PRELIMINARY GLOBAL CASUALTY DATA FOR 2025

Landmines of all types and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munition remnants, remain a major threat as they continue to kill and injure thousands of civilians every year and cause indiscriminate harm globally. Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor (the Monitor) presents this preliminary data as a barometer of casualty findings for 2025. The data includes people killed and injured by mines, cluster munition remnants, and other ERW (hereafter, "mines/ERW") in 40 countries.[1] The majority of these countries are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. Data collection and research is still in progress, and not all 2025 annual reporting has been made available. Figures will be revised in future reports as other data and information become available, and information on additional countries will likely be added. Breakdowns of casualty numbers by device type will be provided in the Monitor's upcoming annual flagship publications: *Cluster Munition Monitor 2026* and *Landmine Monitor 2026*.

COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST CASUALTIES IN 2025

Of the 40 countries with casualty data reviewed in the preliminary 2025 dataset, nine countries had more than 100 mine/ERW casualties reported. Syria (more than 1,500 casualties) and Myanmar (more than 700)—both of which remain outside the Mine Ban Treaty—recorded the highest casualty totals. However, the majority of countries with casualties in 2025, including most countries with over 100 casualties, were States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Countries with more than 100 casualties[2]

Country	Mine/ERW casualties
Syria	1,602
Myanmar	745
Afghanistan	497
Palestine	319
Nigeria	296
Ukraine	275
Sudan	172
Yemen	164
Colombia	136

Note: States Parties are indicated in **bold**.

CASUALTIES BY COUNTRY IN 2025

The chart below shows countries with recorded mine/ERW casualties in 2025 by scale. Casualties were recorded both in countries affected by ongoing armed conflict and in countries affected by contamination resulting from past and recent conflicts. Reported figures should be considered a minimum, as casualties are known to be underreported in many affected countries.

Countries with mine/ERW casualties in 2025 grouped by scale

500-1,999: Syria, Myanmar

250-499: Afghanistan, Palestine, Nigeria, Ukraine

10-249: Sudan, Yemen, Colombia, Pakistan, Angola, Lebanon, Iraq, Mexico, Cambodia, Azerbaijan, South Sudan, India, Russia, Lao PDR, Cameroon, Ethiopia, DRC, Burkina Faso

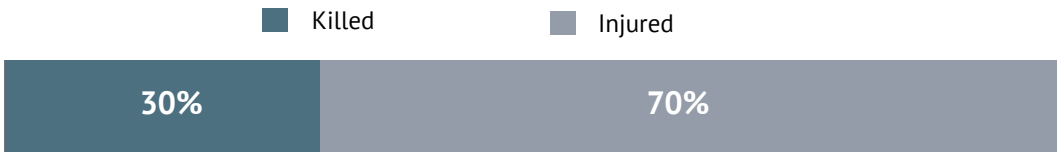
1-9: Niger, Thailand, Mali, Somalia, Türkiye, Chad, Bangladesh, Philippines, Tunisia, Libya, Benin, Croatia, Armenia, Venezuela, BiH, Mozambique

Note: States Parties are indicated in **bold**. Lebanon deposited its instrument of accession to the Mine Ban Treaty on 1 May 2026 to become the 162nd State Party to the treaty. The reported casualties occurred in 2025 when Lebanon was Party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions but had not yet joined the Mine Ban Treaty. The Mine Ban Treaty will enter into force for Lebanon on 1 November 2026.

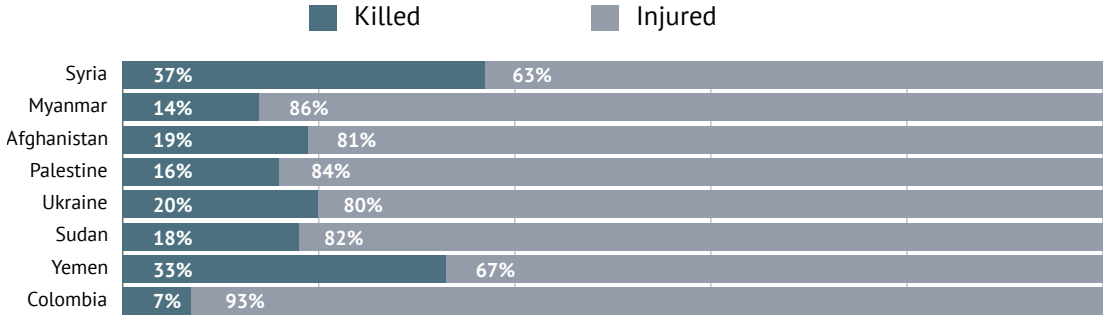
CASUALTIES KILLED AND INJURED IN 2025

Across countries with available data on people killed and injured by mines/ERW, casualties who were injured but survived substantially outnumber those killed. While the percentages vary between countries, due to the nature of the explosive items involved in causing casualties, this pattern is consistent with historical Monitor findings. However, because global conflict data often uses fatality counts as a measure of impact, the true scale of the crisis is easily overlooked, obscuring a massive and expanding population of survivors who often have long-term needs for medical care, rehabilitation, assistive devices, psychosocial support, and socioeconomic inclusion.

Survival outcome in preliminary data for 2025



Survival outcome in selected countries with the highest numbers of casualties in 2025

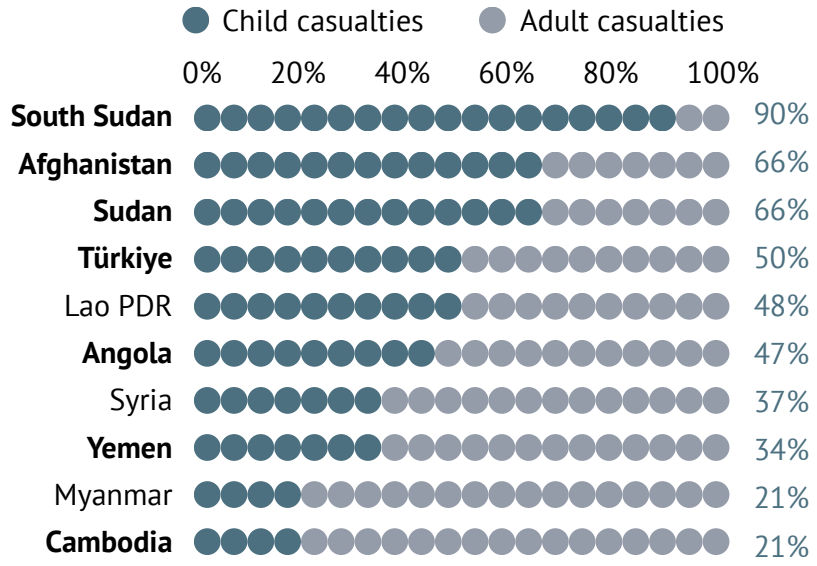


DEMOGRAPHICS IN 2025

Civilians made up the vast majority of casualties in preliminary 2025 data. Where civilian status was recorded in preliminary data, 95% of mine/ERW casualties were civilians.

Children accounted for a substantial share of mine/ERW casualties in most countries where age data was included. In several contexts, children represented the majority of casualties recorded.

Child casualties: boys and girls under 18 years of age

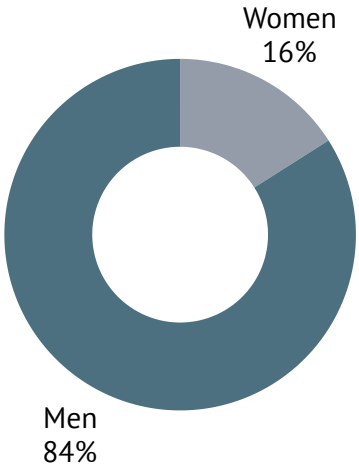


Note: States Parties are indicated in **bold**. Each circle represents approximately 5% of casualties in that country.

ADULT CASUALTIES IN 2025: WOMEN AND MEN

Men constituted the vast majority of casualties in nearly all contexts where gender-disaggregated data was available. This is consistent with long-term Monitor findings, where analysis of patterns of exposure show that men face greater risk due to their involvement in agricultural activities and herding, and their movement in contaminated areas.

Breakdown of preliminary casualty data by gender, where recorded



In several countries, including Angola, Burkina Faso, and Myanmar, the proportion of women casualties exceeded the 16% preliminary average. This is based on data from the 20 countries for which gender-disaggregated casualty data was available.

States with recorded mine/ERW casualties in 2025, by region

Americas	East and South Asia and the Pacific	Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
Colombia	Myanmar	**Ukraine**	Syria	**Nigeria**
Mexico	**Afghanistan**	Azerbaijan	**Palestine**	**Sudan**
Venezuela	Pakistan	Russia	**Yemen**	**Angola**
	Cambodia	**Türkiye**	**Lebanon**	**South Sudan**
	India	**Croatia**	**Iraq**	**Cameroon**
	Lao PDR	Armenia	**Tunisia**	**Ethiopia**
	Thailand	**Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**	Libya	**Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**
	Bangladesh			**Burkina Faso**
	Philippines			**Niger**
				Mali
				Somalia
				Chad
				Benin
				Mozambique

Note: States Parties are indicated in **bold**.

REFERENCES

1 Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina (BiH), Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen.

2 Monitor data for **Myanmar** is compiled annually from multiple sources as data becomes available for reporting on the previous calendar year. As Monitor data for 2025 is not yet available, the preliminary casualty data for Myanmar presented in this report was drawn from a single source, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). **Nigeria** has ongoing conflict and high levels of mine/ERW contamination, which contributes to a challenging data collection situation. The preliminary casualty number (296) is a conservative minimum of reported casualties and does not represent a full account. It is based on the Monitor analysis of Armed Conflict and Location Event Data Project (ACLED) data for Nigeria for calendar year 2025. In its Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report for calendar year 2025, Nigeria reported 577 antipersonnel mine casualties in 2025. This total reported number corresponds with the 577 casualties reported in the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) data dashboard for Northeast Nigeria for 2025, which indicates that one third (33%, or 109) of the incidents causing casualties in that data resulted from airstrikes and artillery fire. These casualties would therefore not be included in Monitor casualty totals. See, "UNMAS: Nigeria Northeast – Dashboard," last updated 4 June 2026, bit.ly/NigeriaUNMASJune2026.