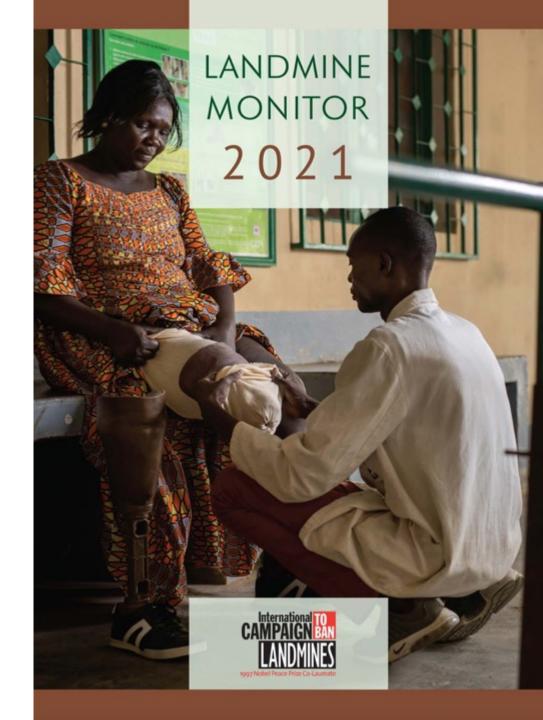
Briefing

Landmine Monitor 2021

(launched on 10 November 2021)







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.



A landmine charge fashioned from a large pickle jar in Tal Afar, Iraq.
© Sean Sutton/MAG, 2021



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: <u>Cameroon</u>, Egypt, <u>Niger</u>, <u>Philippines</u>, <u>Thailand</u>, <u>Tunisia</u>, and <u>Venezuela</u>,
- Unconfirmed indications of new mine use during the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh in 2020.









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.





Production

 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.









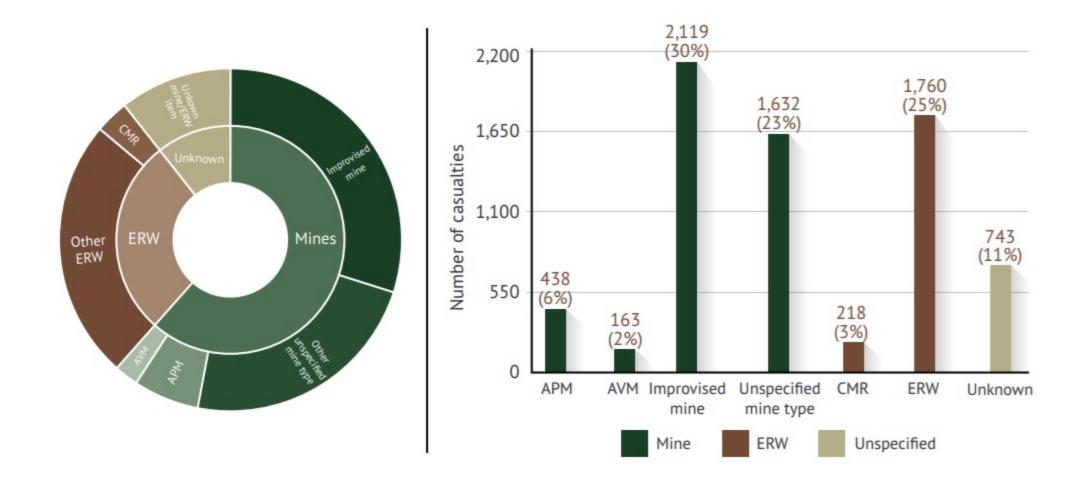
Casualties

- 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.

Contamination

- 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.









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.

© Anna Elisabeth G. Gade/DCA South Sudan, 2021



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



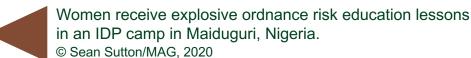






Progress to 2025

- 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.





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.







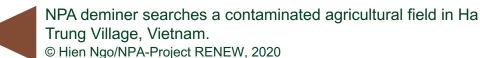
800 600 US\$ million 696.3 400 642.6 561.3 565.2 200 78.3 56.9 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 National Support International Support



Landmine Monitor 2021

Support for Mine Action

- 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%).







Campaigners Briefing

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