



The project “Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors” supported by Adopt-A-Minefield (AAM) is a three-year project from July 2010 to June 2013. The main objectives are to promote welfare of PWDs, landmine/ERW victims through provision of quality rehabilitation, social services, life skills, education for children, and emergency support for new victims. Strengthen equality of access and opportunity of targeted people by successive training workshops on UNDHR, CEDAW, CRC, and CRPWD comparative with Cambodian law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including rehabilitation process.

The targeted areas are: Maung Russey, Sampeouloun, Somlot, Bovel, Koh Krakor, Rattana Mondol, Battambang province, Pailin province and Malai district of Banteay Meanchey province.

I- Working strategy

To realize the project, and for sustainability, the project team work closely and cooperatively with The Disability Action Council (DAC), Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS), Provincial and District of Department of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (POSVY/ DOSVY), District office of Education (DOE), Commune Council Members, head of communes and villages and other related agencies.

II- Criteria for selection of targeted landmine survivors (LSV)

Selection of targeted Landmine Survivors (LSV). The project team in collaboration with territorial authorities sets commonly the following criteria:

- Degree of disability;
- Low living condition with poor income;
- Having numerous children;
- Having firm willingness to make a change of his/her life standing;
- Having strong commitment in participating actively in the project.

III- Targeted LVSs planned for the Three-year plan

District	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Total
Pailin	30	15	15	60
MoungRussey	30	15	15	60
Malai	30	15	15	60
Sampovloun	30	15	15	60
Bovel	30	15	15	60
Samlot	30	15	15	60
RatanakMondul	30	15	15	60
KohKralor	30	15	15	60
Total	240	120	120	480

The project is divided in 6 semesters. The project team, respecting the instruction given, must report to the donor at the end of every semester.

IV- Activities during the period from 1st July to December 202

1-Rehabilitation Workshop

From September to October 2012, The project team conducted a two-day workshop on rehabilitation, successively in Bovel, Pailin, Rattanak Mondol and Samlot for 60 LVSs/8F. First, the project team conducted interactive discussion on the experience of inequalities, faced by LVSs, such as having no equal access to health care, employment, education, or social and political participation. They are often subject to violations of dignity, abuse, prejudice, or disrespect because of their disability. After that, the team brought participants to analyze article 3 of the CRPD which outlines the following general principles: 1. respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons; 2. non-discrimination; 3. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; 4. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; 5. Equality of opportunity; 6. Accessibility; 7. Equality between men and women; 8. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities. The team led further discussion on Chapter 4, article 14 of Cambodian law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities: “The State shall develop programs for physical and mental rehabilitation aiming at enabling persons with disabilities to fulfill their potential and to fully exercise their capacities and talents in society”

Therefore LVSs have full right to be rehabilitated for free moving, gaining employment, and possible exercising proper own business that value LVSs to participate in society with dignity, respect, protection and mutual aid, mainly to improve livelihood.

The team explained them clearly about support from the project in case going to get prosthesis or artificial limb(s) or for replacement: the project pays the round-trip for every LVS with support of \$1 per day to his/her family during his/her stay in rehabilitation center. Specially for the new victim of landmine explosion, the project pay primary medical care of \$50, the transport from accident place to hospital, \$15 and rice support to family for 3 months, \$25.

As psychological and moral reinforcement, the team show them some famous disabled people in the world with large comment on that:



In August 1921, while the Roosevelts were vacationing at [Campobello Island](#), New Brunswick, Canada, Roosevelt contracted [polio](#),

which resulted in permanent paralysis from the waist down. For the rest of his life, Roosevelt refused to accept that he was permanently paralyzed. He tried a wide range of therapies, including [hydrotherapy](#), and, in 1926, he purchased a resort at [Warm Springs, Georgia](#), where he founded a hydrotherapy center for the treatment of polio patients, one which still operates as the [Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation](#). After he became President, he helped to found the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.



Edison is the great inventor who has over 1000 patents and his inventions are in various fields used in our daily life. In his early life he was thought to have a learning disability and he could

deaf after pulling up to a train car by his ears. He first could able to turn the attention of the world. Considering the above example, the team encouraged LVSs to constantly develop them bas on the CRPWD, article 5 about equality and nonDiscrimination, article 9 about accessibility, and article 21 about freedom of expression, opinion and access to

3- Emergency support and alleviation of suffering of the dead family members



information. article 24 about education and article 29 about Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information, by implementing the symbolic activities in the picture: open mind receiving information without frontier, collecting all necessary and useful data information and then study and analyze that for social, economic, cultural, agricultural development responding to market situation; especially to develop thinking capability, rid of any confusion and ill intention.

For daily life, the project team led discussion on prevention against HIV/AIDS, birth spacing for health care and alleviation of poverty, the danger of drug which affects individual and family health, impoverishing family, or sometimes that may arouse criminal act. Finally, the team reminds them of hurrying to have their artificial limbs re-adjusted or replace respecting the instruction of rehabilitation center.

2- Referral activities

OEC has good collaboration with Battambang Physical Rehabilitation Center (PRC), which provides good counseling, treating, crutch, wheel chair, artificial legs and arms, physiotherapy in the North West region of Cambodia. Especially the PRC creates mobile service going to accomplish mission directly in all districts of the provinces in North-Western region for repairing and maintaining all PWD's helping devices. Therefore, OEC used to receive regularly operation schedule from PRC about mobile operation, that permits project team to arrange with PWDs who need using the service to present according to the set schedule. Any change and reparation requiring serious and strong technique are referred to PRC central with support of OEC.

Statistics of referral service

District	Total	Artificial leg	Crutch	Treatment
Pailin	26	21	2	3
Maung Russey	31/1F	27	0	4
Malai	13	13	0	0
Sampeou Loun	21/2F	18	0	3
Bovel	25	22	0	3
Samlot	20	19	0	1
Rattanak Mondol	24	18	2	4
Koh Kralor	14/1	12	0	2
Gr.Total	174/4F	150	4	20

OEC respects article 28 of CRC about right to education and the obligation of encouraging

On 30 Sept 2012, eight villagers of Boeng Kachoeng village, Sdao commune, Ratanak Mondul district, Battambang province, 3 men and 5 women went to sell wood and returned home the same day, driving a hand-plowing machine on tow by the same path. At a distance around 150m. Before reaching their house, the vehicle stepped on an unknown mine which exploded powerfully killing on place 2 men and 5 women, one gravely injured died later while reaching hospital. Receiving the information from Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors, signaled by security police, the project team hurried to the village on 1st October 2012, visiting families of the dead, presenting condolence on behalf of OEC and AAM about the dead with expression of sadness that the organization feel. Following the information released by the expert, the anti-tank mines were put in superimposition of 2 or 3 anti-tank mines. Finally, the project team donated a total sum of \$720.00 to the families of the deceased, generous assistance of AAM, with individual 50kgs of rice for 3 months.

On 07 October 2012, in Samlot district of Battambang province, former hot zone, 6 farmers driving a hand-plowing machine, returning from corn collection stepped on anti-tank landmine, whose explosion killed three persons and injured gravely three others. After receiving the information, the project team went on 09 October 2012 to present condolence to the deceased families and to reinforce morale of the injured people. To alleviate impoverishment and lessen suffering of the family members, the project team donated a total sum of \$540.00 of AAM fund and 50 kgs of rice for 3 months, based on the below criteria:

- Total transportation cost calculated from the accident point of evacuation, including hammock, until final referral hospital or operation center (usually from \$50 to \$75 each).
- Primary care medicine cost (from \$20 to \$40 each)
- Food supply to the family for 3 months, as means of alleviating impoverishment, 50kg of rice.
- After recovery from injury, OEC sends the survivors to service providers for counseling and receiving assistive devices as needed.
- From 1st July to 31 Dec 2012, thirty people, 26 men and 4 women were victim of mines, anti-tank mines and ERW explosion, or of ignorance by children playing with unexploded remnant of war. Among them, 11 died.

4- Education

young people to reach the highest level of education. OEC respects article 29 of CRC about Goals of education which should develop each child's personality, talents and abilities to the fullest, encourage children to respect others, human rights and their own and other cultures, help them learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people. OEC implements article six of the Convention against Discrimination in Education in taking measure against the different forms of discrimination in education and for ensuring equality of opportunity and treatment in education. OEC makes great effort to contribute to achieve the goal of Cambodian Education for All, National Plan 2003-2015, which aims to achieve gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. Principally, OEC keeps in mind with active implementation of Goal 2: of the UN Millennium Development Goals which to achieve universal primary education by 2015. By acknowledgments of these principles, the project team pays more attention to support children of LVSs in their learning to lessen familial expense.

At the opening school year 2012-2013, OEC organized on 27 Sept 2012 a celebration of opening school term at OEC office, with the presence of the deputy of provincial education department, the deputy head of provincial social affairs and other related services and agencies, including representatives of children of LVSs. The AAM project offered 80 bicycles with learning materials and school uniforms to targeted children in order to maintain regularity of Attendance facilitate inter-active learning communication and practical exercises related to direct observation and survey in assigned fields. Apart from that, OEC in collaboration with local territory continues supporting 3 primary grades learning in only 2 rooms of non-formal education in O-Thom village, O-Srolao commune with learning material support, school uniforms and monthly salary for 2 contracted teachers, \$100 each. Students: grade 1: 20/9F; gr 2: 19/9F; gr 3: 20/8F; in total 59/26F.

By scheduled follow-up and home visitation, the project team assisted illiterate parents by giving them some technical way to supervise their children learning:

- Keep their eyes open on children by encouraging them to learn at home at a regular time;
- Communicate with children by asking them to tell what they have learnt from school and how many homework they have to do this evening?
- Ask them to show learning result, or ask them to read or show their learning appreciation;
- At spare time, bring children working on domestic or social skills;
- Show a deep love with willingness to see them enjoying a bright future with equal opportunity.



For encouragement and strengthening effort in building change, the team showed them the house of President Abraham Lincoln from his birth 12/02/1809 to 1811, and then became later President of US on 16/03/1869.

The non-formal supported by the project, funded by AAM, has now been integrated in the public mainstream -school from October 2012.

List of LSVs' children receiving learning material support from the project in school year 2012-2013

N°	Name of District	Grade						Total	
		Primary School 1-6		Secondary School 7-9		High School 10-12			
		total	F	total	F	total	F	Total	F
1	Bovel	79	36	18	8	5	3	102	47
2	Pailin	64	29	32	13	25	11	121	53
3	Maung	80	39	25	23	7	1	112	63
4	SamPovloun	70	28	32	20	8	4	110	52
5	RMD	74	37	29	16	21	10	124	63
6	Malai/O Thom	125	57	34	23	18	10	177	90
7	SamLot	81	37	30	17	27	15	138	69
8	Koh Krolor	67	33	27	17	7	3	101	53
TOTAL		640	296	237	137	118	57	995	490

Statistics of school materials provided to LSVs' children in school year 2012-2013

District	Book	Pen		Ruler	Pencil	Rubber	Chalk	Writing board	T-shirt
		Blue ink	Red ink						
Moung Russey	1056	300	172	112	164	112	74	37	80
Bovel	872	243	143	102	163	102	88	44	79
Sompov loun	1146	327	183	110	147	110	50	25	70
Pailin	1305	369	205	121	158	121	54	27	64
Somlot	1460	409	228	138	186	138	62	31	81
Koh Kralor	959	273	153	101	150	101	68	34	67
Malai	1380	397	214	128	170	128	62	31	66
O Thom	295	79	59	59	118	59	118	59	59
Ratanakmondul	1288	360	205	124	167	124	60	30	74
Total	9761	2757	1562	995	1423	995	636	318	640

5- Life skills development

To improve livelihood of LVSs, the project team in cooperation with provincial and district agriculture services conducted successively a two-day of life skills training workshop in the four-targeted districts dealing with agriculture, familial and commercial agriculture adapted to geographic situation of the lieu.

About plant, the training course focuses on how to plant vegetable, peanut, soybean, cassava/manioc and corn. Concerning animal farming, the training focuses on raising chicken for eggs and meat, raising pig for profit. The project encourages them also to practice cooperative animal. The facilitator brought participants to discuss on preparation of soil for planting:

Soil for Peanut: light, sandy, soil not wet, acidity or alkalinity: 5.0 to 6.5

Soil for Soybean: it is warm weather plant adapted to variety of soil, loose and well drained, 55 to 60° Fahrenheit.

Soil for Corn: soil prepared by heavily amending it with organic material, high potassium, chemical fertilizer that is high in potassium; let the soil rest two week before planting corn.

Soil for Cassava/Manioc: This plant is highly resilient and tolerant of relatively poor conditions, but a better yield can obviously be achieved in fertile conditions. A simple test is to take some moistened soil in your hand and try form a ball with it. If you cannot form a ball, the soil is too gritty with too many small stones and sand; if it makes a tight ball then it probably has high clay content and is a bit dense. Neither of these circumstances necessarily prevents cassava from growing, but the better soil will form a nice ball and crumble apart.

- **Raising pig:** Trainers explained the different kind of pig with their characteristics. Selective conditions: good breed; pig which eats very well; making a lot of noise while eating; long body or slim; a broad breast; short mouth; robust bottom; smooth quality to its hairs and clean skin; it wags its tail frequently; its ears stand upright; its tail thin, long and dangling behind.

- **Shelter or Pen:** Shelter or pen for pigs must be strong, because pigs love to rub against anything that the pigs use for scratching post. Therefore it must be comfortable and clean, open to fresh air, with space large enough for 2 or 3 pigs to live together, or for 2 hogs to live easily, approximately 3m x 4m, with straw roof and concrete floor to ease cleanliness.

- **Feeding:** Healthy food for pig does not require artificial pig food with chemicals to speed up their growth. Let them eat vegetables and grass and weeds. For hogs, farmers should provide them with well-balanced diets. Carbohydrates from corn and green plants provide energy. Meals made from soybeans, linseed, cottonseed, peanuts, fish and meat scraps, tank age, supply protein.

Tank age is a feed made from the bones, tendons, and other parts of animals.

- **Raising chickens:** Kinds of chicken: Chickens are grouped according to class, breed, and variety. Most classes are named for the area where the chickens were first developed. A breed consists of chickens within a class that all have a similar body type. All the breeds lay brown eggs, except for the Lamina and Holland, whose eggs are white. Asiatic class chickens are large birds with feathers on their shanks and feet. The three Asiatic breed, Brahmas, Cochins, and. Longshanks have red earlobes and lay eggs with brown egg. Chickens in the Game class are slender and stand up straighter than other breeds. They are active birds with strong legs and thighs, and are used the most in Asia for cockfighting. Many of the breeds used for meat production are derived from a cross between the Plymouth Rock and the Cornish breeds.

Chicks that will be used for egg production are raised in wire cages or in pens with straw, wood shavings, or other absorbent material on the floor. Chickens raised for meat are kept only in pens. During the first few weeks of life, chicks require a warm environment. The temperature in a chick house may be as high as 35 °C for the first week. The chicks are fed mixed feeds made of ground grains, plant by-products, meat scraps, and vitamin and mineral supplements.

The trainers gave also vaccination program for chicken and pig as prevention against animal diseases. In total, **59 PWD/7females** participated in the training.

Up to present time, the project team has provided supporting loan to 92 LVSs for starting their own business at the reason of \$150 each. Two LVSs practice pig rising; 14 LVSs practice rice farming and 76 LVSs planting manioc or corn.

Challenge:

Fifteen LVSs received cows for animal cooperative, facing shortage of pasturage for feeding their cow ask OEC the authorization to sell the cow. The real problem comes from clearance of terrain for agricultural production. In consequence, OEC MT accepts the proposal. The same problem poses also for OEC's cattle farm at Pailin where expansion of commercial agriculture dominates almost the space. To avoid problem created by the cattle entering in private domain, the OEC MT decided commonly selling

all the cattle by bidding which resulted in getting from final bid deliberation at Pailin on 19 December 2012 a sum of \$12,919.00 included in the project account.

6- Celebration of International Day of Persons with Disabilities

In year 2012, the project team organized collaboratively and successively with district of Bovel, Maung Russey, Thmor Kaul and Battambang the International Day of Persons with Disabilities under presidency of the Head of individual district in presence of district council members, social affair officers, chief of commune, teachers and people in communities. During his speech the head of district revealed the date that Cambodia signed the Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities on 30 March 2007 and the Optional Protocol to the CRPD on 01 October 2007. He remembered participants of article 2 of Cambodian law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, approved by National Assembly in July 2009. He explained the purpose of the law which is to eliminate discrimination against PWDs and rehabilitate physically, mentally and vocationally in order to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to participate fully and equally in activities within society. In referring also to Buddhist Brahmavihara Dharma, the head of district asked all Cambodian people to protect and assist all PWDs to succeed their living with dignity.

Furthermore, the project manager pronounced his speech by commenting the international theme for 2012: "Removing barriers to create an inclusive and accessible society for all" in reporting that OEC with support of AAM has been making effort to attain the inclusive goal. As the project has its time limit, he made great appeal to national government, international organizations and other local agencies, education sectors, especially territorial authorities and all community members to associate in an ideal of inclusion for development by removing all factors barring equal access to quality of education and to active participation of PWDs. This requires strengthening capacities and voice of rural people with improvement of vocational skills for PWDs, enabling them to enjoy liberty of opportunity.

Government, all authority levels, International and local agencies including local community members who assist them morally, technically and materially for their livelihood development.

jungle until the great temple complex was rediscovered in 1860 by French botanist Henri

They state solemnly to be good contributors to Cambodian society under the cover of the rights of people with disabilities protected by Universal declaration of Human Rights. They wish in general to see a possibility of technology education for capable PWDs as long-life learning.

All celebration terminated by competitive Q/As with awards to the correct answers; short artistic show and projection of Video related to activities of PWDs performing their daily life during support program funded by international agencies through local organizations.

V- Staff Retreat at Siem Reap from 10 to 13 December 2012

The project team organized a retreat, one semester before the end of the project. It was mindfulness, which enabled team members, 11 persons, to see the ways the project created, the difficulties encountered during operations, and to discover a future enhancement or alternative way for empowerment PWDs/LVSs to live in inclusive society. Program scheduled: - Two days for going and returning with free relax; -One day for visit Angkor and reflective thinking session to develop analytical capabilities; One day for reflection on project and its future:

a)- About Angkor:



Angkor appearance shows grandiose and power of Khmer Empire. What are the

causes of its collapse?-Many reasons expressed by scholars: - **A War with the Ayutthaya Kingdom :**

According to George Coedès, the weakening of Angkor's royal government by ongoing war and the erosion of the cult of the Devaraja undermined the government's ability to engage in important public works, suffered from a reduced economic base, that forced population to scatter. - **Natural disaster:**

Recent research by Australian, Angkor appearance shows grandiose and power of Khmer Empire. What are the archaeologists in 2012 suggests that the decline may have been due to a shortage of water caused by severe long drought.

- **Consequence of abandon of Angkor:** Built in the 12th century and abandoned in 1431, Angkor Wat succumbed to the encroaching

d- Recommendation and Suggestion

Mahout. The long abandon without administration and defense facilitated peaceful descent of Ayutthayathill Nakhon Rattchsima, Buriram and Sisaket.

Lesson learnt: 1- Development is not for grandiose and weakening people livelihood, but must consider economic factor and healthiness of people. 2- Natural risk is an unexpected factor which requires clear study for prevention, protection and long term planning in considering population growth, living space and environment (natural and manmade). 3- Neglect rural development allows cold expansion from neighboring countries. 4- Do not brag about the past, but to dig out the real causative effects, as reflective analysis, for present and future application, and not for blaming anyone. 5- A glorious period is not a national glorious forever. 6- Fear of facing the issue by escaping from it is not an ideal solution.

b- About the project

Outcome:

- 1- Right selection of operational areas, bordering Thailand, former hot zones of armed conflict.
- 2- The past provision of technical advice on disability, rights and health care education, rehabilitation issues, revolving loan for proper business, learning materials support for their children create self confidence in using their rights and practicing daily jobs, with no more complex inferiority and forgetting all past tragedy, but living in democratic society are fruitful for integration of PWDs in their community.
- 3- Emergency support to new victim of accidental explosion (dead and injured) is a good contribution for alleviating impoverishment.

c- Existing Situation

- 1- As having reported, even in the areas already cleared, long time through erosion action, remaining deep land mines still appear and cause new dead and injured.
- 2- The project has satisfied only 480 LVSs leaving around 54% of LVSs at their own effort.
- 3- LVSs in UddorMeanchey, Siem Reap and PreahVhear wish to have opportunity to receive livelihood improvement project as operating in BanteayMeanchey and Pailin.

The team members, recognizing the end of project term at the end of June 2013, suggested the project manager to discuss with Management Committee and executive director to undertake a try by establishing fundraising launched through web. Additionally they asked OEC to seek available donor for extending the project for strengthening the rights of PWDs and LVSs with taking in mind to write grateful thanks to AAM for its long support liberating the 480 LVSs from their suffering and groping way.

VI- Next expected activities from 01 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

- To refer 135 PWD to rehabilitation services.
- To provide 80 PWD with revolving fund for their income generating activities after vocational training skills.
- To dig four drilling ponds for 4 PWDs and their community members around them.
- To reserve fund for emergency support to 20 new victims of landmine/UXOs accident (evacuation support, primary medical care, round trip of care taker, rice supply of 3 months household).
- All social workers will participate in monthly meeting at OEC office to find out problems and solutions.
- To pay monthly follow up performed by project team members in operational areas.
- To conduct eight training sessions on PWD's right, separately in 8 target districts of total 240 PWDs.
- To organize 8 training workshops on the rights of PWD, protection process at the intention of police officers, military polices, commune council members, teachers, and relevant stake holders, a total of 240 participants.



