ISRAEL

MINE ACTION REVIEW

CLEARING THE MINES 2026

KEY DATA

NO APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE:

State not party to the APMBC

AP MINE CONTAMINATION: 100KM^2

Heavy
(Mine Action Review estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2025 (km^2)	Release in 2024 (km^2)
Clearance	1.98km^2 (Not disaggregated into AP mined area)	2.28
Technical Survey	Not reported	0
Non-Technical Survey	Not reported	*2.19

Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
AP Mines destroyed	Not disaggregated but est. 7,000 (combined total of 11,461 AP and AV mines)	Not reported

* Conducted by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), and the result of five years of survey.

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025:

- IMAG
- 4M
- Minefree
- YR-SN
- QUADRO Projects & Technologies LTD
- IEOD
- The HALO Trust (HALO)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Israel did not disclose the precise extent of anti-personnel (AP) mined area on its territory nor provide disaggregated land release data for 2025. Mine clearance did, however, continue in 2025, and Israel reported in its Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report for the year that the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) together with Israeli National Mine Action Authority (INMAA)-contracted companies, cleared just under 2km^2 of mined area during the year (AP mined area is not disaggregated from anti-vehicle (AV) mined area). INMAA-contracted companies destroyed 11,461 mines (also not disaggregated by mine type); the number of mines destroyed by the IDF is not reported.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- **Israel should accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) as a matter of priority.**
- **Israel should clear AP mines in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, consonant with its obligations under international human rights law, and report annually on contamination and clearance.**
- **Israel should refrain from laying AP mines.**

AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Israeli Mine Action Authority (INMAA)

NATIONAL OPERATORS*

- Israel Defence Forces (IDF)
- IMAG
- 4M
- Minefree
- YR-SN
- QUADRO Projects & Technologies LTD
- IEOD
- GA-MAN (Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC))
- 4CI SECURITY LTD (QA/QC)
- OpMS-Open Minded Solutions Ltd (QA/QC)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- The HALO Trust (HALO)

OTHER ACTORS

- None

* INMAA said in 2024 that two of five active companies (IMAG and 4M) had won contracts to undertake mine clearance in the past two years, but did not name the other three.[1] Details for 2025 were unavailable.

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

Precise details of AP mined area in Israel at the end of 2025 are not known. Following two consecutive years when INMAA reported comprehensive data on AP mined area and land release, it did not provide this level of detail for 2025. The most recent comprehensive data provided by Israel is for the end of 2024, when it declared a total of more than 271.32km^2 of combined AP and AV mined area across Israel (see Table 1). Of the total mined area, 214.76km^2 contained AP mines, with 106.44km^2 across 2,900 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) and 108.32km^2 across 383 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) (see Table 2).[2]

Table 1: AP and AV mined area (at end 2024)[3]

Type of contamination	CHAs	Area (km^2)	SHAs	Area (km^2)	Total SHA and CHAs	Total area (km^2)
AP mines only	2,898	107.25	0	0	2,898	107.25
AV mines only	1,713	55.28	0	0	1,713	55.28
AP and AV mines	16	0.47	383	108.32	399	108.79
Totals	**4,627**	**163.00**	**383**	**108.32**	**5,010**	**271.32**

Table 2: AP mined area by region (at end 2024)[4]

Region	CHAs	Area (km^2)	SHAs	Area (km^2)	Total SHA and CHAs	Total area (km^2)
Central region	809	4.49	45	10.83	854	15.32
Northern region	2,034	101.90	281	9.13	2,315	111.03
Southern region	57	0.05	57	88.36	114	88.41
Totals	**2,900**	**106.44**	**383**	**108.32**	**3,283**	**214.76**

INMAA-contracted companies and the IDF continued to conduct AP mine clearance in 2025. Israel provided some clearance data for 2025 in its CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 report covering 2025, where it stated that the IDF "continued its annual program of reducing the number of mine affected areas, monitoring and maintaining protection of minefields and suspected areas", and that it cleared 1,080,000m^2 of mined area (not disaggregated between AP mined area and AV mined area).[5] In addition, INMAA continued clearance operations and land release for civil use and, "completed clearance of approximately 901,313m^2, destroying 11,461 mines" (not disaggregated by type of

1 Email from Shahar Back, Director, INMAA, 15 July 2024.

2 INMAA questionnaire 2025.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid. There is a small discrepancy between the sum of the area containing AP mines and mixed AP and AV mines from Table 1 (216.04km^2) and the total size of SHAs and CHAs containing AP mines in Table 2 (214.75km^2).

5 CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form B.

mine).[6] Media sources have also reported that Israel cleared mines and other explosive ordnance in the Golan Heights in 2025, and that it continued to do so in 2026.[7]

The head of INMAA told media in 2020 that of the estimated total of 200km^2 of mined area in Israel, half was essential to Israel's national security while the remaining 100km^2 was to be cleared in order of priority. An Israeli Ministry of Defence map shows mines planted in a series of hotspots along the eastern border. The minefields start from the north-eastern borders with Syria in the Golan Heights, with high concentration around the sea of Galilee (also known as the Tiberias Lake). Mined areas stretch southwards along the Jordan Valley (east) all the way to the southern region of Eilat bordering Egypt.[8] It is not clear whether the Ministry of Defence map includes the minefields considered essential to Israel's security or only the ones that are to be cleared.

Israel's mine problem dates back to the Second World War. Subsequently, Israel laid significant numbers of mines along its borders, around military camps and training areas, and near civilian infrastructure. In 2011, the IDF reported laying new mines to reinforce minefields and other defences along its de facto border with Syria in the Golan Heights.[9] The extent of mines laid by Syrian forces remains largely unknown although certain areas have been fenced off by Israel. According to a 2017 online media report, however, fencing is not always properly maintained with warning signs, and civilians occasionally cross into minefields looking for edible plants.[10]

Israel has since reported that minefields are surrounded with wire fence with warning signs in three languages, and that the IDF has conducted thousands of inspections of fencing and marking of minefields, and installed additional signs in the northern part of the country.[11] Moreover, land maps, issued by the Israeli Mapping Center indicate the location of minefields and this information is also available on the Government of Israel's map website.[12]

In addition, Israel controls AP mined areas in the West Bank (see the *Clearing the Mines 2026* report on Palestine for further details).

In the immediate aftermath of the 7 October 2023 attack, there were unverified claims that the IDF had laid mines on the border of Gaza and Israel. According to online media sources, Israel used mines to seal the border with Gaza which was breached in the attack.[13] However, it is not clear which types of mines were alleged to have been used, or if the mines extended into Gazan territory. In January 2024, Israel was said to be preparing to create a buffer zone, encroaching on territory in Gaza, protected using AP mines.[14] In mid-2024, however, INMAA categorically denied that Israel had emplaced any mines in Gaza or on the border with Gaza since 7 October 2023,[15] and no further reports alleging Israeli use of AP mines at the border with Gaza have been identified, nor have any plans to use mines to create a buffer zone been identified. In a statement to the Twenty-First Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC in November 2023, Israel did, however, acknowledge that some of its borders were "protected" by landmines and indicated that it continued to view AP mines as "an essential defensive tool".[16]

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

In 2025 and 2026, Iran fired cluster munitions into Israel, and it is possible that, as a result, Israel is now contaminated with cluster munition remnants (CMR). It is also possible that Israel may have already, at least in part, cleared the resulting CMR. During the "12-day war" between Iran and Israel in June 2025, Amnesty International reported that Iran fired ballistic missiles with warheads containing cluster munitions into populated areas of Israel at least three times. These are reported to have struck Gush Dan metropolitan area around Tel Aviv on 19 June 2025, Beersheba in southern Israel on 20 June 2025, and Rishon LeZion, to the south of Tel Aviv, on 22 June 2025. The exact model of cluster munition used in these strikes is unclear.[17]

Further reports of Iran repeatedly firing ballistic missiles with cluster munition warheads into Israel followed during the armed conflicts that started on 28 February 2026,[18] with one report alleging that 61 cluster missiles produced at least 380 significant impact sites.[19] In addition, one unverified media report alleges that Hezbollah also fired cluster munitions into Israel in March 2026, and that Israel had begun destroying the unexploded submunitions resulting from this attack.[20] However, no further reports of Hezbollah using cluster munitions were identified.

6 Ibid.

7 "Former Syrian post on Golan Heights to open to tourists for first time after mine-clearing operation", *The Times of Israel*, 29 September 2025, https://bit.ly/4pMcSdM; "Defense Ministry to clear mines and explosive ordnance in Golan Heights", *The Jerusalem Post*, 1 April 2025, https://bit.ly/3RlQqvg; "WATCH: Israel clears hundreds of mines from Golan Heights Syrian border", *The Jerusalem Post*, 25 January 2025, https://bit.ly/4frlUcr; and "Watch: Hundreds of mines detonated in the Golan", *Israel National News*, 23 April 2026, https://bit.ly/4gVObcp.

8 "Below the surface: Israel's mine map is exposed", *N12*, 19 September 2020, https://bit.ly/3xfQ9KV.

9 "Israel army plants new mines along Syria border", *Associated Press*, 13 August 2011.

10 "New Golan mine-clearing project to begin this summer", *Jerusalem Post*, 16 March 2017, http://bit.ly/2MyEKBc.

11 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Forms A and B.

12 Ibid., Form A.

13 "IDF says Gaza border finally sealed, bodies of 1,500 terrorists found inside Israel, *The Times of Israel*, 10 October 2023, https://bit.ly/3XYrT08; "Israeli forces plant mines after securing Gaza border as fighting continues to intensify", *SBS*, 10 October 2023, https://bit.ly/4cT7aPq; and H. Sullivan and M. Belam, "Hamas and Israel at war: what we know on day 4", *The Guardian*, 10 October 2023, https://bit.ly/4cVKlL3.

14 "Hamas blasts Israel's plan to create buffer zone in Gaza as a 'crime", *Al Jazeera*, 25 January 2024, https://bit.ly/3W4Ga8Z.

15 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.

16 Statement of Israel on Universalisation, APMBC Twenty-First Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 23 November 2023.

17 Amnesty International, "Iran/Israel: Iranian forces' use of cluster munitions in '12 Day War' violated international humanitarian law", 24 July 2025, https://bit.ly/4x3JqCc.

18 "Iran-Israel: New Allegations of Cluster Munition Use", *Ban Policy*, April 2026, p.5, https://bit.ly/45vHmah.

19 "As Iran War Dragged On, Israel Downed Fewer Missiles – and Cluster Missiles Wreaked Havoc", *Haaretz*, 14 April 2026, https://bit.ly/4h03dxI.

20 "Bomb squad detonates an unexploded ordinance in northern Israel", *Social News XYZ*, 18 March 2026, https://bit.ly/4wqLDYs.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

A 2011 law on minefield clearance established the INMAA to undertake a "comprehensive programme of mine clearing projects inside Israel".[21] The law's aim was "to create a normative infrastructure for the clearance of minefields that are not essential to national security, and to declare them as free from landmines with the highest degree of safety to civilians, in accordance with the international obligations of the State of Israel, and within the shortest period of time possible."[22] A National Minefield Clearance Fund was established in 2011 pursuant to the provisions of the Act, to receive, manage, and allocate donations.[23]

In 2019, the director of INMAA reported that a new local law had given INMAA responsibility for clearing former military bases and for addressing abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO), unexploded ordnance (UXO), and AV mines. Prior to this, the INMAA only had responsibility for addressing AP mines and mixed mined areas.[24] Under the Minefield and Unexploded Ordnance Clearance Bill (Amendment 2), adopted by the Knesset in 2023, INMAA's responsibilities were extended to AV mined areas and UXO-contaminated areas. In addition, INMAA can now collect fees from developers for minefield clearance; a similar provision allowing INMAA to charge for UXO clearance was made permanent.[25]

INMAA was established within the Ministry of Defence, with staff responsible for planning mine action.[26] INMAA was charged with clearing and releasing land intended for civilian use.[27] It assumed responsibility for the following:

- establishment of a national policy for mine clearance; liaison with operators to conduct demining
- oversight of clearance and contacting relevant military commanders to open military zones
- coordination with the IDF and government authorities
- managing the deployment of private contractors for clearance; earmarking of government budgets for such activities
- public relations so as to increase awareness of existing minefields; and
- preparation of annual and long-term demining plans.[28]

The national authority seeks to build its capacity and expertise through collaboration with research institutions and universities, particularly in the field of explosive ordnance (EO) and object detection technologies (see the section below "Operators and operational tools" for further information regarding Israel's use of new technologies).[29]

FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

INMAA has said it dedicates substantial resources and employs all available means to ensure clearance of AP mines. No updates on funding for the INMAA were available for 2025, but in 2024, the Government of Israel allocated NIS37 million (approx. US$11 million) to the INMAA, which includes funding for survey and clearance of mined areas.[30] This was a significant increase on INMAA's general budget from the government in 2023, which was NIS27 million (approx. US$7.5 million). In addition, HALO continued to receive international donor funding for AP mine clearance in the West Bank in 2025.[31] For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Israel on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.[32]

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

While no updates were available for 2025, INMAA is known to operate in accordance with the instructions of the Civil Service Commissioner on the issue of gender and diversity.[33] While none of INMAA's five operational positions was occupied by a woman in 2024, three of nine supervisor/managerial positions were held by women (see Table 3).[34] INMAA says it actively promotes gender inclusion and diversity by integrating women into both clearance operations and site management roles and that a standing policy supports the full integration of women in these roles across all planning frameworks.[35] INMAA does not have a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan tailored to mine action, but has pointed to the Israel Open Government National Action Plan and the Advancing Equal Pay For Women and Men in the Workplace Employer's Manual as providing relevant policy and guidance. Mine action data, however, are not disaggregated by gender or age.[36]

21 Minefield Clearance Law 5771-2011 of March 2011, unofficial translation, http://bit.ly/2GDOQgJ; and Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2010), Form A. Form A refers to details provided in Form D, but the information in Form D has been deleted.
22 Minefield Clearance Law 5771-2011.
23 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2024), Form D; and email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 23 July 2024.
24 Interview with Marcel Aviv, Director, INMAA, in Geneva, 7 February 2019.
25 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
26 Email from Michael Heiman, formerly INMAA, 26 May 2018.
27 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2020), Form B.
28 IDF website, "Israel National Mine Action Authority", accessed 17 August 2022; and Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form D.
29 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
30 Ibid.
31 Email from Ronen Shimoni, Programme Manager, HALO, 8 May 2026.
32 https://the-monitor.org.
33 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
34 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
35 Ibid.

Under its contracts with operating companies, INMAA has reported that, in theory, there is equal access to employment for women and men through tenders that are published by the State Commission. However, because of the way Israeli military service functions, more qualified men than women are able to compete in the process. In 2024, INMAA was due to publish new qualification requirements for clearance operators, which would allow employees to be trained and approved by the operators or at professional schools in compliance with the INMAA national standards.[37] It is not known whether this was taken forward.

Table 3: Gender composition of INMAA (at end 2024)[38]

Total staff	Women staff	Managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Women operational staff
16	5 (31%)	9	3 (33%)	5	0 (0%)

INMAA has highlighted that its national standards include a chapter on "national distinction", which indicates how minefields are prioritised for release. The first criterion is the safety of the community (i.e. humanitarian) while the second relates to the needs of the community (i.e. development).[39] INMAA has confirmed it considers the needs of minority groups in its planning of demining – for example, some mined areas were prioritised for release in the Golan Heights where Druze live.[40] Israel has said that risk education material continues to be produced in both Hebrew and Arabic and that warning signs around minefields are also in English.[41]

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Israel has an environmental management policy, which is published and enforced by the Ministry of the Environment. INMAA standards include Chapter 06.50: "Environmental Protection and Protecting Nature Values and Landscape". This is not currently aligned with International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13 (Second Edition, 2024) on environmental management in mine action. INMAA reported that in 2025 it was in the process of reviewing and updating all relevant National Mine Action Standards (NMAS – see the subsection below, "Standards and Land Release Efficiency"),[42] but it is not known whether this process was completed.

Environmental assessments are conducted to support the planning and conduct of demining.[43] INMAA has highlighted that it works closely with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority to ensure minimal environmental impact and that the companies involved in clearance are required to follow detailed instructions and comply with all relevant regulations.[44]

Table 4: Environmental policies and action (as reported in 2025)[45]

Environmental policy in place	Environmental assessments conducted to support planning and delivery of survey and clearance	Environmental focal point
Yes	Yes	Not disclosed

Israel continues to report that climate-related factors are considered in planning, noting that during the winter, special attention is given to minefields close to farms, residential areas, and hiking routes, where flooding might carry mines into such areas.[46] INMAA highlighted in 2024 how it has collaborated with a company specialising in civil infrastructure and environmental engineering to develop a hydrology model to predict mine drift.[47]

36 Ibid.
37 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
38 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
39 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
40 Ibid.
41 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form A.
42 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
43 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
44 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
45 Ibid.
46 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form B.
47 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Since the establishment of INMAA, Israel has made continuous efforts to collect and manage data through a dedicated geographic information system (GIS) and mine action information management system. INMAA has reported that these systems support effective monitoring, learning, and the extraction of lessons learned across all activities.[48]

INMAA's "minefield information bank" is open for public queries concerning demining plans and programmes, and indicates measures taken to enhance public awareness of safety and security to minimise mine-related risks.[49] INMAA seeks to improve the accuracy of data in the mine action database by holding periodic meetings with IDF officials.[50] In addition, as already mentioned, land maps issued by the Israeli Mapping Center, which are commercially available, contain clear markings regarding the location of minefields, and were updated in September 2025; the locations of minefields are also accessible for the public in the official map website of the Government of Israel.[51]

According to Israel, in 2024, the IDF's Engineering Corps continued to promote improved minefield global positioning system (GPS) recording and GIS capacity to build an "accurate archive of manually-emplaced minefields".[52] The IDF is said to provide information to local authorities and the general population on land rights and use, responding to requests for updated information on minefields "as appropriate".[53] The IDF maintains a set of detailed regulations and instructions for recording minefields and mined areas.[54] The IDF has also continued its programme to preserve the history of the minefields, including in digital records.[55]

PLANNING AND TASKING

INMAA is "tasked with forming a national demining plan, which will be consistent with Israel's international obligations and based on IDF's demining procedures and instructions, as compatible as possible with International Mine Action Standards".[56] INMAA defines clearance policies, sets the national priorities, creates a work plan for mine clearance, and implements these in coordination with the relevant governmental ministries, the IDF, and local authorities.[57]

INMAA had a national demining plan for 2023–25 for the release of AP and AV mined areas, and in 2025 was developing a plan for 2026–30.[58] It is not known whether the work plan for 2026–30 was completed, although its most recent CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report says that "INMAA has an approved annual and perennial mine clearance plan which is executed by civilian local operators."[59] Key elements of the 2023–25 plan included the clearance of mined areas to support civilian safety and use, facilitate safe access for trekkers and travellers, enable economic expansion and demographic growth, and allow the development of critical infrastructure such as electricity, water, and energy systems — with particular focus on border regions.[60] No changes were made to Israel's national mine action strategy or demining plan during 2024 or to date in 2025.[61]

Clearance tasks are assigned according to a classification formula laid down by INMAA, largely based on the risk level and development potential of the affected areas.[62] Israel's "National Specification" includes a chapter on the "National plan for clearing minefields and UXO fields" detailing the way INMAA determines its plans, and the principles for developing annual and multi-year plans.[63] INMAA assesses AP mined areas and prioritises clearance based on risks as set out in an evaluation table. The primary risk considered is that to the civilian population, while others include environmental risks, landmine type, the quality of the demarcation of the minefield, risk of mine drift, and land designation.[64]

The IDF Engineering Corps follows its own annual programme of reducing the number of mined areas, while monitoring and maintaining protection of minefields and suspected areas.[65] As mentioned, the IDF gives special attention in winter to flooding that might cause mines to move, and in 2025 conducted thousands of inspections of the fencing and marking of minefields, installing additional signs in the north of the country.[66] In circumstances where an unknown mined area is discovered, the IDF declares the area a minefield and a "closed military area", and fences it off. INMAA assesses the risks the area poses and decides whether to prioritise its release. Furthermore, INMAA has allocated a dedicated budget to fund occasional tasks that arise.[67]

48 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
49 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Forms A and B.
50 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
51 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form A.
52 Ibid., Form B.
53 Ibid., Forms A and B.
54 Ibid., Form A.
55 Ibid., Form A.
56 Ibid., Form D.
57 Ibid., Form B.
58 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
59 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form B.
60 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
61 Ibid.
62 Emails from Michael Heiman, INMAA, 23 July 2017; and Shahar Back, INMAA, 23 July 2024.
63 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
64 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024; National Plan for the removal of mines and minefields (Hebrew), Instruction 01.20, updated 05/23, https://bit.ly/3SdfGRr; and INMAA questionnaire 2025.
65 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form B.
66 Ibid., Forms A, B, and C.
67 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

INMAA's NMAS, which concern rules and regulations on the law, insurance, clearance methods, and quality management, appear in the Israeli National Mine Action Standards, which are updated "on occasion" on INMAA's website.[68] As indicated, INMAA states that these are based on IMAS.[69] INMAA reported in 2025 that it was in the process of reviewing and updating its NMAS based on the latest IMAS, and INMAA's operational experience and knowledge, and aimed to complete the process by the end of 2025. Key updates made by mid-2025 were in line with: IMAS 08.10: Non-Technical Survey; IMAS 06.10: Management of Training in Mine Action; IMAS 09.30.01/2022: EOD 1 competences; and IMAS 05.10: Information Management for Mine Action. INMAA IMAS 06.10 was developed in coordination with clearance operators.[70] It is not known whether further updates were made, though the INMAA website suggests they were not.[71]

INMAA has also updated standard operating procedures (SOPs) including: 01.50: Qualification of personnel for Mine Action; SOP 02.50: GIS information management for Mine Action; and SOP Task guidelines for INMAA's Project Manager.[72] INMAA approves the SOPs of its contracted operators every three years, or whenever an operator seeks to use a new clearance device or method. All updates are conducted in accordance with IMAS.[73]

The IDF has been said to conduct mine clearance according to its own mine action plans "that are executed by their military methods and techniques",[74] and in 2025, continued its annual operational programme in accordance with its "military obligations".[75] IDF's instructions and SOPs are reported to be regularly reviewed.[76]

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Commercial companies are contracted by INMAA to conduct clearance as well as quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC). In recent years, INMAA has listed seven approved mine clearance companies and three QA/QC companies in its CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report.[77] In 2024, however, INMAA informed Mine Action Review that only two of five active companies (IMAG and 4M) had won demining contracts in the past two years. It did not reveal whether any other companies were active.[78] In 2025, Aman no longer appeared in the list of approved demining companies but a new company, YR-SN, had been added to the list.[79] Every mine clearance project in Israel has an INMAA supervisor, a QA/QC contractor, and a clearance operator. The three QA/QC contractors in 2025 were GA-MAN, 4CI Security Ltd, and OpMS-Open Minded Solutions Ltd.[80]

No updates were provided on the number of operational staff undertaking survey and release of AP mines in 2025. In 2024, the last date when this information was made available, no operational staff were dedicated to survey.[81] INMAA did, though, report an increase in the number of deminers in 2024, to five teams with a total of 60 deminers, from three teams with a total of 40 deminers in 2023.[82] The number of mechanical assets also increased by one, to a total of five machines.[83]

Table 5: Mine clearance capacities deployed in 2024[84]

Operator	Manual clearance teams	Total deminers	No. of mechanical assets/machines
IMAG	2	30	2
4M	3	30	3
Totals	**5**	**60**	**5**

HALO works under the auspices of both INMAA and the Palestine Mine Action Centre (PMAC) in the West Bank (see the *Clearing the Mines 2026 report* on Palestine for further information), and deployed eight deminers in the West Bank for six months in 2025.[85]

68 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form B.
69 Ibid., Form D.
70 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
71 "Information to Companies", INMAA website, accessed 29 July 2026, https://bit.ly/4frmyH1.
72 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
73 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
74 Email from Eran Yuvan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 29 April 2014; and Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2023), Form B.
75 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025) Form B.
76 Ibid., Form A.
77 Amended Protocol II Article 13 reports (covering 2025, 2024, 2023, and 2022), Form G.
78 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 15 July 2024.
79 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form G.
80 Ibid.
81 INMAA questionnaire 2025.
82 Ibid.
83 Ibid.
84 Ibid.
85 Email from Ronen Shimoni, HALO, 6 May 2026.

Israel uses several types of machines in its mine clearance operations for ground preparation, survey, and clearance. They are said to include screening and crushing systems, bucket loaders, excavators, sifters, and flails/tillers. Israel has reported that all mine clearance machines are tested and approved by INMAA during the initial preparation period of an operation, and that it has a system of quality management and results-based management for its mechanical operations.[86] A pilot project in 2017 using mine detection dogs (MDDs)[87] concluded that dogs would not be a valuable tool.[88] INMAA planned to conduct further trials,[89] but it subsequently reported that the pilot was stopped.[90]

Media sources indicate that the Ministry of Defense, working with 4M Defense (an Israeli subsidiary of Ondas), is planning to use "AI-enabled robotic systems, drones, and advanced sensing technologies to clear mines along Israel's eastern border to enable new security infrastructure." This is part of an Ondas Inc. $50 million demining programme under Israel's $1.7 billion Eastern Border Security Barrier initiative.[91] It has also been reported that Ondas has secured a $15.8m multi-year autonomous demining contract along the Israel Syria border.[92]

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

Comprehensive survey and clearance data for Israel was not made available for 2025. Data in Israel's CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 report (covering 2025) indicated that a total of 1,981,313m^2 of mined area was cleared. Of this, 1,080,000m^2 was cleared by the IDF and 901,313m^2 was cleared by the INMAA. The data, however, does not disaggregate between AP and AV mines, nor does it specify whether any of the clearance reported included other explosive devices. INMAA destroyed 11,461 mines (though AP mines were not disaggregated from AV mines); no data about the number of mines destroyed by the IDF was provided.[93]

Table 6: Summary of land release outputs in 2025[94]

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2025 (km^2)	Comments
Clearance	1.98	AP and AV mined areas cleared by the IDF and INMAA-contracted companies.
Technical survey	Not reported	
Non-technical survey	Not reported	
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	**2025**	
AP mines destroyed	Est. 7,000	Combined total of 11,461 AP and AV mines cleared by INMAA-contracted companies; no data on the number of mines destroyed by the IDF were available.

In addition, HALO cleared 14,219m^2 of CHA and 719 AP mines were destroyed in the Jordan Valley during the six months it conducted clearance in 2025, working with the support of INMAA and PMAC (see the *Clearing the Mines* report on Palestine for further details).[95]

SURVEY IN 2025

No information was available on AP mined area released through survey in Israel in 2025. This compares with 2024, when INMAA contractors did not release land through survey but the IDF – Combat Engineering Corps released 2,190,000m^2 of AP mined area through NTS, in the Central region of Israel, which was the result of five years' work.[96]

86 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form C.
87 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2023), Form C.
88 Email from Michael Heiman, formerly INMAA, 26 May 2018.
89 Interview with Marcel Aviv, INMAA, in Geneva, 7 February 2019.
90 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 4 May 2024.
91 Israel Defense Ministry taps Ondas for large-scale demining initiative", *Lokmat Times*, 21 April 2026, https://bit.ly/45baAvj.
92 "Ondas Defense Pivot Gains Traction With Demining Contract Merger And AI Deal", *Sahm*, 12 March 2026.
93 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2023), Form B.
94 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2025), Form B.
95 Email from Ronen Shimoni, HALO, 8 May 2026.
96 INMAA questionnaire 2025.

CLEARANCE IN 2025

According to Israel's CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 report, the IDF cleared 1,080,000m^2 of mined area and INMAA contractors cleared approximately 901,313m^2 of mined area (data is not disaggregated by AP-mined area and AV-mined area), and destroyed 11,461 mines (not disaggregated by type of mine).[97]

The last comprehensive clearance data provided by Israel, as indicated, was for 2024, when INMAA reported that a total of 2,276,666m^2 of land was cleared of AP mines in Israel in 2024, with by far the largest area cleared in the Central Region (2,191,000m^2). It did not, however, specify how many AP mines were destroyed or whether clearance included any data relating to the IDF.[98]

Media sources have also indicated that clearance of mines and other EO continued in the Golan Heights in 2025, including in Ein Almin,[99] and in the Ein Zivan area in April 2025.[100] In January 2025, it was reported that INMAA had cleared about 200 mines in the Syrian border area of the Golan Heights.[101]

In addition, INMAA's website continues to list a number of AP minefields undergoing clearance, but it is not clear whether operations have been concluded. The AP minefields listed on the INMAA website undergoing recent clearance are the Amakim A + Supplements site (407,000m^2) in the Northern district along the border with Jordan, where clearance company "Eitan Lidor" began mechanical clearance on 6 January 2023, and the Camp Peak and Susita site (32,000m^2) in the Golan Heights in the Northern district, where IMAG began work (manual and mechanical clearance) on 1 April 2022. The other sites listed give clearance operations start dates in 2020 or earlier.[102]

In 2025, as mentioned, HALO cleared 14,219m^2 of CHA and destroyed 719 AP mines in the Jordan Valley, at the Sokot AP minefield.[103] This is a decrease on clearance in 2024, when HALO cleared 29,710m^2 of confirmed mixed AP mined area in the Sokot minefield, destroying 1,455 AP mines.[104] (See the *Clearing the Mines* report on Palestine for more information). The reduction in the area cleared was the result of re-registration procedures introduced by the Israeli authorities which applied to international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating in the West Bank (and in Gaza), which meant HALO's operations were paused from the end of April until the end of October 2025 while its application was processed and visas for its deminers were issued.[105]

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

It is likely to take many decades just to clear AP mined areas in Israel in areas deemed not essential to Israel's security. In January 2023, the then Director of INMAA acknowledged the extent of the challenge, informing the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that, "There are 150,000 dunams [150km^2] of minefields in Israel, and the army has already given up on 100,000 [100km^2]. With our existing resources, it will take us at least 100 years to clear all these areas. With such budgets, companies from abroad won't come, and additional Israeli companies will not be opened".[106] A 2023 media report described Israel's main demining efforts as undertaken at a "sluggish pace", with a meagre annual budget and clearance companies' costs indicated as contributory factors. The same article goes on to claim that annually Israel clears between 0.3km^2 to 0.6km^2 of hazardous area, far less than the 100km^2 target set by INMAA, and indicates a 64% decline in the clearance rate between 2019 and 2022 due to increased costs.[107]

In 2024, just two of the five active clearance companies were contracted by INMAA to undertake clearance though INMAA said that this did not affect progress as the two companies had the capacity to work on multiple sites.[108] No updates were provided for 2025 although the INMAA Director provided a positive perspective on progress: "Over the course of 13 years of activity, the Israel National Mine Action Authority has cleared more than 45,000 dunams (11,000 acres) [45km^2] of minefields and unexploded ordnance from Dan to Eilat, with the aim of allowing the general public to safely travel in various tourist sites, expand agricultural land, and enable the construction of tens of thousands of industrial and residential buildings".[109] Despite an increase in AP mined area released in recent years, and an increase in government funding to INMAA reported in 2024, completing clearance remains a long-term project.

97 Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report (covering 2023), Form B.

98 INMAA questionnaire 2025.

99 Former Syrian post on Golan Heights to open to tourists for first time after mine-clearing operation", *The Times of Israel*, 29 September 2025.

100 "Defense Ministry to clear mines and explosive ordnance in Golan Heights", *The Jerusalem Post*, 1 April 2025.

101 "WATCH: Israel clears hundreds of mines from Golan Heights Syrian border", *The Jerusalem Post*, 25 January 2025.

102 INMAA website, accessed 27 July 2026, http://bit.ly/4lPahwB.

103 Email from Ronen Shimoni, HALO, 8 May 2026.

104 Email from Ronen Shimoni, HALO, 3 June 2025.

105 Email from Ronen Shimoni, HALO, 8 May 2026.

106 "Approved in final readings: Temporary provision regulating clearance of unexploded ordnance at the expense of developer interested in developing land—to become permanent provision", *Knesset News*, 14 February 2023.

107 "Landmines proposed as solution for Israel's border protection", *Globes*, 12 December 2023.

108 Email from Shahar Back, INMAA, 23 July 2024.

109 Former Syrian post on Golan Heights to open to tourists for first time after mine-clearing operation", *The Times of Israel*, 29 September 2025.