



ROYAL GOVERNMENT 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:

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 2007 to 31 December 2007

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the legislation 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 was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999. The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, National polices and armed forces. 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 in the country. The CMAA is in charge of monitoring the implementation of the law to ban anti-personnel mines and other international legal instruments such as the Mine Ban Treaty. This Royal Decree has been amended as Articles 4, 10, and 13 by the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/265 dated 13 June 2005. 4. On June 01, 2005, His Majesty the King signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management which was adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and the Senate on May 12, 2005. 5. The CMAA has developed Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as a 	

regulatory tool for all operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia. 11 chapters have been approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia and have been fully implemented as of 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; they have been endorsed by all demining operators and are now in the process of translation from English into Khmer.

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 2007** to **31 December 2007**

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Directorate General of the National Police of the Ministry of Interior) reported that they <i>do not have any stockpile of anti-personnel mines</i> during the first four years after enter into force (2004).
TOTAL			

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

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Directorate General of the National Police of the Ministry of Interior) reported that they <i>do not have any stockpile of anti-personnel mines</i> after the first four years of enter into force (2004).
TOTAL	N/A		

* 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 2007 to 31 December 2007

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
The survey reports that 1,640 villages are suspected to be highly contaminated by mined areas	N/A	N/A	1970-1998	The National Level 1 Survey (L1S) has been completed in April 2002 ² .

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
3,037 areas as being suspected to be contaminated by mines, unexploded ordnances and cluster bombs	N/A	N/A	1970-1998	Those areas represent a surface of 4,544 km ² (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 assumption of the presence of mines and UXO's.

* A separate table for each mined area is available upon request

² See Annex 2: The Statistical Profile-Country from level 1 survey (as available upon request)

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 2007 to 31 December 2007

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL	-----			

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

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information
		<i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate,....)</i>
N/A	N/A	"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"

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)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)	MD79, PMN, Type:72A, MD82B, POMZ2, Gyata64, PMISR, OZM4, TM57	594	N/A	Those mines have been transferred from various sources and Demining Units. CMAC found them in the Mined Areas. Cambodia has never transferred from or to the other State.
TOTAL	594			

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)	N/A	1,022	N/A	Those mines have been transferred from various sources to the CMAC/HQ for destruction. Cambodia has never transferred AP mines from or to the other State.
TOTAL	1,022			

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 2007 to 31 December 2007

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	Cambodia does not have any APM production facility.

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 2007 to 31 December 2007

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
From 1994 to 1998, The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces reported to have destroyed a total of 71,991 APM. <u>Since 2001, there are no more APM stockpile in Cambodia. However, the police and military units still have found and collected weapons, ammunitions and mines from various sources, locations and caches.</u> Those mines were reported to the CMAA and handed over to CMAC for destruction.	
	Methods: Explosion.
	Applicable safety standards: CMAC's SOPs.
	Applicable environmental standards: N/A

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	

In Cambodia, from 1992 to December 2007, mine clearance operators have cleared 35,664 hectares and destroyed 755,705 APMs.³

Past Operators (operated in 1992)

Several organizations have been involved in mine clearance in Cambodia in the past but are no longer operating:

Cofras/Cidev has cleared 11.88 km² and destroyed more than 2,500 APM.

MCTU/UNTAC has 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 "past operators" has cleared an estimated area of 19.29 km².

Current Operators⁴

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 Forces (RCAF).

In 2007, CMAC reported to have cleared 27.666 km² and destroyed 32,245 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2007, CMAC has cleared a total of 199.71 km² and destroyed a total of 379,068 APMs.

In 2007, HALO Trust reported to have cleared 4.549 km² and destroyed 38,912 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2007, HALO Trust has cleared a total of 46.11 km² and destroyed a total of 162,478 APMs.

In 2007, MAG reported to have cleared 4.172 km² and destroyed 7,054 APMs.

Methods:

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

CMAC, MCTU/UNTAC and NPA have used and were 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 less costly, and seemed not to have negative effect on environment.

In 2007, HALO destroyed AP Mines by using two methods: Electric initiation and safety fuse initiation.

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

Applicable safety standards:

IMAS, CMAS and Operators' SOPs

³ See Annex 4: CMAA Mine Action Achievements Report 2007 (is available upon request)

⁴ See Annex 4: CMAA Mine Action Achievements Report 2007 (is available upon request)

From 1992 to December 2007, MAG has cleared a total of 23.73 km² and destroyed a total of 41,258 APMs.

In 2007, **RCAF** reported to have cleared 18.972 km² and destroyed 219 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2007, RCAF has cleared a total of 142.71 km² and destroyed a total of 159,788 APMs.

For the year 2007 only, the four active operators have cleared 55.360 km² and destroyed 78,430 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.

Applicable environmental standards:

N/A

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 2007 to 31 December 2007

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	13,672 (CMAC) 5,360 (HALO) 1,236 (MAG)	N/A	This figure of APMs have been reported by local communities and destroyed by EOD branches of CMAC, HALO Trust and MAG. From 2000 to 2007 the EOD branches of the three operators have reported that they have destroyed of 119,813 APMs.
TOTAL in 2007	20,268		

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
	18,846 (CMAC) 33,552 (HALO) 5,818 (MAG) 219 (RCAF)	From 2000 to 2007: 407,134 APMs have been found and destroyed in Mine Areas.
TOTAL in 2007	58,435	

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*)*

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	65,945 (CMAC)	N/A	Those mines have been found by various sources in the former battle areas from 2004 to 2007. RCAF reported that Cambodia has no Stockpile of APMs since 2000.
	32,187 (HALO)	N/A	
TOTAL	98,132		

* 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 2007 to 31 December 2007

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
							Cambodia does not produce APM.

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

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
							Cambodia does not detain APM.

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 2007 to 31 December 2007

As national mine action authority, the CMAA has the responsibility to a mine action strategic plan, coordinate, and oversee MRE activities in Cambodia⁵. This includes:

- Taking the lead in the development, review and follow up with the implementation 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 in Cambodia. MRE was implemented by the following:

- 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;

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 2007.

⁵ See CMAA Mine Action Achievement Report 2007 (is available upon request)

CMAC

CMAC conducted MRE activities through its mobile teams that made home and field visits to target groups and gave presentations to large audiences. CMAC also used TV and Radio to broadcast MRE spots with its purpose to reach out to large audiences throughout the country. In addition, CMAC uses T-shirts, note books, story books, posters, flyers, leaflets, VCD, Audio tape and billboards to reinforce the MRE messages.

In 2007, CMAC teams involved in MRE reached **62,747 people** (13,275 men, 15,864 women and 33,608 children). This does not take in to account the large number of those reached by TV and radio.

MoEYS (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport)

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, Utdor 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.

In 2007; **339,262 people** (6,000 teachers; 320,000 school children; and 13,262 out-of-school children) were reached by the project.

CRC (Cambodian Red Cross)

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 on high risk areas. The CRC Volunteers also approached targeted individuals by homes or fields visits in order to change their attitudes towards dangerous activity.

In 2007; **30,113 people** were reached by the CRC MRE activities.

CMVIS (Cambodian Mine Victim Information System) of the CRC

In 2006, CMVIS MRE program was established in order to reduce the number of accidents occurring withinin vulnerable communities. The MRE activities were implemented by Data Gatherers and Field Supervisors with monitoring by the Training and Monitoring Officer.

In 2007; **20,326 people** were reached by the CMVIS MRE program.

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 the village level where their clearance teams conducted clearance operations.

In 2007; **38,758 people** (5,775 school children; 15,001 out-of-school children; 7,693 men; 10,094 women; and 195 trained trainers) had received MRE by the HALO Trust MRE team.

MAG

Though MAG does not have a dedicated MRE team, but MAG has MRE skills within its EOD, Community Liaison and their Mine Action Teams. They presented to community by utilizing flipcharts, posters and other suitable materials.

In 2007; **22,949 people** (11,739 children and 11,210 adults) received MRE messages 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 sought to target those most at risk within target villages and to tailor MRE presentation to suit their needs. In 2007, the project target areas were Ratanak Mondul and Samlot districts targeting 12 villages. MRE was given by the field mobile teams.

One MRE representative was selected per target village. 4 representatives for 4 villages in Samlot district and 8 representatives for 8 villages in Ratanak Mondul district. The project used the following methods to give MRE to the community:

- Raised awareness amongst the community:
 - showed the community the shape of Mines and ERWs, marking signs and the suspected areas using silk screen;
 - provided group discussion on the risk activities of the villagers, the affect of Mines and ERW to one self and family;
 - provided group discussion on how to change the risky activities and behaviors,
- Made home visit to the high risk families.

In 2007, **440 people** (354 men and 86 women) received MRE, and 440 households were visited by the World Vision team to understand their situation and convince them to give up risky activities and join the livelihood group members in fish farming, mushroom growing, chicken raising, home gardening and other activities proposed by the livelihood member with support from World Vision Cambodia.

World Vision Cambodia conducted training of trainers to 12 MRE representatives. The representatives have conducted MRE to **145 people** from the livelihood group members.

SOS

Spirit of Soccer (SoC) is an international organization found in 1997 and started operating 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 2007, SOS was operating in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin.

In 2007; SOS delivered MRE messages to **18,190 students** with MRE materials.

Police UXO working Group

The UXO working group of the national police is implementing MRE and Law Enforcement. The project targeted general populations and high risk group, and with Law enforcement. They monitored activities related to ERW and filed complaints to the court of law for those who did not give up their risky activities.

With the high risk group, they trained those involved in risky activities; scrap metal merchants who buy ERW, those who make use of the ERW, unprofessional in demining those using invented detectors in search of scrap metal and ERW etc; and engaged them in signing an agreement to give up such risky behavior. With the general populations, they trained general people 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 areas;
- Mark ERW location and danger areas;
- Avoid doing business with ERW;
- Avoid abusing the law and regulations;

In addition, the UXO working group educated and engaged **521 people** in signing agreements to give up their risky business with ERW as follow:

- 271 people engaging in ERW trade;
- 162 people engaging in ERW search. 92 improved metal detectors were confiscated and destroyed;
- 88 people engaging in making use of ERW.

In addition to this, the national police organized workshops and trained **2,629** people from police, military police and local authority on arms law and the work of police UXO working group, and UXO educational material were issued to the participants.

In summary, **536,071 people** received MRE from the organizations in 2007. The following chart shows the number of people that received MRE provided by individual organizations.

Perimeter-marking of hazard areas:

For the reporting period Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) has marked 1,163 MF equal 216,641,883m² to protect people from entry 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 2007 to 31 December 2007

The CMAA has delegated the responsibility for mine victim assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation where it is most appropriately addressed⁶. Disability Action Council (DAC) is technically supporting the Ministry in the area of general disabilities. There are 43 organizations providing disability services. Among the 43 organizations, there are 26 organizations also involved in mine victim assistance, and out of 26 organizations, there are 4 organizations entirely involved in mine victim assistance.

The Department of Victim Assistance of the CMAA worked with the Ministry and DAC to obtain information on services provided to mine victims. The following are the 2007 figures that made were available to the CMAA by the Ministry.

Physical Rehabilitation

- Provided 3,690 prosthetics (lower and above-knee) to mine victims;
- Provided 68 artificial arms to mine victims;
- Repaired 2,010 artificial limbs (arm and leg) for mine victims;
- Provided 28 calipers to mine victims;
- Repaired 62 calipers for mine victims;
- Provided 75 wheelchairs to mine victims;
- Repaired 70 wheelchairs for mine victims;
- Provided 940 crutches to mine victims;

Medical Care

- 3,862 mine victims received physiotherapy;

Community services

- HIB in Siem Reap visited 150 mine victims;
- HIB in Siem Reap follow-up visited 298 mine victims and an amount of nearly 16 million riel were provided to the victims for healthcare, house repair, small-scale business, sending children to school, food, transportation etc.
- DDSF in Pursat assisted 102 mine victims who were delivered into small groups and given provisions of business start-up capital.

In addition to the above-mentioned services, there are a number of services was provided to mine victims, but the detailed information is not available at time of writing this report.

⁶ See CMAA Mine Action Achievement Report 2007 (is available upon request)