



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 2010** to **31 December 2010**

Measures	Supplementary information
<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 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. 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 is in charge of monitoring 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. 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. 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 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 are in the process of translation from English into the Khmer version before they can be approved. 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. 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. 7. On 11 November 2010, the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2010-2019 has been signed by the Prime Minister Hun Sen. 8. On 4th April 2011, 7 development partners signed Partnership Principles for the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy as a single framework for mine action related assistance 	

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 2010** to **31 December 2010**

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	
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 (Ministry of Interior) reported that they <u>do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines</u> after the first four years after the treaty entered into force.
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."

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1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary information
North-West provinces of Cambodia	N/A	N/A	1970-1998	See below

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
North West Provinces of Cambodia.	N/A	N/A	1970-1998	<p>In its Request for a ten-year extension of the Article 5 Deadline, Cambodia estimated that some 646.8 square kilometers of areas contaminated by APM will require mine clearance over the next 10-15 years.</p> <p>In August 2009, Cambodia initiated a Baseline Survey to collect information of remaining suspected hazard areas. During 2010, the BLS identified across the 23 most impacted districts, 9,435 Baseline Survey Polygons suspected to contain mine/ERW covering 714 square kilometers out of which 642 square kilometers are suspected to contain APM..</p>

* 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 2010** To **31 December 2010**

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)	OZM3, PMD6, M16, OZM72, OZM4, T69, PMN2, PMN, 72A, TM46, P40, POZ, PSM-1, MD82B, MBV78 A-1 and MON50.	497	N/A	Those mines were found in the Mined Areas and retained for training and development purposes
Mine Advisory Group/MAG	N/A		N/A	
HALO	N/A	281	N/A	From Siem Reap HQ and Kdeb Thmar training facilities; some have been sent to Golden West (Kampong Chhnang) and some used as test pieces for certain detector types; also-significant numbers were destroyed during various EOD courses.
TOTAL		845		

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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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."

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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 2010** To **31 December 2010**

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 stockpiles within Cambodia. Although, the police and military units are still finding and collecting 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 location of destruction sites	Details of:
<p>In Cambodia, from 1992 to December 2010, mine clearance operators have cleared 426,605,227 m² and destroyed 736,958 APMs.</p> <p>Past Operators Several organizations have been involved in mine clearance in Cambodia in the past but do not currently operate at this time: <u>Cofras/Cidev</u> cleared 11.88 km² and destroyed more than 2,500 APM. <u>MCTU/UNTAC</u> cleared 3.47 km² and destroyed more than 2,600 APM. <u>NPA</u> has cleared 3.94 km² and destroyed more than 380 APM. Together, those "previous operators" have cleared an estimated area of 19.29 km².</p> <p>Current Operators² Three operators are still active in mine clearance in Cambodia during this reporting period: Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), the HALO Trust, and Mines Advisory Group (MAG).</p> <p>In 2010, <u>CMAC</u> reported to have cleared 68,525,092 m² and destroyed 18,473 APMs. From 1992 to December 2010, CMAC has cleared a total of 331,410,240 m² and destroyed a total of 442,460 APMs.</p> <p>In 2010, <u>HALO Trust</u> reported to have cleared 5,844,825 m² and destroyed 17,674 APMs. From 1992 to December 2010, HALO Trust has cleared a total of 64,208,160 m² and destroyed a total of 235,813 APMs.</p> <p>In 2010, <u>MAG</u> reported to have cleared 1,646,233 m² and destroyed 3,568 APMs. From 1992 to December 2010, MAG has cleared a total of 30,986,827 m² and destroyed a total of 58,685 APMs.</p>	<p>Methods: Cofras/Cidev used the "neutralization" method; APM were destroyed later at a controlled demolition point.</p> <p>CMAC, MCTU/UNTAC and NPA have used and are generally using the "destruction <i>in situ</i>" 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.</p> <p>In 2010, HALO destroyed AP Mines by using two methods: Electric initiation and safety fuse initiation.</p> <p>MAG uses explosives to destroy APM found during normal clearance or EOD operations.</p>
<p>For the year 2010 only, those three active operators have cleared 76,016,150 m² and destroyed 39,715 APMs.</p> <p>The Royal Cambodian Armed Forced (RCAF) Engineering Command reported to have cleared 27,858,670 m² and destroyed 605 APMs in 2010. From 1992 to December 2010, RCAF has cleared a total of 213,016,847 m² and destroyed a total of 163,535 APMs³.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Applicable safety standards: IMAS, CMAS and Operators' SOPs</p> <p>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</p>

² Clearance Statistic by CMAA/DBU

³ RCAF used own procedure to provide report to CMAA, then this statistic separates from the three accredited operator above.

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"

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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	9,698 (CMAC) 2,713 (HALO) 1,254 (MAG) 0 (RCAF)	N/A	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. 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.
TOTAL in 2008	13,665		

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
	18,473 (CMAC) 17,674 (HALO) 3,568 (MAG) 605 (RCAF)	From 2000 to 2010: 548,931 APMs have been found and destroyed in Mine Areas.
TOTAL in 2010	40,320	

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. Cambodia has not had any Stockpile of APMs since 2000. <u><i>In the last three years, there was no of any anti-personnel mines discovered from various sources in former battle areas.</i></u>
	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 2010 to 31 December 2010

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 any Anti-Personal Mine.

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 retain 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".

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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);
- Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other.
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy;
- Distributed 10.000 MRE posters and 10,000 MRE notebooks wich supported by UNICEF to all MRE operators in Cambodia.
- Hosting MRE delegation from Nepal, Perou and Viet Nam and orthers.

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 38 MRE staff, 760 CBMRR networks and 41 CBURR networks at the West and North of Cambodia within 695 Communes, 12,360 Villages which conducted house/field visits of 18,656 tasks to target groups of children, adult with a total of 438,417 persons involved and give presentations to large audience. During the period of 2010, CMAC also uses TV and Radio to broadcast MRE spots which believed to reach large audience throughout the country. In addition, CMAC used 7,950T-shirts, 14,248 notebooks, 11,266 posters, 6,167 flyers, 9,764 leaflets, 92 VCD and other Audio tape and billboards to reinforce the MRE messages.

HIB

In 2010, 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 Ratanakmondul districts, Battambang to 16,430 men and 1,036 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. 100 schools were targeted from the nine provinces: of Battambang, BantaeyMeanchey, Pailin, PreahVihea, OtdorMean chey, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Kampong Spue. During the year 2010, there were 1,772 Male of DTMT (District Technical Monitoring Team), 399 Female of DTMT, 869 Male Teachers, 311 female teachers, 33,849 school children and 14,141 school girls had been received the MRE.

CARE-MRE Activities in 2010

During the reporting period, CARE only worked in Pailin, distributed 550 Posters, provided MRE to 3,252 men and 1,460 women, which most of them are villagers and councilors.

CRC

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 600 CRC Volunteers, 1,050 CRC Youth, 44 CRC Youth Advisers, 6 Development Officers and 14 field staff 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 2010, CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting 2,110 courses to 67,671 men and 38,373 women, provided 5,000 MRE Posters, 5,000 calendars, 24 Billboards, 5,000 notebooks and 1,650 T-shirts in targeted provinces: Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, BantaeyMeanchey, OtdorMeanchey and PreahVihea.

CMVIS

In 2010, CMVIS was completely handed over from the Cambodian Red Cross to the Cambodian Mine Action and victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) for full management responsibility. At the same time, 9,857 people were received the MRE messages provided by CMVIS Data Gatherers in the provinces of: Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Otdor Meanchey, Preavhear, Pursat, Kampong Thum and other provinces. And also, 31 field Trips were undertaken by CMVIS Data Management Office staff to control the qualities of all MRE activities as implemented by CMVIS Data Gatherers in where the CMVIS works.

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 2010, HALO's MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: OtdorMeanchey, BanteayMeanchey, and Battambang with 417 school children and 11683 out-of-school children, 6907 men, 9479 women.

MAG**Mines Advisory Group (MAG) MRE Update:**

MAG teams continued to provide Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities. During 2010, MAG's Community Liaison (CL) teams moved away from the previous approach of providing informal MRE related to the landmine/UXO reporting and safety briefings, to delivering targeted RRE to high risk groups based on identified need. The change in approach took place after an internal programme MRE review and the provision of appropriate training and the testing of relevant tools and methods. During the 12 month period, 6 CL teams were deployed within MAG operational areas, to ensure the involvement and consultation of affected communities and key stakeholders within the mine action process and to provide targeted RRE to complement MAG operations and partner work. Through the implementation of assessments, the teams liaised closely with village and community networks, and development partners, to identify vulnerable households and high risk groups along with specific community RRE needs. This helped to ensure tailored RRE messages and the design and implementation of appropriate strategies.

In addition, MAG's 4 EOD teams continued to provide risk education to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North Western and Eastern Provinces, including, recognition of ordnance, what to do if ordnance is found (marking and reporting) and basic messaging on mine and UXO reporting mechanisms and the national law forbidding the trading of UXO and mines for scrap metal to communities.

During 2010, MAG conducted 1,012 RRE tasks to benefit 18,877 Cambodians in MAG operational Provinces in the North West and East of Cambodia. Of this total, 4,877 were male, 5,523 were female and 8,477 were children (under the age of 18 years).

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 2010, the project targeted areas included RotanakMondol and Samlot of Battambang province, and Rovieng of PreahVihea province, in which 200 sets of MRE poster and 500 booklets were distributed. MRE was given by the Workshop and Livelihood Group modes within 896 men and 686 women. Beside MRE target group WVC joined supporting in performing consort about mine awareness in cooperation with CMAA, CMAC, HI-B, SOS, MAG, UNICEF and IWDA in Battambang province.

Spirit of Soccer (SOS)

Spirit of Soccer (SOS) is an International, Non Profit Organization, registered both in Great Britain and the United States, SOS is established the project in Cambodia since 2006. Spirit of Soccer is dedicated to promote MRE through sports, especially Soccer. SOS targeted on the three most effected provinces in Cambodia, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. Understand the threat of landmine and UXOs. Further SOS leaves the student with educational materials reinforcing the MRE messages and also focuses on developing both teachers and local coaches, independent work with the school kids as well as with out of school children.

In 2010, SOS MRE activities were reached by conducting 117 courses to 6,530 Boy and 4,741 Girl, provided 1,109 Footballs, 39 T-shirts, 214 Sport kits and 12,585 Notebooks, in targeted provinces: Battambang, Pailin, BantaeyMenachey and OtdorMeanchey.

JMAS

In 2010, JMAS's MRE cooperated with CMAC's EOD teams and CBURR network staff was conducted to the 10,093 men, 8,174 women and 14,188 children destroyed 99 mines and 6,964 UXOs in the following provinces: Kampong Speu, Takaev and Siem Reap

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.

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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 2010 figures that made available to the CMAA by the Ministry.

Physical Rehabilitation:

- Provided 2 584 prosthetics and repaired 2 497 prosthetics to mine victims;
- Provided 1 338 orthotics including limbs and body and repaired 1 291
- Provided 1 460 wheelchairs including tricycles and repaired 247
- Provided 2 314 walking aid including crutches, canes and frames.

Medical Care:

- 35 831 victims received physiotherapy (treatment and assessment)

Community rehabilitation services:

The Ministry in cooperation with NGOs has provided services to disable as follow:

- Living life support
- Income generation
- House repairing
- Transportation Service for integrate disable children to school
- Emergency cases
- Mal nutrition service
- Direct aid
- Self-help group creation

In 2010, 127 Self-help groups have been developed, composed of 1 905 PWDs, which has 762 female.