

MAJOR FINDINGS

BAN POLICY

STATUS OF THE 1997 MINE BAN TREATY

- Two countries joined the Mine Ban Treaty in 2025. A total of 166 countries are now bound by the treaty, while 31 have not yet joined.
- The last signatory—the Marshall Islands—ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 12 March 2025, while Tonga acceded on 25 June 2025.
- State Party Ukraine is attempting to “suspend the operation” of the Mine Ban Treaty while engaged in an international armed conflict, which is unlawful under the treaty.
- Five States Parties—Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland—are in the process of legally withdrawing from the treaty.

MINE USE

- Antipersonnel landmines were used extensively in conflict by states not party—Myanmar and Russia—as well as by Iran and North Korea along their respective borders, during the reporting period (mid-2024 through October 2025).
 - Russia has used antipersonnel mines extensively in Ukraine since invading the country in February 2022.
 - In Myanmar, the use of antipersonnel mines by government forces has increased in the past two years.
 - Reports indicated antipersonnel mine use by Iran along its borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan, and by North Korea along its borders with South Korea and China.
- In July 2025, State Party Thailand accused neighboring State Party Cambodia of using antipersonnel mines along their disputed border in several instances. Cambodia has denied the allegations.
- There have been increasing indications of antipersonnel mine use by Ukraine in 2024–2025, though the scale of this use is unclear.

- Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) also used antipersonnel mines in 10 States Parties—Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo—as well as in states not party India, Myanmar, and Pakistan.

PRODUCTION

- A total of 12 states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty remain on the Monitor's list of countries that develop, produce, or acquire antipersonnel mines: Armenia, China, Cuba, India, Iran, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, and Vietnam.
 - India, Myanmar, Russia, and South Korea appear to be actively producing or developing antipersonnel mines.
 - The remaining states listed are not known to be actively producing but have yet to commit to never do so in the future.
- Information from Ukrainian social media sources suggests that antipersonnel mines are being fabricated by companies and individuals in State Party Ukraine.
- NSAGs have, in recent years, produced improvised mines that are victim-activated in Colombia, Egypt, Palestine (Gaza), India, Myanmar, and Yemen.

TRANSFERS

- The US announced two transfers of antipersonnel landmines to Ukraine, in November and December 2024, seemingly reversing its 1992 moratorium on the export of antipersonnel landmines.
- Iran advertised antipersonnel fragmentation mines available for export in the past year.

STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION AND MINES RETAINED

- Of the 166 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, 94 states have officially completed destruction of their stocks of antipersonnel mines, destroying a combined total of over 55 million antipersonnel landmines.
- States Parties Greece and Ukraine both still possess stocks of antipersonnel landmines. They remain in violation of Article 4 of the Mine Ban Treaty, having failed to complete stockpile destruction by their respective four-year deadlines: Greece (1 March 2008) and Ukraine (1 June 2010).
 - In 2024, Greece started transferring antipersonnel landmines to Croatia for destruction, but the process was paused in 2025.
- A total of 62 States Parties retain antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes. Bangladesh and Finland each retain more than 12,000 mines, while another 21 states retain more than 1,000 mines each.
 - In 2024, Angola disposed of all remaining 511 retained mines.

THE IMPACT

CONTAMINATION

- At least 57 states and other areas are contaminated by antipersonnel mines. This includes 32 States Parties with current clearance obligation deadlines under Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty, in addition to 22 states not party and three other areas.
- At least 25 States Parties are believed or known to have contamination arising from improvised mines.
- More than half of the affected States Parties succeeded in decreasing the extent of their contamination through land release activities in 2024, while the extent of

contamination increased in seven States Parties due to the identification of land previously not known to be contaminated.

CLEARANCE AND LAND RELEASE

- States Parties reported releasing a total of 1,114.82km² of contaminated land in 2024, resulting in the destruction of at least 105,640 antipersonnel mines. The majority of land release (80%) occurred through non-technical survey.
 - Overall, States Parties released more land in 2024 than they did in 2023. The annual amount of land released through clearance, however, decreased significantly compared to the last two years, with no satisfactory explanation provided for the substantial decrease.
- States Parties' aspirational goal of completing all clearance by 2025, adopted at the Maputo Review Conference in 2014, has fallen short. Only five States Parties have completed clearance since 2014, while 26 of the 32 countries with current clearance obligation deadlines have been working towards completion for 20 years or more.
- In 2024, States Parties Cambodia, Croatia, and Yemen reported the largest clearance totals. Nine States Parties—Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia, Ukraine, and Yemen—each released more than 10km² in 2024.
- Nine States Parties with Article 5 obligation deadlines did not release any land or did not report on their land release activities in 2024: Argentina, Chad, Cyprus, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, and Sudan.
- As of October 2025, 13 States Parties had submitted an Article 5 clearance deadline extension request in 2025: Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, the DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, and Zimbabwe. All included a multi-year work plan in their request except Argentina.
 - On 3 November 2025, as this report was going to print, Senegal submitted a request to extend its clearance deadline of 1 March 2026 by an additional three years.

RISK EDUCATION

- In 2024, risk education was conducted in nearly all States Parties with clearance obligation deadlines.
- Men and boys were deemed the most exposed to the danger of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily due to livelihood activities and intentional risk-taking driven by economic necessity.
- Populations at risk included those who move regularly between different locations, such as nomads, agricultural and forest workers, herders, people collecting natural resources, and scrap metal collectors. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and migrants face similar threats and thus continued to be targeted for risk education.
- Nineteen States Parties that reported on risk education activities in 2024 included beneficiary data disaggregated by gender and age in their annual Article 7 reporting—a positive trend compared to 2019, when only eight provided disaggregated data.
- Of the States Parties that submitted an Article 5 extension request in 2024 and 2025, only seven—Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, and Serbia—provided a multi-year plan for risk education.

CASUALTIES

- At least 6,279 casualties of landmines and ERW were recorded (1,945 killed and 4,325 injured) for 2024. The survival status was unknown for nine casualties. The number of mine/ERW casualties recorded in 2024 is the highest annual casualty figure since 2020.

- In 2024, mine/ERW casualties were identified in 52 countries and areas. Of these, 36 are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Civilians made up 90% (5,385) of all recorded casualties, where the military or civilian status was known. Children accounted for 46% (1,701) of civilian casualties, where the age group was recorded.
- State not party Myanmar recorded the highest number of annual casualties (2,029) for the second consecutive year—and double the total reported for 2023.
- Syria had the next highest number of casualties (1,015), followed by States Parties Afghanistan (624) and Ukraine (293).
- In 2024, as in previous years, victim-activated improvised landmines continued to cause the most casualties (2,077).
- The number of casualties from manufactured antipersonnel mines tripled between 2020 and 2024—reaching 1,540 casualties, the highest annual number recorded since 2011.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

- At least 40 States Parties are recognized as having responsibility for significant numbers of mine victims. In 2024, victim assistance progress was hindered by conflict, insecurity, and limited national capacity. The availability and quality of assistance for survivors was often reported as insufficient to meet identified needs.
- Healthcare systems in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Palestine, Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen experienced severe setbacks and disruptions, and in some cases damage and destruction to facilities.
- States Parties continued their efforts to ensure and improve access to comprehensive rehabilitation and assistive technology; however, sustained care for survivors remained limited in many affected States Parties.
 - In Tajikistan, survivors benefitted from increased access to assistive products through the establishment of community-level “one-stop shop” centers in several districts.
 - A massive rise in amputees in several countries experiencing conflict, including Palestine and Ukraine, placed further strain on rehabilitation services.
 - Rehabilitation sectors in affected countries continued to be dependent on international organizations for materials, technical assistance, and coverage of the costs of services for vulnerable persons.
- Although psychological and psychosocial support remained limited, a growing number of countries—including Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, the DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan—integrated psychological support into existing practices. Support services decreased, however, in South Sudan.
- In 2024, mine survivors were represented—either directly or through development partners—in relevant coordination activities in States Parties Algeria, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, and Thailand.

FUNDING FOR MINE ACTION

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- In 2024, global funding for mine action totaled US\$1.07 billion. This is the second time that annual funding for mine action has surpassed one billion—and marked a 4% increase from the \$1.03 billion provided in 2023 due to an increase in reported national funding to mine action programs.
- Twenty-six affected states contributed a combined total of \$306.3 million to their own national mine action programs, representing over 30% of global funding.

- International funding to mine action decreased by 5% compared to 2023, with donors providing a combined total of \$761 million in 2024.
 - The US, Germany, and the European Union (EU) remained the three largest donors toward mine action in 2024.
 - The five largest donors provided 62% (\$468.8 million) of all international mine action funding in 2024.
- The majority of international funding was provided through international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), accounting for 67% of total funding during 2024, while only 2% was provided directly to national NGOs.

FUNDING BY SECTOR

- Of the total international contributions in 2024, clearance, including clearance programs that integrated other mine action activities, received 75% (\$571.3 million) of all international funding, with just over half of that funding going to six States Parties with massive contamination.
- Capacity-building programs received \$66.3 million (9% of total contributions), with nearly half (\$32.8 million) provided by the EU for capacity-building activities in Ukraine.
- International funding earmarked for victim assistance totaled \$36.4 million, a 23% decrease from 2023, representing only 5% of total mine action funding. Germany was the largest contributor to victim assistance.
 - Of the funds directed toward victim assistance, 66% went to just four states: Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen.

RECIPIENTS OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING

- A total of 47 states and two other areas received \$689.9 million from 40 donors in 2024. The top 10 recipient countries received \$550.3 million, which accounted for 72% of all international assistance.
 - Ukraine remained the top recipient of international funding for the third year in a row. Ukraine received \$252.4 million, representing 33% of all international donor funds, followed by Iraq (\$60.8 million) and Yemen (\$47.1 million), all States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.
- As in past years, several affected States Parties—particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa—continued to struggle to obtain international funds. Persistent funding shortfalls can impact states' ability to meet their Article 5 clearance obligations "as soon as possible" and may undermine States Parties' "right to seek and receive assistance" as set out in Article 6 of the treaty.
 - States Parties Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and Niger received minimal or no international assistance in 2024.
- States Parties with smaller amounts of mine contamination often fail to receive sufficient international support. Of the 12 States Parties with less than 5km² of contamination, only seven—Colombia, the DRC, Palestine, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, and South Sudan—received funds for clearance in 2024.
- A working group, chaired by Norway, was set up in 2025 to study the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund to better support States Parties in fulfilling their clearance obligations.