



# FINAL REPORT

## of the Finnish funded Community Based Landmine/UXO Awareness Project

### May 2003 - December 2004

#### 1. Purpose

This report is to provide narrative information to our donor and stakeholders of activities carried out and progress made by the Cambodian Red Cross in the Community Based Landmine Awareness Project in the last 18 months covering the period from May 2003 to December 2004. The implementation of the project has been made possible by the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) signed bilaterally by the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) and the Finnish Red Cross and witnessed by the International Federation Cambodia Representative.

#### 2. Project Background

In order to help reducing number of victims and casualties caused by anti-personal landmines in Cambodia through awareness on risks and dangers might be suffered by people in the mined areas, CRC started a Community Based Landmine Awareness Project (LMA) in 2000 as a two year pilot project. The implementation has indicated that the project should be a long term one, since the residential people as well as the passing-by and the new comers into the areas should acquire adequate awareness on risks and dangers caused by this weapons. Therefore, the project has been implementing to this date with a vision to link it to community development.

The project has been funded by the Finnish government channeled through the Finnish Red Cross and the International Federation from the beginning of its implementation as two year pilot in 2000 until December 2004.

The pilot phase started in 5 high risk provinces/city in the northwest of the country, that was Veal Veng district of Pursat Province, Samlot district of Battambang Province, Pailin City, Malay and O Chrauv districts of Banteay Meanchey Province, and Roveang, Kulen and Choam Ksan districts of Preah Vihear Province.

After two years of piloting with funding support channeled through the International Federation, the project continued to be a bilateral agreement between CRC and the Finnish Red Cross witnessed by the Federation Cambodia delegation. The project was also expanded to cover another one new province, i. e Oddor Meanchey province. The targeted districts including Samrong, Banteay Ampil and Chong Kal.

The implementation phases could be divided by community based Red Cross Youth (RCY) and Red Cross Volunteer (RCV) network related activities:

- An establishment of a trained RCY school-based network composing of 750 youth with 30 Red Cross Youth Advisors and 2 Liaisons Officers in 16 schools in 2000;
- An establishment of a trained volunteer network composing of 250 RCV (50 RCV in each of the operating locations) in 2001;

- An expansion of volunteer and youth network with an additional number of trained 250 RCV, 300 RCY, 12 RCY Advisors and 1 Liaison Officer.

### **3. Mission statement**

The project ultimate goal rooted in the strategic goals of the CRC 5 year development plan (2001-2005):

- To strengthen the capacity building process of the CRC at the national, branch and community levels;
- To improve the quality of life and capacity of the most vulnerable; and
- To promote health, care and social welfare among the most vulnerable.

and integrated in 2003 into the defined strategic directions of streamlining programs for better service delivery stipulating in the newly developed strategy 2003-2010 which tasked the national society with the aim to become a leading humanitarian organization assisting the vulnerable through the provision of health service, disaster management and promotion of humanitarian values.

To gradually achieve the above mentioned goals and mission of the national society, the project has been further developed with the following specific goals and objectives.

#### **3.1. Goals/Objectives to Achieve the Mission and Success Indicators:**

##### **Goals:**

- I. To decrease Mine/UXO victims in each of the specified target project locations by improving the capacity building of RCVs and RCY members in mine-affected areas on how to avoid mine-related incidents, so they can pass this LMA information on to other members of their communities.
- II. To maintain and develop a sustainable Community Based Landmine Awareness Project by strengthening the CRC staff skills and internal and external relations.

##### **Objectives:**

1. To strengthen and promote CRC branches by building up the skills base of current RCVs and RCY members in Mine/UXO dissemination and educational issues.
2. To better develop the training course structure and content by specifically focusing on LMA activities rather than CBFA and RC Dissemination as was conducted intensely in previous years.
3. To conduct Mine Awareness knowledge at the community level via RCVs and RCY members in each target province.
4. To increase the quantity (increasing exposure and visibility) and quality (simplifying graphical and text content to enhance community comprehension) of LMA materials in communities.
5. To reduce the risk of civilian casualties in the mine high risk areas.

### 3.2. Activities and Success Indicators to Achieve Goals and Objectives:

#### Activities to Achieve Objective 1:

*To strengthen and promote CRC branches by building up the skills base of current RCVs and RCY members in Mine/UXO dissemination and educational issues.*

Organizing a workshop for team leaders from the targeted areas of the project was considered as means to build the capacity of the village based volunteers. The workshop was held in the branch office of Pursat province. Its purpose was to:

- Change experience among participants from different project locations;
- Provide better comprehension of the role and responsibilities of a RCV;
- Define key points which can help people changing their behaviors;
- Improve land mine awareness dissemination methodology targeting children and adults;
- Capture ideas on how to improve effectiveness of books and posters disseminating to the communities;
- Give reflection on how to better communicate to the community;
- Define methodology on how to create and write a good report.



The workshop, facilitated by Ms. Men Neary Sopheak, Director of Communication Department and Mr. Mom Phireak, Landmine Awareness Program Coordinator, brought together 24 RCV team leaders and 6 Development Officers from the targeted districts of Veal Veang in Pursat province, Samlot of Battambang Province, Pailin City, Malay and O-Chrove of Banteay Meanchey province, and Choam Ksan and Roveang of Phreah Vihear Province.

In the course of the workshop, participants identified the following constraints:

#### Constraints:

- Participants did not get used to active participation in group discussion and exchange of view, therefore, they were hesitant at the beginning of the workshop;
- 3 days for the workshop was considering short. Participants suggested to have more time for constructive discussion and exchange of views;
- Participants understand that lessons of the training courses were difficult and hard to understand;
- Participants did not have clear understanding on how to plan and methodology on how to disseminate in the community was not very clear.

#### Activities to Achieve Objective 2:

*To better develop the training course structure and content by specifically focusing on LMA activities rather than CBFA and RC Dissemination as was conducted intensely in previous years.*

Unlike the basic training curriculum at the initial stage, the refresher course gave more focus on Community Based First Aid (CBFA), LMA awareness and activities and partly on RCRC dissemination. Training was conducted by branch staff with guidance and support from, and supervised closely by the program coordinator. The schedule was not intensive

as in the previous years. RCV, RCY and RCY Advisors are direct beneficiaries of the training. They include:

- 250 RCV among them 125 female;
- 300 RCY and 13 RCY Advisors.



Photo by Mom Phireak

### Training Curriculum:

• Landmine Awareness topic	1 day	8 hours
• Red Cross Dissemination topic	½ day	4 hours
• First Aid topic	2 and ½ days	20 hours

### Activities against this objective:



Since there were youth no longer active in the project implementation due to their graduation from school, the responsible Communications Department and the RCV RCY project managers have come to term that new RCY should be recruited to fill in vacant members.

In the course of the year, CRC recruited 287 new Red Cross Youths members in 7 secondary schools and 7 primary schools in 6 project targets. They were trained, after the recruitment, by a 4 days training program covering topics on Red Cross dissemination, Landmine Awareness and First Aids. Visibility of the Red Cross and of the donor reflected on the T- Shirts, caps, LMA note books, LMA posters, LMA leaflets and training materials handed out to participants. The training of RCY Advisors in each school was facilitated by a Development Officer of the operating CRC branch.

### Constraints:

Major constraints encountered whilst implementing this project include:

- Rocky and wobbly road conditions (muddy and slippery in the rainy season; dry and very dusty in the dry season);
- Long distance between communes;
- No means of transport and poor communications between provincial and district locations;
- No means of communication from one commune to another. Possible means is trip on foot in between 5 and 35km.

### Activities to Achieve Objective 3:

*To conduct Mine Awareness knowledge at the community level through RCV and RCY members in each target province.*

## Activities 1 and 2:

In the last 18 months, RCV had and continue to have direct responsibility in the development and implementation of the plan of action for awareness activities in their respective community. They are both, owners and implementers, of the project. The branch office provides coordination support and keeps follow-up the activities and to make sure that regular reports are coming from the community reach the branch office; the latter has duties to consolidate reports for the NHQ. As for, the Landmine Awareness Program Coordinator, he keep on close monitoring and motivating branch and community activities by keep close contact, regular field trip, advisory support and ensuring on time budget allocation.



Photo by Mom Phireak



Photo by CRC Pursat branch

Beneficiaries or targeted communities and group of peoples reached by RCV awareness activities in the communities could be summarized in the table below:

No	Province	District	Communities	Audience			Target school	(%)
				men	women	children		
1	Pursat	Veal Veng	69	3,905	5,763	6,741	16	65%
2	Battambang	Samlot	78	4,514	6,235	7,852	27	61%
3	Pailin	Pailin, Sala Kroa	80	7,621	8,042	10,012	32	71%
4	Banteay Meanchey	Malay and O-Chrov	65	2,465	3,572	6,547	16	57%
5	O-Domeanchey	Samrong	65	2,367	3,578	5,436	18	60%
6	Preah Vihear	Choam Ksan, Roveang	98	27,652	37,365	52,016	25	65%
Total			455	48,524	64,555	88,604	134	

## Indicators:

### Statistics of Mine Victims in the target districts in the last 4 years

Province	District	2001	2002	2003	2004
Banteay Mean Chey	O-Chrov (target village)	33	39	14	12
Banteay Mean Chey	Malai (target village)	38	40	43	27
Battambang	Samlot	52	33	26	47
Preah Vihear	Choam Ksan	29	33	5	10
Preah Vihear	Kuleaen	6	10	6	3
Preah Vihear	Rovieng	7	9	0	0



Pursat	Veal Veng	13	8	18	23
Oddor Mean Chey	Samrong	15	30	43	24
Krong Pailin	Pailin	12	11	25	31
Krong Pailin	Sala Krau	45	51	54	67

**Constraints:**

- Poor road conditions (muddy and slippery ) in the rainy season;
- Long distances between communes;
- No means of transport and poor communication from provincial to district locations;
- Security still remains a threat to RCV and branch development officers
- The behavior of target people is difficult to change;
- Living conditions is the most important to poor families;
- New comers into the community. They are looking for employment or income. They are high risk group as they are not familiar with the community geography, never report to authorities of their arrival and never attend landmine awareness session;
- Materials are not enough for distribution to community;
- Purchasing scrap metal is a major problem in Cambodia, especially in areas along the border between Cambodia and Thailand.

**Activity 3 and 4:**

*To increase quantity (increasing exposure and visibility) and quality (simplifying graphical and text content to enhance community comprehension) of LMA materials in the communities.*

The objective of this activity was to produce LMA video and radio spots. In practice, CRC did not produce none of them since CRC is authorized to adapt LMA spot produced by CMAC. The spots were sent for the broadcast by provincial TV and radio FM stations. The broadcast has become regular, 2 times per day on TV and 3 times per day on the radio.

**Activities to Achieve Objective 5:**

Dissemination tools carrying different messages have been developed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the project. Key Messages have reached the community people through:



- 18 billboards deployed in the 6 project locations (three billboards with different messages in each of the implementing districts).
- 5 000 exercise book with cover carrying LMA/UXO message were distributed to the communities.
- 6 LMA/UXO banners illustrating dissemination activities are hung around in the communities.
- 30 Landmine Awareness books were distributed to Red Cross Volunteer Team Leaders.

- Use of video by community disseminators in their night time dissemination sessions.
- Mine/UXO posters 5 000 pieces
- Landmine leaflet 5 000 pieces
- Red Cross activities brochure 5 000 pieces
- First Aid kits 250 sets

#### 4. Activities and Success Indicators to Achieve Goals and Objectives

##### Activities to Achieve Objectives 1, 2, and 3:

***To strengthen the skills and build the capacity of LMA Management from CRC NHQ, branches and the community network base.***

##### Mine Awareness Workshop:

A two day workshop was conducted in each of the project locations to 250 RCV purposing to capture comprehension and find out resolutions to:

1. Why people still remain killed or injured by landmines and UXOs?
2. To personal opinion, how to solve those problems?
3. How to improve communication methodology so that behavior will be changed?
4. Steps to change behavior.



The workshop has provided a community participatory approach for the design of future plan and identification of possible solution to address problems challenging by community people.

##### Motivating volunteers by bicycle awards:



The Cambodian Red Cross allocated 500 used bicycles received from a Japanese based volunteers organization for RCV working in the areas of the Community Based Landmine/UXO Awareness Program.

##### Monitoring & Evaluation Training:

Training on Monitoring and Evaluation was conducted at the office of the CRC branch in Pailin. 6 Development Officers, 4 branch staff and 3 branch directors received training in Project Planning Process (PPP), Problem Tree Analysis, Project Implementation, Project Monitoring and Project Evaluation. The 4 day training was facilitated by the CRC NHQ Head of Planning and Monitoring Unit.

## Quarterly Meeting:

Quarterly meetings were organized one in Battambang province and the other in Choam Ksan district of Preah Vihear province. The aim of the meetings included:



*Photo by Mom Phireak*

- To strengthen and improve LMA management from NHQ down to the branch and community;
- To address the problems encountering in the course of the implementation;
- To identify the weaknesses and challenges preventing CRC from moving forward and possible improvement not just only for LMAP, but also every program and project.

The meetings facilitated by the Second Deputy Secretary General and the Director of the Communications Department were fora for sharing of information among targeted communities and respective branches.

## Study Tour:

As part of capacity building, a study tour was organized for branch development officers and directors of the implementing branches. The visit to the CMAC base in Roveang district of Battambang province aims at establishing strong relations between CRC and other mine action related agencies as well as building capacity of the branches in landmine management through the encouragement of information sharing and lessons learnt.



*Photo by Mom Phireak*

In term of cooperation and coordination, CRC has strengthened its regular consultations with other stakeholders, active participation in coordination meetings and workshop recognized by CMAA, CMAC, Handicap International (HI), Halo Trust and other aid agencies.

## 4. Other activities:

### 4.1 Social Rehabilitation for Mine Victims:

Social rehabilitation activity was incorporated into the project implementation due to following factors:

- Awareness alone can not prevent people from taking risk entering mine fields;
- Mine risk education should link to community development;
- Interest of individual donors helping specific victims in earning life;
- Self-help contributes to community development and secured social protection.

CRC took initiative to post on CRC website personal life of the most among vulnerable mine victims, whilst seeking assistance for them. In the last 18 months, CRC received



cash donation of US\$ 250 from a Japanese diplomat and of US\$ 200 from a German diplomat. With this amount of cash, the two diplomats can rescue 2 victims from desperation after their legs were blown off by landmines. They could start building new life. CRC RCVs closely monitor the performance of the beneficiaries and continue to provide advisory support as well as manpower support whenever necessary.

The social rehabilitation activity aims to help victims and their families possess adequate capacity to earn good living and sustainable life through addressing their basic needs, including food security and social protection.

## 4.2 Personal Life of Mine Victims

The life of a young Cambodian woman named Suon-Rem is one example of the social rehabilitation activity.

Working as a farmer in the fields above her house, Suon- Rem was only 23 years old when she stepped on an anti-personnel mine, blowing off both her lower legs in July last year (2003).



Like many land mine victims, Suon Rem's family is very poor and had recently moved to O Cher Krum village in a district in Pailin city near the border of Thailand to find work. Living in a small, wall-less house, with her father and her 2 sister's families, her family could barely provide for her when the accident happened. *"My basic need was food. My family couldn't support me and I couldn't support myself,"* says Suon Rem.

Since the accident, Suon-Rem's life has turned around. CRC RCV rendered to her counseling support. She has gradually recovered from frustration, gained hope, trust and unity among her family and the community.

*" When I first woke after the accident I did not want to live,"* she said. *" But the Red Cross volunteers consoled and supported me. They helped me realize that I still have potential and I still can work."*

*" Having a small grocery store is the only thing I can do without using my legs,"* Suon- Rem says, adding: *" I can't sew or go to the fields to work, but I can run a small grocery store as I am sitting down all day selling things to the people."*

While Suon Rem underwent rehabilitation at the ICRC Rehabilitation Center, the CRC volunteers continue visiting her and seeking support to realize her dream.

## 4.3 Difference Made

Having received cash donation of US\$ 250 from Mr. Daijiro Mizushima, CRC could help Suon Rem setting up her business. A small grocery stall was open in October 2004. Additional assistance extending by RCV included purchasing wholesale goods from the markets, asking from local authority a piece of land and permission to set up a store, etc...

Since the opening of the stall, Suon Rem has been able to support herself and her family. Selling rice, cakes, cigs, fish, oils, beer, veggies, cold drinks, gas, alcohol etc... can help her to earn US\$15 a day, which is US\$ 13 more than she could earn when she was a farmer.

Suon Rem is extremely lucky. The land she got from the local authority is on a busy intersection roads near the village principal school and pagoda. Every morning and evening, the family members and relatives help Suon Rem, in her wheel chair, going to and from the store. Working everyday from 6am – 6pm at the store, Suon-Rem can lead her own life and can help contributing to her family's income; her father, who is getting quite frail, started working in the local pagoda next to the stall. Life of Suon Rem has changed. “ *Now I am very happy, because I can start my new life and I can support myself* ”, she said with a smile.

#### 4.4 National Land Mine Awareness Day – 24<sup>th</sup> February 2004

24<sup>th</sup> February – the founding date of the Cambodian Mine Action Center is considered the National Mine Awareness Day. It is annually celebrated to raise awareness nationwide on the Campaign to Ban Landmines and to promote the importance of Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities in reducing the number of incidents in mine-contaminated areas.



CRC took initiative to promote mine risk education by organizing local parade in each of the targeted districts. School was chosen venue for mobilizing RCV and RCY for awareness related activities. RCY and RCV with the support and participation of local authorities and other stakeholder organized LMRE parades in Veal Veng district of Pursat province, in Samlot t of Battambang province, in Pailin City, in Malay District of Banteay Meanchy province, Samrong District of Oddor Meanchey province and Choam Ksan district of Preah Vihear Province. Participants and audience of the parades received key message through posters, leaflets, exercise books and other handout materials. Banners were put up around the community and along the road with Land Mine Awareness messages such as:



*”Together we can free Cambodia from Land mines”,  
 “Our children desire a Land Mine free future”, and  
 “LMA projects assist and educate people so that they can enjoy the land free of landmines and UXO’s”*

At the national level, Cambodian Mine Action and Disability Authority (CMAA) organized and facilitated a televised discussion on ‘**Zero Victims**’ approach with representatives from significant related mine action operators like CMAC (Cambodian Mine Action Center), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), the Halo Trust, Mine Advisory Group (MAG) and the CRC.

#### **4.5 National Conference on Mine Action Achievements**

National Conference on Mine Action Achievements was organized for mine action operators to come for exchange of their achievements, challenges and future action to meet with updated needs. The first national conference held on 18<sup>th</sup> February was presided over by Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia and also Chairperson of the Cambodia Mine Action and Disability Authority (CMAA). Significant operators like CMAC, MAG, Halo Trust, CRC had the opportunity to present their brief reports on achievements and challenges. CRC was awarded a golden medal for its Mine Risk Education activities.

#### **4.6 Field visit by cooperation partners and media group:**

LMRE activities drew attention of stakeholders. Field visit to the project site in Battambang and Pailin was organized separately for the ICRC cooperation delegate, the Federation Geneva based consultant on volunteering and a media group documenting activities for the Nairobi Summit. Volunteer activities in those areas were used as case study by some national societies.

#### **4.7 Mine Action Workshop, Stockholm, Sweden:**

The Landmine Awareness Coordinator was invited to participate in an Annual Mine Action Workshop organized for countries contaminated with mines. With the support of ICRC and Swedish Red Cross, the workshop held in Stockholm, Sweden from June 9<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>, 2004, focused on Mine/ERW awareness activities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and drawing from those activities experiences and lessons learnt to develop a set of core tools box for mine/ERW awareness program, guidelines for senior management of the ICRC and National Societies, and a 'HOW To' Manual and Training Handbook. The 'HOW To' Manual provides tools for analysis, planning and monitoring of mine/ERW awareness activities which will be integrated into ongoing activities of the program.

#### **4.8 Consultation on Landmine and Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education in the Mekong Sub-Region:**

Following proposal from the Fund for Reconciliation and Development, CRC took initiative to co-organize a Consultation on Landmine and Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education in the Mekong Sub-Region to look into lessons learned by operators of the mine risk education project and compose recommendations submitted to the Nairobi Summit. 67 governmental and non-governmental practitioners and managers of MRE programs in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar (Burma), Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam together with their stakeholders including UNICEF representatives in those countries were invited to take active part in 2 day discussion and work group on recommendations. At the conclusion of the participatory consultation, participants released an official document giving summary of their best practices, lessons learned, and recommendations on mine and UXO risk education for submission to the Nairobi Summit and sharing with all stakeholders in Cambodia and beyond.

#### **4.9 Project Planning Process Training:**

As part of CRC organizational development process, the LMA coordinator was trained in Project Planning Process–PPP, with funding support from the Federation, from November 24<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

#### **4.10 Community Impact**

The MRE project implementation has brought to the community and the RCV the following impacts:

- There were 981 victims from 7 districts rescued by RCV;
- 421 cases of injuries were sent to the health center by RCV;
- 210 cases of injuries were reported by RCV;
- 2404 sessions on health education were conducted for the villagers;
- 2404 people including 1507 female and 612 children received key messages on the Red Cross from RCV;
- Findings of 176 UXOs and 41 mines were reported to demining agency;
- 24 cases on related tracing activities were reported to CRC branches.

## Overall constraints and challenges

- Difficulties in mobilizing new comers in the community to attend mine awareness dissemination, in both day-time and night time;
- Lack of transportation in some branches;
- Lack of first aid kits;
- Need of video equipment and loud speaker;
- LMA knowledge for DOs and RCV has to be abreast ;
- Major problem caused by buying and selling of scrap metal.  
Because of the poverty, people, especially children, go to the forest or former military bases to look for scrap metal, mine or UXO to sell to a middle salesman, although the purchase price is very low - approximately 300 Riel to 500 Riel (US\$ 0.075 to US\$0.125) per kilo;
- There is a conflict of interest between the Government Mine Clearance and the Mine Awareness Groups. Last year, the government announced to give incentive to those who find mine or UXO and bring them to the authority. Such incentive comes against land mine safety and all awareness programs disseminating in the community. CRC keeps promoting people's safety and encourages people to report to the authorities or mine clearance agency based in the area, when they find mines or UXO;
- There is an increase of clearing mine field for cultivation land;
- There is an increase of new comers to the mine high risk areas;
- RCV and RCY feel concern of funding support to continue LMRE program. This program should continue to protect people in the community.

## Recommendations / Suggestions

- There is an urgent need of donor to continue support since number of Land Mine incidents and injuries are still high;
- RCV and RCY network and implementing capacity could be strengthened through annual mine action workshop;
- New mine video spots should be produced and broadcast every week on local TV channel to meet with current community situation;
- More posters and newsletter focusing on landmine issues and RC messages need to be printed and distributed throughout the community;
- To ensure project sustainability and people participation and empowerment, the next phase of the project should be designed to use the real Community Development (CD) approach through Self-Help Concept where people's awareness on project ownership should be given from the beginning, that is from the planning stage of the project activities. CRC may consult experts on the widely accepted CD approach. This will help to solve problems in traveling and long distance encountering in the project.

- CRC NHQ should work closely with CMAA in convincing the Ministry of Interior to give order to the local police to ban the buying/selling of the scrap metal;
- Precise withdrawal activities plan should be produced so that the project would be sustainable in the future;
- RCV, RCY and RCYA works should be promoted and the CRC management should regularly encourage them through honorable incentive, either from CRC branch office or CRCHQ;
- Staff involving in the project implementation should receive education in community development;
- Project should give top priority to rehabilitation of victims and at the same time to improvement of the living conditions of the people in the villages, in particular the volunteers and their leaders.
- Strong networking among stakeholders should be established from the very beginning, that is from the commencement of the project planning stage to ensure maximum use of community existing resource and to focus effort on the target groups.
- Dissemination should continue to help surviving mine/UXO victims and their families. People in high risk of mine/UXO incident should be selected as target group for dissemination.
- Support to CMAC in their de-mining operations.

## **7. 2005 and Future Planning**

### **Program Title: Community Based Landmine/UXO Risk Education Program (LMRE):**

#### **Program Goal:**

*Reducing landmine/UXO victims by promoting humanitarian values in the community.*

#### **General Objective:**

- 1. To reduce the risk of casualties in mine-contaminated project locations to 50% victims from year 2005-2006 by strengthening communication methodologies that adopt save behavior practices according to at risk activities which targeted local populations are involved.*
- 2. To maintain and develop a sustainable Community Based Landmine/UXO Risk Education Project by strengthening the skills of CRC staff at NHQ and branch levels.*
- 3. To maintain and improve public information campaigns to raise awareness among mine/UXO affected communities.*

### **Social Rehabilitation for Mine Victims Project (SRMV):**

#### **Program Goal:**

*Improve quality of life of mine victims by promoting humanitarian value in the community.*

#### **General Objective:**

- 1. To develop the quality of live and sustainable to mine victims and family members through addressing basic needs, including food security and social welfare*
- 2. To build capacity among Development Officer and Red Cross volunteer's through social and rehabilitation services based on active participation which will help reduce poverty among mine victim individuals and mine victim families.*



## 8. CHALLENGES

Despite successful implementation, the project with annual budget of US\$ 70,000-80,000 has been marketed for continue donor support in the coming year. Austrian Red Cross has contributed 20,000 Euro to the 2005 budget need. CRC continue to seek donor support whilst increasing the visibility of the project activities through media network.

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