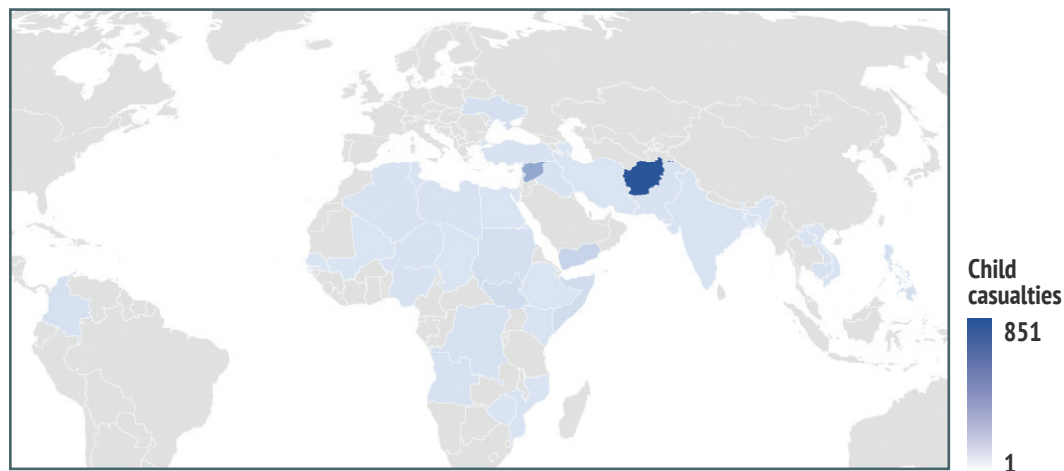


The Impact of Mines/ERW on Children

Child mine/ERW casualties globally in 2018

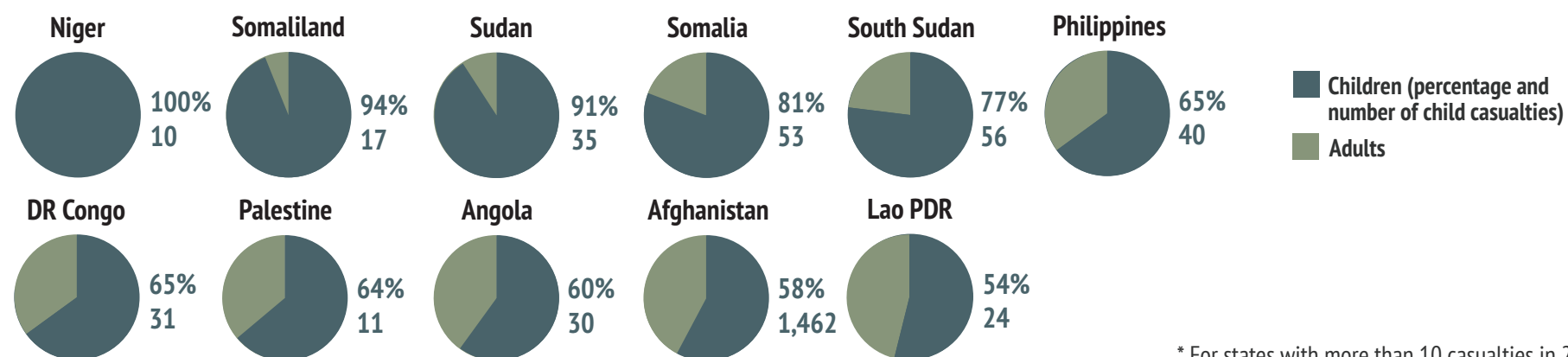


Countries with the most child casualties in 2018

State	Child Casualties	Percentage of total global child casualties in 2018
Afghanistan	851	50%
Syria	347	20%

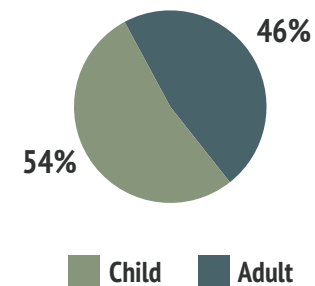
Bold: State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty

States and areas with children as the majority of mine/ERW casualties in 2018*

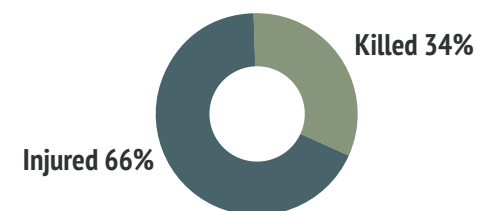


* For states with more than 10 casualties in 2018

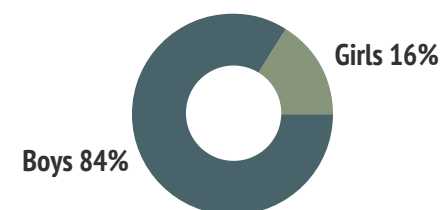
Child casualties among all civilian casualties



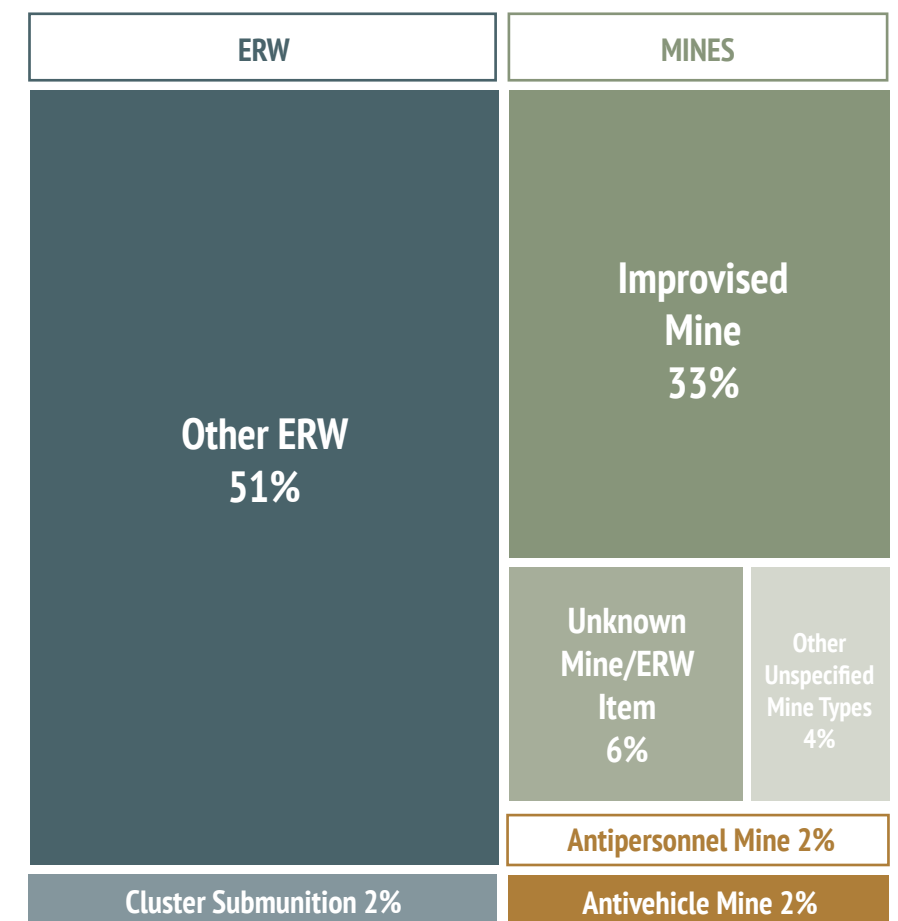
Survival of child casualties in 2018



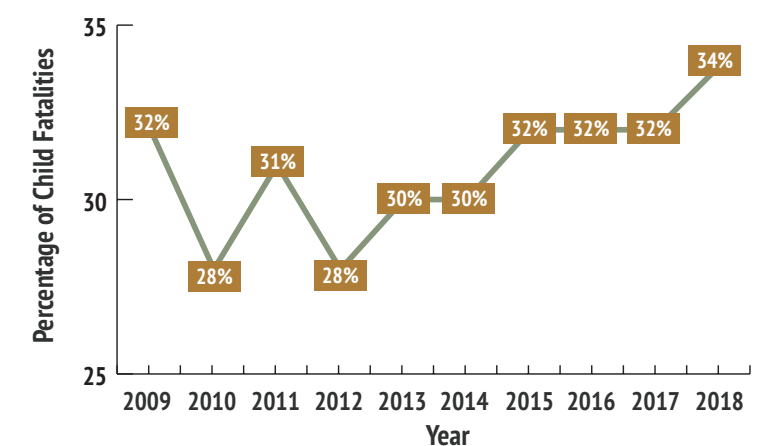
Child casualties by gender in 2018



Devices causing child casualties in 2018



Percentage of child casualties killed 2009-2018



The Impact of Mines/ERW on Children

Children are extremely vulnerable to the harm caused by landmines and improvised mines (also called victim-activated improvised explosive devices, or IEDs), cluster munition remnants, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW)—henceforth mines/ERW.

In 2018, there were 1,714 recorded child casualties from mines/ERW in 36 states and two other areas.¹ Of this total, 582 children were killed by mines/ERW and another 1,132 were injured. As in previous years, in 2018 the vast majority of child casualties where the sex was known were boys (84% or 1,163) and 231 were girls.

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor data on child casualties is the most complete global source. However, due to gaps in available data, as with previous years, the actual number of child casualties in 2018 was certainly far higher than recorded. This was due in some cases to data being collected rapidly in hazardous and/or disorderly situations of emergencies, conflict, and displacement.

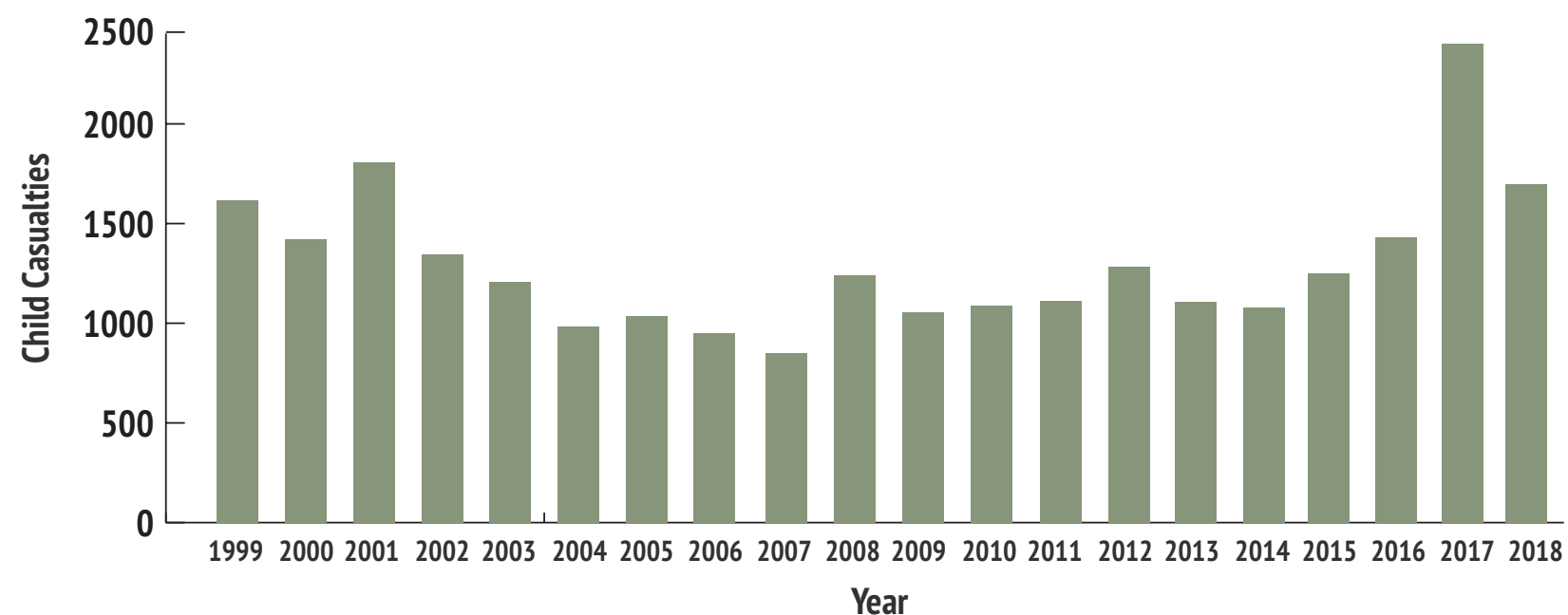
Child casualties are recorded where the age of the victim is less than 18 years at the time of the mine/ERW explosion, or when the casualty was reported by the source (such as media) as being a child.

As in previous years, Afghanistan recorded the most child mine/ERW casualties in 2018. Children were extremely affected by mines/ERW in Afghanistan, which accounted for half (50%) of all child casualties for the year.

Compared to adults, children were disproportionately affected by ERW and unexploded cluster submunitions: in 2018 children made up 69% of all ERW casualties (871) when the age was known. Children in general are more likely to deliberately handle explosive items than adults, often unknowingly, out of curiosity, or by mistaking them for toys.

Continuing the pattern from past years, ERW continued to kill and injure more children than all other types of explosive devices combined. More than half (51%, or 871) of child casualties were caused by ERW in 2018.

Child casualties recorded annually in 1999–2018



¹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, and the two other areas Nagorno-Karabakh, and Somaliland.