



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

REPORT

ON THE

PROTOCOL ON THE 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 Para 4 and Article 11 Para 2

Reporting Period: 1/7/2006 30/6/2007

December 2007

NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 02 April 2008

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

YES



NO

Partially only the following forms

A

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Remarks:

The previous report from the Kingdom of Cambodia for the implementation of the Protocol II of the CCW covered the period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006.

This report is covered the period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007 but some part of the report is shortage or enlarged according to the information provided by relevant agencies.

The next report will cover the period from 1/7/2007 to 30/6/2008.

Form A Dissemination of Information

Article 13/4/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: **CAMBODIA**

Reporting for time period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007

Information to the armed forces:

The establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in September 2000 took over all the coordination, regulation and control responsibilities previously under the responsibility of the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC).

Referring to the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/265 dated 13 June 2005, on the amendment of Article 4, 10, and 13 of the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0900/160 dated 04 September 2000, on the Establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)¹ and in order to share information on mine action to all stakeholders. The new composition of the CMAA: Prime Minister, as President, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Office of the Council of Ministers, as 1st Vice President, the Secretary of State in charge of Office of the Council of Ministers as 2nd Vice President, a Senior Government Official as Secretary-General and representatives from ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Interior; Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation; Economics and Finance; Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction; Culture and Fine Arts; National Committee for Border Affairs; the Council for Development of Cambodia; the representative of the Commander in Chief of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces; a representative of the General Commissioner of the National Police; APSARA Authority and a High Level Official specializing law.

According to Article 1 of the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/296 dated 29 June 2005, the RGC added more representatives within the CMAA from the Ministries of Planning and Rural Development.

The sensitization about the content of the Amended Protocol II (and the Ottawa Convention) now is under the responsibility of the CMAA. In addition, the CMAA is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Cambodian Law to Ban Anti-personnel Mines (May 1999) and the destruction of anti-personnel mines found². The CMAA has regularly chaired a bi-monthly mine action co-ordination meetings, the body of which is called the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC).

On June 01, 2005, His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management³ which was adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and approved by the Senate on May 12, 2005.

Law on the Rights of the People with Disabilities has been drafted and now on the process of approval by the National Assembly's Committee.

¹ See Annex 1: The New CMAA Royal Decree amended On 13 June 2005

² See Annex 2: The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-Personal Mines

³ See Annex 3: Law on the Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management

Information to the civilian population:

It is importance to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually⁴ (2006):

From December 2003, the CMAA has taken full responsibility to coordinate MRE activities with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The CMAA established a project called National Mine/UXO Risk Education and Risk Reduction Coordination in Cambodia (NMREC) to strengthen and sustain its role of coordination. UNICEF has provided financial and technical support since then and will continue its support to the CMAA as needed from 2004 to 2007.

On 24 February the CMAA has organized 3 main activities during National Mine Awareness Day: Prepared an "Address to the Nation" for the Prime Minister so the TV and Radio national network could broadcast it nationwide.

The CMAA has organized and conducted field visits to the operators on the MRE projects, observing their activities and providing recommendations. We have also consistently coordinated project activities in the most affected provinces of Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Preah Vihear. The CMAA also organized and conducted a series of meetings with key players to develop Mine Risk Education Strategic Plan. As result, the development of the draft MRE Strategic Plan has been successfully completed and translated into Khmer. The plan in both languages has been disseminated to all operators, relevant institutions and Mine/UXO affected provincial/municipal authorities in the effort to reach the target goal: Zero new victims by 2012.

In 2006, there were 8 organizations implementing mine risk education in Cambodia. Most of the mine risk education activities were implemented in the northwest provinces where the number of casualties is remarkably high. During the reporting period, **649,679 people** of various age groups received mine risk education. The following is the progress made by each individual organization.

- **MoEYS**

Through the already in-place educational structure, the Ministry provided mine risk education to 1,007 schools located in 33 districts within 9 provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Kratie, Pailin, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham.

In the course of 2006, 6,000 teachers (2,800 female teachers), 320,000 students (159,500 female students) and 13,262 out-of-school children (5,827 female children) received mine risk education through this structure. In addition to this, 29,343 adult populations have also benefited from this program. In total **368,605** persons had received mine risk education by the Ministry in 2006.

- **CMAC⁵**

Within the reporting period CMAC **6 MRE Teams has achieved:**

1. 539 courses (383 at day time and 156 at night time), 355 target courses, 492 Villages visited 15,214 of household and filed visited with the total number of village population was 320,080;
2. Number of Participants in MRE: 66,543 (men:15,197; women:18,690 and children:32,656);
3. Clearance: Number of tasks responded: 1,035
 - a. Conducted the spot check (UXO clearance): 47,211m²
 - b. Found and destroyed: 1,491AP mines, 11 AT mines and 5,360UXO
 - c. 109kg of small calibers (small bullet)

⁴ See Annex 4: The CMAA Mine Action Achievement 2006

⁵ See Annex 5: CMAC reports for CCW 2007

• **The HALO Trust**

For the reporting period of 01 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, all the HALO target villages conducted mine clearance operations in Siem Riep, Banteay Meanchey, Odor Meanchey, Battambang, and Pailin were supported by the HALO Trust MRE Team – a three-person team tasked with delivering MRE presentations with the 36,604 residents of mine affected communities and NGO staff.

• **MAG**

During this reporting period MAG hasn't had the MRE team. All MRE activities were conducted by the secondary skill of EOD team and some time Mine Action Teams or CL.

During the report period the EOD teams conducted a number of the MRE activities with 23,932 participants comprising 11,808 were adult and 12,124 were children.

• **World Vision**

The project staff members have worked closely with local authorities to provide mine risk education to most vulnerable people who were making their living by going into the risky areas to collect woods, clear land, gather scrap metal for sale. Posters, calendars and books with mine risk educational messages were distributed during the mine risk education sessions. As a result, **7,279** people (1,452 males, 1,809 females, 1,914 boys, 2,104 girls) living in certain proximity to 43 minefields in two target districts received mine risk education.

Reduction in mine casualty numbers was observed during the implementation of the project. Results of interview with students and vulnerable groups during mine risk education sessions show that majority of the people, at least 95%, included children understand the three ways to prevent from mine accidents:

- Stop going into mine suspected areas;
- When see a mine/UXO, step back carefully, mark and report;
- Share mine risk education information with others.

95 village-based groups attended training on home gardening, composting, chicken and pig raising in targeted provinces. Toolkits, vegetable seeds and animals were provided to the deserving beneficiaries.

- Provide training on animal raising to 1,243 disabled and poorest households (730 female);
- Provide training on home gardening to 32 villages in two districts with 436 landmine survivors;
- Distribute 2,838 chickens to 473 landmine survivors;
- Distribute 160 pigs and piglets to 155 landmine survivors.

• **The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)**

The Cambodian Red Cross has established a Community-Based Landmine Risk Education project in 2000. Since then the project has received financial support from various donors for different period of time. The project is being funded by German Red Cross for a two years period from 2006-2007. This project is being implemented in high risk district(s) of the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey and Preah Vihear. During the reporting period (2006), **11,556** people including in school and out-of-school children received mine risk education from this CRC project.

• **Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS)**

The CMVIS mine/UXO risk education program was established in 2006, in order to reduce the number of casualties in vulnerable communities. In 2006, the number of mine/UXO accident reported a decrease by 50% if compared with 2005. Although this can be explained by various reasons, the mine/UXO risk education program undertaken by Data Gatherers and Field Supervisors of the CMVIS had focused on the following activities:

- Provide mine risk education to communities where new accidents had occurred;
- Establish self-help groups for mine risk education networks;
- Request mine risk education operators to provide the mine risk education to communities in high risk areas;
- Monitor output of mine risk education activities implemented by project.

In 2006, the CMVIS data gatherers and field supervisors provided mine/UXO risk education messages to communities where accident occurred. **9,719** people received mine risk educational messages from the CMVIS program.

- **Spirit of Soccer (SOS)**

Spirit of Soccer is a mine risk education project through sport, and Battambang is the targeted province. The objective goal of the project is to promote MRE messages through sport, principally soccer, affording children a greater understanding of, and enabling their informed attitude to, the threat posed by landmines and UXO.

The project was operational in June 2006. From operational until end of 2006, the project had provided mine risk education to **14,508** students (8,229 boys and 6,279 girls) from 53 primary schools and 17 secondary schools. In addition to this, 697 soccer balls and 978 T-shirts were distributed as part of its educational program.

Form B Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs

Article 13/4/b " The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programs".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: **CAMBODIA**

Reporting time period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007

Mine clearance programs :

Several organizations have been involved in mine and UXO's clearance in Cambodia. Some of them are not active anymore but information remains available about their achievements:

- Cofras/Cidev has cleared 11.88km²,
- UNTAC has cleared 3.47 km² and
- NPA reported having cleared 3.94 km².

The total of the cleared areas by those "past operators" is therefore estimated at 19.29 km².

Four humanitarian operators are still active in mine and UXO's clearance in country: CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. The three operators CMAC, HALO and MAG are accredited to operate but RCAF has yet to gain accreditation. In addition two commercial organisations have accreditation to operate BACTEC, South East Asia and Pheonix Clearance Ltd.

• **CMAC⁶**

For the reporting period, CMAC has cleared 571 minefields representing 27,274,761 m²; destroyed 32,969 APM; 783 ATM and 107,120 UXO.

For this period, the total number of Teams deployed: 36 Mobile Demining Platoons (MP), 5 Community-Base Demining (CBD), 19 Technical Survey for Clearance Task (TSC), 16 Community Mine Clearance (CMC), 27 EOD Teams, 4 Technical Survey Teams (TST), 6 Mine Risk Education and Reduction (MRER), 18 Mine Detecting Dog Team (MDD), 27 Mechanical Brush Cutter (BC), 26 CBMRR and 36 CBURR.

From 1992 to June 2007, the total outputs of CMAC operations represents more than 186,641,260 m² have been cleared and 362,002 APM; 6,968 ATM and 1,194,440 UXO have been destroyed.

The lands cleared by CMAC from July 2006 to June 2007 have been used: 328.62 ha for resettlement, 214.55 ha for infrastructure, 391.30 ha for road and bridge, 4.98ha for ponds and well, 1,403.33 ha for resettlement and agriculture, and 205.84 ha for other places.

• **HALO Trust⁷**

For the reporting period, HALO Cambodia worked on 157 minefield tasks (across the six provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Pailin), clearing 4,462,026 m², destroying 29,459 AP mines, 31 AT mines and 826 UXO.

The cleared land has been used for resettlement, Infrastructure, Road/Bridge, Agriculture, and Well/Pond.

⁶ See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

⁷ See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

The total number of teams deployed were: for Manual Clearance: 100 Call Signs (800 Deminers); equipped with Ebinger 421GC, 420GC, 420H, 420SI, Minelab F3 & HSTAMIDS, 2 x Volvo 4440 medium shovels; 2 x Fiat Allis FLB5 Mechanical Clearance, 3 EOD teams and 1 MRE.

From 1992 to June 2007 HALO has cleared 1,244 MF equal 42,806,657 sqm, destroyed 108,610 AP mine, 921 AT mine and 27,994 UXO.

- **MAG⁸**

From July 2006 to June 2007, MAG reports to have cleared a total of 165 minefields and 4,183,890 sqm destroyed 7,406 APM, 46 ATM, and 19,565 UXO. All the cleared land was used for Resettlement, Agriculture, Road access, Pond and well.

For this period, the total number of operational staff: 22 MATs, 7 EOD teams, 10 Tempest Machines, 1 Bozena Machine, 5 Technical Survey Teams, and 3 MDD Teams have been deployed by MAG.

From 1992 to June 2007, the total outputs of MAG operations represented of 916 MF with 21,512,617 sqm have been cleared and destroyed: 40,699 APM, 392 ATM, 111,158 UXO.

- **RCAF⁹**

The information for the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces is available only for the period of 1993 to December 2006 at the moment. The RCAF reported to have cleared 123.734 km² destroyed 159,569 APMs; 8,247 AT mines and 69,610 UXO.

The information for the reporting period is not available, however, for the year 2006 RCAF has cleared 16,538,990 m²; destroyed 1,528 APM; 139 ATM and 9,870 UXO. Most of the cleared land has been used for Hydroelectricity, National Road, Irrigation system and other Government infrastructure.

Rehabilitation programs:

- **Rehabilitation programs for mine victims**

Between 1979 and June 2007, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System project of the Cambodian Red Cross has registered a total of 62,760 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia¹⁰.

From 1979 to 1990; 34,028 victims were recorded and 24,208 for the next decade from 1991 to 2000. From 2001 until June 2007 the number of mine/UXO was 4,832 victims. There has been a plateau effect in the yearly number of victims from 2000 to 2005.

From January 2006 to June 2007, the CMVIS recorded a total of 658 victims, in which 15% of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death, 20% in amputation and 65% in diverse injuries. Children represent 33% of the victims, women 7% and men 60%. The UXO casualties represent 57% and Mine 43%. The cause of casualty was 42% livelihood, 29% handling, 7% demining, 2% spectator and other 20%.

The CMAA is authorized to delegate its coordination role on services to landmine victims to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and the Disability Action Council (DAC) who are coordinating disability services provided by 43 organizations within the country¹¹ in 2006.

⁸ See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

⁹ See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

¹⁰ See Annex 6: CMVIS Report-2006

¹¹ See Annex 4: The CMAA Mine Action Achievement 2006

The Department of Victim Assistance of the CMAA worked closely with the Ministry and DAC to obtain information on services provided to landmine victims.

Along with this partnership, the Secretary General of the CMAA has initiated a series of meetings during the 4th quarter of 2006 among concerned stakeholders including Ministry Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), Disability Action Council (DAC), AusAID, UNICEF, Australian Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross/CMVIS, Handicap International AustCARE, JRS/Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmine,. The final outcome, in December, from those meetings was the formation of the Landmine Victims Assistance Steering Committee for. With support from AusAID, The LVSC initiated the development of a National Strategy and a Plan of Action.

The following is the summary of services provided by the 43 organizations in 2006 to landmine victims:

Emergency

Emergency services remain provided by all mine action operators (CMAC, MAG, Halo Trust) as part of their overall programs. Others also provide ambulance or transport: Cambodian Red Cross, CMVIS, Emergency, CFDS. Norwegian NGO Trauma Care Foundation (TCF), CRS, CARE also provides emergency training, first aid and life support technique.

Physical Rehabilitation

- Provided 2,747 landmine victims with prosthetics (below/above-knee);
- Provided 95 landmine victims with artificial arms;
- Provided 1,461 landmine victims with crutches;
- Provided 492 landmine victims with wheel chairs;
- Repaired 2,125 prosthetics for landmine victims;
- Repaired 72 wheel chairs for landmine victims.

Medical Care

- 2,512 landmine victims received physiotherapy;
- 7,536 physiotherapies were given to landmine victims;
- 8 landmine victims received eye surgery;
- 3 landmine victims underwent eye removal operations;
- 15 landmine victims received artificial eyes.

Community Services

- Transportation of Victims to Public Services:
 - 98 landmine victims in Pursat were transported to Battambang for prosthetics;
 - 19 landmine victims in Takeo were sent to hospital for health services;
 - 17 target landmine victims in Takeo were visited.
- Establishment of Self-help Group:
 - ADD established 278 groups which includes 2,137 landmine victims;
 - NCDP established 15 groups which includes 49 landmine victims;
 - CT established 39 groups which includes 79 landmine victims;
 - VI established 3 groups which includes 24 landmine victims;
 - HIF established 1 group which includes 10 landmine victims;
 - LMDS established 89 groups which includes 1,036 landmine victims.

Ministry of Social Affairs, Disability Action Council and Cambodian Disabled People's Organization are together working on coordination of the all CBRs in the country.

• Social Service: In Siem Reap province, HIB provided social services to 39 landmine victims on health, house repairing, small scale business, education and transportation.

- Socio-economic Development: In Battambang province, HIF provided the following services:
 - Provided social support to 50 landmine victim families;
 - Provided interest-free loan to 60 landmine victims;
 - Provided financial support to 72 landmine victims.

Vocational Training and Job Placement

There are nine Vocational Training Centers in Cambodia. UCC's Centre in Kampot and World Vision's in Battambang were temporarily closed. Seven of them are operational.

- Kien Khlaing Vocational Training Center supported by AARJ;
- Phnom Penh Thmey Vocational Training Center supported by JCIA;
- Vocational training Center in Kandal supported by JSC;
- Vocational training Center in Kratie supported by CWARS;
- Vocational training Center in Banteay Meanchey supported by CWARS
- Vocational training Center in Kampong Thom supported by CWARS.
- Vocational Training Centre in Pursat supported by CWARS.

Some training services provided by:

- Cambodia Volunteer for Community Development (CVCD) Training for PwD and Landmine Victim in Phnom Penh and Battambang.
- "Bringing Hope Project" of World Vision Cambodia provides mobile training in Phnom Penh.
- New Humanity provides training referral through its office in Phnom Penh.
- National Center for Disabled Person (NCDP) provides referral and job placement services through its Information Referral System project in Phnom Penh
- World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF) provides referral and job placement services through Business Advisory Council program, Phnom Penh office.
- Reverse The Curse Cambodia (RTC) provides training through its office in Phnom Penh.

The Vocational Training Center in Kampong Cham supported by CVCD has been closed down and will be relocated to Battambang. The Vocational Training Center in Pursat supported by CWARS has been closed down. Although these two centers have been closed down, the Centers will continue to assist their graduated students in job placement respectively. The eight Vocational Training Centers have trained 89 landmine victims and have placed 34 into employment.

Form C Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13/4/c "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(c) Steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining there to".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007

Technical requirements:

- **Location of mines**

Impact of the problem on local communities¹²

- According to Level One Survey all 24 Provinces-Municipalities are affected by mine and UXO contamination. Close to half of Cambodia's 13,908 villages spread (6,422 villages=46.2%) throughout all 24 provinces are mine/UXO-affected; about 1,640 villages, i.e. approximately 12 %, have to cope with high contamination by landmines and UXO, and more than 5,537 villages have UXO scattered on their land.
- The suspected area contaminated is 4,544.4 square kilometers. This represents 2.5 % of the country's surface area.
- The contamination puts more than 5,000,000 people at risk, i.e. about 45% of the population.
- Rural civilians' access to essential facilities such as water, roads, bridges, schools and cultivable land is seriously restricted and hazardous in many parts of the country.

Note: There is no update since the time of report for the above mentioned on the National Database.

- **Production of anti-personnel mines:**

Cambodia does not design or produce mines, booby traps or other assimilated devices.

- **Use of anti-personnel mines:**

Cambodia and its army and police do not use mines, booby traps of other assimilated devices.

- **Marking minefields¹³:**

For the reporting period, CMAC has marked 148 minefields with long term markers: equate to 33,254,301 m² and 818 Temporary MF equate to 138,975,843 m² with the total of marked liners of 2,552,820 m. Most of that Marked MF is located in the North-Western of the Country

The HALO believes that generally there is insufficient clarity over the limits of mined areas to make perimeter marking of suspect areas effective. Thus, HALO generally only marks minefields immediately prior to clearance.

MAG has no mine marking team or other relevant resources to do this job.

¹² See Annex 7: Statistic Country Profile

¹³ See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

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.

Form D Legislation

Article 13/4/d "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(d) Legislation related to this Protocol".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: **CAMBODIA**

Reporting time period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007

Legislation:

On 28/4/1999, the National Assembly adopted the draft Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the National legislation for the RGC dealing with all types of anti-personnel mines. The Law has been promulgated by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999.

The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, national police and armed forces. The Law provides for the destruction of discovered mines and the cooperation with governmental institutions and international organizations to implement the Law and the international instruments related to anti-personnel mines.

On 18/5/1999, the National Assembly has also ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Ratification was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999 and the instruments were deposited with Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.

Cambodia has not enacted specific legislation to implement the Amended Protocol II as existing legislation sufficiently covered the Protocol's provisions.

In September 2000, Cambodia established the "Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority" (CMAA), which acts on behalf of the RGC to enforce the dispositions of the existing Cambodian Law and other relevant international Conventions and Treaties.

The CMAA has developed Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as regulatory tools for all operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia. The first five keys chapters¹⁴ (1. Application of Cambodian Mine Action Standards, 2. Accreditation of demining organizations and Licensing of operations, 3. Monitoring of demining organizations, 4. Storage Transportation and Handling of Explosive and 5. Reporting and Investigation of demining Incidents) have been officially approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia on 10 August 2005 and will be fully implemented in February 2006 by all demining operators. Those 5 chapters have been written in Khmer and in English languages.

Moreover, the Second 6 more chapters¹⁵ have been officially approved for use on 08 February 2007 regarding: Clearance requirement for Mine, Clearance requirement for UXO, the Explosive Ordnance Disposal operation (EOD), the Safety & Occupational Health-General Safety, the Safety and Occupational Health-Worksite Safety and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Again these 6 chapters have been written in both Khmer and English languages.

There are 4 more chapters will be finalized soon in the early of 2008 namely: Marking of Hazards, Mechanical Clearance, Survey, and Environmental.

¹⁴ See Annex 8: RGC decision No. 29 S.S.R

¹⁵ See Annex 9: RGC decision No. 174 S.CH.N

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

Article 13/4/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: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007

International technical information exchange:

Through the Cambodian and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), Cambodia has been very active in the international cooperation sector.

Participated in Sept. 2006 in the Seventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty of Geneva (7MSP); gave presentation on the update of mine clearance, mine risk education, new policy of area reduction to the meeting.

In Sept. 2006, the Secretary General of the CMAA in his capacity as Head of Cambodian Delegation to the Seventh States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty of Geneva (7MSP), presented to the conference on the plan and received much praise for Cambodia to move ahead along with the CCW Convention on the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War already into effect in Nov. 2006.

In Sept. 2006, Cambodia has been elected as the co-reporter along with New Zealand of the Standing Committee of victim assistance and reintegration of the 7MSP.

Besides the CMAA, Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) has also been involved actively with the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) also with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) Review Board of UNMAS. CMAC assisted the Review Board to develop international mine action standards as well as other related mine action policies.

CMAC has established a technical evaluation center in Siem Reap. The Center has been supported by the Government of Japan. The opening ceremony has been presided over by HE Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government. CMAC used this center to test numerous metal detectors and other mine action new technologies.

In March 2007 the Royal Government with the support from Canada has organized Regional Conference entitled Mine Action and its Consequences on Peace and Development. More than 30 countries and 20 international organizations have participated in this conference. The Conference has been held in Phnom Penh.

Also in March 2007, the CMAA assisted the ICBL (International Campaign to Ban Landmine) in organizing its first regional workshop in the support of the Oslo Declaration to ban the use of Cluster Munitions.

International cooperation on mine clearance¹⁶:

For the reporting period, CMAC expenditures were estimated at around USD \$ 9,045,042.43 US\$ (not included the fund donated by Germany for Demining Unit 6). Main CMAC contributors were the Royal Government of Cambodia, Japan Asian Integrated Funds, Austcare, BHP Billiton, European Union Project Fund, French government, JICA Agency, Japan mine action service, Japan (Grass Roots), Liberty Mine International Pty, Ltd, Mine Advisory Group, Magnet trial, NPA, UNDP, UNICEF, and The U.S Department of State (DOS). Other supports were Donation from Individual (s). All these fund was used for mine clearance operations and other component as mentioned in Form-B.

The HALO Cambodia received fund \$2,320,982.08 US dollars for the duration of 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, from the variety donors: Japan, USA, Netherland, Finland, Irish, and UK (DFID).

For the reporting period, MAG received the amount of USD 2,910,328.56 from Church World Service, European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, Lutheran World Foundation, US Department of State, Guernsey Overseas Aid, World Vision, Department of Foreign Affairs, Jersey Overseas Aid, Japanese Government, DFID, Australian Aid, CARE, Manx Landmine Action, Imperial Tobacco, Good Gifts, Landmine Survivors Network, Hind Aladwani, Isle of Man Govt. All the fund mentioned above have been used for Humanitarian Mine Action sector.

The **Royal Government of Cambodia** has contributed to the mine action in 2007, for **USD 1,550,000** to the sector which supported to the CMAA, CMAC, RCAF, Police UXO network and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY).

The CMAA used the coordination mechanism platform for mine action sector between the RGC and the donor community through Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC). Meetings have been taking place quarterly. Other coordination meetings chaired by the Secretary General of the CMAA included Technical Advisory Board, Mine Risk Education Technical Working Group and Informational Management Reference Group. Such meetings have called call by the Chairman when needed.

Another coordination mechanism was the Technical Working Group on Mine Action between the Royal Government and Development Partners met two times a year, which chaired by the 2nd Deputy President of the CMAA.

During this reporting period, the Royal Government of Cambodia has been working closely with the United Nations Peace Keeping Operations to train Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) and get accreditation from the UN to send RCAF deminers to Sudan for demining operations.

Technical cooperation and assistance:

In addition to financial assistance, the mine action sector also enjoyed the presence of several technical assistance for different fields. The UNDP through "clearing for result" project support the CMAA on the Monitoring by sharing a private company (BACTEC) for yearly basic to develop policies, mechanism and procedure and train the existing and new monitoring staff used as monitoring team within the CMAA Department of Regulation and Monitoring. The project also support the Socio-Economic Units. NPA assisted to the national database center of the CMAA. GICHD provided technical assistance for IMSMA.

During the reporting period CMAC also enjoyed with the:

International Technical Consultants:

1. MDD Advisor
2. Corporate Management Advisor from Japan
3. Maintenance and Transport Advisor from JICA

International Technical Trainings/Courses:

¹⁶ See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

1. Exchange program: Afghanistan Demining delegates visited CMAC headquarter to learn more about CMAC activities, demining methods and technologies used by CMAC, and went to visit the real activities at CMAC Demining Unit 3, Pailin municipality on 17th July 2006,
2. Exchange program: Delegates from Nepal (UNICEF, OIC EOD Holding Unit, and Informal Service Center) visited CMAC to learn more about CMAC demining activities in Cambodia on 20th October 2006,
3. Exchange program: A visit of delegation from Angola organized by NPA Angola to CMAC headquarter to learn and share experience with CMAC about mine action management on 14th November 2006,

Any International or Local Conference with RGC:

1. Mechanical Demining Study Workshop organized by Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and CMAC was conducted at CMAC Demining Unit 2 headquarter based in Battambang province, Cambodia in 2006
2. Mine Action demonstration and Regional Mine Action Workshop on Mine Action Technology were conducted from 13 -15 March 2007 at CMAC Training Centre, Kampong Chhnang province and Phnom Penh, by cooperating with Explosive Harvesting Program (EHP), supported by the US Department of Defence Humanitarian Demining Directorate. MAG, Halo Trust and Engineering Armed Forces of the Royal Government of Cambodia participated to the mine action demonstration. 12 countries from the different regions in the world attended the workshop.

HALO Trust and MAG are also enjoyed with several Technical Advisors from several relevant partners.

In cost sharing between RGC counterpart fund and UNDP pool funding, the 3 CMAA staff and 14 contractual staff have been covered for the Monitoring and Socio-Economic planning and Database management.

Form F Other relevant matters.

Article 13/4/f "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(f) other relevant matters".

Remark:

High contracting party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007

Other relevant matters:

Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance.

Article 11/2 "The High Contracting Parties shall provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially ... on:
Information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance."

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007

Means and technologies of mine clearance:

The means and technologies that CMAC currently used are: Manual Clearance (two men drill), Mechanical Clearance (Brush Cutter and Bulldozer), EOD operations and Mine Detecting Dog. Mines are destroyed *in situ* although CMAC maintains and develops neutralization techniques in order to clear contaminated land around and within archeological sites. However, CMAC will continue to seek and evaluate new methods of improving productivity and cost effectiveness through the use of new technologies and clearance methods and also considering the possibility to use the OMOL (One Man/One Lane) deployment technique. The OMOL will be used from the beginning of 2008.

HALO Cambodia uses a combination of manual and mechanical means of mine clearance. Manual mine clearance (operating a one man one lane technique) using the Ebinger 420H, Ebinger 420SI, Ebinger 420GC, Ebinger 421GC, Minelap F3 and HSTAMIDS under trial. For Mechanical clearance the HALO Cambodia used Vegetation cutting tractors, Armoured bulldozer, Medium wheeled shovel, Light tracked shovel, Remote tracked flail and Tempest under trial.

The methods have been used for mine clearance operation within MAG for the reporting period are: Manual Mine Clearance, Mine Detection Dogs (hired from CMAC), and Mechanical (vegetation cutting to support manual and MDD).

The Royal Cambodian Armed Force (Engineering Corps) uses only manual clearance with supporting of some small brush cutters.

List of experts and expert agencies:

A list of experts is available at the Cambodian Mine Action Authority.

Organizations involved in mine clearance in Cambodia include: CMAC, HALO Trust and Mine Advisory Group (MAG), Engineering Corps and Training and Mine UXO Clearance (TMCC), Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, Ministry of National Defense and some more local NGOs and private national and international companies.

Besides mine clearance other agencies involved in mine action sector and who have regularly participated in different coordination mechanisms include: UNICEF, UNMAS, GICHD, UNDP, NPA, AustCARE, JMAS, DAC, CFDS, TCF, CRS, CMVIS/CRS, CT, VI, CT, HIF, LMDS, CDPO, AARJ, JRS and Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines, CWARS, CARE International, Cambodian Red Cross, World Vision International, Lutheran World Service, Church World Service, World Education Funds, SOS.

National point of contacts on mine clearance:

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