

Mine Risk Education in the Treaty

- Article 5: States Parties must "ensure the effective exclusion of civilians" from mined areas
- Article 6: States Parties "shall provide assistance ... for mine awareness programs"

Mine Risk Education in the Treaty

• Article 7: States Parties shall report on "the measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population"

Mine Risk Education in the Nairobi Action Plan

Actions # 20 and # 21:

- Provide MRE to all at-risk communities
- Integrate MRE into education systems

[cont.]

Mine Risk Education in the Nairobi Action Plan

- Integrate MRE into broader relief and development activities
- Ensure that all clearance operations have a community liaison component
- Ensure consistency with IMAS (Action #21)

Afghanistan

- 848 casualties
- Clearance includes community liaison
- Some accessibility problems

Algeria

- 51 recorded casualties
- Serious contamination from mines/ERW but little mine action
- MA program about to start, but no MRE

Angola

- At least 96 casualties
- MRE significantly helped reduce mine & ERW threat
- Landmine Impact Survey helps targeting nearly 2,000 communities at risk
- More work needed re casualty data management

Burundi

- 162 casualties
- Ceasefire since September 2006
- Large number of returnees particularly at risk from mines/ERW
- Community-based MRE reaching momentum: local educators and pastors have been trained

Cambodia

- 2005: 875 casualties
- 2006: 440 casualties (49% drop)
- MRE provided to almost everyone
- Substantial MRE & data collection
- MRE integrated in school curriculum
- "Student teachers"

Colombia

- 1,110 recorded casualties (338 civilians)
- Need for more MRE (in particular for IDPs)
- MRE often not reaching civilians most at risk (rural municipalities)
- MRE, fencing and marking/clearance needed around military bases that are still mined



Mozambique

- Casualties increased while MRE decreased (2005: 57 casualties)
- 22 March 2007: explosion of stockpile of weapons and explosives, including missiles and landmines: 130 people dead and around 515 injured
- Delivered emergency UXO-risk education following the explosion

Philippines

- Philippine CBL recorded 145 casualties
- People killed/injured by commandactivated AV-mines and similar improvised devices
- Attacks affect mostly soldiers. However, at least 18 civilians were also affected.
- MRE needed?

Sudan

- At least 79 casualties
- No systematic data collection
- Dramatic increase of mine action program since 2005 but
- MRE as well as other activities seriously challenged by country size & climatic conditions

Turkey

- A7 Report: 194 military casualties
- Turkish civil society: at least 220 casualties (22 children)
- Limited MRE
- Minefields reportedly fenced and population warned (Art.7 reports)
- More comprehensive mine action (data collection, marking, clearance, MRE...) needed to address community risks

Conclusions

- 1. MRE needed in at risk communities, even during conflict
- 2. MRE capacity should include local representation (sustainability)
- 3. MRE needs to creatively address risk taking behavior

Conclusions

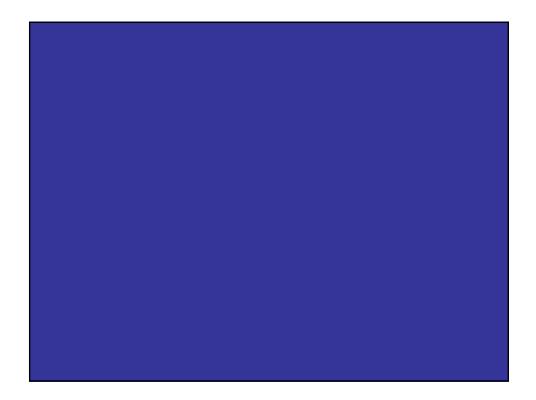
- 4. Effective MRE also requires data collection, survey, marking/fencing
- 5. Affected states should be prepared for emergency MRE
- 6. MRE resources need to be increased by affected states

Feed-back? New developments?

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7. Angola, 8. Sudan, 9. Eritrea, 10. Mozambique

Four African countries – each with less than 100 casualties

- All with serious mine/ERW contamination
- All with mine action programs including MRE.

Non-States Parties & Areas

11 Non-States Parties had more than 50 casualties in 2005 (Azerbaijan, Burma/Myanmar, India, Iran, Iraq, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Somalia, Vietnam)

And two Areas (Palestine, Somaliland)

Some have excellent or at least sufficient MRE programs, others have insufficient programs or mine action is non-existent.