The urbanisation of conflict: new challenges and best practices

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Suicide attack on Dalori IDP camp in Nigeria kills 4

On Wednesday, January 31st 2018, at least four people were killed and 44 were injured when a female suicide bomber attacked a camp for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at Dalori, Maiduguri.

Over 100 killed in suicide attack in Kabul

On Saturday, January 27th 2018, a suicide bomber used an ambulance full of explosives to pass into a secure zone in Afghanistan’s capital, Kabul.

Suicide bombers kill 12 at market in northeastern Nigeria

Yesterday, January 17th 2018, a suicide bomb attack at a market in Muna Garage, a camp for displaced people in Maiduguri, in Nigeria’s northeastern Borno state, left at least 12 killed and 65 injured.

Mortar attack in northern Afghanistan kills at least 5

Yesterday, January 16th 2018, a mortar attack on a local bazaar in Faryab province, Afghanistan, killed at least 5 and wounded a further 45.

Double suicide attack kills at least 38 and wounds 105 in Iraq’s capital

Today, January 15th 2018, two suicide bombers detonated their explosives in a busy market in central Baghdad. The casualty toll currently stands at 38 dead and 105 wounded.

 Suicide car bomb attack kills 32 in northern Iraq

On Tuesday, November 21st 2017, a suicide car bomber targeted civilians at a busy market in Tuz Khurmatu, a town in Iraq’s northern province of Kirkuk.
AOAV’s Improvised Explosive Device Monitor
Civilian Casualties by weapon type, January-September 2017

- Air-launched: 12139, 49%
- Ground-launched: 3008, 12%
- IED: 8364, 34%
- Mine: 218, 1%
- Multiple types: 932, 4%
- Naval-launched: Unclear
- Unclear: Unknown

Total: 19589
Since AOAV’s recording began, the organisation has found that the civilian harm caused by IEDs outweighs that caused by all other explosive weapon types combined. Between 2011 and 2016, AOAV recorded over 109,000 deaths and injuries from IEDs and of these, 81% were civilians.
5 worst impacted area-types, January-September 2017

- Urban residential: 680, 43%
- Multiple urban: 404, 26%
- Village: 378, 24%
- Market: 70, 5%
- Place of worship: 34, 2%
The worst impacted

**Top six countries for civilian IED casualties in 2016**

**IRAQ**
4,851 CIVILIANS; 852 ARMED ACTORS

![Iraq Map](image)

**AFGHANISTAN**
1,856 CIVILIANS; 411 ARMED ACTORS

![Afghanistan Map](image)

**PAKISTAN**
1,150 CIVILIANS; 395 ARMED ACTORS

![Pakistan Map](image)

**SYRIA**
1,863 CIVILIANS; 312 ARMED ACTORS

![Syria Map](image)

**TURKEY**
1,718 CIVILIANS; 757 ARMED ACTORS

![Turkey Map](image)

**SOMALIA**
629 CIVILIANS; 251 ARMED ACTORS

![Somalia Map](image)

= 150 Civilians  = 150 Armed actors, approx
# Bomb Threat Stand-Off Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat Description</th>
<th>Explosives Capacity¹ (TNT Equivalent)</th>
<th>Building Evacuation Distance²</th>
<th>Outdoor Evacuation Distance³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Bomb</td>
<td>5 LBS</td>
<td>70 FT</td>
<td>1200 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Bomber</td>
<td>20 LBS</td>
<td>110 FT</td>
<td>1700 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefcase/Suitcase</td>
<td>50 LBS</td>
<td>150 FT</td>
<td>1850 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>500 LBS</td>
<td>320 FT</td>
<td>1500 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUV/Van</td>
<td>1,000 LBS</td>
<td>400 FT</td>
<td>2400 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Moving Van/</td>
<td>4,000 LBS</td>
<td>640 FT</td>
<td>3800 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery Truck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Van/Water</td>
<td>10,000 LBS</td>
<td>860 FT</td>
<td>5100 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Trailer</td>
<td>60,000 LBS</td>
<td>1570 FT</td>
<td>9300 FT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These capacities are based on the maximum weight of explosive material that could reasonably fit in a container of similar size.
2. Personnel in buildings are provided a high degree of protection from death or serious injury; however, glass breakage and building debris may still cause some injuries. Unstrengthened buildings can be expected to sustain damage that approximates five percent of their replacement cost.
3. If personnel cannot enter a building to seek shelter, they must evacuate to the minimum distance recommended by Outdoor Evacuation Distance. These distances are governed by the greater hazard of fragmentation distance, glass breakage, or threshold for ear drum rupture.
ANATOMY OF A SUICIDE BOMBING
EXPLOSIVE VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN

ACROSS PAKISTAN, BETWEEN 2008 AND MARCH 2013:
4,256 EXPLOSIONS
235 SUICIDE ATTACKS

5,152 CIVILIANS KILLED &
5,678 CIVILIANS INJURED

THE MORN MARKET BOMBINGS
IN DECEMBER 2009 TWO SUICIDE BOMBERS ATTACKED ONE OF LAHORE'S BUSIEST MARKETS

THE PERPETRATORS
PAKISTAN'S STRUGGLE TO MAKE CONVICTIONS

ZERO
NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONVICTED FOR ORGANISING THE MORN MARKET BOMBING IN 2009

74% OF TERRORISM SUSPECTS
WERE ACQUITTED IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE IN 2012

25 DAYS
AT LEAST 60 PEOPLE KILLED

AVG. AMOUNT OF TIME
VICTIMS SPENT IN A HOSPITAL
DURING THEIR INITIAL TREATMENT

ONLY 6% OF VICTIMS RECEIVED
PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

FREE
COST OF INITIAL
TREATMENT FOR VICTIMS OF THE BOMB BLAST

THE GOVERNMENT ALLOCATED
NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO MEET
EXTRA COSTS OF THE HOSPITAL

74% OF PEOPLE AAV SPOKE TO WHO WERE INJURED IN THE BLAST OR WHO
LOST FAMILY MEMBERS BELIEVED THEY WERE NOW WORSE OFF FINANCIALLY.

COMPENSATION AWARDED TO
VICTIMS OF THE MORN MARKET BOMBINGS

DEATHS
Rs500,000
($2,900)

MAJOR INJURIES
Rs200,000
($1,200)

MINOR INJURIES
Rs50,000
($300)

TREATMENT FOR A BROKEN LEG
Rs60,000
($3,500)

MONTHLY SALARY
POLICE CONSTABLE
Rs21,000
($120)

ESTIMATED DAMAGE CAUSED
R500 MILLION
($2.9 MILLION)

R580 MILLION
($462,000)
COMPENSATION AWARDED TO SHOP OWNERS

DESTROYING TRADE
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE 2009 MORN MARKET BOMBINGS IN LAHORE
Belfast, 1969 – city centre security perimeter

Kabul, 2018: The ‘Green Belt’ Plan
Figure 4-6 Blast analysis of a building for a typical car bomb detonated in the building's parking lot.

Figure 4-7 Blast analysis of a building for a typical large truck bomb detonated in the building's parking lot.
Boko Haram suicide bombings by target

Number of attacks, 2011-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Number of Attacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government target</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other secular or non-Government</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic target</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee camp</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus stop</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed attacks</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian target</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational institution</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Combating Terrorism Center at West Point
### Explosive weapons and their conventions

#### Mines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal definition</th>
<th>According to the most recent available data, government forces of Myanmar, North Korea and Syria used anti-personnel landmines from October 2014 to October 2015. NSAGs used anti-personnel landmines in 10 countries during the same period: Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yemen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usage: State or Non-state armed groups (NSADs)</td>
<td>States Party to the AP Mine Ban Convention ‘undertake to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improvised explosive devices (IEDs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal definition</th>
<th>There is no formal and internationally agreed definition of an IED by a UN Convention. However, the UN International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (2011) defines an IED as: 'A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating explosive material, destructive, lethal, noxious, incendiary, pyrotechnic materials or chemicals designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass. They may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from non-military components.'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usage: State or Non-state armed groups (NSADs)</td>
<td>In 2015, IEDs were used exclusively by NSADs in 45 countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a tactic
- non-state
- control & message
- Force extrication

Payload
- deaths
- complex injuries
- Disruption

Necessity and strategy

Pragmatism and strategy

Delivery
- "conventional"
- A human being
- adaptive (drone)

Strategy, desperation, ideology