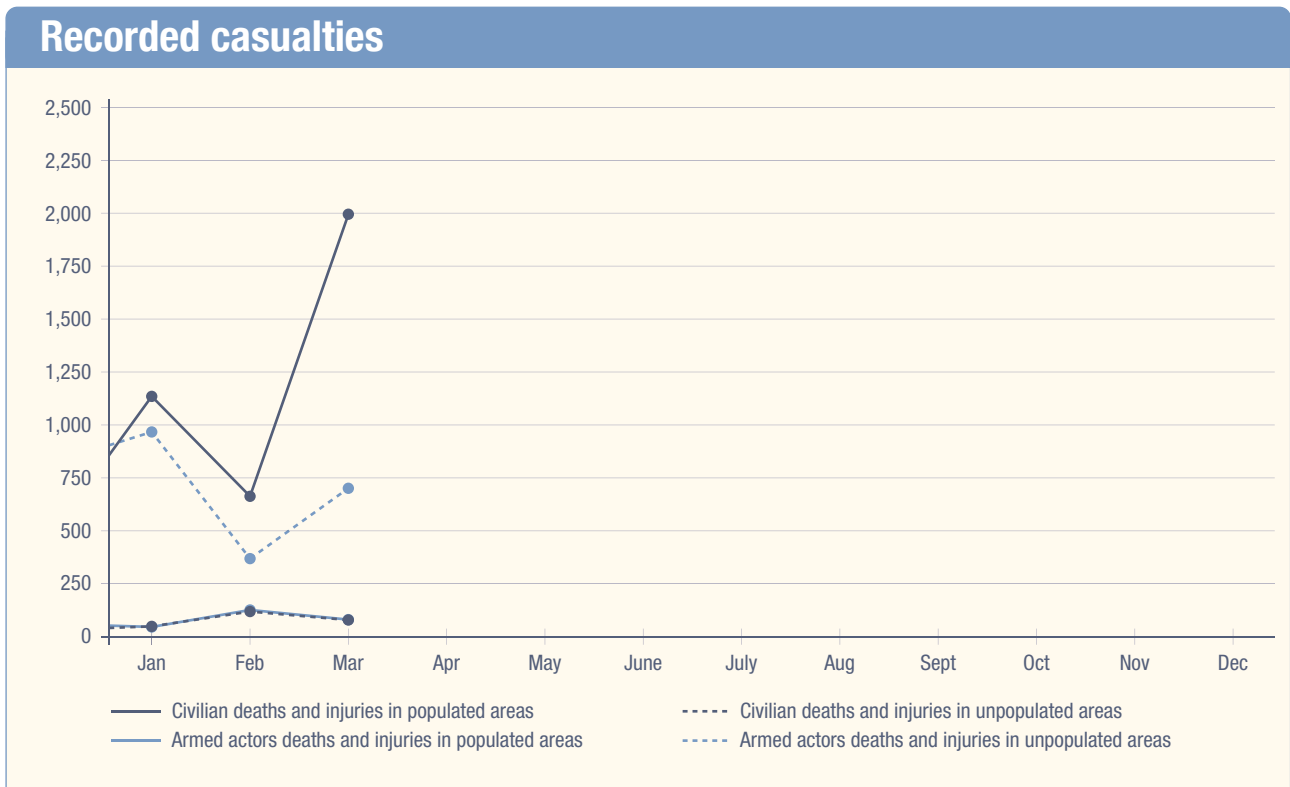
### Healthcare

In March 2022, four incidents of explosive weapon use affecting the provision of healthcare were recorded in Yemen. Three hospitals and a medicine storage warehouse were damaged by air- and ground-launched weapons.









On 04 March 2022, Al Sahah hospital in Al Bayda governorate was damaged by artillery shells, and on 26 March 2022, a health centre in Al Hudaydah governorate was damaged in airstrikes, injuring ten civilians.

On 21 March 2022, the gate of a health institute in Ta'izz governorate was hit by artillery shells killing one civilian and injuring three others, and on 26 March 2022, a medicine storage warehouse in Al Hudaydah governorate belonging to the Aqsa Hospital and At Tahrir Medical Centre was damaged in airstrikes. [🔗](#) Source: Email updates from the *Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP)*.

# ANNUAL 2022 COUNT



Data collection is ongoing and data may change as more information is made available.

Explosive Weapons Type				
Recorded incidents between 1 January and 31 March 2022				
	Air-launched 	Ground-launched 	Directly emplaced 	Combination 
	<b>1,484</b> Civilian casualties 49% of total	<b>1,398</b> Civilian casualties 77% of total	<b>994</b> Civilian casualties 66% of total	<b>79</b> Civilian casualties 84% of total
	<b>2</b> Aid access incidents	<b>0</b> Aid access incidents	<b>6</b> Aid access incidents	<b>1</b> Aid access incidents
	<b>2</b> Education incidents	<b>6</b> Education incidents	<b>10</b> Education incidents	<b>0</b> Education incidents
	<b>7</b> Healthcare incidents	<b>42</b> Healthcare incidents	<b>4</b> Healthcare incidents	<b>1</b> Healthcare incidents

This bulletin produced by Explosive Weapons Monitor publishes data on incidents of explosive weapon use around the world as reported in open sources. It uses data collected by [Action on Armed Violence \(AOAV\)](#) on incidents of explosive weapon use and casualties (including deaths and injuries), and data collected by [Insecurity Insight](#) on incidents of explosive weapon use affecting aid access, education and healthcare.

