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LANDMINE MONITOR FACT SHEET

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Mine Risk Education Reporting

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Article 6 (3) of the Mine Ban Treaty states: "Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for...mine awareness programs. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis."

Article 6 (7) states: " States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other State Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist its authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program to determine, inter alia... d) Mine Awareness activities to reduce the incidence of mine related injuries or deaths...."

Article 7 states: "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party on...i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.

Additionally, the Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009 states:

"The 49 States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, where they have not yet done so, will do their utmost to: (...)

Action #20: Significantly reduce risks to populations and hence reduce the number of new mine victims, hence leading us closer to the aim of zero new victims, including by prioritising clearance of areas with highest human impact, providing mine risk education and by increasing efforts to perimeter-mark, monitor and protect mined areas awaiting clearance in order to ensure the effective exclusion by civilians, as required by Article 5 (2).

Action #21: Ensure that mine risk education programmes are made available in all communities at risk to prevent mine incidents and save lives, promote mutual understanding and reconciliation, and improve mine action planning, integrating such programmes into education systems and broader relief and development activities, taking into consideration age, gender, social, economic, political and geographical factors, and ensuring consistency with relevant International Mine Action Standards, as well as national mine action standards."

Status of Article 7 Reporting on MRE (2005 Reports)

The following table highlights the reporting status of countries regarding Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Article 7 (Form I) of the 2005 reports, or the latest report available (italicized).

Countries reporting on MRE in Article 7 Reports	Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, <i>Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, DR Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, , Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia & Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sudan, , Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe</i>
Countries not reporting on MRE in Article 7 Reports	<i>Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Kenya, Liberia, Moldova, Macedonia, Namibia, Suriname Swaziland, Turkey, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia</i>
Countries for which reporting on MRE in Article 7 Reports not applicable, due to absence of mined areas.	<i>Andorra, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, , Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, , Congo (Brazzaville), Comoros, Cote D'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, St Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Sao Tome & Principe, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uruguay,.</i>

Reporting varies in detail and content. In many cases reporting has only include information on minefield marking, and has not included information concerning public information and educational activities aimed at reducing civilian exposure to mine risk.

Ideally Article 7 (Form I) reporting should include:

- What MRE activities have been undertaken during the reporting period.
- Which geographical areas have been covered by these activities during the reporting period.
- Who has implemented the reported MRE activities.
- How MRE is undertaken, including reporting on methodologies and techniques used, Who is considered most at risk from landmine injury, (e.g. possibly by occupation, age, sex, or other categories) and how this group is targeted for MRE activities.
- Whether national guidelines exist for undertaking MRE, and whether these are based on IMAS MRE standards.
- Whether the national mine action authority or equivalent body coordinates MRE activities.