

Other means of action

Even the most ambitious mine-clearance programs spread over several years, so that whole populations are condemned to live in polluted zones. Although mine clearing operations are conducted in priority in areas essential to the safety of the populations and to economic development, **warning the populations** remains the safest way to prevent accidents. The «cost-efficiency» of **awareness and education** strategies may be in some ways greater than that of mine-clearance itself. Awareness and education approaches allow an involvement of the populations in measures devoted to their own safety. Humanitarian organizations for emergency intervention and development can participate at no risk in this necessary mission. The same holds true for the identification, surveying and marking of dangerous zones.

1. WARNING OF THE POPULATIONS EXPOSED TO THE HAZARDS OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND INFORMATION

The purpose of this training is not to teach people how to clear mines, to move mines or destroy them. Mine awareness and education programs present a clear message about the dangers of mines, encouraging a respect for the lethal potential of the smallest explosive item.

THE BASIC SAFETY RULES THAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO THE POPULATION ARE AS FOLLOWS

- Beware of all suspicious items
- Never touch an explosive device or a suspicious item
- If you do find an item that could be an explosive device, post a recognition sign nearby. It will help you locate it again and warn the population.
- Warn the population, describe what kind of sign you have posted to locate the site of your finding.
- Tell the authorities exactly what you have seen and done.
- If an accident happens, keep calm, remember what

you have learned and take the appropriate safety measures.

The education should teach the audience to identify potentially treacherous objects, and encourage the adoption of appropriate attitudes and comportment when encountering a suspect object, when crossing an unknown area or finding themselves in a mined area, or when accidents happen. The messages should be clearly presented and unambiguous, adapted to the audience - farmers, women, children - and reflect as far as possible the actual situation faced by those in the audience on a daily basis.

The tuition should be associated with examinations to assess the acquired knowledge; the easiest kind is the quiz :

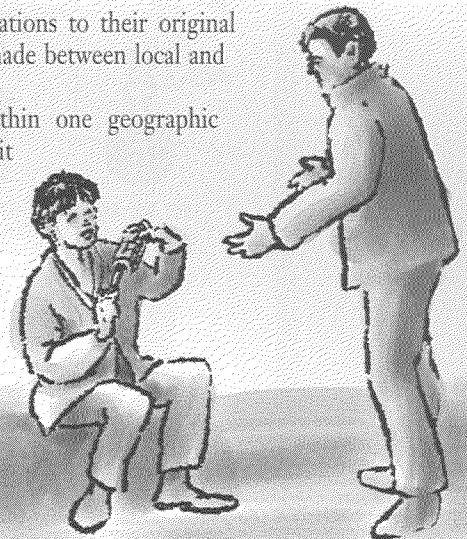
- What happens when a mine explodes ?
- What type of mine can be found in this area ?
- What are the main components of a mine ? Where are mines usually located ?
- Do mines get less dangerous over time ?
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IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Awareness programs are usually developed in a post-war context, within the context of the return of the refugees or moved populations to their original villages. A distinction is made between local and national levels.

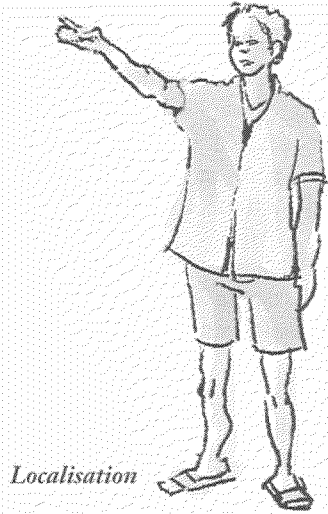
Local intervention: Within one geographic zone, one province, it consists in installing and training a network of supervisors and awareness leaders. The tasks of these leaders are as follows:

- Teach the village populations and make them aware of the problems of mines and other dangerous devices by taking profit of local structures (churches, health services, schools, agriculture, local administration...)



- Organize a «mine committee» within each village, with the local authorities: one or several villagers will be the referents of the awareness agents but also of the populations. This committee must pursue the awareness-heightening job, indicate the dangerous places both within and near the village to newcomers, gather information from the villagers who «discover» mines or other suspicious items, pass this information on to the awareness agents, guarantee the quality and maintenance of traditional sign posting

- Gather information from local populations and committees regarding the location of known or suspected mines, and accidents caused by mines. This information will permit adaptation of the awareness messages to the actual situation of the area. It must be provided to the structures, organizations intervening or planning to intervene in the zone. It allows to complete the inventory of mined areas which usually only take into account the major communication lines and important economic locations. In this manner, they contribute to altering the priorities in terms of mine-clearance and take into account the needs of the most vulnerable populations facing the danger.



- Co-ordinate the heightening of awareness of mine-danger with mine-clearing operations: by helping with the identification of zones to be cleared of mines in priority for the benefit of the populations, of course, but also by adapting the messages to the respect of marked zones, of zones not yet cleared. The population should also be made aware of the complexity of the implementation of mine-clearance.

- Pass on the information received in national and international campaigns against mines by promoting the taking a stand of the civilian population so that it can actively influence its governors, but also international authorities to speed up the mine-clearance process and, beyond that, the absolute ban on production, storage and use of antipersonnel mines.

National intervention:

The purpose is to support national structures in charge of implementing and / or co-ordinating actions devoted to solving the problems of mines, within their mandate to make the populations aware of the risk of casualties caused by mines.

The programs of education for the prevention of accidents caused by mines, although following the main lines described above, are then established on this level according to the following criteria:

- Unconditional use of local networks established for the circulation of national programs for education, health, agriculture, carried out by administrations and local NGO's.

មីនៈកម្ពុជា

P 40	M 16 A1	MBV 78 A2	OZM-3	POMZ 2	OZM 72
PP Mi Sr	Type 69	MDH 10	MON 50	PSM 1	OZM 4
TYPE 66	MBV 78 A1	MODEL 123	KN 10	POMZ 2(M)	M 18 A1
TYPE 66	Type 69	MODEL 123	KN 10	POMZ 2(M)	M 18 A1

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 ត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់នៅលើសញ្ញា

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- **Identification, co-ordination, uniformization** of locally-developed initiatives
- **Creation of a national training program** for the people led to participating in the circulation of the programme.
- **Mobilization of all means of communication:** media's radios, arts... for mass diffusion of the messages related to prevention of accidents.
- **Treatment of the information** gathered by local networks of the mine-action program, and utilization of the information for planning mine-clearing operations.
- **Co-ordination with the mine-action program** which has to take care of verifying and controlling the registered mined sites, of posting signs in mined areas, of clearing some areas the villagers regard as priorities. The education program for the prevention of accidents should then include messages about watching the signs and the limitations of mine-clearance. It should also promote the necessary co-operation between the villagers and the mine-clearance agents.
- **Warning the population:** Whichever the level of intervention, two types of actions should be distinguished, which, although they may be complementary, are nonetheless different:
The objective of **mass consciousness-raising** is to warn the population in general about the danger and

problem of mines. Circulated by the media channels locally present in the country (radio, newspapers, television, theatre and musical bands, posters, flyers etc...), this type of information allows to reach a maximum of people in the country. It can take various forms depending on the messages which represent the basis of any MAP (Mine Awareness Program). However, it may be subject to uncontrolled misinterpretation. If used without proper judgement, it may lead to a magnification of the problem beyond the actual facts.

As for **education**, it relies on direct contact with the populations of interest. It permits adaptation of the messages based on the characteristics of the beneficiaries and the knowledge and image they have about the risks and dangers on the one hand, and on the actual situation in terms of mining in the zones of intervention on the other hand. Educational support and mass consciousness-raising then serve only as complements. Although education is more demanding in terms of mobilization of human resources, equipment, financial means, it should still be given a greater importance for the populations in particularly exposed areas.



គ្រឿងផ្ទុះទាំងឡាយដែលមិនទាន់ផ្ទុះ

 40 MM GRENADE	 SMOOTH STICK FRAGMENTATION GRENADE	 GP BOMB AN-M64A1
 40/85 MM HEAT RPG	 107 MM HEAT ROUND	 82 MM FRAGMENTATION MORTAR
 M46 DEFENSIVE GRENADE	 75 MM HE ROUND TYPE 26.8	 F1 GRENADE

ទំហំគ្រាប់ដែលមាននៅក្នុងរូបភាពទាំងនេះ ពុំបានបំព្រួញតាមទ្វារគ្រឹមត្រូវទេ ។

ផ្លូវលេខ ៧២ - ផ្លូវលេខ ៧២២ - សង្កាត់ ឱស្តាណ - ខណ្ឌ ដីឃាត - ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា
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