



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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**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: 27 DECEMBER 2013

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

- YES
 NO
 Partially, only the following forms:
A B C D E F G

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 Kingdom of reporting for time
Party Cambodia period from 01/07/12 to 30/06/13

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 (2012):

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

- Taking the lead in the development and review of national MRE strategy;
- Organizing and chairing MRE Technical Working Group Meetings to share information, discuss issues, review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;
- Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
- Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy;
- Distributed 2,000 MRE posters and 2,400 T- shirts to MRE operators;
- Hosting MRE delegation from Japan and Afghanistan and others.

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 behaviors 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. The strategy should develop realistic timelines for phasing in new activities;

From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target groups and activities.

Within nearly one year of the Strategy being approved:

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

On-going

Advocate for MRE to be integrated as a cross-cutting livelihoods issue at all levels with increased livelihood initiatives in areas identified as having high mine/UXO risk. This includes provision of livelihood support and skills building for at risk individuals/households/populations. It also includes raising awareness amongst non-mine actions service providers of risk behaviors/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.

CMAC

CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through household and workplace visit and group presentation. For the reporting period 77,540 household/fields were visited and 18,440 MRE Sessions were delivered in 15 mines and UXO affected provinces, and reached 172,092 people at risk, in which 160,141 person were men, 72,422 person women, 137,749 person In-School children and 542,404 person Out-of-School children. The teams have facilitated 13,225 requests and as results 13,074 requests, 98.85%, were response, and 77,807 pieces of mine and UXO including 2,448 anti-personals mine, 166 anti-tank mine and 75,193 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 5,655 T-shirts, 8,852 Note books 9,756 Posters, 2,168 pliers and 3,057 Leaflet to support risk education activities.

MoEYS

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 69 primary schools and 18 lower secondary schools in 14 districts of 5 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean chey). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 22,641 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers.

CRC

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 650 Common Networks, 299 teachers and 31 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 16,211 men and 17,7010 women, 17,05 school children and 14,541 out-of-school children provided 6,000 MRE Posters, 6,000 calendars, 24 Billboards, 6,000 notebooks and 1,650 T-shirts in targeted provinces: Pursat, Bantaey Menachey, Otdor Meanchey and Preah Vihear.

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, 147 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 2432 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and Svay Rieng provinces. And also at the same time, 92 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions. 14 field visits were undertaken by the CMVIS Data Management Office to ensure accurate data.

The HALO Trust

In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust established a 3-man MRE team since 2003. The team is tasked to deliver MRE presentations at villages where their clearance teams conducting clearance operations. HALO's MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom and Battambang with 341 school children and 270 out-of-school children, 160 men, 249 women.

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. 7 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 5 EOD teams continued to provide basic risk messaging to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North West and North East. MAG conducted 1,716 RRE tasks to benefit 40,528 Cambodians in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 21,871 were male and 18,657 were female.

Spirit of Soccer (SOS)

Spirit of Soccer (SoS) is an International, Non-Profit Organization, registered both in Great Britain and the United States, SoS is established in 2006 in Cambodia is to provide MRE messages to the children in or outside schools through sports. A partnership with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, SoS deployed its activities in three most affected provinces by mines and ERW, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. For the period report, 176 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 176 visited schools, 11,178 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 11,178 children, 5,875 are boys and 5,303 are girls and also SoS contributed 770 footballs, 15 T-shirts, 172 uniform sport kits and 11,091 schoolbooks to the schools and communities.

JMAS

Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) is established the project in Cambodia since 2002. In particular, " JMAS's MRE had been cooperating with CMAC's EOD teams and CBURR network staffs. The MRE activities were reached by conducting 10,706 courses to 50,818 men and 43,274 women, 80,693 school children and 10,315 out-of-school children provided 15,720 MRE Posters, 4,831 Mine/ERW Envelopes, 2,328 Mine/ERW Balloons and 13,803 Notebooks in targeted provinces; Takeo, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat.

Form B **Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Kingdom of reporting for time
Party Cambodia period from 01/07/12 to 30/06/13

Mine clearance programmes

There remain six accredited operators in Cambodia, CMAC, MAG, HALO Trust, NPMEC, Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD) and NPA. There is one commercial company, BACTEC, with a valid license however there is very limited commercial work undergoing in Cambodia.

CMAC

For the reporting period CMAC has cleared 70,629,599 m² ; destroyed 13,258 of APM, 404 ATM and 122,021 UXOs.

HALO Trust

For the reporting period, HALO has cleared 19,028,901 sqm; destroyed 5,674 APM, 183 ATM and 799 UXO.

MAG

During the reporting period, MAG cleared 2,194,782sqm; destroyed 3,757 APM, 131 ATM, and 8,306 UXO.

NPMEC

For the reporting period, RCAF has cleared 37,946,631 sqm, destroyed 1,771 APM, 6 ATM, and 3,722 UXO.

CSHD

For the reporting period, CSHD has cleared 756,954 sqm; destroyed 205 APM, 8 ATM, and 342 UXO.

NPA

For the reporting period, NPA has cleared 1,532,706 sqm; destroyed 414 UXO.

Rehabilitation programmes

CMAA has delegated the responsibility for mine victim assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) where it is most appropriately addressed. The Disability Action Council (DAC) secretariat serves as supporting the MoSVY in the area of general disabilities. The Department of Victim Assistance of the CMAA is working with the MoSVY and DAC in order to obtain information on services provided to mine victims and ensure that issues relating to landmine and other ERW survivors are part of the agenda by continuing to participate in the National Disability Coordination Committee and its Sub-Committee. In late 2011, the National Plan of Action for Person with disability including landmine/ERW survivors 2009-2011 (NPA-PwD 2009-2011), MoSVY and CMAA led to reviewed and monitoring of implementing of NPA-PwD 2009-2011. The NPA-PwD was extended to 2013 for implementing and it gains for developing the National Disability Strategy Plan 2014-2018.

The following are the 2013 figures that made available to the CMAA by the MoSVY.

Physical Rehabilitation:

- Provide 986 Prosthetics and repaired 2859 prosthetics to mine victim
- Provide 100 Orthotics including limbs and body and repaired 80
- Provide 125 wheelchairs including tricycles and repaired 480
- Provide 1,223 walking aids including crutches canes and walking frames and repairs 182.

Medical care:

- 10332 victims received physiotherapy (treatment and assessment).

Vocational Training

- 12 landmine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centers.

Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 20 provinces had provided the macro finance, house repairing, transportation fee for children to school, emergency service, health care, food, disability empowerment and self-help group setting up. Furthermore, Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) through CCBL conducted survey on the Quality of life for Landmine/ERW survivors in 393 villages of 21 Provinces interviewed 3448 People with disabilities include 1661 landmine/ERW survivors.

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 Kingdom of reporting for time
Party Cambodia period from 01/07/12 to 30/06/13

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.

The Baseline Survey conducted from August 2009 had just been finished the end of year 2012. 124 districts had been surveyed and found that 1,915 Km² of land surface is still contaminated by landmines and ERW.

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Kingdom of reporting for time
Party Cambodia period from 01/07/12 to 30/06/13

Legislation

N/A

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) Depository ... on:

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

Remark:

High Contracting Party Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01/07/12 to 30/06/13

International Technical information exchange

Cambodia participated in the meeting of 12MSP on early December 2012 in Geneva.

On September 2012, Cambodia attended the 3rd MSP of Convention on Cluster Munitions as observer at Oslo, Norway.

As Cambodia is the State Party to both Ottawa and CCW Conventions, Cambodia makes reports to those two conventions as required every year. From receiving demining experience abroad, Cambodia contributes the demining capacity to the UN Peace Keeping in Sudan, Central Africa, Chad and Lebanon.

International cooperation on mine clearance

During the reporting period, CMAC expenditures were estimated at around USD 10,806,109. Main CMAC contributors were the Royal Government of Cambodia, Japan, EC, JMAS, NPA, UNDP, UNICEF, NPA, EU-ECOSORN, HIB, the U.S Department of State (DOS) and the Germany. All these funds were used for mine/ERW clearance operations, EOD, land release and technical survey and mine awareness materials.

During the reporting period, HALO has received fund USD 4,412,415 from the various donors: Ireland Govt, UNDP, Finland Govt, US Govt - DoS & DoD (NVESD), PTPI, Freedom Fields USA, Gould Foundation, Hurvis, Seattle, Belgium, New Zealand, GDS, and Netherland. The fund has been used for Manual Clearance, Mechanical Clearance, Baseline Survey, and EOD.

During the reporting period MAG received the amount of USD 3,041,959.08 from various donors: Find a Better Way; United Kingdom Department of International Development (DFID); US Department of Defense, NVESD; Finn Church Aid (FCA) and Government of Finland MFA; MAG America/US Department of State WRA; Hurvis Foundation; Rowan Charitable Foundation; HQ Programme support; Trusts & Foundations/QPSW. All the funds mentioned above have been used for CL, manual clearance, MDD clearance, baseline survey and EOD.

During the reporting period Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD) received the amount of USD 403,024 from various donors: USDS, LMRF, VVMCT, GoodHands. All the funds have been used for demining operation, EOD, Build school, Buy new truck and buy demining supplies.

During the reporting period NPA received the amount of US\$ 953,443 from US donor.

The **Royal Government of Cambodia** has contributed to the mine action in 2010, for the amount of USD 2,542,000 to the sector which supported to CMAA, CMAC, RCAF and Police UXO network.

International co-operation on technical co-operation and assistance

In addition to the financial assistance, GICHD continued provide the technical assistance to CMAA quality monitoring team on the area of develop MDD/EDD testing field. NPA continues providing both financial and technical assistance to Database Unit of CMAA.

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
Depositary ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01/07/12 to 30/06/13

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.”

High Contracting Party Kingdom of Cambodia reporting for time period from 01/07/12 to 30/06/13

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.

During the reporting period, HALO Trust has used Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H, Ebinger 420 and 421 GC, Minelab F3, Ebinger UPEX 740, HSTAMIDS Detector for manual clearance; Volvo BM4400 Medium wheeled front loader (armoured), Fiat Allis FL5B light crawler tractors (armoured), STORM (armoured Menzi muck wheeled excavator) for mechanical clearance; and Beethoven Mk 19 Exploder, Ohmmeter, Firing cable for EOD operations.

During the reporting period MAG has used Minelab-F3, HSTAMIDS and Large Loops for manual clearance. Mechanical assets utilized during the reporting period under MAG’s research and development teams include the Badger, Terex, Tanto, Nemesis, and Peco Wolverine. The Tempest also continued to be used for ground preparation for MDD operations. The Schonstedt was used to support EOD operations.

Lists of experts and experts agencies

No any changes have been updated at this stage.

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