



# KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

**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	28 DECEMBER 2009
NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT	Secretary-General Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority New Building St. 273/516 Toul Sangke Toul Kork Phnom Penh TEL: +855-12-810-205 Fax: +885-23-882-265 Email <a href="mailto:chumbunrong@cmaa.gov.kh">chumbunrong@cmaa.gov.kh</a>

(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  
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	01/07/08	to	30/06/09
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### **Information to the armed forces**

N/A

### **Information to the civilian population**

**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 (2008):**

As the national mine action authority, CMAA has, inter alia, the responsibility to ensure the coherent and effective involvement of all relevant actors in every component of the MRE programme cycle: planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of MRE work plan and activities. This coordination activity, which has been often seen here as peripheral to the main task of delivering MRE, includes:

- Regularly conducting and chairing the MRE technical reference group in order to provide a common understanding of the needs and context of MRE and the sharing of information, lesson learned and expertise,
- Taking the lead in the development and review of MRE part in the National Mine Action Strategy,
- Taking the lead in the development of national MRE work plan in coordination with all MRE actors and relevant stakeholders,
- Ensuring that available resources are directed in the most efficient and effective way, through coordinated planning,
- Increasing MRE's contribution to the reduction of the impact of landmines/ERW by linking it with mine action and other development interventions,
- Creating a learning environment through sharing findings from evaluations and from other stakeholders' experiences in implementing MRE,
- Involving stakeholders at all levels so they can feel some ownership of the programme, helping to ensure its success,
- 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 approved strategy and plan.

UNICEF has been the supporter in MRE. There are number of organizations implementing MRE activities in Cambodia. In year 2008 MRE was conducted in the following ways:

### **Raising awareness and sharing safety information with at-risk populations**

- Information campaign to raise awareness on the mine/ERW problem among mine/ERW affected communities;
- Home and field visits to selected high risk groups;
- Mine/ERW awareness billboards with updated message;
- Distribution and reinforcement of materials bearing MRE updated messages that reflect the current activity of the people at mine/ERW risk such as T-shirts, notebooks, story books, posters, flyers, leaflets, video and audio spots etc.;
- Raising awareness through sporting activities;
- Educating scrap metal merchants and scrap metal scavengers.

### **Education and Training**

- Raising awareness of the threat to individuals and communities, and by promoting behavioural change;
- Teacher-to-child education in schools with the curriculum already included MRE message and material;
- Parent-to-children education and children-to-parent education in the home;
- Child-to-child education within mine/ERW affected communities;
- Peer-to-peer education in work and recreational environments;
- Landmine safety training for humanitarian development workers;
- Incorporation of landmine safety messages in regular occupational and safety practices.

### **Community liaison**

- Promote the role and responsibility of the affected communities to provide risk education and reduction strategy to their communities;
- Advocate the mine action, community development and the social service of relevant government departments to contribute more effectively to risk reduction
- Develop appropriate effective MRE approach targeting and focusing on risk avoidance, to the high risk group adolescent boys;
- Exchange of information between affected or at-risk communities and between local authorities, mine action organisations and relief and development actors on the presence of mines, ERW, and of their potential risk;
- Inform communities when a demining activity is planned to take place, the nature and duration of the task, and the exact locations of areas that have been marked or cleared;

Operators conducting the MRE are the following:

**CMAC:** During the reporting period, CMAC has conducted the following activities to provide education to civilian populations as follow:

- 6 Mine Risk Education & Reduction “MRER” teams deployed in high casualty provinces to deliver mine/ERW landmine/ERW risk education messages

targeting high risk groups and provide emergency response in collecting and destroying the hazard items reported by the communities. Each MRER consisted of 4 personnel; 1 team leader, 1 MRE instructor and 2 specialized EOD staff.

- 30 Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction “CBMRR” district focal points were deployed in 30 districts in northwest provinces. The main role of CBMRR is to reduce mine /UXO risk for community and individuals living in the contaminated areas by developing their capacity to fully participate in the prioritization and planning of mine action, facilitate the access of mine/ERW-affected communities to appropriate victim assistance services, and community development program through the establishment of an effective and sustainable community network at district, commune and village levels.
- 277 scrap metal collectors & 120 scrap metal dealers were provided training on basic mine/ERW risk education and related laws.
- 36 Community-Based UXO risk reduction “CBURR” district focal points were deployed 36 districts at the south-eastern provinces of the country where they were heavily affected by the ERW. The CBURR is closely work with EOD intervention team that under command/control by the SOP supervisors.

Team	Village visited	Participant receiving MRE session			
		Total	Man	women	children
MRER	469	64,975	14,394	16,524	34,057
CBMRR	192	134,687	41,252	45,169	48,266
URSMD	-	-	-	-	-
CBURR	8,155	182,652	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,816</b>	<b>382,314</b>	<b>55,646</b>	<b>61,693</b>	<b>82,323</b>

#### **Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS):**

For the year of 2008, the MoEYS continued implementing MRE for Children project by including MRE messages in the school curriculum. The school children then can pass on the message to their friends and family members. Formalized MRE for children is programmed in all primary schools of Cambodia, but with different levels of intervention. Intensive training and support has been provided to schools in 9 provinces: of Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Utdor Meanchey, Preah Vihea, Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, Pursat and Kracheh. Children in the remaining schools will be reached through the integration of MRE messages in the national curriculum for grades five and six.

In 2008, **306,591 people** (6,956 teachers, 299,635 school children) reached by the project.

#### **Cambodian Red Cross (CRC):**

In 2008, the CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 500 CRC Volunteers, 1,050 CRC Youth, 44 CRC Youth Advisers, 6 Development Officers, and facilitated by a Program Coordinator based in Phnom Penh. These activities engaged CRC volunteers in disseminating MRE information through organized campaigns in affected communities, as well as working closely with local authorities to identify individuals within the community that regularly encroach high risk areas. The CRC

Volunteers also approach targeted individuals by homes or fields visits in order to change their attitudes towards dangerous activity.

In 2008, **31,958 people** were reached by the CRC MRE activities.

### **Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System (CMVIS)**

Following the MRE strategy for 2006-2012 of CMAA aims to reduce casualties by empowering affected communities to identify appropriate and effective risk education/reduction approaches, and by integrating these efforts with broader humanitarian and development activities. In 2006 CMVIS mine/ERW risk education was established in order to reduce the number of accidents occurring in vulnerable communities. The CMVIS MRE activities were implemented by Data Gatherers and Field Supervisors with monitoring by the Training and Monitoring Officer.

In 2008, **10,225 people** were reached by the CMVIS MRE activities..

### **The HALO Trust**

In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust conducted MRE for 170 villages with 35,915 attendees for 4 provinces during the reporting period.

### **MAG**

During this reporting period MAG has not had the MRE team. All MRE activities were conducted by the secondary skill of EOD teams and some times Mine Action Teams or CL with the number of the MRE activities with 24,171 participants comprising 7,118 men, 5017 women and 12,036 out-of school children.

### **WVC**

World Vision Cambodia started implementing mine awareness activities in 1993. Since 1998, the project has been adapted and now aims at linking community mine action and community development structures. The MRE project seeks to target those most at risk within target villages and to tailor MRE presentation to suit their needs. In 2008, the project target areas were three districts: Rattanak Mondul and Samlot district of Battambang province and Rongvieng district of Preah Vihear province targeting 15 villages. MRE was given by the field mobile teams.

One MRE representative was selected per target village. 4 MRE representatives for 4 villages in Samlot district and 8 representatives for 8 villages in Ratanak Mondul district and 3 representatives in Rovieng district. The project used the following methods to give MRE to the community:

- Provide awareness raising amongst community:
  - Show the community the shape of Mines and ERWs, marking signs and the suspected areas using silk screen;
  - Group discussion on the risk activities of the villagers, the affect of Mines and ERW to oneself and family;
  - Group discussion on how to change the risky activities and behaviors,
- House to house visit to high risk families.

In 2008, **626 people** (163 men, 370 women and 93 boys and girls) received MRE, and 93 households were visited by the World Vision team to understand their situation and convince them to give up risky activities and join the livelihood group members in fish farming, mushroom growing, chicken raising, home gardening and other

activities proposed by the livelihood member with support from World Vision Cambodia.

### **SOS**

Spirit of Soccer is an international organization found in 1997 and started operation in Cambodia in June 2006 with the focus on giving MRE to school students both boys and girls by engaging them in football activities where MRE messages and materials were distributed. In 2008, SOS was operating in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin.

In 2008, SOS gave MRE to 14,435 students and issued MRE materials.

### **Police UXO working Group**

The UXO working group of the national police is implementing MRE and Law Enforcement. With the MRE, they are targeting general populations and high risk groups, and with Law enforcement, they monitor activities related to ERW scrap collection and file complaints to the courts for those who do not give up their risky activities.

With the high risk groups, they train those involved in risky activities, such as scrap metal merchants who buy ERW, those who make use of the ERW, those engaged in informal demining, those using improvised detectors in search of scrap metal and ERW etc. and have them signing agrees to give up such risky behavior. With the general populations, they train general people on weapons law and danger of ERW by encouraging them to:

- Report on ERW they encountered and how to ask for intervention;
- Avoid ERW and dangerous area;
- Mark ERW location and dangerous area;
- Avoid engaging in the scrap metal trade;
- Avoid breaking the law.

In year 2008, 721 MRE sessions were conducted reaching **35,516 people**.

## **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	01/07/08	to	30/06/09
	_____		_____		_____

### **Mine clearance programmes**

There remains four accredited operators in Cambodia, CMAC, MAG, HALO Trust and Cambodia Self Help Demining. There is one commercial company with a valid license however there is very limited commercial work undergoing in Cambodia.

- **CMAC<sup>1</sup>**

For the reporting period, CMAC has cleared 811 mine/UXO fields representing 32,682,536 m<sup>2</sup>; destroyed 22,899 APM; 590 ATM and 128,805 UXO.

From 1992 to June 2009, CMAC has cleared 4,961 MF with the total outputs of CMAC operations representing more than 243,534,982 m<sup>2</sup> cleared and 415,746 APM; 8,056 ATM and 1,442,020 UXO have been destroyed.

- **HALO Trust<sup>2</sup>**

For the reporting period, HALO Cambodia worked on 291 minefield tasks (across the four provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Battambang, and Pailin), clearing 6,959,770 M<sup>2</sup>, destroying 24,877 AP mines, 168 AT mines and 7,055 UXO.

The 6,959,770 M<sup>2</sup> of cleared land has been used for resettlement, agriculture, school compound, safe transit, road, and water access (pond), and risk reduction.

From 1992 to June 2009 HALO has cleared 1,766 MF equal 55,809,921 m<sup>2</sup>, destroyed 209,832 AP mine, 2,623 AT mine and 134,443 UXO.

- **MAG<sup>3</sup>**

From July 2008 to June 2009, MAG reports to have cleared a total of 169 minefields and 3,126,505 m<sup>2</sup> destroyed 6,199 APM, 108 ATM, and 22,630 UXO (across the four provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pailin, and Preah Vihear). All the cleared land was used for Resettlement, Agriculture, Road access, Pond and Wells.

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<sup>1</sup> Annex 2: CCW Report by Demining Operators

<sup>2</sup> Annex 2: CCW Report by Demining Operators

<sup>3</sup> Annex 2: CCW Report by Demining Operators

From 1992 to June 2009, the total outputs of MAG operations represented of 28,325,886 m<sup>2</sup> have been cleared and destroyed: 51,858 APM, 663 ATM, and 153,236 UXO.

- **RCAF**

The information for the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces is available only for the period of 1992 to June 2009 at the moment. The RCAF reported to have cleared 178.59 km<sup>2</sup> destroyed 162,886 APMs; 8,355 AT mines and 104,623 UXO.

The information for the reporting period is not available; however, for the year 2008 to June 2009 RCAF has cleared 35,457,067 m<sup>2</sup>; destroyed 3,128 APM; 55 ATM and 169,200 UXO. Most of the cleared land has been used for Hydroelectricity, National Road, Irrigation system and other Government infrastructure.

The RCAF remains not accredited during this period however RCAF is preparing an application that is expected to be submitted and get officially accredited before the end of 2009.

### Rehabilitation programmes

Between 1979 and June 2009, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System project of the Cambodian Red Cross has registered a total of 63,427 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia<sup>4</sup>.

From 1979 to 1990; 34,028 victims were recorded and 24,208 for the next decade from 1991 to 2000. From 2001 until June 2009 the number of mine/UXO was 5,442 victims. There has been a plateau effect in the yearly number of victims from 2000 to 2005.

From January 2008 to June 2009, the CMVIS recorded a total of 422 victims, in which 20.62% of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death, 20.62% in amputation and 61.85% in diverse injuries. Children represent 39% of the victims, women 7% and men 54%. The UXO casualties represent 54.50% and Mine 45.50%. The cause of casualty was 26.54% By-stander, 6.16% Clearing new land, 3.32% Collecting food, 4.98% Collecting wood, 0.95% Construction, 2.13% Demining, 6.64% Farming, 26.30% Handling Mine/UXO, 0.95% Herding, 4.98% Making fire, 2.13% Military activity, 0.24 Toileting, 14.22% Traveling, 0.48% Other.

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<sup>4</sup> See Annex 3: CMVIS Report



**Form D      Legislation**

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	Kingdom of Cambodia	reporting for time period from	01/07/08	to	30/06/09
	_____		_____		_____

**Legislation**

There was no change from the previous report. In addition, the Cambodian Mine Action Standard Chapter-14 on Baseline Survey had been approved to be used by all relevant stakeholders.

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

Article 13,                      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (e)              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	01/07/08	to	30/06/09
	_____		_____		_____

**International Technical information exchange<sup>5</sup>**

The information provided in this section is covered the 2008 rather than the reporting period.

In January 2008, the CMAA took part in the high-level meeting of co-chairs and co-rapporteurs from eight countries in Geneva, Switzerland, as Cambodia was appointed as a co-chair of the Victim Assistance Steering Committee of the Ottawa Convention. On that occasion, the CMAA successfully lobbied the management of the National Mine Action Authorities and Centers and representatives of the UN to host a meeting of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Convention.

It was a great honor for the CMAA, on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, to be granted the floor to convey the opening speech at the Cluster Munitions Conference held in February in Wellington, New Zealand. The CMAA maintained its strong position and increased efforts to be involved in the development and finalization of the Cluster Munitions Convention at the Cluster Munitions Conference in Dublin, Ireland, held in May 2008.

To strengthen international cooperation and to report on the specific achievements and challenges in implementing the APMBT, the CMAA participated in the meeting of the Steering Committee of the APMBT held in June in Geneva, Switzerland.

In July 2008, the CMAA responded to a request to make the first presentation on the development and implementation process of the ERW National Strategy, and shared experiences on requesting assistance and survivor services at the Conference of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Protocol V held in Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>5</sup> Annex 4: CMAA Achievement Report 2008.

## **Form C      Technical requirements and relevant information**

Article 13,      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (c)      Depository ... 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	01/07/08	to	30/06/09
	_____		_____		_____

### **Technical requirements**

The information on the technical requirements on location of mines, production of anti-personal mines and the use of anti-personal mines are not changed from the previous report.

In August 2009 a Baseline Survey commenced which aims to clarify the remaining contamination initially in the 21 Most Mine Affected Districts by the end of 2010. All affected districts shall be surveyed in Cambodia by the end of 2012. Areas shall be surveyed in accordance with the Cambodia Land Classification System which should assist in planning and prioritisation.

### **Any other relevant information**

As a State Party to the Convention, Cambodia is committed to the Convention's provisions and cannot use, develop, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer anti-personnel landmines.

In November, in compliance with Protocol II of the CCW, the CMAA submitted its progress report on the mine clearance and rehabilitation program, legislature, international technical exchange of information, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance to be included in the UN disarmament database.

The CMAA led the Cambodian delegation, composed of CMAC and the Disability Action Council, at the Ninth Meeting of States Parties held in November in Geneva, Switzerland. The Cambodian delegation was requested to present the progress and achievements of mine clearance and victim assistance. Cambodia was congratulated for its great success in demining and for its support of the candidacy of Colombia to host the Second Review Conference to be held in November 2009. The President of the Ninth Meeting of States Parties also announced the offer from Cambodia to host and preside over a Meeting of the States Parties, and that Cambodia was granted Vice Presidency of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties.

The CMAA continued actively to work as a co-chair with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MoSAVY) on the Landmine Victim Assistance Steering Committee (LVSC), convening a series of meetings with the Disability Action Council (DAC), AusAID, UNICEF, the Australian Red Cross, the Cambodian Red Cross, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System, Handicap International, Austcare and Jesuit Service/Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines on the development of the National Strategy and National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities, including Landmine/ERW Survivors, which is expected to be finalized in 2009.

#### **International cooperation on mine clearance**

For the year 2008, CMAC expenditures were estimated at around 12,686,000 USD. Main CMAC contributors were the Royal Government of Cambodia, Japan, EC, JMAS, NPA, UNDP, and The U.S Department of State (DOS) and the Germany. All these fund was used for mine clearance operations and other component as mentioned in Form-B.

The HALO Cambodia received fund 5,219,550 US dollars for the year of 2008, from the variety donors. The fund has been used for Manual Clearance, Mechanical Clearance, Survey, EOD, MRE.

MAG received the amount of USD US\$3,634,597 US dollars in 2008 from various donors. All the fund mentioned above have been used for Clearance, EOD, CL, R&D.

The **Royal Government of Cambodia** has contributed to the mine action in 2008, for the amount of USD 2,900,000 to the sector which supported to CMAA, CMAC, RCAF, Police UXO network and Ministry of Social Affairs Labor and Youth Rehabilitation.

The CMAA used the coordination mechanism platform for mine action sector between the RGC and the donor community through Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) meeting taking place quarterly; Technical Advisory Board, meeting on call by the Chairman when needed. Another coordination mechanism was the Technical Working Group met quarterly, which chaired by the 2nd Deputy President of CMAA.

### **International co-operation on technical co-operation and assistance**

In addition to financial assistance, the mine action sector also enjoyed the presence of partners providing targeted technical assistance for different areas. The UNDP through its "Clearing for Results" project supports the CMAA to conduct Quality Assurance through a UNDP Technical Advisor to develop policies, mechanism and procedure to train the existing and new QA staff within the CMAA Department of Regulation and Monitoring. The project also supports the Socio-Economic Units to support better planning and post-clearance monitoring. NPA provides assistance to the national database centre of the CMAA and GICHD provided technical assistance for IMSMA.

During the reporting period CMAC, The HALO Trust and MAG also had International Technical Consultants on the fields of MDD, Mine/UXO Clearance, Corporate Management Advisor etc.

### **International Technical Trainings/Courses:**

No information available at this stage.

**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	01/07/08	to	30/06/09
	_____		_____		_____

**Other relevant matters**

N/A

## **Form G            Information to the UN-database on mine clearance**

Article 11,  
paragraph 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.”

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	_____		_____		_____

### **Means and technologies of mine clearance**

During the reporting period CMAC has used Minelab-F1A4, Minelab-F1A4-UXO, Minelab-F3, Schiebel AN 19/2, Ebinger-Upex740M, CEIA-Mine, CEIA-UXO and FEREX for manual clearance; Brush Cutter (27), DM called Swing (1), DM Hitachi-Push (2), DM-1003-Push (1), Bulldozers (3), Excavator (1), Minelab-F1A4 and Ebinger-Upex 740M for Mechanical clearance; Minelab-F1A4, Minelab-F1A4-UXO, Ebinger-Upex 740M and Bomb Locator-Valoon for EOD operations and Dog, Minelab- F1A4 and Ebinger-Upex 740M for MDD operations.

Such information is not available for HALO Trust and MAG at this stage.

### **Lists of experts and experts agencies**

No any change have been updated at this stage.

### **National point of contacts on mine clearance:**

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