

4.1.8. Anti-personnel mines

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There was an increase in the presence, use, and abandonment of explosive devices (including landmines, remnants of war, improvised explosive devices) in both rural and urban areas in the reference period, with most victims being civilians. According to ICRC, the number of municipalities with reported incidents also increased in 2024, including some who had not reported any incidents in 2023, marking a spread to new areas. Most incidents occurred in Cauca, Nariño, and Antioquia.548 However, data on victims varied across sources, with ICRC reporting 719 victims in 2024,549 while the government reported 109.550 ICRC indicated that the number of people killed and injured due to anti-personnel mines in 2024 was the highest since 2016.551 The government reported the following figures for victims of anti-personnel mines from 2022 to August 2025, where approximately one in five have died, and also showing an increase from 2024 to 2025:552

Year	Civilians	Security forces	Total
2023	65	39	104
2024	66	43	109
2025 (August)	34	64	98

Escalating hostilities between competing armed groups led to the injury or death of 534 people by explosive devices in the first five months of 2025, according to ICRC recordings.553

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  ICRC, La situación humanitaria en Colombia ha seguido deteriorándose en 2024, 3 July 2024, url

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  Foro ONG Hunamitarias Colombia, Antipersonnel Mines and Other Explosive Devices in Colombia, 2021–2024: A National Overview, 30 September 2025, url, p. 1; ICRC, Humanitarian Challenges 2025 – Colombia, April 2025, url, p. 5

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  Colombia, Estadísticas de Asistencia Integral a las Víctimas de MAP y MUSE, 30 September 2025, url

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