MONTHLY UPDATE NOVEMBER 2021

Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Populated areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>86 civilians</td>
<td>285 civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 armed actors</td>
<td>33 armed actors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unpopulated areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>28 civilians</td>
<td>36 civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419 armed actors</td>
<td>105 armed actors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact on civilians in populated vs unpopulated areas

- **86%** of civilians killed and injured in a populated area
- **11%** of civilians killed and injured in an unpopulated area

At least one death or injury from the use of explosive weapons was recorded in 21 countries and territories in November 2021. The five most affected countries and territories in terms of civilian casualties from the use of explosive weapons were Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Somalia and Uganda. Worldwide, there were 137 incidents of explosive weapon use, causing 1,018 casualties, of which 435 (43%) were civilians.

During November 2021, there were nine incidents of explosive weapon use affecting aid access, education and healthcare services in Afghanistan, Cameroon, Myanmar, Somalia, Syria, the United Kingdom and Yemen. In these incidents, schools, students and hospitals were impacted by airstrikes, homemade bombs and mortar shelling. 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

Syria

103 Civilian casualties

In November 2021, there were 38 incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Syria, 18 of which caused 103 civilian casualties (including 11 women and 24 children). Civilians accounted for 53% of all 194 casualties, 36 of whom were killed and 67 injured. There were an additional 91 armed-actor casualties, 41 of whom were injured and 50 killed.

When explosive weapon use was recorded in populated areas in Syria, 82% (94) of those killed and injured were civilians. About 90% (94) of the total civilian casualties occurred in populated areas, while 10% (9) took place in areas not reported as populated. Specifically, 42% (43) of civilian casualties took place in multiple urban spaces (locations in which the detonation of an explosive weapon affects multiple types of spaces within an urban environment), 22% (23) occurred in villages, 16% (16) in urban residential areas (a residential area within a town or city, or a person’s home within a town), as well as nine civilian casualties on commercial premises, seven on roads, and two on agricultural land. There was no information on the specific location-type of three civilian casualties.

Civilian casualties were recorded in five governorates across Syria, including Idlib (43), Aleppo (33), Homs (12), Daraa (12) and Hasakah (3).

The use of ground-launched weapons caused 50% (51) of the total civilian casualties. Specifically, these weapons included: multiple types of ground-launched weapons (16 civilian casualties), mortars (12), artillery shelling (12), missiles (10) and grenades (1). Air-launched explosive weapons were the recorded cause of 34% (35) civilian casualties,
In November 2021, there were 14 incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Yemen, 12 of which caused a total of 76 civilian casualties (including 14 children). Of these, 60 were injured and 16 killed. Civilians accounted for 20% of the total 374 casualties, as 298 armed-actors were reportedly killed and one injured.

When explosive weapon use was recorded in populated areas in Yemen, all those killed and injured were civilians (48), compared to 9% (28) when casualties were recorded in non-populated areas. About 63% of the total civilian casualties occurred in populated areas, while 37% took place in areas not reported as populated. Specifically, 39% (30) of civilian casualties occurred in locations in which the detonation of an explosive weapon specifically airstrike (29 civilian casualties), air-dropped bombs (3) and air-launched missiles (3). Directly-emplaced weapons, such as IEDs and mines, caused 16% (17) civilian casualties, specifically car bombs (9 civilian casualties), landmines (7), and non-specific IEDs (1).

State actors were reportedly responsible for 65% of civilian casualties, primarily Russia (29) and Syria (28), while non-state actors were responsible for 10 civilian casualties. The perpetrator status of 26 civilian casualties was recorded as unknown.

The incident with the highest number of civilians killed and injured in Syria this month took place on 11 November 2021, when five civilians were killed and ten injured in a Russian airstrike on a farm in Maarrat Misrin, Idlib. Three children were among those killed, and all five of those fatally injured were members of one family.

The number of civilian casualties in Syria in November 2021 decreased by 49% relative to figures recorded in October 2021. The number of civilian casualties in the country is among the lowest figures recorded in 2021, second only to April and May, in which 94 civilian casualties were recorded in both months, respectively. The number of armed-actor casualties (91) in November 2021 has also seen a substantial decrease of 37% when compared to October 2021 (144), and is at a year-round low, second only to July, in which 75 armed-actor casualties were recorded. Idlib remains the most dangerous province in terms of the number of recorded civilian deaths and injuries from explosive weapons, and ground-launched weapons were again the cause of the highest proportion of civilian casualties in comparison to October 2021. Sources: SOHR, TRT World, Airwars.

On 24 November 2021, in Kafr Ta’al village in the Aleppo governorate of Syria, a Syrian army artillery shell hit the Kafr Ta’al Primary School, damaging its building. No casualties were reported. Source: SNHR.
affects multiple types of spaces within an urban environment, 34% (26) occurred in an unidentified location-type, 13% (10) at a school, 8% (6) in an urban residential area and 5% (4) on a road.

The use of ground-launched explosive weapons caused 71% (54) of civilian casualties, specifically artillery shelling. Air-launched weapons caused 26% (20) of civilian casualties, specifically airstrikes. Two civilian casualties were caused by directly-emplaced weapons, in this case, a car bomb.

Civilian casualties were recorded in five governorates in Yemen, including Saada (56), Dhale (10), Hudaydah (6), Aden (2) and Shabwa (2).

State actors were the recorded perpetrator of 83% (63) of civilian casualties, primarily Saudi Arabia (49), the Saudi-led coalition (12) and the United States (2). The perpetrator status of 11 civilian casualties was recorded as ‘unknown’, and non-state actors were the recorded perpetrators in two cases of civilian casualties.

One of the highest casualty incidents took place on 28 November 2021, when at least ten students were injured in a drone strike by the Saudi-led coalition on the Zaid al-Sharji school in Dhale Governorate. A second strike in the same area was reported to have caused additional civilian casualties, but the exact number was unspecified.

The number of civilian casualties has decreased substantially, by 62%, from October to November 2021. Armed-actor casualties have also gone down, by 29%, since last month. The number of recorded incidents has maintained, at 13 in October to 14 in November 2021, illustrating a decreased level of civilian harm per incident. Sources: Tasnim News Agency, Press TV.

Education

On 28 November 2021, a drone strike by the Saudi-led coalition hit the Zaid al-Sharji school in Dhale Governorate, injuring at least ten students. Source: Fars News.

Healthcare

On 24 November 2021, in Al Anab neighbourhood, Bani Al Harith district, Amanat al Asimah governorate in Yemen, an under-construction medical facility was hit by airstrikes, killing two civilians and injuring another two. Sources: Email updates from the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP).
In November 2021, there were ten incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Afghanistan, nine of which caused a total of 58 civilian casualties. Of these, 43 were injured and 15 killed. Civilians accounted for 73% of the total 79 recorded casualties. There were an additional 21 armed-actor casualties, including 10 killed and 11 injured.

About 93% (54) of civilian casualties occurred in populated areas, while 7% took place in areas not reported as populated. Specifically, 33% (19) civilian casualties occurred in urban residential areas, 31% (18) in a place of worship, 26% (15) in a hospital, as well as two in a village, two in a road, and two civilian casualties were recorded with no location-type specified.

Directly-emplaced weapons, specifically IEDs and roadside bombs, were the cause of 93% (54) civilian casualties, 43 of whom where injured and 11 killed. Two civilian casualties were caused by landmines, and two by ground-launched weapons, specifically a grenade.

Civilian casualties from the use of explosive weapons were recorded in three provinces, including Kabul (34), Nangarhar (20) and Logar (4).

Non-state actors were recorded as the perpetrator in the case of 93% (54) of civilian casualties, 29 of which could be attributed to explosive weapon use by the Islamic State in Afghanistan.

There was one recorded suicide attack in Afghanistan in November 2021, which was the highest casualty incident this month. On 2 November 2021, 12 people were killed, including four civilians (three women and one child) and 16 were wounded, including 11 civilians, in an Islamic State suicide attack on a military hospital in Kabul’s 10th district.

Both suicide and non-suicide attacks by Islamic State members in Afghanistan has risen since the Taliban took control of the country. Last month, October 2021, 296 people were killed in Islamic State suicide bombings. Though there were two more incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Afghanistan in November than in October 2021, the number of civilian casualties has decreased significantly, from 338 in October to 58 in November 2021. Sources: AP, Al Jazeera, Reuters.

On 02 November 2021, in Kabul, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber on a motorcycle blew himself up at the entrance of the Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan Military Hospital. Heavy gunfire followed. About 10 minutes later, a second, larger explosion took place. At least 19 people were killed and 43 others wounded. Islamic State in Khorasan Province later claimed responsibility for the bombing, saying that five of its fighters carried out the attacks. Source: Al Jazeera.
In November 2021, there were five incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Somalia, four of which caused a total of 51 civilian casualties, 32 of whom were injured and 19 killed. Civilians accounted for the majority, 89%, of the total 57 casualties recorded in Somalia. There were an additional 6 armed-actor casualties, all of whom were killed.

All civilian casualties occurred in populated areas and were the result of the use of IEDs. The location-types in which civilian casualties occurred include 49% (25) in or near a school, 35% (18) in a market, 12% (6) in an urban residential area, and two in multiple urban spaces.

Three incidents that collectively killed or injured 33 civilians took place in the capital city Mogadishu, Banaadir. Additionally, 18 civilian casualties were recorded in one incident that took place in Bardale, Bay.

Non-state actors were the recorded perpetrator of all civilian casualties, with Al-Shabaab specifically named as the reported perpetrator in the case of 33 civilian casualties. The group responsible for the remaining 18 civilian casualties was unknown.

The highest casualty incident took place on 25 November 2021, when an al-Shabaab suicide attack targeted Mocaasir school in Mogadishu, killing eight people and injuring 17 others, including 13 children.

Civilian casualties in November 2021 were over eight-times higher than in October, as suicide attacks by Al-Shabaab in populated areas rose. Explosive weapon use was also concentrated in densely populated areas of the capital city Mogadishu in November 2021, compared to more rural regions in October. Sources: Reuters, CNN.

On 25 November 2021, in Mogadishu, Somalia, an al-Shabaab-claimed car bombing near a school killed at least eight people and injured 17, including school children. The blast was followed by a brief gunfight. The group claimed that the bombing intended to strike a United Nations security convoy. Sources: Al Jazeera, Garowe Online I and Garowe Online II.
In November 2021, there were seven incidents of explosive weapon use that caused 30 civilian casualties. Of these, one civilian was killed and 29 were injured. Civilians accounted for 88% of the total 34 casualties. There were an additional 4 armed-actor casualties, including 2 deaths and 2 injuries.

All civilian casualties from explosive weapon use occurred in populated areas. The location-types in which civilian casualties occurred were roads (16), a market (5), a public gathering (5), commercial premises (3), and transport related infrastructure (1).

The use of directly-emplaced weapons, specifically IEDs and roadside bombs, were the cause of 70% (21) of civilian casualties, while ground-launched weapons, specifically grenades, were the cause of 30% (9) of civilian casualties.

Explosive weapon use and the resulting civilian casualties took place in two provinces in Pakistan in November 2021. The majority, 83% (25) occurred in Balochistan and 17% (5) occurred in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The highest casualty incident took place on 2 November 2021, when a motorcycle IED was remote-detonated on a busy road in Kharan, Balochistan, injuring 13 people. The IED was detonated as a Frontier Corps’ vehicle was passing, though no armed-actors were injured in the attack. Sources: *Dawn*, *IANS*.
In November 2021, there were nine recorded incidents of explosive weapon use that caused 19 civilian casualties in India. Civilians accounted for 68% of the total 28 casualties. There were an additional 9 armed-actor casualties, including 6 deaths and 3 injuries.

The majority, 17 of 19, civilian casualties occurred in populated areas. The location-types in which civilian casualties occurred were villages (6), urban residential areas (5), agricultural land (3), multiple urban spaces (2), roads (2), and a town centre (1).

The majority of civilian harm was caused by the use of directly-emplaced weapons, specifically IEDs, which killed and injured 84% (16) of civilians. The remainder of civilian casualties, 16% (3), were caused by the use of ground-launched weapons, specifically grenades.

Non-state actors were the reported perpetrator in the case of 18 out of 19 civilian casualties, and the perpetrator status was unknown in the case of one civilian casualty.

The states in which civilian casualties from explosive weapon use were reported were West Bengal (6), Bihar (4), Jammu & Kashmir (3), Maharashtra (3), Manipur (2), and Kerala (1).

The incident with the highest fatality rate took place on 13 November 2021, when seven people were killed, two of whom were civilians (a woman and a child), by an IED attack in Churachandpur, Manipur. Sources: Tribune News Service, Reuters.

In November 2021, there were 20 recorded incidents of explosive weapon use that caused 18 civilian casualties in Iraq. Of these, 16 civilians were injured and two killed. Civilians accounted for 25% of the total 64 casualties. There were an additional 46 armed-actor casualties, including 24 deaths and 22 injuries.

The majority, 12 of 18, civilian deaths and injuries occurred in populated areas. The known location-types of the civilian casualties were urban residential areas (3), multiple urban spaces (3), villages (3), a school (2), and commercial premises (1).

Directly-emplaced weapons, specifically IEDs and roadside bombs, were the cause of most civilian casualties, killing and injuring 14 civilians, while ground-launched weapons, specifically grenades and mortars, caused 4 civilian casualties.

Non-state actors were the reported perpetrator in 14 of the 18 civilian casualties, and the perpetrator status in the case of 4 civilian casualties was unknown. The Islamic State was specifically named as the perpetrator in the case of 3 civilian casualties.

The five provinces in which civilian casualties were recorded were Nineveh (6), Diyala (6), Dhi-Qar (3), Baghdad (2), and Kirkuk (1).

The highest casualty incident took place on 14 November, when 3 civilians were injured by an IED in Nasiriyah, Dhi-Qar. Source: ISHM.
In November 2021, there were two recorded incidents of explosive weapon use that caused 15 civilian casualties in Cameroon (reportedly including 11 women and three children). Of these, four were killed and 11 injured.

All civilian casualties occurred in populated areas. Both incidents took place at schools, were perpetrated by non-State actors of unknown affiliation, and involved the use of IEDs. Both incidents of explosive weapon use were located in the southwest region.

The highest casualty incident took place on 10 November 2021, when 11 students were injured by the detonation of an IED at a university in Buea, in the southwest region of Cameroon. The second incident took place on 25 November 2021, when four people were killed (including three students and one teacher) when an IED was detonated at a school in Ekondo Titi. Sources: Africa News, AFP, Al Jazeera, PM News.

On 10 November 2021, in the Molyko area of the city of Buea in Cameroon, an explosive device went off at the University of Buea campus, injuring 13 students.

On 15 November 2021, in the Etokoss-Simbock area of Yaounde in Cameroon, an explosion damaged the girls dormitory and part of the administrative block of the Light World Mission College. Sources: Humangle, Mimi Mefo Info, Mimi Mefo Info I, Mimi Mefo Info II and Mimi Mefo Info III.

In November 2021, there were six recorded incidents of explosive weapon use causing 10 civilian casualties in Myanmar. Of these, three were killed and seven injured. Civilians accounted for 14% of the total 74 recorded casualties. There were an additional 64 armed-actor casualties, including 34 deaths and 30 injuries.

All civilian casualties occurred in populated areas, specifically villages in Sagaing, and were attributed to Myanmar military forces.

Air-launched explosive weapons were the cause of 60% (6) of civilian casualties, specifically airstrikes, while ground-launched weapons, specifically artillery shelling, were the cause of 40% (4) civilian casualties.

The highest casualty incident took place on 27 November 2021, when six civilians were reportedly killed by Myanmar military airstrikes on Depayin township in Sagaing. Source: Myanmar Now.
**Myanmar**

Healthcare

On 09 November 2021, in Pekon township, Taunggyi district in Shan State, Myanmar, Myanmar military forces shelled the town, damaging Pekon People’s Hospital.

Source: *Khit Thit News.*

**Azerbaijan**

8 Civilian casualties

In November 2021, there were eight reported incidents of explosive weapon use that caused eight civilian casualties in Azerbaijan. Of these, 7 were injured and 1 was killed. Civilians accounted for 50% of the total 16 casualties.

Two civilian casualties occurred in populated areas, five took place in a location where population density was unclear, and one occurred in an area not reported as populated. The majority of civilian casualties, 75% (6) occurred in Nagorno-Karabakh, followed by one in Jabrayil and one in Eastern Zangezur. The location-types where civilian casualties occurred were roads (4), villages (2), and agricultural land (1). The location-type of one civilian casualty was unknown.

Four of the civilian casualties were caused by directly-emplaced weapons, specifically landmines, and four were caused by ground-launched weapons, specifically artillery shelling.

The highest casualty incident took place on 8 November 2021, when a man was killed and four other civilians injured while repairing a water pipe by Azerbaijani military shelling on Shusha, Nagorno-Karabakh. Sources: *TASS, Caucasian Knot.*

**Kenya**

3 Civilian casualties

In November 2021, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Kenya that caused three civilian casualties, two of whom were injured and one killed.

On 1 November 2021, a conservation ranger was killed and two other people injured when their vehicle hit an IED, which was suspected to be planted by al-Shabaab, in Sankuri, Lamu. Sources: *All Africa, The Star.*
Western Sahara

3 Civilian casualties

In November 2021, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Western Sahara, which caused three civilian casualties, all of whom were killed.

On 1 November 2021, three Algerian citizens, truck drivers, were killed by an air-launched bomb, possibly a Moroccan drone strike, while driving their vehicles through Nouakchott, Western Sahara. Sources: Al Jazeera, South Front.

Colombia

2 Civilian casualties

In November 2021, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Colombia, which caused two civilian casualties and six armed-actor casualties.

On 3 November 2021, an IED, possibly placed in a vehicle, was detonated by a non-state actor outside a police recruitment centre in Paz de Ariporo, Casanare. The attack killed one civilian and injured another, and also killed three soldiers and injured three others. Sources: Xinhua, DW.

United Kingdom

1 Civilian casualty  Healthcare

In November 2021, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in the United Kingdom, resulting in one civilian casualty and one armed-actor casualty. On 14 November, in Liverpool, United Kingdom, a passenger in a taxi outside the Liverpool City Women’s Hospital detonated a homemade suicide device, killing himself and injuring the driver. Sources: BBC I, BBC II, Guardian and The New Arab.

Ukraine

1 Civilian casualty

In November 2021, there were nine incidents of explosive weapon use recorded in Ukraine, resulting in one civilian casualty and 15 armed-actor casualties. All casualties were the result of ground-launched weapons, specifically mortars, artillery shelling, and grenades.

The civilian casualty occurred on 29 November 2021, when artillery shelling by Ukrainian separatists hit an urban residential area in Luhansk. Source: Interfax Ukraine.
In November 2021, there was one incident of explosive weapon use recorded in Israel, which resulted in one civilian casualty. On 11 November 2021, a man was killed when a grenade he was holding detonated in Beersheba, Southern Israel. Sources: *Jerusalem Post, Times of Israel.*

In November 2021, there were no recorded civilian casualties of explosive weapon use in Thailand. There was one recorded casualty-causing incident on 1 November 2021, in which three armed actors, all police, were injured by a roadside bomb in Raman, Yala. Source: *Bangkok Post.*

In November 2021, there were no recorded civilian casualties of explosive weapon use in South Korea. There was one recorded casualty-causing incident on 21 November 2021, when one armed actor, an army officer, was injured by a suspected landmine in Gimpo, Gyeonggi. Sources: *Yonhap News Agency, Korean Herald.*

In November 2021, there were no recorded civilian casualties of explosive weapon use in Saudi Arabia. There was one recorded casualty-causing incident on 10 November 2021, when one armed actor, a Saudi military commander, was killed and an unspecified number of soldiers injured by a Houthi missile strike on an armed base in Dhahran al-Janub, Asir. Sources: *Sputnik, Republic World.*

In November 2021, there were no recorded civilian casualties of explosive weapon use in the Philippines. There was one recorded casualty-causing incident on 20 November 2021, when two armed actors, both police officers, were killed and four injured by an IED reportedly planted by the NPA in Northern Samar of Eastern Visayas. Sources: *GMA News, Inquirer.*
ANNUAL 2021 COUNT

Recorded casualties

Recorded incidents affecting aid access, education and healthcare

Data collection is ongoing and data may change as more information is made available.
# Explosive Weapons Monitor

## Recorded incidents between 1 January and 30 November 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explosive Weapons Type</th>
<th>Air-launched</th>
<th>Ground-launched</th>
<th>Directly emplaced</th>
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<td>3,207</td>
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<td>Healthcare incidents</td>
<td>24</td>
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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.