EVALUATION REPORT ON ECHO FUNDED HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PILOT PROJECTS IN NORTH-WEST OF CAMBODIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATL	Assistant Team Leader
BTB	Battambang Province
BMC	Banteay Meanchey Province
CBMRR	Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CMAC)
CARE	Cooperative American Relief Everywhere
CL	Commune Leader
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CMVIS	Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Center
CMT	Community Mine Marking Team (CMAC)
CRC	Cambodian Red Cross
D	Deminer
DFP	District Focal Point (CMAC CBMRR staff at district level)
DOPS	Director of Operation
DPM	Deputy Manager
DU	Demining Unit
DUM	Demining Unit Manager
DMO	Data Management Office
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FFE	Free From Explosive
FPM	Former Project Manager
FRC	French Red Cross
GPS	Global Positioning System
HALO TRUST	Hazardous Area Life Support Organisation Trust
HIB	Handicap International Belgium
KPT	Kompong Thom Province
L1S	Level One Survey
LUPU	Land Use Planning Unit
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAIC	Mine Action Information Center
MC	Manual Mine Clearance (Halo Trust)
MMT	Mine Marking Team
MRT	Mine Risk Reduction Team (CMAC)
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
N.W.	North West
OM	Operation Manager
OPO	Operation Officer
OMC	Otdor Meanchey Province
PLN	Krong Pailin
PVR	Preah Vihear Province

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

In Cambodia the last three decades of the 20th century were characterized by conflict. Between 1979 and 2002 a total of 52,584 mine/UXO casualties were recorded by CMVIS in Cambodia. After cessation of hostilities in late1997 the number of military casualties diminished dramatically, but the number of civilian casualties did not diminish significantly. Despite massive interventions in recent years by humanitarian demining agencies and country wide MRE/MRA programs by humanitarian demining agencies and many NGOs mine/UXO casualty rates have stubbornly remained in the 800-900/year range.

The CMVIS and Level One Survey databases reveal that in general, the eastern, central and southern parts of Cambodia are characterized by dominantly UXO type contamination; whereas the northwestern part of the country is characterized by dominantly mine type contamination. Some areas in northwestern Cambodia also contain significant UXO contamination.

On a national scale mine/UXO incidents have tended to reflect the gross distribution of the different types of contamination. UXO related casualties were/are dominant in the eastern, central and southern provinces; whereas mine related incidents were/are prevalent in the northwestern provinces along the border with Thailand. In 2002, the provinces of Preah Vihear, Otdar Meanchey, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang and the Krong Pailin administrative district collectively accounted for 70.3% of the national mine/UXO incidents and 62.5% of the national mine/UXO casualties.
UXO and mine related incidents in this part of Cambodia constituted 47.9% and 91.7% respectively of the national totals. UXO and mine related casualties from this area made up 41.5% and 90.4% respectively of the national totals (CMVIS Annual Report 2002).

During the last three years N.W. Cambodia has witnessed a large influx of families from other parts of Cambodia. Some of the families were displaced from their villages in this area during recent hostilities and are now returning to their former villages. Others are desperate and are coming to these areas to seek work and/or land. Many of the newcomers have opted to take the risk of settling or working on highly mine/UXO contaminated land.

In addition, several large rural development and infrastructure projects are planned for N.W. Cambodia in the very near future. These large projects will undoubtedly attract more people to this region. Given the scale of the mine/UXO contamination in this part of

Cambodia and the demining assets available to deal with the problem the situation will get worse before it gets better.

The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) has been actively involved in mine action programs in Cambodia since 1996. Until very recently, most of the demining assets in Cambodia were dedicated to clearing land for development or resettlement purposes without taking into consideration the needs of local communities. ECHO recognized that there was a clear and urgent need to develop new approaches to address the needs of the most at risk communities. In mid 2002 it decided to fund three pilot initiatives with the objective of reducing mine/UXO risks and casualties in N.W. Cambodia in while taking into account the needs of local communities.

The three initiatives consisted of: (1) the Mines Advisory Group's Rapid Response Team (RRT) in Preah Vihear and Otdar Meanchey provinces, (2) six Quick Response Demining Sections (QRDS) of the HALO Trust organization in Otdar Meanchey and Preah Vihear provinces and (3) four HIB-CMAC Mine Risk Reduction Teams (MRT) in Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces and the Krong Pailin administrative district. The HALO Trust initiative started in September 2002, the Mines Advisory Group project started in October 2002 and the HIB-CMAC initiative in November 2002.

While all three pilot projects have the common objective of aiding high-risk communities by reducing mine/UXO risks the nature of the interventions were very different. One of the conditions attached to the ECHO funding was the requirement to have an external evaluation of each of the three projects prior to the end of the funding period. The terms of reference (TOR) for the ECHO funded projects are included in Appendix A at the back of this report.

The evaluation team was comprised of two expatriates and two Cambodian nationals. Marcel Durocher - Team Leader, Agim Hoti - Technical team member, Keo Vuthy - Cambodian team member and Mok Tonh - Cambodian team member. The evaluation process lasted five weeks between September 01, 2003 and October 04, 2003. Field activities were carried out in four provinces and one administrative district (Map 1). Evaluation team activities during the evaluation process are summarized in Table 1. Team activities including its travel itinerary during the field portion of the evaluation are summarized in Table 2.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation process included the following activities:

(a) Interviews with several representatives of each organization.

(b) Interviews with village chiefs and villagers from several villages in which ECHO funded interventions had occurred.

(c) Analysis of elements of the CMVIS and Level One Survey databases.

(d) Analysis of data and information provided by the humanitarian demining agencies involved in the ECHO funded pilot initiatives.

(e) Field visits to Echo funded work in progress village sites.

MAP 1: MAP OF THE PROVINCES VISITED DURING EVALUATION

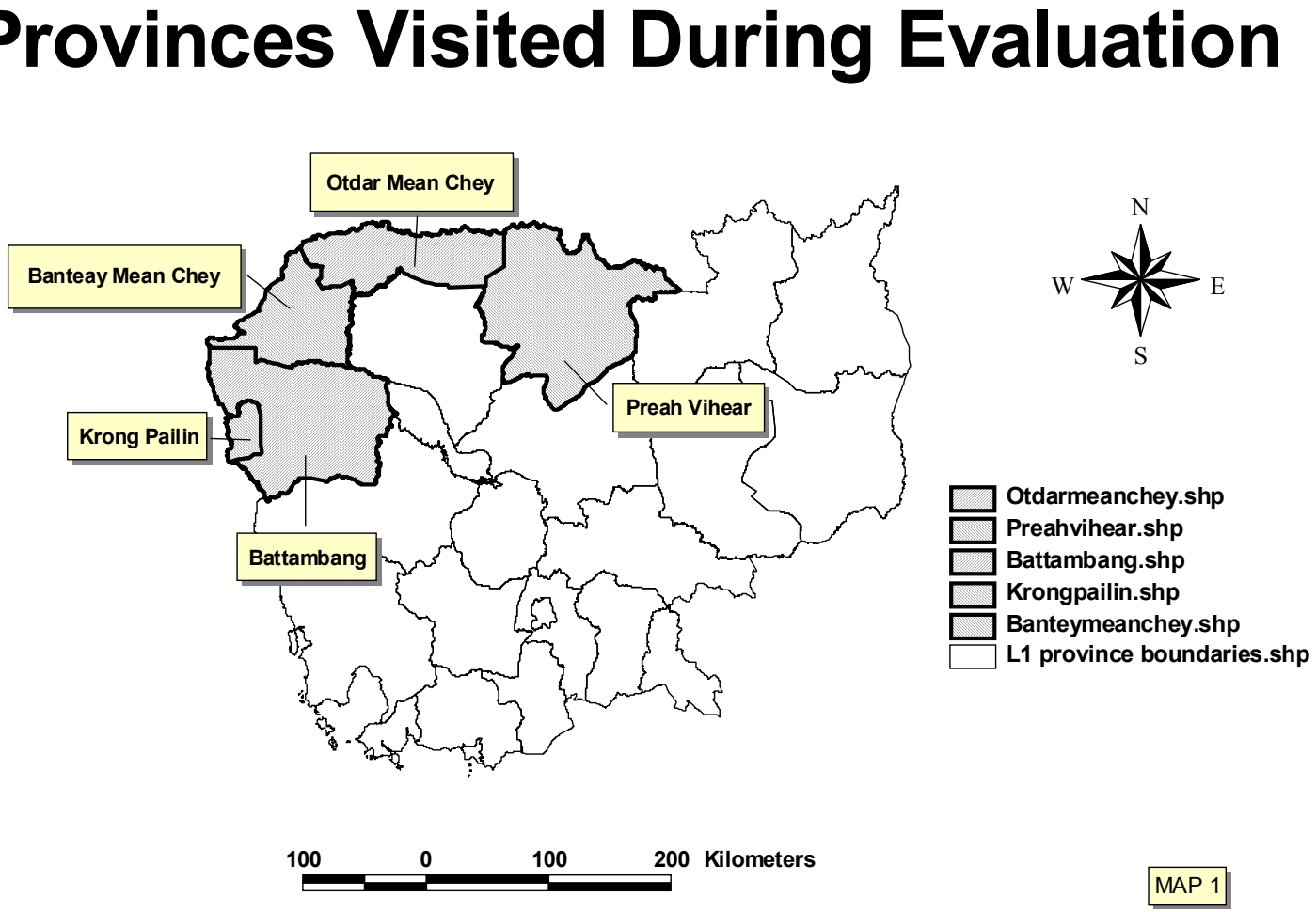
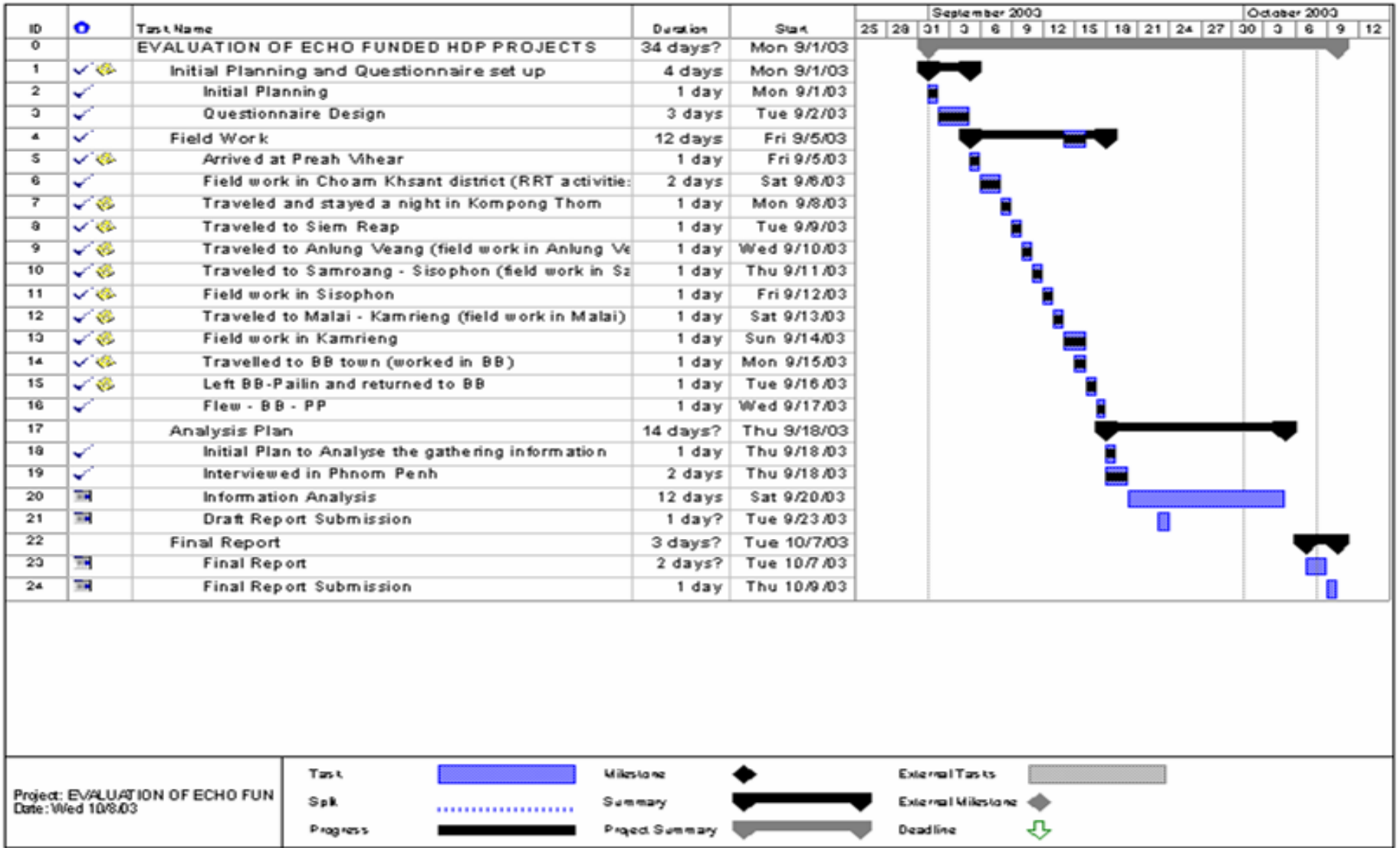


TABLE 1: EVALUATION WORK PLAN



ID	Task Name	Duration	Start
0	EVALUATION OF ECHO FUNDED HDP PROJECTS	34 days?	Mon 9/1/03
1	Initial Planning and Questionnaire set up	4 days	Mon 9/1/03
2	Initial Planning	1 day	Mon 9/1/03
3	Questionnaire Design	3 days	Tue 9/2/03
4	Field Work	12 days	Fri 9/5/03
5	Arrived at Preah Vihear	1 day	Fri 9/5/03
6	Field work in Choam Khsant district (RRT activitie:	2 days	Sat 9/6/03
7	Traveled and stayed a night in Kompong Thom	1 day	Mon 9/8/03
8	Traveled to Siem Reap	1 day	Tue 9/9/03
9	Traveled to Anlung Veang (field work in Anlung Ve	1 day	Wed 9/10/03
10	Traveled to Samroang - Sisophon (field work in Sa	1 day	Thu 9/11/03
11	Field work in Sisophon	1 day	Fri 9/12/03
12	Traveled to Malai - Kamrieng (field work in Malai)	1 day	Sat 9/13/03
13	Field work in Kamrieng	1 day	Sun 9/14/03
14	Travelled to BB town (worked in BB)	1 day	Mon 9/15/03
15	Left BB-Pailin and returned to BB	1 day	Tue 9/16/03
16	Flew - BB - PP	1 day	Wed 9/17/03
17	Analysis Plan	14 days?	Thu 9/18/03
18	Initial Plan to Analyse the gathering information	1 day	Thu 9/18/03
19	Interviewed in Phnom Penh	2 days	Thu 9/18/03
20	Information Analysis	12 days	Sat 9/20/03
21	Draft Report Submission	1 day?	Tue 9/23/03
22	Final Report	3 days?	Tue 10/7/03
23	Final Report	2 days?	Tue 10/7/03
24	Final Report Submission	1 day	Thu 10/9/03

TABLE 2: ITINERARY OF EVALUATION FROM SEPTEMBER 02 – 17, 2003

Date & Time	Activity	Organization	Location	Remarks
Sept 05, 2003				
0630	Phnom Penh to Preah Vihear			
1450	Arrived in Preah Vihear	MAG	MAG HQ Preah Vihear	
1500	Meeting with Regional Manager	MAG	MAG-Preah Vihear	
Sept 06, 2003				
0800	Preah Vihear-Choam Khsant District	MAG	MAG-Choam Khsant	
1050	Arrived in Choam Khsant District	MAG	MAG-Choam Khsant	
1050-1200	Interviewed Veal Thom villagers	Farmers	Veal Thom village, Choam Khsant Commune, Choam Khsant District	
1200-1330	Lunch		Choam Khsant village	
1330-1700	Interviewed at Kouk Sralao village chief		Kouk Sralao village	Village Chief's house
Sept 07, 2003				
0730-0900	Interviewed at Choam Khsant village	Village chief	Choam Khsant village	Village Chief's house
0900-1000	Interviewed at Svay village	Farmer	Svay village, Romdos Sre Commune, Choam Khsant District	Villager's house
1000-1100	Interviewed at Chat Tang village	Village Chief's wife	Chat Tang village, Toek Kraham Commune, Choam Khsant District	Village Chief's house
1100-1225	Interviewed at Chat Tang village	Government worker	Chat Tang village, Toek Kraham	Government worker's house

			Commune, Choam Khsant District	
1225-1300	Lunch		Choam Khsant village	
1300-1315	Choam Khsant – Sra Em village			
1315-1420	Interviewed at Sra Em village	Restaurant Owner	Sra Em village, Kantuot Commune, Choam Khsant District	
1420	Left Choam Khsant District to Preah Vihear town			
1830	Arrived in Preah Vihear town			
Sept 08, 2003				
0800	Interviewed MAG Regional Manager and RRT Supervisor	MAG	Kampong Pronak Commune/MAG HQ	
0930	Left Preah Vihear town – Rovieng District			
1200-1300	Lunch		Phnom Dek Commune	
1300-1330	Arrived in Rovieng District			
1330-1600	Visited Reak Reay Commune, Daung village to see RRT activities	MAG-RRT (guided by Mr. Him Sam Ol (Mine Action Field Officer)	Reak Reay Commune	
1600	Left Rovieng District – Kampong Thom town			
1600-1800	Arrived in Kampong Thom town			
Sept 09, 2003				
0930	Left Kampong Thom – Siem Reap town			
1015	Arrived in Siem Reap	HALO Trust Compound		
1015-1100	Briefing by	HALO Trust	Siem Reap	

	Deputy Program Manager			
1100-1400	Traveled back to Siem Reap town and had lunch			
1400-1700	Interviewed HALO Trust Deputy Program and meeting with Operations Manager	HALO Trust		
Sept 10, 2003				
0630	Left Siem Reap to Anlong Veang District	HALO Trust		
1035	Arrived at O-Koki Kandal Village and interviewed	Village chief and Farmer	O-Koki Kandal Village	
1150	Left O-Koki Kandal to Anlong Veng District and passed Anlong Veng toward Sok Serei, Sambo and Bor Chas/Trampong village			
1830	Arrived in Anlong Veng District	HALO Trust	Anlong Veang District	
Sept 11,2003				
0700	Left Anlong Veang to Samraong (Otdar Meanchey Province)	HALO Trust		
0800	Arrived at Bos Village and conducted interviews	Village Chief, Children, Farmers	Otdar Meanchey Province	
1110	Arrived at Samraong-Kam Nob Village and Thnaut Village and conducted interviews	Village Chief, Children, Farmers	Otdar Meanchey Province	
1450	Left Samrong (Otdar Meanchey province) to			

	Banteay Meanchey province			
Sept 12, 2003				
0730-1200	Meeting with Ruth Bottomley	NPA	Banteay Meanchey town	
1300	Meeting with MRT Programme Manager	CMAC/HIB	Banteay Meanchey town	
1400-1700	Conducted interviews Socio-Economic Officer, Operation Officer, DFP, CBMRR PC and DU1 Manager	CMAC/DU1	Banteay Meanchey town	
Sept 13, 2003				
0730	Left Banteay Meanchey town – Malai District	CMAC/MRT		
0940-1145	Arrived in Tourl Pongro village, Malai District and conducted interviews	Village Chief, DFP, Farmers		
1145-1550	Interviewed villager in Klaa Ngoab village	De. Village Chief and Farmer	Khla Ngoab village, Tuol Pongro Commune, Malai District	Villagers' house
1550	Left Malai – Kamrieng District			
1900	Arrived in Kamrieng District			
Sept 14, 2003				
0700-0800	Left Kamrieng District town for O-Chamlarng and Dei Kraham villages			
0800-1050	Interviewed	Village chief, Farmers and Children	Ou Chamlong Village, Tasen Commune, Kamrieng District	Villagers' house
1050-1140	Interviewed villagers at Dei	Village Chief, Farmers and	Dei Kraham Village, Tasen	Villagers' house

	Kraham village	Children	Commune, Kamrieng District	
1140	Kamrieng to Phnom Proak District			
1140-1330	Traveled from Kamrieng – Phnom Proek District town and had Lunch		Phnom Proek District town	
1330-1500	Interviewed villagers at Phnom Proak District	Village Chief, Farmers and Children	Phnom Touch Village, Pech Chinda Commune, Phnom Proek District	Villagers' house
1500-1640	Interviewed villagers	Village Chief, Farmers and Children	Ou Village, Pech Chinda Commune, Phnom Proek District	Villagers' house
1640	Left Phnom Proek – Kamrieng District			
Sept 15, 2003				
0730	Left Kamrieng District town to Battambang town			
1120	Arrived in Battambang town			
1120-1430	Checked in at Heng Leng hotel and took lunch			
1430-1800	Interviewed Socio-Economic Officer, Operation Officer, MRT Officer and DU2 Manager	CMAC/HIB	DU2 HQ/Battambang town	
Sept 16, 2003				
0800	Left Battambang town – Pailin			
1015	Arrived in Pailin town			
1020-1134	Visited and interviewed MRT No.3 Team	CMAC/MRT	Stueng Kach Village,	MRT minefield

	Leader and its activities			
1134-1230	Visited and interviewed MRT No.1 Team Leader and its activities	CMAC/MRT	Sa-Om Village	MRT minefield
1230-1300	Lunch			
1300-1445	Interviewed MRT Programme Manager	CMAC/MRT	Pailin town	
1445-1550	Interviewed Operation Officer and DU3 Manager	CMAC/DU3/HQ	Pailin town	
1550	Left Pailin – Battambang town			
1800	Arrived in Battambang town			
Sept 17, 2003				
0800	Left Battambang – Phnom Penh			
0900	Arrived in Phnom Penh	HIB Office	Phnom Penh	

QUESTIONNAIRES

The information obtained during the interviews was recorded on five questionnaires. The questionnaires were developed by the evaluation team using the Terms Of Reference document for the evaluation process as a guide. All of the questionnaires were developed in English and were not translated into Khmer. None of the questionnaires were field tested prior to administration. As a result, some difficulties were encountered with the choice of words and sequence of questions during village interviews.

The Organization Questionnaire was designed to obtain information on various organizational parameters of the ECHO funded teams. Villager perspectives on intervention activities were obtained using the Village Survey Questionnaire. The Technical MINE/UXO Questionnaire was designed to assess in a general manner the quality of clearance activities. The general level of mine/UXO awareness in villages that were visited and the effectiveness of various MRE/MRA activities were captured using the MRE Questionnaire. The CBMRR Questionnaire was designed to obtain information about the CBMRR program and more specifically linkages with the MRT.

The Organization Questionnaire was administered to HQ and field personnel in MAG, HALO TRUST and HIB-CMAC. The number of interviews was based on the size and structure of the parent organization, the structure and composition of the ECHO funded teams and their relationships with the parent organization.

During visits to villages, the Village Survey and Village MRE Questionnaires were administered to village chiefs (where possible) and one or more other families residing in the same village. In the case of villages where clearance activities had taken place one family living on or immediately adjacent to the cleared land was interviewed. The technical MINE/UXO Questionnaire was also completed in these villages. Twenty-five villages in four provinces and one administrative district were visited during the field component of the evaluation. The names and locations of villages that were visited are presented in Table 3.

During village interviews an effort was made to interview persons from both sexes and from all age groups. Thirty six adult males, eight adult females and fifty three children were interviewed. Although only one person signed the interview sheet during resident villager interviews, in most cases at least five people contributed information and opinions. Village chief interviews were generally attended by only two or three persons. All of the village interviews and some of the corporate interviews were held in Khmer with the Cambodian team members administering the questionnaires and acting as translators. The names, addresses, and some personal data for villagers that were interviewed and the name, position and affiliation of corporate representatives from MAG, HALO TRUST and HIB-CMAC and representatives from other organizations are summarized in Table 4.

TABLE 3: THE LIST OF VILLAGES SELECTED FOR EVALUATION

	Village	Commune	District	Province	Organisation
1	O'koki Kandal	Lumtong	Anlung Veang	Oddar Meanchey	HALO Trust
2	Sambo	Bak Anloung	Trapeang Prasat		
3	Sok Serei				
4	Borchas				
5	Trampong				
6	Bos	Kaun Kriel	Samroang		
7	Kamnob	Bansay Rak			
8	Thnaot				
9	Ou	Pech Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	CMAC
10	Phnom Touch				
11	Dei Kraham	Ta Sen	Kamrieng		
12	Ou Chamlong				
13	Tourl Pongro	Tourl Pongro	Malai	Batteay Meanchey	
14	Klaa Ngeap				
15	Chaom Khsant	Chaom Khsant	Chaom Khsant	Preah Vihear	MAG
16	Kouk Sraloa				
17	Teuk Kraham				
18	Veal Thom				
19	Sra Em	Kantout			
20	Svay	Romdoh Srea			
21	Srea				
22	Chat Tang	Taek Kraham			
23	Trapeang Thom				
24	Stueng Kach	Stueng Kach	Sala Krau	Krong Pailin	CMAC
25	Sa-Om				

TABLE 4: THE LIST OF THE LOCATIONS AND THE NAMES OF INTERVIEWEES

Field Check – CMAC

Province	District	Commune	Village	GPS Reading *	Interviewed Person	Sex	Occupation
Phnom Penh			HIB		Mick McDonell	M	Former MRT Project Manager
					Tang Sunhao	M	MRT Programme Manager
					Christian Provoost	M	Coordinator
Banteay Meanchey			LUPU		De Greef Stéphane	M	Data Management Advisor
Banteay Meanchey			NPA		Ruth Bottomley	F	Former CBMRR Technical Advisor
Otdar Meanchey			ZOA		Paul Robinson	M	ZOA Representative
Phnom Penh			CMAC		Heng Ratana	M	De. Director General
					Tong Try	M	Director of Operation & Planning
Pailin					Him Vandy	M	DU3 Manager
Battambang					Nou Sarom	M	DU2 Manager
					Saus Soeun	M	DU3 Operation Officer
					Minh Sroun	M	MRT Officer
					Pon Bo	M	DU2 Socio-Economic officer
Batteay Meanchey					Som Socheat	M	DU2 Operation Officer
					Oum Socheat	M	DU1-De.Manager
					Kong Sakearl	M	CBMRR PC
					Sun Vibol	M	Kamrieng DFP
					Pan Bunroeun	M	DU1 Socio-Economic Officer
					Ing Sinath	M	Malai DFP
Battambang	Phnom Proek	Pech Chenda	Ou	218251E/1462414N	Meas Neng	M	Village Chief
					Yos Kosal	M	Child
				217159E/1463460N	Ros Channa	M	Child
					Chann Sothun	M	Child
				218251E/1462414N	Em Sam Ol	M	CBMRR MUC
				217159E/1463460N	Chan Samnang	M	Farmer/MUXO victim
			Phnom Touch	218251E/1462414N	Chan Po	M	Village Chief
					Khun Ny	M	Child
					Phal	M	Child
				NA	Chin Yath	M	Child
					Yin Thea	F	Child
					Sun Seth	M	Farmer
				219180E/1463175N	Prim Say	M	Farmer/Worker
	Kamrieng	Ta Sen	Dei Kraham	220119E/1454399N	Ket Chhay Sameth	M	Village Chief
					Nhin	M	Child
					Ting	F	Child
					Ing	F	Child
				220719E/1458321N	Som Kim Sear	M	Child
				220119E/1454399N	Sok Vin	M	CBMRR MUC
				220719E/1458321N	Tieng Seap	M	Farmer
			Ou Chamlong	220819E/1454399N	Chan Klei	M	Village Chief
					Thin	M	Child
				219967E/1454425N	Heng Tha	M	Child
					Heng Chhun	M	Child
					Heng Chhang	M	Farmer/MUXO victim

				220819E/1454399N	Khim Chreun	M	Teacher (gr 2)
				230873E/1500357N	Chab Beng	M	Village Chief
			Tourl Pongro		Poung Cheng	M	Child
				233441E/1499561N	Pich Saroeun	M	Farmer
					Ouk Tourn	M	De.Village Chief
				230873E/1500357N	Ngi Seng I	M	Child
					Meth Sothea	M	Child
					Toeun Rem	F	Child
Batteay Meanchey	Malai	Tourl Pongro	Klaa Ngeap	232368E/1500468N	Yorng Rin	F	Farmer

Field Check – MAG

Province	District	Commune	Village	GPS Reading *	Interviewed Person	Sex	Occupation
MAG Management Team					Stephen Bradley	M	Senior Technical Advisor
					Rith Vinhean	M	RRT Supervisor
					Prak Sary	M	Regional Manager
				493797E/1579257N	Sing Samroth	M	Village Chief
				494262E/1579239N	Mong Pheak	M	Child
					Poa Soviet	M	Guesthouse owner
					Mong Phearak	M	Child
					Nong Tivea	M	Child
			Chaom Khsant		Sary Sary	M	Child
				493957E/1571576N	Sary Saray	M	Child
					Hok So	M	Village Chief
			Kouk Sraloa	493061E/1571439N	So Samnang	M	Child
			Teuk Kraham		Muy Heap	F	Farmer
				494581E/1571350N	Ra Vandy	M	Child
				489801E/1571618N	Nut Chhun	M	Farmer
					Sen Von	F	Farmer
		Chaom Khsant			Long Hesa	M	Child
			Veal Thom	489207E/1570938N	Theam Sabay	M	Child
				471260E/1574180N	Soy Bol	M	Restaurant Owner
					Chhay Hoerng	M	Farmer
					Vin Savat	F	Child
		Kantout	Sra Em	471469E/1573958N	Tin Vanna	M	Child
				492785E/1569389N	Khat Mala	F	CRC Representative
					Mom Chun	M	Farmer
					Tat Rean	F	Child
				492588E/1569296N	Lei Sokhut	F	Child
					Ros Bo	M	Farmer
					Tun Santipheap	F	Child
		Romdoh Sre	Srea	492797E/1569410N	Tun Sereipheap	M	Child
				494494E/1571425N	Kuch Chhert	M	Government Agent
					Nham Tea	F	Farmer
					Chheat Sophean	F	Child
					Cheat Sophea	F	Child
					Lan Tonh	M	Child
					Soeun Thoeng	F	Child
					Run Rin	M	Child
			Chat Tang	494477E/1571771N	Soeun Vin	M	Child
Preah Vihear	Chaom Khsant	Taek Kraham	Trapeang Thom	494557E/1572019N	Ngor Vien	M	Farmer

Field Check - HALO TRUST

Province	District	Commune	Village	GPS Reading *	Interviewed Person	Sex	Occupation
Siem Reap	HALO TRUST Management Team				David McMahon	M	De.Programme Manager
					Leng Saren	M	Operations Manager
Oddar Meanchey	Anlung Veang	Lumtong	O'koki Kandal	397544E/1567708N	Thor Lun	M	Village Chief
					Neun Em	F	Child
					Neun Chanthy	F	Child
				397476E/1567797N	Hieng Hour	M	Farmer
	Trapeang Prasat	Bak Anloung	Sambo	436135E/1573850N	Lem Soy	M	Village Chief
			Sok Serei	436135E/1573850N	Chou The	M	Village Chief
			Borchas	450248E/1574916N	Thorm Chanthorn	M	Village Chief
			Trampong		Beuk Chanthol	M	Village Chief
					But Chun	M	Child
				450248E/1574916N	A Phea	F	Child
					Phal Sam On	F	Child
					Ol Va	M	Child
				450227E/1574907N	Noan Henh/Sok Leng	F	Farmer
	Samroang	Kaun Kriel	Bos		Khlat Sambath	M	Village Chief
				NA	Sourt Phea	M	Child
					Pring Mith	F	Child
					Tep Jonh	M	Child
				360680E/1578021N	Kol Minh	M	Farmer
		Bansay Rak	Kamnob	339047E/1570182N	Sok Khou	M	Village Chief
					Un Sithoeun	M	Child
					Un Chantrea	F	Child
				339034E/1570133N	Vath Run	F	Farmer
			Thnaot	339047E/1570182N	Dourng Siphon	M	Village Chief
					Roeuy Soriya	F	Child
				339867E/1577520N	Thon Phorn	F	Child
					Ting Tum	M	Child
				339844E/1577379N	Pran Savan	F	Farmer
				339867E/1577520N	Ram Rdey	M	Farmer

*** At provincial town

* At interviewing place

Number of Interviewed persons in each province/Organisation

CMAC	47
HALO Trust	30
HI	3
MAG	38
NPA	1
ZOA	1
Total	**120**

MINES ADVISORY GROUP (MAG)

The central tenet of the MAG proposal to ECHO was that mine/UXO risks and mine/UXO incidents and casualties in certain districts of Preah Vihear province could be significantly reduced by creation of a small, mobile and multi-skilled team to deal with emergency requests from villages. This team was created in October 2002 from existing MAG human resources and material assets. It was called the Rapid Response Team (RRT). For the duration of the initial funding period (1 year) it was comprised of eight persons; 1 Team Supervisor, 6 multi-skilled deminers (EOD trained) and 1 Trauma Care Medic. RRT objectives were (a) to provide an emergency UXO collection and disposal service, (b) hazardous area marking, (c) provision of MRE/MRA sessions and (d) manual clearance services of small plots of land in high traffic areas within villages.

Administrative and field support for the RRT was provided by MAG's regional office in the town of Preah Vihear. Existing MAG SOP's were utilized for communication protocols between the RRT and other components of the MAG organization and EOD and manual clearance tasks.

The village selection process involved analyzing incident and casualty data from the CMVIS and Level One Survey databases and consultations with district, commune and village authorities, NGOs and other Cambodian government agencies working in Preah Vihear province. The process was carried out on a continuous basis by the MAG Community Liaison Officers based in the province.
Security, operational and field logistic issues were also factored into the selection process with the objective of rendering RRT interventions as safe, efficient and timely as possible.

PROPOSED TARGETS

In their proposal to ECHO, the MINES ADVISORY GROUP put forward the following targets as criteria for measuring the effectiveness of RRT interventions:

(a) 30% reduction in mine/UXO incidents in the target areas

(b) Collection and destruction of more than 1500 mines/UXO.

(c) Completion of more than 400 EOD tasks.

(d) Clearance of 15 small plots of land.

(e) MRE sessions in 100 villages.

The target areas included high mine/UXO incident/risk villages in the Choam Khsant, Kuleaen, Rovieng, Tbaeng Mean Chey, Cheab and Sangkom Thmei districts in Preah Vihear province.

RESULTS TO DATE

Between November 23rd 2002 and August 31st 2003 the RRT conducted 97 interventions in 55 villages in fifteen communes and four districts in Preah Vihear province, and 7 interventions in 2 communes and one district in Otdor Meanchey province. The location of the five districts and seventeen communes are shown Maps 2 and 3 respectively. Village names and general locations as well as the number of interventions are summarized in Table 5.

Four small minefields/UXO fields totaling 3,171 sq. meters were manually cleared. Four hundred and eight AP, sixty eight AT and two thousand nine hundred and seventy four UXO were collected and destroyed in 303 EOD tasks. More than 111 MRE sessions in 60 villages were delivered by the RRT. A total of 1826 persons attended the RRT delivered MRE sessions. These results are summarized in Table 6. The issue of casualty reduction will be addressed in the subsequent section.

EVALUATION TEAM OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE for interviews with representatives of the MINES ADVISORY GROUP are summarized in Table 7. Compiled results for the VILLAGE SURVEY and VILLAGE MRE QUESTIONNAIRES for interviews with villagers from the villages that the evaluation team visited in Preah Vihear are summarized in Tables 8 and 9.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(1) RRT pilot project objectives and interventions are consistent with the ECHO goal of reducing mine/UXO risks and casualties.

(2) RRT pilot project target selection methodologies are consistent with the ECHO goal of addressing the needs of at risk communities.

(3) Administratively and operationally the RRT is well integrated into the MINES ADVISORY GROUP organizational structure. Linkages between the RRT and other components of the regional MAG organization are very good. Linkages between the RRT and MAG HQ are good. Linkages between the RRT and other organizations operating in the same district are also good.

(4) Pre-intervention village assessments by the MAG Community Liaison Officers are proactive in nature and provide a current assessment of village mine/UXO risks and needs. These assessments reduce the impact of outdated and/or incomplete database sources of information in the target selection process.

(5) The structure and composition of the RRT provides flexibility and the ability to respond quickly to a variety of village requests and emergencies. Response times ranged from a few hours to a few days.

(6) Villagers were satisfied with the RRT interventions. Villagers are concerned about what will happen after the RRT leaves their area. The answers provided by the villagers to question sixteen on the VILLAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

clearly indicate that they would like return RRT visits to their villages at intervals of less than one month.

(7) When villagers were asked if there were still mines/UXO in the villages after RRT interventions the majority of them answered "no". However one respondent in the village of Srae indicated that there were still UXO behind the houses on the outskirts of the village. Since the RRT village interventions consisted mainly of collection and disposal of spot UXO there may still be some mine contaminated areas in certain villages.

(8) RRT pre-intervention activities are proactive whereas intervention activities are reactive in nature. In some villages the RRT carried out five interventions in a six months period. Since the intervention process is reactive in nature (waiting for information from villagers) this is a clear indication that the methods utilized to deliver pre-intervention publicity or messages were not effective in some cases and need to be improved. MAG is considering the option of contracting a resident of each village to gather pre and post-intervention mine/UXO information. The information gathered and disseminated by a village contact person would improve the efficiency of the mine/UXO collection and disposal process and reduce the number of return visits by the RRT.

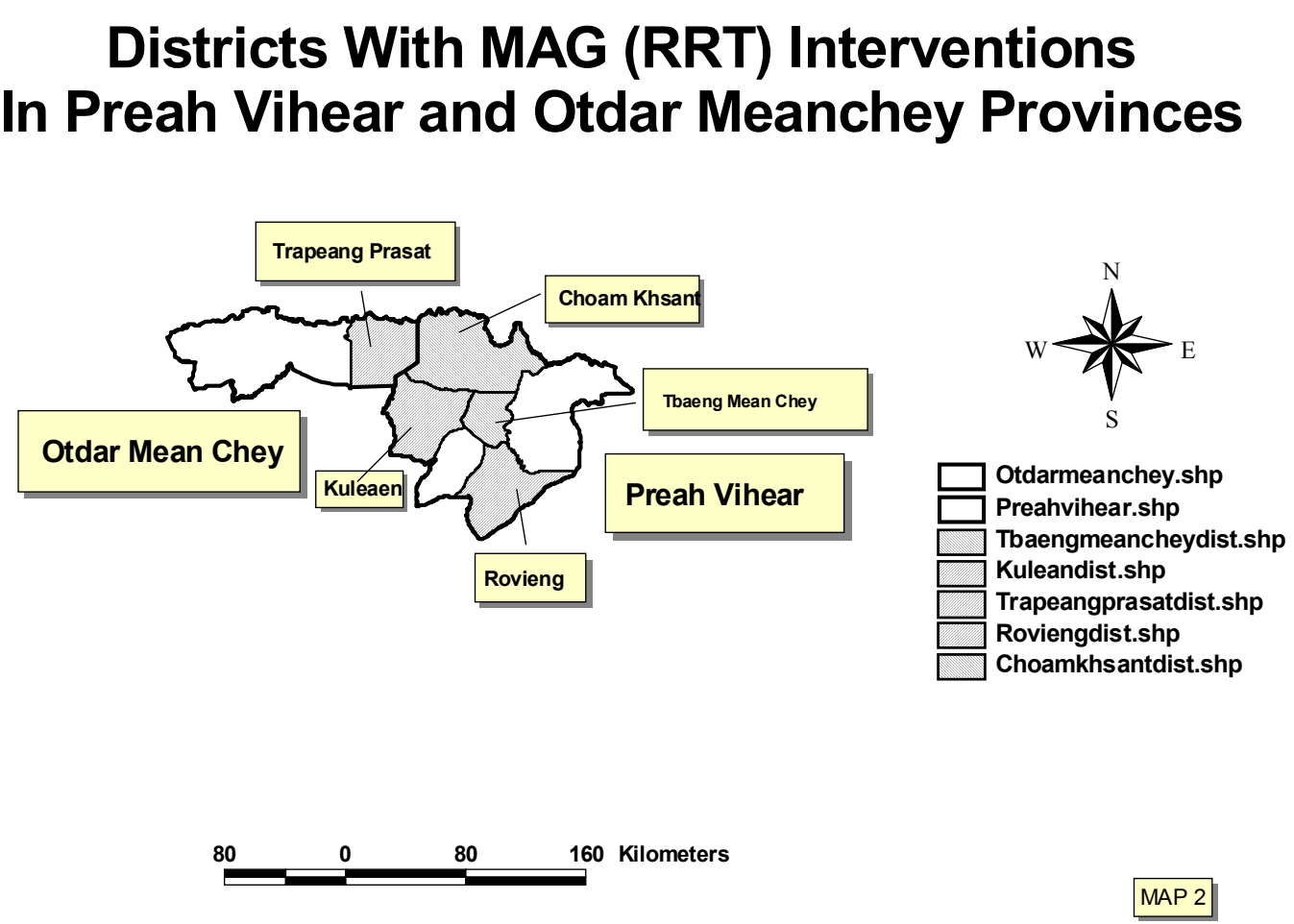
(9) The main limitation of the RRT is the fact that there is only one team. It cannot respond effectively and in a timely manner to requests from geographically widely separated districts. MAG has suggested that two five-person teams would be more responsive and effective than a single eight person RRT.

(10) Mine/UXO risks awareness is generally high in all of the villages that were visited. Video MRE/MRA presentations are more effective than posters, which are in turn more effective than lectures without visual aids. The most refractory group to MRE/MRA appears to be ex-soldiers. Recent UXO casualty and incident data in NW Cambodia indicate that male teenagers as a group are also refractory to MRE/MRA.

(11) All of the villages are visited periodically by scrap metal dealers from the larger provincial towns, who offer to buy FFE UXO from the villagers thereby encouraging them to tamper with mines and UXO.

(12) The Choam Khsant district has not witnessed a large influx of new families as have other areas in NW Cambodia and the population appears to be relatively stable. There appears to be localized shortages of safe land available for agriculture but the shortages are not chronic. There is no safe land available for new arrivals in the future. Construction of a new road that runs through SraEm village may result in an influx of new families and an increase in mine/UXO incidents and casualties in this area. There is a need to monitor population migration and growth in this and other districts.

MAP 2: MAP OF THE DISTRICTS OF PVR PROVINCE WITH MAG (RRT) INTERVENTIONS



MAP 3: MAP OF THE COMMUNES OF PVR & OMC PROVINCES WITH MAG (RRT) INTERVENTIONS

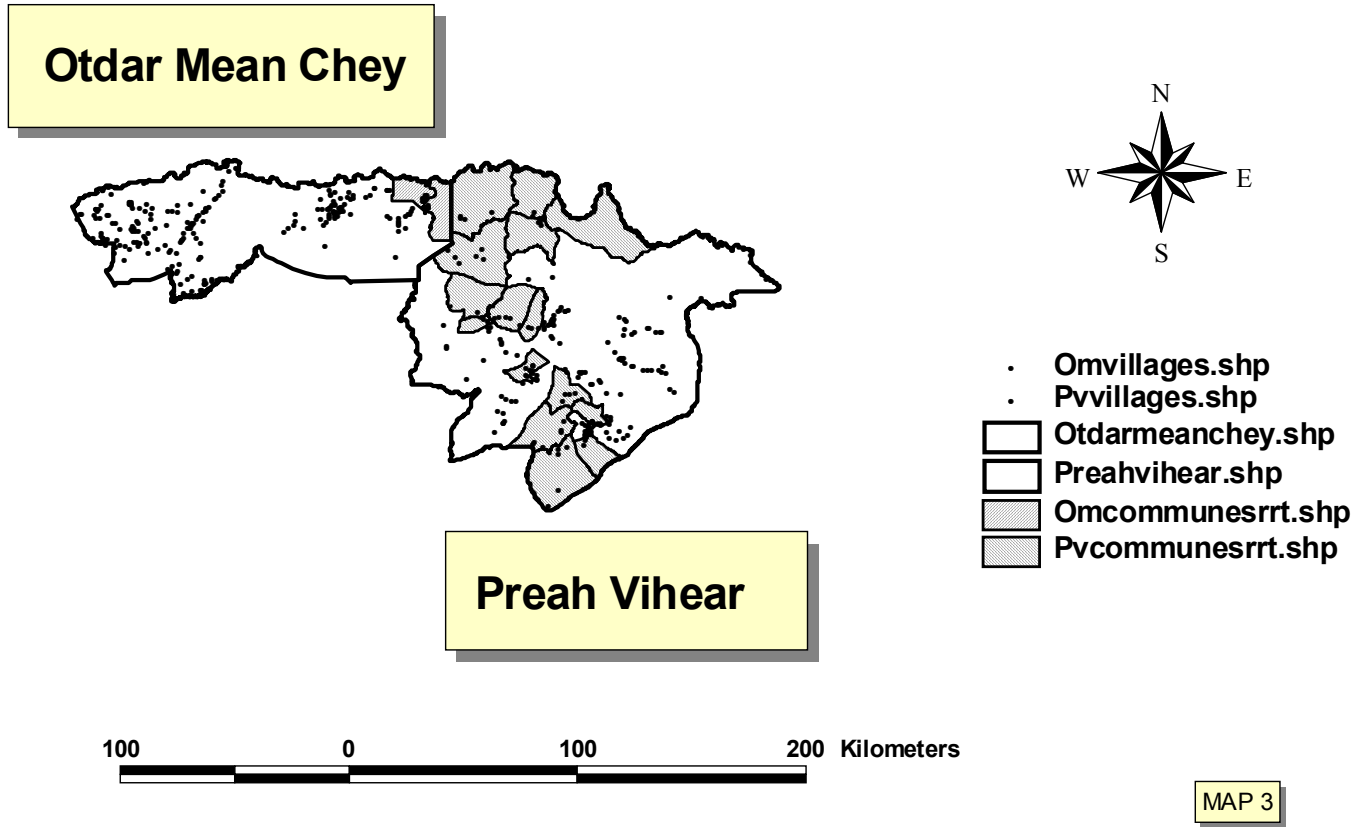


TABLE 5: THE LIST OF VILLAGES WITH MAG (RRT) INTERVENTIONS

MAG - Number of Visits in each Village

NOV 23th 2002 to AUG 31st 2003

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	# of Visits
1	Otdor Meanchey	Anlung Veang	Preah Pralay	Preah Pralay	2
2	Otdor Meanchey	Anlung Veang	Preah Pralay	Pram Pang	1
3	Otdor Meanchey	Anlung Veang	Preah Pralay	Chey Niwai	1
4	Otdor Meanchey	Anlung Veang	Preah Pralay	Tram Chan	2
5	Otdor Meanchey	Anlung Veang	Tom Nubdach	Toul Pongro	1
6	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	6
7	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Veal Po	1
8	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	ChHALOng	2
9	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Kouk Sralau	5
10	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Veal Thom	3
11	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Ances	2
12	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Ta Seak	1
13	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantout	Sra Em	5
14	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantout	Kantout	2
15	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantout	Svay	2
16	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantout	Kor Muoy	3
17	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantout	Svay Chrom	3
18	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantout	Anlong Veang	1
19	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Reaksmei	Dam Nak Chin	1
20	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Romdosrea	Kouk	2
21	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Romdosrea	Svay	3
22	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Romdosrea	Romdosrea	1
23	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Romdosrea	Srae	1
24	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Teuk Kraham	Chat Tang	5
25	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Teuk Kraham	Teuk Kraham	3
26	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Teuk Kraham	Trapeang Thom	4
27	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Teuk Kraham	Tom Nub	3
28	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Teuk Kraham	Au Khsan	3
29	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Teuk Kraham	Chonh	1
30	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Koung Young	2
31	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Yeang	2
32	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Antil	1
33	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Kam Penh	1
34	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Damnak Kandol	1
35	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Kulen Choeung	Kulen Choeung	1
36	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Kulen Tbong	Srei Po	1
37	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Kulen Tbong	Kulen Tbong	1
38	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Thmey	Stoeung Senmonorum	1
39	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Thmey	Ta Koeng	1
40	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Thmey	Pong Ror	1
41	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Thmey	Damnak Kantout	1
42	Preah Vihear	Kulen	Thmey	Dan	1
43	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Reaksmei	Ta Tong	1
44	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Reik Reay	Dong	1
45	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumdoh	Kam Pot	1
46	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumdoh	Thnal Kong	1
47	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumdoh	Svay Path	1
48	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumoni	Aupor	1
49	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumoni	Rumchek	1
50	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumoni	Phnom Deak	1
51	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumoni	Chi Ouk	1
52	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumoni	Srei Thnuong	1
53	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumtum	Trapeang Tim	1
54	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumtum	Autrolouk	1
55	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rung Roeung	Srea Thom	1
56	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rung Roeung	Bos Pey	1
57	Preah Vihear	Thbaeng Meanchey	Chhean Muk	Trav Kiet	1
58	Preah Vihear	Thbaeng Meanchey	Chhean Muk	Bac Kam	1
59	Preah Vihear	Thbaeng Meanchey	Chhean Muk	Seatakech	1
60	Preah Vihear	Thbaeng Meanchey	Chhean Muk	Mohaphal	2
	Total villages				**104**

TABLE 6: THE SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF MAG (RRT) ACTIVITIES

MAG/RRT ACTIVITIES (Dec. 2002 to Aug. 2003)
Mine Field/UXO Field Activities

Date	Number of Villages	Cleared Area (m^2)	Mine		UXO	Scrap Metal	Task	Remarks
			AP	AT				
Dec-02	13	2207	0	0	20	6160	Destroyed UXO 8	Kulen Prum Tep UXO field
Jan-03	6	384	0	0	312	576	Destroyed UXO 44	Pha Choam Khsant UXO field
Feb-03	11	121	0	0	589	370	Destroyed UXO 44	Football UXO field
Mar-03	11	0	0	0	591	0	Destroyed UXO 76	
Apr-03	6	0	0	6	207	0	Destroyed UXO 24	
May-03	13	6	65	17	559	0	Destroyed UXO 43	
Jun-03	12	459	296	45	219	1660	Destroyed UXO 22	Chat Tang UXO field
Jul-03	18	0	45	0	359	0	Destroyed UXO 22	
Aug-03	14	0	2	0	118	0	Destroyed UXO 20	
TOTAL	**104**	**3177**	**408**	**68**	**2974**	**8766**	**303 tasks**	

MRE/MRA Activities

Date	Number of Activities	Participants				
		Children		Adult		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTAL
Dec-02		0	0	0	0	**0**
Jan-03	26	163	87	160	75	**485**
Feb-03	20	70	30	22	2	**124**
Mar-03	29	70	29	116	40	**255**
Apr-03	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
May-03	10	46	25	78	32	**181**
Jun-03	2	18	9	15	8	**50**
Jul-03	24	96	37	136	56	**325**
Aug-03		125	53	134	94	**406**
TOTAL	**111+**	**588**	**270**	**661**	**307**	**1826**

TABLE 7: THE MINE/UXO CASUALTIES IN YEAR 2003 IN PVR PROVINCE

Date: ……

Interviewer: ……

Location: ……

Informant: ……

Occupation: ……

Organization: ……

Contact/Tel: ……

Q1. How are the teams/sections organized and integrated in your corporate structure:

How many teams (MRT, RRT, MC) are there in your organization?

1 RRT team 3

Are they distinct units within your larger organization?

Yes 3

Team composition – permanent and/or rotating teams (team level/individuals)?

Permanent 3

How is the field logistic support organized?

RRT Supervisor requirements 1

Organizational chart/work plan 2

Intra-organizational communication (linkages)?

RRT ⇔ Mine Action Officer ⇔ Mine Action Coordinator ⇔ Regional Manager ⇔HQ 3

See Organizational chart

Inter-organizational communications (linkages)

LUPU/Frequency ***2/Consults with LUPU***

CMVIS/Frequency ***3/As required***

CMAC/Frequency ***2/return visits often 3&6 months***

CMAA/Frequency ***2/HQ Functions***

A.A.H/***Monthly/Email***

H.U./***Monthly/Email***

W.V./***2 months***

C.W.S./***2 Months***

Q2. On what basis are target villages selected? (in order of priorities)

	HQ	RM	RRS
# Mine/UXO victims	①	①	
CMVIS consultations	②	①	①
National government requirements			
Provincial government requirements	⑥		
District leaders consultations	④		
Commune leaders consultations	③		
Village leaders consultations	⑤		
Private corporations request			
NGOs needs	⑦	②	
Military considerations			
Infrastructure development requirement			
Other			

Q3. What methodologies have been used in eacł objectives?

	HQ	RM	RRS
MRE/MRA	③	③	①
Technical Surveys			②
Village assessments	①	①	
Manual Clearance		④	④
Mechanical Clearance			
EOD	②		③
MDD			
Mine Field Marking		②	
A) Pre-intervention (activities)			
B) Intervention (activities)			
C) Post intervention (activities)	Yes, return visits after 3 and 6 months	Yes, return visits after 3&6 months	
What sequence (1) (2) (3) (4)			
Main emphasis □	EOD/MRE	EOD	
Consultations with NGOs/ Development Agencies/Local Authorities □			
Other			

Q4. Project QA/QC

Where? Field/Office

Field 3

What methods are utilized?

Field visits 2 SOP's 1

How often

Daily checks conducted by RRT team leader as per MAG SOP

By whom?

RRT team leader, Regional Office staff, HQ staff as per MAG SOP

Other organizations which receive mine/UXO clearance/EOD information

	HQ	RM	RRS
LUPU		1	
CMVIS		1	
CBMRR			
CMAC		1	
CMAA		1	
NGO's		1	
Provincial government		1	
National government	1	1	
Community liaison		1	
			1

Q5. Proposed Objectives/Results/Activiti

1. Briefly describe sequence of activities for a typical project ***Yes 3***

Survey, MRE and EOD

Clearance (Small minefields), Marking

Contaminated areas

2. Can you explain the difference between proposed and actual results? ***Yes 3***

Exceeded proposed results 2

Achieved the targets 1

3. Any major changes in project focus? Why?

No major changes 2

UXO collection and disposal 1

How much have mine/UXO casualties/incidents decreased in the villages where you intervened? Why? ***Yes***

Because of RRT MRE, Survey and EOD activities 1

Mine/UXO collection and disposal included MRE 3

How could the results be improved?

More RRT MRE teams

Study on tampering behavior

Develop community networks

Pre-intervention publicity

Q6. Long term sustainability and appropriateness

1. How successfully have you integrated this pilot project with your other projects/activities?

Very successfully integrated 3

2. What additional tools, data, equipment etc etc do you need to improve efficiency, results, impact?

More RRT teams and more data from CLO 2

Large Loop detectors 1

3. Are project SOP's, management plans comprehensive enough to be utilized by other HD & Mine action organizations? ***Yes 3***

SOP is comprehensive enough to be exported 3

4. What is the potential impact of this project on the Mine Action sector in Cambodia?

Rapid reduction of mine/UXO accidents 3

5. What aspects of the project need to be changed?

More small RRT teams (5 persons per team) ***2***

N/A ***1***

6. Is this project worth continuing? Why?

Yes ***3***

The project should continue because small RRT teams are very effective. 2RRT teams better in dealing with geographically separated high priority villages ***1***

Still a mine/UXO problem in Cambodia ***1***

Need to be expanded-provide immediate impact-flexible and responsive to community needs 1

TABLE 8: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF MAG VILLAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Do the people living in this village know about MAG, HALO Trust, CMAC?

   Yes 15

2. Do the people living in this village know about the Mine/UXO clearance activities in this village?

   Yes 15

3. What areas have been cleared of mines/UXO?

   a) in the villages **8**

   b) outside the village **7**

4. Are the people in the village satisfied with this Mine/UXO clearance project?

   Yes 15

5. What effect/benefit has this project had the people of this village?

   Villagers can have safe access to forest for food, fruits and water supply 1

   Better security (no mine/UXO accidents) 2

   Safe access to agricultural land

   12

6. Have you heard about the ECHO organization? What have you heard?

   Yes 8 No 7

   Signs on the vehicles(ECHO LOGO) 4

   Public meeting 1

   Radio broadcasts 2

   Not specific 1

7. How many families are living in this village? _____ families

   Choam Khsant village 619 families

   Sra-Em - 340 -

   Chat Tang - more than 100 -

   Svay - (Not sure) -

   Veal Thom - (Not sure) -

   Kouk Sralau - 101 -

   Srea - (Not sure) -

   Trapeang Prasat - (Not sure) -

   Teuk Kraham - (Not sure) -

   Total 1059 families

8. How many new families arrived after Mine/UXO clearance was finished?

   _____ families

Choam Khsant	***village***	***18***	***families***
Sra-Em	***-***	***-***	***10-55?***
Chat Tang	***- more than 2***	***-***	
Svay	***-***	***(Not sure)***	***-***
Veal Thom	***-***	***(Not sure)***	***-***
Kouk Sralau	***-***	***(Not sure)***	***-***
Srea	***-***	***(Not sure)***	***-***
Trapeang Prasat	***-***	***(Not sure)***	***-***
Teuk Kraham	***-***	***(Not sure)***	***-***
Total		***families***	***30-85?***

9. Have there been Mine/UXO accidents since the Mine/UXO clearance was finished?
   A) People ***No*** 15
   B) Animals ***No*** 15
   C) Where
10. Have any Mine/UXO been found in the cleared area?

    No 15
11. Are there still Mine/UXO in the village?

    Yes 2 *(Mines/UXOs are in the village, outside of the cleared areas along outskirts of villages)*

    No 13

    If yes, New

    Old ***2***
12. Are there people in this village that actively go out looking for mines/UXO?

    Yes 1 No 14 (Yes–Srae–use explosives for fishing)

    If yes, what do they do with the mines/UXO that they have found?

    Fishing
13. Are there any metal scrap dealers in the village?

    Yes 14 *(from elsewhere ask to buy FFE UXO)* ***No 1***

14. When someone in the village finds a mine/UXO, to whom do they report the item?
    A) Village chief ***13***
    B) Commune leader ***1***
    C) District leader ***0***
    D) Police ***0***
    E) HD organizations ***12 MAG***
    F) Others ***3 CRC***
15. After reporting the presence of mines/UXO in the village, how long does it take before the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization comes to village to investigate and remove/deal the item(s)?
    On the same day ***9***
    A few days ***3***
    Not sure ***3***
16. What do you think about the idea of representatives of the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization which is working in this area coming to the village on a regular basis to find out if new mines/UXO have been found?
    A. Daily ***5***
    B. Weekly ***6***
    C. Every 3 months ***2***
    D. 3 times per month ***1***
    E. 1-2 times per month ***1***
17. Is there enough safe land available for all of the families living in the village?
    Yes 3 (Sra-Em and Srae villages) No 4(Trapeang Thom and Chat Tang villages)
18. If (twenty) new families arrive in the village next week is there enough safe land for them?
    No 7 (Sra-Em, Srae, Trapeang Thom and Chat Tang villages)

TABLE 9: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF MAG VILLAGE MRE QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Do you live in this village?

   Yes 15

2. Has there been any Mines/UXO Awareness activities/training in your village?

   Yes 14 No 1 (Trapeang Thom village)

3. If yes, have you had any Mines/UXO awareness training?

   Yes 13 No 2 (Trapeang Thom and Veal Thom villages)

4. If yes, Who gave the training?

   MAG ***5*** CMAC/MRT ***2*** HALO Trust ***2*** ***CRC 5***
   Not sure 1

5. When did you get the training?

Recently	***5***	Last month	***4***	Last season	***3***
8 months before	***1***				
N/A	***2***				

6. How often have you had refresher training courses?

Every month	***1***	Every 3 months	***1***	2 times/year	***2***
2 times so far	***1***	3 times a month	***1***	***N/A***	***4***
3 times since Jan.	***1***	5 times in 2 years	***1***	Only 1 time	***1***
3 times since 2002	***1***	Twice so far	***1***		

7. How do you use what you learned from the Mines/UXO awareness training?

   Explain:
   Teach children/villagers/neighbors to well recognize mine/UXO items 8
   Show children/villagers how to mark/avoid mine/UXO items if they are found 6
   N/A 1

8. Did you receive a Mines/UXO awareness-training packet?

   Yes 6 No 8 N/A 1

9. If yes, what was in the packet?

   T-shirt 3 Poster 5 N/A 7

10. What do you think was most useful in the Mines/UXO awareness training?
    Explain:
    Most useful 14
    Good knowledge on mine/UXO risk, avoid, do not tamper with mine/UXOs, mark and stay away from hazardous areas. The number of mine/UXO incidents has decreased.
    N/A 1

11. What do you think:

    A) Adults find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

    Explain:
    Most useful 11
    Good knowledge on mine/UXO risk, avoid, do not tamper with mine/UXOs, mark the presence of hazardous items, sharing the information with others and informing other responsible persons or organizations.
    No comment 4

    B) Children find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?
    Most useful 11

    Good knowledge on mine/UXO risk, recognize mine/UXO and marking signs, avoid and do not tamper with mine/UXO, inform friends of risks and report mine/UXO to responsible authorities.
    Video and poster presentations
    Talks
    No comment 4

12. What do you think is not useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

    Explain:
    Useless 1 (hard to teach to ex-soldiers) Everything is useful 12 N/A 2

13. A) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of adults with

    regard to mines/UXO?

    Yes 15
    Pre-MRE intervention, people (villagers) were looking for mine/UXO items to use the explosives for fishing, and sell FFE UXO metal to scrap dealers.
    Post-MRE intervention, people (villagers) are afraid of mine/UXO items and stopped tampering.

    B) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of children with

    regard to mines/UXO?

    Yes 15
    Pre-MRE intervention, children thought that mine/UXO were toys.

Post-MRE intervention, children know that mine/UXO items are the dangerous items and that they can be killed and/or lose legs/arms.

What recommendations do you have regarding future Mines/UXO awareness-training programs (that would reduce the number of incidents).

A) Adults
Comments:

Frequent MRE session in mined/UXO areas	***11***
Share MRE awareness with those haven't had MRE	***2***
No comment	***3***

B) Children

Frequent MRE session in mined/UXO areas	***7***
Share MRE awareness with those t hat haven't had MRE training	***1***
No comment	***7***

14. Do you have any questions/information about Mines/UXO in this village?

Comments:

Frequent MRE session in mined/UXO areas	***3***
Inform villagers in advance before MRE session	***1***
Need more RRT activities	***3***
Questions	***2***

1. ***Why are there 3 H-D agencies in Cambodia?***
2. ***If no H-D organization in village can villagers deal with mines/UXO?***

N/A ***6***

CHILDREN (18)

15. Have you seen a mine/UXO in this village?

Yes 13 No 3 Never 3

16. Have you seen a mine/UXO victim in this village?

Yes 13 N/A 4 Never 2

17. What will you do if you find a mine/UXO in this village?

Avoid 3 Inform mines/UXO clearance agencies 9

Inform parents 11 Inform local authorities 14

18. Have you attended a MRE information session?

Yes 15 No 3 Never 1

19. Has there been a MRE information session in your school?

Yes 10 No 5 N/A 3 If Yes, when?

This year (03) 4
N/A 15

20. Where was the MRE information session held?

School 10 Public place 5 Pagoda 3 Other 5

(Notebooks)

21. Could you tell me your name, age and sex please?

A) Name:……

B) Age:…….

C) Sex:……..

A) Name:……

B) Age:……..

C) Sex:……..

A) Name:……

B) Age:…….

C) Sex:……..

A) Name:……

B) Age:……..

C) Sex:……..

The questionnaire is now finished. Thank you for your time to provide me your invaluable information for this study.

CASUALTY TRENDS AND DATABASE ISSUES

Provincial mine/UXO casualty trends for Preah Vihear province between 1999 and the third quarter of 2003 are shown in Figure 1. The UXO related casualty trend is very clear. The number of casualties peaked in early 2001 and has been steadily declining since that time. The same casualty information is presented as a function of year and district in Figure 2. In the Chhaeb, Choam Khsant, Kuleaen, and Tbaeng Meanchey districts the UXO casualty trend is similar to the provincial UXO casualty trend. In the Rovieng district the reverse is true with UXO related casualties being higher in 2003 than in previous years. Data for the Chey Saen and Sangkom Thmei districts is fragmentary.

District level mine/UXO casualty data for Preah Vihear province and the Trapaeng Prasat district in Otdar Meanchey province are presented in figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Commune level mine/UXO casualty data for communes with RRT interventions in Preah Vihear and Otdar Meanchey provinces are presented in figures 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Figures 3 and 4 are for the Choam Khsant district. The UXO related casualty trend for the period 1999-2002 (pre-RRT intervention) is shown in figure 3. The trend of UXO related casualties for the period 1999-2003 (post-RRT intervention) is illustrated in figure 4. Both charts display a downward trend in UXO related casualties but the rate of decline appears to have increased sharply in 2003.

It is tempting to attribute the accelerated rate of decline in UXO related casualties to the massive RRT interventions in this district. However, the fact that the number of UXO related casualties on a province wide scale and within this district were in a declining pattern well before RRT interventions suggest that other factors also contributed to the decline. The most likely candidates are MRE/MRA and experience acquired the hard way. While it is undoubtedly significant, it is difficult to rigorously quantify the impact the RRT intervention on the number of UXO related casualties.

There is no doubt that the large number of mines/UXO collected and destroyed by the RRT will result in fewer mine/UXO casualties. In districts where the number of RRT interventions is lower and/or where the historical data is fragmentary similar patterns may take more time to emerge.

In the Rovieng district the rate of UXO related casualties is increasing with five reported casualties in the second quarter of 2003 (prior to RRT interventions). All five casualties were the result of one UXO incident. UXO related casualties for the period January 1, 2003 to July 17, 2003 for Preah Vihear province are summarized in Table10. Fifteen UXO incidents produced 24 casualties. The data in this table clearly illustrates the pitfalls associated with selecting target villages solely on the basis of the number of UXO related casualties. It is essential to also take into consideration trends in the number of incidents.

Profiles for the remaining districts in Preah Vihear province and the Trapaeng district in Otdar Meanchey, twelve communes in Preah Vihear and two communes in Otdar Meanchey province are included to show some of the limitations of utilizing fragmentary datasets in the target selection process. For several districts and communes there are significant gaps and/or blanks in the CMVIS datasets. At this time the author does not know if the gaps and or blanks represent zero casualties, no data or some combination of

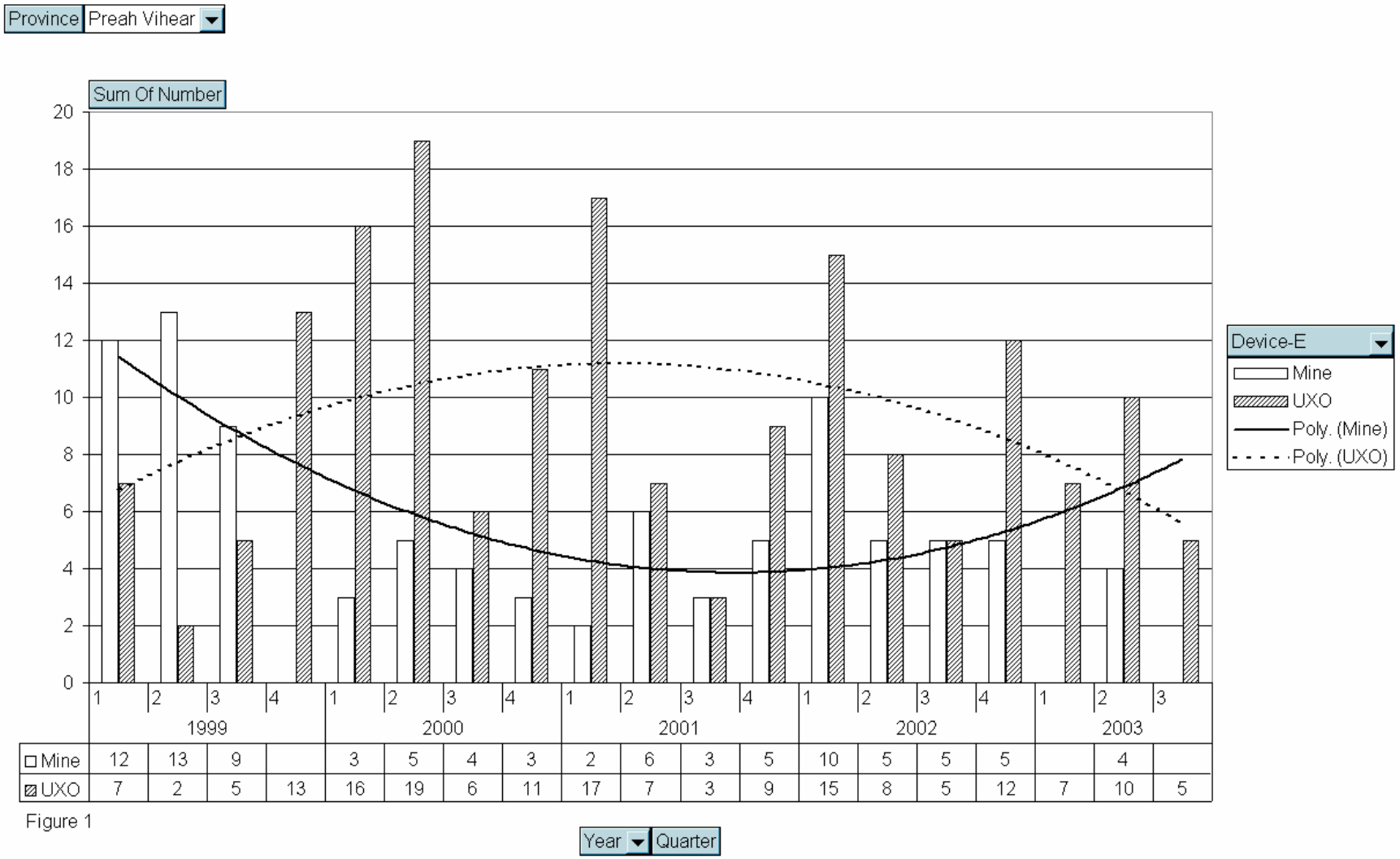
both factors. Caution must be used when attempting to obtain trendlines from such datasets.

Although the CMVIS database contains a wealth of information about mine/UXO incidents and their victims, it also has a few peculiarities. It contains 1600+ fewer villages than the Level One Survey database. It also contains no data for administrative units like the Chhean Muk, Reaksmei and Rung Roeung communes in Preah Vihear. The number and location of these gaps in the database is not known. At this time it is also not known whether these omissions are due to the use of an outdated gazetteer, do not have any reported mine/UXO casualties or no data is available for the missing villages and other administrative units. These gaps also raise questions about which administrative units are being assigned the casualties and incidents.

The Level One Survey database is the most accurate gazetteer available with respect to the number and location of villages and other administrative units. However it has not been updated for eighteen months and newly created villages are not included. Village socio-economic parameters at the time of the survey are present in the database. Village mine/UXO victim data for two years prior to the survey are also included. With regard to the L1S mine/UXO victim data the methodologies utilized to capture the data were not as comprehensive as the CMVIS methodologies.

Last but not least the English spelling of the names of the different administrative units (villages, communes, districts, and provinces) varies considerably among the available databases.

FIGURE 1: PVR CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	12	13	9		3	5	4	3	2	6	3	5	10	5	5	5		4	
UXO	7	2	5	13	16	19	6	11	17	7	3	9	15	8	5	12	7	10	5

Figure 1

FIGURE 2: DISTRICTS OF PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

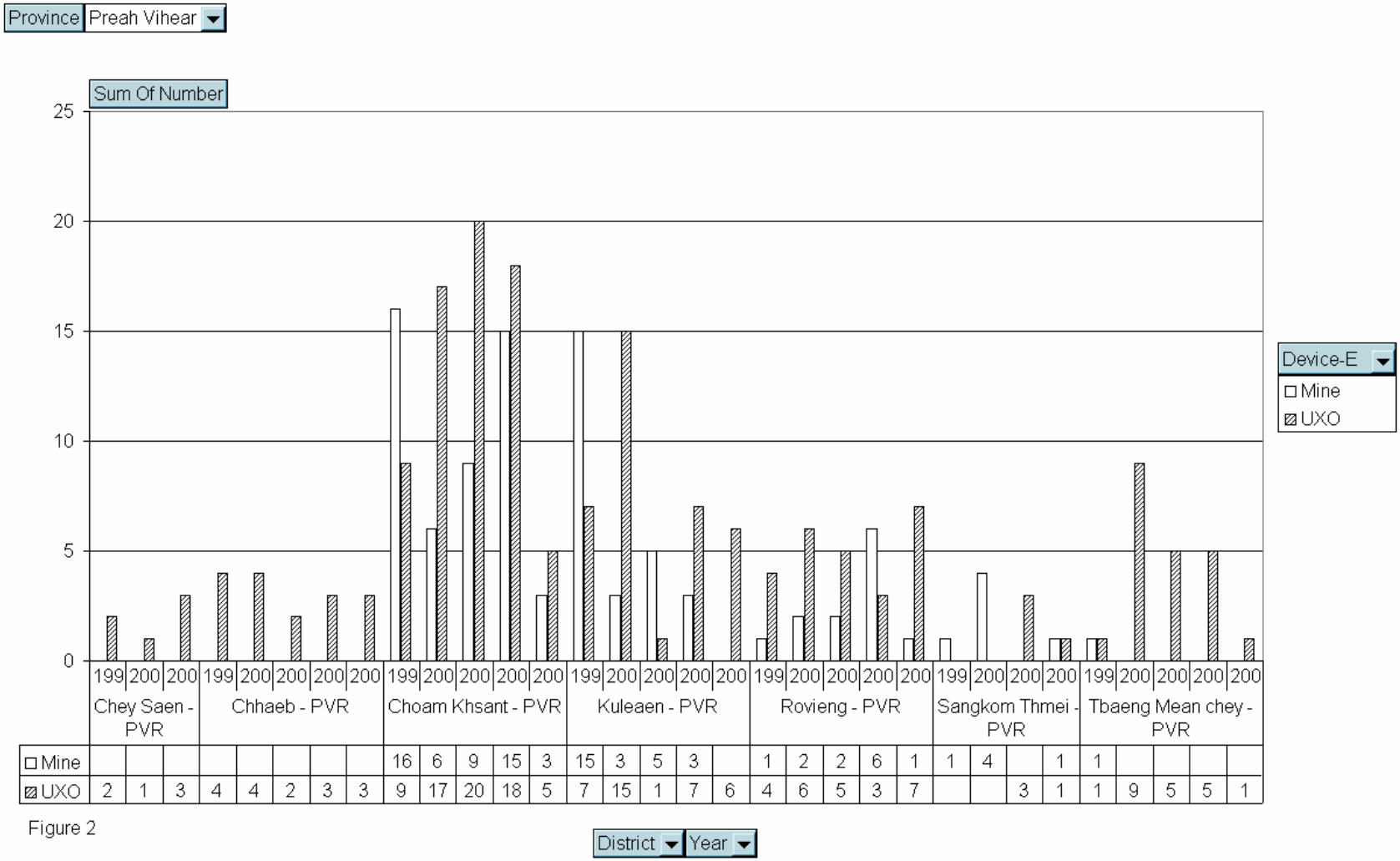
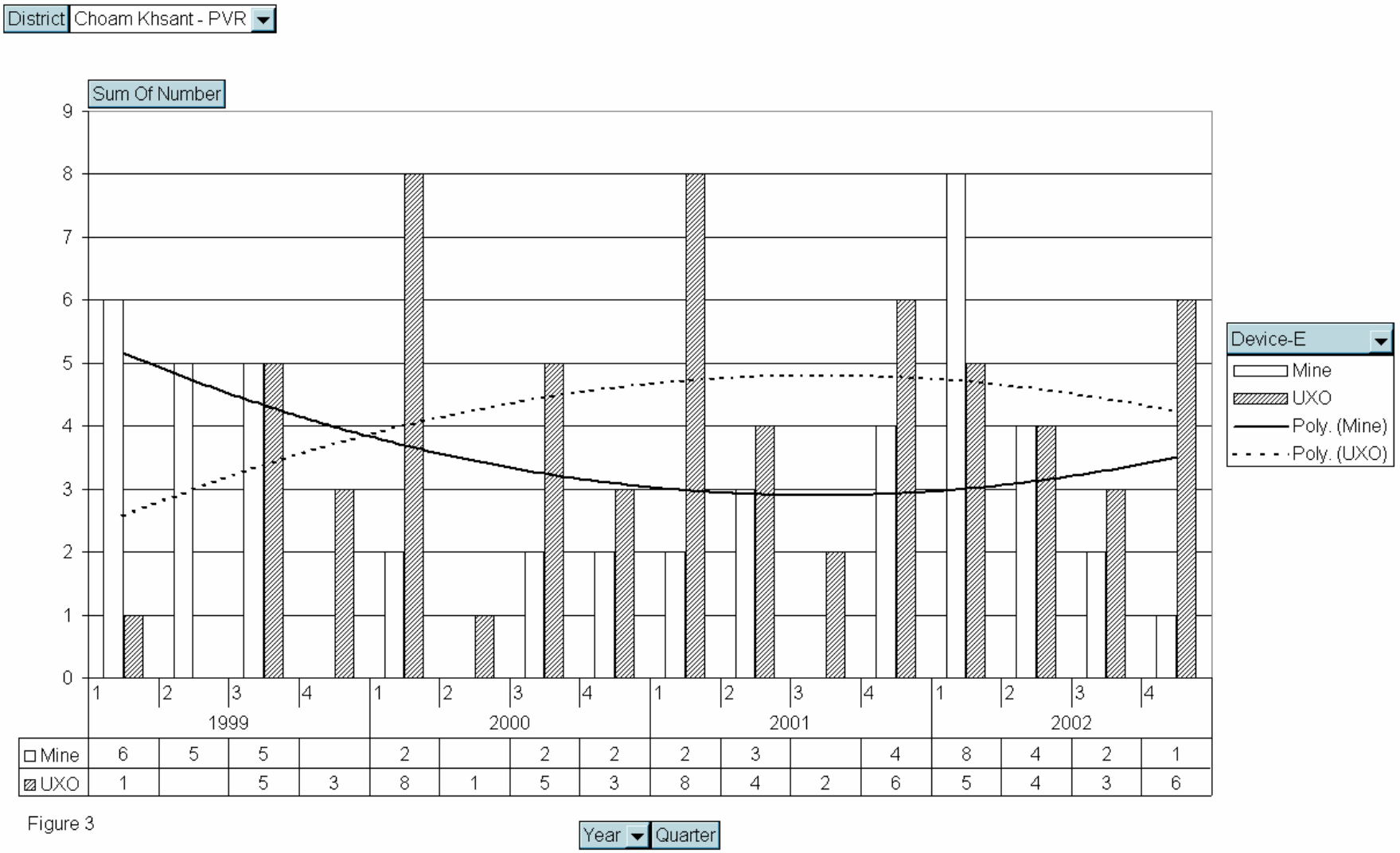


Figure 2

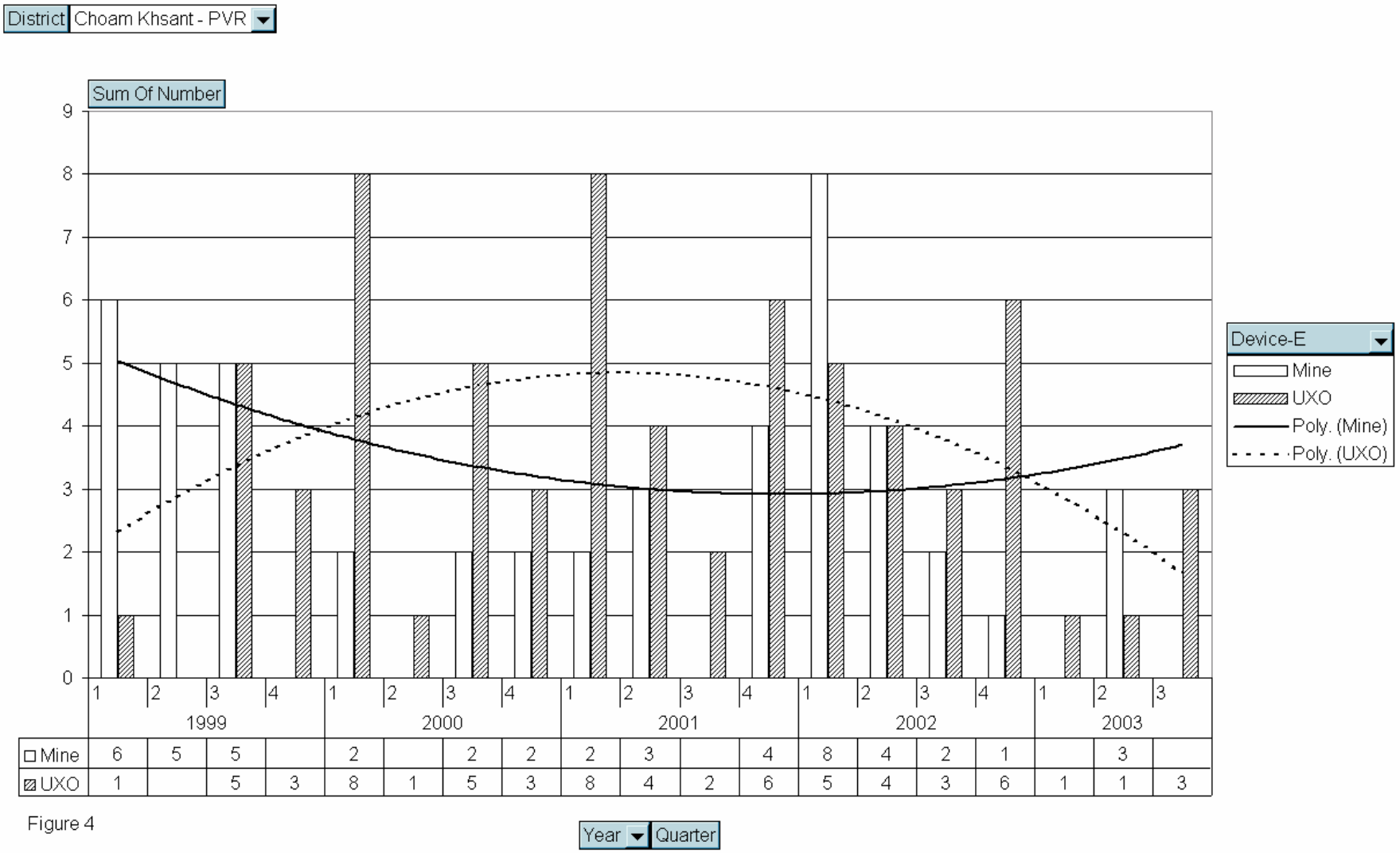
FIGURE 3: CHOAM KHSANT DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS BY 2002



	1999				2000				2001				2002			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Mine	6	5	5		2		2	2	2	3		4	8	4	2	1
UXO	1		5	3	8	1	5	3	8	4	2	6	5	4	3	6

Figure 3

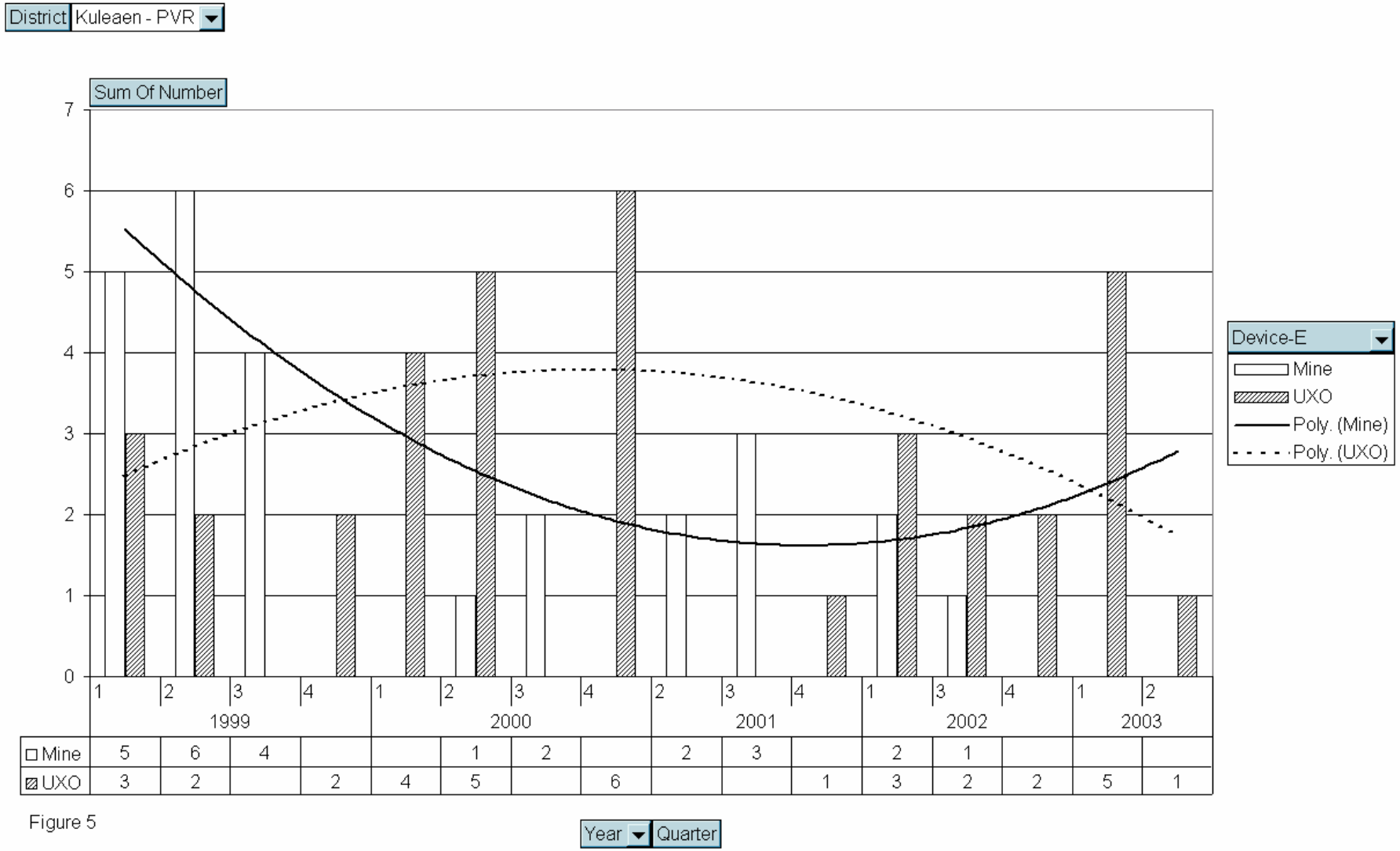
FIGURE 4: CHOAM KHSANT DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS BY 2003



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	6	5	5		2		2	2	2	3		4	8	4	2	1		3	
UXO	1		5	3	8	1	5	3	8	4	2	6	5	4	3	6	1	1	3

Figure 4

FIGURE 5: KULEAEN DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001			2002			2003	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	3	4	1	2
Mine	5	6	4			1	2		2	3		2	1			
UXO	3	2		2	4	5		6			1	3	2	2	5	1

Figure 5

FIGURE 6: ROVIENG DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

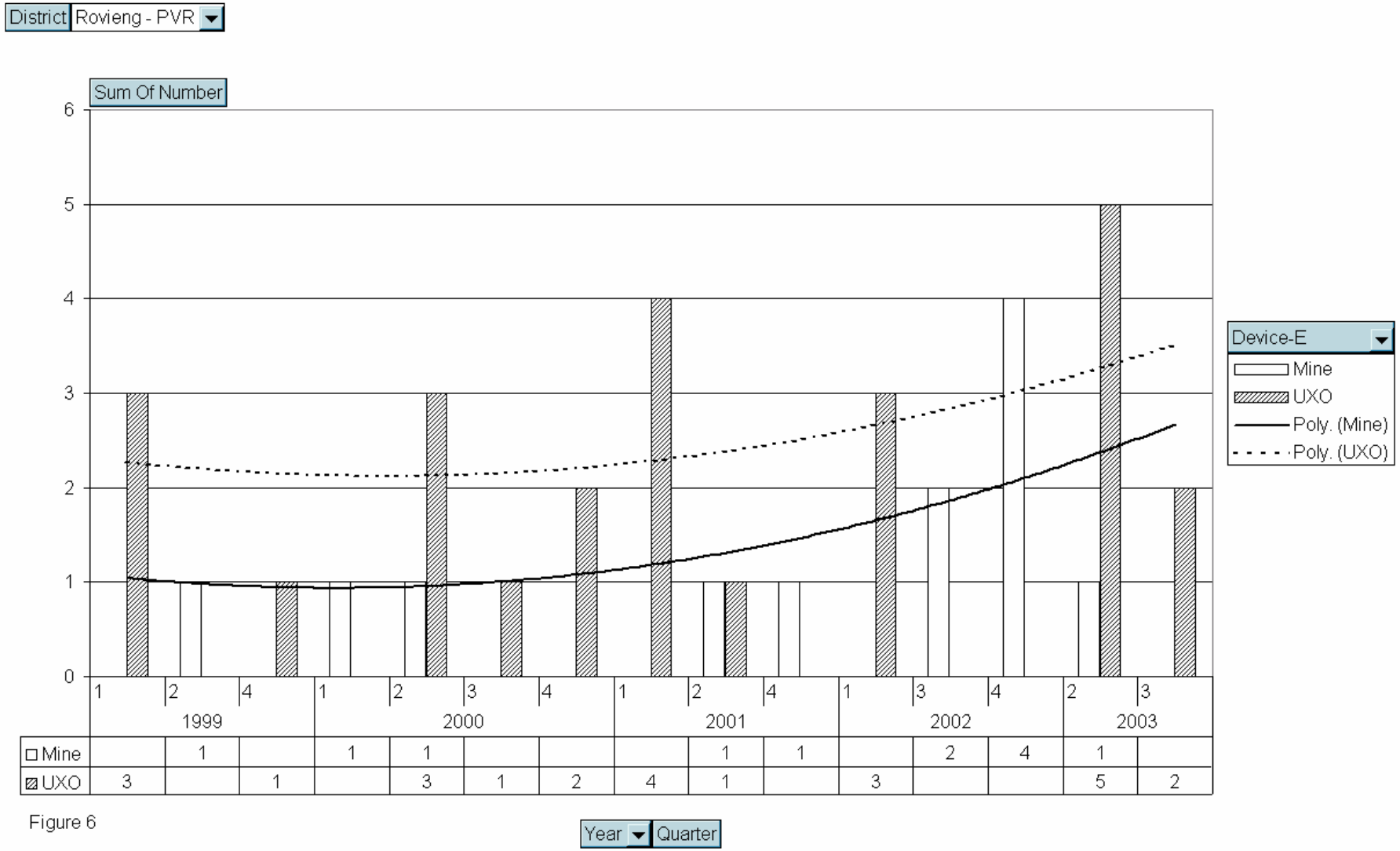


Figure 6

FIGURE 7: CHHAEB DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

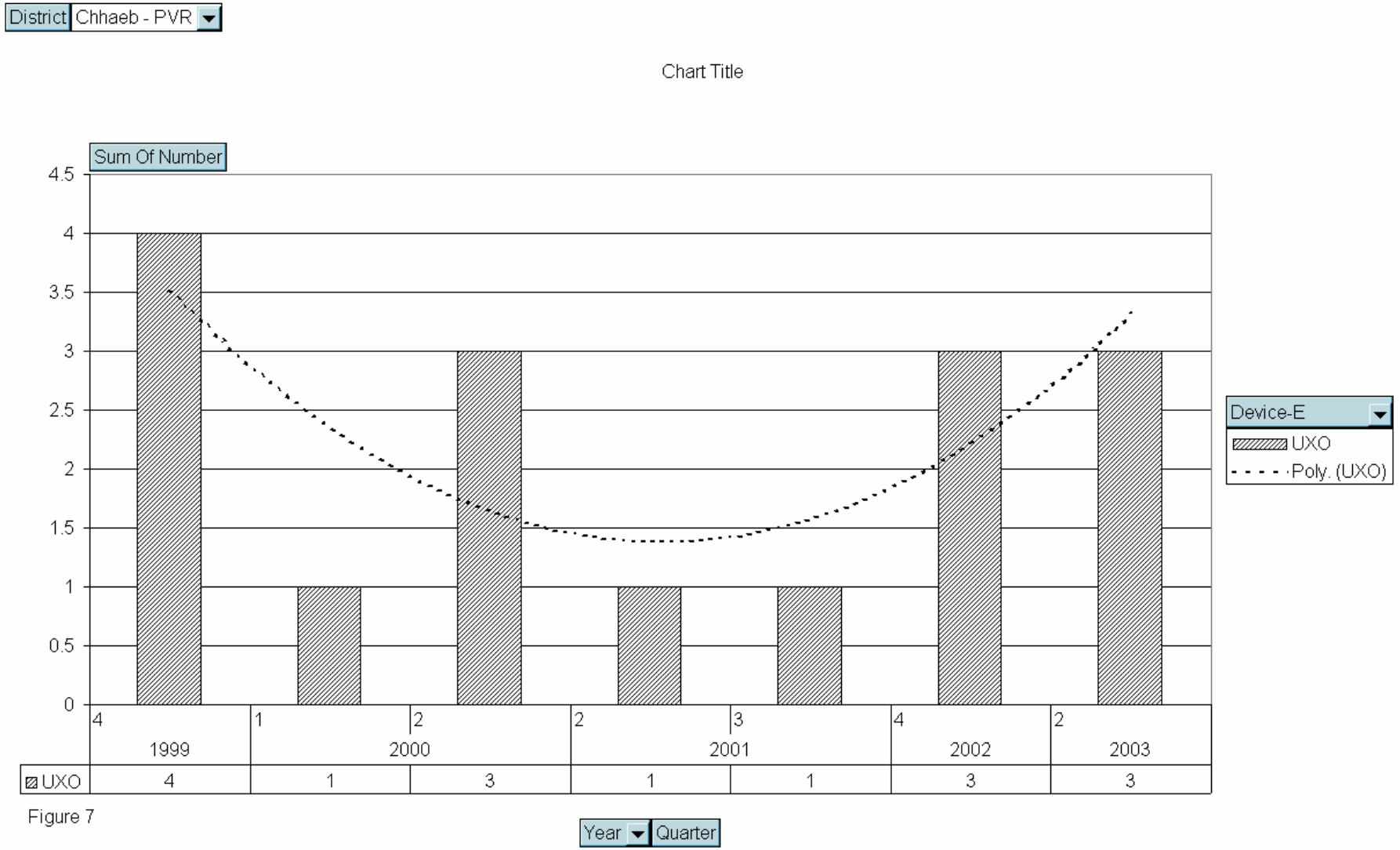


Figure 7

FIGURE 8: SANGKOM THMEI DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

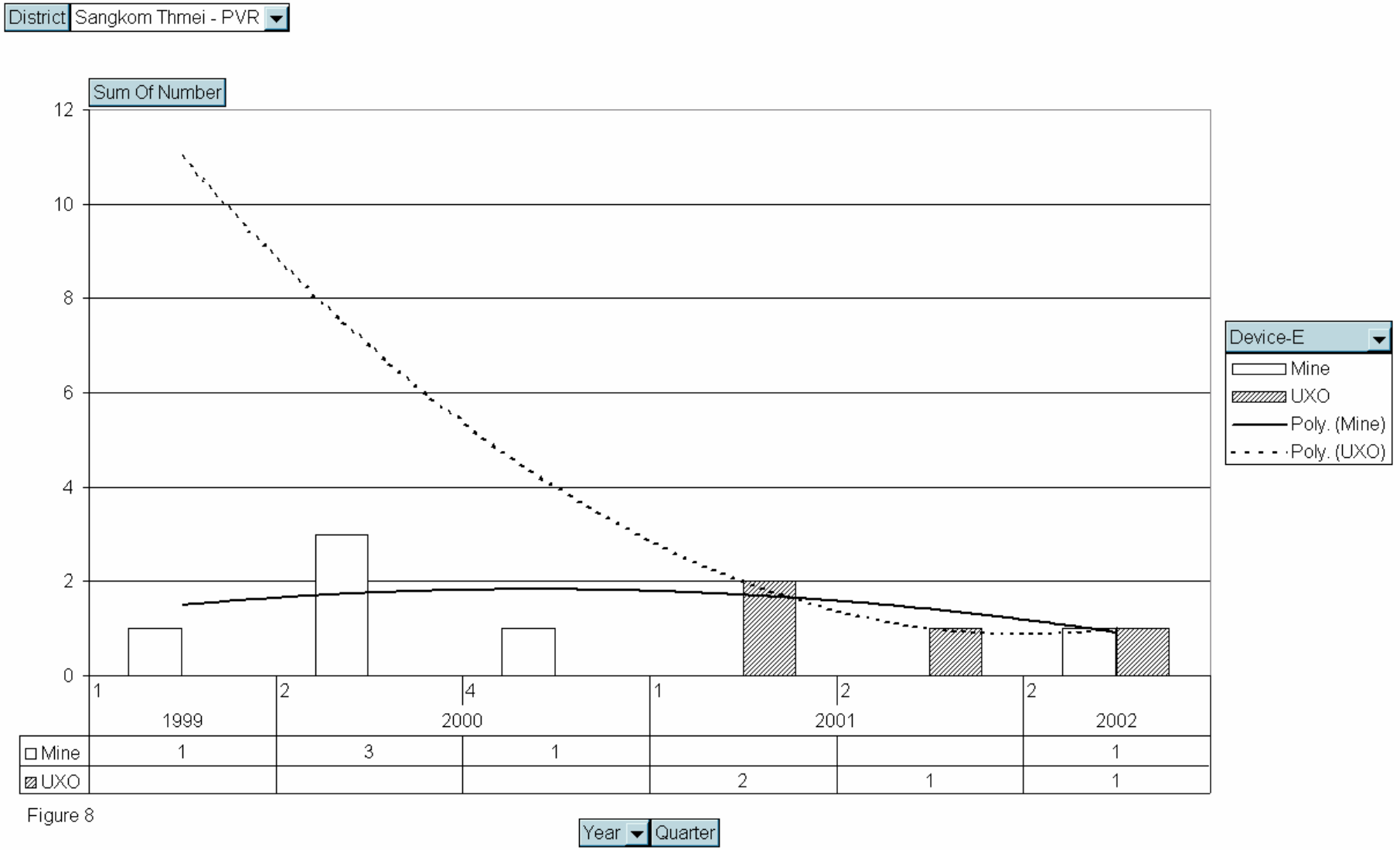


Figure 8

FIGURE 9: TBENG MEANCHEY DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

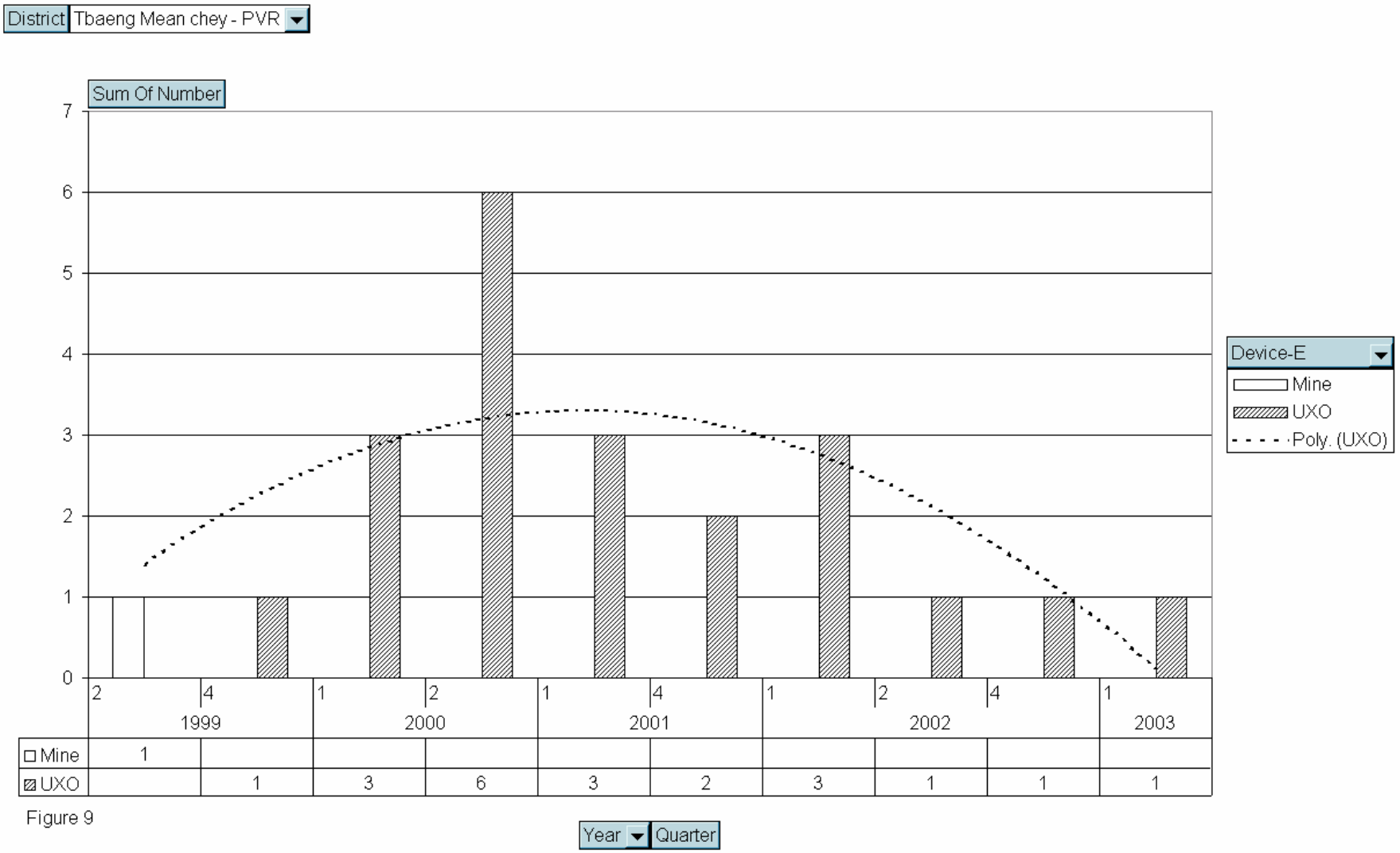


Figure 9

FIGURE 10: CHEY SAEN DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

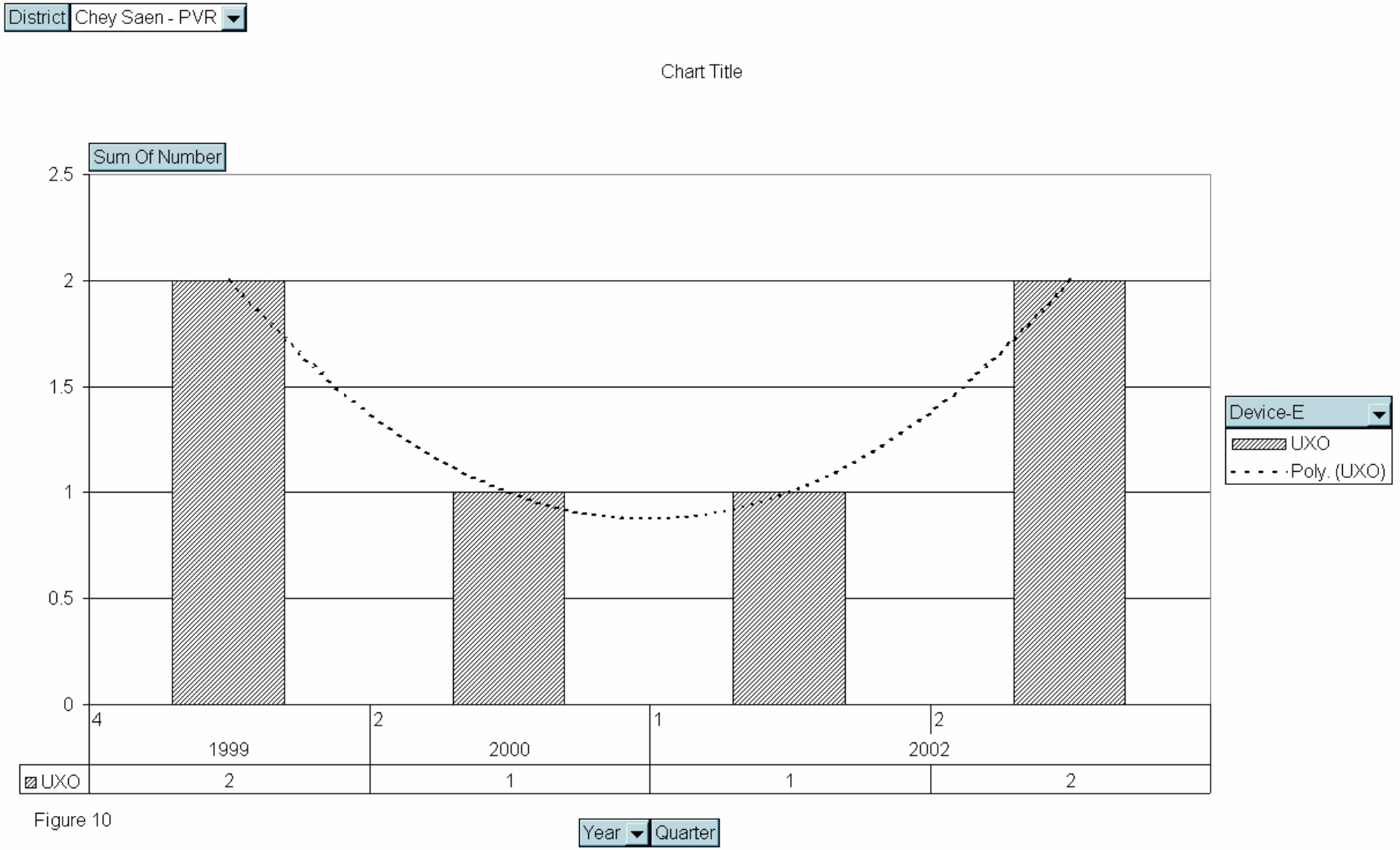


Figure 10

FIGURE 11: TRAPEANG PRASAT DISTRICT - OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

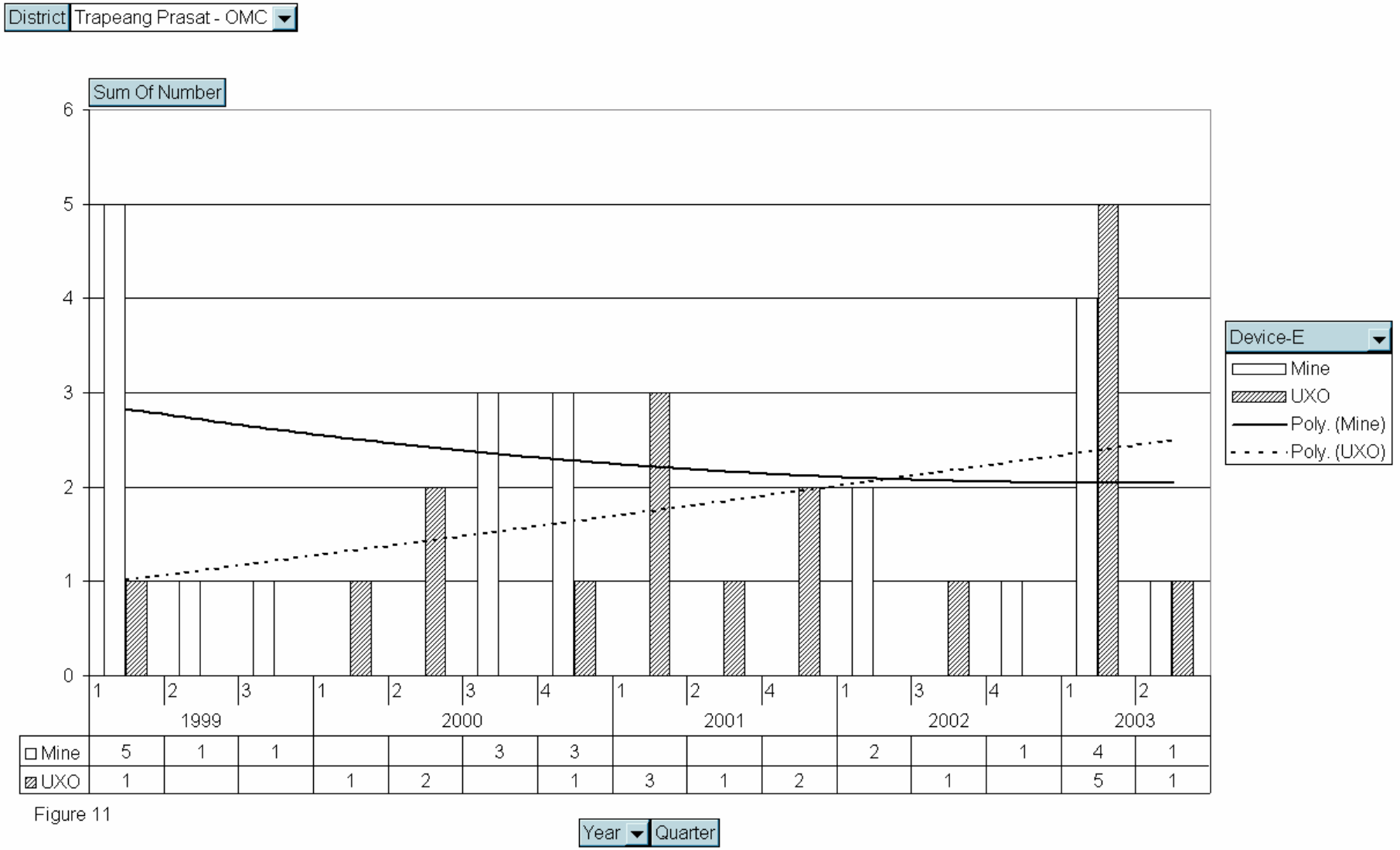


Figure 11

FIGURE 12: RIK REAY COMMUNE – ROVIENG – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

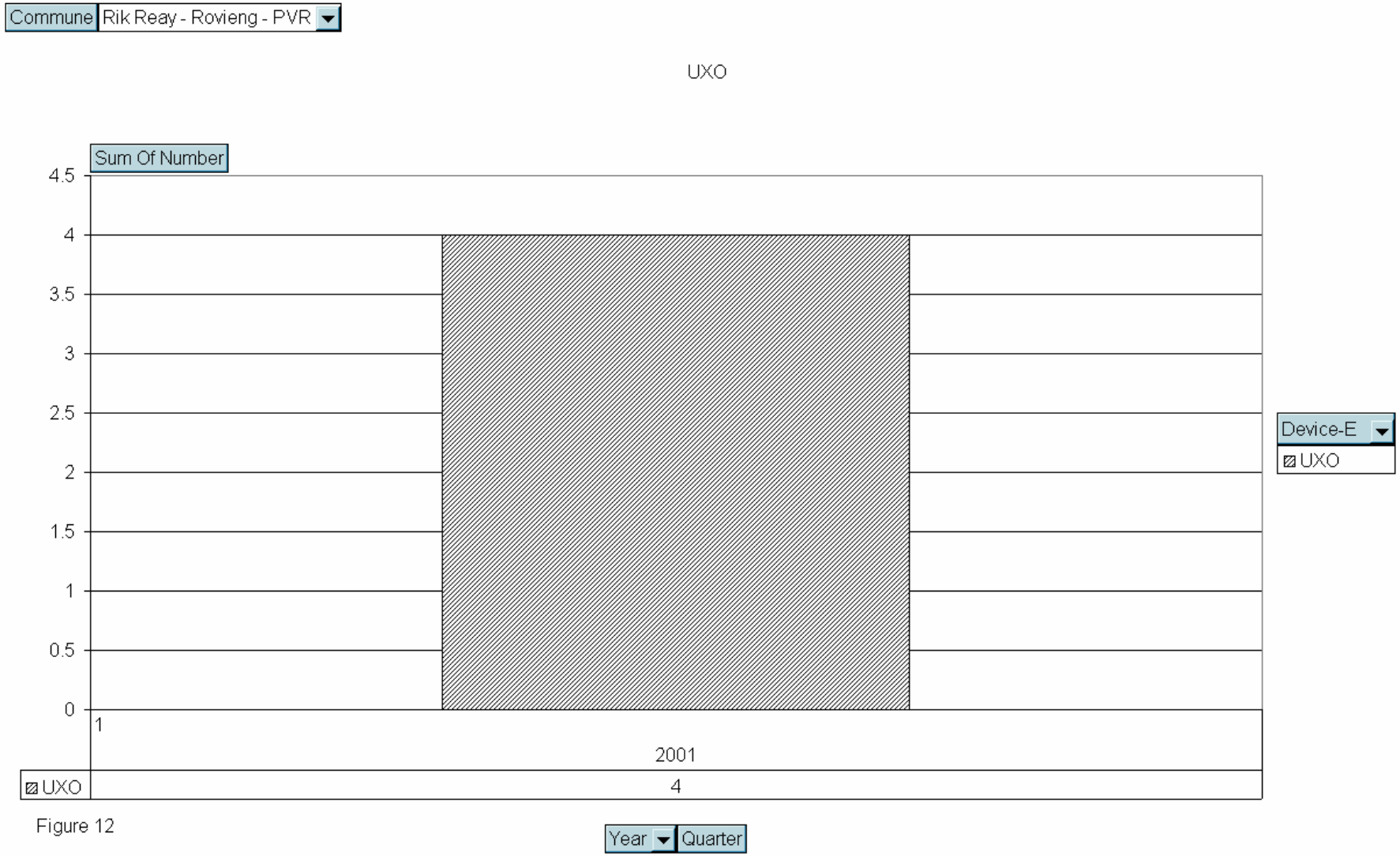


Figure 12

FIGURE 13: ROMONIY COMMUNE – ROVIENG – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

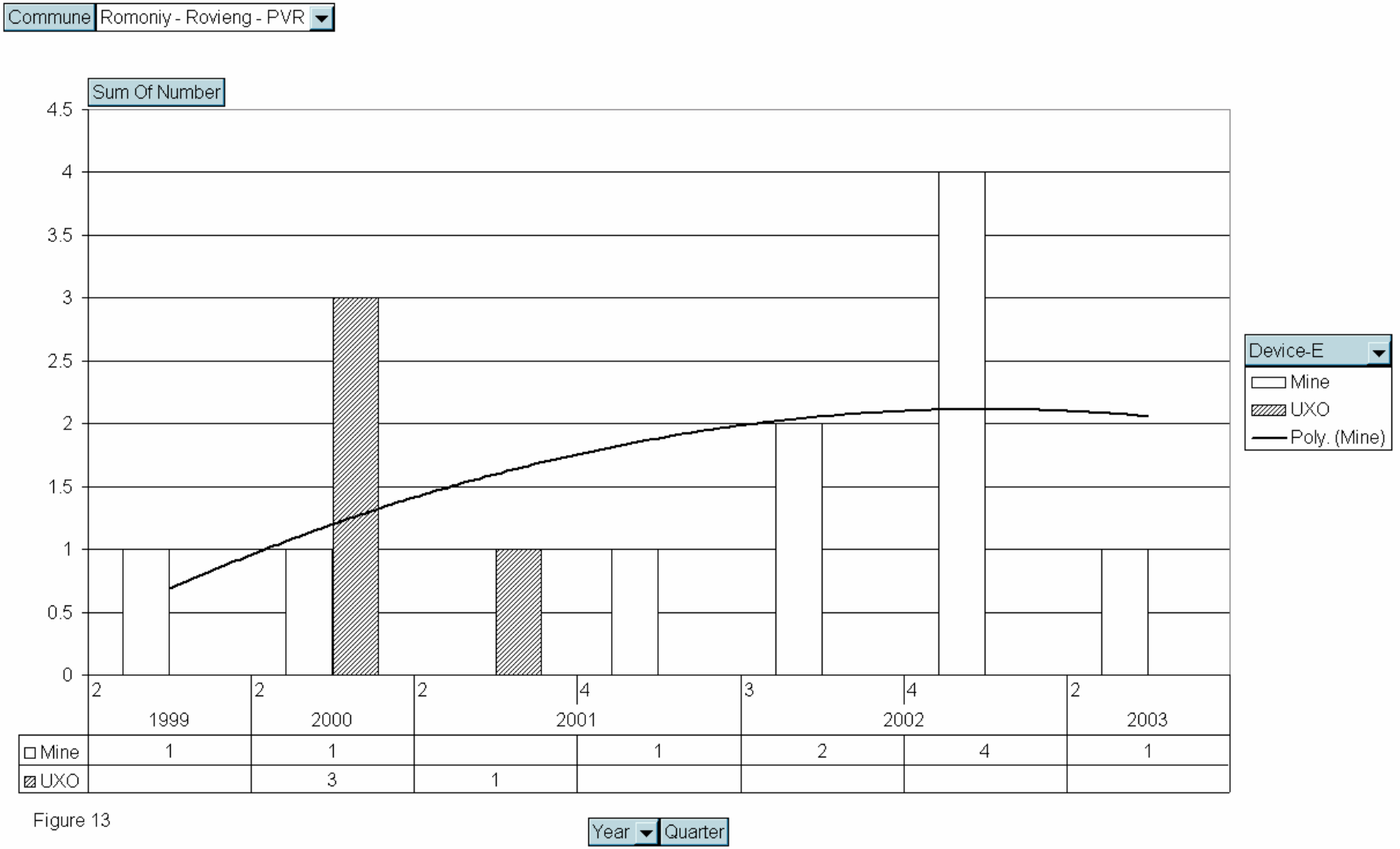


Figure 13

FIGURE 14: ROMTOM COMMUNE – ROVIENG – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

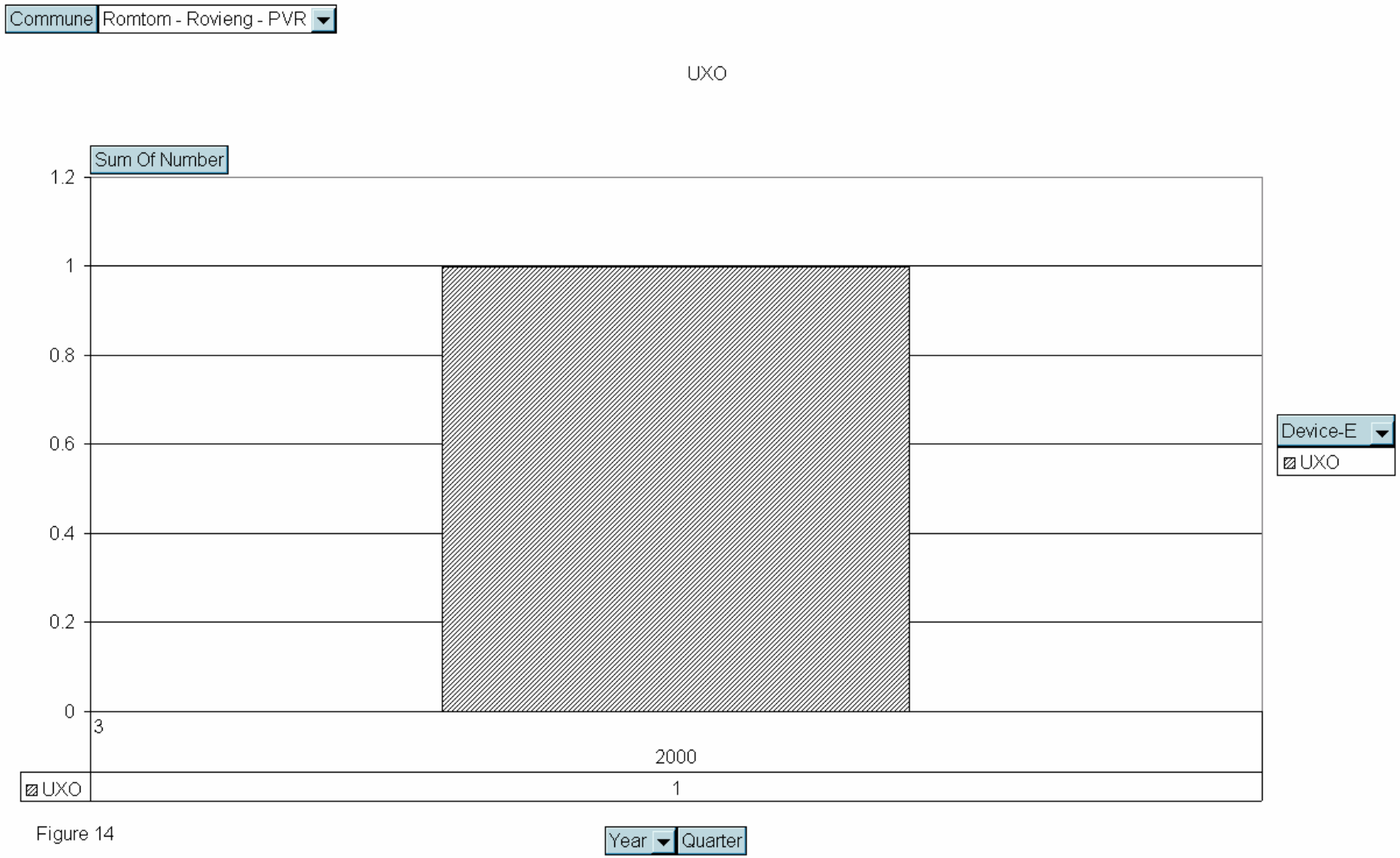


Figure 14

FIGURE 15: RUMDAOH COMMUNE – ROVIENG – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

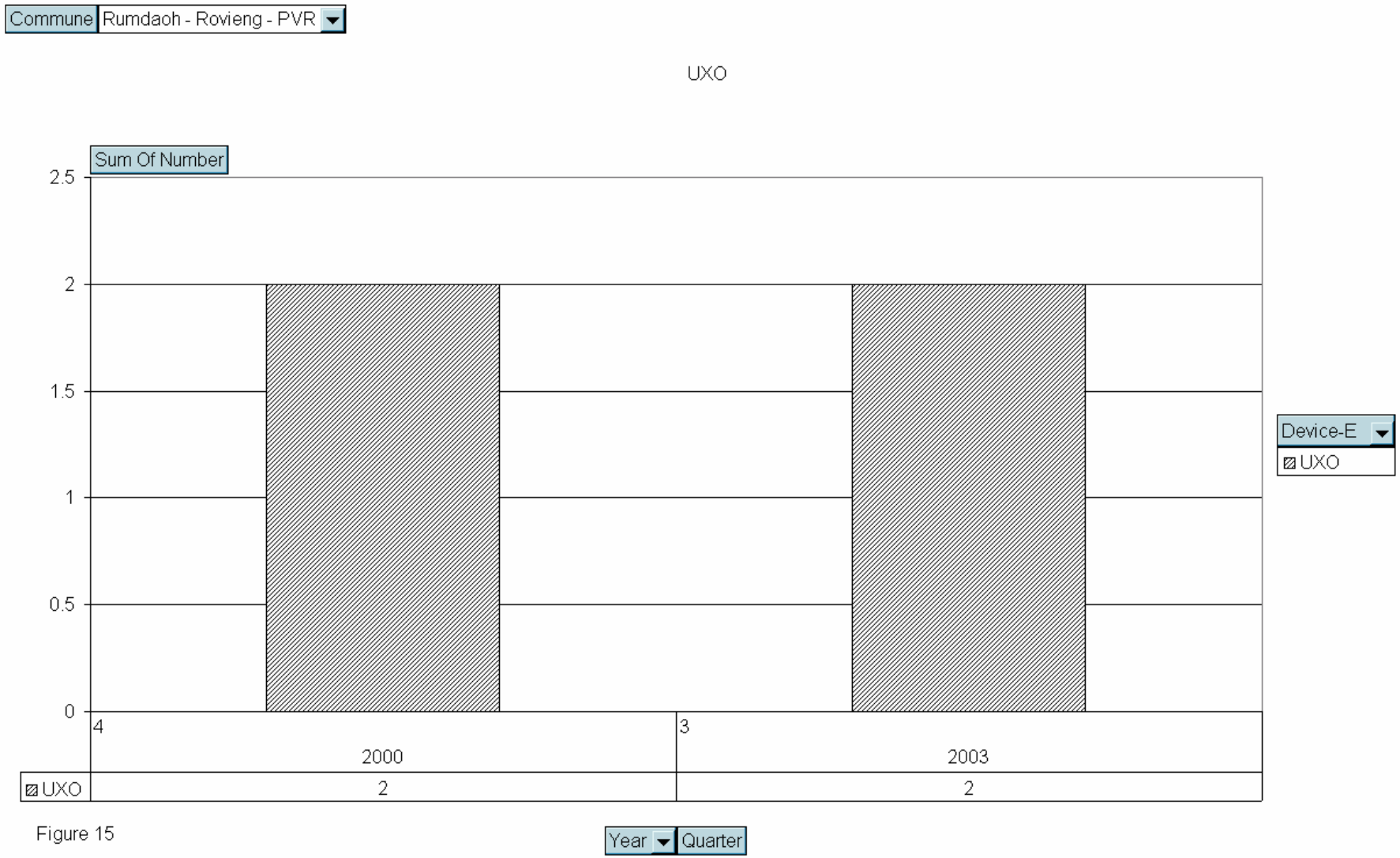


Figure 15

FIGURE 16: KULEAEN CHEUNG COMMUNE – KULEAEN – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

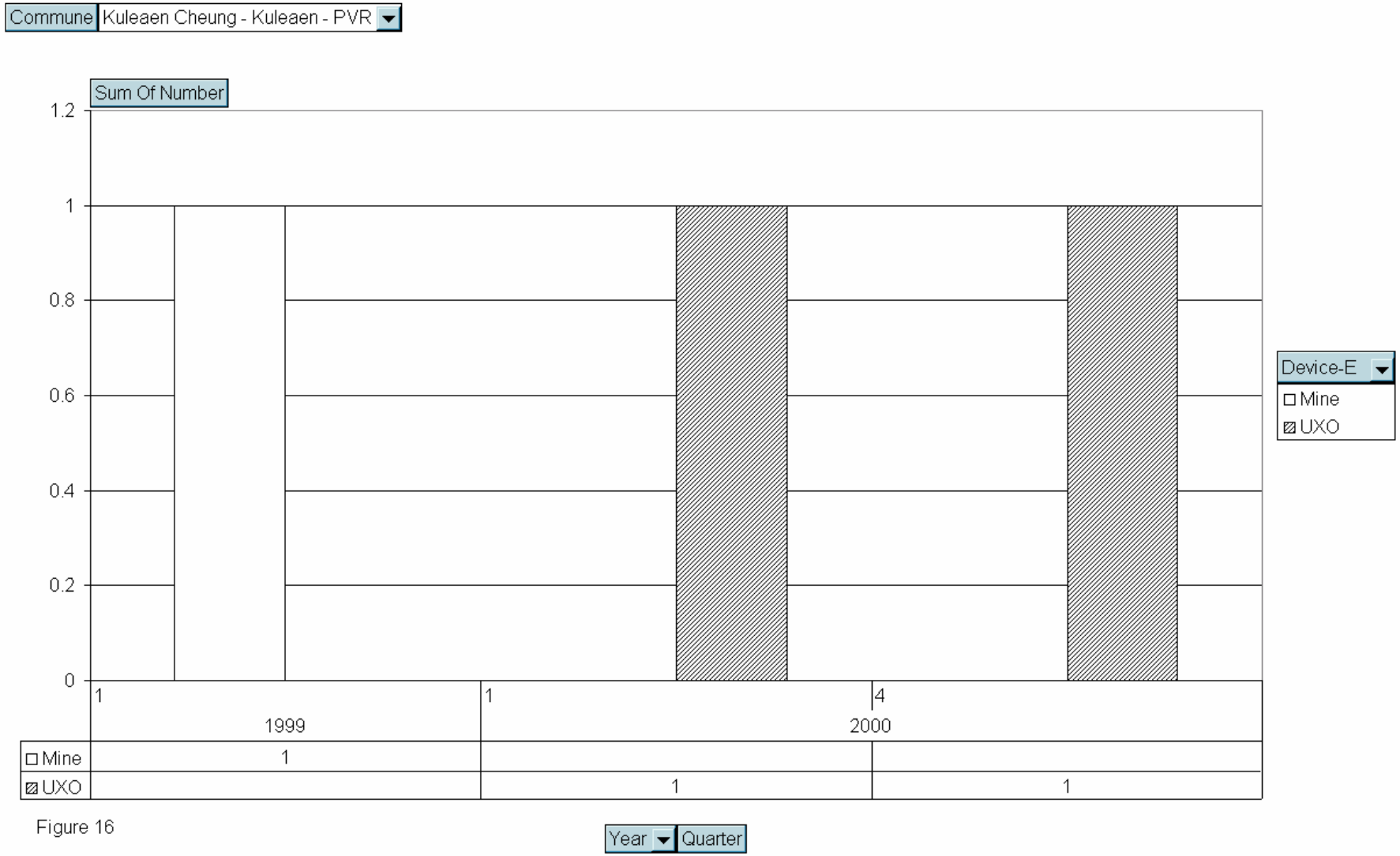


Figure 16

FIGURE 17: KULEAEN TBONG COMMUNE – KULEAEN – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

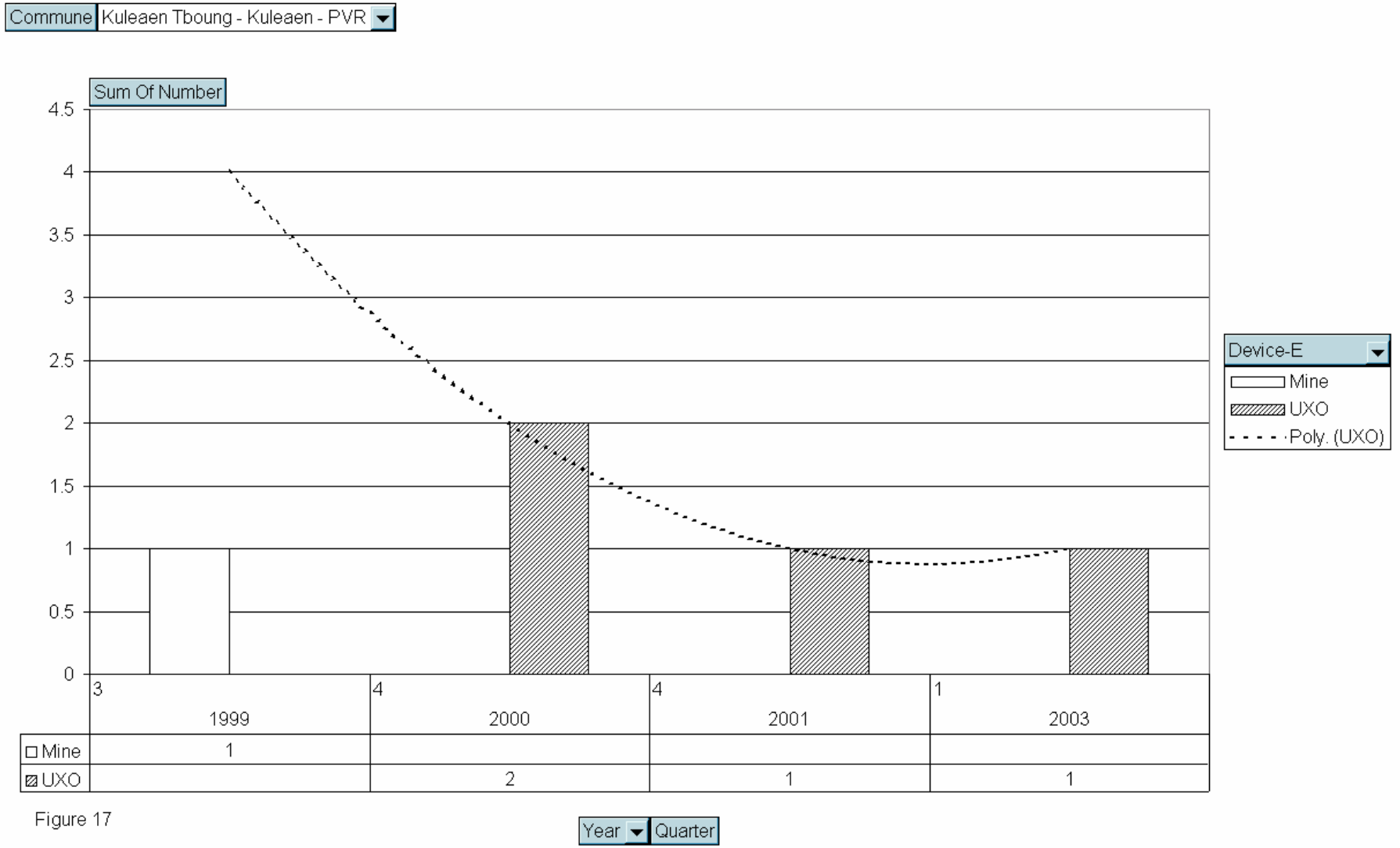


Figure 17

FIGURE 18: THMEI COMMUNE – KULEAEN – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

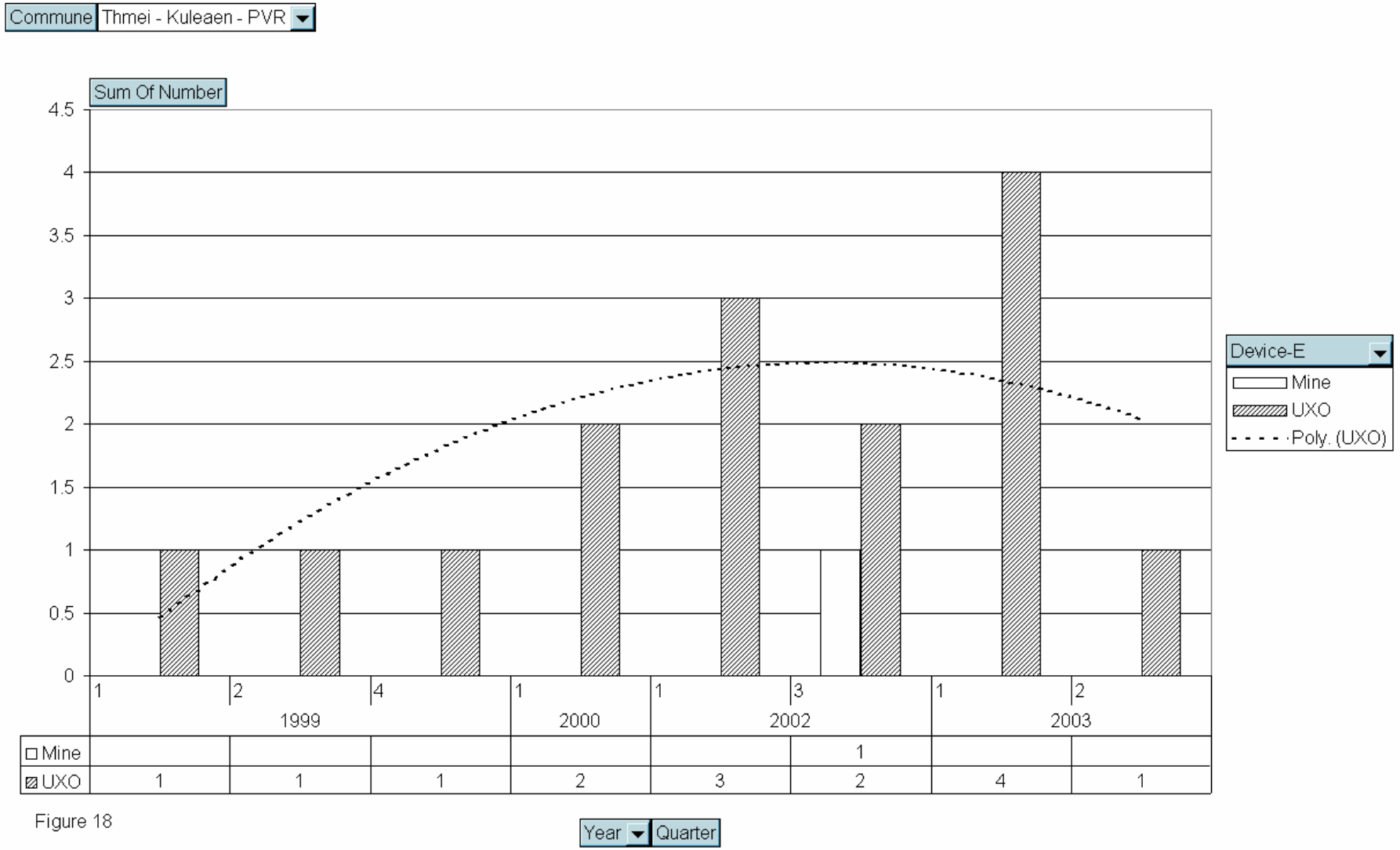


Figure 18

FIGURE 19: CHOAM KHSANT COMMUNE – CHAOM KHSANT – PVR CASUALTY TREND

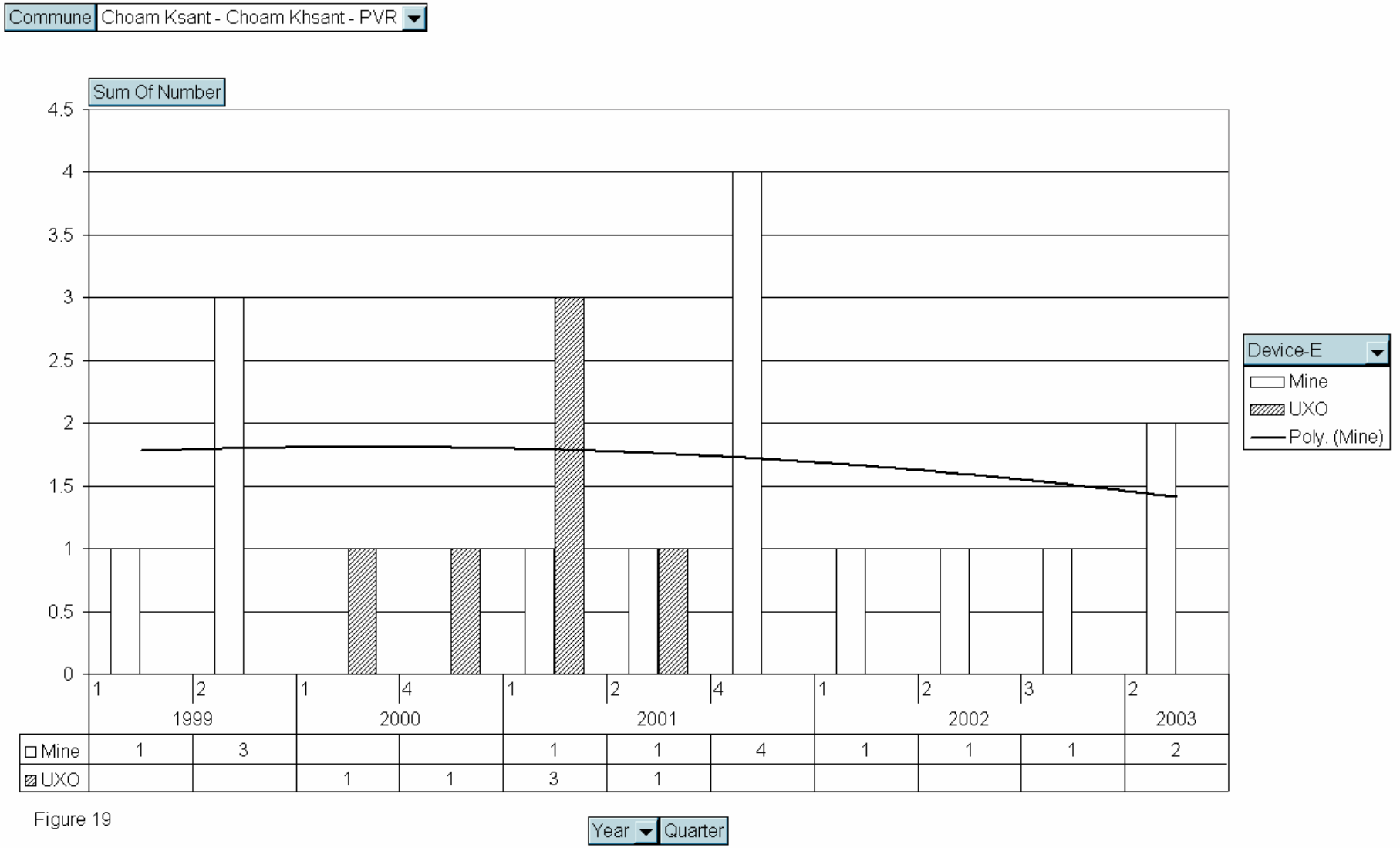


Figure 19

FIGURE 20: RUMDAOH SRAE COMMUNE – CHOAM KHSANT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

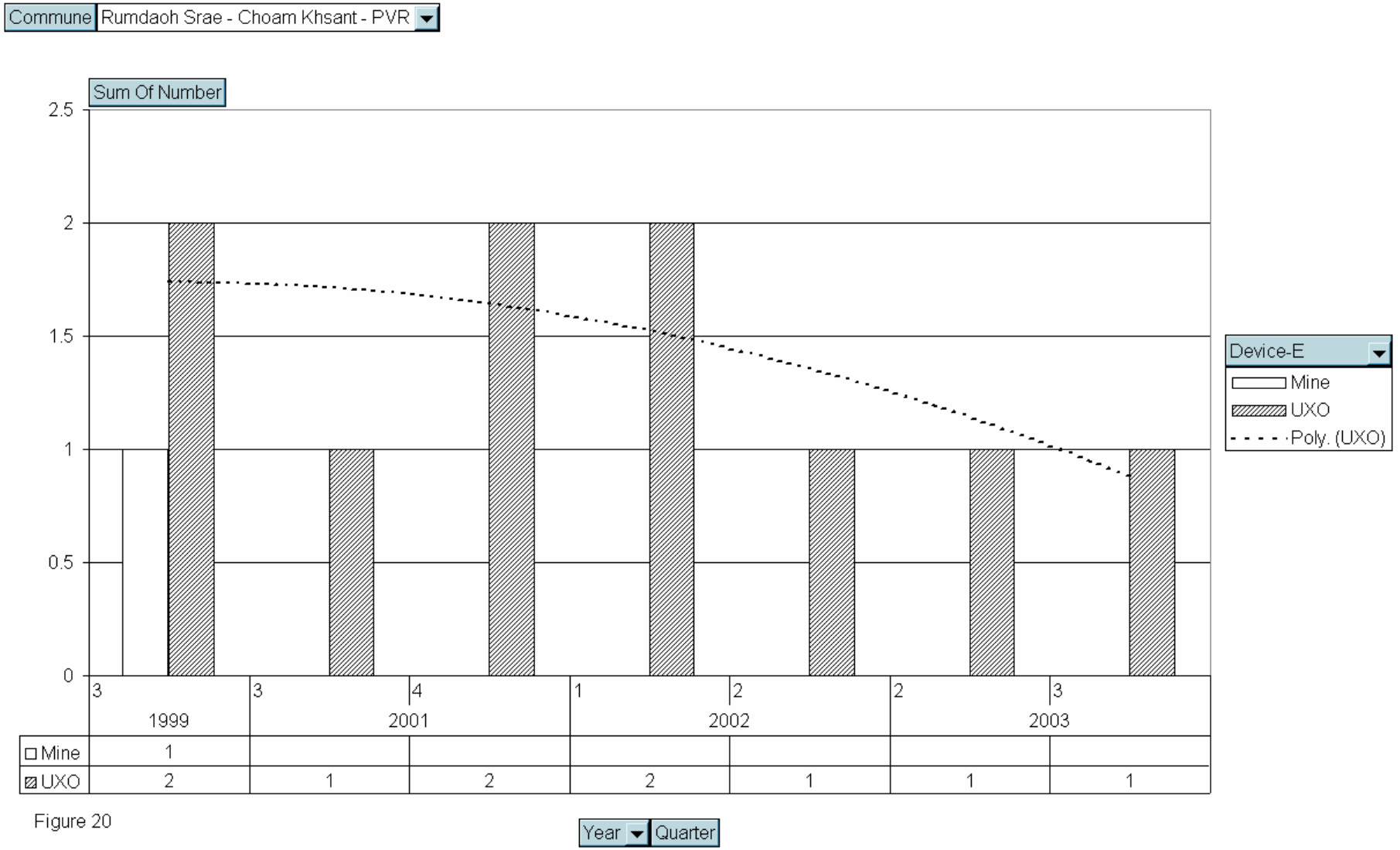
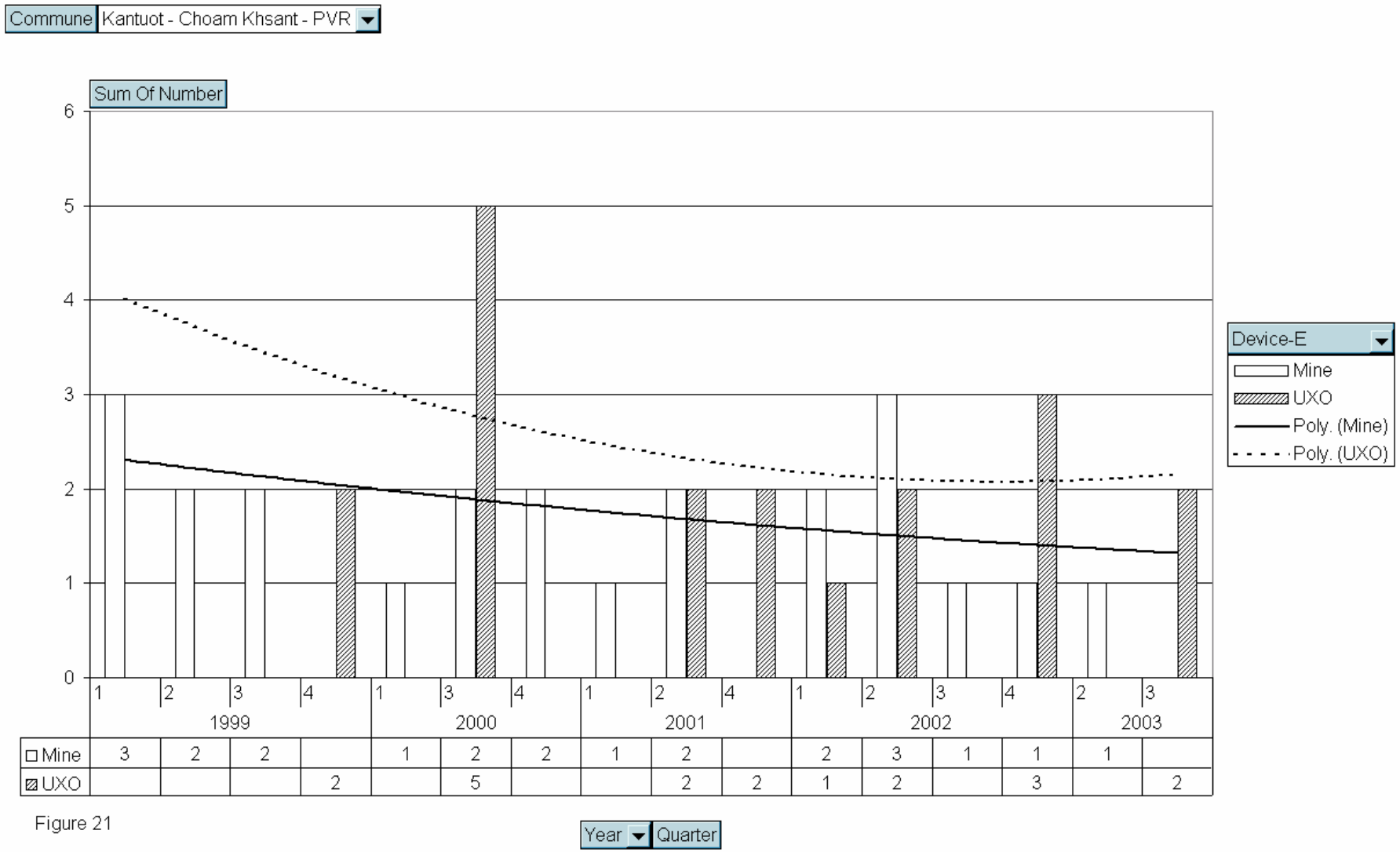


Figure 20

FIGURE 21: KANTOUT COMMUNE – CHOAM KHSANT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000			2001			2002				2003	
	1	2	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	2	3
Mine	3	2	2		1	2	2	1	2		2	3	1	1	1	
UXO				2		5			2	2	1	2		3		2

Figure 21

FIGURE 22: TUEK KRAHAM COMMUNE – CHOAM KHSANT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

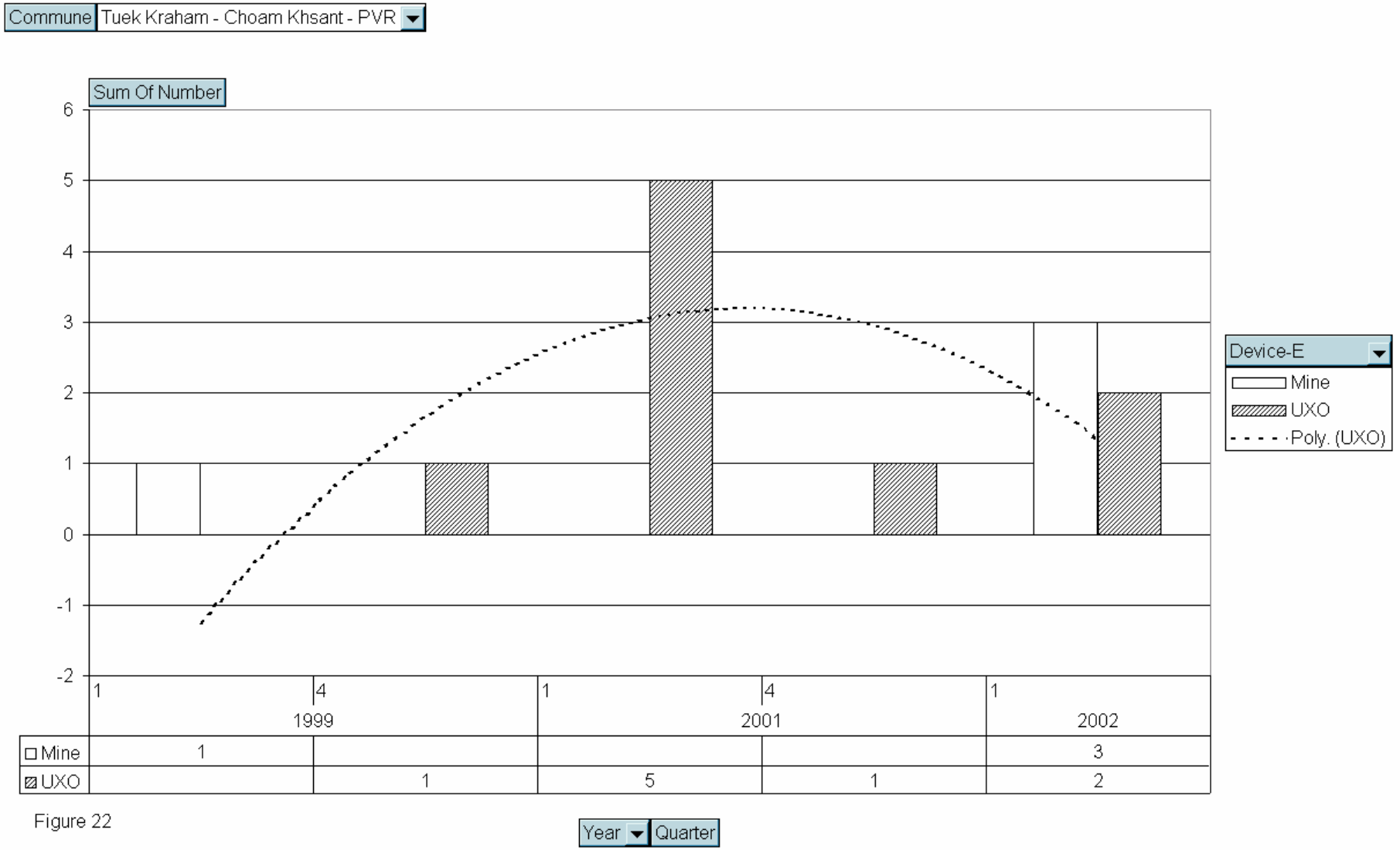


Figure 22

FIGURE 23: YEANG COMMUNE – CHOAM KHSANT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

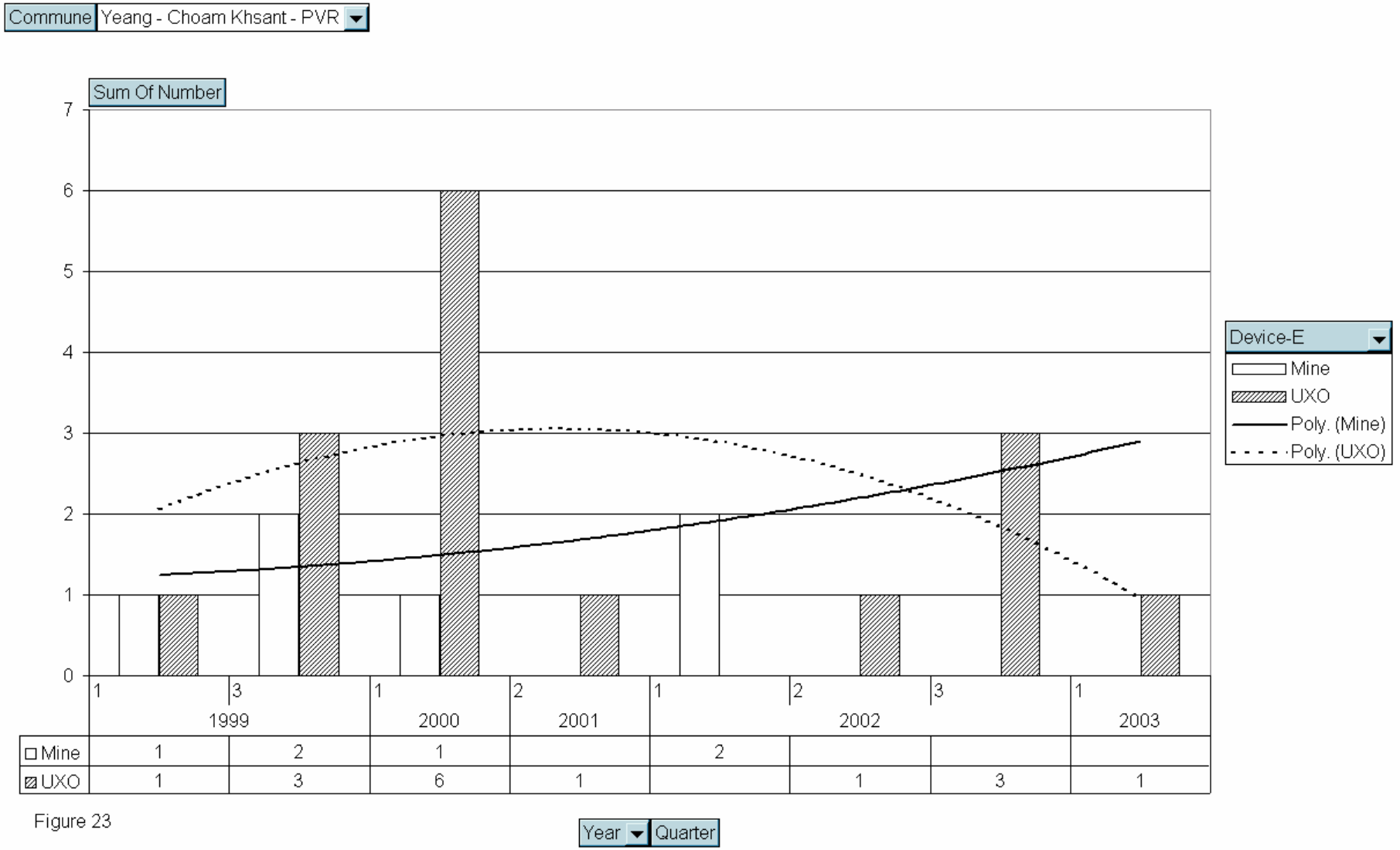


Figure 23

FIGURE 24: PREAH PRALAY COMMUNE – TRAPEANG PRASAT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

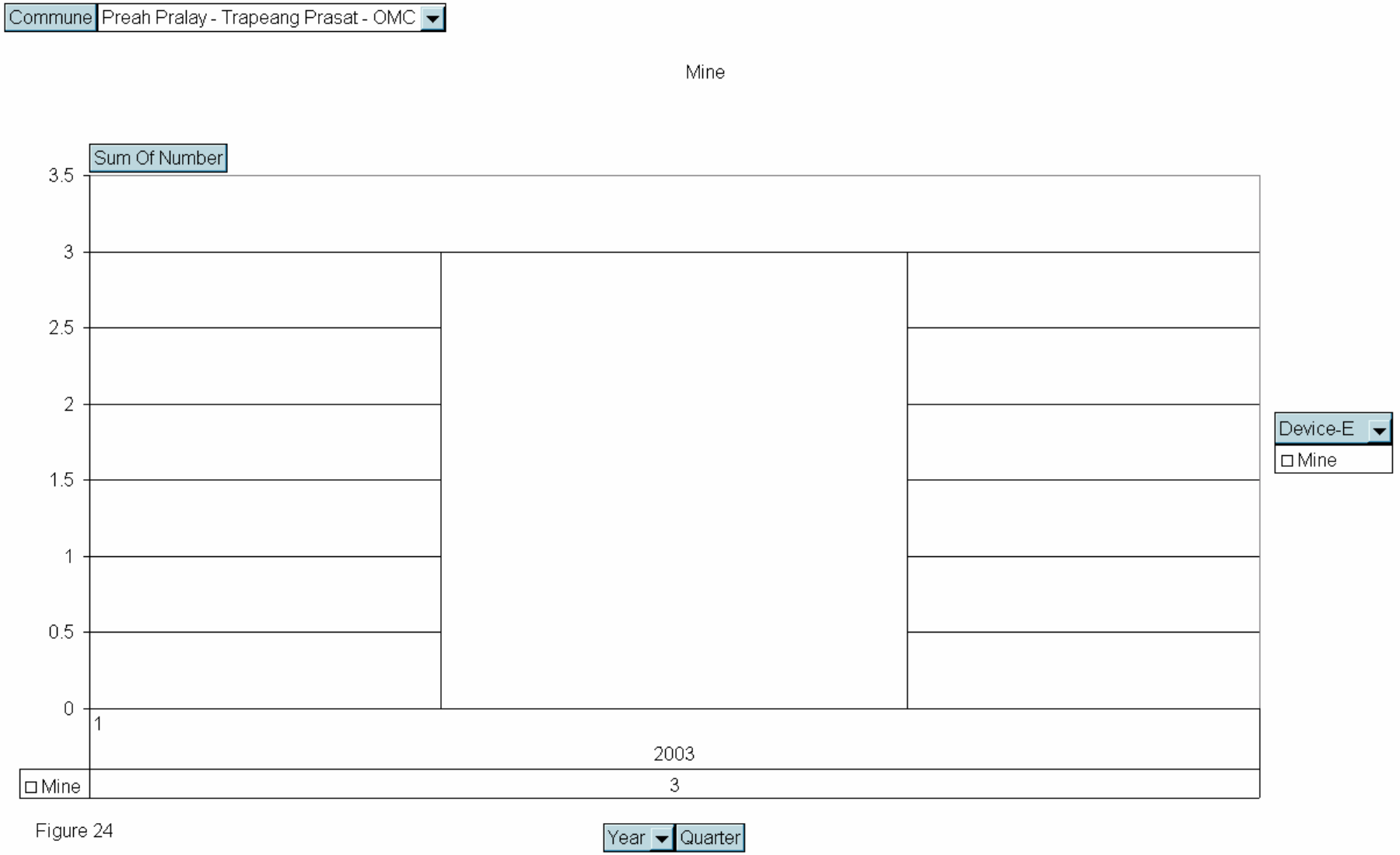


Figure 24

FIGURE 25: TUMNOB DACH COMMUNE – TRAPEANG PRASAT- OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

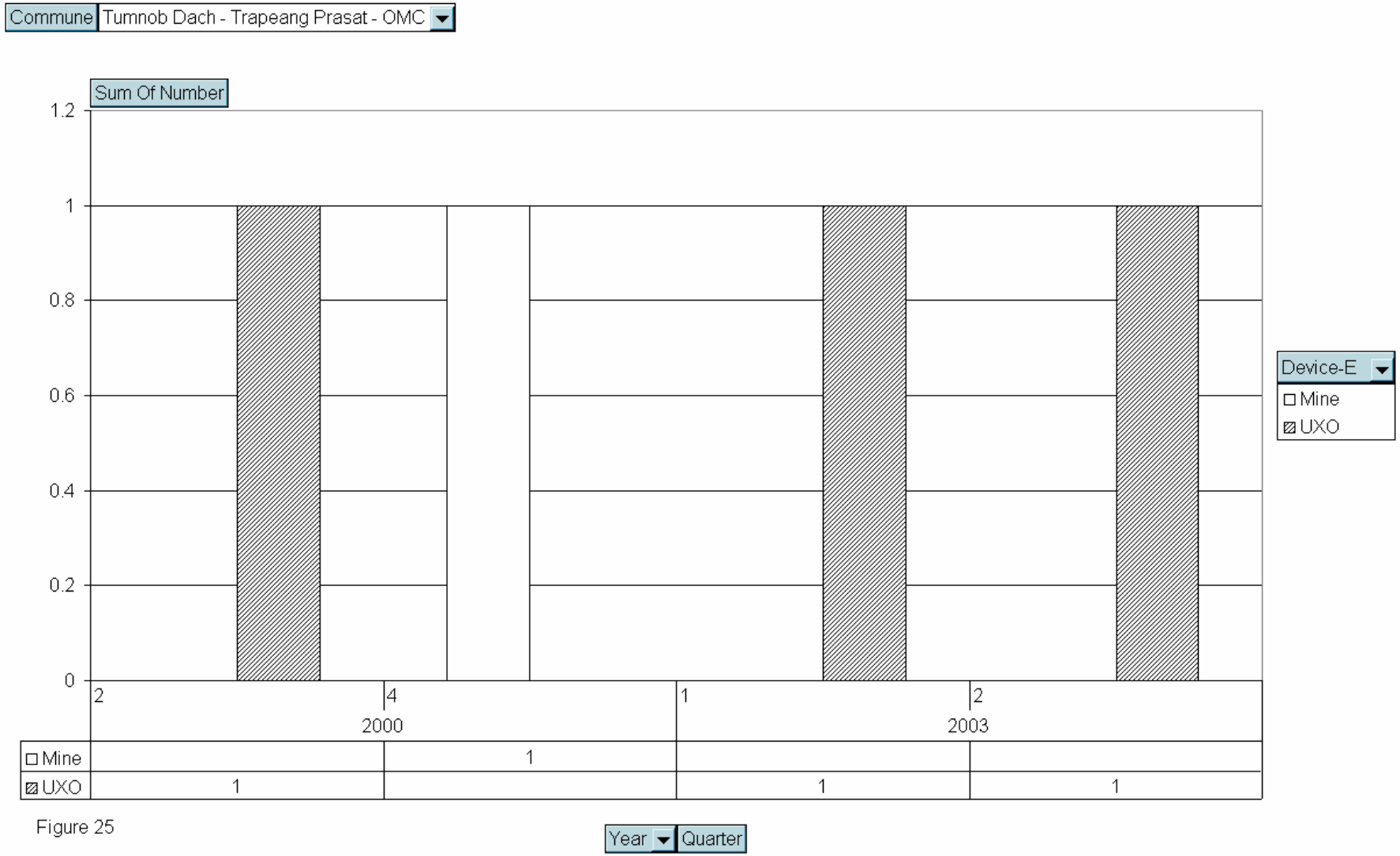


Figure 25

TABLE 10: THE MINE/UXO CASUALTIES IN YEAR 2003 IN PVR PROVINCE

No	Victim Name	Age	Sex	Type	Accident Date	Device Type	Activity	Province	District	Commune	Village	Accident Province	Accident District	Accident Commune	Accident Village
1	HING NGOUT	30	M	Injured	1-Jan-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Kaong Yaong	PVR	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Kaong Yaong
2	SOEUNG SOEUN	25	M	Injured	9-Jan-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek
3	CHUN KHOEUN	25	M	Injured	17-Jan-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Pongro	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Pongro
4	CHON KHA	23	M	Injured	17-Jan-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Pongro	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Pongro
5	NOV KHIENG	28	M	Injured	23-Jan-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Tboung	Kulaen Tboung	PVR	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Tboung	Kulaen Tboung
6	TIT TY	37	M	Injured	21-Feb-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Sangkom Thmei	Ronak Ser	Ta Seng Kandal	PVR	Tbaeng Meanchey	Kampong Pranak	Phum Damnak
7	SO CHOEUN	41	M	Injured	4-Mar-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek
8	VOEUN VY	24	M	Killed	1-Apr-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Muoy	Chhaeb Lech	PVR	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Pir	Dang Phlet
9	UN VIT	14	M	Killed	1-Apr-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Chhaeb	Chhaeab Pir	Dang Phlet	PVR	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Pir	Dang Phlet
10	RUN RIM	26	M	Killed	1-Apr-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Chhaeb	Chhaeab Pir	Dang Phlet	PVR	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Pir	Dang Phlet
11	PHET CHHON	28	M	Killed	9-Apr-03	Mine	Traveling	KPT	Prasat Balangk	Sala Visai	Tralaek	PVR	Rovieng	Romoniy	Ou Pou
12	ENG HAK	26	M	Killed	11-Apr-03	Mine	Military activity	PVR	Chey Saen	Chrach	Phlaoch	PVR	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant
13	CHAN TOEUN	22	M	Injured	11-Apr-03	Mine	Military activity	PVR	Tbaeng Meanchey	Chhean Muk	Moha Phal	PVR	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant	Choam Khsant
14	PRUM RIN	48	M	Injured	27-Apr-03	Mine	Demining	OMC	Trapeang Prasat	Tumnob Dach	Tuol Pongro	PVR	Choam Khsant	Kantout	Sra Em
15	REN RA	29	M	Injured	15-May-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek	PVR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek
16	SA MOT	40	M	Injured	19-Jun-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Svay	PVR	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Svay
17	THY SOKCHEA	15	M	Injured	22-Jun-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot
18	VONG KIMLOUT	13	M	Injured	22-Jun-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot
19	SENG SOKONG	16	M	Injured	22-Jun-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot
20	SEM KIMSAO	15	M	Injured	22-Jun-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot
21	SAM SIEM	14	M	Injured	22-Jun-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot	PVR	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot
22	MEAS RAN	32	F	Injured	1-Jul-03	UXO	Burning	PVR	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Thnal Kaong	PVR	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Kouk Ampil
23	SOK ET	37	F	Injured	1-Jul-03	UXO	Burning	PVR	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Kouk Ampil	PVR	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Kouk Ampil
24	HUM MOEUT	43	M	Injured	1-Jul-03	UXO	T. Mine/UXO	PVR	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Svay	PVR	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Svay

THE HALO TRUST

The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) funded the deployment of six manual demining sections for a period of one year between September 1st, 2003 and August 31st. 2003. The sections worked on 11 tasks in portions of eight minefields in Otdar Meanchey province and in the Choam Khsant district in Preah Vihear province. They also carried out EOD tasks in response to emergencies in the villages where the sections were working.

HALO TRUST- CAMBODIA interventions are based on one or more of the following criteria:

(1) Reducing casualties by clearing mines from land on which people have already settled or are cultivating.

(2) Supporting future resettlement or agricultural development initiatives by removing mines from contaminated agricultural land and returning it to its former use.

(3) Providing safe access to essential resources and services by removing mines from key access roads and tracks.

(4) Supporting NGO and government infrastructure development activities. With respect to the ECHO funded development projects in Otdar Meanchey province and the Choam Khsant district in Preah Vihear province this involved the clearing of land required for ZOA, CARE, MHD and the French Red Cross development initiatives.

HALO TRUST gives special consideration to requests for assistance from very poor and isolated villages. They regard their interventions in these villages as key first steps in the process of securing aid for the villages from NGOs and government agencies.

Each section is comprised of seven deminers and a section commander. The six sections received operational and administrative support from thirteen HALO TRUST employees based in the field, regional and HALO TRUST- CAMBODIA headquarters in Siem Reap. The size and composition of each of the six ECHO funded demining sections is identical to the other one hundred HALO TRUST sections. All interventions by the ECHO funded sections were in accordance with HALO TRUST- CAMBODIA SOPs.

The selection of target villages was based on requests from ECHO funded NGOs, provincial government agencies, district authorities, commune authorities and village authorities. Pre-intervention activities by HALO TRUST include compiling and synthesizing data from available databases (CMVIS, L1S) on potential target villages, comprehensive village assessments and consultations with all stakeholders. Multiple levels of approval are required before interventions occur.

PROPOSED PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The proposed ECHO funded project objectives are threefold and include:

(1) Reduction of mine and UXO related casualties in populations of returnees and IDP's in Otdar Meanchey province and the Choam Khsant district in Preah Vihear province.

(2) Allow the return of mine contaminated land to its former use by the provision of emergency mine clearance.

(3) Safe implementation of ECHO funded development projects in Otdar Meanchey province and the Choam Khsant district in Preah Vihear province.

RESULTS TO DATE

Between September 1st, 2002 and May 30th , 2003 the six ECHO funded HALO TRUST sections carried out 10 clearance tasks in ten villages in Otdar Meanchey province and one clearance task in one village in Preah Vihear province. The districts and communes in which these interventions took place are shown in Maps 4 and 5. A total of 257,752 sq. meters were cleared manually. Approximately 22,598 sq. meters were mechanically cleared. Two hundred and thirty seven mines and six hundred and sixty one UXO were destroyed. MRE/MRA sessions were presented in 11 villages and were attended by 345 persons. Results are summarized in Table 11.

EVALUATION TEAM OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE for interviews with representatives of HALO TRUST are summarized in Table 12. Compiled results for the VILLAGE SURVEY and VILLAGE MRE QUESTIONNAIRES for interviews with villagers from the villages that the evaluation team visited in Otdar Meanchey are summarized in Tables 13 and 14. Results of the TECHNICAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE are summarized in Table 15.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(1) HALO TRUST project objectives and interventions were consistent with the ECHO goal of reducing mine/UXO risks and casualties.

(2) The HALO TRUST target selection methodologies and process were consistent with the ECHO goal of addressing the needs of at risk communities.

(3) Administratively and operationally the six ECHO funded HALO TRUST sections are well integrated into the HALO TRUST organizational structure. Linkages between the ECHO funded sections and other components of the regional HALO TRUST organization are very good. Linkages between the ECHO funded sections and HALO TRUST HQ are good. Linkages between the ECHO funded sections and other organizations operating in the same district are channeled through HALO TRUST HQ and are also good.

(4) Pre-intervention village assessments by the HALO TRUST Village Survey Teams are proactive in nature and provide a current assessment of village mine/UXO risks and needs. These assessments reduce the impact of outdated and/or incomplete database sources of information in the target selection process.

(5) The structure and composition of the HALO TRUST sections provides flexibility and the ability to respond quickly to a variety of village requests and emergencies. Response times for emergency requests ranged from a few hours to a few days.

(6) Villagers were satisfied with the HALO TRUST interventions. Villagers are concerned about what will happen after HALO TRUST sections leave their area. The answers provided by the villagers to question sixteen on the VILLAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE clearly indicate that they would like return follow up visits to their villages at intervals of less than one month.

(7) When villagers were asked if there were still mines/UXO in the villages after the HALO TRUST interventions all of them answered that there were none in the cleared areas but that there were still mines/UXO in uncleared parts of the villages or on the outskirts of the villages.

(8) HALO TRUST pre-intervention and mine clearance activities are proactive whereas emergency mine/UXO intervention activities are reactive in nature.

(9) The main limitation of the demining sections is the fact that they are relatively static until their assigned task is completed. However, since ECHO is funding the deployment of six sections there are generally one or more sections that are available on short notice for emergency mine clearance interventions.

(10) The mine clearance tasks completed by the ECHO funded sections were carried out in a very professional manner and the work is of high quality.

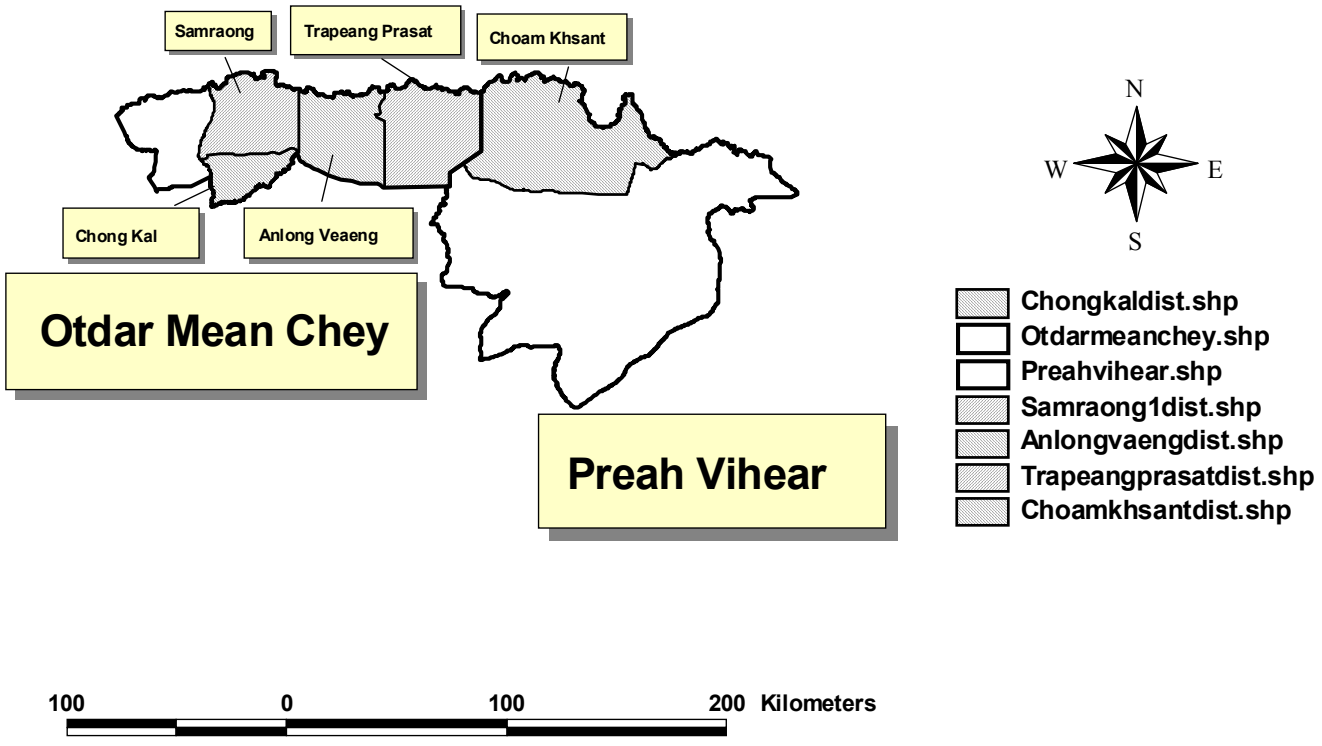
(11) Mine/UXO risks awareness is generally high in all of the villages that were visited. Video MRE/MRA presentations are more effective than posters, which are in turn more effective than lectures without visual aids. The most refractory group to MRE/MRA appears to be ex-soldiers. Recent UXO casualty and incident data in Preah Vihear and Otdar Meanchey provinces indicate that male teenagers as a group are also refractory to MRE/MRA.

(12) All of the villages are visited periodically by scrap metal dealers from the larger provincial towns, who offer to buy FFE UXO from the villagers thereby encouraging them to tamper with mines and UXO.

(13) The Trapaeng Prasat district in Otdar Meanchey province has witnessed a large influx of new families. The village of Borchas had 81 families at the time of the HALO TRUST intervention in the first quarter of 2003. At the time of the evaluation team visit mid-September 2003 there were 113 resident families and the village of Borchas had divided itself into two villages (Borchas-48 families and Trampong-65 families). New families are coming to this area at the rate of 5-7/month and are settling along the recently constructed road. It is highly probable that there will be more new villages along this road in the near future. Some of the new arrivals will be probably be settling on mine/UXO contaminated land. An increase in mine/UXO incidents and casualties in this area in the near future is likely. Residents of these new villages are very poor and will require assistance from NGOs and government agencies. Emergency mine clearance and EOD interventions will probably be required. Other villages that have witnessed

significant growth are Bos and Okoki Kandal. There appears to be shortages of safe land available for agriculture in these villages but the shortages are not chronic at this time. There is definitely a need to monitor population migration and growth in this province.

MAP 4: MAP OF DISTRICTS OF OMC & PVR WITH HALO TRUST (ECHO) INTERVENTIONS



MAP 5: MAP OF COMMUNES OF OMC & PVR WITH HALO TRUST (ECHO) INTERVENTIONS

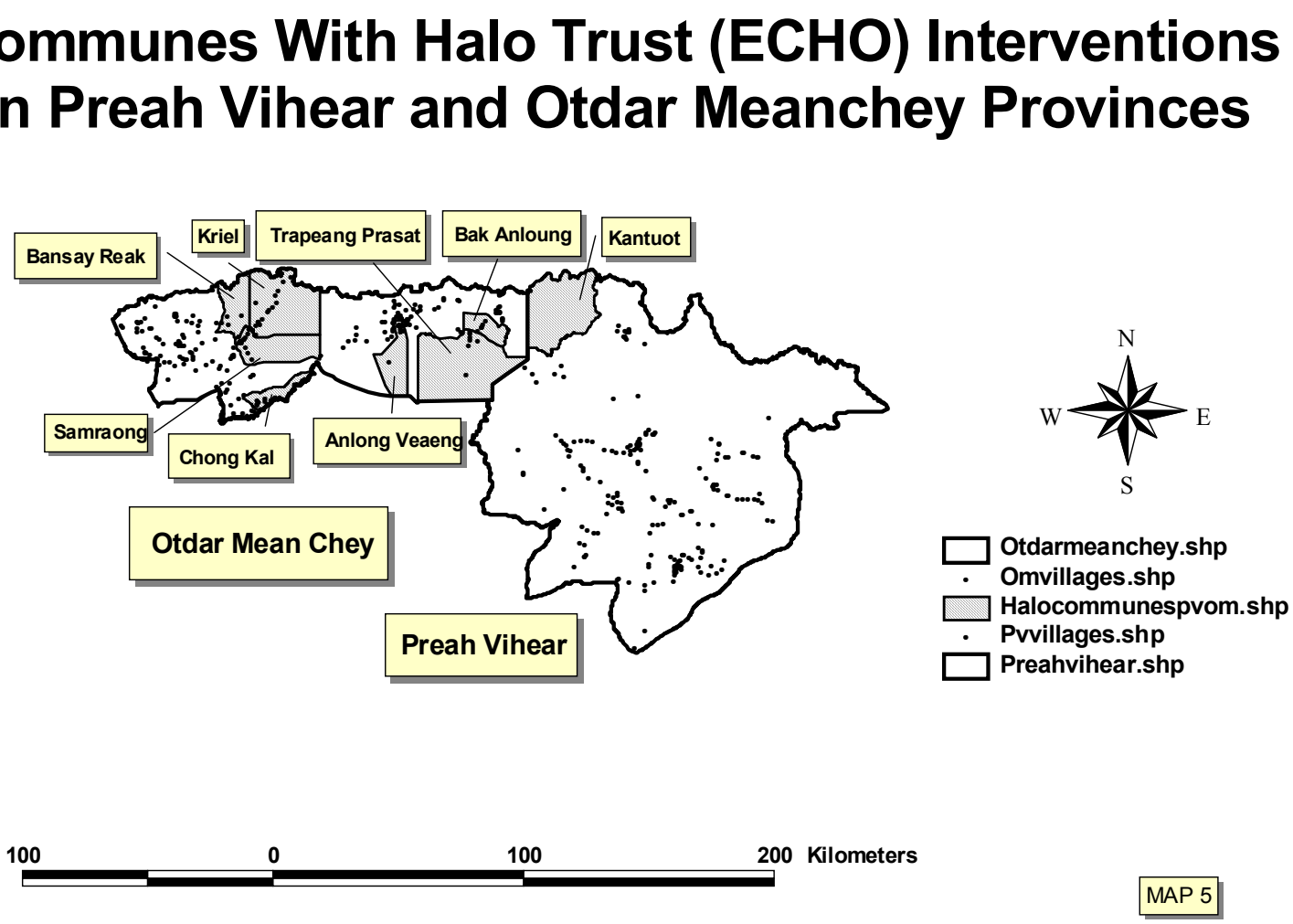


TABLE 11: THE VILLAGES/AREAS AND THE NUMBE OF FAMILIES/PERSONS/BENEFICIARIES UNDER HALO TRUST (ECHO) INTERVENTIONS

Number of Families, Persons/Beneficiaries

Provincial	District	Commune	Village	Families	Persons
Preah Vihear	Chaom Khsant	Kantout	Kantout	151	767
Otdor Meanchey	Samraong	Koun Kriel	O'Pok Thmey	136	624
Otdor Meanchey	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Bos	65	360
Otdor Meanchey	Anlung Veang	Anlung Veang	O'Koki Kandal	125	639
Otdor Meanchey	Trapeang Prasat	Trapeang Prasat	Borchas	81	366
Otdor Meanchey	Samraong	Samraong	Thnoat, Kamnop, Sambour Meas	387	1781
Otdor Meanchey	Trapeang Prasat	Bak Anloung	Sok Serei	36	181
Otdor Meanchey	Trapeang Prasat	Bak Anloung	Sambour	20	91
Otdor Meanchey	Chong Kal	Chong Kal	Battakav Chas	64	320
	Total		**11 villages**	**1065**	**5129**

Village/Areas with Halo Trust Interventions

September 01st, 2002 to May 30th, 2003

Location	Area Cleared Manually			Area Cleared Mechanically			Area Cut			AP			UXO		
	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report
O'Pok Thmey Village 3	26084	24687	0	0	0	0	6310	14370	0	13	4	0	8	7	0
Bos Village 2	14677	18305	0	0	9719	0	0	5744	0	2	8	0	11	31	0
Kantout Health Center	4074	4186	3241	0	9738	3141	0	0	0	5	13	11	14	31	22
Kam Nob Thnoat Road	0	39965	43255	0	0	0	0	25975	21830	0	0	0	0	3	3
O'Pok Thmey Village 2	0	7447	4753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	3	7
O'Koki Kandal Pond	0	3413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0
Borchas Village Pond	0	8000	0	0	0	0	0	4776	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Battakav Chas 1	0	0	32067	0	0	0	0	0	24758	0	0	25	0	0	0
Road to O'Pok School	0	0	7756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6
Sok Serei Village	0	0	8048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	12
Sambour Village 1	0	0	7794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	7
Emergency Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	2	0	452	38
Total	**44835**	**106003**	**106914**	**0**	**19457**	**3141**	**6310**	**50865**	**46588**	**20**	**161**	**56**	**33**	**533**	**95**
Grand Total	**257752**			**22598**			**103763**			**237**			**661**		

MRE/MRA in 9 villages attended by 345 persons.

TABLE 12: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF HALO TRUST ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRES

Date: ……

Interviewer: ……

Location: ……

Informant: ……

Occupation: ……

Organization: ……

Contact/Tel: ……

Q1. How are the teams/sections organized and integrated in your corporate structure:

How many teams (MRT, RRT, MC) are there in your organization?

6 sections 2

Are they distinct units within your larger organization?

No 6/101 sections 2

Team composition – permanent and/or rotating teams (team level/individuals)?

Yes within sections (6) 2

How is the field logistic support organized?

HQ logistic→support field operation/logistics→sections

Intra-organizational communication (linkages)?

3/1 week cycle- debrief at and of work cycle. Monthly meeting to address issues, problems and resolve them before next deployment.

Inter-organizational communications (linkages)

LUPU/Frequency ***Very two weeks***

CMVIS/Frequency ***Monthly-Each district***

CMAC/Frequency ***DU-6, DU4- Share villages(working)***

CMAA/Frequency ***Coordination purposes/twice per month***

NGO

Q2. On what basis are target villages selected? (in order of priorities)

		DPM	OM
1.	# Mine/UXO victims	③	③
2.	CMVIS consultations		
3.	Provincial government requirements	②	②
4.	National government requirement		
5.	District leaders consultations		
6.	Commune leaders consultations		
7.	Village leaders consultations		
8.	Private corporations request		
9.	NGOs needs	①	①
10.	Military considerations		
11.	Infrastructure development		
12.	CBMRR		
13.	Villagers living in mine/UXO		
14.	Socio Economic factors		
15.	Other		

Q3. What methodologies have been used in each project to meet project goal and objectives?

		DPM	OM
1.	MRE/MRA	⑥	⑥
2.	Technical Surveys		
3.	Village assessments	①	①
4.	Manual Clearance	②	②
5.	Mechanical Clearance	③	③
6.	EOD	④	④
7.	MDD		
8.	Mine Field Marking	⑤	⑤
9.	A) Pre-intervention (activities)		
	B) Intervention (activities)		

	C) Post intervention (activities)	Post clearance land use survey, 6 months	
10.	What sequence		
11.	Main emphasis		
12.	Consultations with NGOs	⑦FRC, ZOA, CARE, TEUK SOAT MHD	⑦FRC, ZOA, CARE, TEUK SOAT MHD
	Development Agencies/Local Authorities		
13.	Other *(CBMRR)*		

Q4. Project QA/QC

Where? Field/Office

Field 2

What methods are utilized? How often?

General check of equipment, record keeping and cleared lanes

How often

Twice per day

By whom?

Section commander, Field Officer, Demining Supervisor and from HQ as well

Other organizations which receive mine/UXO clearance/EOD information

		DPM	**OM**
1.	LUPU	1 Monthly report	
2.	CMVIS	1	
3.	CBMRR		
4.	CMAC		
5.	CMAA		
6.	NGO's	1/Monthly report	
7.	Provincial government	1/6 months (Ministry foreign Affairs)	
8.	National government		

Q5. Proposed Objectives/Results/Activities to date

Briefly describe sequence of activities for a typical project

See sequence of events Q3

Can you explain the difference between proposed and actual results?

HALO reassigned ECHO funded quick response humanitarian teams from predetermined projects to new villages to deal with emergency situations associated with the founding of new villages on contaminated land

Any major changes in project focus? Why

No major changes in project focus or objectives

How much have mine/UXO casualties/incidents decreased in the villages where you intervened? Why?

Proper targeting of mine clearance activities → being proactive – see CMVIS data

How could the results be improved?

More resources- stable funding environment would allow systematic demining of problem areas

Q6. Long term sustainability and appropriateness

How successfully have you integrated this pilot project with your other projects/activities?

Fully integrated into organizational structure

What additional tools, data, equipment etc etc do you need to improve efficiency, results, impact?

Better communications and coordination among all governmental agencies involved in infrastructure development in this part of Cambodia and more mechanical clearance for infrastructure projects.

Are project SOP's, management plans comprehensive enough to be utilized by other HD & Mine action organizations?

SOP-Yes, comprehensive-to international standards

SOP-No – some parts of HALO Trust SOP's are Cambodia specific

What is the potential impact of this project on the Mine Action sector in Cambodia?

Improved communications among humanitarian demining and NGOs (ECHO)

Reducing casualties and promoting infrastructure development in remote areas

What aspects of the project need to be changed?

MRE is not very effective with adults especially ex-soldier

More effective with children

Is this project worth continuing? Why?

Yes 2

Definitely, mine/UXO still pose threats to civilians populations in N.W. Cambodia. This service is needed for this in remote areas, and for infrastructure development programs.

TABLE 13: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF HALO TRUST VILLAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Do the people living in this village know about MAG, HALO Trust, CMAC?

Yes 12

Do the people living in this village know about the Mine/UXO clearance activities in this village?

Yes 12

What areas have been cleared of mines/UXO?

a) in the villages **12**

b) outside the village **3**

Are the people in the village satisfied with this Mine/UXO clearance project?

Yes 12

What effect/benefit has this project had the people of this village?

Villagers can have safe access to forest for food, fruits and water, wood 2

Safe land for school and road construction 4

Better security (no mine/UXO accidents) 6

Safe access to agricultural land 7

Have you heard about the ECHO organization? What have you heard?

Yes 8 No 4

ECHO LOGO 3 (HALO Trust)

Public meetings 2

Radio broadcasts 3

Not sure 4

How many families are living in this village? _____ families

Sambour	***village***	***30***	***families***
O-Koki Kandal	***-***	***125***	***-***
Sok Serei	***-***	***36***	***-***
TrampongBorchas/	***-***	***81***	***-***
Bos	***-***	***65***	***-***
Thnoat	***-***	***103***	
Kamnop	***-***	***185***	
Total		***625***	***families***

How many new families arrived after Mine/UXO clearance was finished?

_____ families

Sambour	***village***	***4***	***families***
O-Koki Kandal	***-***	***16***	***-***
Sok Serei	***-***	***4***	***-***
TrampongBorchas/	***-***	***32***	***-***
Bos	***-***	***19***	***-***
Thnoat	***-***	***0***	
Kamnop	***-***	***3***	
Total		***78***	***families***

Have there been Mine/UXO accidents since the Mine/UXO clearance was finished?

No 12

People **12**

Animals **1 (Outside of cleared area, 4 cows killed in August 2003-Sok Serei)**

Where

Have any Mine/UXO been found in the cleared area?

No 12

Are there still Mine/UXO in the village?

Yes 7 (Mines/UXOs are in the village, outside of the cleared areas but close to villagers' houses)

No 3

Not sure 2

If yes, New

Old ***4***

Are there people in this village that actively go out looking for mines/UXO?

No 12

If yes, what do they do with the mines/UXO that they have found?

Are there any metal scrap dealers in the village?

Yes 12 (from elsewhere ask to buy FFE UXO)

When someone in the village finds a mine/UXO, to whom do they report the item?

Village chief ***12***

Commune leader ***1***

District leader ***0***

Police ***1***

HD organizations ***10 HALO Trust***

Others ***2 (LUPU, CRC)***

After reporting the presence of mines/UXO in the village, how long does it take before the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization comes to village to investigate and remove/deal the item(s)?

On the same day ***4***

A few days ***6***

What do you think about the idea of representatives of the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization which is working in this area coming to the village on a regular basis to find out if new mines/UXO have been found?

A. Daily ***1***

B. Weekly ***7***

C. Monthly ***1***

G. Twice per week ***1***

H. Not sure ***2***

Is there enough safe land available for all of the families living in the village?

Yes ***6***

No ***3 (Trampong, Sambour and Thnoat villages)***

Not sure ***3***

If (twenty) new families arrive in the village next week is there enough safe land for them?

Yes ***1*** ***(Thnoat village)***

No ***8*** ***(O-Koki Kandal, Thnoat, Sambour, Sok Serei, Borchas/Trampong and Bos villages)***

Not sure ***3*** ***(O-Koki Kandal, Kamnob and Bos villages)***

TABLE 14: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF HALO TRUST VILLAGE MRE QUESTIONNAIRES

Do you live in this village?

Yes 12

Has there been any Mines/UXO Awareness activities/training in your village?

Yes 10 No 2

If yes, have you had any Mines/UXO awareness training?

Yes 9 No 1 N/A 2

If yes, Who gave the training?

MAG ***0*** CMAC ***4*** HALO Trust ***7***

Other 7 (CRC, MHD, BSO, JSAC AND ECHO)

5. When did you get the training?

Last month ***4*** Last 3 months ***1*** 6 months ago ***2*** Last year ***2***

Not sure ***3***

How often have you had refresher training courses?

Every month ***1*** Every 3 months ***1*** 2-3 times/year ***3***

1 times so far ***1*** Last month ***2*** ***Not sure 4***

How do you use what you learned from the Mines/UXO awareness training?

Explain:

Show children/villagers how to mark/avoid and not tamper with mine/UXO items if they are found. 9

Report mine/UXO items to H-D organization 4

Have not received MRE/MRA 1

N/A 2

Did you receive a Mines/UXO awareness-training packet?

Yes 10 No 2

If yes, what was in the packet?

T-shirt 1 Poster 7 Story book 2 Pen 1

Other 1 (Notebook)

What do you think was most useful in the Mines/UXO awareness training?

Explain:

Most useful 8

(Good knowledge on mine/UXO risks, avoid and not tamper and inform other responsible persons or organizations about mine/UXO risks).

N/A 4

What do you think:

A) Adults find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

Explain:

Most useful 10

Good knowledge about mine/UXO risks after MRE, do not tamper, avoid mine/UXO, inform others, recognize mine/UXO and to stay away from hazardous areas.

Good knowledge of mine/UXO risks after MRE session.

Video presentations were very effective, recognize mine/UXO, do not tamper, avoid mine/UXO. Before MRE sessions, children used to take out explosive from mine/UXO for fishing. Do not tamper after MRE sessions, and inform others.

N/A 2

B) Children find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

Most useful 7

Happy to attend MRE session and learn about mine/UXO risks and not tamper with mine/UXO items.

Knowledge of risks associated with mine/UXO items

Recognize mine/UXO and know that they are dangerous

Reporting 2 N/A 3

What do you think is not useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

Explain:

Useful 12

A) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of adults with regard to mines/UXO?

Yes 9 N/A 3

Pre-MRE intervention, people (villagers) were looking for mine/UXO items to use explosives for fishing, and sell FFE UXO metal to scrap dealers.

Post-MRE intervention, people (villagers) are afraid of mine/UXO items and stopped tampering.

B) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of children with regard to

mines/UXO?

Yes 8 N/A 4

Pre-MRE intervention, children thought that mine/UXO were toys.

Post-MRE intervention, children know that mine/UXO items are the dangerous items and that they can be killed or lose an arm or leg.

What recommendations do you have regarding future Mines/UXO awareness-training programs (that would reduce the number of incidents).

A) Adults

Comments:

Frequent MRE session in mine/UXO contaminated areas 12

B) Children

Frequent MRE session in mine/UXO contaminated areas 12

Do you have any questions/information about Mines/UXO in this village?

Frequent MRE session in mine/UXO contaminated areas

Need more HALO Trust activities

Questions:

What happens If mines/UXO are found in the cleared areas in the village.

Who do they have to contact in order to have more frequent MRE/MRA sessions

In the future?

CHILDREN (14)

Have you seen a mine/UXO in this village?

Yes 9 No 5

Have you seen a mine/UXO victim in this village?

Yes 8 N/A 6

What will you do if you find a mine/UXO in this village?

Avoid	***10***	***Inform mines/UXO clearance agencies***	***3***
Inform parents	9	Inform local authorities	4

Have you attended a MRE information session?

Yes 8 No 6

Has there been a MRE information session in your school?

Yes 8 No 6 If Yes, when?

Last year (02)	***4***
This year (03)	***2***
N/A	***8***

Where was the MRE information session held?

School	7	Public place	6	Pagoda	1

TABLE 15: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF HALO TRUST MINE/UXO QUESTIONNAIRES

Type of areas cleared

Minefield ***1***

Battlefield

Strong point

School yard

Pagoda

Agricultural

Road

Water supply ***2***

Other

Type of Clearance?

Minefield ***3***

Battle field – BAC

EOD

Cleared areas marked?

Yes ***3***

No

N/A

Total number of Items removed/destroyed

Mine ***61***

UXO ***82***

Total minefield area cleared accurate

Yes ***3***

No

Cleared area in minefield marked adequately

Yes ***3***

No

How, when and where the Mines/UXO neutralized?

All mines found are blown in place 3

Amount of explosives/detonators used consistent with question #5

Minimum 200g of TNT to more depends on item found 3

Bench Mark and SP co-ordinates accurate

Yes ***3***

No

Maps/Plans of cleared areas/tasks

Yes ***3***

No

Quality of maps of cleared areas

Very good ***3***

Satisfactory

Poor

N/A

Local witnesses during mine clearance/EOD activities

Yes **3**

No

If yes, Name: ***Om Sary/Vann Khat*** Occupation ***Farmers*** Signature _____

Post clearance/EOD handover to villagers

If yes, to whom? ***Village chief and brief for clearance done*** ***3***

Distribution of completion reports/maps

CMAA

LUPU ***1***

CMVIS

NGO's

CMAC

Others ***2***

Format of data and maps to other stakeholders

Hand copy ***3***

Digital

Has any HD organization (MAG, HALO, CMAC) visited this village and asked to removed UXO's?

Yes ***3***

No

If Yes, When? ***2 months before the clearance starts***

How many UXO's were collected by (MAG, HALO, CMAC) in this village? ***82***

Can you tell me the names of three families that gave UXO's to (MAG, HALO, CMAC)

Villagers during the farming activities

_____

_____

Did (MAG, HALO, CMAC) removed any mine/UXO from this location?

Yes

No ***3***

How many items did they removed? ***All blown in place 3***

Are you satisfied with this service?

Yes ***3***

No

CASUALTY TRENDS AND DATABASE ISSUES

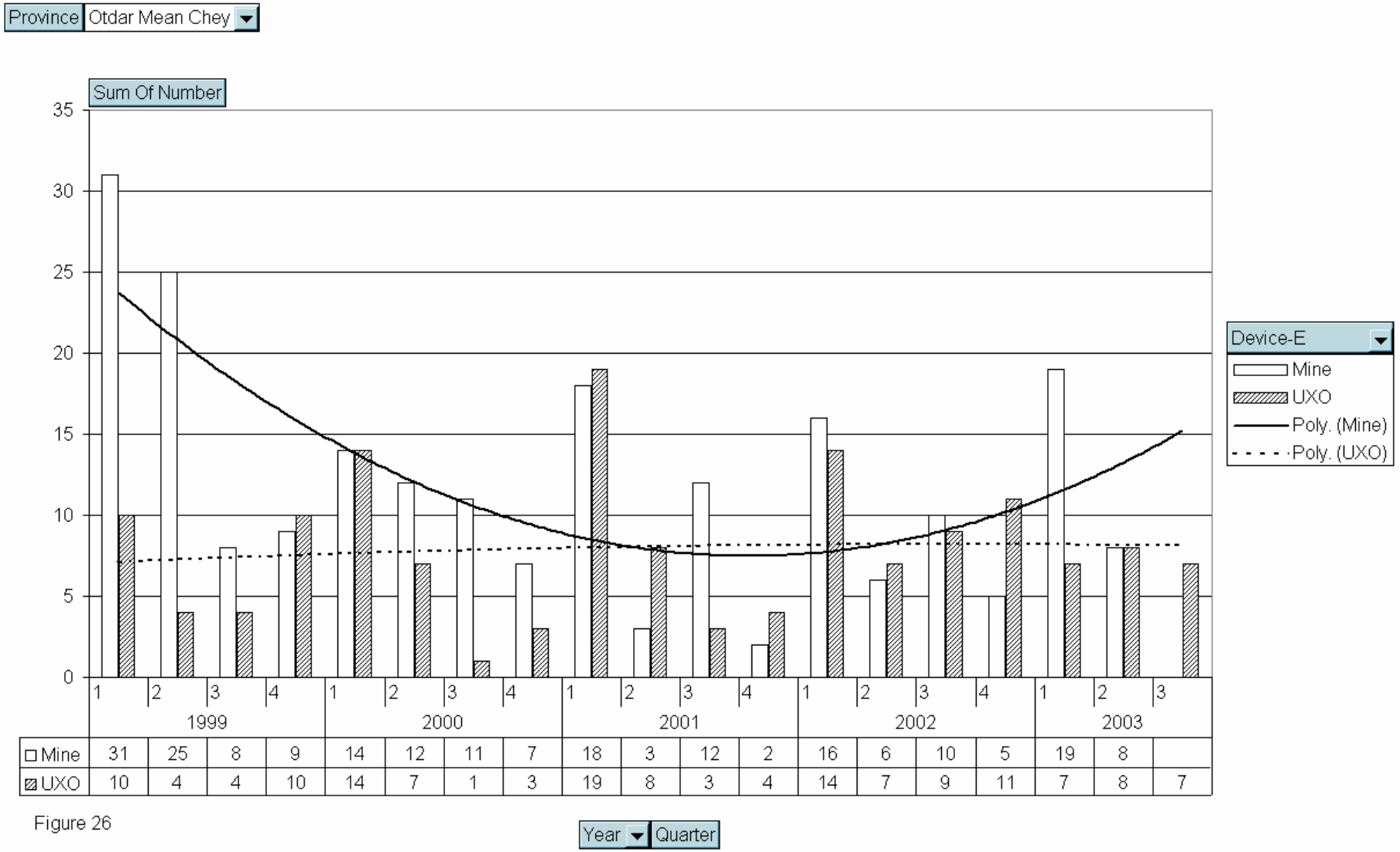
Provincial mine/UXO casualty trends for Otdar Meanchey province between 1999 and the third quarter of 2003 are shown in Figure 26. The trend for UXO related casualties has been relatively flat during the last five years. The number of UXO related casualties peaked in mid-2001 and has declined slightly in recent years. Conversely, the number of mine related casualties was high in the first half of 1999, subsequently declined to a low in mid 2001 and has been rising again since that time. The recent upward trend is largely due to high casualty figures in the Kriel commune of the Samraong district during the first quarters of 2002 and 2003 Figure 27. In other districts in Otdar Meanchey province mine related casualties have been declining during the last five years.

District level mine/UXO casualty data for Otdar Meanchey province and the Choam Khsant district in Preah Vihear province are presented in figures 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. Commune level mine/UXO casualty data for communes with HALO TRUST interventions in Preah Vihear and Otdar Meanchey provinces are presented in figures 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

ECHO funded HALO TRUST interventions were at village levels. There is no doubt that the number of mines/UXO collected and destroyed by HALO TRUST will result in fewer mine/UXO casualties. However, quantifying the reduction in the number of mine/UXO casualties as a result of the interventions in these villages is difficult. Inside and in the immediate vicinity of several villages there still mine contaminated areas and UXO. At a commune, district and provincial level the combined impact of the ECHO funded sections and those funded by other donors may be noticeable in one or two years. Large influxes of new families that opt to settle on mine/UXO contaminated land may obscure the gains made as a result of previous interventions. HALO TRUST mine clearance efforts to provide safe access to essential resources and services and NGO support will undoubtedly result in fewer non-mine/UXO casualties.

Database issues for the Otdar Meanchey province are the same as those previously mentioned for the Preah Vihear province.

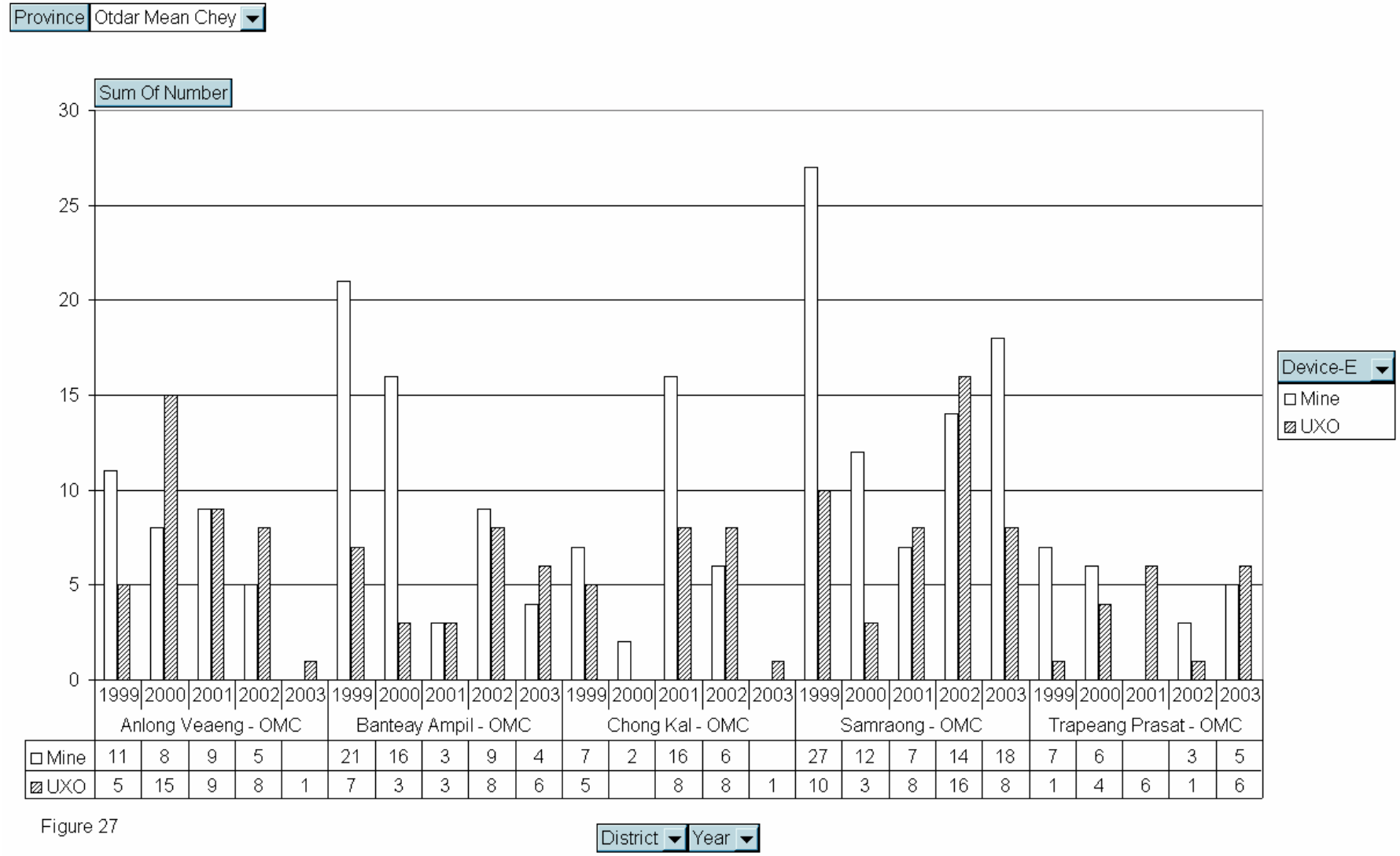
FIGURE 26: OMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	1999 Q3	1999 Q4	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3	2001 Q4	2002 Q1	2002 Q2	2002 Q3	2002 Q4	2003 Q1	2003 Q2	2003 Q3
Mine	31	25	8	9	14	12	11	7	18	3	12	2	16	6	10	5	19	8	
UXO	10	4	4	10	14	7	1	3	19	8	3	4	14	7	9	11	7	8	7

Figure 26

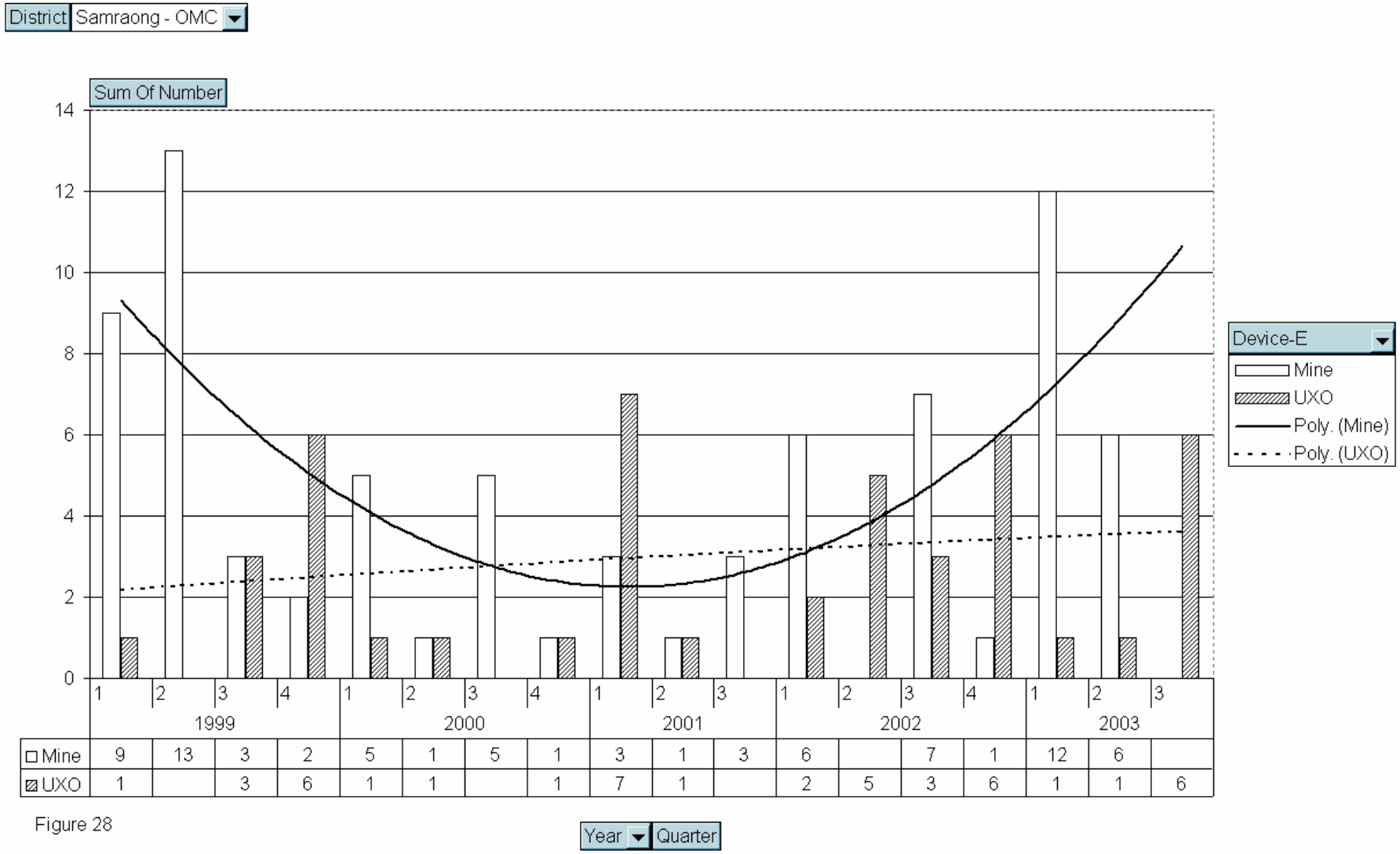
FIGURE 27: DISTRICTS OF OMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	Anlong Veaeng - OMC					Banteay Ampil - OMC					Chong Kal - OMC					Samraong - OMC					Trapeang Prasat - OMC				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Mine	11	8	9	5		21	16	3	9	4	7	2	16	6		27	12	7	14	18	7	6		3	5
UXO	5	15	9	8	1	7	3	3	8	6	5		8	8	1	10	3	8	16	8	1	4	6	1	6

Figure 27

FIGURE 28: SAMRAONG DISTRICT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001			2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	9	13	3	2	5	1	5	1	3	1	3	6		7	1	12	6	
UXO	1		3	6	1	1		1	7	1		2	5	3	6	1	1	6

Figure 28

FIGURE 29: BANTEAY AMPIL DISTRICT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

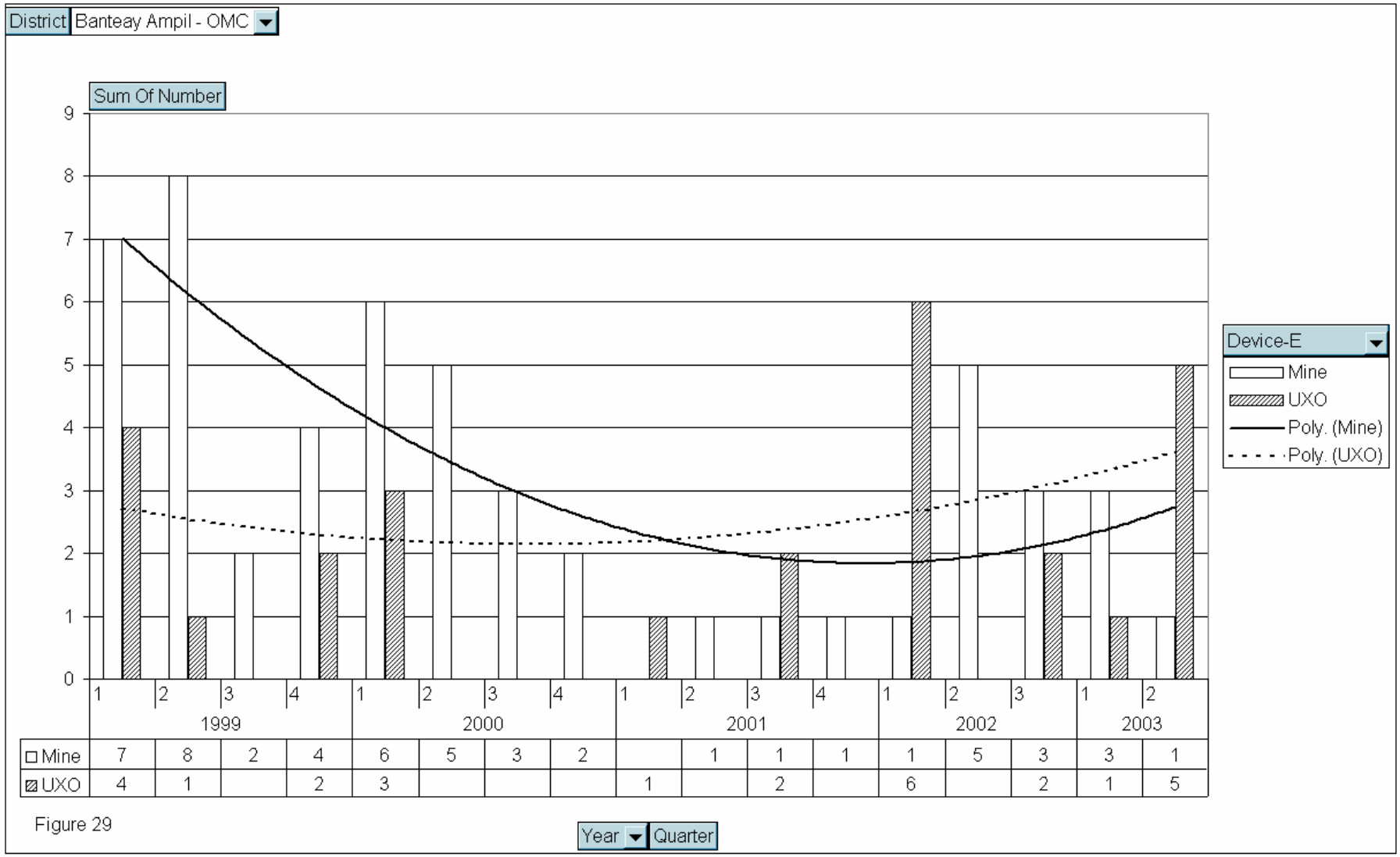
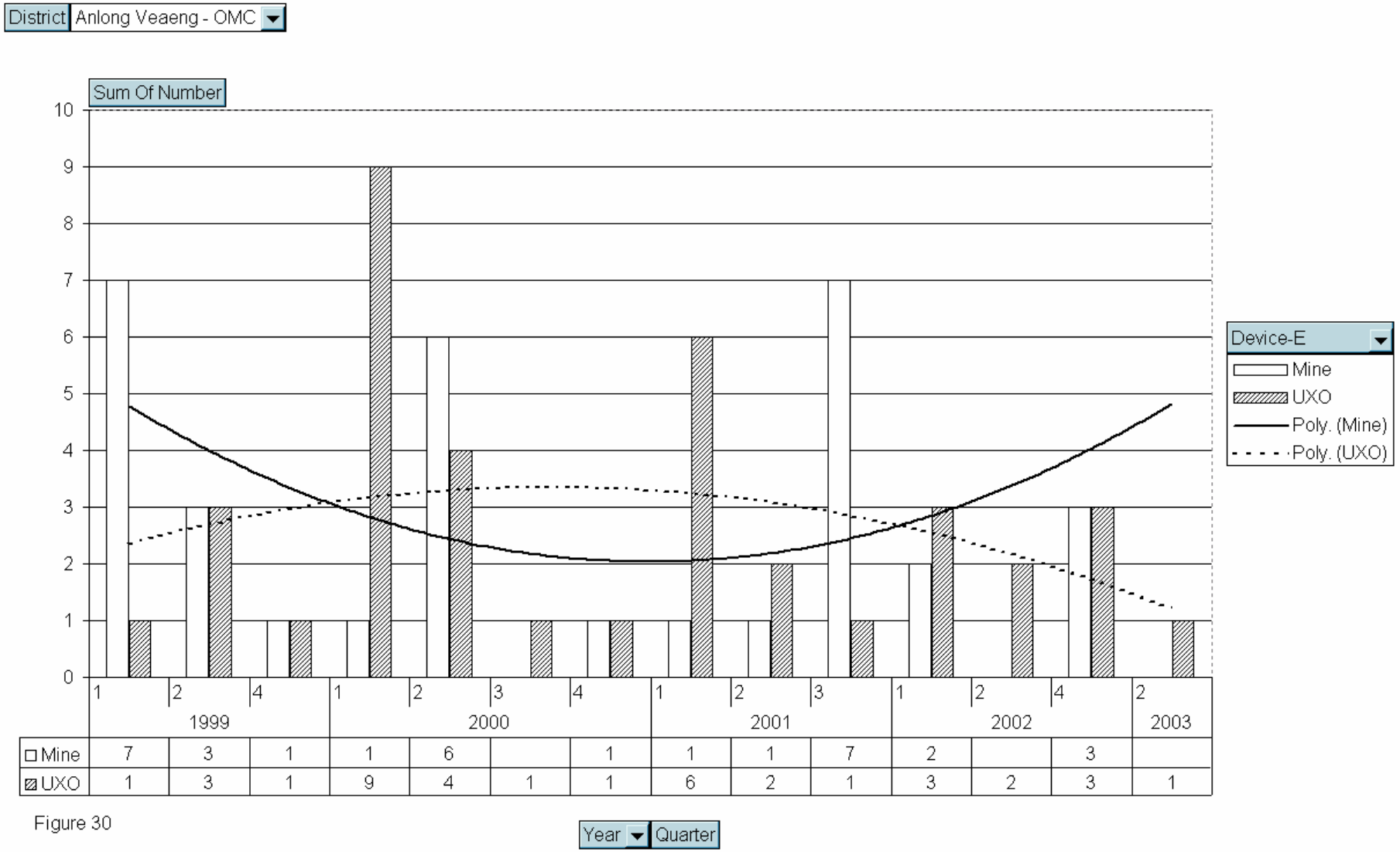


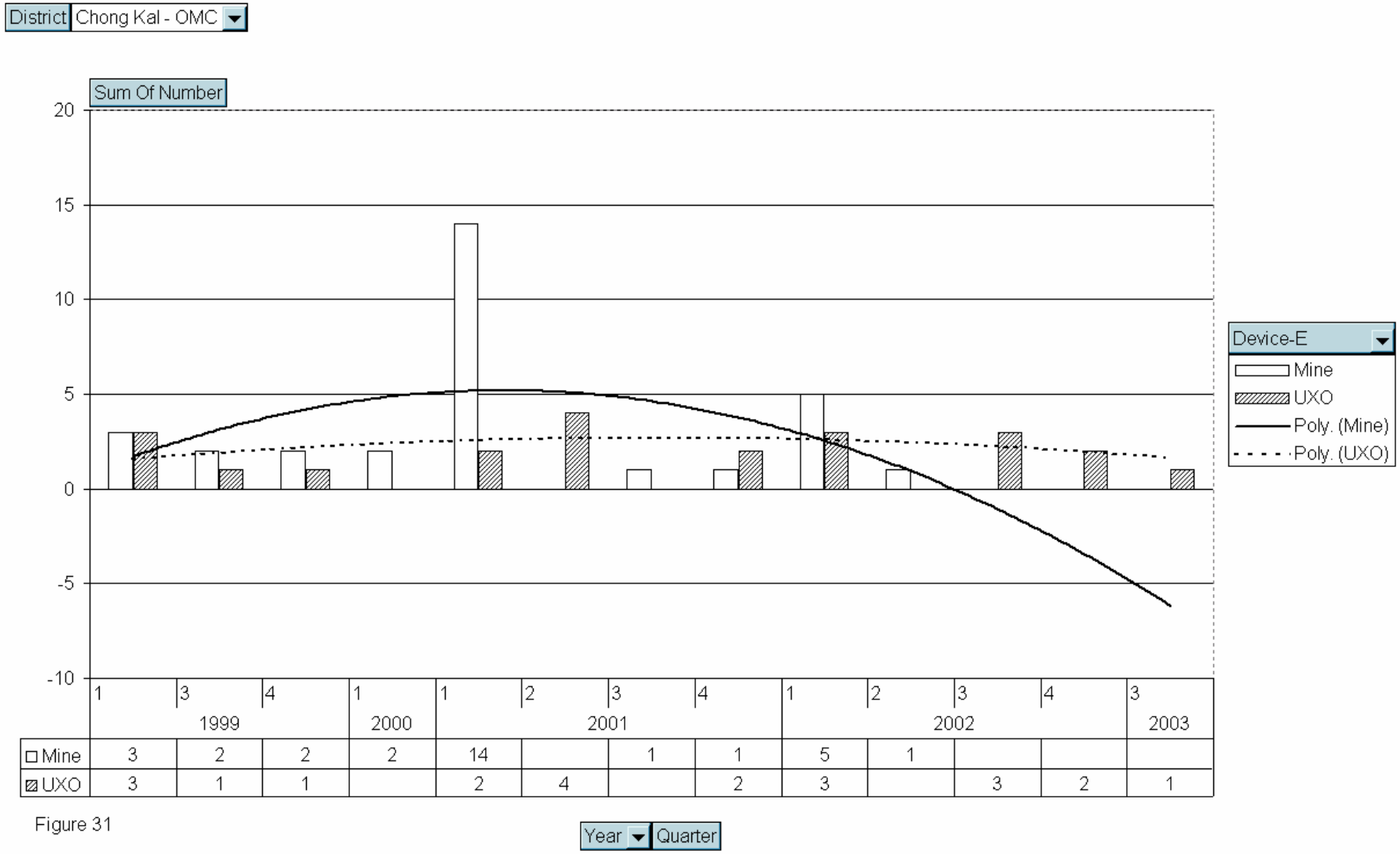
FIGURE 30: ANLONG VEAENG DISTRICT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999			2000				2001			2002			2003
	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	2
Mine	7	3	1	1	6		1	1	1	7	2		3	
UXO	1	3	1	9	4	1	1	6	2	1	3	2	3	1

Figure 30

FIGURE 31: CHONG KAL DISTRICT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	3
	1999			2000	2001				2002				2003
Mine	3	2	2	2	14		1	1	5	1			
UXO	3	1	1		2	4		2	3		3	2	1

Figure 31

FIGURE 32: TRAPEANG PRASAT DISTRICT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

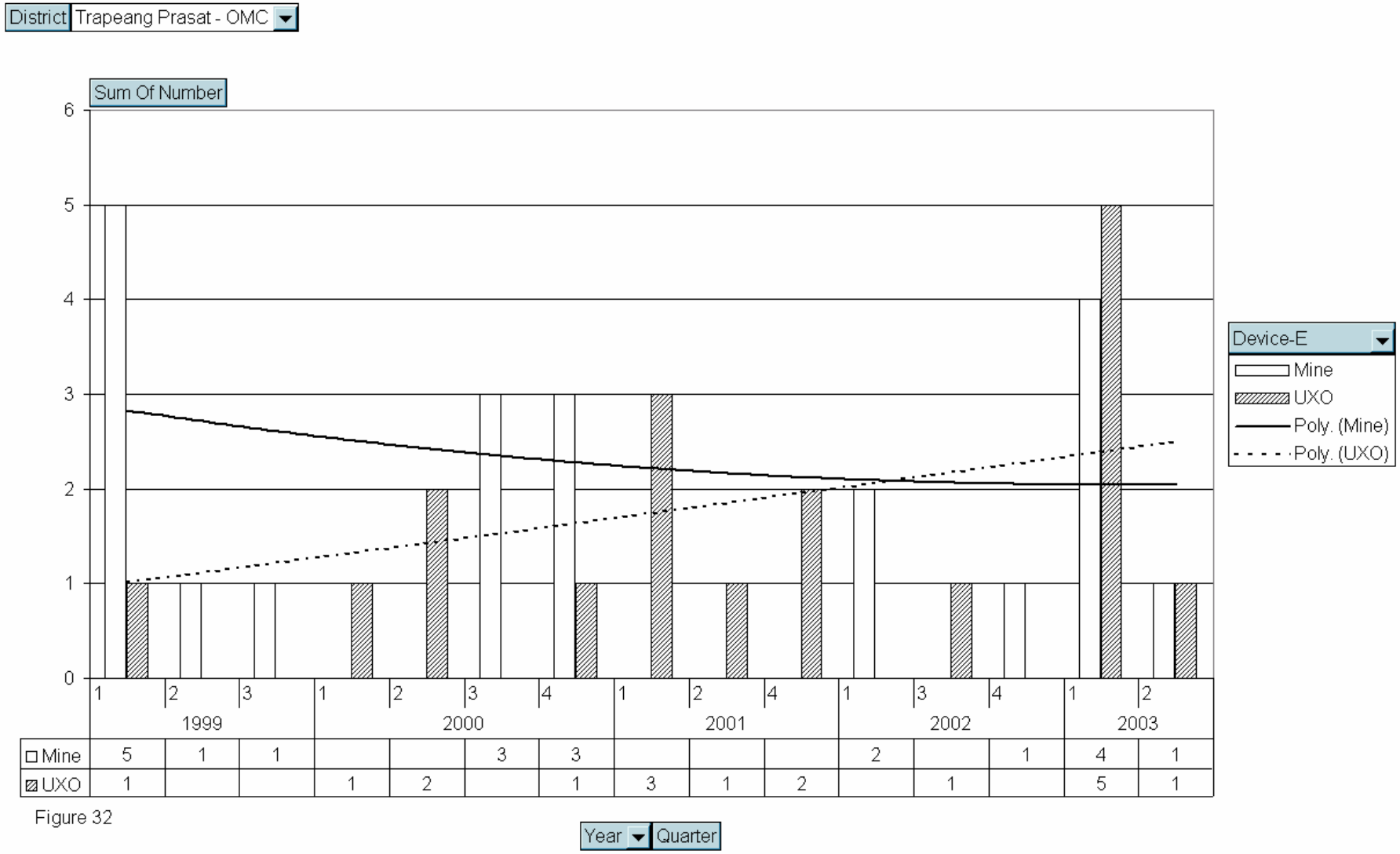
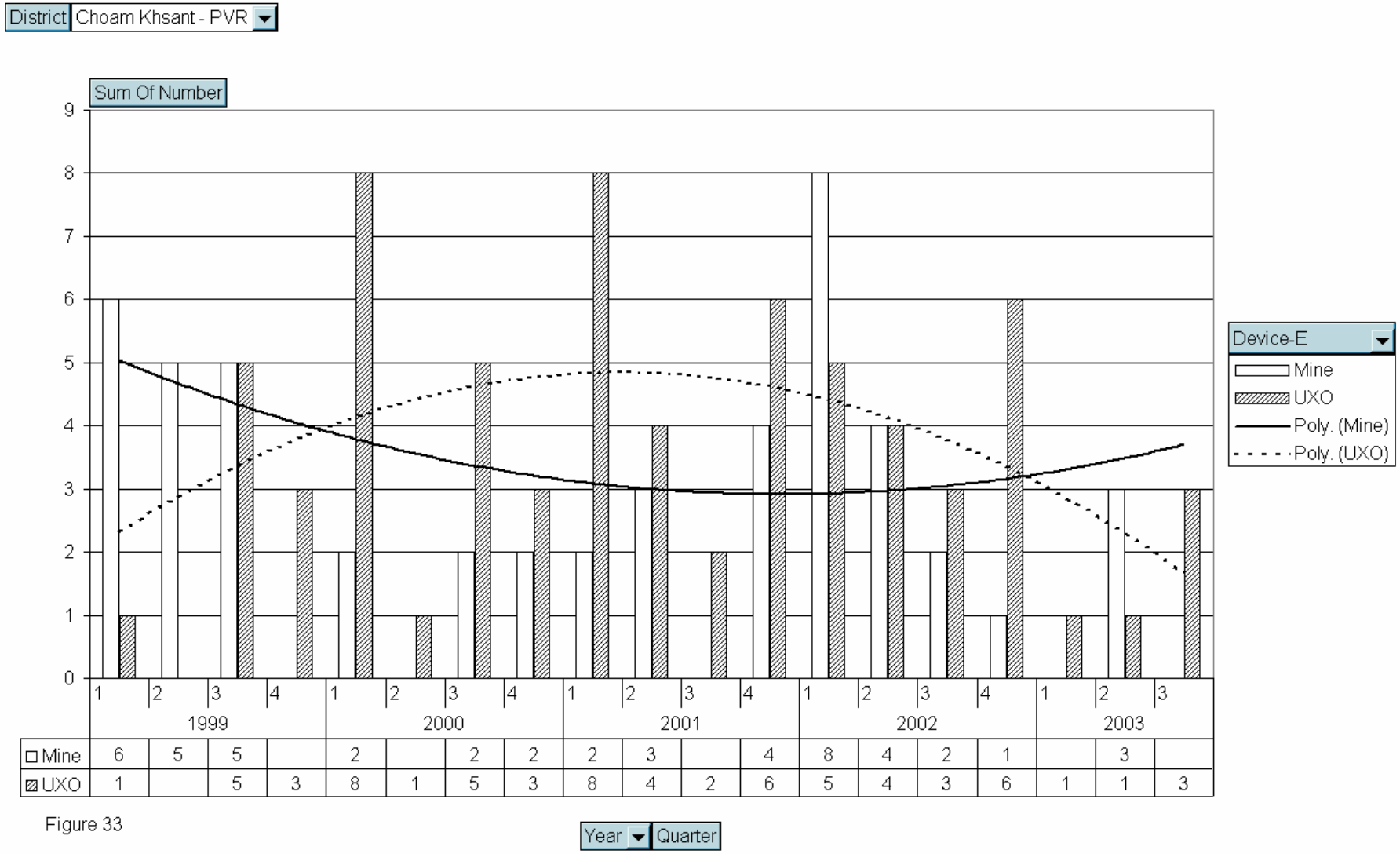


Figure 32

FIGURE 33: CHOAM KHSANT DISTRICT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	6	5	5		2		2	2	2	3		4	8	4	2	1		3	
UXO	1		5	3	8	1	5	3	8	4	2	6	5	4	3	6	1	1	3

Figure 33

FIGURE 34: KANTOUT COMMUNE – CHOAM KHSANT – PVR CASUALTY TRENDS

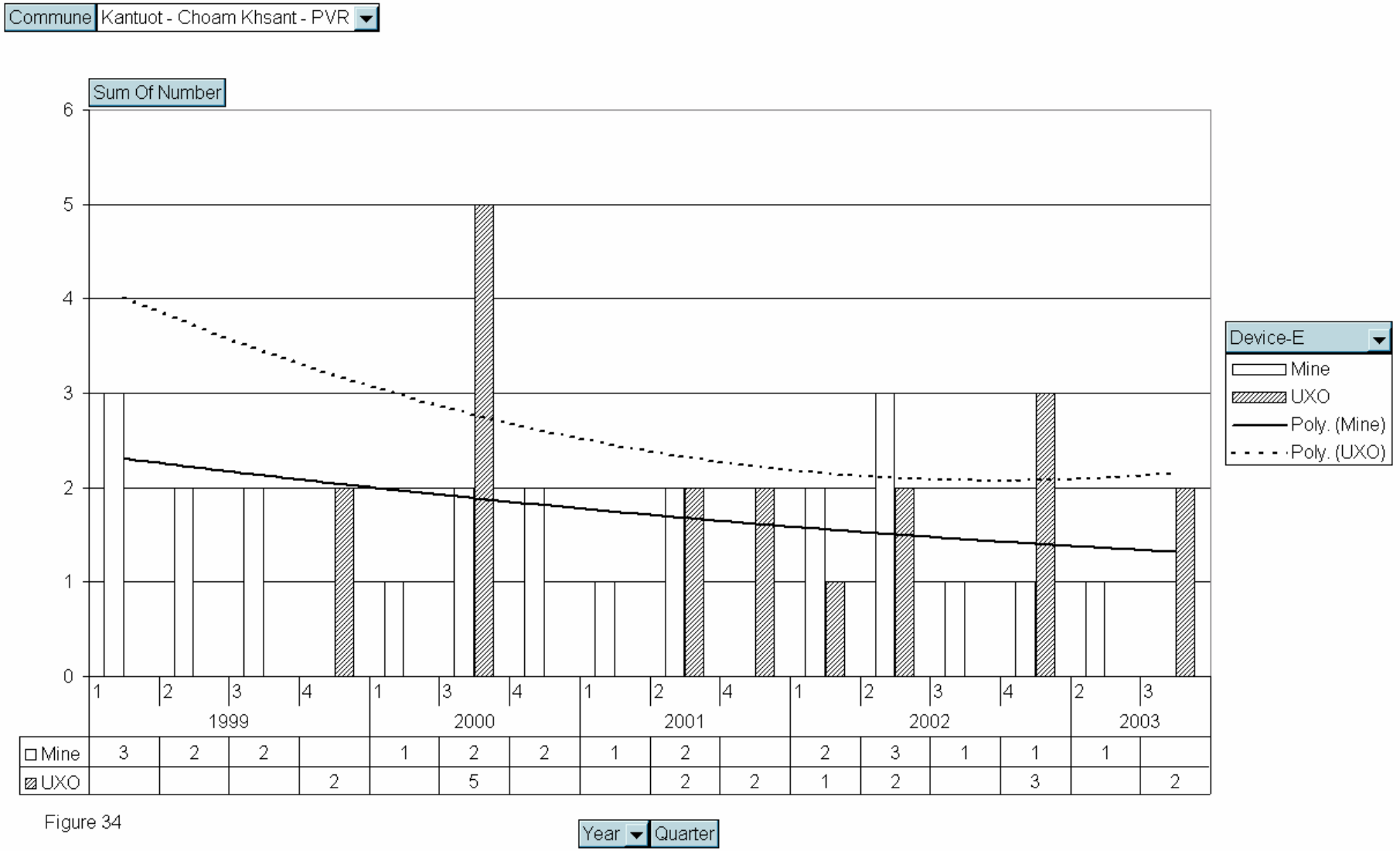


Figure 34

FIGURE 35: BAK ANLUNG COMMUNE – TRAPEANG PRASAT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

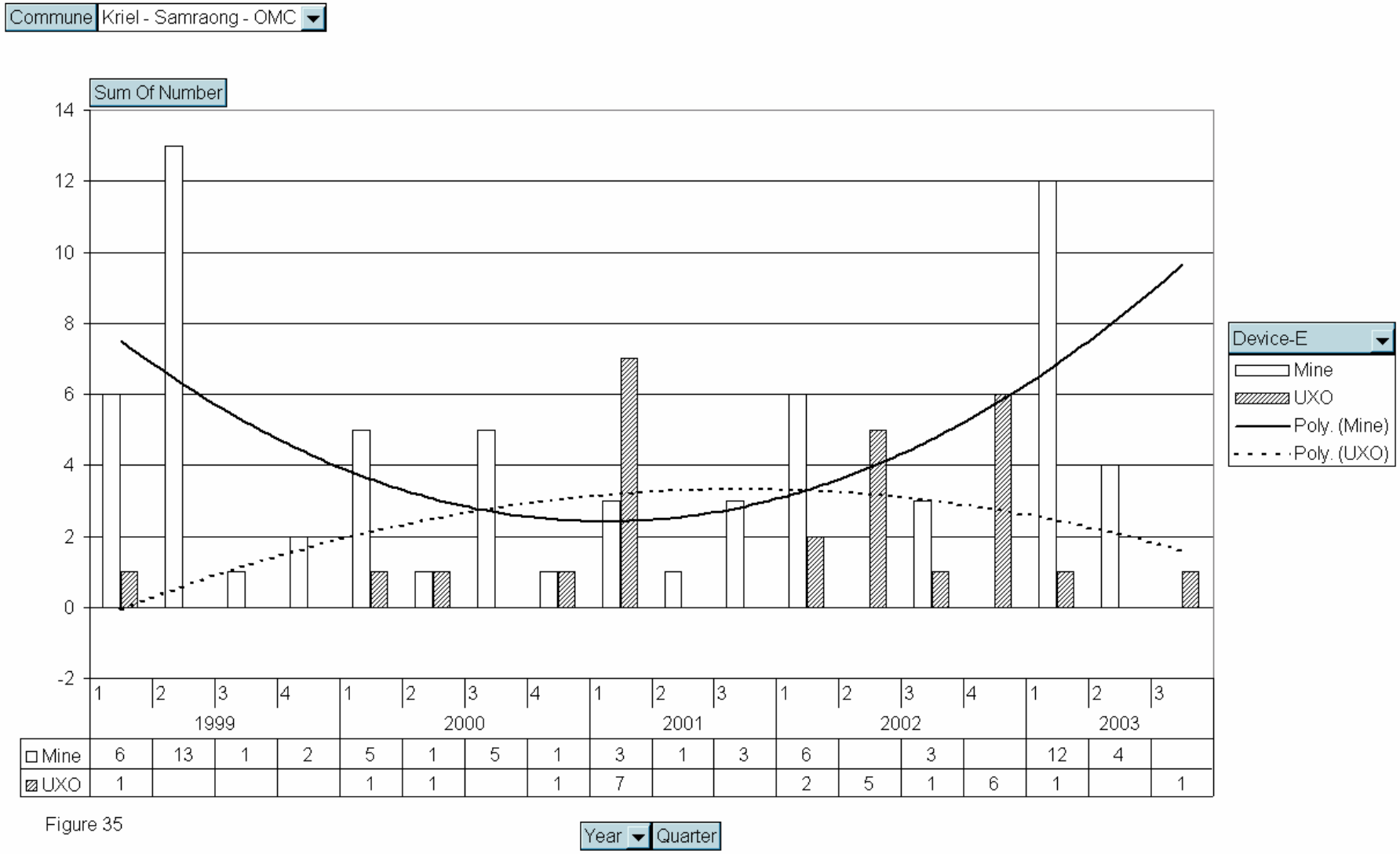
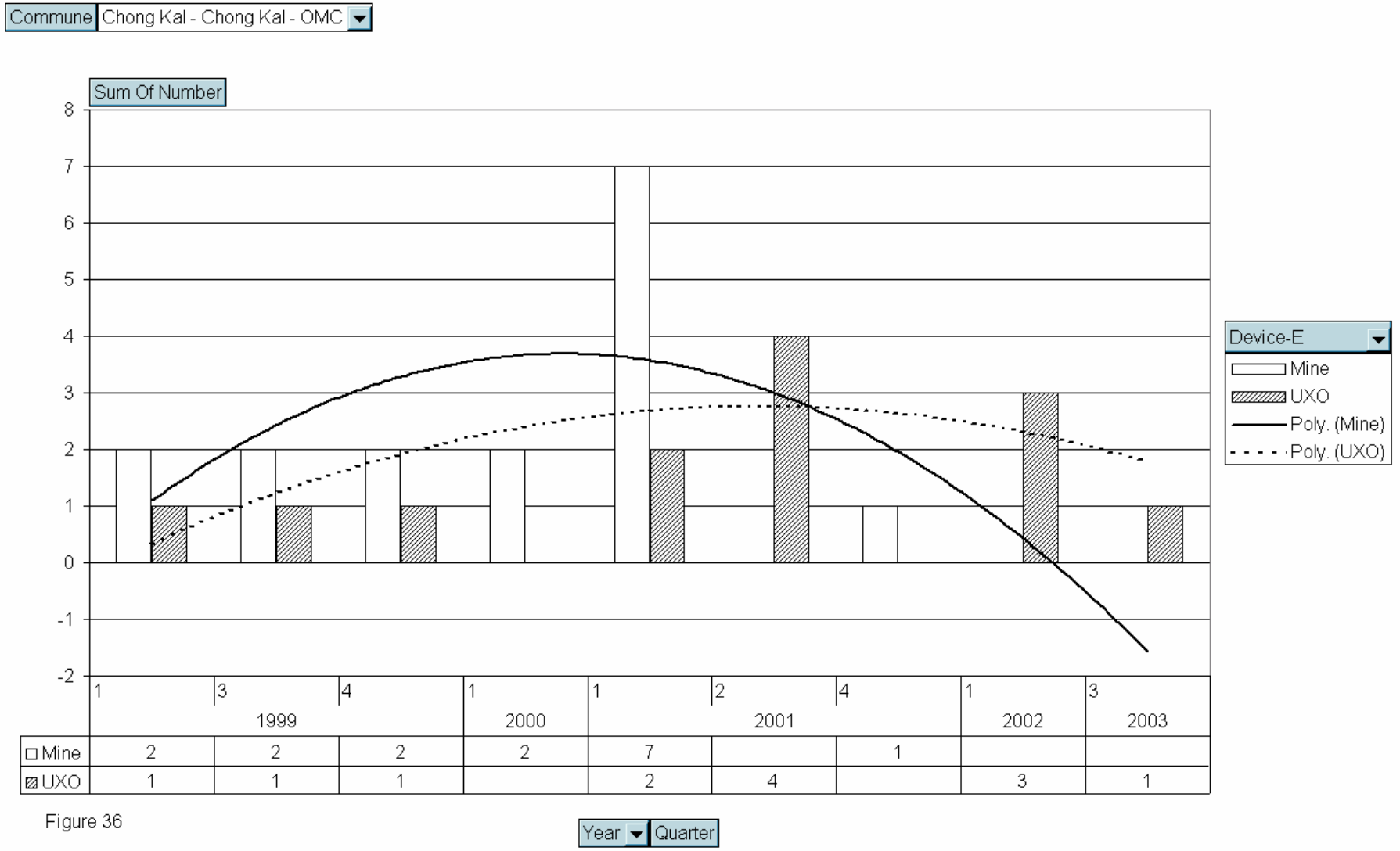


Figure 35

FIGURE 36: CHONG KAL COMMUNE – CHONG KAL – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	1 1999	3 1999	4 1999	1 2000	1 2001	2 2001	4 2001	1 2002	3 2003
Mine	2	2	2	2	7		1		
UXO	1	1	1		2	4		3	1

Figure 36

FIGURE 37: SAMROANG COMMUNE – SAMROANG – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

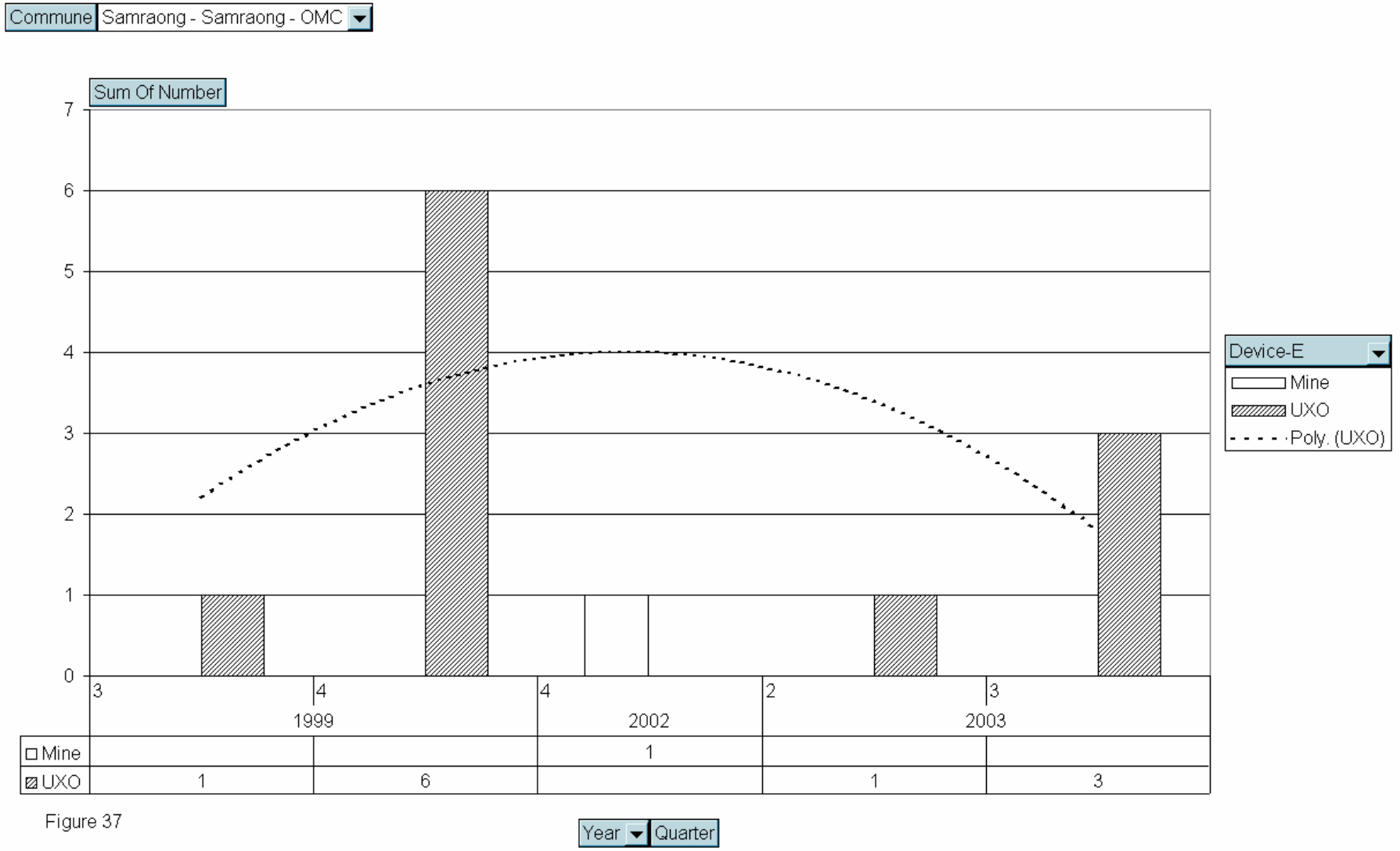


Figure 37

FIGURE 38: BANSAY REAK COMMUNE – SAMROANG – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

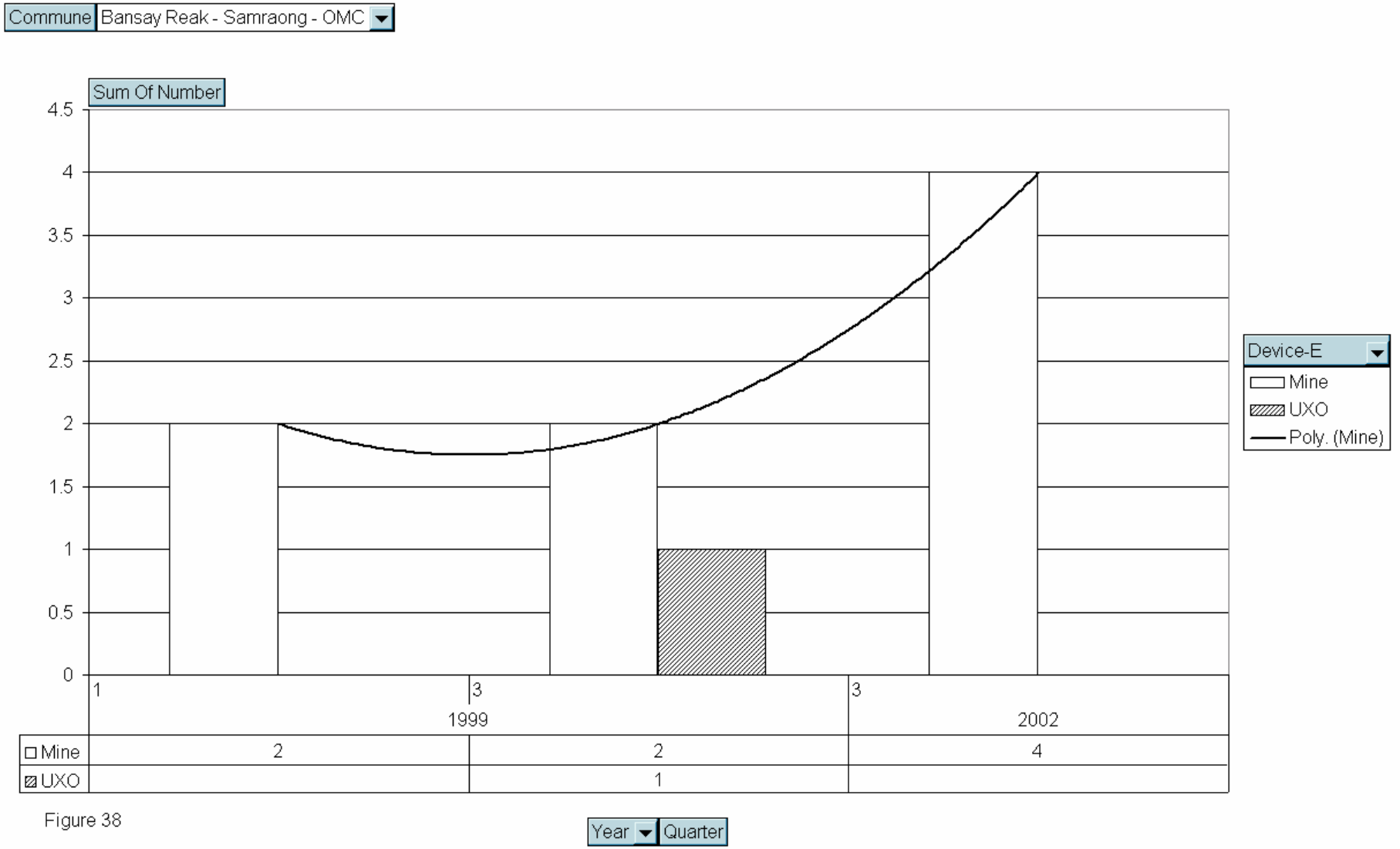


Figure 38

FIGURE 39: ANLONG VEAENG COMMUNE – ANLONG VEAENG – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

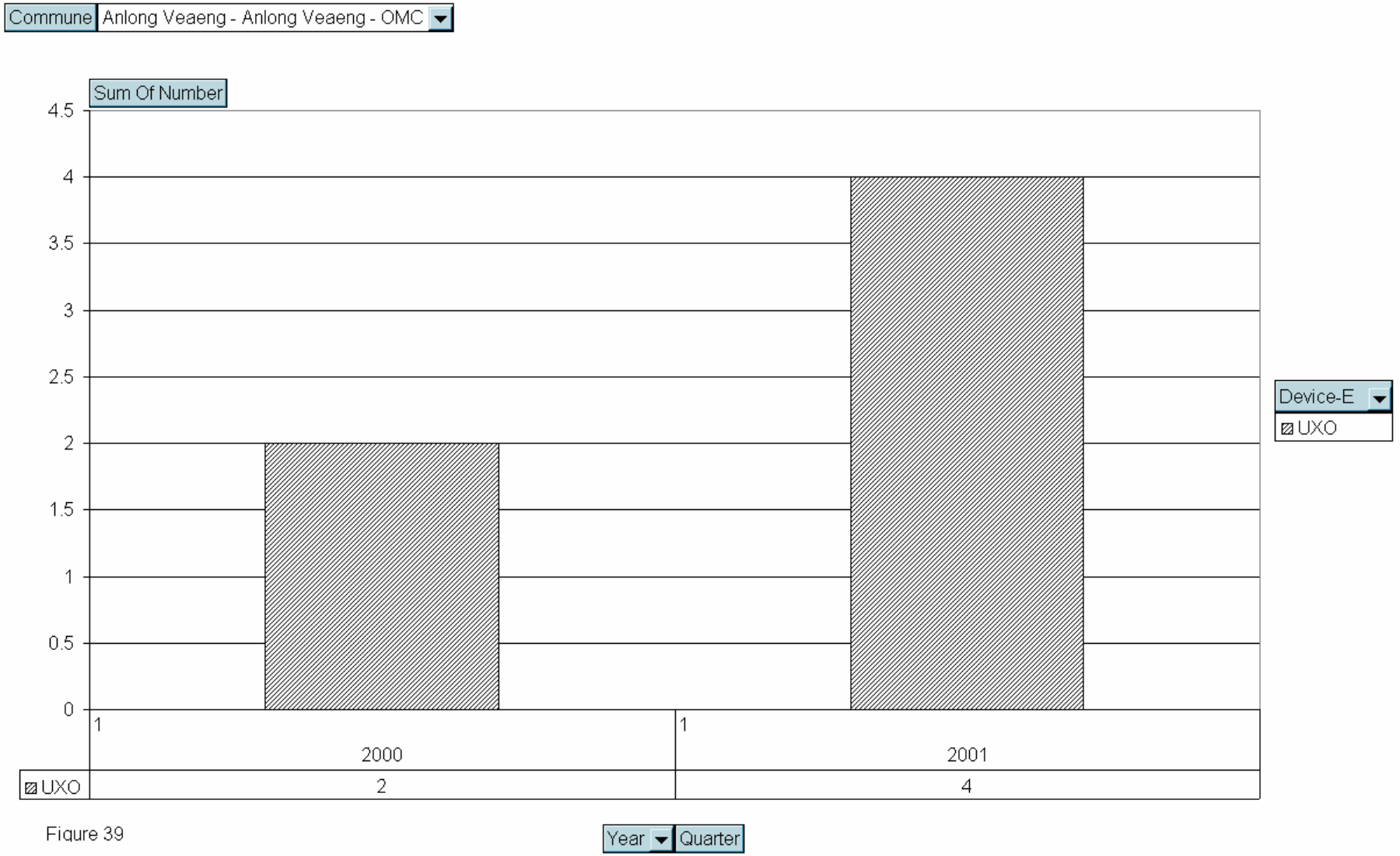


Figure 39

FIGURE 40: TRAPEANG PRASAT COMMUNE – TRAPEANG PRASAT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

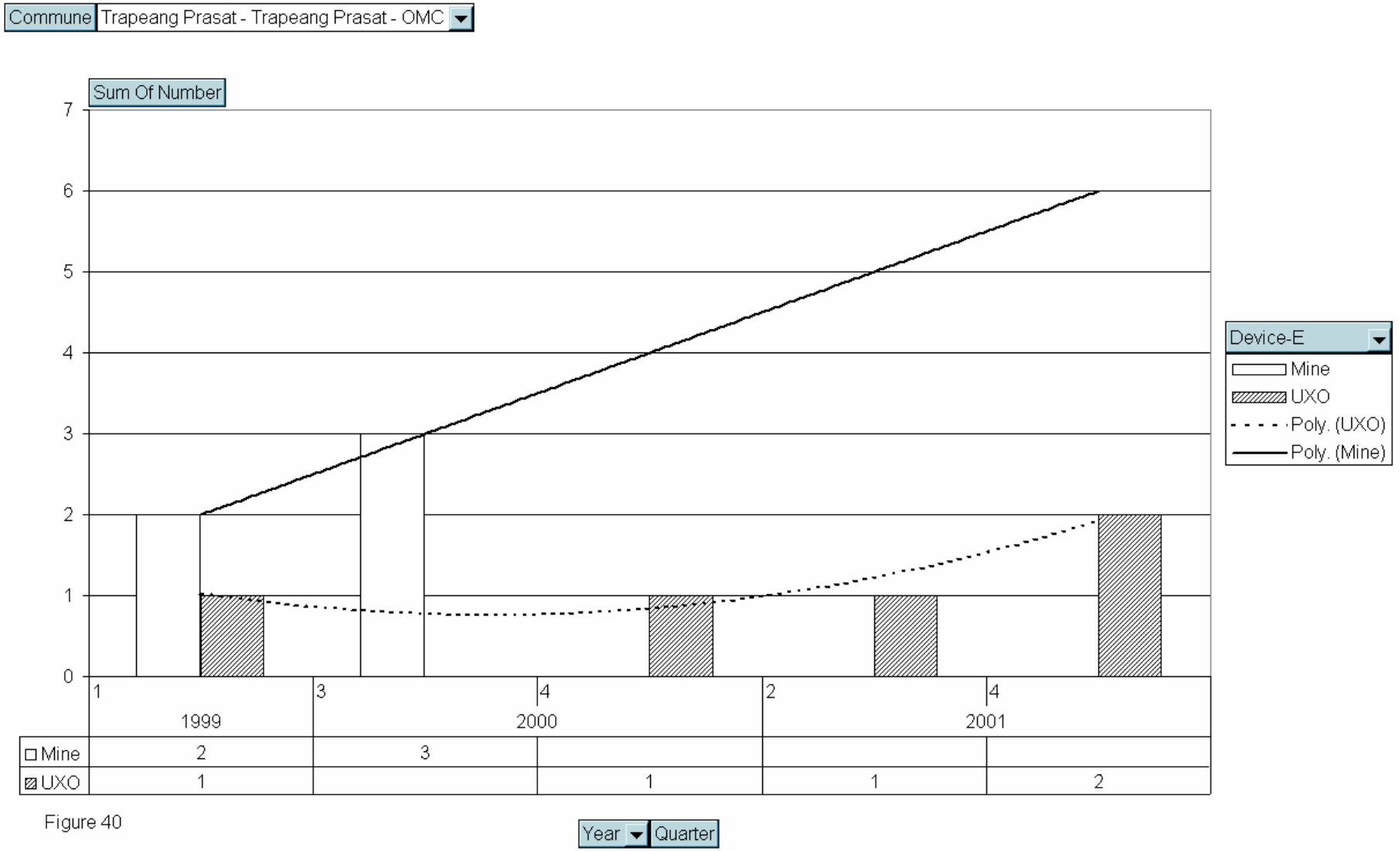


Figure 40

FIGURE 41: BAK ANLUNG COMMUNE – TRAPEANG PRASAT – OMC CASUALTY TRENDS

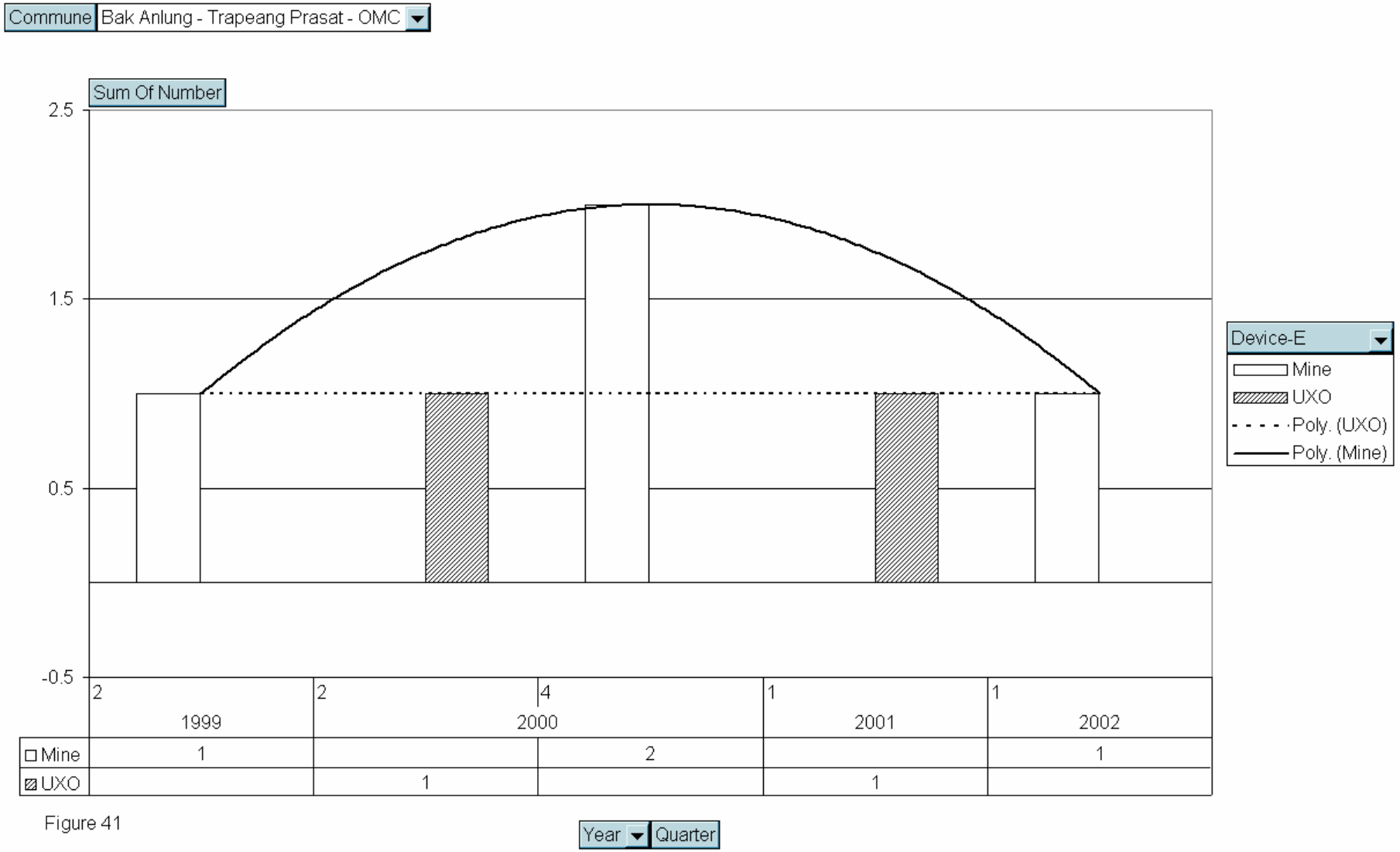


Figure 41

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL – BELGIUM / CAMBODIAN MINE ACTIONCENTRE

In collaboration with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) Handicap International-Belgium (HIB) submitted a proposal to the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office entitled "Humanitarian Mine/UXO Risk Reduction in North-West Cambodia" in June 2002. The overall goal of the proposed project was to reduce the number of mine /UXO casualties in selected very high-risk villages in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces. This was to be accomplished by the creation of four Mine Risk Reduction Teams (MRT) within the CMAC organization and their subsequent deployment in high-risk districts in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces. The proposal was accepted in November 2002.

Each MRT team is comprised of seventeen persons: twelve deminers, one assistant team leader, one team leader, one medic, one ambulance driver and one truck driver. The four MRT teams operate under the supervision of the MRT officer who reports to the MRT project Manager. Operational and administrative support for MRT interventions is provided by the Demining Unit that is responsible for the province in which the MRT teams are working. MRT interventions in any given village were envisaged to last on the order of one month.
Each team is multi-skilled and was originally intended to be able to carry out the following tasks:

(1) Community liaison to identify community needs in terms of mine action.

(2) Proximity landmine clearance to provide safe access to essential resources and services.

(3) EOD interventions to destroy spot UXO within villages.

(4) Mark hazardous areas for avoidance and future intervention purposes.

(5) Provide MRE/MRA sessions in high-risk villages.

For administrative, operational and logistics support reasons the tasks actually carried out by the MRT were/are:

(1) Village assessments.

(2) Manual clearance to provide access to essential resources and for risk reduction purposes.

(3) UXO collection and disposal.

(4) Provision of limited MRE/MRA in high-risk villages.

(5) Marking of areas cleared of mines and UXO by the MRT.

Community liaison and MRE/MRA activities in the target villages were carried out by the CBMRR unit of the Demining Unit's Operation Department. The marking of hazardous areas for avoidance by villagers and/or for future intervention purposes was carried out by the CMT and MMT units of the Demining Unit's Operation Department.

MRT demining and EOD activities are carried out in accordance with CMAC SOPs. Communications between the MRT and DU level elements of CBMRR, CMT, MMT and EOD were channeled through the Demining Unit in accordance with CMAC protocols.

Initial target provinces and districts were included in the proposal to ECHO. The initial target selection was made by CMAC in Phnom Penh on the basis of provincial and district level mine/UXO casualty data in the CMVIS and Level One Survey databases. Initial targets included four districts in each of the provinces Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

In Battambang, commune and village level target selections were made by a Demining Unit level committee comprised of MRT representatives and elements of the CBMRR, CMT, MMT and EOD units of the Operations Department and staff of the Logistics department. The CBMRR (also a HIB initiative) makes use of village, commune and district levels volunteers to gather village level data and prepare village action plans. Despite being grossly under funded they provided valuable input into the MRT target village selection process in Battambang province. In Banteay Meanchey the target communes were also selected by a similar committee but without the benefit of CBMRR input. The CBMRR network in Banteay Meanchey was established after MRT interventions in the province were completed.

Criteria used in the target village selection process included casualty data from the CMVIS and L1S databases, information gathered during reconnaissance field visits to villages by the MRT and CBMRR, village requests, security issues and logistic support issues. After completing a comprehensive village assessment and collecting and disposing of spot UXO in the village; village level demining tasks are decided by the MRT in consultation with CBMRR, village authorities and villagers.

PROPOSED TARGETS

In their proposal to ECHO HIB-CMAC proposed the following targets for MRT activities during the first year of operation.

(1) Interventions in 30-40 high-risk villages in the Samlout, Kamrieng, Sampov Lun, and Phnum Proek districts of Battanbang province, and the Thma Puok, Svay Chek, Ou Chrov and Malai districts in Banteay Meanchey province.

(2) 50% reduction in the number of mine/UXO casualties in the villages with MRT interventions.

(3) Mine/UXO risk reduction for 11% of the at risk population.

(4) 3000 mines/UXO destroyed.

(5) 250,000 sq. meters of cleared land.

(6) 42,000 meters of minefield marking

(7) Provision of MRE/MRA to 8000 persons.

RESULTS TO DATE

For the period January 20th, 2003 to August 31st, 2003 the MRT has accomplished the following:

(1) MRT interventions in 18 villages in 3 districts in two provinces. MRT interventions are in progress in the Stoeung Kach commune in the Sala Krau district of the Krong Pailin administrative district. The locations of these district and commune level interventions are presented in Maps 6, 7, 8 and 9.

(2) Comprehensive village assessments were completed in 18 villages (4312 families were interviewed).

(3) UXO collection and disposal in 18 villages (186 AP, 4 AT and 589 UXO destroyed).

(4) Manual clearance tasks in 9 villages, 108,545 sq. meters of land cleared, 8286 meters of minefield marking, 1450 AP, 7 AT and 209 UXO destroyed)

(5) 904 families/3486 persons benefited from the manual clearance interventions 172 families benefited from UXO collection and disposal activities.

Results of the MRT intervention activities for this period are summarized in Table 16.
With respect to attaining the proposed targets during the funding period, it appears that:

(1) the number of completed village assessments will be in the lower part of the proposed target range of 30-40 villages.

(2) the number of villages with greatly reduced spot UXO risks will also be in the lower part of the proposed target range of 30-40 villages.

(3) the number of explosive devices destroyed will meet or exceed the proposed target.

(4) the proposed target of reducing the number of at risk persons in the villages with MRT interventions by 11% will be met or exceeded.

(5) the number of square meters of land cleared will probably attain 60% of the proposed target figure of 250,000 sq. meters.

(6) the proposed 42,000 meters of minefield marking will not be met because this activity has been allocated to the MMTs of the Operation Departments of the DUs.

(7) the provision of MRE/MRA to 8000 persons will only be partially met because this activity has been allocated to the CBMRR units of the Operation Departments of the DUs.

(8) Casualty reduction targets and issues are discussed in a subsequent section.

The reasons given to explain the discrepancy between the numbers of districts in which MRT interventions took place are:

(1) Initial training requirements were greater than anticipated.

(2) There were some operational difficulties during the early field deployments.

(3) The initial plans were based on false assumptions and unrealistic expectations.

(4) The initial proposal was prepared with village specific information that was outdated by the time the planned interventions occurred.

(5) The proposal was prepared without input from field personnel.

The reason given for MRT interventions in Krong Pailin (not mentioned in proposal) is that a re-analysis of available data, by the former HIB project manager, at the commune level versus analysis of available data at the district level in the proposal indicated that the Stoeng Kach commune in Pailin was a very high-risk area. The subsequent redeployment of MRT assets on short notice to Pailin is a good indication of the MRT's flexibility and ability to respond quickly to urgent/emergency situations. These changes were discussed with ECHO and a formal request to modify to the initial agreement was presented to ECHO by HIB in July 2003.

EVALUATION TEAM OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE for interviews with representatives of CMAC and HIB are summarized in Tables 17 and 18 respectively. Compiled results for the VILLAGE SURVEY and VILLAGE MRE QUESTIONNAIRES for interviews with villagers from the villages that the evaluation team visited in Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces are summarized in Tables 19 and 20. Results of the TECHNICAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE are summarized in Table 21.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(1) HIB-CMAC project objectives and completed interventions in 18 villages were consistent with the ECHO goal of reducing mine/UXO risks and casualties. The manual clearance activities in progress of MRT-3 in support of commercial activities in the village of Stoeung Kach in the Sala Krau district of Krong Pailin are a good use of MRT demining assets but are inconsistent with current agreed upon MRT/ECHO goals and objectives. Errors in the target selection process that led to this intervention need to be identified and appropriate control measures need to be implemented to ensure compliance with MRT/ECHO goals and objectives.

(2) HIB-CMAC target selection methodologies and process for the 18 completed tasks were consistent with the ECHO goal of addressing the needs of at risk communities.

(3) Administratively and operationally the four ECHO funded Mine Risk Reduction Teams are integrated into the CMAC organizational structure. Linkages between the MRT and other CMAC elements above the DU manager level are very good. Linkages between the MRT and other CMAC elements below the DU manager level are very weak and need to be reinforced. Knowledge about the MRT, its purpose, goals and objectives follow the same pattern as described above. Linkages between the ECHO funded MRT and other organizations operating in the same district are channeled through the DU manager as per CMAC protocols. With respect to field equipment the MRT is very lean and much of what it does have is in poor condition. Field management resources are very thin and over extended. The field management and data management sections of the MRT organization need to be strengthened. There are several options available to address these issues. One option is to permanently attach and fully integrate the MRTs working in a province to the Demining Unit responsible for that province. This would reduce the number of conflicting work priorities with other CMAC Demining Unit elements and

improve the level and quality of the Demining Unit support. However, it would impede the MRTs ability to respond to situations outside of a particular province. The MRTs may end up intervening in situations which are high priority for a particular Demining Unit but which are not a priority on regional or national levels. Another option is to increase MRT resources and render them less dependent on Demining Unit elements for anything except basic administrative support. This would increase the MRTs ability to intervene in a timely manner in emergency situations anywhere in the region or country.

(4) Pre-intervention activities by the MRT are proactive and include village reconnaissance and consultations with village, commune and district level authorities, and CBMRR representatives to assess village mine/UXO risks and needs. These assessments reduce the dependence on outdated and/or incomplete database sources of information and provide a village perspective in the target selection process.

(5) The structure and composition of the MRT allows them to conduct comprehensive house to house village assessments and UXO collection and disposal activities simultaneously. This approach is proactive and operationally very efficient. The process eliminates most of the spot UXO related risks in the villages and greatly reduces the number of spot UXO related emergency requests. The information gathered about family status provides a good indication about the long term effectiveness of the planned intervention in reducing mine/UXO casualties.

(6) Villagers were satisfied with the MRT interventions. Villagers are concerned about what will happen after the sections leave their area. The answers provided by the villagers to question sixteen on the VILLAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE clearly indicate that they would like return follow up visits to their villages at intervals of less than one month.

(7) When villagers were asked if there were still mines/UXO in the villages after the MRT interventions most of them answered that there were none in the cleared areas but that there were still mines/UXO in uncleared parts of the villages or in the surrounding fields or forest. One villager (Mr. Pich Saroeun) from the Tuol Pongro village in the Malai district reported finding a buried M-14 AP mine behind his house on land cleared by the MRT. He subsequently disposed of the mine himself. Several local witnesses corroborated his story. UTM coordinates of the location of where the M-14 AP mine was reportedly found are: 233444E/1499440N +/- 3.9m. CMAC should investigate this reported finding of a mine on land cleared by the MRT.

(8) With the exception noted above, the mine clearance tasks completed by the ECHO funded MRT were carried out in a very professional manner and the work is of high quality.

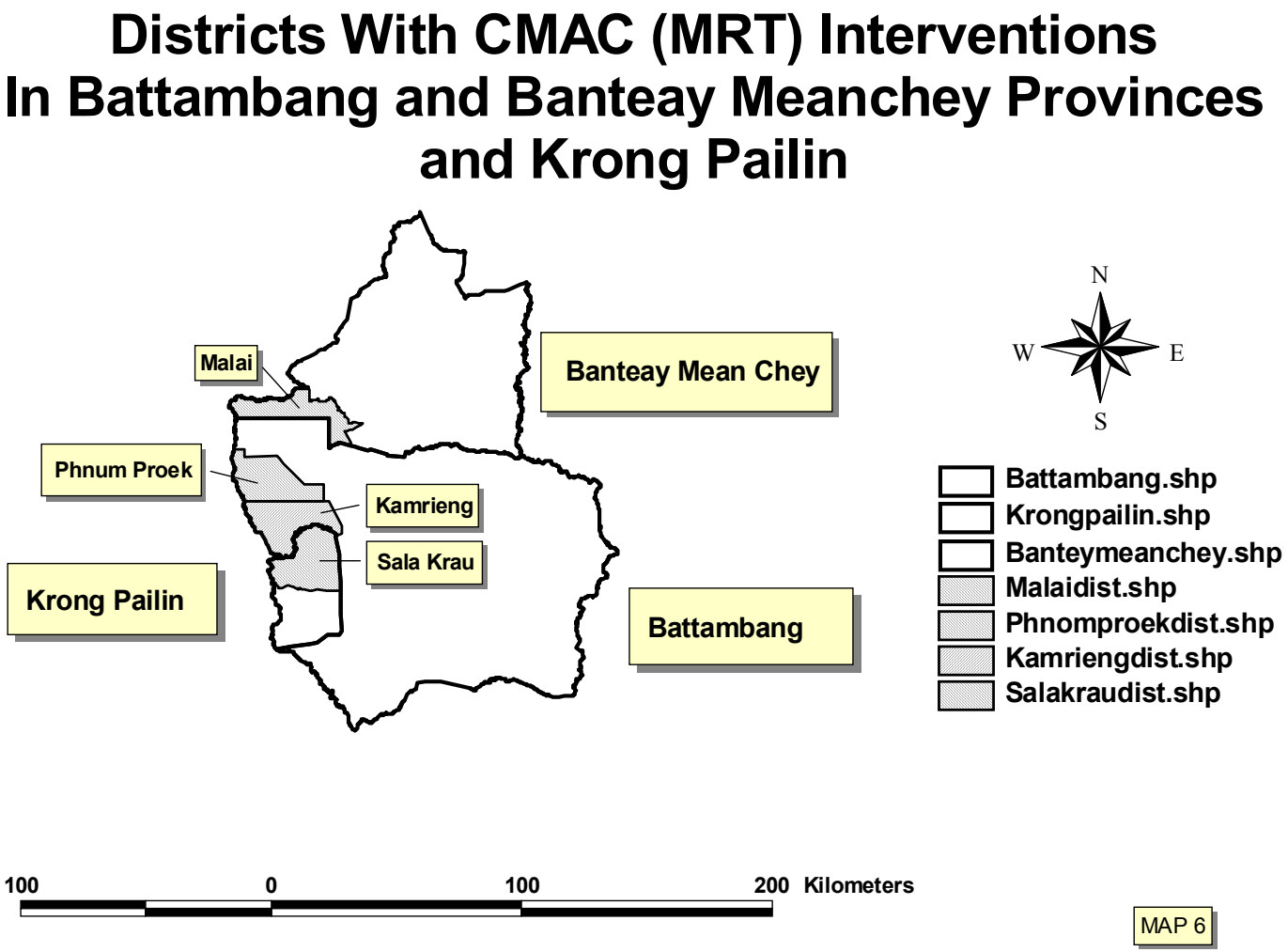
(9) Mine/UXO risks awareness is generally high in all of the villages that were visited. Video MRE/MRA presentations are more effective than posters, which are in turn more effective than lectures without visual aids. The most refractory group to MRE/MRA appears to be ex-soldiers. Recent UXO casualty and incident data in other provinces indicate that male teenagers as a group are also refractory to MRE/MRA.

(10) All of the villages are visited periodically by scrap metal dealers from the larger provincial towns, who offer to buy FFE UXO from the villagers thereby encouraging them to tamper with mines and UXO.

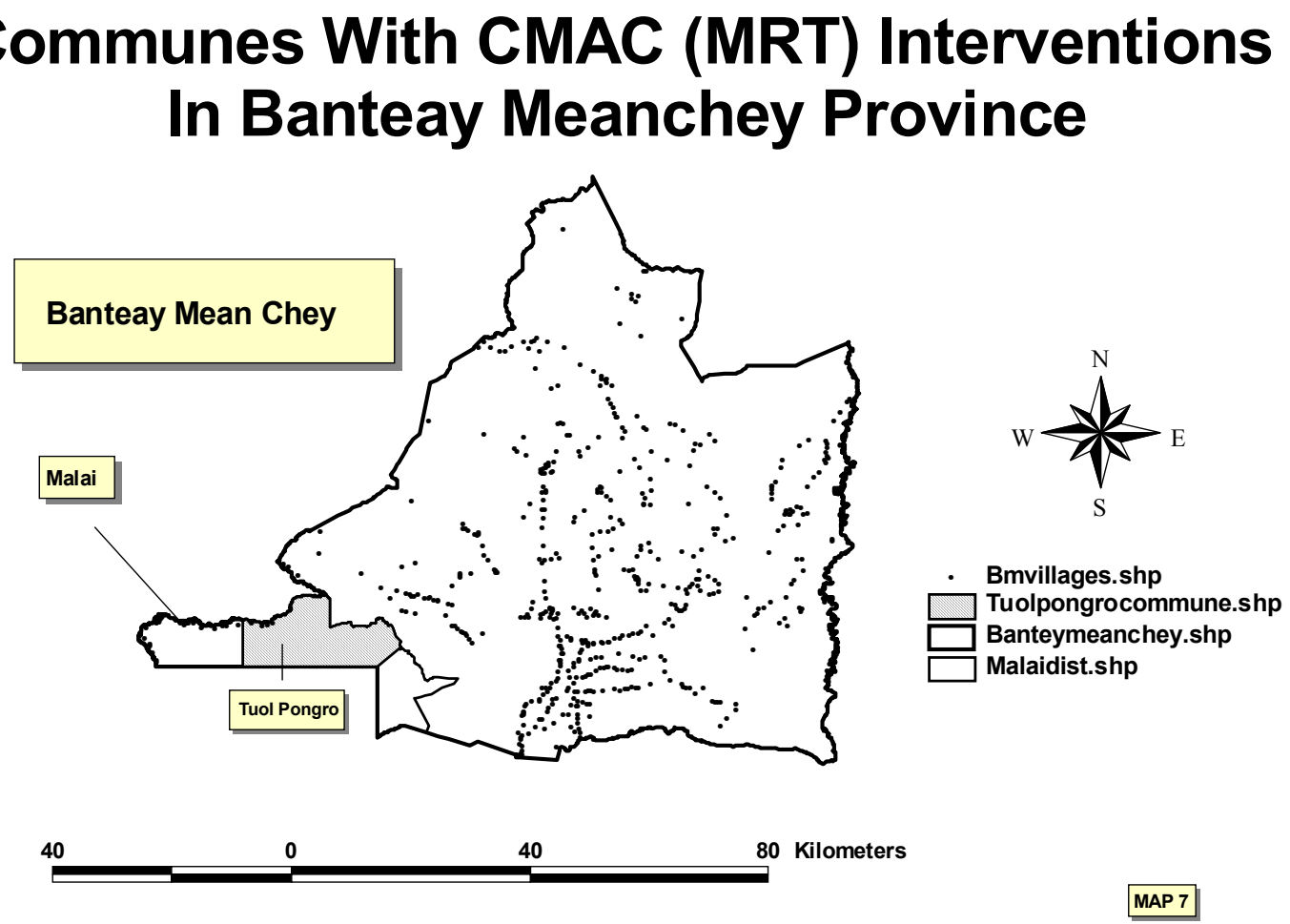
(11) Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces and Krong Pailin have witnessed the influx of many new families in the last two years. In some villages, for example Ou in the Phnum Proek district of Battambang, there are more new families (339) than long time resident families (277). At present there is an inadequate amount of safe land for the long time resident families. New families must buy or lease safe land from long time resident families, or work as farm laborers for those who do have land. The situation is similar in most of the villages in these provinces. There is a chronic shortage of safe land. Unless a significant amount of safe land is made available in the near future, many the newly arrived families will opt to take the risks associated with settling on contaminated land and the number of mine/UXO casualties will rise again. There is definitely a need to monitor population migration and growth in these provinces.

(12) The size and composition of the MRT teams allow them to respond quickly to a variety of urgent or emergency mine/UXO related situations. Utilizing the MRT to clear land for resettlement purposes for lengthy periods of time is not an optimum use of their capabilities. Using the MRT to clear safe corridors in contaminated areas in order to provide safe access to essential resources and services is a good use of this resource. Likewise using the MRT to reduce the mine/UXO risks inside the high traffic residential portions of villages is an effective use of these resources. A safe residential nucleus in villages located in highly contaminated areas would reduce the number of at risk villager by 60% to 80%. Consideration should be given to broaden the mandate of the MRT to include manual clearance in support of village based commercial initiatives such as agricultural product (food) packaging and processing cooperatives and forestry (wood) products transformation cooperatives. Such initiatives would reduce the number of people having to work in contaminated areas.

MAP 6: MAP OF DISTRICTS OF BTB, BMC AND PLN WITH CMAC (MRT) INTERVENTIONS

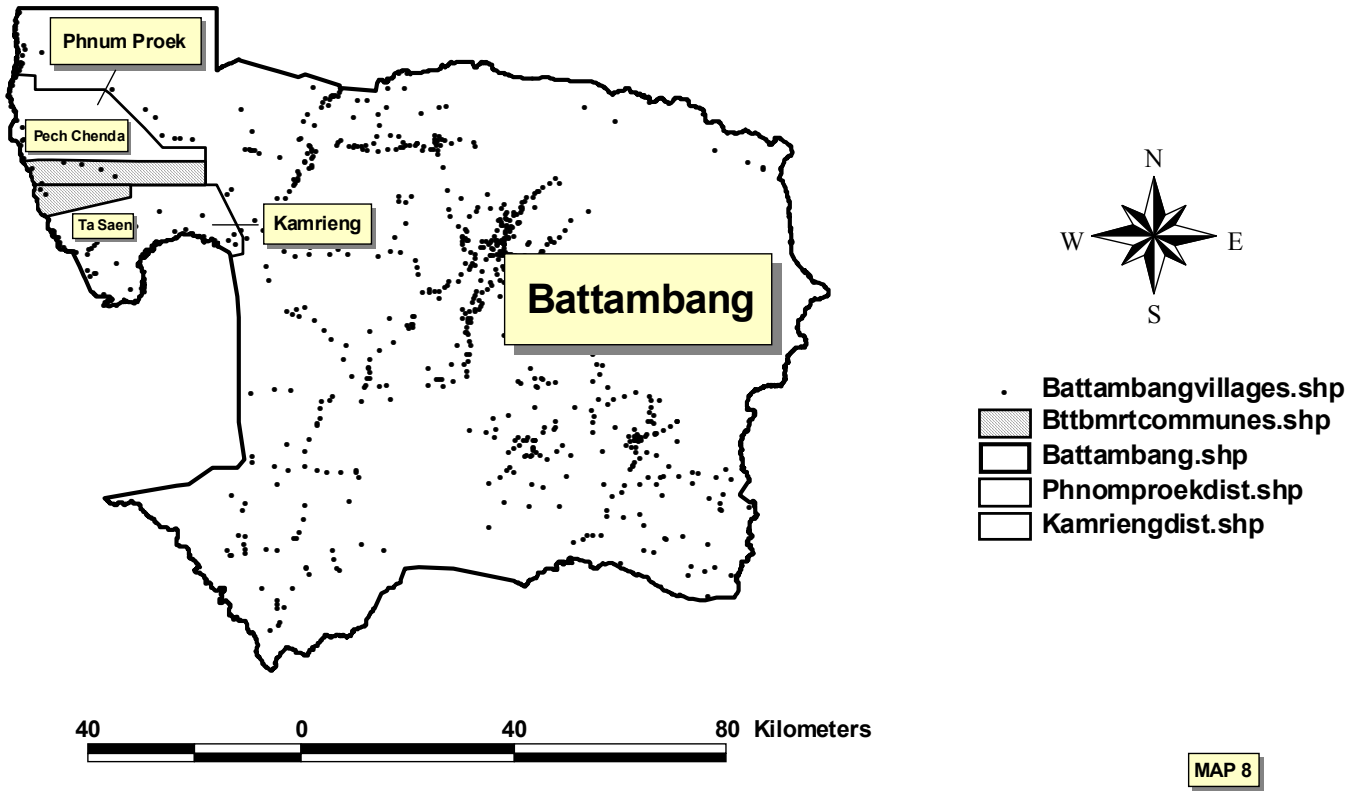


MAP 7: MAP OF COMMUNES OF BTB WITH CMAC (MRT) INTERVENTIONS



MAP 8: MAP OF COMMUNES OF BMC WITH CMAC (MRT) INTERVENTIONS

Communes With CMAC (MRT) Interventions In Battambang Province



MAP 9: MAP OF COMMUNES OF PLN WITH CMAC (MRT) INTERVENTIONS

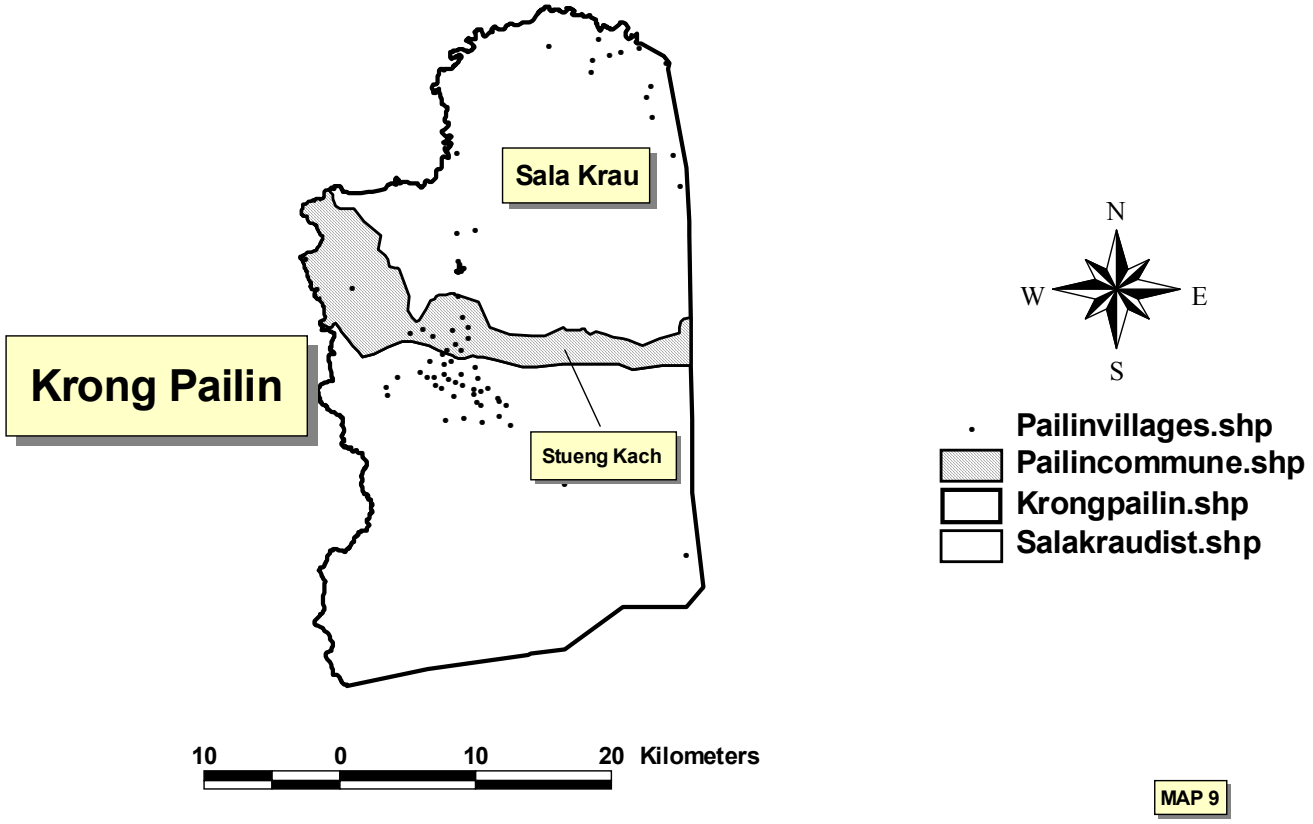


TABLE 16: THE VILLAGES AND THE NUMBER OF THE PURPOSE OF THE TASKS UNDER CMAC (MRT) INTERVENTIONS

CMAC/MRT Activities January 20th, 2003 to August 31st, 2003

					Village Assessment						Manual Clearance								
											Beneficiaries								
No	Village	Commune	District	Province	# of families in village	Family with Mines/UXO	Family with no Mines/UXO	AP	AT	UXO	Fam	Pers	Mine Field Marking (m)	AP	AT	UXO	Sq. meters Cleared	# of Task	Purpose of Task
1	Santi Pheap	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	224	8	216	5	0	17	42	200	507	6	0	6	2487	1	Resettlement
2	Banteay Timouy	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	230	24	206	9	0	25	30	125	311	125	0	11	4977	1	Access to Water
3	Toul Pongro	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	172	13	159	10	1	8	15	75	490	74	0	8	12800	1	Around house
4	Khla Ngoap	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	71	9	62	8	0	60	49	197	641	16	0	51	2918	2	Access to Water
5	Ou Anlok	Tasen	Kamrieng	Battambang	390	33	357	58	1	270	35	183	2331	403	3	122	35997	4	Resettlement
6	Dei Kraham	Tasen	Kamrieng	Battambang	157	7	150	6	0	21	15	60	136	95	4	1	5625	1	Resettlement
7	Ou Chamlong	Tasen	Kamrieng	Battambang	109	11	98	8	0	26	109	487	923	284	0	1	16094	4	Resettlement
8	Ou	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	503	11	492	11	0	40	36	144	425	240	0	4	8925	1	Resettlement
9	Phnom Touch	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	694	11	683	32	0	25	573	2015	2522	207	0	5	18523	7	Resettlement
10	Ou Tapon	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	189	3	183	1	0	4									
11	Ou Tasok	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	122	4	118	5	0	11									
12	Snoul	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	153	0	0	0	0	0									
13	Samky	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	241	5	236	17	2	29									
14	Pich Chenda	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	119	3	116	1	0	2									
15	Preah Puth	Boeng Reang	Kamrieng	Battambang	174	9	165	2	0	19									
16	Ou Ampil	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	118	4	114	3	0	6									
17	Reaksmey Meanchey	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	393	11	392	4	0	18									
18	Koh Snourl	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	253	6	247	6	0	8									
TOTAL																			
	18 villages	**4 communes**	**3 districts**	**2 provinces**	**4312**	**172**	**3994**	**186**	**4**	**589**	**904**	**3486**	**8286**	**1450**	**7**	**209**	**108346**	**22**	
	18 villages	**4 communes**	**3 districts**	**2 provinces**	**4312**	**172**	**3994**	**1636**	**11**	**798**	**904**	**3486**	**8286**				**108346**	**22**	

Location, Number and Purpose of the tasks

1	Banteay Timouy	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	230	24	206	9	0	25	30	125	311	125	0	11	4977	1	Access to Water
2	Khla Ngoap	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	71	9	62	8	0	60	49	197	641	16	0	51	2918	2	Access to Water
	TOTAL				**301**	**33**	**268**	**17**	**0**	**85**	**79**	**322**	**952**	**141**	**0**	**62**	**7895**	**3**	**Access to Water**
3	Toul Pongro	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	172	13	159	10	1	8	15	75	490	74	0	8	12800	1	Around house
	TOTAL				**172**	**13**	**159**	**10**	**1**	**8**	**15**	**75**	**490**	**74**	**0**	**8**	**12800**	**1**	**Around house**
4	Santi Pheap	Toul Pongro	Malay	Banteay Meanchey	224	8	216	5	0	17	42	200	507	6	0	6	2487	1	Resettlement
5	Ou Anlok	Tasen	Kamrieng	Battambang	390	33	357	58	1	270	35	183	2331	403	3	122	35997	4	Resettlement
6	Dei Kraham	Tasen	Kamrieng	Battambang	157	7	150	6	0	21	15	60	136	95	4	1	5625	1	Resettlement
7	Ou Chamlong	Tasen	Kamrieng	Battambang	109	11	98	8	0	26	109	487	923	284	0	1	16094	4	Resettlement
8	Ou	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	503	11	492	11	0	40	36	144	425	240	0	4	8925	1	Resettlement
9	Phnom Touch	Pich Chenda	Phnom Proek	Battambang	694	11	683	32	0	25	573	2015	2522	207	0	5	18523	7	Resettlement
	TOTAL				**2077**	**81**	**1996**	**120**	**1**	**399**	**810**	**3089**	**6844**	**1235**	**7**	**139**	**87651**	**18**	**Resettlement**

TABLE 17: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF CMAC ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRES

Date: ……

Interviewer: ……

Location: ……

Informant: ……

Occupation: ……

Organization: ……

Contact/Tel: ……

Q1. How are the teams/sections organized and integrated in your corporate structure:

1. How many teams (MRT, RRT, MC) are there in your organization?

   4 ***MRT teams 7*** ***2 MRT teams 1*** ***Don't know 1***

2. Are they distinct units within your larger organization?

   Yes 7 **N/A 2**

3. Team composition – permanent and/or rotating teams (team level/individuals)?

   Permanent 6 ***Rotating 1*** ***N/A 2***

4. How is the field logistic support organized?

   MRT requirement 9

   Organizational chart/work plan 9

5. Intra-organizational communication (linkages)?

   MRT⇔ DUM (DU elements) 6

   Organizational chart 3

6. Inter-organizational communications (linkages)
   - LUPU/Frequency ***2***
   - CMVIS/Frequency ***1***
   - CMAC/Frequency ***5***
   - CMAA/Frequency ***2***
   - NGO ***1***

Q2. On what basis are target villages selected? (in order of priorities)

	DDG	DOPS	DUM-1	DUM-2	DUM-3	OPO-1	OPO-2	OPO-3	SE-1	SE-2	SE-3	DFP	CBMRR	MRTO
1. # Mine/UXO victims	①	①	①	①	①	②	①			①	①			②
2. CMVIS consultations	②	①	②	②	⑦									①
3. Provincial government requirements	⑦				⑤									
4. National government requirement	⑥				⑧					③				
5. District leaders consultations	⑤				④									
6. Commune leaders consultations	③	②			③									④
7. Village leaders consultations	③	②			②	①				①				③
8. Private corporations request														
9. NGOs needs					⑥		②			②				⑤
10. Military considerations														
11. Infrastructure development					?									⑥
12. CBMRR														
13. Villagers living in mine/UXO														
14. Socio Economic factors														
15. Other				③Villagers living in minefield ④Socio Economic factors			①CBMRR							Villager's consultation

Q3. What methodologies have been used in each project to meet project goal and objectives?

	DDG	DOPS	DUM-1	DUM-2	DUM-3	OPO-1	OPO-2	OPO-3	SE-1	SE-2	SE-3	DFP	CBMRR	MRTO
1. MRE/MRA	③			④		③	③							⑥
2. Technical Surveys	④					④								
3. Village assessments	②	①		①	①	①	①	①						②
4. Manual Clearance	⑤	②		②				②						④
5. Mechanical Clearance														⑧
6. EOD	⑤	②		③		②		③						③
7. MDD	⑤													
8. Mine Field Marking	⑥	②		②										⑤
9. A) Pre-intervention (activities)	CBMRR①	CBMRR		②										
B) Intervention (activities)														
C) Post intervention (activities)		CBMRR→DU→EOD												⑦
10. What sequence □														⑦
11. Main emphasis □														
12. Consultations with NGOs														
Development Agencies/Local Authorities														
13. Other (CBMRR)					CBMRR									①CBMRR, DFP, volunteer

Q4. Project QA/QC

1. Where? Field/Office

   Field 8 N/A 1

2. What methods are utilized? How often?

   CMAC SOP's 6 N/A 3

3. How often

   Daily (MRT leader) One time per month (DU levels)

4. By whom?

   MRT member/MRT team leader (Daily) 8

   DU level - DU Standard Office/Operation Officer (One time per month) 7

   N/A 1

5. Other organizations which receive mine/UXO clearance/EOD information

		DDG	DOPS	DUM-1	DUM-2	DUM-3	OPO-1	OPO-2	OPO-3	SE-1	SE-2	SE-3	DFP	CBMRR	MRTO
1.	LUPU	1	1		1	1									1
2.	CMVIS	1	1		1	1									1
3.	CBMRR	1	1		1	1									1
4.	CMAC	1	1		1	1									1
5.	CMAA	1			1										
6.	NGO's	1			1	1									1
7.	Provincial government	1			1	1	1								1
8.	National government				1	1									

Q5. Proposed Objectives/Results/Activities to date

1. Briefly describe sequence of activities for a typical project *N/A 5 Yes 4*

   Survey, MRE and EOD x

   Clearance (Small minefields), Marking x

   MRT → CBMRR →DU →CMAC HQ→ISSUE OP.O→MRT-DU

   COORDINATION →MRT INTERVENTION

2. Can you explain the difference between proposed and actual results? *N/A 4*

   Yes 5

   Real situation is different from proposal

   The proposal was written without the benefit of village specific information

3. Any major changes in project focus? Why? *N/A 4 Yes 5*

   Look at victim data on commune and village level as opposed to district level in proposal

   Analysis CMVIS data, new data is available during implementation phase, a new high risk districts and communes.

   How much have mine/UXO casualties/incidents decreased in the villages where you intervened? Why?

   On the order of 30%

   Number of mine/UXO casualties/incidents dropped significantly

   Strongly believe in MRE/MRA. Casualties will be reduced

How could the results be improved?

More MRT teams for DU1, DU2 and DU3

MRT must clear mine/UXO areas around/behind the houses

Timely and appropriate support from DU for MRT

Q6. Long term sustainability and appropriateness

1. How successfully have you integrated this pilot project with your other projects/activities?
   Very successfully integrated 8
   Integrated 1

2. What additional tools, data, equipment etc etc do you need to improve efficiency, results, impact?
   More technology
   More MRT teams
   More management development
   Train team members (improve technical skills)

   EOD equipment to match to the rapid response task
   Database management system and field technical support
3. Are project SOP's, management plans comprehensive enough to be utilized by other HD & Mine action organizations? ***Yes 7 N/A 2***
   MRT's SOP is the same as CMAC SOP
   Not yet completed for new MRT activities
4. What is the potential impact of this project on the Mine Action sector in Cambodia?
   Rapid reduction of mine/UXO accident 5
   Focus on saving lives-casualty reduction 2
   N/A 2
5. What aspects of the project need to be changed?
   MRT should be multi-skilled 1
   More MRT teams to match the villager needs 2
   Refine the nature of MRT interventions to minimize mine/UXO risks. 2
   N/A 4
6. Is this project worth continuing? Why?
   Yes 7 N/A 2
   Need MRT teams because they can rapidly respond to high risk situations. MRT has become a very important component CMAC activities.

TABLE 18: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF HIB ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRES

Date: ……

Interviewer: ……

Location: ……

Informant: ……

Occupation: ……

Organization: ……

Contact/Tel: ……

Q1. How are the teams/sections organized and integrated in your corporate structure:

7. How many teams (MRT, RRT, MC) are there in your organization?

   4 ***MRT teams 3***

8. Are they distinct units within your larger organization?

   Yes 3

9. Team composition – permanent and/or rotating teams (team level/individuals)?

   Permanent 3

10. How is the field logistic support organized?

    MRT→ MRTO 2

    Organizational chart/work plan 1

11. Intra-organizational communication (linkages)?

    MRT→ DUM→ (DU elements)

    D → ATL→TL→MRTO→DU→HQ

12. Inter-organizational communications (linkages)

    - LUPU/Frequency ***3***
    - CMVIS/Frequency ***2***
    - CMAC/Frequency ***3***
    - CMAA/Frequency ***2***
    - NGO

Q2. On what basis are target villages selected? (in order of priorities)

		HIB	FPM MRT	MRT-PM
1.	# Mine/UXO victims	①	①	①
2.	CMVIS consultations	②	②	④
3.	Provincial government requirements			⑩
4.	National government requirement			⑨
5.	District leaders consultations			⑧
6.	Commune leaders consultations	①	④	⑥
7.	Village leaders consultations	③	③	③
8.	Private corporations request			⑤
9.	NGOs needs	⑦		
10.	Military considerations			
11.	Infrastructure development			
12.	CBMRR			
13.	Villagers living in mine/UXO			
14.	Socio Economic factors			
15.	Other			

Q3. What methodologies have been used in each project to meet project goal and objectives?

		HIB	FPM	MRT-PM
1.	MRE/MRA			③
2.	Technical Surveys			
3.	Village assessments	①	①	①&②
4.	Manual Clearance	②	②	④
5.	Mechanical Clearance		②	⑥
6.	EOD	②	①	②
7.	MDD		②	
8.	Mine Field Marking	③	③	③
9.	A) Pre-intervention (activities)	①***		
	B) Intervention (activities)			
	C) Post intervention (activities)	④****	④*	
10.	What sequence			
11.	Main emphasis		①**	
12.	Consultations with NGOs		③	
	Development Agencies/Local Authorities			
13.	Other *(CBMRR)*		①	①&②(CBMRR)

* Commune report, **Manual Clearance, ***Reconnaissance, ****Monitoring

Q4. Project QA/QC

6. Where? Field/Office

   Field 3

7. What methods are utilized? How often?

   CMAC SOP's3 –field Clearance, field records, field equipment

8. How often

   Daily (MRT leader) ***One per month (Various DU staff)***

9. By whom?

   TL → (Daily)

   MRTO/FLO/PM

   DU level - DU Standard Officer/Operation Officer (One per month)

10. Other organizations which receive mine/UXO clearance/EOD information

		HIB	FPM	MRT-PM
1.	LUPU	1	1	1
2.	CMVIS			
3.	CBMRR		1	1
4.	CMAC	1	1	1
5.	CMAA			1
6.	NGO's			1
7.	Provincial government			1
8.	National government			1

Q5. Proposed Objectives/Results/Activities to date

4. Briefly describe sequence of activities for a typical project ***Yes 3***

   a. ***PM+DO →MRT →DO(CMAC HQ) →DG →(DU+MRT) → MRT(VA) (MRT+CBMRR+VL+CL) →COMMUNITY NEEDS →MRT tasks finalized→DU +MRT implements→Village plan →Commune report.***
   b. ***Provincial selection →district and commune (CMVIS+LIS)-(HIB) →village(MRT) assessment +UXO collection and disposal→community liaison (CBMRR) →limited Manual Clearance, MRE and minefield marking(HIB Coordinator) and report completion.***
   c. ***National priorities (Committee PM, MRTO, HIB, CMAC ECHO) →Provincial priorities committee (DU) →Village level decision, MRT, CBMRR and DU.***

5. Can you explain the difference between proposed and actual results? Y***es 3***
    a. ***The proposal was prepared without input from field personnel.***
    b. ***Initial plans based on false assumptions and unrealistic expectations.***
    c. ***Initial training requirement greater than anticipated.***
    d. ***Operational difficulties during early field deployment.***
6. Any major changes in project focus? Why? ***Yes – reanalysis of data at commune level by FPM indicated Stroeng Kach commune in Sala Krau District in Pailin was a very high risk area.***

    How much have mine/UXO casualties/incidents decreased in the villages where you intervened? Why?

    They are of the opinion that the number of casualties will be reduced but more time is required to quantify the reduction in casualties.

How could the results be improved?

More MRE and MRT teams and better internal and external communications.

Q6. Long term sustainability and appropriateness

7. How successfully have you integrated this pilot project with your other projects/activities?

    Integrated to fairly well integrated
8. What additional tools, data, equipment etc etc do you need to improve efficiency, results, impact?

    Appropriate information management technology at the field level.
9. Are project SOP's, management plans comprehensive enough to be utilized by other HD & Mine action organizations?

    No – MRT specific SOP's have not yet been completed.
10. What is the potential impact of this project on the Mine Action sector in Cambodia?

    Focus is on risk reduction and reducing casualties – not development.
11. What aspects of the project need to be changed?
    - ***Structural changes in MRT organization***
    - ***Increased community participation***
    - ***Better planning***
    - ***QA/QC to international standards***
    - ***Better targeting of MRT intervention***

12. Is this project worth continuing? Why?

Yes 3

- ***Need to follow up on early successes, refine existing tools, and methods***
- ***Better management practices and field support***
- ***More technical and support equipment***

TABLE 19: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF CMAC VILLAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Do the people living in this village know about MAG, HALO Trust, CMAC?

Yes 12

2. Do the people living in this village know about the Mine/UXO clearance activities in this village?

Yes 12

3. What areas have been cleared of mines/UXO?

a) in the villages **12**
b) outside the village **5**

4. Are the people in the village satisfied with this Mine/UXO clearance project?

Yes 12

5. What effect/benefit has this project had the people of this village?

Villagers can have safe access to forest for food and fruits	***3***
Safe land for school and road construction	***1***
Better security (no mine/UXO accidents)	***4***
Safe access to agricultural land	***4***

6. Have you heard about the ECHO organization? What have you heard?

Yes 11 No 1

Mine Clearance Sponsor	***2***
Signs on the vehicles(ECHO LOGO)	***3***
Public meeting	***1***
Radio broadcasts	***1***
CMAC/MRT	***2***
HALO Trust	
MAG	
Not specific	***1***
Have heard	***2***

7. How many families are living in this village? _____ families

Tuol Pongro	***village***	***208***	***families***
Kla Ngoab	***-***	***70***	***-***
Ou Chamlong	***-***	***117***	***-***
Dei Kraham	***-***	***155***	***-***
Phnom Touch	***-***	***796***	***-***
Ou	***-***	***277 (Permanent) +339 (Temporary)***	
Total		***1962***	***families***

8. How many new families arrived after Mine/UXO clearance was finished?
_____ families

Tuol Pongro	***village***	***0***	***families***
Kla Ngoab	***-***	***0***	***-***
Ou Chamlong	***-***	***0***	***-***
Dei Kraham	***-***	***20-30***	***individuals (Temporary residents looking for work)***
Phnom Touch	***-***	***3***	***families (have relatives and built new houses on cleared land)***
Ou	***-***	***0***	
Total		***3***	***families? + 20-30 individuals?***

9. Have there been Mine/UXO accidents since the Mine/UXO clearance was finished?

No 12

A) People **No 12**
B) Animals **No 12**
C) Where

10. Have any Mine/UXO been found in the cleared area?

No 11 Yes 1 Tuol Pongro–One report of one M-14 AP found in area cleared By MRT.

11. Are there still Mine/UXO in the village?

Yes 10 (Mines/UXOs are in the village, outside of the cleared areas but close to the villagers' houses)
No 2

If yes, New ***1 (UXO collected in forest/fields and brought to village-called CBMRR)***
Old ***11***

12. Are there people in this village that actively go out looking for mines/UXO?

No 11 Yes 1 (Dei Kraham village)

If yes, what do they do with the mines/UXO that they have found?

He uses the explosive from PMD-6 to make bullets

13. Are there any metal scrap dealers in the village?

Yes 11 (from elsewhere, ask to buy FFE UXO) No 1

14. When someone in the village finds a mine/UXO, to whom do they report the item?

A) Village chief ***11***
B) Commune leader ***1***
C) HD organizations ***9 CMAC***

15. After reporting the presence of mines/UXO in the village, how long does it take before the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization comes to village to investigate and remove/deal the item(s)?

On the same day ***6***
A few days ***6***

16. What do you think about the idea of representatives of the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization which is working in this area coming to the village on a regular basis to find out if new mines/UXO have been found?

A. Daily ***5***
B. Weekly ***2***
E. 3 times per month ***1***
F. 1-2 times per month ***4***

17. Is there enough safe land available for all of the families living in the village?

Yes 1
Dei Kraham village
No 11

18. If (twenty) new families arrive in the village next week is there enough safe land for them?

No 12

TABLE 20: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF CMAC VILLAGE MRE QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Do you live in this village?

   Yes 12

2. Has there been any Mines/UXO Awareness activities/training in your village?

   Yes 12

3. If yes, have you had any Mines/UXO awareness training?

   Yes 11 No 1

4. If yes, Who gave the training?

   MAG ***1*** CMAC/MRT ***11*** HALO Trust ***0***

5. When did you get the training?

   Recently ***1*** Last month ***4*** Last year ***1***

   Last 2 months(2003) ***2*** This year (2003) ***2*** Many times since 2001 1

   N/A 1

6. How often have you had refresher training courses?

   1 time/year ***1*** 1 times so far ***2*** 2 times this years (03) ***1***

   Last month(03) ***2*** 3 times this year(03) ***2*** ***N/A 4***

7. How do you use what you learned from the Mines/UXO awareness training?

   Explain:

   Teach children/villagers to recognize mine/UXO items 8

   Show children/villagers how to mark/avoid mine/UXO items if they are found 3

   N/A 1

8. Did you receive a Mines/UXO awareness-training packet?

   Yes 10 No 1 N/A 1

9. If yes, what was in the packet?

T-shirt 6 Poster 10 Story book 6 Pen 3

Other 4 (Notebooks) N/A 1

10. What do you think was most useful in the Mines/UXO awareness training?

Explain:

Most useful 11
(Able to avoid mine/UXO items easily, have more land to farm, herd animals)

N/A 1

11. What do you think:

A) Adults find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

Explain:

Most useful 11 (Good knowledge of mine/UXO risk, recognize mine/UXO, inform others about mine/UXO risks and mark the location of dangerous items) (MRE is useful to save their lives)

N/A 1

B) Children find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

Most useful 11 (Knowledge of mine/UXO risks, inform the others, marking and avoiding dangerous areas). (High reduction of mine/UXO accidents)

N/A 1

12. What do you think is not useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?

Explain:

Useful 10 N/A 1

13. A) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of adults with regard to mines/UXO?

Yes 12

Pre-MRE intervention, people (villagers) were looking for mine/UXO items to use the

explosives for fishing, and sell FFE UXO metal to scrap dealers.

Post-MRE intervention, people (villagers) are afraid of mine/UXO items and stop tampering

B) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of children with regard to

mines/UXO?

Yes 12

Pre-MRE intervention, children thought that mine/UXO items are toys.

Post-MRE intervention, children know that mine/UXO are the dangerous items and that they can be killed and lose arms and/or legs.

What recommendations do you have regarding future Mines/UXO awareness-training programs (that would reduce the number of incidents).

A) Adults

Comments:

Frequent MRE sessions in mine/UXO contaminated areas 10

a. MRE/MRA video presentations are very effective

b. MRE/MRA sessions in multiple locations in villages

Need more posters and visual aids 2

B) Children

Clear all mine/UXO items close to the houses 2

Frequent MRE session in mine/UXO contaminated areas 10

14. Do you have any questions/information about Mines/UXO in this village?

Frequent MRE session in mine/UXO contaminated areas	***3***
Ask questions	***3***
Inform villagers in advance before MRE session	***2***
Need more MRT activities	***3***
CBMRR village representatives are appointed by villagers	***1***

CHILDREN (18)

15. Have you seen a mine/UXO in this village?

Yes 15 No 3

16. Have you seen a mine/UXO victim in this village?

Yes 18

17 What will you do if you find a mine/UXO in this village?

Avoid 18 Inform mines/UXO clearance agencies 7

Inform parents 17 Inform local authorities 5

18. Have you attended a MRE information session?

Yes 14 No 4

19. Has there been a MRE information session in your school?

Yes 11 No 2 N/A 5 If Yes, when?
Last year (02) 1

Last two month (03) 1
This year (03) 2

N/A 14

20. Where was the MRE information session held?

School 10 Public place 14 Pagoda 1

TABLE 21: SUMMARY ANSWERS OF CMAC TECHNICAL MINE/UXO QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Type of areas cleared
   A) Minefield ***6***
   B) Battlefield
   C) Strong point
   D) School yard
   E) Pagoda
   F) Agricultural
   G) Road
   H) Water supply ***1***
   I) Other

2. Type of Clearance?
   A) Minefield ***6***
   B) Battle field – BAC
   C) EOD

3. Cleared areas marked?
   Yes ***6***
   No
   N/A

4. Total number of Items removed/destroyed
   A) Mine ***649***
   B) UXO ***69***
5. Total minefield area cleared accurate
   Yes ***6***
   No
6. Cleared area in minefield marked adequately
   Yes ***6***
   No

7. How, when and where the Mines/UXO neutralized?

   Mines were blown in place (BIP) and UXOs destroyed outside of village, for the villagers safety 6

8. Amount of explosives/detonators used consistent with question #5

   Minimum 100-1000g (Max) of TNT to more depends on item found 6

9. Bench Mark and SP co-ordinates accurate

   Yes ***6***

   No

10. Maps/Plans of cleared areas/tasks

    Yes ***6***

    No

11. Quality of maps of cleared areas

    Very good ***6***

    Satisfactory

    Poor

    N/A

12. Local witnesses during mine clearance/EOD activities

    Yes **4**

    No

    If yes, Name: ***Yorng Rin*** Occupation ***Farmers*** Signature _____

    Tieng Seap

    Heng Chhang

    Chann Samnang

13. Post clearance/EOD handover to villagers

    If yes, to whom? ***After the task completion - village chief briefing completion reports go to CMAC HQ 6***

14. Distribution of completion reports/maps

    A) CMAA

    B) LUPU ***6 Completion information, main documents on CMAC HQ***

    C) CMVIS

    D) NGO's

    E) CMAC

    F) Others

15. Format of data and maps to other stakeholders

    A) Hand copy ***6***

    B) Digital

16. Has any HD organization (MAG, HALO, CMAC) visited this village and asked to removed UXO's ?

    Yes ***CMAC***

    No

    If Yes, When? ***10 March to 21 June - request***

    11 March to 7 July - start date for demining activities

17. How many UXO's were collected by (MAG, HALO, CMAC) in this village? ***69***

18. Can you tell me the names of three families that gave UXO's to (MAG, HALO, CMAC)

    A) ***No names 6***

    B) _____

    C) _____

19. Did (MAG, HALO, CMAC) removed any mine/UXO from this location?

    Yes ***6***

    Yes – to destroy it outside of village for safety reasons

20. How many items did they removed? ***69***

21. Are you satisfied with this service?

    Yes ***6***

    No

CASUALTY TRENDS AND DATABASE ISSUES

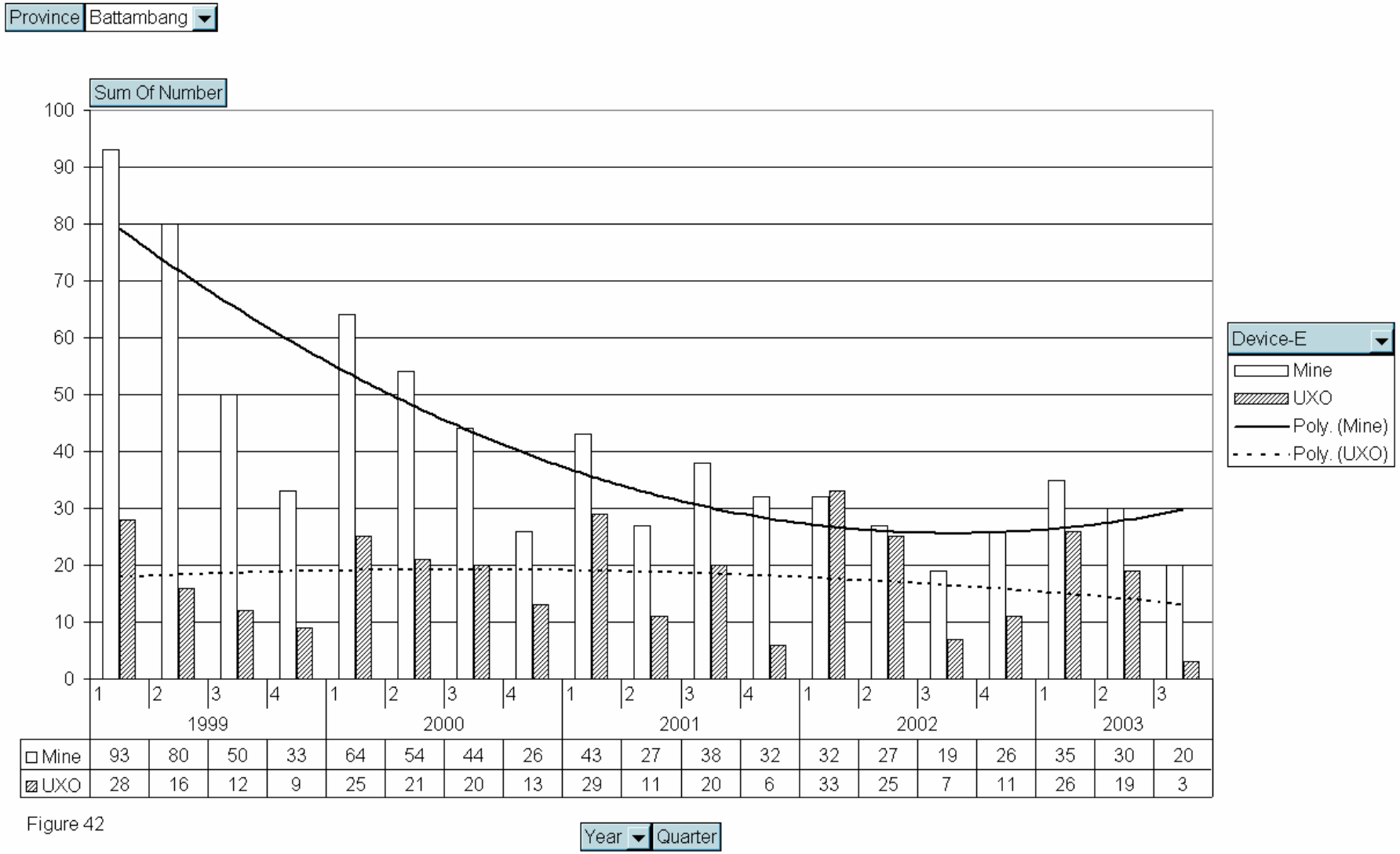
Provincial mine/UXO casualty trends for Battambang, Banteay Meanchey province and Krong Pailin between 1999 and the third quarter of 2003 are shown in Figures 42, 43 and 44. The trend for UXO related casualties in the three areas show the same pattern. Decreasing numbers of casualties until early to mid 2001 at which time there was a reversal and the number of casualties has been increasing since that time. Mine related casualties have been steadily decreasing in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey whereas they have been increasing slightly in Krong Pailin. The same casualty information plotted as a function of year and district is presented in Figures 45, 46 and 47. In Battambang the Kamrieng and Phnum Proek districts stand out as having high numbers of mine related casualties whereas the Moung Ruessei and Samlout districts have high numbers of UXO related casualties. In Banteay Meanchey most of the casualties are mine related with the Malai, Ou Chrov,Svay Chek and Thma Puok districts producing the bulk of the casualties. Krong Pailin is dominated by mine related casualties. Most of the casualties are in the Sala Krau district.

District and commune level mine/UXO casualty data for the districts and communes with MRT interventions in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Krong Pailin are presented in Figures 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55. Although the number of UXO related casualties in the Sala Krau and Malai districts were slightly elevated during the first quarter of this year the number of UXO related casualties during the last five years has been relatively small. Mine related casualties in these areas have been and still are far more significant.

ECHO funded MRT interventions were at village levels in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces. Interventions in Krong Pailin will be similar to interventions completed in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey. There is no doubt that the number of mines/UXO collected and destroyed by the MRT will result in fewer future UXO casualties. However, as pointed out above, the main cause of casualties in these three areas is not UXOs but mines.

Although the MRT was very proactive in removing a large number of spot UXOs from the villages in which they intervened, it will not have much impact on the UXO related casualty rate because UXO related casualties in these three areas were low before MRT interventions. Even though a large number of mines were destroyed, the small number of interventions and the localized nature of the manual clearance activities will not have an immediate impact on casualty figures beyond the village levels. The process of quantifying the reduction in the number of mine/UXO casualties as a result of the interventions in these villages is complicated by the fact that inside and in the immediate vicinity of several villages there still mine contaminated areas and UXO. Many more such interventions over several years will be required before the impact of this work is noticeable at the commune and district levels.

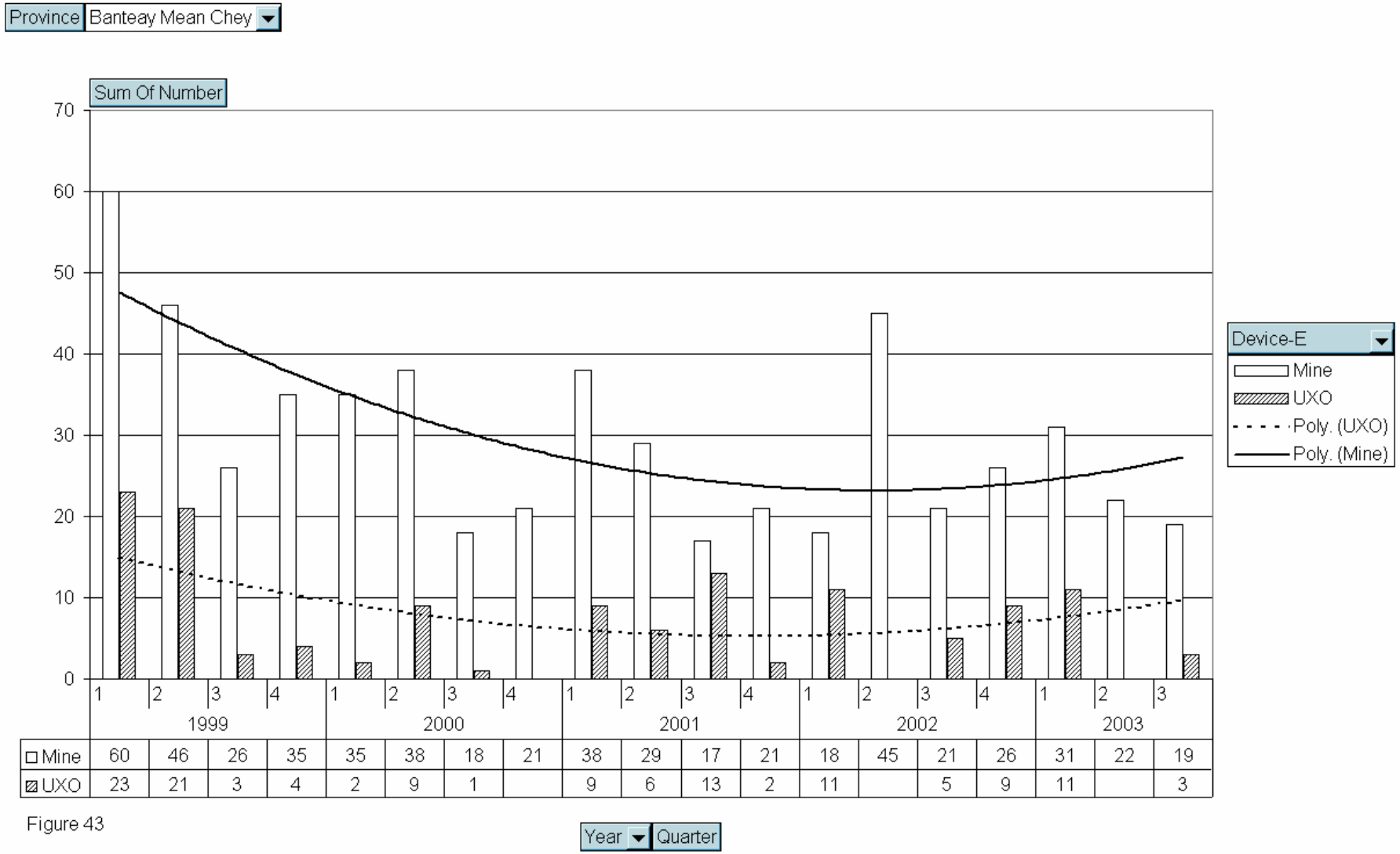
FIGURE 42: BTB CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	93	80	50	33	64	54	44	26	43	27	38	32	32	27	19	26	35	30	20
UXO	28	16	12	9	25	21	20	13	29	11	20	6	33	25	7	11	26	19	3

Figure 42

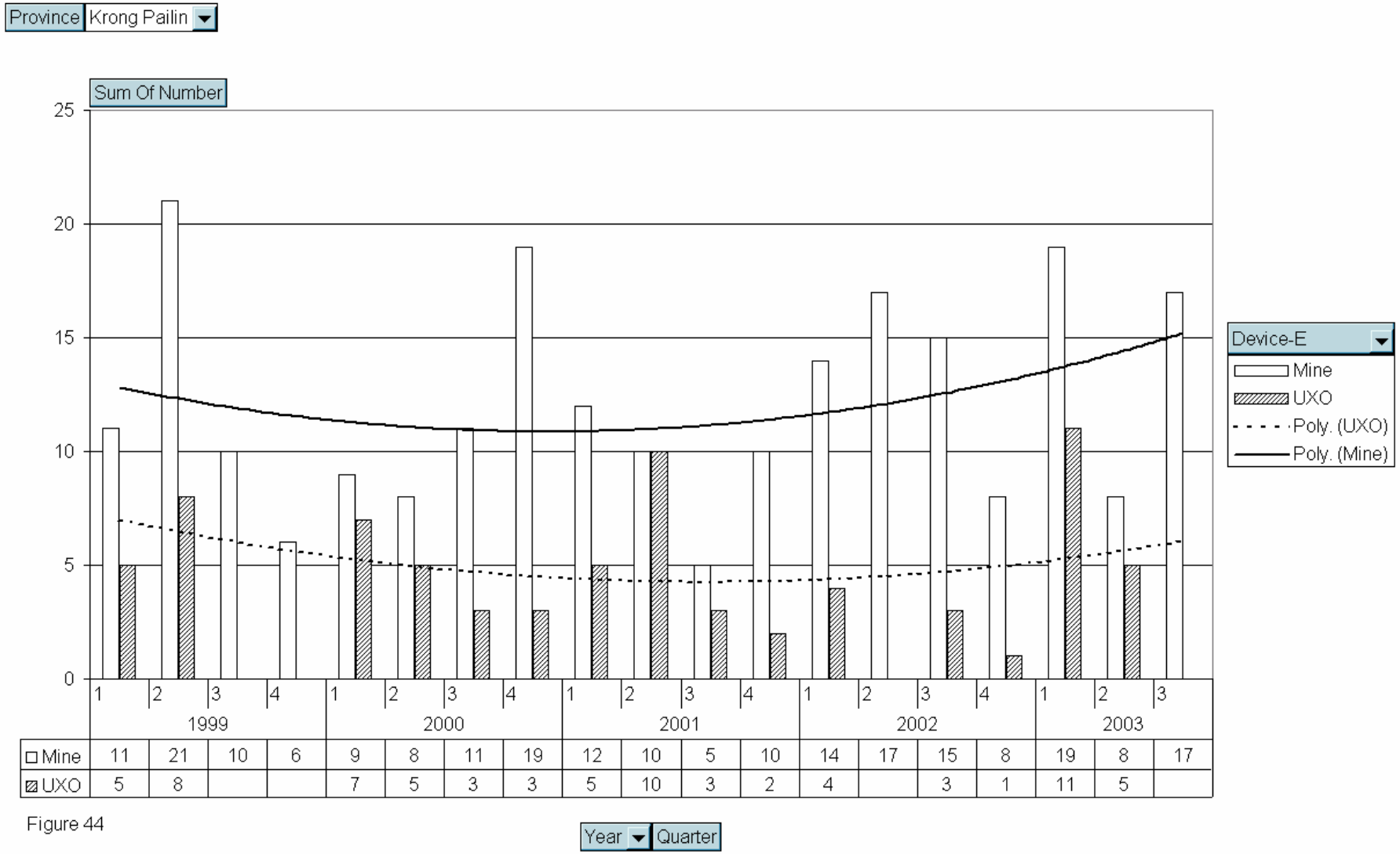
FIGURE 43: BMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	60	46	26	35	35	38	18	21	38	29	17	21	18	45	21	26	31	22	19
UXO	23	21	3	4	2	9	1		9	6	13	2	11		5	9	11		3

Figure 43

FIGURE 44: PLN CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	11	21	10	6	9	8	11	19	12	10	5	10	14	17	15	8	19	8	17
UXO	5	8			7	5	3	3	5	10	3	2	4		3	1	11	5	

Figure 44

FIGURE 45: DISTRICTS OF BTB CASUALTY TRENDS

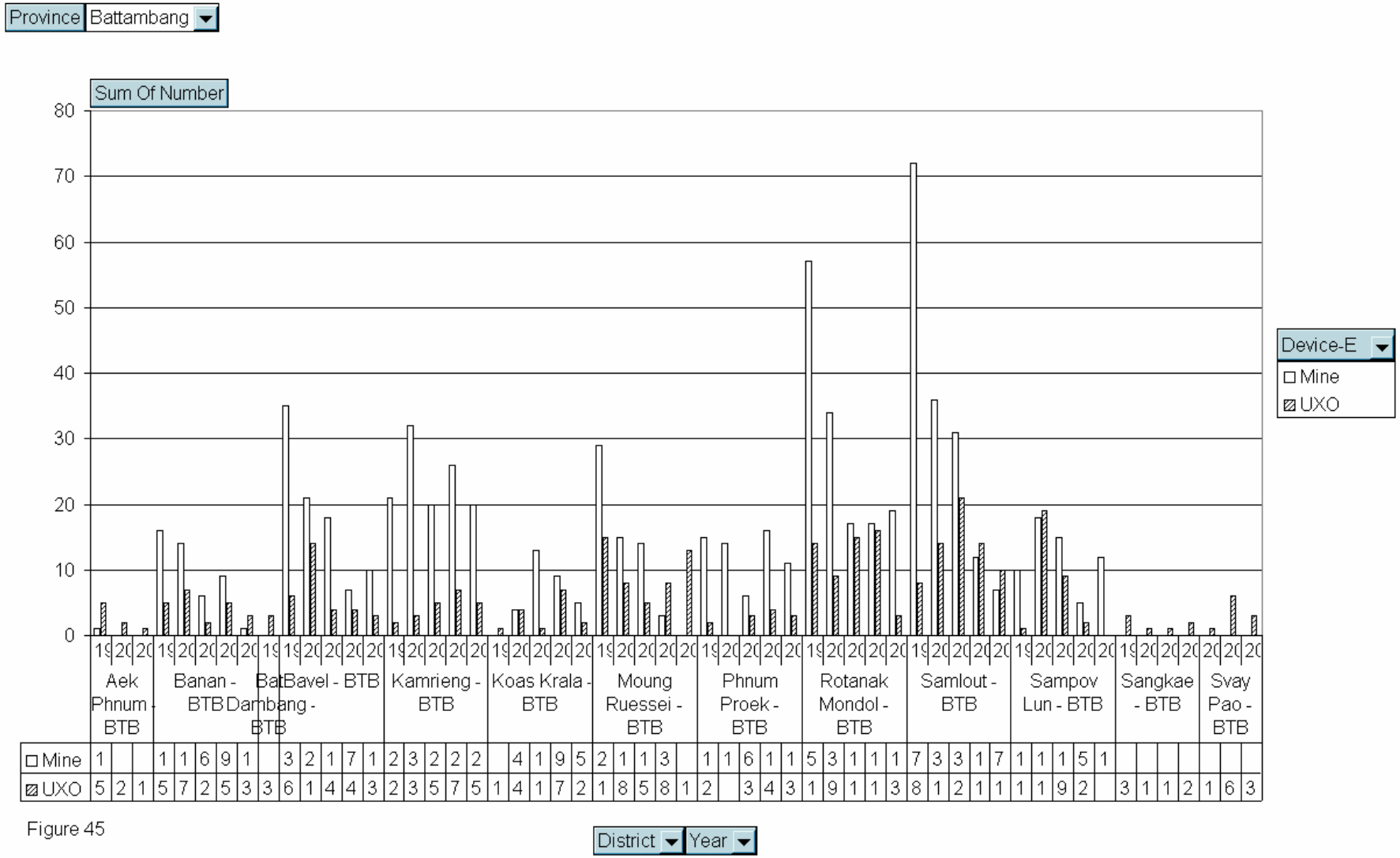
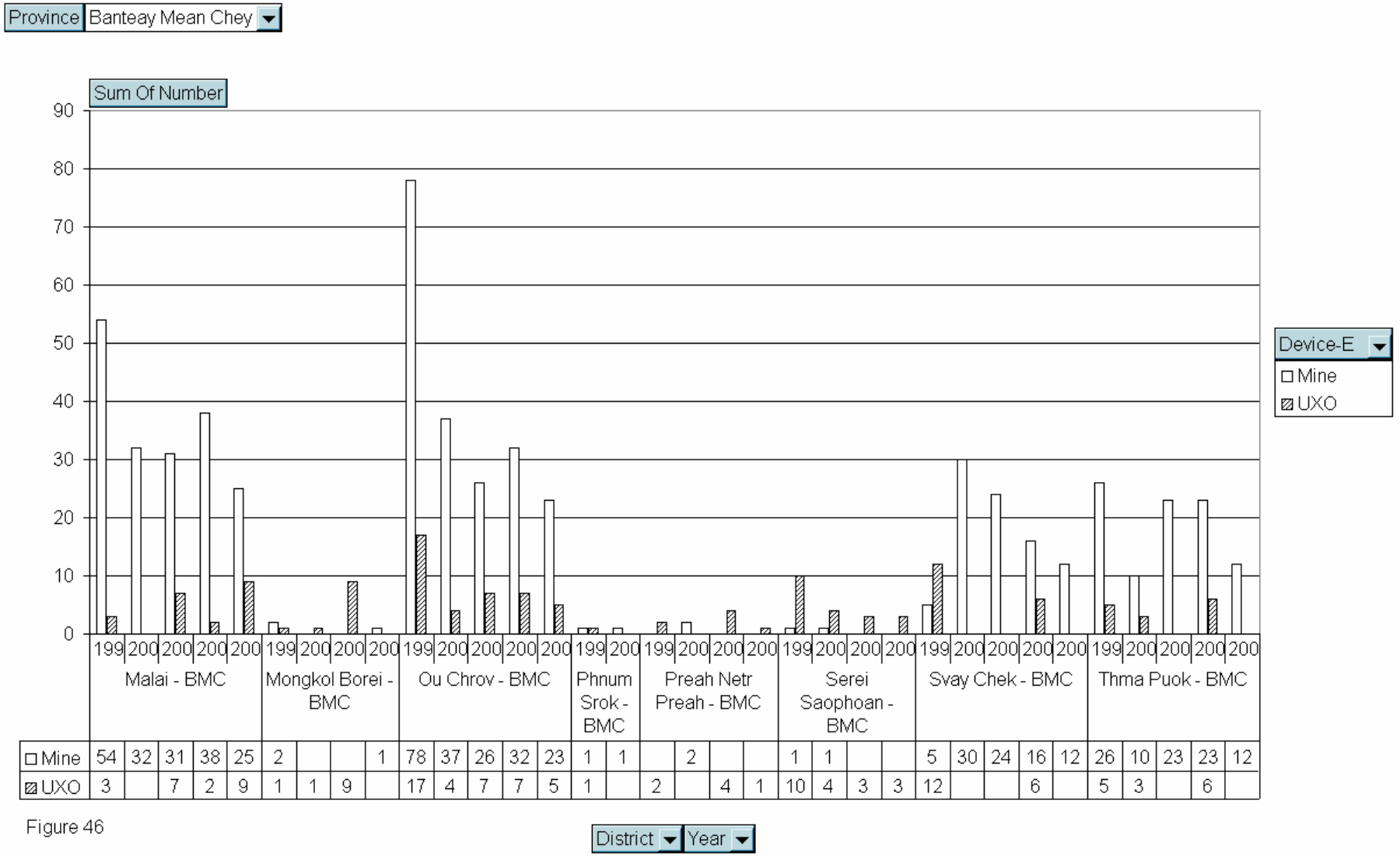


Figure 45

FIGURE 46: DISTRICTS OF BMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	Malai - BMC					Mongkol Borei - BMC				Ou Chrov - BMC					Phnum Srok - BMC		Preah Netr Preah - BMC				Serei Saophoan - BMC				Svay Chek - BMC					Thma Puok - BMC				
	199	200	200	200	200	199	200	200	200	199	200	200	200	200	199	200	199	200	200	200	199	200	200	200	199	200	200	200	200	199	200	200	200	200
Mine	54	32	31	38	25	2			1	78	37	26	32	23	1	1		2			1	1			5	30	24	16	12	26	10	23	23	12
UXO	3		7	2	9	1	1	9		17	4	7	7	5	1		2		4	1	10	4	3	3	12			6		5	3		6	

Figure 46

FIGURE 47: DISTRICTS OF PLN CASUALTY TRENDS

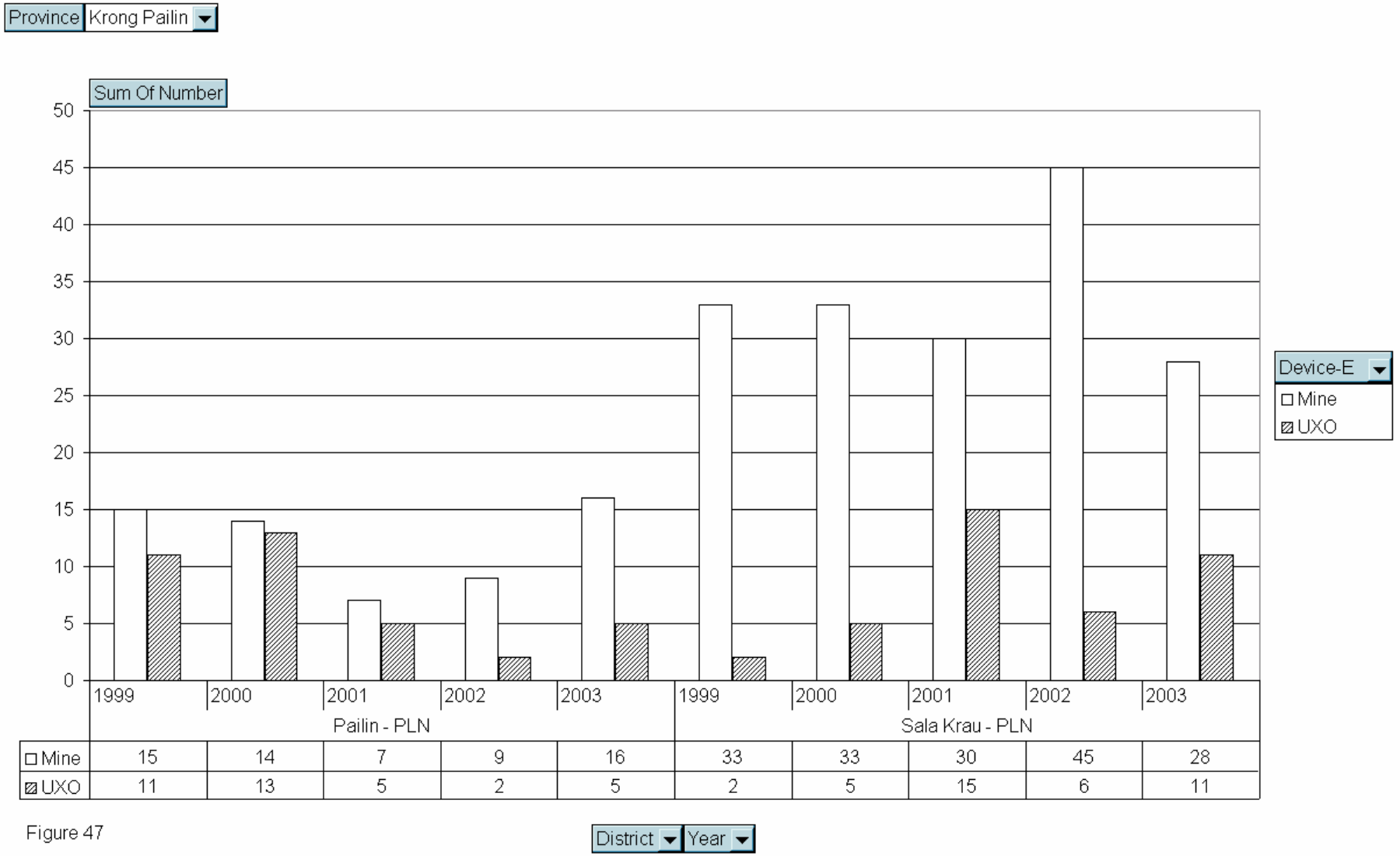
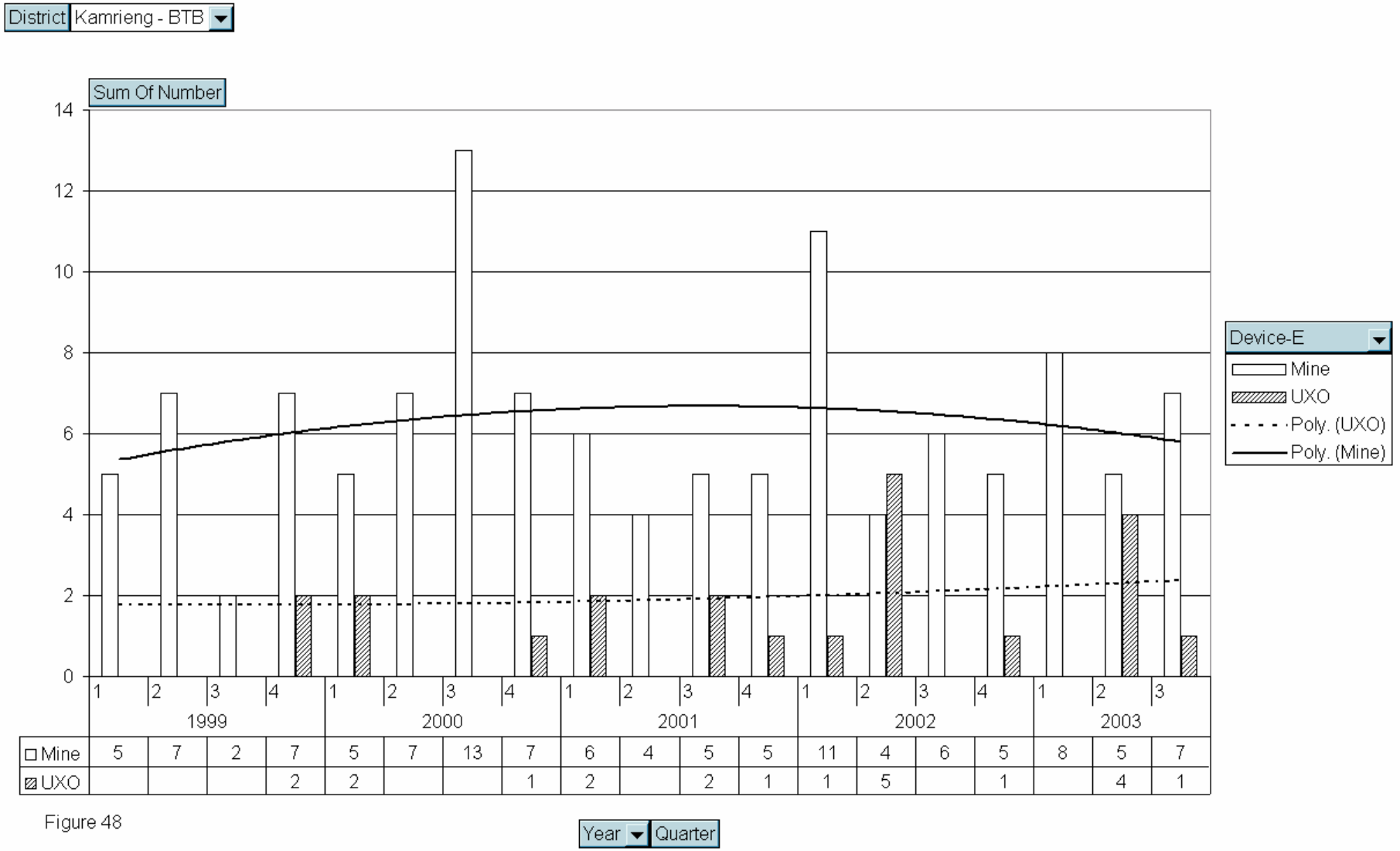


Figure 47

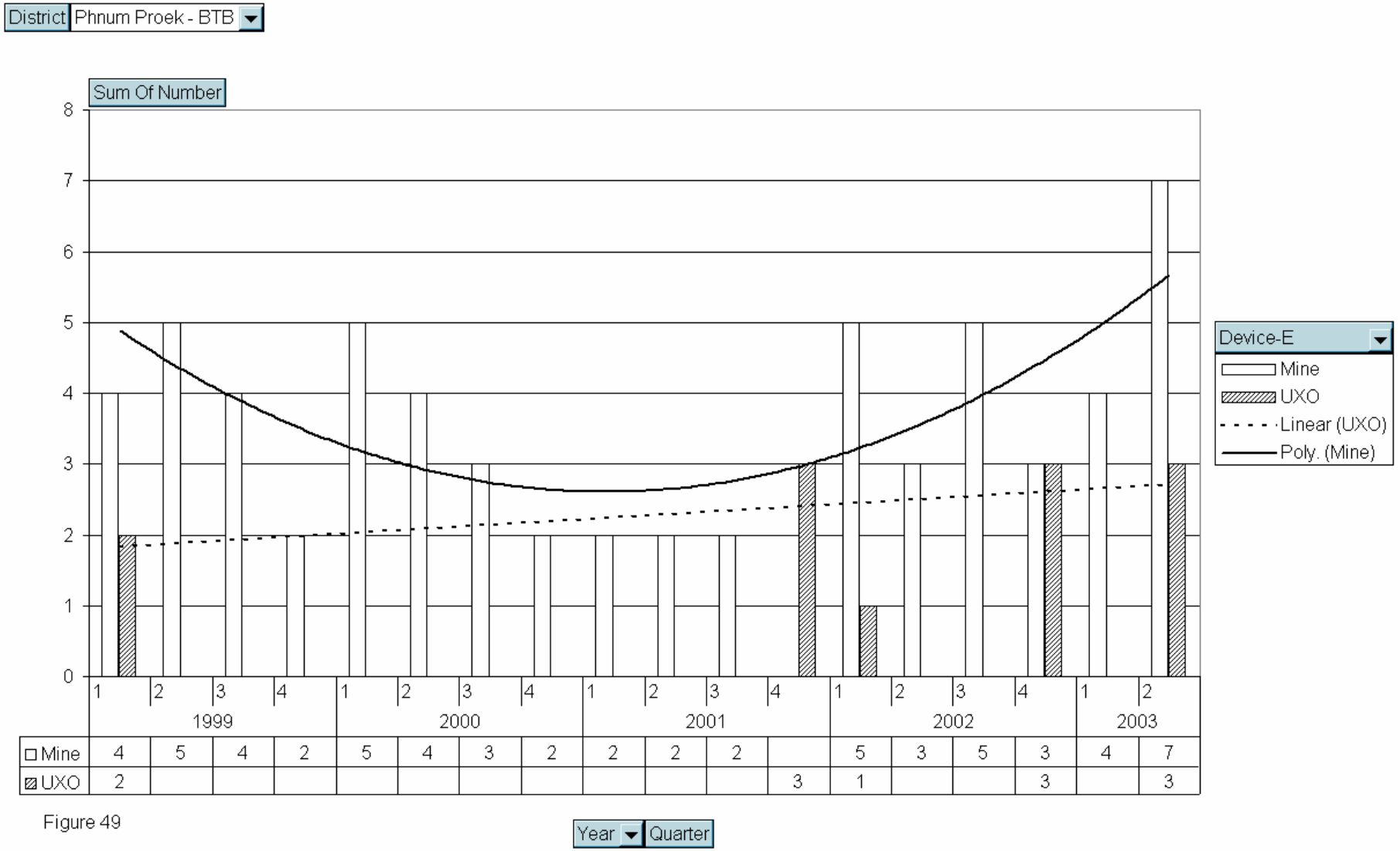
FIGURE 48: KAMRIENG DISTRICT – BTB CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	5	7	2	7	5	7	13	7	6	4	5	5	11	4	6	5	8	5	7
UXO				2	2			1	2		2	1	1	5		1		4	1

Figure 48

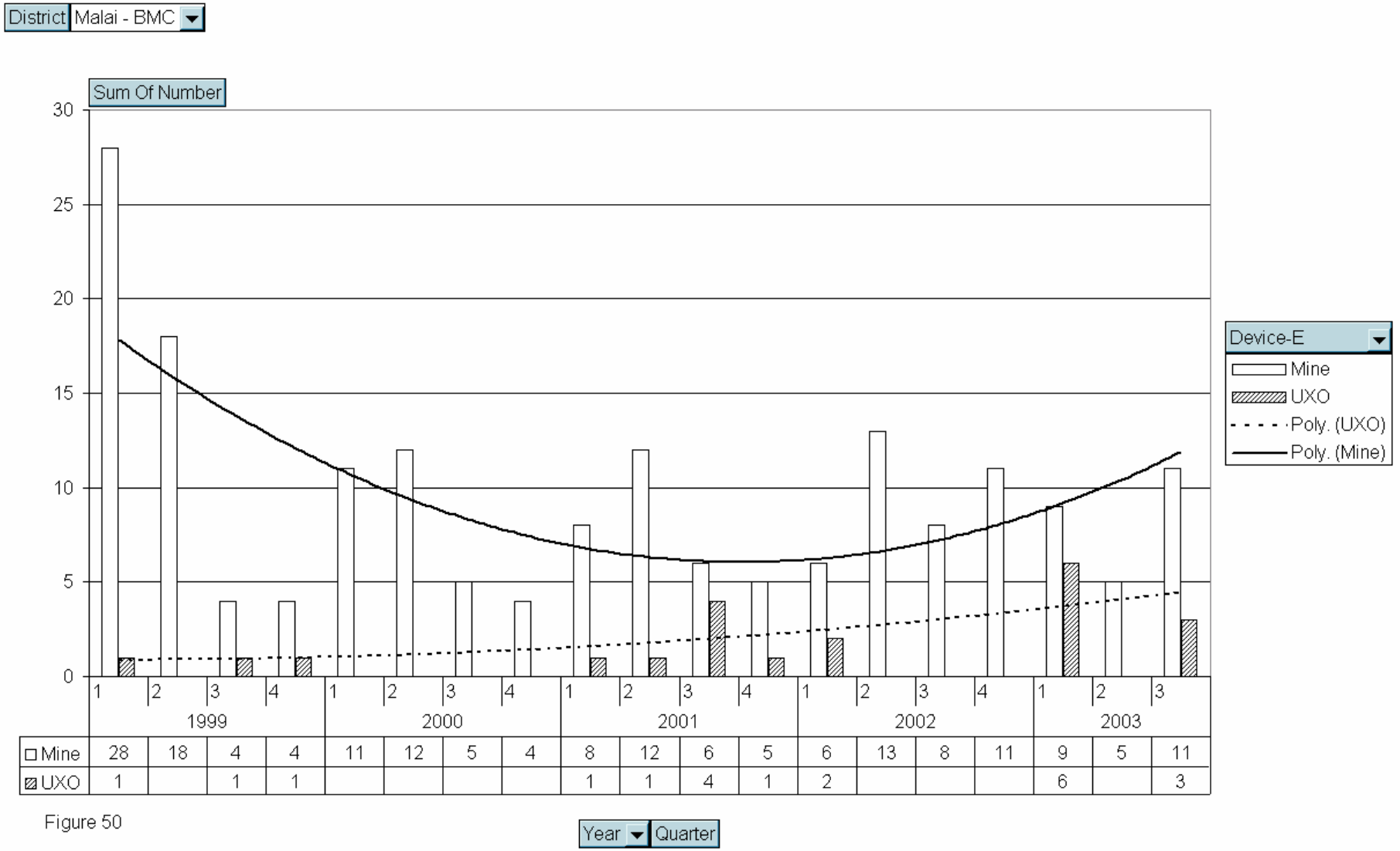
FIGURE 49: PHNUM PROEK DISTRICT – BTB CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Mine	4	5	4	2	5	4	3	2	2	2	2		5	3	5	3	4	7
UXO	2											3	1			3		3

Figure 49

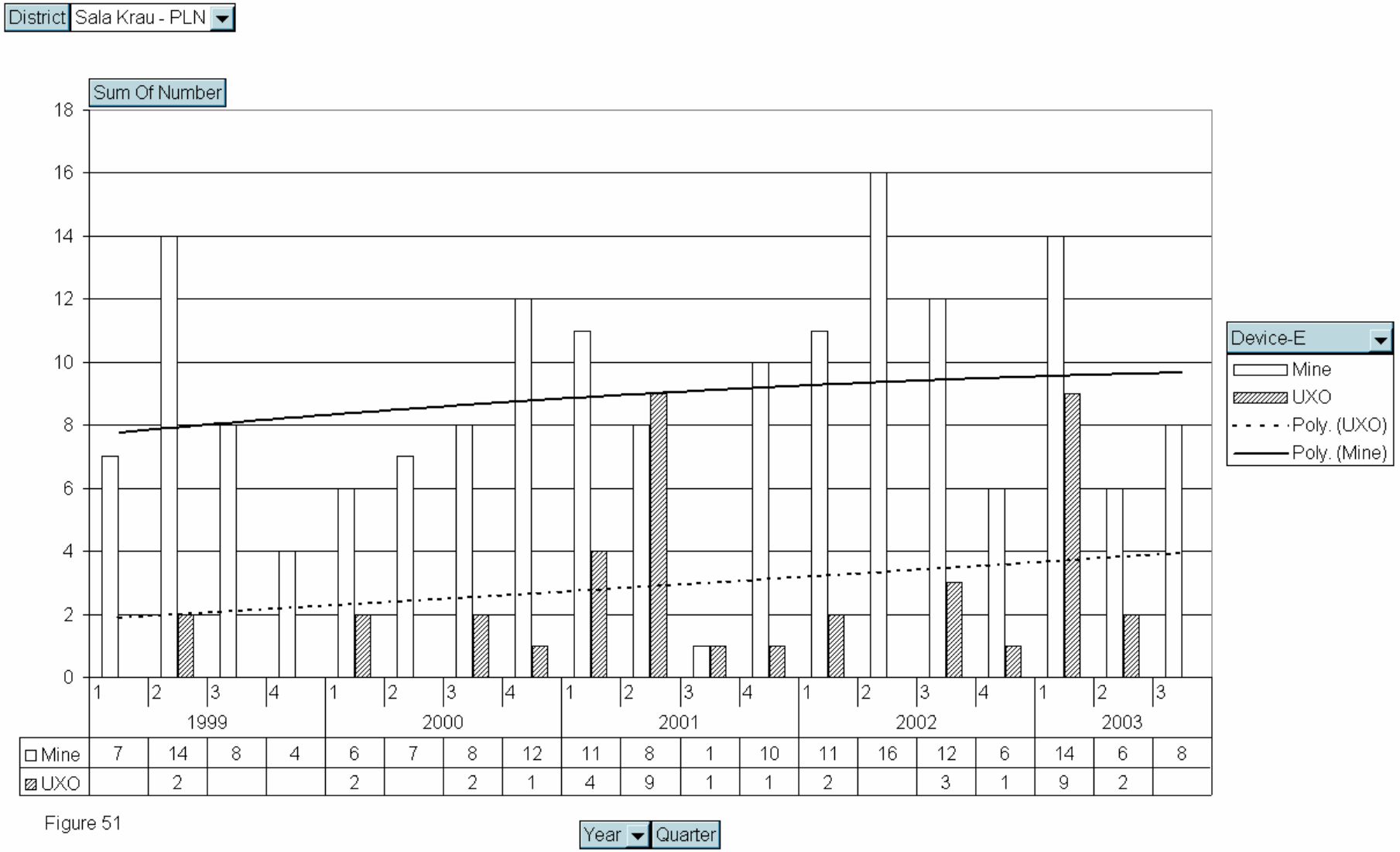
FIGURE 50: MALAI DISTRICT – BMC CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	28	18	4	4	11	12	5	4	8	12	6	5	6	13	8	11	9	5	11
UXO	1		1	1					1	1	4	1	2				6		3

Figure 50

FIGURE 51: SALA KRAU DISTRICT – PLN CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	7	14	8	4	6	7	8	12	11	8	1	10	11	16	12	6	14	6	8
UXO		2			2		2	1	4	9	1	1	2		3	1	9	2	

Figure 51

FIGURE 52: TASAEN COMMUNE - KAMRIENG – BTB CASUALTY TRENDS

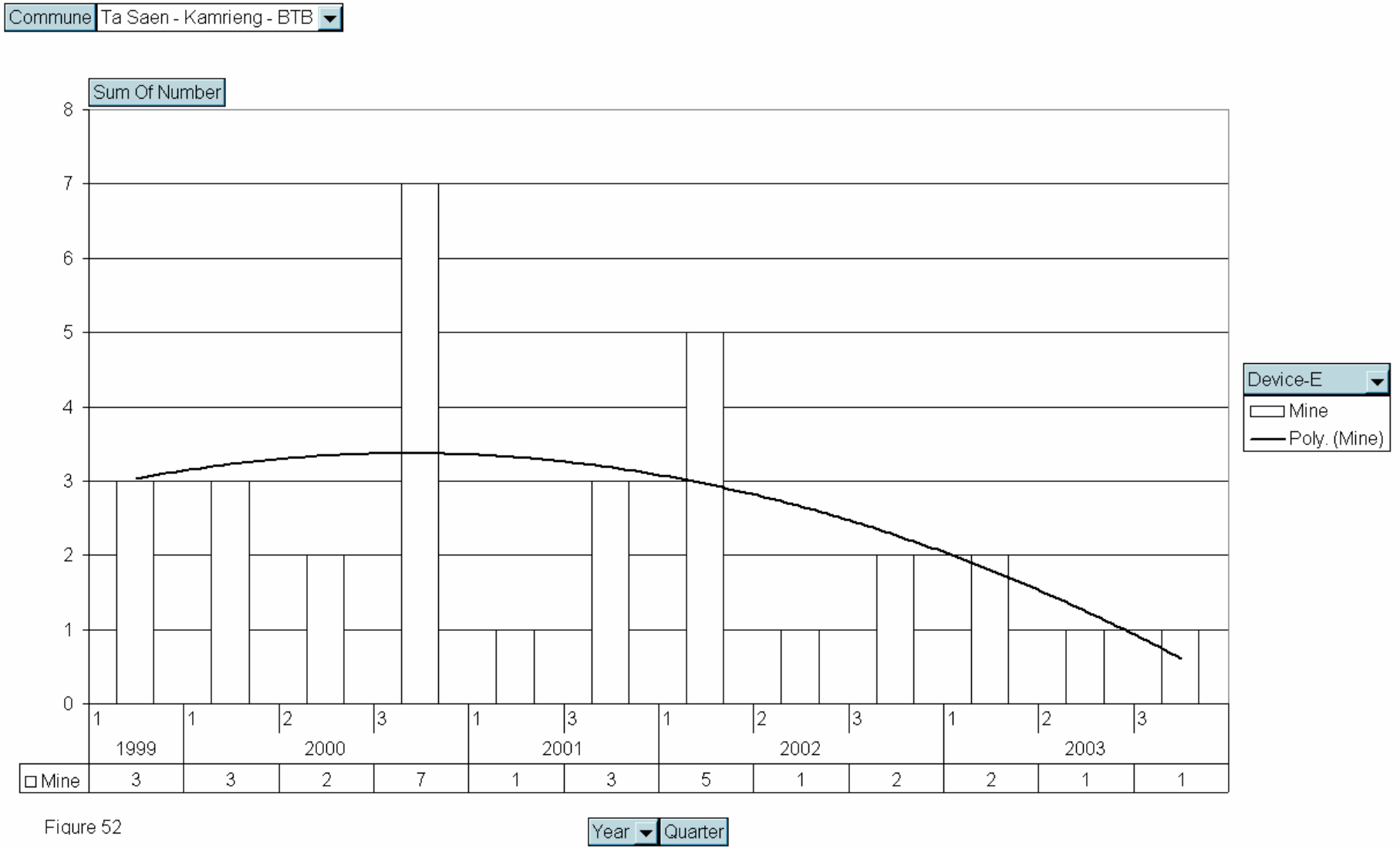


Figure 52

FIGURE 53: PECH CHENDA COMMUNE – PHNUM PROEK – BTB CASUALTY TRENDS

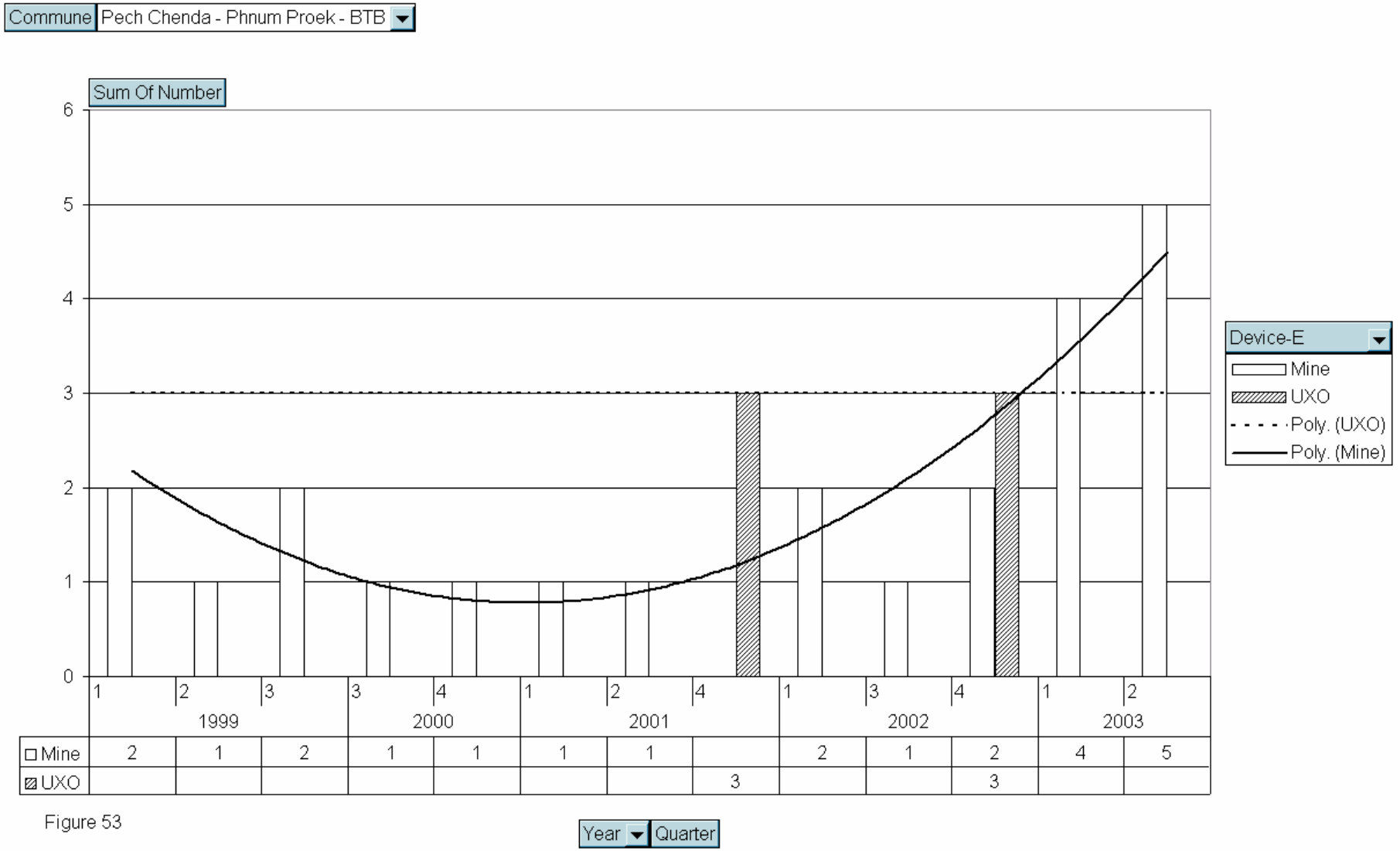


Figure 53

FIGURE 54: TOUL PONGRO COMMUNE – MALAI – BMC CASUALTY TRENDS

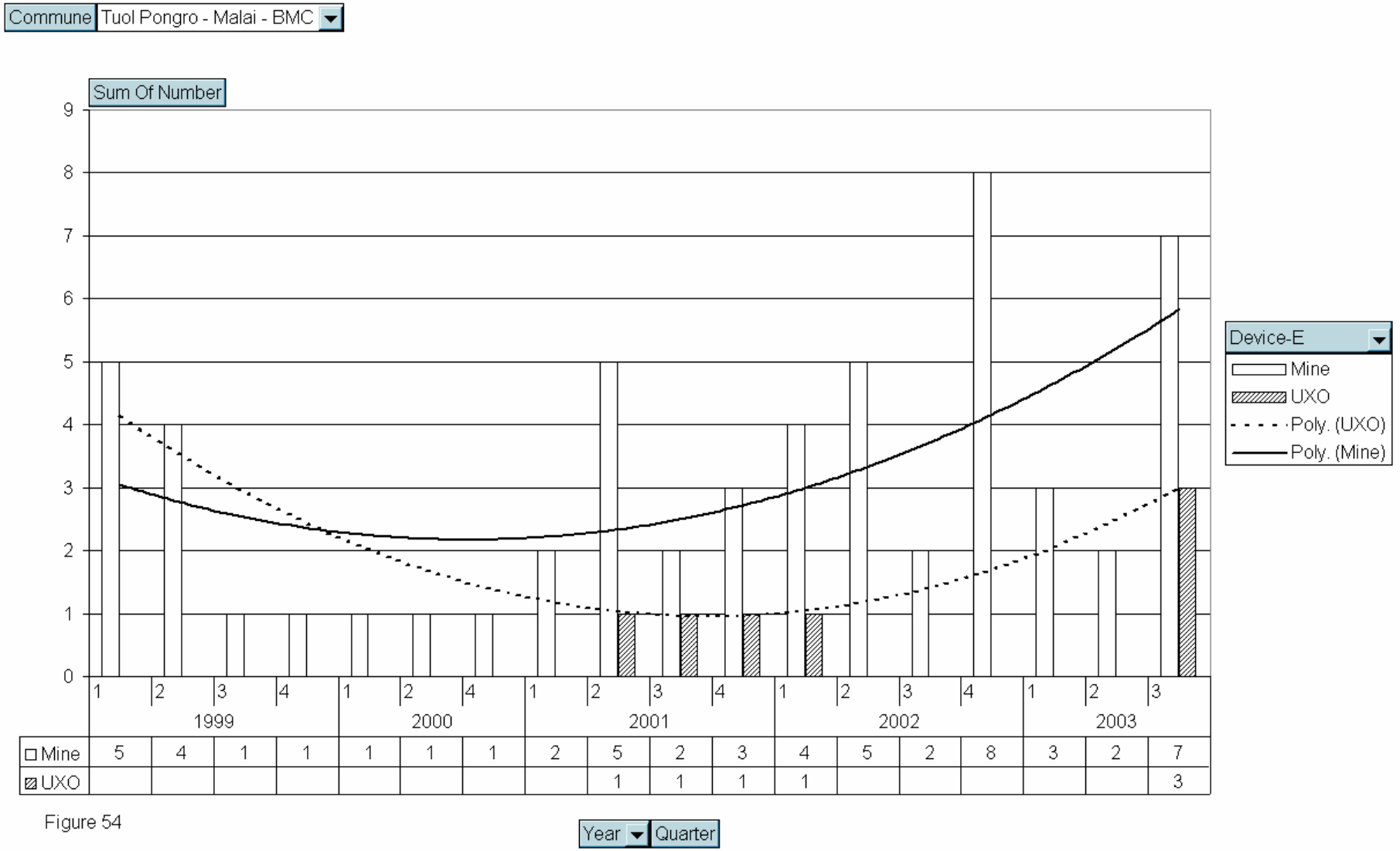
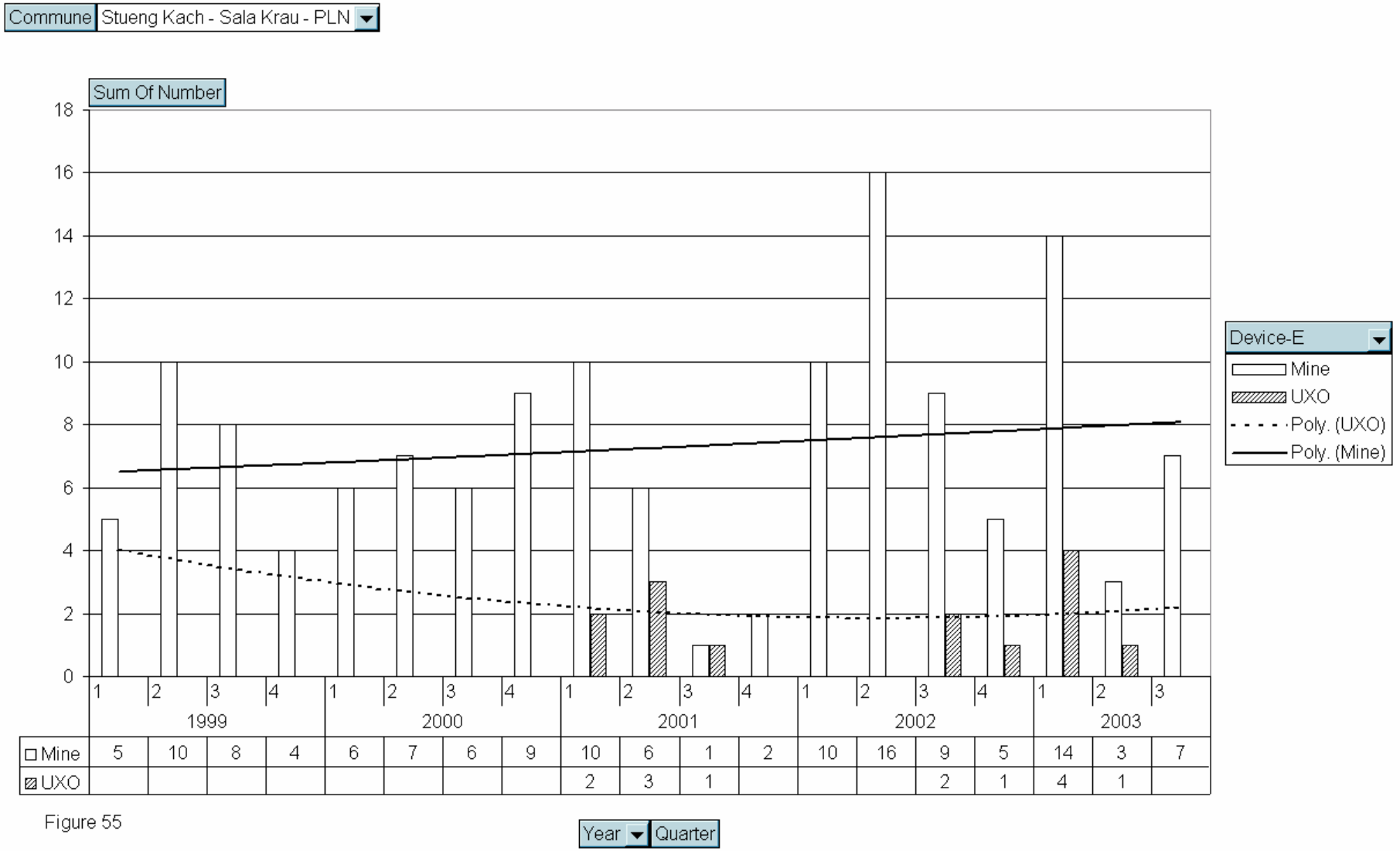


Figure 54

FIGURE 55: STUENG KANCH COMMUNE – SALA KRAU – PLN CASUALTY TRENDS



	1999				2000				2001				2002				2003		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Mine	5	10	8	4	6	7	6	9	10	6	1	2	10	16	9	5	14	3	7
UXO									2	3	1				2	1	4	1	

Figure 55

SUMMARY

As been previously mentioned, after cessation of hostilities in late1997 the number of military casualties diminished dramatically, but the number of civilian casualties did not diminish significantly. Despite massive interventions in recent years by humanitarian demining agencies and country wide MRE/MRA programs by humanitarian demining agencies and many NGOs mine/UXO casualty rates have stubbornly remained in the 800-900/year range.

Some have attributed the persistently high mine/UXO casualty rates to inappropriate interventions on the part of humanitarian demining agencies operating in Cambodia. Others have raised questions about the effectiveness of MRE/MRA activities. While there is some truth in these statements there are other factors which have contributed to ongoing high mine/UXO casualty rates. The most important factor has undoubtedly been the migration of people into highly mine/UXO contaminated areas. The paucity of population migration data during the last six years has and continues to render it difficult to factor population migrations into work plans.

Some of the provincial district and commune casualty trends included in this report provide some insights into population migrations in the areas where the three ECHO funded projects were implemented. The key lies in the shape of the trendline or patterns during the last five years. In several areas the trendline is "bell shaped" with a peak in mid-2001. In several others it is "U-shaped" with a trough in early to mid-2001. In areas with a normal distribution or "bell-shaped" casualty profiles, population migrations into these areas occurred prior to 2001. The lag time between the start of the migration and the casualty peak is not known at this time but it is not unreasonable that it may be on the order of several years. Areas with a "U-shaped" profile indicate that the casualty rates due to pre-2001 population migrations had already peaked (??1998-1999??) and that by 2001 had reached a low.

Between 2001 and the present there has been additional population migrations into several areas in NW Cambodia. These areas typically have a "U-shaped casualty profile. The shape of the profile (assuming a normal distribution) indicates that the number of casualties among the new arrivals has not yet peaked. Therein lies the challenge for the humanitarian demining agencies…identifying areas with significant recent population migrations and truncating the casualty profile with appropriate interventions; and identifying areas where there will be significant migrations in the near future and applying proactive preemptive measures. The eastern part of Otdar Meanchey province and the NW part of Preah Vihear province appears to be one such area.

With regard to the effectiveness of MRE/MRA programs the interviews conducted in selected villages in the provinces of Preah Vihear, Otdar Meanchey, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces by the evaluation team indicate that the level of awareness about mine/UXO risks is generally high. UXO targeted MRE/MRA appears to be more effective than mine targeted MRE/MRA. This may be because most UXO related incidents are related to tampering not basic income generating activities as is the case for mine related incidents.

Mines deny access to land and sources of basic income. Desperate people will take the risk of settling or working in mine contaminated areas to generate basic income. UXO

tampering activities provide only supplemental income (explosives for fishing and metal for the scrap dealers). The risk versus benefits of undertaking such activities is well understood by most people. MRE/MRA is also effective in overcoming the natural curiosity of young children about new things and UXO in particular. Periodic reinforcement is required for this group.

Ex-soldiers and teenage boys are refractory to MRE/MRA. Reckless and dangerous behavior by teenage boys occurs in all societies and cultures. Whether we are talking about safe skiing or driving habits tampering with UXO the problem is the same. Studies of teenage male behavior have been carried out in many countries and measures have been introduced to protect them and the general public from their tendencies. Some of these approaches may be applicable to the tampering with UXO situation in Cambodia. Modification of the behavior of ex-soldiers will probably require new approaches. In the interim, the best option for reducing UXO incidents and casualties in these groups is the removal of available spot UXO in the villages.

A summary of the main elements of each of the three ECHO projects is presented below. The three projects have similarities and differences in their approach to reducing mine/UXO risks. The purpose of the comparison is to assist the reader in understanding which approach may be more appropriate in any given situation.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
(1 Rapid Response Team)

Spot UXO collection and disposal
District scale interventions
Very mobile
150 interventions /year… approx. 90 villages/year
MRE/MRA…yes
Village assessments…yes
NGO support…no
Potential with upgrades in Community Liaison 110-120 villages/year
Ideal intervention environment
Low mine clearance requirement situations
High EOD requirement situations

THE HALO TRUST
(6 demining sections)

Manual and Mechanical Clearance
Village scale interventions

Relatively static (mobility and flexibility provided by multiple sections & scheduling)
15 interventions /year…approx 15 villages/year
Emergency EOD interventions… approx 15 villages/year
MRE/MRA…yes
Village assessments…yes
NGO support…yes
Potential with upgrades…N/A
Ideal intervention environment
High clearance requirements
Low to moderate EOD requirements

HIB-CMAC
(4 Mine Risk Reduction Teams)

Manual clearance and spot UXO collection and disposal
Village scale manual clearance interventions
Commune scale spot UXO collection and disposal interventions
Moderately mobile (mobility and flexibility provided by multiple teams & scheduling)
30 interventions/year… approx 30 villages
MRE/MRA…limited
Village assessments…yes
NGO support…no
Ideal intervention environment
Moderate clearance requirements
Moderate EOD requirements

Despite some early organizational and operational difficulties all three casualty and risk reduction projects have carried out significant interventions that will greatly benefit the villagers in the villages in which they intervened. The high degree of villager satisfaction with the interventions is a good indication that these projects are on the right track in terms of intervening in the right location and in the right manner and that the interventions will have positive long term impacts on the quality of life in these villages. Project administrative and operational refinements will result in increased productivity in the future programs. Additional support will ensure that these initiatives attain their full potential and that the mine/UXO casualty and risk reduction models and methodologies developed by these three projects will have a significant impact on mine action programs in Cambodia and elsewhere.

APPENDIX A

TERMS OF REFERENCE
ECHO Funded – Mine Action Joint Evaluation

I. Purpose of the Evaluation

The three projects that ECHO is funding in 2002-2003 in the sector of Humanitarian Mine Action in Cambodia are particular, as much as the mine/UXO problem is particular in Cambodia. As ECHO is looking ahead to the next phase of its commitments toward Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), the evaluation of the 3 pilot projects funded by them and implemented by MAG, HALO TRUST and HIB-CMAC is an important footstep with the aim of finding the effects of the particular approaches of these projects.

The effects on the target groups are certainly manifold, as the obstacles for a safe live in a mined Cambodia are manifold. And as much as the three HMA agencies have been using a different approach and possibly methodologies there is also a common effect and aim. The humanitarian aid regulation under which ECHO works aims mainly to "save and preserve life". It can be considered certain that all three projects and approaches fulfil this objective.

The purpose of the evaluation is to understand and to learn for the future under which circumstances, in what specific environment what method and approach is pursued. It should not be understood as a comparison among the methods, but as an outlook WHAT should be undertaken WHERE and HOW.

The evaluation will focus specifically on the design, set-up and the first months of implementation of the ECHO funded pilot projects undertaken by MAG (Rapid Response Teams), HALO Trust (Manual Mine Clearance sections) and HI-B (Mine Risk Reduction Teams in collaboration with CMAC). It will present recommendations for the future development of these types of projects. The evaluation will be an important step in allowing MAG, HALO Trust, HIB and CMAC to reflect on the appropriateness and effectiveness of such approaches and to also consider how this type of approaches may be incorporated into the long-term programme planning of the respective organisations.

The results of the evaluation will serve to inform MAG, HALO Trust, HIB and their partners (in particular ECHO) of the progress of the pilot projects and the feasibility of the expansion of Mine/UXO Risk Reduction projects to other high-risk areas in Cambodia. MAG, HALO Trust and HIB will use the results and the recommendations of the evaluation as a tool to assist in the continued planning, management, implementation and expansion of such projects.

The evaluation will also serve to inform ECHO of the value of their financial input and support, and will suggest it further financial assistance HIB-CMAC, HALO Trust and MAG may require for the continuation and the improvement of projects implementation.

The results of the evaluation will be of interest to other Humanitarian Mine Action operators who are implementing similar projects - mine/UXO risk reduction projects using an alternative response which is more reactive to humanitarian needs and emergency intervention. The results of the evaluation should be presented in common to the members

of MAG, HALO Trust and HIB and copies of the evaluation document should be freely available to organisations interested in the concept and approaches.

II. Presentation of the ECHO funded projects

Mine Advisory Group – The Rapid Response Team (RRT) was established as a response to the high accident/incident rates in certain areas of Preah Vihear Province. The primary purpose of the RRT is to work with and alongside communities to convince people to desist from tampering with ordnance and to report its existence to the authorities or to MAG, so that it can be safely destroyed. The aim being to reduce the reported accident rate by 30% within one year (Nov 2002 to Oct 2003).

The HALO Trust – The Manual Mine Clearance sections operate in Otdar Meanchey and Chom Khsan district in Preah Vihear province. The main focus of the project is mine clearance to reduce casualty levels in accident hotspots and to clear hazardous areas ahead of development work by other development organisations, especially ECHO funded ones. The project runs for twelve months from 1 September 2002 to 31 August 2003.

Handicap International Belgium– the Mine Risk Reduction (MRT) project is a joint venture with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC). It is being implemented in 8 target districts of two provinces (Battambang and Banteay Meanchey). Within the 8 districts between 30 and 40 villages are selected for direct intervention. The activity focuses on the protection of people directly affected by landmines and UXO through the activities of mine clearance, minefield survey and marking, UXO destruction, mine risk education and community liaison. Ultimate objective of the project is to reduce the number of casualties by 30 to 50% in the targeted areas and to mitigate the risk to community development by providing safer access to resources and land which has lost due to mines/UXO contamination in target areas. The pilot project started from November 2002 for a twelve month period.

III. Common Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation are:

To assess the coherence and appropriateness of project design, strategies and procedures developed during the pilot project periods.

Guiding Questions:
How the teams and support staff are established and integrated in MAG, HALO Trust and HIB-CMAC's structures and organizations?
What methodology has been utilised in each project to meet the projects goal and objectives?
How the exact nature of the mine/UXO problem facing communities and their needs in terms of mine action are identified?
How suitable was the staff recruitment process? How could the recruitment process be improved?
Is the process for selection and prioritisation of target districts and villages ensuring mandate, goal and objectives of the projects?
Are the staff effectively identifying the high-risk people in their target areas and planning them for response/assistance?

In how far do the activities implemented in the field support the achievement of the principal objectives aiming at "saving and preserving life"?
To what extent are alternative activities such as community liaison and mine risk education applied in each project?
Are the organisational structures of the projects suitable for responding the variety of mine/UXO situations facing communities?
Is the projects monitoring framework, Quality Assurance/Quality Control fully comprehensive? How effective are these activities conducted, How effective is the projects reporting system? How could the reporting system be improved?

To assess the progress of the pilot projects towards reaching the original goal and objectives of the projects undertaken by the three organisations and the effectiveness of the project activities undertaken to date, measured by the extent to which the indicators have been met, or are in the process of being met.

Guiding Questions:
As of the date of the evaluation and considering respective project implementation timeframes:
What progress have the teams of pilot projects made towards reaching the original projects goal and objectives?
What project activities have taken place and what has their effectiveness been in terms of meeting the project indicators?
If any major changes occurred during the period which would have affected progress of the projects? If yes, how and to what extent?
Have the progress indicators changed since the inception of the projects? Could they be improved? Under what conditions results of the activities could be better identified and analysed?
How has the project contributed towards a reduction in risk and in accidents in the target areas? (What, Were and How?). Are the effects of the risk reduction on the social life measurable? Following what criteria and indicators?
Have the working approaches proved to be effective?
To what extent the agencies have been contributing to the reduction of mine/UXO casualties in the area covered by the project? Is the project proving to be successful in terms of the expected outcomes?
What more could be done to reduce casualties in these areas?
Has the mine clearance carried out been done in an effective manner, was the size of deployment appropriate for the tasks undertaken?
Has the full geographical scope of the project been properly served?

To assess the effectiveness of the relationships among project staff, project participants and other stakeholders and partners.

Guiding Questions:
What are the community perceptions and expectations of the projects?
Does the population in the target area have knowledge of the service and know how to access it?
Do the local authorities know about the projects and are they fully aware of its purpose?
Do the CMVIS volunteers and local authorities know about the activities and are they fully aware of their purpose?

To what extent do the local population and authorities know that these projects funded by ECHO?
What is the level of integration between the projects and other MAG, HALO Trust, HIB and CMAC components such as MAT, CBMRR, CMMT and EOD? How successful are these relationships and how may they be improved?
What links have the projects made with other mine action organisations or development agencies (in particular ECHO funded)? How successful are these links and how may they be improved?
How effective is the co-ordination between the different levels of project staff? How can the existing systems of support and co-ordination be improved?
Were the tasks undertaken done so as part of an integrated plan with ECHO/non-ECHO funded development organisations?

To assess the longer-term sustainability of the project in terms of the capacity of MAG, HALO Trust and CMAC to continue to manage and implement the project efficiently and effectively, and in terms of the perceived suitability and appropriateness of the project in the Cambodian context.

Guiding Questions:
How successful is the project in integrating with and contributing to the overall mandate and development of MAG, HALO Trust, HIB and CMAC?
What additional tools or capacity do MAG, HALO Trust, HIB and CMAC require to better implement the project?
Are respective SOPs or management plans comprehensive documents that can be practically implemented in the field and understood by partners?
What are the benefits of such a project for the humanitarian mine action sector in Cambodia, and what are the constraints?
Is this project worth continuing beyond the end of the current pilot period and if so, under what conditions?
What changes would improve the impact of the projects?

Key Outputs
In consultation with MAG, HALO Trust, HI-B, ECHO and CMAC, appropriate evaluation tools will be developed.
A draft evaluation report with the main findings, analyses and recommendations will be prepared for review by ECHO, MAG, HALO Trust, HI-B and CMAC
A final evaluation report outlining the methodologies, the findings, and the recommendations will be produced and include, illustrations of the project activities. The report should contain an executive summary outlining the main findings and recommendations, which can later be translated into Khmer and distributed to the major stakeholders in the field.

Time Frame
The evaluation will be undertaken during 5 weeks in September/October 2003.
It is expected that the evaluation team will spend some time in the field visiting the project sites and talking to field staff, to mine/UXO committee representatives, to villagers and other stakeholders. In Phnom Penh and Siem Reap the evaluation team will be required to undertake a document review and to meet with relevant stakeholders such as MAG, HALO

Trust, CMAC, HI-B, and ECHO. The evaluation team will also be expected to present findings to the main stakeholders in a common workshop session.
A final report outlining the findings and recommendations should be produced no later than the 4th October 2003.

Provisional Itinerary
Week 1: September 1st – 5th
Review project documents in HIB office, at MRR office at CMAC HQ in Phnom Penh, in MAG office (for RRT) HQ in Phnom Penh and in HALO Trust HQ in Siem Reap.
Interview key project staff at MAG, HALO Trust, CMAC, HI-B and ECHO
Develop evaluation tools
Plan field work
Week 2 & 3: September 8th – 19th
Complete evaluation tools and field work preparation
Field work to collect information and data
Week 4 & 5: September 22nd–October 3rd (24th– 26th September – Pchum Ben – CMAC Holiday)
Field work to collect information and data
Workshop to present findings and recommendations to HALO TRUST, HI-B, MAG & ECHO and other key stakeholders
Submission of draft report
4th October
Submission of final report

Location
The evaluation team will visit at least one district in Banteay Meanchey province and two to three districts in Battambang province for HI-B/CMAC joint project, Otdar Meancheay for HALO Trust Echo funded project and Preah Vihear for RRT MAG project. A proportion of time must also be spent at the MAG, CMAC HQ in Phnom Penh and HALO Trust HQ in Siem Reap and at the regional Demining Units in Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Mean Chey, Otdar Meanchey and Preah Vihear town.

Team Composition
The evaluation team will consist of one external expatriate evaluator who will be assisted by two Cambodian evaluators.
ECHO, CMAC, MAG, HALO Trust and HI-B will be available as resource bodies during the evaluation.

Methodology
It is expected that the evaluation team will use a range of methodologies to conduct the evaluation, and that some of these should be participatory. The methods may/should include:

- A review of existing project documentation
- Interviews with key staff
- Semi-structured interviews, group discussions, meetings with relevant stakeholders in the field, in particular the mine/UXO committees and villagers
- Direct observations
- Case studies to illustrate key issues
- Common workshop on findings and recommendations with key stakeholders

Although some quantitative results are expected in terms of measuring the project progress towards the indicators, the main stress of the evaluation should be qualitative. The evaluation should aim to assess the quality of the pilot projects in terms of its design and actual implementation, its impact on and assistance to the mine/UXO affected communities, its collaboration with mine action, and its links to community development initiatives.

Key Project Documentation
The evaluation team will be required to review following key project documents:

HIB ECHO funded project (MRT)
Project Proposal, funding agreement and Concept Papers
MRT Progress reports and interim reports
MRT Standard Operating Procedures (Aug 2003)
MRT Management plan
MRT Logical framework and project Indicators
MRT Training Curriculum for MRT Staff
CMVIS reports and database
L1S database
CMAC Technical Survey pilot study
Risk Strategy for Mine Action in Cambodia (by Julia Williams)
MRT Miscellaneous project documents, reports etc.
Correspondence with ECHO on evaluation

MAG ECHO funded project (RRT)
Proposal to ECHO
CMVIS reports
SOPs
New Organisational Structure
EOD/RRT data for disposal of ordnance
Three year strategy 2002-2005
Programme evaluation report January 2003

HALO TRUST ECHO funded project
Proposal to ECHO
CMVIS reports
SOPs
Interim reports.

Key Resource People (to be confirmed later)
Handicap International Belgium (HIB)
Mr. Marc Hermant, Country Director
Mr. Christian Provoost, Mine/UXO and Disability prevention Department Co-ordinator
Mr. Tang Sun Hao, MRT Field project manager
Mr. Dos Sovathana, Mine Action Project Officer

CMAC HQ
H.E. Mr. Khem Sophoan, CMAC Director General
Mr. Heng Ratana, CMAC Deputy Director General
Mr. Tong Try, CMAC Director of Operations

Mr. Ouk Ratanak, CMAC Deputy Director of Operations/Operations Co-ordinator
Mr. Chan Sambath, CMAC CBMRR advisor

CMAC DU 1 (Banteay Meanchey)
Mr. Som Virak, CMAC DU1 Manager
Mr.XXX, District Focal Points (Malai and Poipet districts)

CMAC DU 2 (Battambang)
Mr. Nou Sarom, CMAC DU2 Manager
Mr. Tong Pisal, MRR Provincial Coordinator
Mr. Pon Penh, Mr. Kan Vibol, Ms. Voar Lavy, District Focal Points
Mr. Sokoeun, EOD Field Liaison Officer

MAG
Regional Manager
Mine Action Co-ordinator
Country Programme Manager
Mine Action Quality Assurance Co-ordinator
Programme Co-ordinator (Grants and Partnerships Office)
MAG RRT team members

HALO TRUST
Richard Boulter - Programme Manager
David McMahon - Deputy Programme Manager
Leng Saren - Operations Manager
Trea Pov - Anlong Veng Location Manager
Tieng Thy - Samroung Location Manager

ECHO
Will be confirmed at a later stage

Community Stakeholders
Mine/UXO Committee (MUC) representatives at district, commune and village level
Villagers in the target areas of MRR, RRT and HALO Trust Echo funded project
Commune and district officials in the target areas of MRR
Village authorities, CRC/CMVIS volunteers, teachers and other key resource people in target villages
LUPU Battambang, Care International, World Education, Emergency Hospital
LUPU Bantey Meanchay
LUPU Prea Vihear
Local authorities in provinces covered by projects

Experience and Qualifications of Evaluation team members: see job descriptions

JOB DESCRIPTION OF EXPATRIATE EXTERNAL EVALUATOR (TEAM LEADER)

The HALO Trust, Mine Advisory Group and Handicap International Belgium (this last organisation in partnership with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre), have been conducting some ECHO funded mine risk reduction pilot projects in the sector of Humanitarian Mine Clearance in the northern regions of Cambodia.

We are now looking for one expatriate evaluator as a team leader to conduct an external evaluation of the three projects funded by ECHO.

Duration: one month starting from September, 1st 2003

Role and Responsibilities

- Organise the team and discuss the methodology of the evaluation,
- Train other team members on methodologies and techniques
- Produce a work-plan (who, when, where and what?) according to the ToR,
- Design appropriate tools for the evaluation in consultation with ECHO, HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and HI-B,
- Design (task) work and responsibilities to the team members accordingly,
- Implement the process of external evaluation,
- Ensure that appropriate logistics and ammonisation of the team during the evaluation,
- Arrange appointments/contacts with key informants/stakeholders for meeting/interview,
- Ensure the time frame and Itinerary of the evaluation as proposed in the ToR,
- Advise and consult with ECHO, HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and HI-B if any significant change or modification in the process of the evaluation,
- Draft the evaluation report with the main findings, analyses and recommendations,
- Organise a workshop session to present the first draft of the report,
- Finalise and submit the final report to ECHO, HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and HIB.

Experience and Qualifications

- Post-graduate qualification in a relevant field (Development/humanitarian aid, Humanitarian Mine Action, Sociology, Politics, Anthropology or Education),
- Previous evaluation experience of Humanitarian Mine Action projects, preferably combined (Mine Risk Education, Mine Clearance, Community liaison, Marking, Survey) activities,
- A sound understanding of Humanitarian Mine Action, particularly in the Cambodian context,
- A sound understanding of development approaches in the Cambodian context particularly in the Northern regions,
- Experience of developing and using effective qualitative research tools,
- Ability to produce high-quality and high-impact work in a limited time frame,
- Good communication skills,
- Excellent analytical skills,
- Excellent command of written and spoken English.

JOB DESCRIPTION OF EXPATRIATE EXTERNAL EVALUATOR (TEAM MEMBER)

The HALO Trust, Mine Advisory Group and Handicap International Belgium (this last organisation in partnership with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre), have been conducting some ECHO funded mine risk reduction pilot projects in the sector of Humanitarian Mine Clearance in the northern regions of Cambodia.

We are now looking for one expatriate evaluator as a team member to conduct an external evaluation of the three projects funded by ECHO.

Duration: one month starting from September, 1st 2003

Role and Responsibilities

Participate with team leader in:

- Discussing the methodology of the evaluation,
- Producing a work-plan (who, when, where and what?) according to the ToR,
- Designing appropriate tools for the evaluation with consultation with ECHO, HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and HI-B,
- Implementing the process of external evaluation,
- Advising and consulting with team leader if any significant change or modification the process of the evaluation,
- Drafting the evaluation report with the main findings, analyses and recommendations,
- Organising a workshop session to present the first draft of the report,
- Finalising and submitting the final report to ECHO, HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and HI-B.

Experience and Qualifications

- Previous experience as a Technical Advisor of Humanitarian Mine Action projects, preferably combined (Mine Risk Education, Mine Clearance, Community liaison, Marking, Survey) activities,
- A sound understanding of development approaches in the Cambodian context particularly in the Northern regions,
- Experience of developing and using effective qualitative research tools,
- Ability to produce high-quality and high-impact work in a limited time frame,
- Good communication skills,
- Excellent analytical skills,
- Excellent command of written and spoken English.

JOB DESCRIPTION OF CAMBODIAN EXTERNAL EVALUATOR (2 TEAM MEMBERS)

The HALO Trust, Mine Advisory Group and Handicap International Belgium (this last organisation in partnership with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre), have been conducting some ECHO funded mine risk reduction pilot projects in the sector of Humanitarian Mine Clearance in the northern regions of Cambodia.

We are now looking for two Cambodian evaluators as team members to conduct an external evaluation of the three projects funded by ECHO.

Duration: one month starting from September, 1st 2003

Role and Responsibilities

Assist and participate with the evaluation team in:

- discussing on the methodology of the evaluation,
- Producing a work-plan (who, when, where and what?) according to the ToR,
- Designing appropriate tools for the evaluation in consultation with ECHO, HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and HI-B,
- Implementing the process of external evaluation,
- Facilitating access of evaluation team to partners, communities and authorities,
- Advising and consulting with team leader if any significant change or modification the process of the evaluation,
- Drafting the evaluation report with the main findings, analyses and recommendations,
- Organising a workshop session to present the first draft of the report,
- Finalising and submitting the final report to ECHO, HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and HI-B.

Experience and Qualifications

- Previous experience of Humanitarian Mine Action projects, preferably combined (Mine Risk Education, Mine Clearance, Community liaison, Making, Survey) activities,
- A sound understanding of development approaches in the Cambodian context particularly in the Northern regions,
- Experience of developing and using effective qualitative research tools,
- Ability to produce high-quality and high-impact work in a limited time frame,
- Good communication skills,
- Excellent analytical skills,
- Excellent command of written and spoken English.

APPENDIX B

ORGANISATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: ……

Interviewer: ……

Location: ……

Informant: ……

Occupation: ……

Organization: ……

Contact/Tel: ……

Q1. How are the teams/sections organized and integrated in your corporate structure:

13. How many teams (MRT, RRT, MC) are there in your organization? _____

14. Are they distinct units within your larger organization?

Yes □

No □

15. Team composition – permanent and/or rotating teams (team level/individuals)?

_____

16. How is the field logistic support organized?

_____

_____

17. Intra-organizational communication (linkages)?

_____

_____

18. Inter-organizational communications (linkages)

- LUPU/Frequency □
- CMVIS/Frequency □
- CMAC/Frequency □
- CMAA/Frequency □

Q2. On what basis are target villages selected? (in order of priorities) ___ ___ ___

1. # Mine/UXO victims □
2. CMVIS consultations □
3. National government requirements □
4. Provincial government requirements □
5. District leaders consultations □
6. Commune leaders consultations □
7. Village leaders consultations □
8. Private corporations request □
9. NGOs needs □
10. Military considerations □
11. Infrastructure development requirement □
12. Other □

Q3. What methodologies have been used in each project to meet project goal and objectives?

1. MRE/MRA □
2. Technical Surveys □
3. Village assessments □
4. Manual Clearance □
5. Mechanical Clearance □
6. EOD □
7. MDD □
8. Mine Field Marking □
9. A) Pre-intervention (activities) □
   B) Intervention (activities) □
   C) Post intervention (activities) □
10. What sequence □
11. Main emphasis □
12. Consultations with NGOs/Development Agencies/Local Authorities □
13. Other □

Q4. Project QA/QC

11. Where? Field/Office _____
12. What methods are utilized?

    _____
13. How often? _____
14. By whom? _____
15. Other organizations which receive mine/UXO clearance/EOD information
    - LUPU □
    - CMVIS □
    - CBMRR □
    - CMAC □
    - CMAA □
    - NGO's □
    - Provincial government □
    - National government □

Q5. Proposed Objectives/Results/Activities to date

7. Briefly describe sequence of activities for a typical project

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____
8. Can you explain the difference between proposed and actual results?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____
9. Any major changes in project focus? Why?

   _____

   _____

10. How much have mine/UXO casualties/incidents decreased in the villages where you intervened? Why?

11. How could the results be improved?

Q6. Long term sustainability and appropriateness

13. How successfully have you integrated this pilot project with your other projects/activities?

14. What additional tools, data, equipment etc etc do you need to improve efficiency, results, impact?

15. Are project SOP's, management plans comprehensive enough to be utilized by other HD & Mine action organizations?

16. What is the potential impact of this project on the Mine Action sector in Cambodia?

17. What aspects of the project need to be changed?

18. Is this project worth continuing? Why?

VILLAGE SURVEY COVER SHEET

PROVINCE:

□ PREAH VIHEAR

□ SIEM REAP

□ OTDAR MEANCHEY

□ BATTAMBANG

□ PAILIN

1. VILLAGE NAME	2. COMMUNE NAME	3. DISTRICT NAME
CODE:	CODE:	CODE:

4. Interviewer:……

5. Date……./09/03

6. Place of Interview: ……

7. H-D Organization:…….

8. Representative Name: ...……

9. Position: …..……..……

Informant Information:

10. Informant: …… 12. Age: ……..

11. Occupation: …..…… 13. Sex: ☐ M☐ F

14. Resident/Non-Resident (length of time):…….……

15. Contact Address/Tel: ……..

Signature of :

Interviewer: …….

Informant: …….

VILLAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do the people living in this village know about MAG, HALO Trust, CMAC?

Yes □
No □

2. Do the people living in this village know about the Mine/UXO clearance activities in this village?

Yes □
No □

3. What areas have been cleared of mines/UXO?

a) in the villages □
b) outside the village □

4. Are the people in the village satisfied with this Mine/UXO clearance project?

Yes □
No □

5. What effect/benefit has this project had the people of this village?

_____
_____
_____

6. Have you heard about the ECHO organization? What have you heard?

_____
_____
_____

7. How many families are living in this village? _____ families

8. How many new families arrived after Mine/UXO clearance was finished? __families

9. Have there been Mine/UXO accidents since the Mine/UXO clearance was finished?

A) People □
B) Animals □
C) Where □

10. Have any Mine/UXO been found in the cleared area?

Yes □
No □

11. Are there still Mine/UXO in the village?

Yes □
No □

If yes, New □
Old □

12. Are there people in this village that actively go out looking for mines/UXO?

Yes □
No □

If yes, what do they do with the mines/UXO that they have found?

_____

_____

13. Are there any metal scrap dealers in the village?

Yes □

No □

14. When someone in the village finds a mine/UXO, to whom do they report the item?

A) Village chief □

B) Commune leader □

C) District leader □

D) Police □

E) HD organizations □

F) Others □

15. After reporting the presence of mines/UXO in the village, how long does it take before the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization comes to village to investigate and remove/deal the item(s)?

_____

_____

16. What do you think about the idea of representatives of the HD (MAG, HALO, CMAC) organization which is working in this area coming to the village on a regular basis to find out if new mines/UXO have been found?

A Daily □

B Weekly □

C Monthly □

D Every 3 months □

VILLAGE MRE SURVEY COVER SHEET

PROVINCE:

☐ PREAH VIHEAR

☐ SIEM REAP

☐ OTDAR MEANCHEY

☐ BATTAMBANG

☐ PAILIN

1. VILLAGE NAME	2. COMMUNE NAME	3. DISTRICT NAME
CODE:	CODE:	CODE:

4. Interviewer:……

5. Date……./09/03

6. Place of Interview: ……

7. H-D Organization:…….

8. Representative Name: ...……

9. Position: …..……..……

Informant Information:

10. Informant: …… 12. Age: ……...

11. Occupation: …..…… 13. Sex: ☐ M☐ F

14. Resident/Non-Resident (length of time):…….……

15. Contact Address/Tel: ……

Signature of :

Interviewer: …….

Informant: …….

VILLAGE MRE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you live in this village?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Has there been any Mines/UXO Awareness activities/training in your village?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

3. If yes, have you had any Mines/UXO awareness training?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

4. If yes, Who gave the training?

   MAG ☐ CMAC ☐ HALO Trust ☐ HIB/CMAC ☐

5. When did you get the training?

   Recently ☐ Last month ☐ Last 3 months ☐ Last season ☐ Last year ☐

6. How often have you had refresher training courses?

   Every month☐ Every 3 months ☐ 2 times/year ☐ 1 time/year ☐

7. How do you use what you learned from the Mines/UXO awareness training?
   Explain:

8. Did you receive a Mines/UXO awareness-training packet?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

9. If yes, what was in the packet?

   T-shirt ☐ Poster ☐ Story book ☐ Tape ☐ Pen ☐ Other ☐

10. What do you think was most useful in the Mines/UXO awareness training?
    Explain:

11. What do you think:
    A) Adults find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?
    Explain:

B) Children find useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?
Explain:

12. What do you think is not useful in Mines/UXO awareness training?
Explain:

13. A) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of adults with regard to mines/UXO?

Yes ☐ No ☐

B) Do you think Mines/UXO awareness has changed the behavior of children with regard to mines/UXO?

Yes ☐ No ☐

What recommendations do you have regarding future Mines/UXO awareness-training programs (that would reduce the number of incidents).

A) Adults
Comments:

B) Children
Comments:

14. Do you have any questions/information about Mines/UXO in this village?
Questions:

CHILDREN

15. Have you seen a mine/UXO in this village?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Never ☐

16. Have you seen a mine/UXO victim in this village?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Never ☐

17. What will you do if you find a mine/UXO in this village?

Tamper ☐ Avoid ☐ Inform mines/UXO clearance agencies ☐

Inform parents ☐ Inform local authorities ☐

18. Have you attended a MRE information session?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Never ☐

19. Has there been a MRE information session in your school?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Never ☐ If Yes, when?

20. Where was the MRE information session held?

School ☐ Public place ☐ Pagoda ☐ Other ☐

21. Could you tell me your name, age and sex please?

D) Name:……
E) Age:…….
F) Sex:……..
D) Name:……
E) Age:……..
F) Sex:……..
D) Name:……
E) Age:…….
F) Sex:……..
D) Name:……
E) Age:……..
F) Sex:……..

The questionnaire is now finished. Thank you for your time to provide me your invaluable information for this study.

TECHNICAL MINE/UXO QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: _____

Organisation: _____

GPS: _____

1. Type of areas cleared

A) Minefield □

B) Battlefield □

C) Strong point □

D) School yard □

E) Pagoda □

F) Agricultural □

G) Road □

H) Water supply □

I) Other □

2. Type of Clearance?

J) Minefield □

K) Battle field – BAC □

L) EOD □

3. Cleared areas marked?

Yes □

No □

N/A □

4. Total number of Items removed/destroyed

M) Mine _____

N) UXO _____

5. Total minefield area cleared accurate

Yes □

No □

6. Cleared area in minefield marked adequately

Yes □

No □

7. How, when and where the Mines/UXO neutralized?

_____

8. Amount of explosives/detonators used consistent with question #5

_____

9. Bench Mark and SP co-ordinates accurate

Yes □

No □

10. Maps/Plans of cleared areas/tasks

Yes □

No □

11. Quality of maps of cleared areas

Very good □

Satisfactory □

Poor □

N/A □

12. Local witnesses during mine clearance/EOD activities

Yes □

No □

If yes, Name: _____ Occupation_____ Signature _____

13. Post clearance/EOD handover to villagers

If yes, to whom? _____

14. Distribution of completion reports/maps

O) CMAA □

P) LUPU □

Q) CMVIS □

R) NGO's □

S) CMAC □

T) Others □

15. Format of data and maps to other stakeholders

U) Hand copy □

V) Digital □

16. Has any HD organization (MAG, HALO, CMAC) visited this village and asked to removed UXO's ?

Yes □

No □

If Yes, When? _____

17. How many UXO's were collected by (MAG, HALO, CMAC) in this village?___

18. Can you tell me the names of three families that gave UXO's to (MAG, HALO, CMAC)

W) _____

X) _____

Y) _____

19. Did (MAG, HALO, CMAC) removed any mine/UXO from this location?

Yes □

No □

20. How many items did they removed? _____

21. Are you satisfied with this service?

Yes □

No □

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