



# Syria Mine Action AoR | Situation Update No.7

December 2025 - March 2026



## || HIGHLIGHTS



Danish Refugee Council's (DRC) about to inspect EO contamination on a site in Rural Damascus. Photo: Danish Refugee Council.

- **Explosive ordnance contamination continues to pose one of the most significant protection risks facing civilians across Syria.** Between 1 December 2025 and 28 February 2026, 186 EO-related incidents were recorded nationwide, resulting in 298 civilian casualties — 112 people killed and 186 injured.
- **Since 8 December 2024, Syria Mine Action Area of Responsibility has recorded 1,051 EO-related incidents, resulting in 1,891 civilian casualties** — 698 people killed and 1,193 injured, underscoring the nationwide scale and persistence of explosive hazards.
- **Incidents affected residential areas, agricultural land, and commonly used access routes**, with vehicle-related landmine detonations, livelihood activities, and interactions with explosive items continuing to drive casualties.
- **Mine action partners sustained response activities despite operational constraints**, surveying over 6.4 million m<sup>2</sup> of land, safely removing 898 explosive items, delivering more than 6,100 explosive ordnance risk education sessions, and reaching over 139,000 people with life-saving risk awareness.
- **Victim assistance interventions facilitated 303 referrals**, supporting access to medical care, psychosocial support and rehabilitation services.
- **Operational capacity remained constrained in several locations**, particularly in parts of northern Syria where renewed conflict dynamics and administrative impediments delayed the resumption or expansion of mine action activities.

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## CONTEXT AND CONFLICT DYNAMICS

Explosive ordnance contamination remains widespread across Syria, affecting residential areas, agricultural land, infrastructure corridors and critical service points. More than a decade of conflict has left a complex and evolving contamination landscape that continues to threaten civilians and hinder humanitarian and recovery efforts.

Livelihood activities — particularly farming, grazing, scrap-metal collection, rubble removal and informal construction — remain key drivers of exposure. Economic pressures compel many households to access land and materials despite known risks, increasing the likelihood of landmine detonations and interaction with unexploded ordnance.

During the reporting period, developments in parts of northern Syria — particularly in and around Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, and Deir ez-Zor governorate and areas along shifting frontlines — contributed to heightened exposure risks. Military activity, population movement and the reopening of previously inaccessible areas increased the likelihood of encountering newly laid or previously undocumented explosive hazards.

Mine action partners anticipate that these developments may have altered contamination patterns in parts of northern Syria, reinforcing the need for renewed survey efforts to reassess hazardous areas and update contamination baselines.

Population movements — including the return of internally displaced persons and refugees — continue to increase civilian presence in contaminated environments. Many returning households are accessing agricultural land, damaged housing and abandoned infrastructure that may still contain explosive hazards.

Across Syria, adult men remain disproportionately affected due to livelihood-related exposure. However, the continued injury and death of children highlights the persistent presence of explosive hazards in residential areas and commonly accessed environments.

Explosive ordnance contamination therefore remains a nationwide protection concern requiring sustained and predictable response capacity.



The HALO Trust EOD team carefully preparing to demolish an EO item found on top of a building in the vicinity of Dar'a. Photo: The HALO Trust.

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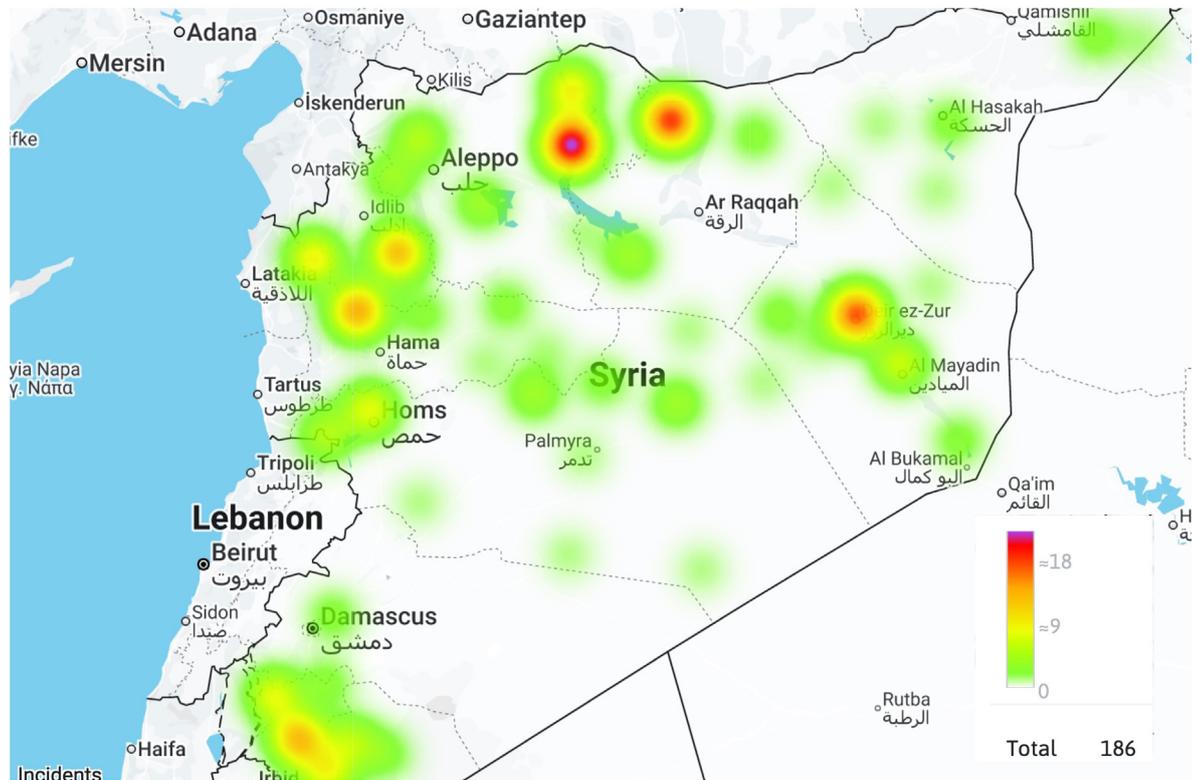
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## CASUALTY OVERVIEW



During the reporting period, i.e. between 1 December 2025 and 28 February 2026, **186 EO-related incidents** were recorded across Syria, resulting in 298 civilian casualties with **112 people killed** (66 men, 7 women, 39 children) and **186 injured** (123 men, 6 women, 57 children).

The geographic distribution of incidents confirms that explosive ordnance contamination remains widespread across the country. Incidents were recorded across multiple governorates, affecting rural farmland, residential areas, transit routes and locations along former or active frontlines.

This brings the total number of incidents recorded between 8 December 2024 and 28 February 2026 by the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) to **1,051 EO-related incidents nationwide**, resulting in **1,891 civilian casualties** with 698 killed (448 men, 45 women, 205 children) and 1,193 injured (656 men, 38 women, 480 children).

**In total, 1,104 men, 83 women and 685 children have been affected.**

Several incidents during the reporting period involved vehicle-related landmine detonations, reflecting the continued contamination of commonly used roads and tracks. On 10 February in Tel Hajef in Deir ez-Zor governorate, a landmine detonated against a civilian vehicle at around 11:00 am, killing four people, including a woman and two children, and injuring three others. Later the same day, at around 6:00 pm in Rad Shaqra in Al-Hasakeh governorate, another civilian vehicle struck a landmine, killing one woman and two children and injuring a man and a child.

### Livelihood activities continue to drive exposure.

Civilians were repeatedly killed or injured while farming, herding livestock or moving through grazing areas. In the vicinity of Tanab in Aleppo governorate, two civilians were ploughing agricultural land when a landmine detonated, killing one and injuring the other.

In Sokkariyeh in Dar'a governorate, a shepherd was killed when a landmine detonated while grazing animals.

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A number of incidents involved **handling or attempting to move explosive items**, often with devastating consequences. On 5 February in Nimer in Dar'a governorate, a man was killed when an unexploded ordnance (UXO) he was carrying detonated in his hands.

Children also continue to be affected by explosive hazards encountered in residential and agricultural environments. In Harasta in Rural Damascus, a legacy UXO detonated while two children were

playing with it, killing one child and injuring the other. In Maar Dibs in Idlib governorate, two children were killed and two were injured when another legacy UXO exploded while they were playing nearby.

The scale, geographic spread and diversity of exposure pathways recorded during the reporting period demonstrate that **explosive ordnance contamination remains extensive and insufficiently mitigated relative to the scale of need.**



A female deminer during a training in explosive ordnance disposal conducted by Humanity & Inclusion in Deir ez-Zor. Photo: Humanity & Inclusion.

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## ||| RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Mine action partners continued to implement survey, clearance, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and victim assistance interventions across multiple governorates despite insecurity, administrative constraints and fluctuating operational access.

### SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

Non-technical survey and clearance operations continued in priority areas to reduce immediate risk and enable safer access to land and infrastructure. During the reporting period, mine action partners collectively surveyed over 6.4 million square metres of land and safely removed or disposed of 898 explosive items.

Operational activities included multiple survey deployments across affected governorates. By mid-February, the HALO Trust conducted 28 survey tasks covering more than 1.5 million square metres, resulting in the removal or safe disposal of 783 explosive items. Humanity & Inclusion (HI) completed 28 survey reports covering more than 4.8 million square metres, with 115 explosive items removed during the same period.

These activities contributed to risk reduction in residential areas, agricultural land and frontline-adjacent environments. However, the scale of contamination continues to exceed current operational capacity.

### EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION

EORE remained a critical preventive intervention during the reporting period, with mine action partners delivering risk education across multiple governorates to reduce civilian exposure to explosive hazards.

Across Syria, more than 6,100 EORE sessions were conducted, reaching over 139,000 people with life-saving information on how to recognise, avoid and report explosive hazards.

UNICEF and its implementing partners delivered the largest share of these activities, conducting more

than 5,300 EORE sessions nationwide and reaching over 130,000 people, including a majority of women and girls. Sessions were delivered across all fourteen governorates and focused on communities affected by displacement, return movements and high levels of explosive ordnance contamination.

Other humanitarian mine action partners complemented these nationwide efforts through targeted community outreach. Humanity & Inclusion (HI) delivered 892 EORE sessions, reaching 8,782 people across Idlib, Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, prioritising communities located near contaminated farmland and former frontline areas.

The HALO Trust conducted 618 EORE sessions, reaching 7,451 people across several governorates, including Damascus, Idlib, Deir ez-Zor, Aleppo, Dar'a, Rural Damascus and Homs. Activities focused on communities exposed through agricultural work, reconstruction activities and population movement through contaminated environments.

In Rural Damascus governorate, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducted 41 EORE sessions, reaching 594 beneficiaries. Sessions targeted farmers, construction workers and community members returning to areas where explosive ordnance hazards had been identified through survey activities.

In Al-Hasakeh and Deir ez-Zor governorates, ITF Enhancing Human Security and its implementing partner ReachOut delivered 215 EORE sessions, focusing on communities affected by contamination in agricultural land and grazing areas. Across all partners' activities, risk education efforts targeted communities exposed through agricultural work, grazing, rubble removal and return movements. Outreach also included engagement with local authorities, community leaders, schools and construction workers operating in contaminated environments.

Given the continued pattern of incidents involving vehicle movement, handling of explosive items and child exposure in residential areas, sustained and context-adapted risk education remains essential to reducing preventable harm.

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## VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Victim assistance interventions continued during the reporting period, though structural gaps in access to services remain across several governorates.

Mine action partners facilitated 303 referrals supporting survivors in accessing medical care, psychosocial services and rehabilitation support, helping connect affected individuals with specialised assistance.

Humanity & Inclusion (HI) delivered the majority of these services, facilitating 303 referrals for survivors across Idlib, Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates. These referrals supported access to medical treatment, psychosocial services and rehabilitation support for individuals injured by explosive ordnance.

Other mine action partners contributed to victim assistance through identification of casualties,

initial support and referral to specialised service providers during field activities. Survey, clearance and explosive ordnance risk education teams often represent the first point of contact with affected communities and play an important role in connecting survivors with available services.

In parallel, UNICEF supported the organisation of a national workshop on explosive ordnance risk education and victim assistance, convening the Syria National Mine Action Centre, UN agencies and humanitarian partners. The workshop aimed to strengthen coordination among actors, improve referral pathways and develop recommendations to enhance survivor support systems across Syria.

Despite these efforts, trauma care, rehabilitation services and long-term reintegration support remain unevenly available across governorates, highlighting the need for strengthened victim assistance capacity and sustained investment in rehabilitation and psychosocial support services.



Technicians at the prosthetics and orthotics centre in Raqqa preparing prosthetic limbs ahead of the first fitting. Photo: Humanity & Inclusion.

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## ||| SUMMARY OF PARTNER ACHIEVEMENTS ACROSS SYRIA

Despite administrative challenges affecting operational capacity in some areas, mine action partners continued to deliver survey, clearance, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), and victim assistance activities across multiple governorates in Syria. These efforts helped reduce exposure to explosive hazards in residential areas, agricultural land and locations experiencing return movements, while equipping communities with knowledge to better mitigate the risks posed by explosive ordnance. Selected highlights from partners' operational activities are presented below.

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)** deployed two combined non-technical survey and explosive ordnance risk education teams across Rural Damascus governorate, including Kisweh, Qatana and Duma districts. Through engagement with municipalities, mukhtars and community members, teams identified hazardous locations and produced multiple SHA, CHA and spot task reports covering more than 126,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land. DRC delivered 41 explosive ordnance risk education sessions, reaching 594 individuals including farmers, construction workers and community members returning to contaminated areas. Particular emphasis was placed on outreach in farmland and reconstruction sites where explosive hazards remain present.

DRC has completed its Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training for its deminers and the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) staff. Two DRC EOD teams are now ready to deploy and work tirelessly to clear hazardous land, paving the way for safer, sustainable recovery. In 2026, DRC will be training additional DRC and NMAC staff (on EORE, NTS, EOD and QM) that will be deploying alongside each other contributing to increased mine action capacity in Syria.

- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)** conducted 29 non-technical survey reports, surveying approximately 4.9 million m<sup>2</sup> of land, and safely removed 116 explosive items. HI also delivered 892 explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) sessions, reaching 8,782 people, and facilitated 303 referrals to support survivors in accessing medical, psychosocial and rehabilitation services. These activities were implemented across several governorates in northern and eastern Syria. As part of these efforts, HI worked in partnership with the national organisation **SafeLand NGO**, which delivered 480 EORE sessions reaching 5,314 people, and conducted 14 non-technical surveys in Deir ez-Zor governorate.



Danish Refugee Council EOD team preparing for a demolition of an EO item in Rural Damascus. Photo: Danish Refugee Council.



HI EOD team inspecting an area for EO in Deir ez-Zor. Photo: HI.

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- **ITF Enhancing Human Security and its implementing partner ReachOut** continued activities in Al-Hasakah and Deir ez-Zor governorates, focusing on risk education and survey activities in communities affected by explosive hazards. During the reporting period, teams delivered 215 explosive ordnance risk education sessions and produced eight non-technical survey reports, while safely removing 74 explosive items in Al-Hasakah governorate. These activities contributed to reducing risks in areas where civilians regularly move through agricultural land and grazing areas in pursuit of livelihoods.
- **Mines Advisory Group (MAG)** delivered explosive ordnance risk education, survey and explosive ordnance disposal activities across Al-Hasakah, Ar-Raqqa and Homs governorates. MAG conducted 850 explosive ordnance risk education sessions, reaching 8,914 individuals. Survey teams completed 54 non-technical survey reports, covering approximately 288,808 m<sup>2</sup> of land, including multiple explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks. During the reporting period, MAG teams safely removed 28 explosive items and recorded 17 casualty reports involving 29 victims, contributing to improved understanding of contamination patterns and risks facing communities.
- The HALO Trust conducted 28 non-technical survey tasks, surveying more than 1.57 million m<sup>2</sup> of land, and safely removing or disposing of 783 explosive items during the reporting period. HALO also delivered 618 explosive ordnance risk education sessions, reaching 7,451 people across multiple governorates. Operations were conducted across Damascus, Rural Damascus, Idlib, Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor, Dar'a and Homs governorates, including areas such as Kafr Nobol, Saraqab, Ariha, Bennsh and Ma'arrat An Nu'man in Idlib, Atareb and Jebel Saman in Aleppo, and Muhasan in Deir ez-Zor. Activities focused on locations where communities are returning to farmland and damaged infrastructure and where explosive contamination continues to pose a risk to civilians. Through survey and risk education activities, HALO also supported communities to better identify and report hazardous areas, helping prioritise locations for further mine action interventions.



ITF/Reach Out at an EORE session in Qamishiil. Photo: ITF/Reach Out.



MAG team delivering bread bags with EORE messages. Photo: MAG.



The HALO Trust EOD team during mechanical clearance in Idlib. Photo: The HALO Trust.

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- UNICEF and implementing partners** delivered more than 5,300 explosive ordnance risk education sessions across all 14 governorates, reaching over 130,000 people, with women and girls representing approximately 55 percent of people served. During the reporting period, UNICEF also supported a national workshop on explosive ordnance risk education and victim assistance, bringing together national authorities, UN agencies and humanitarian partners to strengthen coordination, review operational challenges and develop recommendations to improve victim assistance services and risk education approaches nationwide. The workshop was led by the Syria National Mine Action Centre.



A child with EORE material during a session in Al-Shoal. Photo: UNICEF.



The HALO Trust EORE facilitator delivering a risk education session to children in the Idlib governorate. Photo: The HALO Trust.

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## || GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS

Despite continued efforts by mine action partners, significant gaps remain in addressing the scale and complexity of explosive ordnance contamination across Syria.

**Limited availability of sustained and predictable funding** continues to constrain partners' ability to scale survey, clearance, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and victim assistance activities in line with the magnitude of contamination. Short-term funding cycles restrict long-term planning, limit the expansion of operational teams and affect the continuity of specialised technical capacity required to address complex explosive hazards. Administrative impediments — including delayed licensing processes and operational approvals — continue to affect the ability of some partners to resume or expand activities in priority locations. These delays directly impact the deployment of survey and clearance teams, the delivery of risk education and the provision of victim assistance services in communities where contamination remains widespread.

**Renewed conflict dynamics** in parts of northern Syria are expected to **require renewed survey efforts** to reassess contamination patterns and update hazardous area mapping. In several locations, areas previously assessed or cleared may require verification following recent hostilities, placing additional pressure on already limited survey capacity.

Significant gaps also remain in ensuring that **explosive ordnance risk education (EORE)**

**effectively reaches populations at highest risk of exposure.** While large numbers of people continue to receive risk education messages, men and adolescent boys — who account for the majority of explosive ordnance casualties — are often not present during EORE sessions, as many are engaged in livelihood activities. This highlights the need for more targeted and context-appropriate approaches to reach these groups. The upcoming truffle harvesting season, which typically spans March through early May, is of particular concern. Previous years have seen a marked increase in explosive ordnance incidents during this period as civilians travel to remote and often contaminated desert areas in search of truffles, underscoring the need for dedicated and timely EORE interventions ahead of and during the season.

Significant **gaps also remain in trauma care, rehabilitation services and longer-term support for survivors** of explosive ordnance incidents. In many areas, limited access to emergency medical services and specialised rehabilitation facilities continues to affect recovery outcomes for survivors. The absence of adequate trauma care capacity in proximity to clearance operations can also limit the ability of partners to expand clearance activities in heavily contaminated areas, where rapid medical response is a critical safety requirement.

Addressing these gaps will require predictable funding, improved administrative access and strengthened support to survivor assistance services, alongside continued coordination with national authorities and humanitarian partners.



ITF/ReachOut explosive ordnance disposal teams inspecting the land for possible EO contamination. Photo: ITF/ReachOut.

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## OUTLOOK AND ADVOCACY CONSIDERATIONS

- **Explosive ordnance contamination continues to represent one of the most significant protection threats facing civilians in Syria.** As displacement patterns shift and communities return to areas previously affected by conflict, civilians are increasingly exposed to explosive hazards in residential areas, agricultural land and locations where basic infrastructure is being restored.
- **Mine action remains foundational to enabling safe returns, restoring agricultural livelihoods, rehabilitating infrastructure and supporting the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance.** Survey, clearance, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and victim assistance activities play a critical role in reducing civilian harm and enabling communities to safely access homes, farmland, roads, schools and health facilities
- **Without systematic survey, clearance and risk education interventions, communities remain exposed to preventable harm and recovery efforts remain constrained.** Recent conflict dynamics in parts of northern Syria further underscore the need for sustained mine action engagement, including renewed survey efforts to reassess contamination patterns and ensure that previously assessed areas remain safe for civilian use.
- **Predictable multi-year funding, streamlined administrative procedures and sustained operational access will be essential to enable mine action partners to scale their response in line with the magnitude of contamination.** Strengthened coordination with national authorities and continued investment in national capacity will also be critical to ensure that mine action efforts can be sustained over the longer term, including through sustained technical and institutional support to the Syria National Mine Action Centre as it continues to develop its regulatory, coordination and operational capacity.
- **Support to survivors of explosive ordnance incidents must remain a core component of the mine action response.** However, victim assistance continues to be the most underfunded pillar of mine action in Syria, despite the scale of needs. Many survivors continue to face significant barriers in accessing trauma care, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support and longer-term socio-economic reintegration services. Strengthening victim assistance systems — including improved referral pathways, expanded access to specialised rehabilitation services and sustained investment in survivor support — will be essential to ensure that individuals injured by explosive ordnance can recover, regain independence and participate fully in their communities.
- Ensuring **sustained support for mine action** — including survey, clearance, explosive ordnance risk education and victim assistance — will remain essential not only to **prevent civilian casualties, but also to enable safe recovery, livelihoods and long-term stability across affected communities in Syria.**



ITF/ReachOut delivering an EORE session in Hassakeh. Photo: ITF/ReachOut.

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DanChurchAid about to inspect EO contamination on a site in Raqqa. Photo: DanChurchAid.

## ||| IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

DanChurch Aid  
Danish Refugee Council  
The HALO Trust  
Humanity & Inclusion  
ITF - Enhancing Human Security  
Mines Advisory Group

Norwegian People's Aid  
Reach Out  
Roj Mine Control Organisation  
SafeLand Organisation  
United Nations Mine Action Service

## ||| ADDITIONAL AoR MEMBERS

Arab Mine Action Consultancy Crew (AMACC)  
Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD)  
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining  
Global Clearance Solutions  
HAMAP Humanitaire  
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)  
International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO)

National Mine Action Centre  
North and East Syria Mine Action Centre  
SHIELD  
Syrian Arab Red Crescent  
United Nations Children's Fund  
United Nations Development Programme  
The Development Initiative (TDI)

*This situation update has been produced in cooperation with the International NGO Safety Organisation – INSO.*

*The Syria Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) is a part of the Syria Protection Cluster, led by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and co-led by Humanity & Inclusion (HI). The Syria MA AoR unifies all previously existing coordination structures (WoS MA AoR, NWS MAWG, NES MASWG, HCT MASS) and is hosting five technical working groups (WGs), namely: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education WG, Victim Assistance WG, Information Management WG, Survey and Clearance WG and Advocacy WG.*

*Syria MA AoR coordinates the work of 74 partners (2025 Humanitarian Response Priorities) implementing four pillars of mine action in Syria: explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), clearance (survey, mapping, marking and disposal/destruction), victim assistance and advocacy.*



The incidents and casualty figures presented herein have been sourced from the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO). While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data, the authors of this report do not guarantee the completeness or timeliness of the information provided by INSO. The authors, as well as INSO, are not liable for any inaccuracies, errors, or omissions in the information presented herein.

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