LANDMINE MONITOR 2023

Press Briefing
14 November 2023

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MONITOR

Cover of Landmine Monitor 2023
Front cover photo: M. Simoncelli/HI, 2022
Back cover photos: FSD, 2022 (left) and Marijn van Broekhoven/NPA, 2022 (right)

STATUS OF THE MINE BAN TREATY

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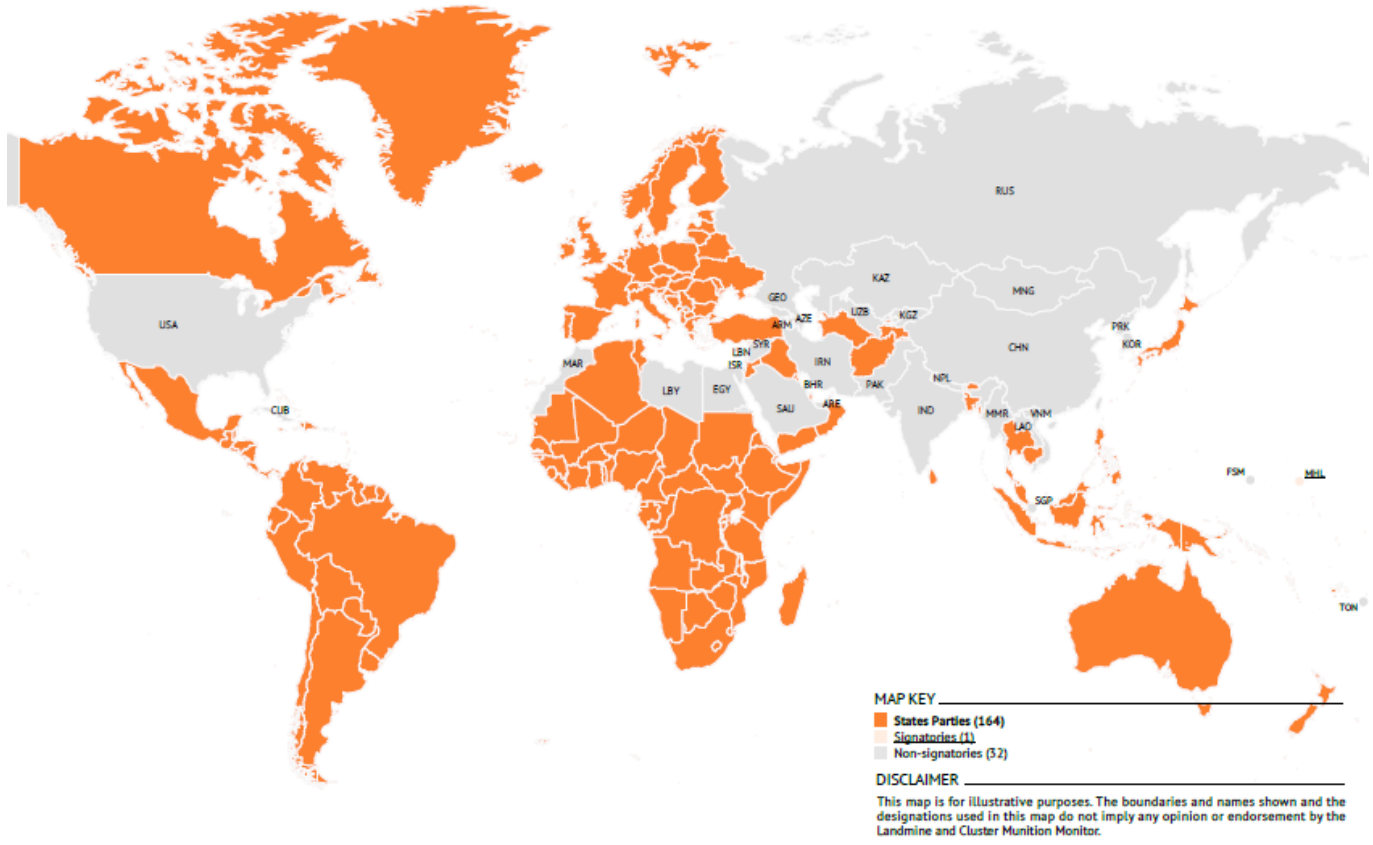

- 164 States Parties
- 1 signatory

(Marshall Islands)

- 33 non-signatories
- No new members since December 2017 (Palestine, Sri Lanka)

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USE

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In the reporting period:

- New use of antipersonnel mines by Myanmar and Russia (not party to the treaty) and State Party Ukraine.
- NSAGs use in at least five countries: Colombia, India, Myanmar, Thailand, and Tunisia.

Note: States Parties are indicated in **bold**.

Signs warn of the danger of landmines on agricultural land near the village of Vasylivka, in Ukraine's Mykolaiv oblast. HALO Trust teams are working to make the land safe.
© Helen Broadbridge/HALO Trust, 2023

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STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION AND RETENTION

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- More than **55 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines destroyed** since the treaty was adopted.
- 94 States Parties have declared completion of stockpile destruction.
- 2 States Parties have landmine stocks still to destroy: **Greece** (approx. 340,000) and **Ukraine** (3.3 million).
- **66 States Parties** are retaining a total of **118,622 antipersonnel mines**.

Some of the mines found by HI clearance teams in May 2022 in the Ziguinchor region, in Casamance, Senegal.
© A. Sawadogo/HI, 2022

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PRODUCTION

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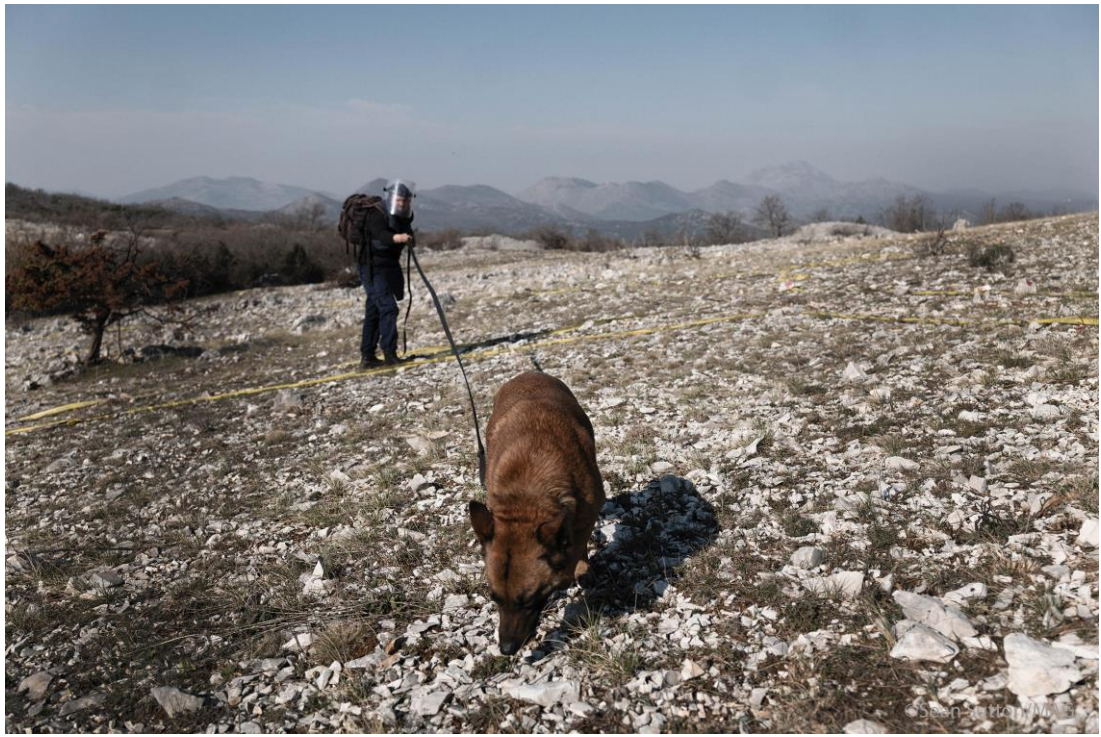
- 12 states identified as producers of antipersonnel mines: Armenia, China, Cuba, *India*, *Iran*, *Myanmar*, North Korea, *Pakistan*, *Russia*, Singapore, South Korea, and Vietnam.

(**increase** since last report: addition of Armenia)

- India, Iran, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Russia appear most likely to be actively producing antipersonnel mines.
- Evidence of development and acquisition of new types of antipersonnel mines by India and Russia.



A mine detection dog checks marked areas measuring 50m2 near the village of Cavas, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
© MAG, 2022

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Note: states most likely to be actively producing antipersonnel mines are

CASUALTIES

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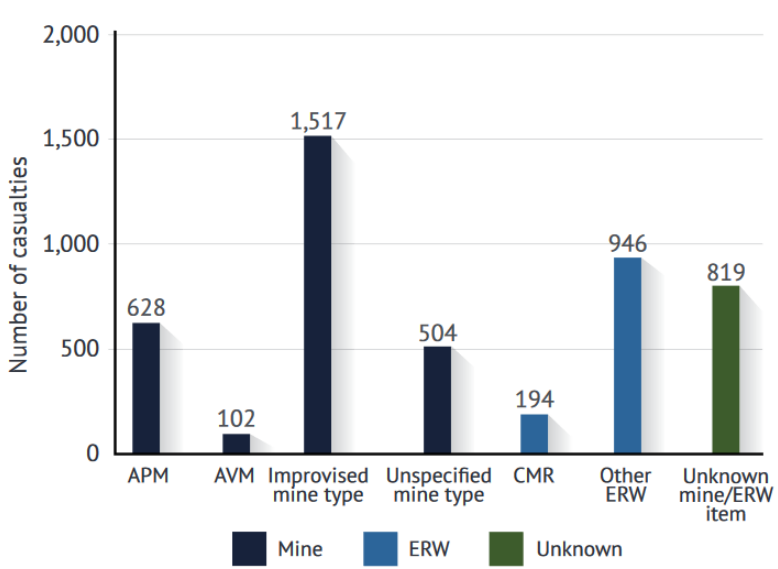
- At least 4,710 casualties of mines/ERW in 2022
- 1,661 people killed and another 3,015 were injured (unknown for 34 people)
- Civilians made up 85% of all casualties (where this was recorded)
- Children accounted for half of all civilian casualties (where age was recorded)
- Improvised mines caused most casualties

Casualties by type of mine/ERW in 2022



Note: APM=antipersonnel mines; AVM=antivehicle mines; CMR=cluster munition remnants; ERW=explosive remnants of war.

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- In 2022, mine/ERW casualties were identified in 51 states and areas.
- Casualties occurred in 37 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Syria recorded the highest number of annual casualties (834) for the third consecutive year.
- State Party Ukraine recorded the second highest total (608) with a ten-fold increase in the number of civilian casualties compared to 2021.
- Yemen and Myanmar each had more than 500 casualties.

A non-technical survey team engages with local residents in Kadugli, in Sudan's South Kordofan state, prior to nontechnical survey and explosive ordnance risk education.
© Danish Refugee Council, 2023

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VICTIM ASSISTANCE

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- Healthcare and rehabilitation services remained under-funded.
- Disruption and/or damage & destruction to services in 2022, including Afghanistan, Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen.
- Some progress towards improving sustainability by integrating physical rehabilitation into national healthcare systems
- Limited access to economic opportunities for mine and ERW survivors

A beneficiary of an FSD-run project for the socio-economic reintegration of mine victims at an urban vegetable garden in Bogotá, Colombia.
© FSD, 2022

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CONTAMINATION

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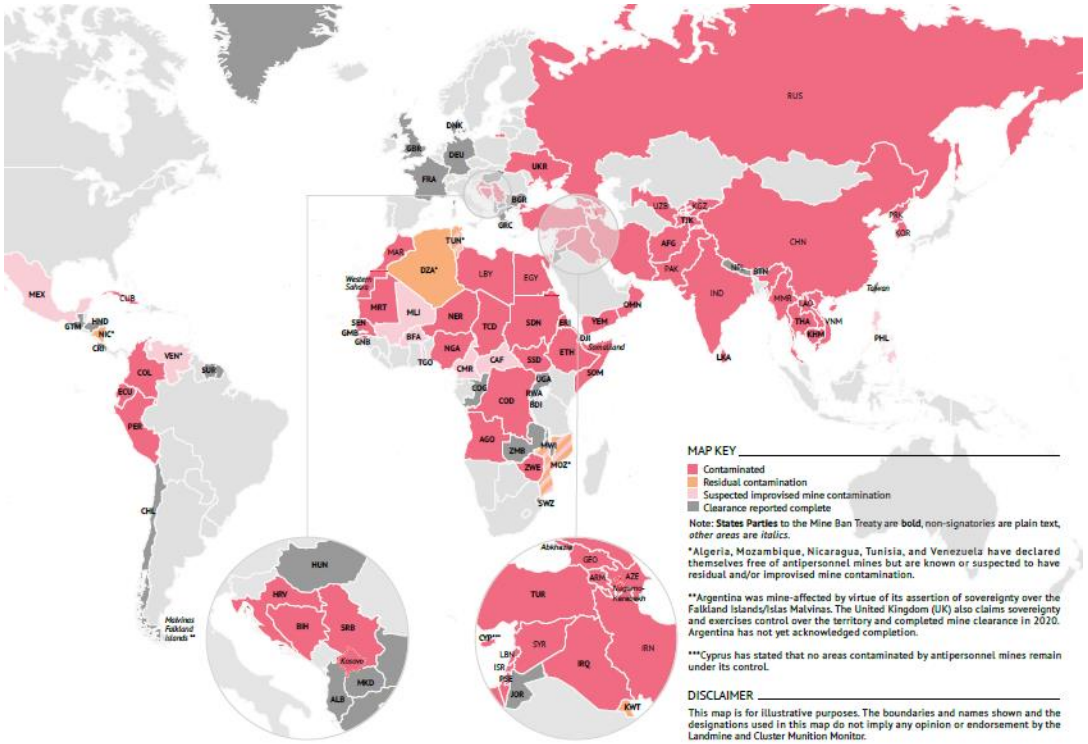
- No States Parties reported completing clearance of antipersonnel mines in 2022.
- At least 60 states/other areas incl. 33 States Parties are contaminated by antipersonnel mines.
- 10 States Parties should provide more information on possible/confirmed improvised mines: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, the Philippines, Togo, Tunisia, and Venezuela.
- States Parties with massive contamination: Afghanistan, BiH, Cambodia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Türkiye, Ukraine.



Antipersonnel mine contamination as of October 2023.
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CLEARANCE

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- States Parties reported clearance of at least 219.31km² and destruction of +169,276 antipersonnel mines in 2022 (compared to 132,5km² cleared and +117,000 destroyed in 2021).
- In addition, 278.03km² were released through non-technical and technical survey.
- 8 States Parties requested extensions to their clearance deadlines in 2022: Afghanistan, Argentina, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, Yemen.
- Ukraine submitted an extension request in March 2023.

A clearance operator from DanChurchAid clears an area suspected to be contaminated by explosive remnants of war in Pajok, South Sudan.
© Rasmus Emil Gravesen/DCA, 2023

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RISK EDUCATION

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- Of the 33 States Parties with clearance obligations:
  – 28 reported risk education activities in 2022;
  – only 10 provided disaggregated beneficiary data with their Art 7 report.

- In addition, Burkina Faso and Mali – both known to have improvised mine contamination – reported risk education activities for 2022.

- Of the 8 States Parties that requested an Art 5 extension request in 2022, only Guinea-Bissau and Sudan provided detailed plans for risk education.

- Children remained the key target group of risk education activities (47% of all beneficiaries).

APOPO staff teach children to recognize, avoid, and report mine threats at Chilotlela Primary School in the district of Chiredzi, in Zimbabwe's Masvingo province.
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SUPPORT FOR MINE ACTION

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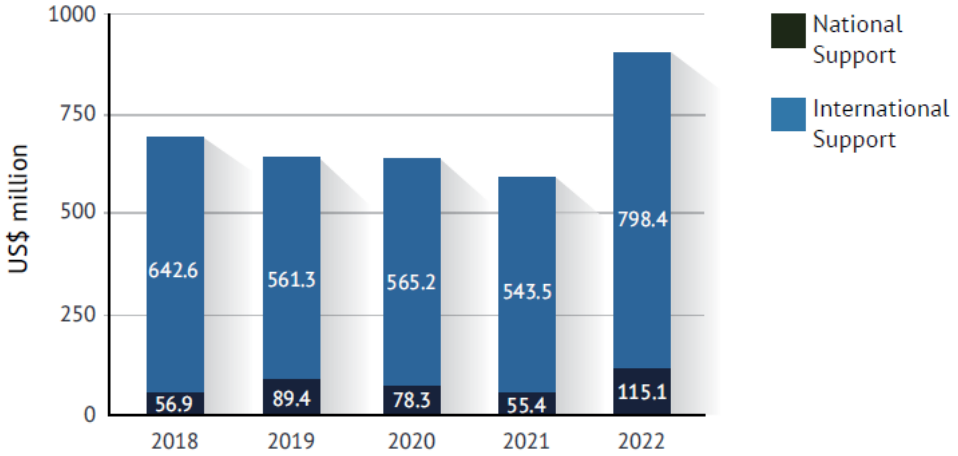
- Approximately US$913.5 million in *global* support in 2022.
  - 20% of international support went to activities in Ukraine
- States Parties with smaller contamination continue to receive less financial support.
- International support for **victim assistance** represented only 5% of international support
- Only 1% of International support was provided directly to **national non-profit organizations**

Summary of contributions: 2018–2022



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Two survey operators from the White Helmets complete a non-technical survey report in Aleppo governorate, Syria.
© White Helmets, 2023

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