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
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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 2008 to 31 December 2008

<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 there 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.</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 2008** to **31 December 2008**

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 <em>do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines</em> 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 <em>do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines</em> 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 2008  to  31 December 2008

1. Areas that 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>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 (L1S) 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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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² See Annex 2: The Statistical Profile-Country from level 1 survey at CMAA/DBU
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3,037 areas as being suspected to be contaminated by mines, unexploded ordnances and cluster bombs</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>1970-1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

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 areas will be identified during 2009-2010.

* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided.
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 2008 to 31 December 2008

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 (Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate,.....)</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>Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>519</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. No APM's were/are transferred from or to any other State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>519</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Those mines that have been transferred from various sources to the CMAC/HQ for destruction. No APM’s were/are transferred from or to any other State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 2008 to 31 December 2008

<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**

Article 7.1  "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 2008 to 31 December 2008**

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

<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>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. Applicable safety standards: CMAC’s SOPs.</td>
<td>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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 2008, mine clearance operators have cleared 473,849,227 m² and destroyed 811,546 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 2008, **CMAC** reported to have cleared 27,653,389 m² and destroyed 25,543 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2008, CMAC has cleared a total of 225,070,651 m² and destroyed a total of 402,429 APMs.

In 2008, **HALO Trust** reported to have cleared 6,972,706 m² and destroyed 37,542 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2008, HALO Trust has cleared a total of 52,062,230 m² and destroyed a total of 200,634 APMs.

In 2008, **MAG** reported to have cleared 3,244,121 m² and destroyed 4,538 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2008, MAG has cleared a total of 26,075,464 m² and destroyed a total of 46,847 APMs.

In 2008, **RCAF** reported to have cleared 27,503,551 m² and destroyed 1,878 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2008, RCAF has cleared a total of 170,640,882 m² and destroyed a total of 161,636 APMs.

**For the year 2008 only, those four active operators have cleared 65,373,767 m² and destroyed 69,501 APMs.** The most commonly found APM in Cambodia during the clearance process are:

- PMN
- PMN2
- PMD6
- MN79
- Type 69
- Guyata 64
- DH10
- MON 66/50
- POMZ2M
- 72A
- 72B

### 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.

#### Applicable safety standards:

- IMAS, CMAS and Operators’ SOPs
**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 2008** to **31 December 2008**

### 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)</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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,713 (HALO)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,254 (MAG)</td>
<td></td>
<td>From 2000 to 2008 the EOD branches of these three operators have reported and destroyed a total of 133,478 APMs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 (RCAF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>16,011 CMAC</td>
<td>34,829 (HALO)</td>
<td>From 2000 to 2008: 463,136 APMs have been found and destroyed in Mine Areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,284 (MAG)</td>
<td>1,878 (RCAF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL in 2008** 56,002
Form G (continued)

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 2008, there was no available figure of any anti-personnel mines discovered from various sources in former battle areas.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>98,132</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 2008** to **31 December 2008**

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</td>
<td>grams</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</td>
<td>grams</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 2008 to 31 December 2008

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.

UNICEF and HIB have been the supporters in MRE. There are number of organizations implementing MRE activities under the UNICEF support within 24 Provinces in Cambodia namely CMAA, CMAC, MoEYS, CMVIS, National Police and Training Mine/UXO Clearance Center. The MRE was implemented by the following activities:

Presentation to the large audience;
Home and field visits to selected high risk groups;
Spot broadcasting through TV and Radio;
Include in school curriculum;
Sport activities;
Educate scrap metal merchants and scrap metal scavengers;
Dissemination on the Law on Weapon, Ammunitions and Explosive Management;
Mine/ERW victims registration throughout Cambodia.
In addition to these activities, billboards, materials bearing MRE messages such as T-shirt, note books, story books, posters, flyers, leaflets, video and audio spots etc. were distributed to reinforce the MRE messages. The following were the organizations implementing MRE activities in 2008.

**CMAC**
CMAC conducted MRE activities through its 12 teams of MRER and CBMRR who conducted house/field visits to target groups and give presentations to large audience. During the period of 2008, 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.

In 2008, CMAC teams involved in MRE reached 445 villages, 426 communes, which reached to **199,863 people** (96,364 men, 103,499 women). This does not take into account the large number of those reached by TV and radio.

**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. Intensive training and support has been provided to schools in 9 provinces: of Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Udor Meanchey, Preah Vihea, Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, Pursat and Kracheh. Children in the remaining schools will be reached through the integration of MRE messages in the national curriculum for grades five and six.

Information detail was not available during the reporting period of 2008.

**CARE-MRE Activities in 2008**
During the reporting period, CARE did identify high risk families for MRE activity, in which 1692 people (242 Women) have been identified as mine/UXO high risk people.

Mine risk education has been conducted 4 times with 67 participants (27 adults, 40 children) by various operators under supporting fund from CARE such as TST-05 conducted MRE training twice in Bar Huy Tboung village, MAT-26 conducted one training session in Bar Huy Cheung village and MAT-25 conducted another training session in Ou Chheu Kram village. In addition, one training course occurred on Mine Risk Education was conducted by MAG at CARE office to CARE staff, this was arranged so the meeting was with the participation of relevant agencies including CBMRR/DFP/PC, HIB and MAG to discuss and consult about the MRE approach and methodology.

Moreover, MRE poster had been developed and are in the process of printing. MRE media spots are already composed for broadcasting through the radio. There were also 5 MRE session conducted jointly with mine / UXO committees at 5 different villages: Borhuy Tbong, Beoung Prolit, Phnom Krenh, Phum Spung and Srae Anteak village with total participants: 100 person = 31 female and 41 students.

On April 03 04, 2008 conducted first aid training to CBMRR in CARE target village (16 villages) with total attendance 22 persons (2 females). On May 05, 2008 conducted MRE training with CBMRR in Psar Prum village with total attended people: 11 (4 Females). On May 06, 2008 conducted MRE training with CBMRR in O Chheukrom village with total attended people: 18 (3 Females). On May 21, 2008 Jointly conducted MRE in Okanteang Va and Anlong Reaksa village with working group at the time of meeting. MRE training spots have been broadcasting through the radio - FM 90.05 Krong Pailin 15 sessions in June 2008. MRE posters, books and T-shirts are in the process of printing. MAG and Provincial Coordinator of CBMRR with totally attended 26 people with 24 females.
On May 22-23, 2008 joint assessments of locations of the CARE infrastructures in O Dey Sa et, Odontakraom, Odontaleu, Prey Santas, Okanteang Va, Bay Sei, Koh Keo and Srae Anteak village with MAG and CBMRR in Salakrao District.

On May 07, 2008 CARE attended a meeting with CMAA at Phnum Penh on MRE evaluation project and CARE MRE poster approval. As a result the CARE MRE poster draft had been approved by the MRE Working group.

In this quarter period, because of delays in publishing MRE materials resulting in MRE meeting at the villages not being conducted by CARE mine action team but MRE spots have been provided monthly through FM radio station with total 45 sessions.

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 2008, **38,020 people** were reached by the CRC MRE activities.

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 2008, **10,491 people** were reached by the CMVIS MRE program which 7,591 men and 2,950 women.

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 2008, **35,908 people** (230 school children, 15,494 out-of-school children, 8,946 men, 11,238 women, and 7 trained trainers) had received MRE by the HALO Trust MRE team.

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 2008, **24,171 people** received MRE by the MAG teams within 1,495 villages and 133 communes.

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 2008, the project target areas were Rattanak Mondul, Samlot and Rovieng districts targeting 20 villages. MRE was given by the Workshop and Livelihood Group modes.

In 2008, **741 people** (328 men and 413 women) received MRE.

**SOS**
Spirit of Soccer is an international organization found in 1997 and started operation in Cambodia in June 2006 with the focus on giving MRE to school students both boys and girls by engaging them in football activities where MRE messages and materials were distributed. In 2008, SOS was operating in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin.

In 2008, SOS gave MRE to **14,435 students** and issued MRE materials.

**Police UXO working Group**
The UXO working group of the national police is implementing MRE and Law Enforcement. With the MRE, they are targeting general populations and high risk group, and with Law enforcement, they monitor activities related to ERW and file complaints to the court of law for those who do not give up their risky activities.

With the high risk group, they train those involve in risky or hazardous activities, such as scrap metal merchants who buy ERW, those who make use of the ERW, those non-professionals who are involved in demining, those using improvised detectors in search of scrap metal and ERW etc. which engages them in a form of contracted agreement to give up such risky behavior. With the general populations, they train the general population on weapons, law and danger of ERW by encouraging them to:

- Report on ERW they encountered and how to ask for intervention;
- Avoid ERW and danger area;
- Mark ERW location and danger area;
- Avoid doing business with ERW;
- Avoid abusing to the law and regulations;

**Note:** The **specific information is not available during reporting period.**

**Perimeter-marking of hazard areas:**
For the reporting period Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) has marked 1 551 MF equal 389 169 6 47 m² to protect people from entering into the hazardous areas.

**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 2008 to 31 December 2008

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\(^3\). 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 2008 figures that made available to the CMAA by the Ministry.

Physical Rehabilitation:
- Provided 3,510 prosthetics (lower and above-knee) to mine victims;
- Provided 102 artificial arms to mine victims;
- Repaired 3,011 artificial limps (arm and leg) for mine victims;
- Provided 120 calipers to mine victims;
- Repaired 88 calipers for mine victims;
- Provided 60 wheelchairs to mine victims;
- Repaired 68 wheelchairs for mine victims;
- Provided 774 crutches to mine victims.

Medical Care:
- 2,100 mine victims received physiotherapy;
- 45,804 mine victim received physiotherapy;
- 94 mine victims received artificial eyes;
- 5,687 victims received eye surgery;
- 21,695 victims consulted a doctor about eye injury;
- 5,564 victims consulted a doctor about facial and limb injury;
- 1,323 victims received facial and limb surgery.

Community services:
- DDSP provided rehabilitation community services in 3 districts to 266 disable persons in which 97 are mine victims.

3 See CMAA/DBU Report
NCDP provided rehabilitation community 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).

**Vocational training and job placement**
Many related projects have been postponed or ended due to the lack of funding and now there are only 5 NGOs namely AARVTD, JCIA, CWARS, JSC and CVCD continuing to conduct Vocational Training and Job Placement within 7 Centers around the country and provide the following courses: Sewing, Electronics Repair, Motorbike Repair, Agriculture, Hairdressing and Carving to 138 landmine victims.

**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.