Briefing

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Landmine Monitor 2021

(launched on 10 November 2021)
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Status & Universalization

• 164 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty; the Marshall Islands is the last signatory yet to ratify.

• At least 70 non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have committed to halt using antipersonnel mines since 1997.

• 169 states voted in favor of the annual UNGA resolution calling for universalization of the treaty:
  - 11 non-signatories voted in favor: Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Mongolia, Singapore
  - No countries voted against;
  - 17 abstained, including States Parties Palau and Zimbabwe.
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Use

• From mid-2020–October 2021, confirmed new use by the government forces of Myanmar (state not party).

• NSAGs use in at least six countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, India, Myanmar, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

• As yet, unconfirmed allegations of sporadic mine use by NSAGs in a dozen countries: Cameroon, Egypt, Niger, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, and Venezuela.

• Unconfirmed indications of new mine use during the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh in 2020.
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Stockpiles and Mines Retained

• States Parties have destroyed more than 55 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines, incl. 106,500+ in 2020.

• Sri Lanka completed the destruction of its landmine stockpile in 2021.

• Greece and Ukraine have missed their deadlines to complete destruction of their stockpiles, and possess a combined total of approx. 3.6 million antipersonnel mines.

• 63 States Parties have reported that they retain a combined total of more than 135,000 antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes.
12 states as landmine producers: China, Cuba, India, Iran, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, US, and Vietnam.

[In brown=likely to be actively producing]

NSAGs produced improvised landmines in: Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Yemen.

Antipersonnel mines are prohibited regardless of whether they were assembled in a factory or improvised from locally-available materials.
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Casualties

• 2020, the **sixth year in a row** with exceptionally high numbers of recorded casualties.

• Monitor recorded at least **7,073 mine/ERW casualties** in 2020: 2,492 killed; 4,561 injured; 20 casualties unknown.

• **Civilians represented 80%** of all mine/ERW casualties where their status was known.

• **Children accounted for half** of all civilian casualties where the age was known.

• **Men and boys** represented 85% of all casualties for which the sex was known.

• **Improvised mines** caused most casualties with at least 2,119 recorded.
Casualties by type of mine/ERW in 2020

Note: APM=antipersonnel mines; AVM=antivehicle mines; CMR=cluster munition remnants; and ERW=explosive remnants of war.
• At least 60 states/areas contaminated by mines:
  – 33 States Parties that declared clearance obligations;
  – 22 states not party and 5 other areas.

• In addition:
  – 4 States Parties have known or suspected residual contamination;
  – 5 States Parties need to provide information on suspected or known contamination by improvised mines.
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Risk Education

• 26 States Parties reported providing risk education to affected populations in 2020.

• None of the States Parties that submitted a request to extend their clearance deadlines in 2021 included costed and detailed multiyear plans for risk education.

• Risk education has been greatly impacted by pandemic in 2020.
  
  – States Parties and operators adapted to the changing circumstances by implementing and expanding online methods.

• Risk groups:
  
  – Adult men = primary risk group;
  
  – Children = key risk group (mostly from ERW);
  
  – Women and girls = key role in promoting safe behavior among their families and communities.

School children in Juba, South Sudan, are educated by DCA about the risk of mines.

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Clearance

- States Parties reported clearance of at least 146km² and destruction of +135,500 antipersonnel mines in 2020 (compared to 156km² cleared and +122,000 in 2019).

- Chile and UK have completed clearance of all mined areas in 2020.

- Mine clearance was suspended in several countries and areas due to COVID-19 related restrictions in 2020.

- Seven States Parties requested extensions to their clearance deadlines in 2021:
  - Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia, and Turkey
33 States Parties have declared having clearance obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty:

- 24 States Parties have deadlines **to meet their Article 5 clearance obligations before or no later than 2025**;
- Seven States Parties have deadlines after 2025;
- Eritrea has been in violation of the treaty since its Article 5 deadline expired in December 2020;
- Only Croatia, Oman, Palestine, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe appear to be on target to meet their clearance deadlines.
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Victim Assistance

- **34 States Parties** with significant numbers of mine victims.

- **Only 14 States Parties** had victim assistance relevant plans in place.

- Significant gaps in access to employment, training, and other income-generation support activities.

- **Healthcare and rehabilitation activities faced increasing challenges** in accessibility, coordination of services, and supply of materials.
• Approx. **US$643.5 million** in *global* support in 2020.

• 33 donors contributed **$565.2 million** in *international* support – decrease of $3.9 million from 2019.

  – Top 5 mine action donors—US, EU, Germany, Japan, Norway—contributed over **$426.1 million** (77%);

  – Top 5 recipient states—Iraq, Lao PDR, Afghanistan, Colombia, Croatia—received **$252.8 million** (45%).

• 14 affected states reported providing **$78.3 million** in national support—decrease of $11.1 million from 2019 (12%).
Mine warning sign marking a contaminated area amidst a forest in Zavidovici municipality, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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