

Source: Landmine Monitor Report 2013  
The impact of Mines and ERW on Children Factsheet 2013  
Banning Antipersonnel Mines: A 15-Year Overview of Major Findings 1999–2014  
International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)

*The figures given in this paper are to be used with caution. They are often based on incomplete data collection, as many countries lack reliable means for data collection and statistics.*

### SUMMARY:

- As of 1 March 1999, when the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force, a total of 71 states had ratified the treaty.
- One of the most significant achievements of the treaty has been the degree to which any use of antipersonnel mines by any actor has been stigmatized throughout the world.
- The only government that appears to have used antipersonnel mines continuously in the 1999–2013 period is Myanmar (Burma).
- Other states confirmed to have used antipersonnel mines in the period since 1999 include Eritrea (prior to acceding), Ethiopia (prior to ratification, but after signing), Georgia, Iraq (prior to acceding), Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan.
- The most extensive use of antipersonnel mines occurred on the border between India and Pakistan in 2001–2002.
- Only five states have used antipersonnel mines since 2009: Israel, Libya, Myanmar, Russia, and Syria.
- The total number of casualties recorded in the 31 States Parties from 1999 to 2013 was 60,388 of which 14,569 people were killed and another 43,069 were injured; for 2,750 people it was not recorded if they survived the injuries.
- **In 2012, recorded casualties caused by mines, victim-activated improvised explosive devices, cluster munitions remnants, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) decreased to the lowest level since the monitor started recording casualties in 1999:** 8,000 recorded casualties at the beginning of 2000; 3,628 new casualties recorded in 2012. This is a 19% decline compared with 4,474 in 2011.
- Between 1999 and 2013, in the 31 States Parties, females have represented 14% of all civilian casualties for which the sex was known. In the 31 States Parties, as in all mine/ERW-affected states, both men and boys are more likely to be exposed to mines/ERW in the course of their daily activities than are women or girls.
- In the 31 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, children represented 48%, or nearly half, of all civilian casualties occurring between 1999 and 2013, for which the age was known.
- **In Afghanistan, Chad, Eritrea, Somalia, Turkey, and Yemen, children made up more than half of all civilian casualties.**

- **Yemen** was the only State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty where there was a significant increase in the number of mine/ERW casualties between 2011 and 2012. At 263, the number of casualties recorded in 2012 was the highest annual number recorded by the Monitor for Yemen since research began in 1999
- It is **estimated** that there are **hundreds of thousands of survivors** of accidents caused by landmines and explosive remnants of war in the world.
- **Victim Assistance:** several States Parties with a high number of victims have reinforced their actions and services for victims through better coordination, planning and understanding of victims' needs and problems. Challenges to availability, accessibility and sustainability of assistance and services for victims were identified in several countries, primarily due to declining international assistance on victim assistance.
- Increased international focus by governments and NGOs on disability issues and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has great potential to improve the lives of victims with disabilities in the medium to long term.
- The CRPD represents a potentially significant tool through which states can provide rights-based assistance to survivors and other victims who are persons with disabilities.
- **First confirmed** use of antipersonnel mines by **State Party – Yemen** – since the entry into force of the Treaty in 1999 and **allegation of use** by **three States Parties** since 2009 (**South Sudan, Sudan, Turkey**).
- In 2013, **use** of antipersonnel mines by **two non-signatory states** to the Ottawa Treaty by **Syria and Myanmar**.
- **Non-state armed groups have used anti-personnel mines in eight countries in 2012:** in Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Syria, Thailand, and Tunisia. The armed forces of Nagorno-Karabakh (territory) used mines in 2012.
- By May 2014, **56 states plus 4 other areas** still have an identified threat from antipersonnel mines.
- **12 countries are still identified as producers of antipersonnel mines (around 50 in 1999).** Only India, Pakistan, South Korea and Myanmar are likely to actively produce AP mines.
- **No states, even not parties to the Ottawa Treaty, export antipersonnel mines.** For the last decade, global trade in antipersonnel mines has only consisted in low-level, illicit and unacknowledged transfers.
- Since the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force, a total of 87 States Parties have completed the destruction of their stockpiled antipersonnel mines, destroying more than 47 million mines.
- In 2013, **more than 160 million antipersonnel** mines were still being stockpiled by 33 non States Parties.
- **Global funding for mine action reached \$681 million in 2012. This is the highest amount recorded since 1999.**
- **In a decade nearly 2000 km<sup>2</sup> have been released** through clearance or survey. In 2012, a record high of at least 281km<sup>2</sup> of mined areas were released through clearance
- **Since 1999, 28 States Parties have completed their clearance operations.** 26 State Parties were granted extensions to their mine clearance deadlines
- Poland is the last country that ratified the Mine Ban Treaty and now all 28 European Union member states are States Parties.
- The United States stated in December 2012 that a decision on the US landmine policy review and the matter of accession to the Mine Ban Treaty would be announced “soon”

## COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AFFECTED BY ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

By May 2014, 63 states plus 4 other areas still have an identified threat from antipersonnel mines,

**Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina\*\***, Armenia, Azerbaijan, **Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile**, China, **Colombia, Croatia**, Cuba, **Cyprus, Djibouti\***, **DR Congo, Ecuador**, Egypt, **Eritrea, Ethiopia**, Georgia, India, **Iraq**, Iran, Israel, **Jordan\*\*\***, Kyrgyzstan, *Kosovo*, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, **Moldavia\***, **Montenegro\***, Morocco, **Mauritania, Mozambique**, Myanmar, *Nagorno-Karabakh*, **Namibia\***, **Niger**, North Korea, Oman\*, **Palau\***, Pakistan, Palestine, **Peru, Philippines\***, Russia, **Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Somaliland**, South Korea, Sri Lanka, **South Sudan, Sudan**, Syria, **Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UK\*\***, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, *Western Sahara*, **Yemen, Zimbabwe**.

**Note:** States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty are indicated in **bold**; other areas are indicated by *italics*.

\* Countries with residual mines problems

\*\*Argentina and the UK both claim sovereignty over the Falkland Islands/Malvinas, which still contain mined areas.

\*\*\* Jordan reported completion of clearance in 2013, but it also reports ongoing survey and clearance of areas contaminated with antipersonnel mines.

## USE OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

- **1999: reported use** of antipersonnel landmines by **15 states**.
- In 2013, two non-States Parties have used antipersonnel mines: Syria and Myanmar
- There are unofficial reports of landmine use in Ukraine by Russia. Up to March 2014 there are still no official confirmation or deny the landmine use allegations by Russia.
- On the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, Yemen publically acknowledged the use of landmines by government forces in 2011. It is the first confirmed use of antipersonnel landmines by a State Party since the entry into force of the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Also allegations of use South Sudan, Sudan, and Turkey.

**Non-state armed groups have used anti-personnel mines in eight countries in 2012:** in Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Syria, Thailand, and Tunisia. The armed forces of Nagorno-Karabakh (territory) used mines in 2012.

## VICTIMS OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

NB: the data collected does not differentiate between mine casualties and casualties of explosive remnants of war.

### Data collection in the period from 1999 to 2013 in 31 Mine Ban Treaty States Parties:

- 31 Mine Ban Treaty States Parties with significant numbers of survivors are: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Burundi, Cambodia Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, South Sudan, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

- The total number of casualties recorded in the 31 States Parties from 1999 to 2013 was 60,388 of which 14,569 people were killed and another 43,069 were injured; for 2,750 people it was not recorded if they survived the injuries.
- Between 2004 and 2013, civilians represented three-quarters of all casualties from mines and ERW in the 31 States Parties (75%), while security forces and other combatants represented less than one-quarter (security forces 23 % and deminers 2%).
- Between 1999 and 2013, in the 31 States Parties, females have represented 14% of all civilian casualties for which the sex was known. In the 31 States Parties, as in all mine/ERW-affected states, both men and boys are more likely to be exposed to mines/ERW in the course of their daily activities than are women or girls.
- In the 31 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, children 18 represented 48%, or nearly half, of all civilian casualties occurring between 1999 and 2013 for which the age was known.
- In **Afghanistan, Chad, Eritrea, Somalia, Turkey, and Yemen**, children made up more than **half of all civilian casualties**.

Data for 2012, for 59 states parties and non-states parties:

- **In 2012, 3,628 new casualties of mines and explosive remnants of war** were recorded in 59 countries and 5 territories: 1066 killed, 2552 injured, for 10 casualties it was not known if the person survived the incident.
- The 59 states where casualties were identified in 2012 were: Afghanistan, Albania , Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia , Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Georgia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Korea, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe; as well as four other areas: *Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, Somaliland, and Western Sahara*.

**The real figures are certainly higher, as many countries lack reliable means for data collection and statistics.**

- In 2012, 8 new countries recorded casualties: Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Greece, Mauritania, Montenegro, Niger, and Serbia.
- Out of the 3628 new casualties recorded:
  - **78 %** of casualties for which the status was known **were civilians**;
  - **87 %** of casualties for whom the gender was known **were male**;
  - **47 %** of the civilian casualties for whom the age was known **were children** (80 % of these were boys).
- In some of the states with the greatest numbers of casualties, the percentage was even higher in 2012. Children constituted 72% of all civilian casualties in India; 70% in Somalia; 65% in Sudan; 61% in Afghanistan; and 50% in

Yemen.

- In **Yemen**, where the percentage of child casualties has consistently been high, 105 children were killed or injured by mine/ERW in 2012, seven times the number in 2011.

For civilians, **most of the accidents take place in the course of their day-to-day activities** (herding cattle, playing, looking for food, wood, metals, etc.), especially in rural areas.

## TRADE IN ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

For the last decade, global trade in antipersonnel mines has only consisted in low-level, illicit and unacknowledged transfers. For the period covered by the report, only a small number of cases of this type of traffic in antipersonnel mines were reported.

**2013:** the abrupt appearance of mines in Sudan and Yemen raises the specter that some form of market for antipersonnel mines exists. Presumably the mines in Yemen came from Somalia; the Sudanese mines contained markings in Farsi, although Iran claimed to have stopped exporting mines.

**No states, even those which are not parties to the Ottawa Treaty, export antipersonnel mines.**

## PRODUCTION OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

**1999:** approximately 50 countries produced antipersonnel mines.

**2012 and 2013:** 12 countries identified as producers of antipersonnel mines, either because they are producing them (4) or because they reserve the right to do so (8). These are:

China, Cuba, **India**, Iran, **Myanmar** (Burma), North Korea, **Pakistan**, Russia, Singapore, **South Korea**, United States and Vietnam.

***In bold** = Countries liable to have actively produced antipersonnel mines in 2012.*

↪ With the exception of China, Russia and the United States, the former biggest producers and exporters are now States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.

↪ Among the non-States Parties, three former producers have stopped the production of antipersonnel mines: Egypt, Israel, and Nepal. Egypt and Israel had been major producers.

## FUNDING OF MINE ACTION

**Global funding for mine action reached 681 million dollars in 2012** (+ \$19 million comparing to 2011). This amount has

never been so high.

→ International support in 2013 amounted to almost US\$435 million (down from \$497 million in 2012, a more than 12% decrease).

→ Support was provided by 30 donors to 48 states and four other areas.

→ The top five donors accounted for more than 60% of all 2013 funding. In addition, reported national funding in 2013 amounted to almost US\$198 million (an increase of almost \$14 million compared to 2012).

**Top five donors in 2013:** United States 113.4 US\$ million, Japan 52.5 US\$ million, Norway 49.6 US\$ million, European Union 39.6 US\$ million and the Netherlands 23.6 US\$ million.

Top five recipients of support for mine action in 2013 were, in descending order: Afghanistan (71.8 mil USD), Lao PDR (34.8 USD), (primarily for clearance of cluster munition remnants), Iraq (33,3 mil USD), Cambodia (32,6 mil USD) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (23.1 mil USD).

## STOCKPILING AND DESTRUCTION OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

- At the time when the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force, at least 124 states<sup>1</sup> possessed stockpiles of antipersonnel mines.
- A total of 87 States Parties have since completed the destruction of their stockpiled antipersonnel mines, destroying more than 47 million mines since 1999:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cap-Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo-Brazzaville, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldavia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New-Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Salvador, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, , Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

- A total of nearly 11 million antipersonnel mines await destruction by seven States Parties<sup>2</sup>, including Belarus, Greece, and Ukraine, which remain in violation of the treaty after failing to complete the destruction of their stockpiles by the treaty's four-year deadline.
- States not party to the Mine Ban Treaty that have reported the destruction of some stockpiles of antipersonnel mines since 1999 include China ("more than two million"), Israel, Russia (about 10 million), the United States, and Vietnam. Up to 32 of the 36 states outside the treaty are believed to have stockpiles.

→ Biggest mine stockpiles in the following countries:

China 110 million (e), Russia 24.5 million (e), USA 10.4 million (according to the Landmine Monitor, the US stockpile may be considerably smaller now), Pakistan 6 million (e), India 4-5 million (e).

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/content/view/full/18719>

<sup>2</sup> Belarus, Finland, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Poland, Somalia, and Ukraine.

Note: (e) – estimated

## VICTIM ASSISTANCE

1999 to 2013: victim assistance is a component of mine action that evolves slowly.

➔ By adopting the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014, States Parties have committed in concrete actions toward victim assistance in order to improve the lives of mines and explosive remnants of war victims.

Several States Parties with a high number of victims have **reinforced their actions and services for victims through better coordination, planning and understanding of victims' needs and problems.**

As of June 2013, nearly all 30 States Parties with significant numbers of mine/ERW victims had a victim assistance focal point. The number of states with multi-sectorial coordination for victim assistance and/or inclusive of mine/ERW victims (such as coordination for persons with disabilities or victims of armed conflict) had increased to 22. By 2013, more than three-quarters of the States Parties with significant numbers of victims had a victim assistance plan of action or a broader plan that included victims, or were in the process of developing such a plan.<sup>3</sup> However, **challenges to availability, accessibility and sustainability of assistance and services for victims** were identified in several countries, primarily due to declining international assistance on victim assistance and new or intensified conflicts. Despite the progress made by affected states to fulfill their victim assistance obligations, the majority of victims experienced little benefit from the actions undertaken.

## MINE CLEARANCE AND RISK EDUCATION

A record high of at least 281km<sup>2</sup> of mined areas were released through clearance or survey by 40 mine action programs in 2012.

In addition, some 245km<sup>2</sup> of battle areas, including 78km<sup>2</sup> of cluster munition-contaminated area were cleared in 2012, destroying just over 300,000 items of unexploded ordnance.

The global clearance figure is conservative and understates the extent of clearance due to the fact that several states do not report while others do not disaggregate clearance from cancellation by non-technical survey (NTS) or reduction by technical survey (TS)

- **28 states and other are have completed their clearance operations since 1999:**

Albania, Bhutan\*, Bulgaria, Burundi\*\*, Congo (Republic of), Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary\*, Macedonia, Malawi, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Zambia.

\*Hungary officially announced completion of clearance at the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of States Parties in December 2013

<sup>3</sup> *Twenty-three of 30 States Parties had or were developing plans. Eritrea, Iraq, Nicaragua, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, and Turkey did not have plans, nor was there a plan actively being developed as of the end of 2012. Among states without plans, Serbia had started a planning process in 2012, but this effort was put on hold during elections. Sudan's plan expired in 2011 and was to be updated to include Darfur, but international technical and financial assistance was needed.*

\*\*Burundi declared completion of clearance in 2011 but in 2013 announced it still has suspected mined areas.

### **26 States Parties with extensions to their mine clearance deadlines:**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad\*, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Eritrea, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia\*, Sudan\*, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey\*, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

*\*Extensions agreed at the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties in December 2013.*

Comment: United Kingdom and Argentina both claim sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and have requested an extension to their clearance deadline for this contaminated territory.

Number of **demining accidents** in 2012: **132 casualties**

### **ANTIPERSONNEL MINES: OBJECTIVES**

- Universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty and compliance with its implementation, and notably compliance by the states with the deadlines provided for by the Treaty for the destruction of stockpiles and the clearance of contaminated areas (4 years and 10 years respectively from the date of entry into effect of the Treaty in the country).
- The implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan and national victim assistance plans, to improve the lives of mine and explosive remnants of war victims.
- Increase in the global resources dedicated to mine clearance, community awareness-raising and victim assistance.

### **OTTAWA TREATY: STATES PARTIES, SIGNATORIES AND NON- SIGNATORIES**

#### **162 states are signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty (including 161 States Parties) as of June 2013**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua-and-Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi\*, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cap-Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo-Brazzaville\*, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo,



Denmark, Djibouti\*, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany\*, Ghana, Greece\*, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary\*, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan\*, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldavia\*, Monaco, Montenegro\*, Mozambique, Namibia\*, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Palau\*, Panama, Papua-New-Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines\*, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, Salvador, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia\*, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine\*, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Including **one state which still needs to ratify the Mine Ban Treaty**: Marshall Islands

### **35 states are non-signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burma/Myanmar, China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Korea, North, Korea, South, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Palestine, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam

Nevertheless, it is notable that:

-17 non states parties to the Treaty expressed their support for the ban on antipersonnel mines in the vote on the annual UN General Assembly resolution on the Ottawa Treaty resolution in December 2012. Among them, importantly, was China.

-15 non- state parties took part in the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty that was held in Phnom Penh in December 2011, including China, India, Myanmar, Singapore, the US and Vietnam.