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: 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2020

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

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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)
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 ☐
Form A  Dissemination of information

Article 13, paragraph 4 (a)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary […] 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: \textbf{01/01/2019} to: \textbf{31/12/2019}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES: & N/A \\
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION: & \textbf{It is important to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually (2019):} \\
& As the national mine action authority, CMAA has the responsibility to strategically plan, coordinate and oversee MRE activities in Cambodia. This includes: \\
& - Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February); \\
& - Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other; \\
& - Cooperating with ARMAC to conduct an integrated approaches to MRE to improve risk education for affected communities in ASEAN Member States. \\
& - Cooperating with UNICEF conducting a joint field to visit Mine Risk Education in Battambang Province \\
& - Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy. \\
& - Delivery Presentation MRE to deligation from Myanmar, Vietnam, Lao PDR. \\
& - Sharing MRE Evolution in a National Consultative Meeting organised by Asean Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) \\
& - Conducted specific campaigns targeting current accidents and the high risk groups and \\
\end{tabular}
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 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 work 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.
- From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target audience and evidence.

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. 3,742 households/fields were visited and 62,165 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and...
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 591,434 people at risk, in which 210,641 person were men, 219,359 person women, 113,764 person In-School children and 47,670 person Out-of-School children. The teams have facilitated 1,339 requests and as results 1,295 requests were responded, and 10,825 pieces of mine and UXO including 1,219 anti-personals mine, 51 anti-tank mine and 8,715 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 2,098 T-shirts, 8,230 Note books, 5,498 Posters, 13,121 fliers.

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 2016, 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).

Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW, 1,154 times of public awareness raising with 311,941 participants. Announcing with findings of 831 items.

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)
The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 637 schools in 17 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, Otdor Mean chey Kampong Thom and Posath). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 14,482 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 270 teachers.

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 565 Common Networks, 226 teachers and 27 operator’s staff. CRC MRE activities were conducted 304 villages and reached out 7,864 men and 9,986 women, 5,436 boys and 3,241 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 2019. 1,896 were educated on mine/ERW accidents. The teams have facilitated 245 requests and as results 230 requests, 100% were responded. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 1,500 T-shirts, 2,000 Note books, 1,500 Posters.

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, 77 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also
21,639 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, BanteayMeanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, PreahVihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampong, and SvayRieng provinces. And also at the same time, 475 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 ”MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom, Posath, Tbong Khmum and Battambang with 45145 men, 44361 women, 33,759 boys and 34820 girls. 4,781mine and 327ERW 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 264 villages to benefit 9,436 Cambodians in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 9,141 were male, 2,334 were female, 2,077 boys and 2,048 girls.

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, Bantheay Meanchey and Pailin. For the period report, 154 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 175 visited schools, 7,937 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 7,463 children, 3,758 are boys and 3,705are girls and also SoS contributed 2,273 footballs, 735 T-shirts, 693 uniform sport kits and 13,938 schoolbooks 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 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 137 villages to benefit 5,736 Cambodians. Of this total, 918 were male, 700 were female, 2222 boys and 1896 girls.
Form B  Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:  
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to: 31/12/2019

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:
Since 1992 until Jan 2020:
-1,989,636,854 sqm contaminated areas have been cleared by CMAC, NPMEC, HALO Trust, MAG, CSHD, and NPA, which have destroyed 1,082,746 APMs; 25,224 ATMs; 2,836,806 ERW and 497,046,437 pieces of fragment.

During the reporting period (01/01/2019 till 31/12/2019):

- CMAC cleared 68,483,029 sqm; and destroyed 5,539 APMs, 77 ATMs, 33,073 ERW; and found 1,314,015 Fragments.

- NPMEC cleared 12,367,039 sqm; and destroyed 1,669 APMs, 03 ATMs, 3,201 ERW.

- HALO Trust cleared 36,933,097 sqm; and destroyed 4,751 APMs, 251 ATMs; 3,315 ERW.

- MAG cleared 10,115,561 sqm; and destroyed 3,131 APMs, 08 ATMs, 12,704 ERW; and found 263,561 Fragments.

- CSHD cleared 1,053,844 sqm; and destroyed 718 APMs, 03 ATMs, 1,895 ERW; and found 76,357 Fragments.

- NPA cleared 1,132,165 sqm; and destroyed 1,118 ERW; and found 836 Fragments.

*Note: The statistics in this table are extracted from operator's demining progress report and have been updated as of 20 Feb, 2020.
REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

1. Data Collection
A primary data on Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 388 villages, 96 communes, 39 districts in 25 provinces and 3,418 persons with disabilities (1,216 Women’s) including 522 landmine/ERW survivors (115 Women’s) were conducted a direct interview. The survey found that most of the survivors met received assistances and few of them lack access to services.

- Despite best efforts to change high-risk behaviour, women, girls, boys, and men still fall victim to mines in Cambodia in 2019. The number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 01 January – 31 December 2019: 77 Mine/ERW causalities were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA.
  - 23 causalities were accident by mines and 54 causalities were accidentally by ERW,
  - 12 people were killed, 49 people were injured and 16 people amputated.
  - 55 causalities were men, 16 causalities were boys under 18 years old, 22 causalities were women and 6 causalities were girls under 18 years old.

2. Plan, Policies, and legal framework

- Law on the protection and the promotion of the right of persons with disabilities was adopted in July 2009. The law is very significant to address the issues facing persons with disabilities in society and will promote the respect of the basic rights of persons with disabilities, reduce discrimination against persons with disabilities, strengthen the perspective of the abilities rather than the disability through providing equal opportunity to persons with disabilities.

- Convention of the Right of Persons with Disabilities: 20 December 2012 - The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Cambodia welcomes the Royal Government of Cambodia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, making it the 127th and latest UN member-state to become a party to the Convention. OHCHR Cambodia congratulates the Royal Government on this development and is pleased that RGC has shown its renewed commitment to the protection of the rights of disabled persons by completing the process of ratification. OHCHR has provided technical advice to the Royal Government in the ratification process and stands ready to provide support for the implementation of the Convention.

- In 2019, The National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 was adapted and disseminated to all relevant ministries and stakeholders and it is a road map for the implementation of Rectangular Strategy Phase III that lays out the political commitment to a socio-economic development process. It outlines visible and realistic actions, programs and projects that strive to make its people educated and healthy, living in harmony within the family and society.

- In 2019, The National Disability Strategy Plan 2019-2023 was adapted and disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders. The Strategic Plan emphasizes institutional capacity development, knowledge, professional skills, initiative to create jobs, a reduction and a gradual move towards elimination of all forms of discrimination and abuse against persons with disabilities, and responsibility of institutions
in charge of implementation at both national and sub-national levels.

- The National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 was adopted in December 2017 which addressed the smart indicators for reflecting, for supporting to Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender-sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.

3. Access to service and opportunities:

- Medical Care: 10,639 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.

- Rehabilitation: 26,467 persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, received physical rehabilitation from Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs) such as Prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.

  Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs) were produced and repaired 26,185 products
  - 3,054 prosthetics (2,817 Lower Limbs, 137 Upper Limbs)
  - 2,889 Orthotics (2,772 Lower Limbs, 55 Upper Limbs, and 62 Spinal)
  - 8 Seating Systems
  - 1,182 Wheelchairs
  - 71 Tricycles
  - 945 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
  - 2,961 Walking Aids
  - 14,709 Repairs

- Psychological The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 13,786 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 1,160 groups.

- Education:
  - 253 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school.
  - 89 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres.
  - 25 persons with disabilities were receiving the training on the process how to create a small business from Physical Rehabilitation Centres.
  - 46 mine/ERW survivors which were living in Preah Vihear province were selected to get the vocational Training from the Banthey Preap Vocation Training Center through coordinated by the CMAA

- Social inclusion: 493 persons with disabilities were receiving the support for playing sports and other activities in the community through the CBR programs.
• Economic inclusion: 34 persons with disabilities include mine/ERW survivors were received the grant from Physical Rehabilitation Centres to create the small business for generating their income.

Under the coordination by the CMAA, 53 Mine/ERW survivors which living in Preah Vihear province were selected to get the vocational training from the Banthey Preap and Porsenchevy Vocational Training Centers.

• Social protection: In order to keep the data of people with disabilities (PWDs) include Mine/ERW survivors at sub national level, CMAA was conducted 2 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 a total of 177 people in Perang and Prey Veng Districts in Prey Veng province.

4. Inclusion:

CMAA has created the 3-Year Action Plan (2018-2020) which following the National Mine Action strategy 2018-2025 is for monitoring and evaluating on the implementation of the NMAS and in the 3-Year Action Plan addressed in the Goal 4: Minimize mine/ERW including cluster munitions casualties, and improve the livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities.

Objective 2: Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.

  Strategy 1: Ensure documentation of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims and make it available for relevant government agencies, development Partners and NGOs.

  Strategy 2: Strengthen national coordination mechanism on disability to ensure that the needs and rights of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims are being addressed in a timely and appropriate manner

Objective 3: Improve livelihood capacity of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to enhance their inclusion and full participation in the society.

  Strategy 1: Enhance survivor reintegration into society through the provision of accessible vocational training and livelihood activities.

5. Awareness Raising: In order to uphold the rights of mine/ERW survivors and other people with disabilities. The CMAA was organized the disability and landmine survivor’s forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the challenges/needs of those disabled by landmines, total 259 mine/ERW survivors (113 Womens) and people with disabilities participated.

6. Coordination, Monitoring and Report:

HE. Mr. Mao Bunnhath, Director of Victim Assistance Department of CMAA is the focal point for victim assistance.

E-mail Address: mao_bunnhath@cmaa.gov.kh
Tel: (855) 12 94 93 92, (855) 98 60 9999

The Royal Government of Cambodia on December 2019 has established a Technical Reference Group on Victim Assistance (TRG-VA) to monitoring, evaluating and collecting
the data of mine/ERW survivors whom receiving the services from various stakeholders which had components from CMAA, MoSVY, DAC, Person with Disabilities Foundation (PwD-F), MoH, line Ministries, National/International Organizations and the head of 11 physical rehabilitation centres.

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) plays an important role to coordinate with relevant stakeholders for providing any support to mine/ERW survivors and provide the annual report to the CCW and APMBC on Victim Assistance.

Disability Action Council (DAC) and Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation plays a key for coordinating with persons with disabilities include mine/ERW survivors. And they were established coordinating body at the sub-national level, working group of disability in the Ministries, institutions in order to promote the enforcement of regulation framework relating to disability and provide the annual report to the Convention on the Right of the Persons with Disabilities.

7. Cooperation and assistance/ resource mobilisation

The Royal Government of Cambodia has committed to provide annual financial support approximately 250,000$ to CMAA, especially Victim Assistant Department for implementing the main activities like:
1. Conducted the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) through 48 volunteer survivor networks.
2. Organized the public disability forum to promote the rights and address the needs of persons with disabilities include mine/ERW victims.
3. Disaggregated data of mine/ERW victims, which were received with all services from physical rehabilitation centres for recording in the CMAA database.
4. Organized the discussion meeting with local authorities for disseminating of the law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and other government policies to support persons with disabilities.
5. Conducted the case study and assessment of the process and implementation of the self-help group which are persons with disabilities includes mine/ERW victims.
6. Provided emergency respond to causalities, which were accidentally by Mines or ERWs.

In 2019, Canadian Government with the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFAT) through UNDP under Clearing for Results Project Phase III has contributed to support the project entitled: Expending landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) victim assistance in Cambodia by providing equipment and training for a 48 member of volunteer survivor networks to support data collection, policy development and planning and coordination and peer support among volunteers which amount of 7,500$. And the project were implemented by victim assistance department of CMAA.
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:  
01/01/2019 to: 31/12/2019

dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Unchanged

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

N/A
Form | Legislation
--- | ---
Article 13, paragraph 4 (d) | “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary […] on […]:

d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party: **KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

Reporting for time period from: **01/01/2019** to: **31/12/2019**

**LEGISLATION:**

Unchanged
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 Depositary […] 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: 01/01/2019 to: 31/12/2019

dd/mm/yyyy
dd/mm/yyyy

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

+ CMAA
CMAA has received 23 visitors (04 woman) from four countries exchanged knowledge at CMAA and other demining operators in Cambodia throughout South-South Cooperation and DFID project:

- 9 visitors from Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar which is sponsored by DFID project.
- 04 visitors from Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.

+ CMAC
- Participated in international conferences on Round Table on HMA, International Humanitarian Law, Cooperation on Demining along the border (CMAC-TMAC), US HD R&D Workshop, Gender Mainstreaming in HMA, 4th Review Meeting of APMB, BGC Secretariat Meeting, Risk Management in Mine Action (Thailand) and Cluster Munition Remnants of War Survey-Workshop (Vietnam).
- Pariticipated in ARMAC/MFAIC 3 times and Hero Dogs workshop

+ MAG
- Participated in CMRS, Technical Working Group 2 times and Technical Reference Group

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
**AMENDED PROTOCOL II**

<table>
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<th>+ NPA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Participated in Information Management in Vietnam</td>
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<td>- Participated in Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action in Kompong Cham Province, Technical Reference Group and ArcGIS Online and Data Migration.</td>
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<tr>
<th>+ CSHD</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Participated in Long Term Risk Management and Organisation Management.</td>
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**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:**

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<tr>
<th>During the reporting period:</th>
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- CMAA has received $2,102,743 from Clearing for Result Phase-III for clearance operation and support the management work in project and $14,000 from UNICEF for Mine Risk Education.

- CMAC
  - N/A

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>HALO Trust Cambodia has been funded about $6,529,885:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- $3,305,230 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from DFID</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $1,360,000 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from US Department of State</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $1,150,000 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from German</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $575,000 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from IRISH AID</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $96,522 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from NVESD</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $43,133 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from other donors.</td>
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<tr>
<th>MAG Cambodia has been funded about $4,405,704:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- $2,513,478 for Mine Clearance from DFID, WRA, Find a Better Way, Private Trusts and Foundations</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $868,242 for Cluster Munition from WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $53,654 for Survey from DFID, WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $231,780 for EOD from DFID, WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $669,224 for Management from DFID, WRA, Find a better Way, Private Trusts and Foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $53,654 for EORE from DFID, WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $15,672 for Training from DFID, WRA, Find a better Way, Private Trusts and Foundations</td>
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<tr>
<th>CSHD has been funded about $360,472.62:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- $217,869.72 for Mine Clearance and MRE from USD, KOICA, and VVMCT</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $142,602.90 for EOD and MRE from USD, Swiss, and Canada.</td>
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AMENDED PROTOCOL II

NPA has been funded about $3,843,211:
- $1,006,250 for CMRS and Clearance from NMFA
- $644,609 for Capacity Development Project from DFID
- $2,000,000 for BLS, CMRS and Clearance from USDoS in Kompong Cham
- $122,037 for CMRS and Clearance from USDoS in Rattanakkiri
- $70,315 for Innovative Methods from USDoD

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

During the reporting period:

+ CMAA
  - Chinese government sponsored 20 officers and staffs (04 women) from CMAA to attend the Humanitarian Demining Course in China for 06 weeks.

+ CMAC:
  Delivered trainings to other countries as below:
  - Basic Course for Brush Cutter Operator (Colombian trainees) JICS
  - Mechanical Landmines Clearance Machine (MLCM) Operation (Iraq/KRG) JICA
  - Mechanical Training System Training the Trainers (Colombian trainees) JICA
  - Human Resource Development to UXO Lao trainees
  - Battle Area Clearance to Iraq/KRG Trainees
  - Land Release Application to Colombian trainees
  - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (level 3) to Iraq/KRG trainees

+ NPA
  - Participated in First- Aid and Operation Efficiency and Effectiveness

+ MAG
  - 06 International Consultants included 01 Technical Operation Manager, 02 Technical Field Managers, 02 Program Managers and 01 Community Liaison Manager.

+ NPA
  - 01 International Consultant of Non- technical Survey (BLS), Technical Survey (CMRS) Clearance and EOD.

+ CSHD
  - 01 Explosive Ordnance Disposal and 01 Management International Consultant.
Form F | Other relevant matters

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

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to: 31/12/2019

dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:

N/A
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

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to: 31/12/2019

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

CMAC:

+ Manual Clearance:
- 06 Mobile Platoons (MPL) with 27 staffs using 24 sets of Mine Detector (Included Vallon VMH3 CS or Minelab- F3 or CEIA Mine) and 2 sets of Vallon VMX10 or Ebinger Upex 740M.
- 04 Battle Area Clearance Team (BAT) with 16 staffs/team using 12 sets of Mine Detector (Included Vallon VMH3 CS or Minelabe- F3 or CEIA Mine) and 04 sets of Vallon VMX10 or Ebinger Upex 740M.
- 11 Battle Area Clearance team (BAC) with 5 staffs/team using 03 sets of Mine Detector (Included Vallon VMH3 CS or Minelab-F3 or CEIA Mine) and 1 set of Vallon VMX10 or EbingerUpex 740M.
- 03ERW/ Cluster Munitions Survey Teams (ECS) with 5 staffs/team using 1 set of Vallon VMX10 or EbingerUpex 740M and 3 sets of handhelds VHF.
- 03 Chemical Remnant of War Survey Teams (CRW) with 5 staffs/team using 03 sets of Mine Detector (Included Vallon VMH3 CS or Minelab-F3 or CEIA Mine) and 1 set of Vallon VMX10 or EbingerUpex 740M.

+ Mechanical Clearance:
- 09 Brush Cutter (BC) teams with 09 staffs/team using 18 ZX160LC Hitachi, 07 sets of – Vallon VMH3 CS or minelab F3 and 1 set of Vallon VMX10 or EbingerUpex 740M.
- 14 Brush Cutter (BC) teams with 2 staffs/team using 3ZX160LC Hitachi and 2 sets of handheld VHF.
- 05 Demining Machine (21 staffs/team) using 01 set of Hitachi BM307-VF25 (Swing type), 16 sets of VMH3CS or minelab F3, and 2 sets of Vallon VMX10 or Ebinger UPEX 740M.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment/Team Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02 Demining Machine (3 staffs/team) using 01 set of Hitachi BM307-VF25 (push type) or Komatsu D85EX-15 (push type), and 1 set of tools box (27 items).</td>
<td>01 Cluster Demining Machine Team (CDM) with 9 Staffs using 1 set of KOMATSU-PC120, 8 set of Vallon VMH3CS or minelab F3 and 1 set of Ebinger UPEX 740M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>+ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD):</td>
<td>+ 02 EOD teams (3 staffs/team) using 02 sets of Vallon VMH3 CS or F3, and 01 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>- 07 ERWI teams (5 staffs/team) using 03 set of Vallon VMH3 CS or F3, and 01 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>- 04 Battel Areas Clearance- Multi Technical teams (BAC-MTT) with 5 staffs/team using Vallon VMH3 CS or F3, and 01 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>- 05 Battel Areas Clearance (2 teams) with 6 staffs using Vallon VMH3CS or F3, and 1 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>- 05 Battel Areas Clearance (4 teams) with 6 staffs using Vallon VMH3CS or F3, and 1 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>- 06 Battel Areas Clearance (6 teams) with 6 staffs using Vallon VMH3CS or F3, and 1 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>- 07 Battel Areas Clearance (8 teams) with 6 staffs using Vallon VMH3CS or F3, and 1 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>+ Mine/Explosive/Improvise Explosive Detection Dog; MDD, EDD, IED Dog and TSD</td>
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<td>- 06 Mine Detection Short Leash Dog Team (MDD-SLD) with 03 staffs/team using 03 dogs (04 teams) or 11 staffs/team with 03 dogs (03 teams), included 01 medic using 02 sets of Vallon VMH3 CS of F3 and 02 set of Ebinger-Upex740M</td>
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<td>- 02 Explosive Detection Dog Teams (EDD) with 06 staffs/team with 2 dog using 03 sets of Vallon VMH3 CS of F3 and 02 set of Ebinger-Upex740M.</td>
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<td>- 01 team of Improvised Explosive Device Detection Dog Teams (IED-Dog) with 05 staffs and 4 dogs per team using 02 sets of Vallon VMH3 CS of F3 and 02 set of Ebinger-Upex740M.</td>
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<td>- 01 Technical Survey Dog team (TSD) with 5 staffs using 02 sets of Vallon VMH3CS ofminlab F3 and 02 kits of demining tools.</td>
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<td>- 02 Mine Detection Rats team (MDR) with 11 staffs and 16 MDR using 02 sets of Vallon VMH3CS of F3 and 01 set of Vallon VMX10.</td>
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<td>+ Technical Survey and Clearance (TSC)</td>
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<td>- 32 Technical Survey and Clearance teams (TSC) with 05 or 07 staffs/team using 03 or 05 sets of Vallon VMH3CS of F3 and 01 set of Vallon VMX10</td>
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<td>- Baseline Survey Team (BLS) with 5 staffs/team using 2 set of Vallon VMH3CS of F3 and 02 set of deming kits.</td>
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<td>- 03 Non- Technical Survey team (NTS) with 5 staffs/team using 2 sets of Mine Dectector (Included Vallon VMH3 CS of F3) and 2 kits of demining kits</td>
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<td>- 26 Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) 01 staffs/district using MRE materials and 1 set of handhelds VHF.</td>
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<td>NPMEC:</td>
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<td>+ Manual Clearance using Minelab F1 A4 and Minelab F3.</td>
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<td>+ EOD using Exploder, Demolition equipment, Minelab F3, Minelab F1 A4, UPEX 728.</td>
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HALO Trust Cambodia:
+ 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), TRAXX SPARROQ Demining Equipment and JCB Excavator- 9 Tons light crawler tractors (armoured)
+ 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 using Mini MineWolf, Badger Excavator, CASE, CX 130, PC09, Bearcat (cutting vegetation), Piranha Ground Engaging Tiller, Kubota, KX080-3, Traxx Digger machine
+ EOD using Minelab F3 and Excavation tools set, MRE Material
+ Animal Detection System using Mine Detection Dogs subcontracted from CMAC
+ Technical Survey using Large Loop Deep Search, Model UPEX 740M, Mine lab F3 detectors, Mine Detection Dog

CSHD:
+ Manual Clearance using Detector Mine Lab F3 and Ebinger Large Loop
+ EOD using Detector Mine Lab F3 and Ebinger Large Loop
+ Technical Survey using Detector Mine Lab F3, 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

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