The Impact of Mines/ERW on Children

Child mine/ERW casualties globally in 2017 (2,452 casualties)

Child casualties among all civilian casualties

Survival of child casualties in 2017

Countries with the most child casualties in 2017

Child casualties by gender in 2017

States and areas with children as the majority of mine/ERW casualties in 2017*

ERW casualties by age group in 2017

Devices causing child casualties in 2017

**Bold:** State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty

* For states with more than 10 casualties in 2017
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Children are extremely vulnerable to the harm caused by landmines and improvised mines (also
called victim-activated improvised explosive devices, or IEDs), cluster munition remnants, and other
explosive remnants of war (ERW)—henceforth mines/ERW.

In 2017 there were 2,452 recorded child casualties from mines/ERW in 36 states and two other
areas.1 Of this total, 773 children were killed by mines/ERW and another 1,679 were injured. As in
previous years, in 2017 the vast majority of child casualties where the sex was known were boys
(84% or 1,775) and 329 were girls.

The 2017 total of child casualties worldwide marked a significant increase (by 658) from 2016.
Annual increases in child casualties were recorded in 30 countries or areas and decreases were
recorded in 18.

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor data on child casualties is the most complete global source.
However, due to gaps in available data, as with previous years, the actual number of child casualties
in 2017 was certainly far higher than recorded. This was due in some cases to data being collected
rapidly in hazardous and/or disorderly situations of emergencies, conflict, and displacement.

Child casualties are recorded where the age of the victim is less than 18 years at the time of the
mine/ERW explosion, or when the casualty was reported by the source (such as media) as being
a child.

As in previous years, Afghanistan recorded the most child mine/ERW casualties in 2017. Children
were extremely affected by mines/ERW in Afghanistan, which accounted for just over half of all child
casualties for the year (52%).

Compared to adults, children were disproportionately affected by ERW and unexploded cluster
submunitions: in 2017 children made up 69% of all ERW casualties (1,332 of 1,919) when the age
was known. Children in general are more likely to deliberately handle explosive items than adults,
often unknowingly, out of curiosity, or by mistaking them for toys.

Continuing the pattern from past years, ERW continued to kill and injure more children than all other
types of explosive devices combined. More than half (54%, or 1,332) of child casualties were caused
by ERW while a further 12% (187) of recorded child casualties were caused by devices that were
reported as a mix of mines and ERW.

1 Afghanistan, Syria, Myanmar, South Sudan, Tanzania, Somalia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Sudan, Algeria, Iraq, DRC, Palestine, Ukraine, Kenya, Mozambique, Vietnam, Iran, Israel, Russian Federation, Colombia, India, Lebanon, Philippines, Senegal, Tajikistan, Bosnia and Herzeg-

ovina, Kuwait, Uganda, Cambodia, Mali, Angola, Turkey, Lao PDR, Libya, Yemen, and the two other areas Kosovo and Somaliland.

Note: all charts refer to data for casualties where the age, gender, or survival outcome was recorded in each case.