



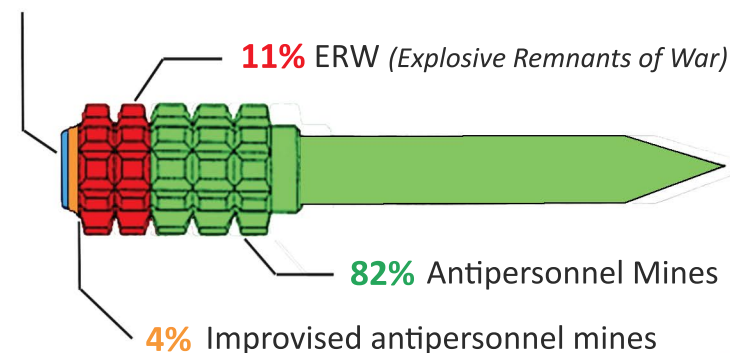
Townships with Suspected Landmine/ERW Contamination (1999-2025) And Landmine/ERW Casualties in Myanmar (2024)

Types of Explosive Devices 2007 - 2024

Additionally, significant numbers of casualties are caused by IEDs (*Improvised Explosive Devices*), which may or may not be victim activated. In 2024, the precise type of explosive device was unknown in 5% of incidents.

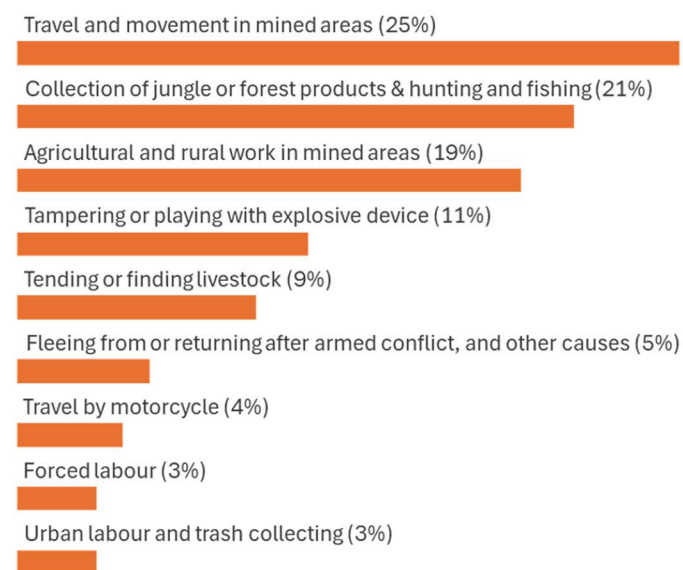
Explosive danger causing death or injury:

3% Antivehicle Mines



Activity at the Time of Incident

Recorded activities at the time of civilian landmine and ERW injuries or death between 2007 and 2024:



Gender of Civilian Casualties

Between 2007-2024, most landmine and ERW casualties were adult males. Since 2022, children have made up the majority of casualties from ERW. Casualties among women and children are likely to increase once armed conflict ends.

Adult Male 70%



Adult Female 14%



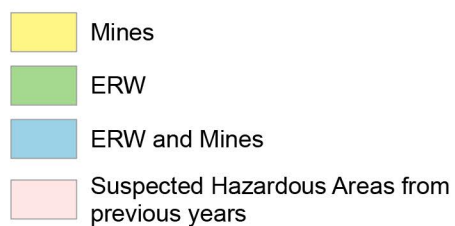
Children 16%

Legend

Recorded Casualties (2024)

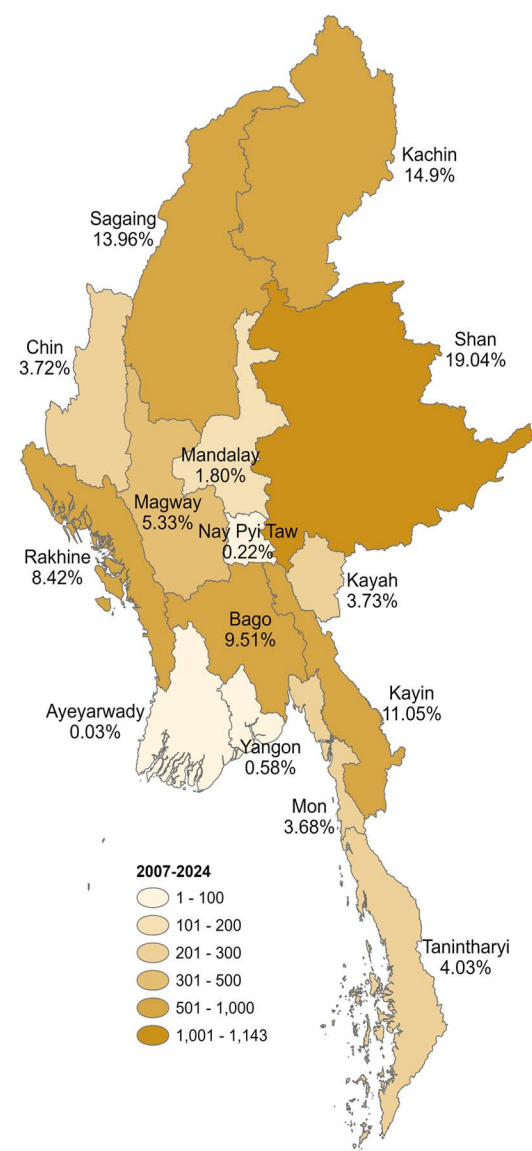


Causes of Contamination



ERW – Explosive Remnants of War

Location of Reported Casualties 2007 - 2024



Mines cleared under humanitarian clearance programmes, or international standards, in Myanmar 0%.

Based on data compiled by the **Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor**, covering the data period from 1999 to Oct 2025 for contamination, and 2007 to 2024 for casualties.

Cumulative suspected Landmine/ERW contamination has been reported in **211** of Myanmar's townships - 64% of all townships. In 2024 alone, Landmine/ERW casualties were recorded in **153** of those townships.

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MONITOR

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