



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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

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/2011** to: **31/December/2011**

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 (NMA) 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 and the Austrian Government also signed this PP during 11MSP in Cambodia. 	

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/2011** to: **31/December/2011**

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>
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 2011, the BLS identified across the 66 impacted districts within 7 provinces namely Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Odor Meanchey, Siem Reap and Preah Vihea 11,722 Baseline Survey Polygons suspected to contain mine/ERW covering 1,318 square kilometers.</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/2011** to: **31/December/2011**

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)	72 A (11), PMN (32), PMN2 (556), MBV78 A-1 (2), MD82B (294), OZM4 (2), OZM72 (81), PSM-1 (1), POMZ2 (10), NOMZ2B (39), Type 69 (12), MDH10 (3), M-18-A1 (9)	1052	N/A	Those mines were found in the Mined Areas and retained for training and development purposes
Mine Advisory Group/MAG	N/A	6	N/A	
HALO	N/A	60	N/A	
TOTAL		1118		

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."

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from: **01/January/2011** to: **31/December/2011**

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/2011** to: **31/December/2011**

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 2011, mine clearance operators have cleared 784,371,249 m² and destroyed 930,625 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 APMs. <u>MCTU/UNTAC</u> cleared 3.47 km² and destroyed more than 2,600 APMs. <u>NPA</u> has cleared 3.94 km² and destroyed more than 380 APMs. Together, those "previous operators" have cleared an estimated area of 19.29 km².</p> <p>Current Operators² 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 Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF).</p> <p>In 2011, CMAC reported to have cleared 52,075,770 m² and destroyed 14,802 APMs. From 1992 to December 2011, CMAC has cleared a total of 392,986,781 m² and destroyed a total of 457,262 APMs.</p> <p>In 2011, HALO Trust reported to have cleared 9,091,527 m² and destroyed 11,193 APMs. From 1992 to December 2011, HALO Trust has cleared a total of 73,299,687 m² and destroyed a total of 247,006 APMs.</p> <p>In 2011, MAG reported to have cleared 2,341,629 m² and destroyed 3,524 APMs. From 1992 to December 2011, MAG has cleared a total of 33,328,456 m² and destroyed a total of 62,209 APMs.</p> <p>In 2011, RCAF reported to have cleared 71,739,478 m² and destroyed 613 APMs. From 1992 to December 2011, RCAF has cleared a total of 284,756,325 m² and destroyed a total of 164,148 APMs.</p> <p>For the year 2011 only, those four active operators have cleared 135,248,404 m² and destroyed 30,132 APMs.</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>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 2011, HALO destroyed AP Mines by using Electric initiation Methods.</p> <p>MAG uses explosives to destroy APM found during normal clearance or EOD operations.</p> <p>Applicable safety standards: IMAS, CMAS and Operators' SOPs</p> <p>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</p>

² Clearance Statistic by CMAA/DBU

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

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

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

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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A		

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
	14,802 (CMAC) 11,193 (HALO) 3,524 (MAG) 613 (RCAF)	As reported by 4 operators: 30,132 APMs have been found and destroyed in Mine Areas in 2011.
TOTAL in 2011	30,132	

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 two 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/2011** to: **31/December/2011**

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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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 1000 MRE posters and 1000 MRE notebooks and 500 T- shirts to MRE operators .
- Hosting MRE delegation from Eritra 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. 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 nearly one year 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's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through 32,309 household/field (working site) visits and 12,189 mine risk education presentation to group of people at risk, including children at schools and out- of- schools, with focus on danger avoidance and reporting channel for mine and UXO disposal. Mine Risk education activities were conducted in 9,652 villages in 621 communes of districts of:

- Oddar Meanchey province : Banteay Ampil, Samraong, Anlung Vaeng, Trapeang Prasat, and Chong Kall
- Cbar Morn, Phnom Sruoch, Samraong Torng, Thporng, Uddong and O-ral district of Kampong Speu province
- Battambang province : Sampov Loun, Phnom Proek, Kamrieng, Bavel, Ratanak Mondul, Keas Kralor, Moung Russei, Banann, Samlot and Rukhakiri
- Pursat province : Phnom Krtavanh and Veal Vaeng
- Pailin province : Pailin and Salakrao
- Preah Vihaer province : Choam Khsan, Koulen, Tbaeng Meanchey, Chhaeb, Chey Saen and Rovieng
- Takeo province : Doun Keo, Tram Kak, Kirivong, Treang, Bati, Ankor Borei and Samraong
- Prey Vaeng province : Baphnom, Preah Sdech, Kampong Leav, Pea Reang, Peam Ro and Kampong Trabaek
- Kampong Cham province : Memot, Ponhea Kraek, Dambae, Tboung Khmom and Kampong Siem
- Kracheh province : Snuol, Kracheh, Sambour and Praek Prasap
- Stung Traeng province : Stung Traeng and Thalabarivath
- Ratanak Kiri province : Banlung and O-Yadav
- Siem Reap province : Chikraeng, Svay Leu, Sout Nikom, Banteay Srei, Angkor Thom, Siem Reap, Kralanh and Prasat Bakong

- Kampot province : Chum Kiri, Chhouk and Banteay Meas
- Kampong Thom province: Baray, Stung Saen and Stoung.

The message focus on dangerous avoidance and consultation for behavior changes reached 286,682 people of which 36% were children, 34% men and 30 % women. In addition, CMAC used 3,640 T-shirts; 8,538 notebooks; 144 VCD; 9,912 posters; 6,501 flyers and 6,948 leaflets to reinforce the MRE messages. Mine and UXO risk education staff has coordinate and facilitate the request from local authorities and mine/UXO affected communities 7,947 requests , as results 7,519 requests or 95% was response and 31,027 mine and UXO were collected and destroyed and conducted the spot check about 16,961 m² .

HIB

HIB cooperated with CMAA ,CMAC , NPMEC and National Police organized National Mine Awareness day, in Kampong Cham province ,chair by Vice President of Cambodian Mine Action Victim assistance Authority. There were more than 3000 people joined this event.

MoEYS

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 76 primary schools in 19 districts of 5 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean chey). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 11287 primary school students and out of school children were taught MRE by trained teachers.

CARE-MRE Activities

During the reporting period, CARE only worked in Pailin, provided MRE to 1577 men and 629 women, which most of them are villagers and students.

CRC

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 600 Common Networks, 291 teachers and 31 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 18538 men and 20870 women, 22913 school children and 17107 out-of-school children provided 10000 MRE Posters, 1000 calendars, 24 Billboards, 1000 notebooks and 1,650 T-shirts in targeted provinces: Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, Bantaey Menachey, Otdor Meanchey and Preah Vihear.

CMVIS

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, 1590 people were received the MRE messages provided by CMVIS Data Gatherers in the provinces of: Battambang, Bantheay Meanchey, Pailin, Otdor Meanchey, Preavhear, Pousat, Kampong Thum and other provinces. And also, 15 field Trips were undertaken by CMVIS Data Management Office staff to control the qualities of all MRE activites as implemented by CMVIS Data Gathereres in where the CMVIS works.

The HALO Trust

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

Since August 2009 HALO's MRE team was part of Baseline Survey (BLS). In 2011, HALO's MRE activities were conducted in BLS districts in the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham and Kratie. The team visited the most effected villages and in remote areas to deliver MRE presentations to 893 out-of-school children, 1,214 school children and, 600 men, 804 women.

MAG

Mines Advisory Group (MAG) MRE Update:

MAG teams continued to provide Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities. 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. 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 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.

MAG conducted 152 RRE tasks to benefit 1020 Cambodians .in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 648 were male, 372 were female.

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.

MRE activities were reached by conducting 92 courses to 11,467 Boys and 5,819 Girls, provided Footballs, MRE materials, 1,182 footballs, 240 uniform sport kits and 14,352 school books were contributed to children.

JMAS

JMAS is a non-profit, International humanitarian demining organization. And it will engage exclusive in humanitarian activities for social welfare and public benefit in cooperation with Royal Cambodian Government, and partnership with Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC).

JMAS – CMAC started the constructive partnership cooperation agreement for Mine/UXO Clearance Program from July 2002 until now more 09 Years. JMAS's MRE cooperated with CMAC's 06 EOD teams and 18 CBURR network staffs were conducted 1,781 communes, 18 districts, and four provincial targets such as Kampong Thom, Kamport, Takeo and Siem Reap .

The “CBURR” Community-Based UXO Risk Reduction is district-based staff a mobile position based within an administrative district that is mainly involvement with the law enforcement on management of weapons, explosive and ammunition through district inspector police. The CBURR is responsible for undertaking Mine/UXO risk education, information dissemination and collection EOD activities from the various sources including people in his/her community, government /non-governmental agencies. The CBURR is also closed collaboration with other NGO and/or government agency is in order response the social needs of the people whom easier affected by UXO because of livelihood challenging.

Furthermore, during one year period, JMAS's MRE message focus on dangerous avoidance and Mine and UXO educational for behavior changes reached 88,655 people of which 36,119 were children, 29,055 men and 23,481 women. In addition, JMAS used 1,500 T-shirts, 35,000 school notebooks, 36,000 posters to reinforce the MRE messages. JMAS's 18 CBURR Staff has coordinate and facilitate the request from local authorities and mine/UXO affected communities 6,245 requests , as results 6,241 requests or 99.9% was response and destroyed 278 mines and 21,247 other UXOs conducted the spot check about 45,066 m² in the following project target provinces above as mention.

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/2011** to: **31/December/2011**

From January to December 2011, under the coordination of MoSVY, INGOs and national NGOs working with disabilities in rehabilitation for persons with disabilities including landmine/ERW survivors are provided services to 32,465 persons with disabilities including 14,787 landmine/ERW survivors. Within the beneficiaries, 12 Physical Rehabilitations Centers provided services to 3,305 landmine/ERW survivors, medical care to 11,442 survivors and training skills to 116 PwDs.

For production workshop and rehabilitation centres were recorded and distributed the following items to persons with disabilities including landmine/ERW survivors:

- 2,729 orthotics were produced, 760 distributed and 786 repaired.
- 11 792 prosthetics were produced, 8 923 distributed and 1 628 repaired.
- 608 wheelchairs were produced and 395 repaired.
- 7,384 crutches were produced and 6,151 distributed

Community rehabilitation services:

The Ministry in cooperation with more than 50 NGOs has provided services to disable person including landmine/ERW survivors as follow:

- Living life support
- Income generation
- House repairing and wells and pond digging.
- Transportation Service for integrate disabled person to received health care and participation into the public forum of society.
- Emergency cases
- Mal nutrition service
- Direct aid
- Self-help group creation

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 21 provinces with more than 40 organizations working with and established 2,030 self help groups of which 4,864 members are landmine/ERW survivors.