

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

**PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED
TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS
(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)**

REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH
CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31st March, 2018

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF
CONTACT: H.E Mr. PRUM SOPHAKMONKOL

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This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations :

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

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Form A Dissemination of information

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (a)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository [...] on [...]:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

N/A

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

As the national mine action authority, CMAA has the responsibility to strategically plan, coordinate and oversee MRE activities in Cambodia. This includes:

- Organizing and chairing MRE Technical Working Group Meeting to develop and launch of MRE Action Plan 2017-2019, MRE input for NMAS 2018-2025 and review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;
- Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
- Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy.
- Delivery MRE Presentation in the course of Asean-Regional Demining Technical Training of Trainers at PKO Training School.

UNICEF

MRE service providers, coordinated by CMAA, have responded to the changing situation with a range of strategies. Direct MRE activities are still essentially awareness raising however with a focus on risk avoidance. The main strategy is information dissemination, targeting a broad target population although some specific risk behaviours

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have been incorporated into the messages. The approach has also been broadened to include an integration of MRE messages into the school curriculum, advocacy for and dissemination of legislation on the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunitions and integrating MRE into wider Mine Action and community based livelihood activities. Community Liaison (CL), Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) and where MRE staff lives and works in target areas also provide more detailed, local knowledge and have strengthened linkages with clearance operations and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU).

MRE in Cambodia has evolved as the situation has changed. The recommendations provided here are designed to support the transition to the next phase of traditional development. Recommendations are differentiated into policy level and service. A difference is made between those service provision activities that it is recommended continue and activities which should be phased in during the implementation of the planned revised Strategy.

Policy/Central level:

Immediate :

- Develop a holistic, integrated, program based Mine Action Policy and Strategy.
- To ensure integration, the strategy could be based on the core functions of the CMAA rather than having a separate strategy for each MA component. The strategy should develop realistic timelines for phasing in new activities;
 - From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target groups and activities.

Within nearly one year of the Strategy being approved:

- Develop core guiding principles and guidelines for MRE. These can be based on the IMAS UNICEF MRE Best Practice Guides and Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) adapted for the Cambodian context.

On-going:

- Advocate for MRE to be integrated as a cross-cutting livelihoods issue at all levels with increased livelihood initiatives in areas identified as having high mine/UXO risk. This includes provision of livelihood support and skills building for at risk individuals/households/populations. It also includes raising awareness amongst non-mine actions service providers of risk behaviours/risk factors so these are included in agency needs assessments and monitoring. Where at risk populations are identified the agency should discuss with CMAA to determine the most appropriate response;
- Advocate for increased capacity to provide a timely response to UXO reports and small clearance tasks which will impact on safety and livelihoods.

Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)

CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through households to households and workplace visits and group presentation. 3,974 households/fields were visited and 8,466 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 145,941 people at risk, in which 51,042 people were men, 43,229 people women, 33,170 people were boys and 18,500 people were girls. The teams have facilitated 1,630 requests and as results 1,404 requests, 87%, were responded, and 5,986 pieces of mine and UXO including 805 anti-personals mine, 36 anti-

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tank mine and 5,145UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 6,000 T-shirts, 4,000 Note books 3,800 Posters, 3,400 fliers and provided 166 MRE session through mass media to support risk education activities.

NATIONAL POLICE

Cambodian National Police Force has played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW. Cambodia National Police Force has so far succeeded in the pilot projects in seven targeted provinces (Kandal, Kampong Speu, Pailin, BattamBang, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem Reap and Oddor Mean Chey).

In 2017, taking in consideration by the scope of the work in line with the national mines strategic plans in 2010 - 2019 which has been agreed with the CMAA, the National Police Force ERW-MOI has expanded its projects to ten more provinces (Krati, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pur Sat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng. 1,946 persons have operated in 17 provinces, 159 cities - districts, 1,163 communes, Sangkats and 9,639 villages.

Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW, 1,184 times of public awareness raising with 693,497 participants. Announcing with findings of 158,328 items.

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 658 schools in 17 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Otdor Mean chey Kampong Thom and Posath). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 138,057 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers. The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 4 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Battambang, Preah Vihear, Pailin to train 157 teachers.

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 574 Common Networks, 264 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 5,571 men and 4,264 women, 5,749 boys and 3,647 girls.

National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance (NPMEC)

National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance's Mine Risk Education team has conducted under the support of CMAA through its network in mine/ ERW affected provinces for behavior change in 2017. 3,360 were educated on mine/ ERW accidents and 3,340 notebooks and 3,340 pens were provided to students. The teams have facilitated 18 requests and as results 18 requests, 100% were responded. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 800 T-shirts, 3,340 Note books, 3,340 pens.

Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS)

The Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) established in 1994 to provide systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information about civilian and military casualties of landmines and explosive remnants of war in Cambodia. For the period report, 58 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 21,459 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, Preah Vihear,

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Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and SvayRieng provinces. And also at the same time, 55 requests were facilitated and 310 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions.

The HALO Trust

In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust established a 3-man MRE Team since 2003. The team is tasked to deliver MRE presentations at villages where their clearance teams conducting clearance operations. HALO's MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom, Posath, Battambang and Koh Kong. HALO Trust conducted MRE to benefit 96,767. Of this total, 7,781 were men, 10,139 women. 109 mine and 539 ERW were reported and destruction.

MAG

MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams continued to provide implementation of assessments, liaising closely with village and community networks, and development partners. CL teams provided targeted Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities but are moving towards providing this in the North West only when requested by communities. MAG will focus on ensuring appropriate development partnerships exist to enable alternative livelihoods activities can be offered to communities who often know the risks from landmines and UXO, but must take the risk in order to provide for their families. 8 CL teams were deployed within MAG operational areas ensuring the continued involvement and consultation of affected communities and key stakeholders within the mine action process.

In addition, MAG's 2 EOD teams continued to provide basic risk messaging to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North West.

MAG conducted RRE tasks in 352 villages to benefit 18,866 Cambodians .in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 6,145 were male, 5,216 were female, 3,982 boys and 3,523 girls. At the same time, 1924 requests were facilitated and 429 anti-personal mines, 2 anti-tank mines and 8,052 were collected and destructed.

Spirit of Soccer (SoS)

Spirit of Soccer (SoS) is an International, Non-Profit Organization, registered both in Great Britain and the United States, SoS is established in 2006 in Cambodia is to provide MRE messages to the children in or outside schools through sports. A partnership with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, SoS deployed its activities in three most affected provinces by mines and ERW, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. For the period report, 236 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 236 visited schools, 16,096 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 16,096 children, 8,265 are boys and 7,831 are girls and also SoS contributed 1,404 footballs, 190 T-shirts, 773 uniform sport kits, 1,907 notebooks to the schools and communities.

Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD)

Cambodian Self Help Demining is a Non-Government humanitarian Organization has cleared landmine/UXO for helping Khmer people who are living in contaminated area of land mine/UXO. Cambodian Selp Help Demining is established in Cambodia by registered

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with ministry of interior under name Cambodian Self Help Demining or CSHD. Since started of operations until now, CSHD has got many support from CMAA and local authorities. However, CSHD still faces with some challenges. So CSHD needs some more support to do a better job in mine action sector. CSHD will continue to find people who are cultivate or farming in contaminated area and education them about landmine / UXO danger. CSHD conducted RRE Activities in 41 villages to benefit 8,820 Cambodians. Of this total, 1,223 were men, 926 were women, 3,349 boys and 3,322 girls. In addition, CSHD facilitated 85 requests. As result, 32 APMs and 154 ERWs were collected and destructed.

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Form B **Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (b) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depository [...] on [...]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

Since 1992 until February 2018:

-1,711,076,360 sqm contaminated areas have been cleared by CMAC, NPMEC, HALO Trust, MAG, CSHD, and NPA, which have destroyed 1,051,105 APMs; 24,662 ATMs; 2,729,371 ERW and 492,750,041 pieces of fragment.

During the reporting period (01/01/2017 till 31/12/2017):

-CMAC cleared 104,218,098 sqm; and destroyed 5,369 APMs, 108 ATMs, 39,564 ERW; and found 1,806,114 Fragments.

-NPMEC cleared 6,949,100 sqm; and destroyed 470 APMs, 24 ATMs, 1,196 ERW; and found 86,040 Fragments.

-HALO Trust cleared 26,175,061 sqm; and destroyed 5,107 APMs, 252 ATMs; 5,953 ERW.

-MAG cleared 6,590,928 sqm; and destroyed 1,279 APMs, 02 ATMs, 9,673 ERW; and found 575,843 Fragments.

-CSHD cleared 591,787 sqm; and destroyed 529 APMs, 07 ATMs, 1,413 ERW; and found 133,765 Fragments.

-NPA cleared 2,200,181.5 sqm; and destroyed 740 ERW; and found 139 Fragments.

***Note: The statistics in this table are extracted from operator's demining progress report and have been updated as of 20 March, 2018.**

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REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

Although the RGC have committed to support for Mine/ERW victims for following the implementation of action 12-18 of the Maputo Action 2014-2019, the Cambodia has achieved many tasks for improving the livelihood of Mine/ERW victims and also, Cambodia still have the challenges of supporting as we still lack some information like the Mine/ERW victims got the services or treatment from Ministry of Health and other stakeholders and the date of employment of the victim and the poverty reduction.

1. Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Cambodia in 2017.

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 01 January – 31 December 2017: 58 Mine/ERW casualties were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA. All casualties are:

22 casualties were accident by mines and 36 casualties were accidentally by ERW, 10 people were killed, 35 people were injured and 13 people amputated. 35 casualties were men, 14 casualties were boys under 18 years old, 5 casualties were women and 4 casualties were girls under 18 years old.

2. RGC has delegated the responsibility for landmine/ERW victim assistance to the Ministry of Social Affair, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), where it is most appropriately addressed. The Disability Action Council (DAC) Secretariat serves in supporting the MoSVY in the area of general disabilities. The Department of Victim Assistance of CMAA is working with the MoSVY, People with Disability Foundation and DAC in order to obtain information on services provided to landmine/ERW victims and conduct the quality of life survey (QLS) by CMAA volunteer survivor networks across the country. And in July 2014 the National Disability Strategy Plan 2014 - 2018 in place and disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders. And the new National Disability Strategy Plan 2018-2022 were developed and it will be adapted in this year.

The following are the 2017 figures that made available to the CMAA by the MoSVY and People with Disability Foundation:

Physical Rehabilitation

• 27,111 persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors received physical rehabilitation from Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs) such as Prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.

Production

Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs) were produced and repaired 26,185 products

-3,596 prosthetics (3,441 Lower Limbs, 155 Upper Limbs)

-3,681 Orthotics (3,511 Lower Limbs, 89 Upper Limbs and 81 Spinals)

-26 Seating Systems

-1,349 Wheelchairs

-125 Tricycles

-1,566 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures

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**-2,648 Walking Aids
-13,194 Repairs**

Medical care

• 10,488 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.

Education

• 232 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school.

Vocational Training

• 71 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centers.

Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 14,524 People with disabilities and events with provide mobile repair services, patients referral to centres, the education, health care, disability empowerment, Prostheses, Orthotics, Wheelchairs/tricycle distributed and repaired, interviews for referral to other service providers, client attended the gender training, Job placement ,small business management training courses, provided small grant and self-help group setting up to 1,680 groups.

3. In order to uphold the rights of mine survivors and other people with disabilities some activities have been conducted at the following:

• The CMAA were organized disability and mine survivor's forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the needs of those disabled by landmines, total 134 landmine/ERW survivors (43Womens) and people with disabilities participated.

• The National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 were adopted which address the smart indicators for reflect for supporting to Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical re habilitation.

• A primary data on Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 652villages, 124Communes, 50Districts in 25provinces and 4,862 persons with disabilities (1,635 Women's) including 1,066 landmine/ERW survivors (88Womens) were conducted direct interview. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack access to services.

• In order to keep the data of people with disabilities (PWDs) include Mine/ERW survivors at sub national level, CMAA were conducted 3 times training on how to collect the data of people with disabilities follow the forms which produced by CMAA to the chief of communes and villages with totally of 176 people in 2 city/district in Kep province and 1 district in Svay Rieng province.

• Under the coordination by the CMAA, 35 Mine/ERW survivors which living in Preah Vihear province were selected to get the vocational training from the Banthey Preap Vocation Training Center.

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Form C **Technical requirements and relevant information**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (c)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any
other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Unchanged

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

N/A

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Form D Legislation

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (d) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depository [...] on [...]:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**
 dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2017**
 dd/mm/yyyy

LEGISLATION:

Unchanged

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Form E International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (e)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository [...] on [...]:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

CMAA has received 48 visitors (1 woman) from four countries exchanged knowledge at CMAA and other demining operators in Cambodia throughout South-South Cooperation, UNDP and NPA project:

- 12 visitors from Czech Republic which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.**
- 05 visitors from Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.**
- 27 visitors from Iraq Mine Action Centre which is sponsored by JICA (South-South).**
- 04 (01 woman) visitors from Philippine which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.**

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$4,157,169.28 from Clearing for Result Phrase III for clearance operation and support the management work in project.

As annual expenditure CMAC has spent \$15,626,810.17:

- \$1,723,529.14 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from ALEX Corporation**
- \$216,595.02 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from APOPO**
- \$10,044.84 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Chipmong Insee**

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Cement Corporation.

- \$51,492.36 for Training and Administration Overhead from training
- \$17,437.24 for Training and Administration Overhead from donation.
- \$1,021,541.08 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Electricity du Cambodge
- \$82,503.58 for Training and Administration Overhead from Good Earth Japan
- \$108,514.44 for Training and Administration Overhead from Golden West Humanitarian
- \$11,544.07 for Training and Administration Overhead from Idemitsu Kosan Co,Ltd
- \$43,333.3 for Training and Administration Overhead from International Mine Clearance
- \$105,877.61 for Training and Administration Overhead from Israel
- \$53,285.7 for Training and Administration Overhead from Japan International

Cooperation Agency

- \$802,145.45 for Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from Japan Mine Action Service
- \$15,740.64 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Japan Mining Engineering Center
- \$3,536,842.98 for Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from Japan
- \$192,938.02 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Mine Advisory Group
- \$41,669.83 for Training and Administration Overhead from Norweigen People's Aid
- \$3,272,425.39 for Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from Royal Government of Cambodia
- \$2,267,637.71 for Mine Verification & Survey, Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from United Nation Development Programm
- \$2,051,711.77 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from United State of America.

HALO Trust Cambodia has been funded about \$4,601,485.91:

- \$1,572,769.27 for Mine clearance from DFID
- \$1,596,790.11 for Mine clearance from US Department of State
- \$920,558.93 for Mine clearance from German
- \$411,163.50 for Mine clearance from IRISH AID
- \$88,325.64 for Mine clearance from NVESD
- \$11,878.46 for Mine clearance from other donors.

MAG Cambodia has been funded about \$2,531,027.52:

- \$792,916.75 for Survey and Clearance in Western Cambodia from MAG America /US Department of State WRA- West
- \$141,609.15 for Addressing cluster munition contamination through the effective use of technology from MAG America /US Department of State WRA -East
- \$294,434.85 for Humanitarian Mine Action from The UK Department for International Development-DFID
- \$740,151.36 for Working Together to Save Lives and Build Futures in Cambodia from The US Private Donor
- \$304,250.03 for Humanitarian Mine Action from FIBERTEK
- \$215,872.53 for MAG and the Foundation working together to save lives and build

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futures in Cambodia from The US Private Donor

- \$3,992.75 for Humanitarian Mine Action Support from The Terra Renaissance Foundation
- \$37,800.10 for Humanitarian Mine Action from HQ Programme support.

CSHD has been funded about \$358,300:

- \$267,000 for Mine Clearance and MRE from USDS, KOICA, and VVMCT
- \$91,300 for EOD and MRE from USDS, Swiss, and Canada.

NPA has been funded about \$3,938,905.64:

- \$44,097.32 for supporting CMAA Database Unit from U.S. Department Of State.
- \$129,056.44 for Capacity Development for the National and Sub-national authority from DFID
- \$2,016,722.84 for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia/Phase II & III from U.S Department Of State
- \$951,050.66 for Cambodia Cluster Monition Survey from Norwegian Ministry Foreign Affair
- \$137,995.85 for Support to NPA Female teams in Ratanakiri from U.S. Department Of State
- \$75,000 for Cambodia Cluster Munition Survey from U.S. Department of Defend
- \$126,202.53 for Mine Action Capacity Development Project from DFID
- \$458,780 for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia/Phase III (Extend Period) from U.S. Department Of State.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

During the reporting period:

- Chinese government sponsored 15 officers and staffs (02 women) from CMAA to attend the Humanitarain Demining Course in China for 06 weeks.
- Chinese government donated some demining equipment, computer, laptop, tents, and weelchairs to CMAA.

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Form F **Other relevant matters**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (f) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depository [...] on [...]:

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2017**
dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:

N/A

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Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11,
paragraph 2,

“2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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to: 31/12/2017

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MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

CMAC:

+ Manual Clearance:

- 10 Mobile Platoons (MPL) with 27 staffs using 24 sets of Mine Detector (Included Lab-F1A4, MineLab-F1A4-UXO or Minelab-F3 or CEIA-Mine) and 02 sets of Ebinger Upex 740M.

- 04 Battle Area Clearance Team (BAT) with 19 staffs/team using 14 sets of MineLab-F1A4-UXO or minelab F3, and or Ceia-UXO and 02 sets of Ebinger Upex 740M.

- 18 Battle Area Clearance team (BAC) with 5 staffs/ team using 03 sets of MineLab-F3, 01 set of Ebinger Upex 740M, 01 set of Ceia_ UXO, 01 set of Ceia_mine, 01 set of Forester Ferex.

- 01 Battle Area Clearance by Village(BAV) team with 7 staffs/team using 06 sets of MineLab-F1A4 or F3, 01 set of Ebinger Upex 740M, 01 set of Ceia_ UXO, 01 set of Ferex

+ Mechanical Clearance:

- 07 Brush Cutter (BC) teams with 09 staffs/team using 18 ZX160LC Hitachi, 06 sets of Minelab F1A4 or minelab F3, and 01 set of Ebinger UPEX 740M

- 21 Brush Cutter (BC) teams (02 staffs/team) using 03 ZX160LC Hitachi
- 03 Demining Machine (13 staffs/team) using 01 set of Hitachi BM307-VF25 (push type) or Komatsu D85EX-15 (push type), Mechanic tools (27 items), 09 sets of Minelab F1A4 or minelab F3, and 02 sets of Ebinger UPEX 740M.

- 05 Demining Machine (21 staffs/team) using 01 set of Hitachi BM307-VF25 (Swing type), Mechanic tools (27 items), 16 sets of Minelab F1A4 or minelab F3, and 2 sets of Ebinger UPEX 740M

- 02 Demining Machine (3 staffs/team) using 01 set of Hitachi BM307-VF25 (push type) or

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Komatsu D85EX-15 (push type), and Mechanic tools (27 items).

+ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD):

- 02 EOD teams (3 staffs/team) using 02 sets of MineLab-F1A4 or F3, and 01 set of Ebinger Upex 740M

- 13 ERWI teams (5 staffs/team) using 03 sets of MineLab-F1A4 or F3, and 01 set of Ebinger Upex 740M

- 02 Diver Teams (5 staffs/team) using 01 Set of Wing boat, 01 Set of Evinrude E-TEC 30HP, 01 Set of Wing boat Pressure Gauge, 05 Sets of Master Locks, 01 Set of Bauer 6.0, 01 Set of Honda 2K Generator, 05 Sets of Bouyancy Compensator Zeagle Ranger, 05 Sets of CO2 Scuba Tanks, 80s (Serial#Tank1/2), 05 Sets of Regulator (Serial#fist/2nd stage/Octopus), 10 Sets of 2/3/6LBS Weight, 05 Sets of First Stage for Regulator, 10 Sets of Dive Scan Sonar System, 17 sets of Terrent Flashlight, 07 sets of Mesh Dive Bag, 01 Set of Dive Equipments, 01 Set of Valune for Pulling Items, 01 Set of Trauma care kit (First Aids Kit).

+ Mine/Explosive/Improvise Explosive Detection Dog; MDD, EDD, and IED Dog

- 06 Mine Detection Short Leash Dog Team (MDD-SLD) with 10 staffs/team with 02 dogs (04 teams) or 11 staffs/team with 04 dogs (02 teams), included 01 medic using 05 sets of mine lab F1 A4 or minelab F3, and 01 set of Ebinger-Upex740M

- 01 Mine Detection Long Leash Dog Team (MDD-LLD) with 10 staffs/team with 2 dogs using 05 sets of mine lab F1A4 or minelab F3

- 04 Explosive Detection Dog Teams (EDD) with 06 staffs/team with 2 dog using 02 sets of minelab F3 and 01 set of Ebinger-Upex740M

- 01 team of Improvised Explosive Device Detection Dog Teams (IED-Dog) with 05 staffs and 4 dogs per team using 03 sets mine lab F3, 01 set of Ebinger-Upex740M

+ Technical Survey and Clearance (TSC):

- 27 Technical Survey and Clearance teams (TSC) with 05 or 07 staffs/team using 03 or 05 sets of MineLab-F1A4 or minelab F3

- Animal Detection System: 01 Mine Detection Rats (MDR) team with 10 staffs per team with 13 rats (03 rats are spare) using 02 sets minelab F3, 01 set of Ebinger-Upex740M

- 27 Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) 01 staffs/district using MRE materials and 1 set of handhelds VHF.

NPMEC:

+ Manual Clearance using Minelab F1 A4 and Minelab F3.

+ EOD using Exploder, Demolition equipment, Minelab F3, Minelab F1 A4, UPEX 728.

HALO Trust Cambodia:

+ Manual Clearance using Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H, Ebinger 420 and 421 GC, Minelab F3, Ebinger UPEX 740, HSTAMIDS and Minehound.

+ Mechanical clearance using Volvo BM4400 Medium wheeled front loader (armoured), Fiat Allis FL5B light crawler tractors (armoured), Kubota KX080-3 8Tons light crawler tractors (armoured)

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

+ EOD using Beethoven Mk 19 Exploder, Ohmmeter, Firing cable

+ Technical Survey using Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H, Ebinger 420 and 421 GC, Minelab F3

MAG:

+ Manual Clearance using Mine lab F3 detectors, HSTAMIDS dual sensor detectors, Ebinger UPEX 740M, Large Loop Detector, Scorpion, and Vallon VMX10 Large Loop Detector

+ Mechanical clearance and Mechanical support using Mini Mine Wolf, Badger Excavator, CASE, CX 130, PC09, Bearcat (cutting vegetation), Piranha Ground Engaging Tiller, Kubota, KX080-3, Traxx

+ EOD using Minelab F3 and Excavation tools set

+ Animal Detection System using Mine Detection Dog

+ Technical Survey using Large Loop Deep Search, Model UPEX 740M, Mine lab F3 detectors, Mine Detection Dog

CSHD:

+ Manual Clearance using Detector MineLab F3 and Ebinger Large Loop

+ EOD using Detector MineLab F3 and Ebinger Large Loop

NPA:

+ Manual Clearance using F3L Detector, F3 Compact Detector, Large Loop to use to find any evident below the ground.

+ EOD using Exploder, Ohmmeter, Polaris, Quadcopter

+ Animal Detection System using Explosive detection dogs

+ Technical Survey using F3L, F3 Compact Detector, TS Dog. They use with 2 type of detector for Cluster Munitions Remnant Survey, and for TS dog on the trial testing with technical survey in the box and also use to work as QA/QC after detector in CMRS boxes.

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

N/A

NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

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AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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