KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE PARTY: THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

POINT OF CONTACT: HE. Mr. CHUM BUN RONG,
-Advisor to the Prime Minister;
-Secretary General of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority.

Telephone: (855) 12 907 960
Fax: (855) 23 882 265
Email: chumbunrong@cmaa.gov.kh
Form A  National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. On 18/5/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the proposal to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Ratification was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999 and the Ratification documents were submitted to the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the legislation of the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Law has been signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999. The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and/or imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, National polices and armed forces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. In September 2000, the Royal Government of Cambodia established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to regulate, plan, coordinate and monitor mine action activities within the country. The CMAA will be in charge of monitor the implementation of the law to ban anti-personnel mines and of the international legal instrument, i.e. the Mine Ban Treaty. This Royal Decree has been amended (Article 4, 10, and 13) by the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/265 dated 13 June 2005.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. On June 01, 2005, His Royal Highness, King Norodom Sihamony signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management which was adopted by the National Assembly on April 26 2005 and approved by the Senate on May 12, 2005.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The CMAA has developed Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as a regulatory tool for all Mine Action operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia. 11 chapters have currently been approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia and have being fully implemented since February 2006 by all demining operators. Currently there are 3 more chapters of CMAS namely: Marking, Mechanical Clearance and Environmental Policy in Mine Clearance Operation that have been endorsed by all demining operators and are now in the process of translation from English into the Khmer version. In 2009, the CMAS-14 on the Baseline Survey had been approved by the Vice President of the CMAA for carrying out the Baseline Activities since August 2009.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. On 03 July 2009, The Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Person with Disability had been adopted and signed by the King Norodom Sihamony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form B  Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7.1  "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]:  Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Directorate General of the National Police (Ministry of Interior) reported that they do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines during the first four years after the treaty entered into force (2000-2004).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL

2. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Directorate General of the National Police (Ministry of Interior) reported that they do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines after the first four years after the treaty entered into force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL

Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.
**Form C**  
**Location of mined areas**

**Article 7.1**  
"Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

  c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

---

**State [Party]:**  
**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date of emplacement</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The survey The National Level 1 Survey (LIS) reports that 1,640 villages are suspected to be highly contaminated by mined areas.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1970-1998</td>
<td>The National Level 1 Survey (LIS) has been completed in April 2002².</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

2. **Areas suspected to contain mines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date of emplacement</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,037 areas as being suspected to be contaminated by mines, unexploded ordnances and cluster bombs</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1970-1998</td>
<td>Those areas represent a surface of 4,544 km² (2.5% of the country area); 46.2% of the total Cambodian villages (6,422) are suspected to be contaminated; 7,486 villages (53.8%) did not report any contamination. The project estimates that 5.18 million (45.3%) Cambodians are more or less at risk due to the presence or assume of the presence of mines and UXO's. <strong>For the next 10 years extension request Cambodia will focus in priority on the 21 most affected districts but eventually deal with all suspected mined areas identified across the country. The total of estimation mined areas will be identified after completion of BLS by the end of 2012.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided.

² See Annex 2: The Statistical Profile-Country from level 1 survey at CMAA/DBU. The data will be superseded after the BLS completion by 2012.
Form D  
**APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1  "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]:  **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

1a. **Compulsory**: Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution authorized by State Party</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1b. **Voluntary information (Action #54 Nairobi Action Plan)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Activity / Project</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>“Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and may modify it at any time


**Form D (continued)**

2. **Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution authorized by State Party</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)</strong></td>
<td>OZM3, PMD6, M16, OZM72, OZM4, T69, PMN2, PMN, 72A, TM46, P40, POZ, PSM-1, MD82B, MBV78 A-1 and MON50.</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Those mines have been transferred from various sources and Demining Units/CMAC that were found in the Mined Areas to the EHP, HISTAMIDS and Training Center. No APM’s were/are transferred from or to any other State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mine Advisory Group/MAG</strong></td>
<td>72A, 72B, PMN, MD82B, PMN2, GYATA 64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>MAG-4000-09-MAG-4013-09 MAG-4014-09-MAG-4015-09 MAG-4016-09-MAG-4018-09 MAG-4019-09-MAG-4033-09 MAG-4034-09-MAG-4063-09 MAG-4064-09-MAG-4066-09</td>
<td>From minefield for HSTAMIDS training and licensing areas held in FFE register in Battambang (HSTAMIDS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL | | 701 |

3. **Compulsory:** Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution authorized by State Party</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL | | | | |
**Form E**

Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2009** to **31 December 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicate if to &quot;convert&quot; or &quot;decommission&quot;</th>
<th>Status (indicate if &quot;in process&quot; or &quot;completed&quot;)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Cambodia does not have any APM production facility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form F  Status of programs for destruction of APMs

"Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the status of programs including:</th>
<th>Details of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of destruction sites</td>
<td>Methods: Explosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable safety standards: CMAC’s SOPs.</td>
<td>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 1994 to 1998, The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces reported to have destroyed a total of 71,991 APM. Since 2001, there are no more APM stockpiles within Cambodia. In fact, the police and military units are still finding and collecting weapons, ammunitions and mines from various sources, locations and caches. Those mines were reported to the CMAA and handed over to CMAC for destruction.
## 2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

### Description of the status of programs including location of destruction sites

**In Cambodia, from 1992 to December 2009, mine clearance operators have cleared 535,942,581 m² and destroyed 860,159 APMs.**

#### Past Operators

Several organizations have been involved in mine clearance in Cambodia in the past but do not currently operate at this time:

- **Cofras/Cidev** cleared 11.88 km² and destroyed more than 2,500 APM.
- **MCTU/UNTAC** cleared 3.47 km² and destroyed more than 2,600 APM.
- **NPA** has cleared 3.94 km² and destroyed more than 380 APM.

Together, those "previous operators" have cleared an estimated area of 19.29 km².

### Current Operators

Four operators are still active in mine clearance in Cambodia during this reporting period: Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), the HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forced (RCAF) Engineering Command.

In 2009, **CMAC** reported to have cleared 35,516,812 m² and destroyed 18,964 APMs. From 1992 to December 2009, CMAC has cleared a total of 262,885,148 m² and destroyed a total of 423,487 APMs.

In 2009, **HALO Trust** reported to have cleared 6,301,105 m² and destroyed 17,505 APMs. From 1992 to December 2009, HALO Trust has cleared a total of 58,363,335 m² and destroyed a total of 218,139 APMs.

In 2009, **MAG** reported to have cleared 2,907,238 m² and destroyed 7,712 APMs. From 1992 to December 2009, MAG has cleared a total of 29,535,921 m² and destroyed a total of 55,603 APMs.

In 2009, **RCAF** reported to have cleared 14,517,295 m² and destroyed 1,294 APMs. From 1992 to December 2009, RCAF has cleared a total of 185,158,177 m² and destroyed a total of 162,930 APMs.

For the year 2009 only, those four active operators have cleared 59,242,450 m² and destroyed 45,475 APMs. The most commonly found APM in Cambodia during the clearance process are: PMN, PMN2, PMD6, Type 69, Guyata 64, MN-79, POMZ-2M, 72A, 72BMD-82D, MBV-78A1.

### Details of:

#### Methods:

- Cofras/Cidev used the "neutralization" method; APM were destroyed later at a controlled demolition point.

- CMAC, MCTU/UNTAC and NPA have used and are generally using the "destruction in situ" method. The Cofras/Cidev project, which became CMAC DU6 (Siem Reap), always used neutralization. Other CMAC demining units, deminers have also been trained to use this technique which may be more efficient and is certainly cheaper and seem not effecting the environment.

- In 2009, HALO destroyed AP Mines by using two methods: Electric initiation and safety fuse initiation.

- MAG uses explosives to destroy APM found during normal clearance or EOD operations.

### Applicable safety standards:

- IMAS, CMAS and Operators’ SOPs

Applicable environmental standards: N/A

---

3 Clearance Statistic by CMAA/DBU
Form G  APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:
g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9,698 (CMAC) 2,713 (HALO) 1,254 (MAG) 0 (RCAF)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>This figure of APMs have been reported by local communities and demolished by EOD branches of CMAC, HALO Trust and MAG. From 2000 to 2008 the EOD branches of these three operators have reported and destroyed a total of 133,478 APMs. <strong>The separation from destruction of APMs in Mined Areas and by the EOD branches from those three operators were not available for the reporting period.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL in 2008 13,665

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,964 CMAC) 17,505 (HALO) 7,712 (MAG) 1,294 (RCAF)</td>
<td><strong>From 2000 to 2009: 508,611 APMs have been found and destroyed in Mine Areas.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL in 2009 45,475
3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (*Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>65,945 (CMAC)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Those mines have been found by various sources in the former battle areas from 2004 to 2007. Cambodia has not had any Stockpile of APMs since 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32,187 (HALO)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><em>In the last two years, there was no available figure of any anti-personnel mines discovered from various sources in former battle areas.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL  | 98,132            |                     |                                                                                         |
**Form H**  
**Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2009** to **31 December 2009**

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Fusing</th>
<th>Explosive content</th>
<th>Metallic content</th>
<th>Colour photo attached</th>
<th>Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type grams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cambodia does not produce any Anti-Personal Mine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Fusing</th>
<th>Explosive content</th>
<th>Metallic content</th>
<th>Colour photo attached</th>
<th>Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type grams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cambodia does not retain APM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form I  Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General 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."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

CMAA
As the national mine action authority, CMAA has the responsibility to strategically plan, coordinate and oversee MRE activities in Cambodia. This includes:

Taking the lead in the development and review of national MRE strategy;
Organizing and chairing MRE Working Group meetings to share information, discuss issues, review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;
Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy;
Jointed to arrange three workshops on the 1) National Mine Action Strategy, 2) Safely to Collect, Removal and Destruction of ERW and 3) Annual meeting on the achievement and way ahead for MRE;
Shared experience on MRE to Sriilanka’s Delegation.

UNICEF
MRE service providers, coordinated by CMAA, have responded to the changing situation with a range of strategies. Direct MRE activities are still essentially awareness raising however with a focus on risk avoidance. The main strategy is information dissemination, targeting a broad target population although some specific risk behaviours have been incorporated into the messages. The approach has also been broadened to include an integration of MRE messages into the school curriculum, advocacy for and dissemination of legislation on the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunitions and integrating MRE into wider Mine
Action and community based livelihood activities. Community Liaison (CL), Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) and where MRE staff live and work in target areas also provide more detailed, local knowledge and have strengthened linkages with clearance operations and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU).

MRE in Cambodia has evolved as the situation has changed. The recommendations provided here are designed to support the transition to the next phase of 'traditional' development. Recommendations are differentiated into policy level and service provision. A difference is made between those service provision activities that it is recommended continue and activities which should be phased in during the implementation of the planned revised Strategy.

**Policy/Central level:**

**Immediate**

Develop a holistic, integrated, program based Mine Action Policy and Strategy. To ensure integration, the strategy could be based on the core functions of the CMAA rather than having a separate strategy for each MA component. The strategy should develop realistic timelines for phasing in new activities; From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target groups and activities.

**Within 3 months of the Strategy being approved:**

Develop core guiding principles and guidelines for MRE. These can be based on the IMAS UNICEF MRE Best Practice Guides and Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) adapted for the Cambodian context.

**On-going**

Advocate for MRE to be integrated as a cross-cutting livelihoods issue at all levels with increased livelihood initiatives in areas identified as having high mine/UXO risk. This includes provision of livelihood support and skills building for at risk individuals/households/populations. It also includes raising awareness amongst non-mine actions service providers of risk behaviours/risk factors so these are included in agency needs assessments and monitoring. Where at risk populations are identified the agency should discuss with CMAA to determine the most appropriate response;

Advocate for increased capacity to provide a timely response to UXO reports and small clearance tasks which will impact on safety and livelihoods.

**CMAC**

CMAC conducted MRE activities through its 6 teams of MRER and 29 CBMRR at the West and North of Cambodia within 181 Communes, 713 Villages who conducted house/field visits of 4499 tasks to target groups of children, adult with a total of 161,162 persons involved and give presentations to large audience. During the period of 2009, CMAC also uses TV and
Radio to broadcast MRE spots which believed to reach large audience throughout the country. In addition, CMAC used T-shirts, note books, story books, posters, flyers, leaflets, VCD, Audio tape and billboards to reinforce the MRE messages.

**HIB**
In 2009, the HIB provided training type: peer to peer, Poster, T-shirt and leaflet to Students, school teachers and villagers in Schools and pagodas in Banan and Ratanak mondul districts, Battambang to 1,340 men and 2,160 women.

**MoEYS**
The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages in the school curriculum. The school children then can pass on the message to their friends and family members. Formalized MRE for children is programmed in all primary schools of Cambodia, but with different levels of intervention. 5 lower high schools and 5 primary schools were targeted from the five provinces: of Battambang, Bantaey Meancheay, Otdor Meancheay, Pailin and Preah Vihea. During the reporting period, 124 school teachers (55 are females) and 4,171 school children (2,046 are girls) had been received the MRE.

**CARE-MRE Activities in 2009**
During the reporting period, CARE only worked in Pailin, distributed 350 Posters, provided MRE to 2,956 men and 1,327 women, which most of them are villagers and councilors.

**CRC**
The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 500 CRC Volunteers, 1,050 CRC Youth, 44 CRC Youth Advisers, 6 Development Officers, and facilitated by a Program Coordinator based in Phnom Penh. These activities engaged CRC volunteers in disseminating MRE information through organized campaigns in affected communities, as well as working closely with local authorities to identify individuals within the community that regularly encroach high risk areas. The CRC Volunteers also approach targeted individuals by homes or fields visits in order to change their attitudes towards dangerous activity.

In 2009, CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting 1,519 courses to 26,215 men and 38,373 women, provided 5,000 calendars, 1,650 caps, 5,000 notebooks and 48 posters in targeted provinces: Pusat, Battambang, Pailin, Bantaey Menachey, Otdor Meancheay and Preah Vihea.

**CMVIS**
In 2006, CMVIS MRE programme was established in order to reduce the number of accidents occurring in vulnerable communities. The MRE activities were implemented by Data Gatherers and Field Supervisors with monitoring by the Training and Monitoring Officer.
In 2009, the CMVIS MRE program was reached to 7,449 people in the following provinces: Battambang, Odor Meanchey, Steng Treng, Ratanakiri, Preah Vihea, Mondul Kiri. To monitor MRE activities, a total of 26 field trips were undertaken by CRC project manager, CRC field supervisors and training and monitoring officer.

The HALO Trust
In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust established a 3-man MRE team in 2003. The team is tasked to deliver MRE presentations at villages where their clearance teams conducting clearance operations.

In 2009, HALO’s MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Otdor Meanchey, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Battambang with 595 school children and 8,987 out-of-school children, 5,756 men, 6,771 women.

MAG
MAG does not have dedicated MRE team. But MRE skills are possessed within the EOD teams, Community Liaison and Mine Action Teams as a secondary skill. MRE was presented to communities utilizing flipcharts, posters and other suitable materials.

In 2009, MAG’s MRE work was conducted in the following provinces: Steng Traeng, Preah Vihea, Pailin, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey. 174 communes and 616 villages were targeted with 19,168 out of school children, 9,929 men and 7,863 women received MRE by the MAG teams.

WVC
World Vision Cambodia started implementing mine awareness activities in 1993. Since 1998, the project has been adapted and now aims at linking community mine action and community development structures. The MRE project seeks to target those most at risk within target villages and to tailor MRE presentation to suit their needs.

In 2009, the project targeted areas included Rotanak Mondol of Battambang, Samot of Bantaey Meanchey and Rovieng of Preah Vihea, in which 15 sets of MRE poster were distributed. MRE was given by the Workshop and Livelihood Group modes within 815 men and 597 women.

SOS
JMAS
In 2009, JMAS’s MRE cooperated with CMAC’s EOD teams and CBURR network staff was conducted to the 30,280 men, 25,154 women and 44,008 children in the following provinces: Svay Rieng(4 districts), Kampong Cham(5 districts), Kandal (4 districts), Takeo(2 districts), Kampong Speu(4 districts), and Koh Kong(2 districts).
Perimeter-marking of hazard areas:

For the reporting period:
- Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) has marked 823 MF equal 111,149,440 m² to protect people from entering into the hazardous areas.
- The HALO Trust has marked 2,210 MF equal 122,342,933 m².
- MAG mines marking system only applied when mine action team is deployed in the certain minefield.

Note: In Cambodian there is no one start to fence of hazard areas yet.
Form J  Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

The CMAA has delegated the responsibility for mine victim assistance to the Ministry of Social Affair, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation where it is most appropriately addressed. The Disability Action Council (DAC) is technically supporting the Ministry in the area of general disabilities.

The Department of Victim Assistance of the CMAA is working with the Ministry and DAC to obtain information on services provided to mine victims. The following are the 2009 figures that made available to the CMAA by the Ministry.

Physical Rehabilitation:
Provided 4,151 prosthetics and repaired 8,198 prosthetics to mine victims;
Provided 4,574 orthotics including limbs and body and repaired 2,383
Provided 1,266 wheelchairs including tricycles and repaired 1,622
Provided 6,268 walking aid including crutches, canes and frames.

Medical Care:
77,756 victim assistance received physiotherapy (treatment and assessment)

Community rehabilitation services:
DDSP provided community based rehabilitation services in 3 districts to 266 disable persons in which 97 are mine victims.
NCDP provided community based rehabilitation services in 4 Provinces (Kandal, Kampot, Takeo and Kampongspoeu). Enlarged the self-help group up to 11 groups with 100 members, in which 90 members are mine victim.
ADD direct implement to 8 districts, 9 communes and 77 villages with 100 Self-help group consist of 1,198 members.
CDMD implement in 5 Province-Municipality, with 33 districts with 31 Self-help group, help to 1,124 victims (90% blind and 10% mine victim).

---

4 See CMAA/DBU Report
OEC is providing community services in 2 districts and 8 communes in Pailin province and 5 communes of Anlong Veng, 6 communes of Trapeng Prasat of Uddameanchey province.
Caritas-CCAMH is operating in 20 villages, 12 Commune, 4 districts in Kandal province.
New Humanity Cambodia is providing community based rehabilitation to persons with disabilities in Kandal province Kandal Stung district at Kandaok commune for 8 villages and Kampong Chhnang in Baribo district for 3 communes 26 villages, 4 sangkats with 16 villages in the town.
PSE is providing community services in 3 or Phnom Penh urban Khan such as Meanchey, Dang koa and Russey keo.
CABDICO is implementing community based rehabilitation in all district, communes and villages of Kep and Banteay meanchey province.

**New Direction on Mine Action in Cambodia**
As part of consideration of a new national clearance plan to follow the review of the National Strategy for Mine Action and submission of the Article Five Extension Request, CMAA formed a Mine Clearance Technical Reference Group (TRG) made up of the three accredited humanitarian mine clearance operators (CMAC, MAG and HALO Trust) to produce a statement for the consideration of CMAA that reflected its views on future challenges facing the sector, which recommended the undertaking of a Baseline Survey of twenty one key mine affected districts as well as to allocate the scared resources from donors towards directly clearing mined areas (A-Areas) over the next ten years & what type of land constitutes an 'acceptable level of threat. The Baseline survey should then be extended to all mine-affected districts in order to provide a complete picture of the remaining contamination in the country. The CMAS on Baseline Survey has been agreed among key stakeholders and demining operators and now in the process of getting approval from the Royal Government of Cambodia. The Interim Directive on Planning and Prioritization also introduced to relevant stakeholders to apply the preparation and planning of MF in 2010 for the 2011 implementation.