



# **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: 1/7/2005 30/6/2006**

**March 2007**



NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: ...../3/2007

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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  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Remarks:**

*The previous report from the Kingdom of Cambodia for the implementation of the Protocol II of the CCW covered the period from 1/7/2004 to 30/6/2005.*

*This report is covered the period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006 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 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007.*

## **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 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

### **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)<sup>1</sup> 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 found<sup>2</sup>. 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, the King Norodom Sihamony signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management<sup>3</sup> which was adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and approved by the Senate on May 12, 2005.

### **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 annually<sup>4</sup>:**

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1: The New CMAA Royal Decree amended On 13 June 2005

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

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 3: Law on the Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 4: The CMAA Mine Action Achievement 2006

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.

• **CMAC**

In 2006, CMAC conducted mine risk education/reduction activities as follows:

The mass media campaign: 800 airtimes were broadcasted by Television, 1,800 airtimes were broadcasted by Radio with the large coverage areas channels. 15 billboards were produced and renovated, erected in 4 affected provinces and 520 re-production of Audio, VCD and Video tapes were copied and distributed.

In 2006, Mine/UXO Risk Education and Reduction (MRER) Teams known as Mobile mine awareness teams, CMAC has developed a new and innovative strategy and approach through multi-skilled function in both provision of mine/UXO reduction and carry out EOD and limited clearance tasks. During the reporting period, MRER has visited 507 villages delivering 520 MRE presentation sessions by day and night times to the specific vulnerable target groups. With the involvement of CBMRR Mine/UXO voluntary network CMAC delivered MRE to a total of **172,625** participants (38% children, 33% women and 29% men). Beside of the MRE delivered, 49,853m<sup>2</sup> were cleared, 1,640 AP mines, 13 AT mines, 6,159 UXO were found and destroyed by MRER teams.

The Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) Program was established in latest 2001 in the most highest 18 contaminated districts of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Pursat and Otdar Meanchey. In during reporting period 2006, 12,978 mines/UXO were reported and destroyed, 196 minefields prioritized, requested and cleared by relevant demining operators according to requests made by the CBMRR voluntary networks. Above mentioned achievements are focused on the mine action services only, 2 furthermore services in such as victim assistance and community development are excluded in this report.

• **The HALO Trust**

Throughout 2006 all the HALO Trust minefields were supported by the HALO Trust MRE Team – a three-person team tasked with delivering MRE presentations at every village where the HALO Trust conducting clearance, prior and during the period while clearance is taking place. During the day the team presents to schools and mother and child groups and in the evening it targets the adult male population. The team uses a video based presentation as well as extensive audience interaction. The team also shows videos covering health issues and crop cultivation. During 2006 the team spoke to **36,251** residents of mine affected communities and NGO staff.

• **MAG**

In 2006, MAG deployed 12 Mine Action Teams (MAT), 8 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams (EOD) (2 Teams were stood down in July and another in December due to funding issues, so we finished the year with 5 teams), 9 Locality Demining teams, 3 Mine Detection Dog Teams, 3 Technical Survey Teams, 7 Community Liaison Teams, 3 Mapping Teams (Reclaimed Land), 8 Tempest Teams, 1 Bozena Team and a Maxx + Team. Both MAT and EOD team members can breakaway from clearance or disposal activities to provide mine risk education training to villagers. In 2006, **29,136** villagers attended mine risk education presentations by MAG teams.

### • 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 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

### **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 11.88km<sup>2</sup>,
- UNTAC has cleared 3.47 km<sup>2</sup> and
- NPA reported having cleared 3.94 km<sup>2</sup>.

The total of the cleared areas by those "past operators" is therefore estimated at 19.29 km<sup>2</sup>.

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.

#### • **CMAC<sup>5</sup>**

For the reporting period, CMAC has cleared 565 minefields representing 25,169,281 m<sup>2</sup>; destroyed 41,495-APM; 1,019 ATM and 119,895UXO.

For this period, the total number of Teams deployed: 3 Normal Demining Platoons (NP), 39 Mobile Demining Platoons (MP), 5 Community-Base Demining (CBD), 19 Technical Survey for Clearance Task (TSC), 13 Community Mine Clearance (CMC), 21 EOD Teams, 4 Technical Survey Teams (TST), 6 Mine Risk Education and Reduction (MRER), 14 Mine Detecting Dog Team (MDD), 27 Mechanical Brush Cutter (BC) and 2 Bulldozers.

From 1992 to June 2006, the total outputs of CMAC operations represents more than 159,366,499 m<sup>2</sup> have been cleared and 329,033 APM; 6,185 ATM and 1,087,320 UXO have been destroyed.

The lands cleared by CMAC from July 2005 to June 2006 have been used: for resettlement, school, road, pagoda, health centre, ponds, well, agriculture, administration office and other places.

#### • **HALO Trust<sup>6</sup>**

HALO Cambodia worked on 177 minefield tasks (across the six provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Preah Vihear and Pailin), clearing 5,221,518m<sup>2</sup>, destroying 40,943 AP mines, 339 AT mines and 20,570 items of UXO between 01 July 2005 and 30 June 2006.

The cleared land have been used for resettlement (112 families=523 people), Infrastructure (116 families=658 people), Road/Bridge (250 families=1.030 people), Agriculture (769 families=3,824 people) and Well/Pond (298 families=1,444 people). The number of beneficiary is: 881 direct families=4,347 people and 10,277 Indirect families=46,415 people.

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

<sup>6</sup> See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

The total number of teams deployed were: for Manual Clearance: 93 Call Signs (744 Deminers); Mechanical Clearance: 1 Tempest, 1 D6 Caterpillar Bulldozer, 8 Vegetation cutting tractors, 2 Volvo, 2 Fiat Allis and 1 Muirhill; 3 EOD team; 4 Survey Teams and 1 MRE.

From 1992 to June 2006 HALO has cleared 1,087 MF equal 37,388,907 sqm, destroyed 101,567 AP mine, 2,124 AT mine and 104,089 items of UXO.

- **MAG<sup>7</sup>**

From July 2005 to June 2006, MAG reports to have cleared a total of 211 minefields and 3,680,177 sqm destroyed 3,808 APM, 42 ATM, and 17,749 UXO. All the cleared land was used for Resettlement, Agriculture, Road access, Pond and well.

For this period, the total number of operational staff: 21 MATs, 7 EOD teams, 9 Tempest Machines, 1 Bozena Machine, 4 Technical Survey Teams, and 2 MDD Teams have been deployed by MAG.

From 1992 to June 2006, the total outputs of MAG operations represented of 17,328,727 sqm have been cleared and destroyed: 33,293 APM, 346 ATM, 91,593 UXO.

- **RCAF<sup>8</sup>**

For the period of 1993 to December 2006, the RCAF reported to have cleared 123.734 km<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup>; 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 2006, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System project of the Cambodian Red Cross has registered a total of 62,400 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia<sup>9</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 2006 the number of mine/UXO was 4,472 victims. There has been a plateau effect in the yearly number of victims from 2000 to 2005.

For the reporting period (from July 2005 to June 2006), the CMVIS recorded a total of 561 victims. It is to note that the number of casualty has been drop down sharply if compare to the last 12 month (901 casualty). The overview of Mine/UXO incidents from January 2005 to October 2006 was 1263 casualties: 18% of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death, 20% in amputation and 62% in diverse injuries. Children represent 31% of the victims, women 8% and men 61%. The UXO casualties represent 58% and Mine 42%. The cause of casualty was 41% livelihood, 31% handling, 4% demining, 1% spectator and other 23%.

<sup>7</sup> See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

<sup>8</sup> See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

<sup>9</sup> See Annex 6: CMVIS Report-2006



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 country<sup>10</sup>. 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 still initiated a series of meetings during the last quarter of the year among concerned stakeholders including MoSAVY, DAC, AusAID, Australian Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross/CMVIS, Handicap International and AustCARE. The final outcome from those meetings was the formation of the Steering Committee for Landmine Victims.

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, HIF 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;

<sup>10</sup> See Annex 4: The CMAA Mine Action Achievement 2006

- 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 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

### Technical requirements:

- **Location of mines**

- **Impact of the problem on local communities<sup>11</sup>**

- 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 yet 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 or other assimilated devices.

- **Marking minefields<sup>12</sup>:**

For the reporting period, CMAC has marked 386 minefields with long term markers: equate to 45,091,660 m<sup>2</sup> and 311 Temporary MF equate to 22,280,493 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of that Marked MF is located in the North-Western of the Country

The HALO Trust Cambodia has marked a temporary of 177 MF equal 5,221,518m<sup>2</sup>. 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.

### 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.

<sup>11</sup> See Annex 7: Statistic Country Profile

<sup>12</sup> See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

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**Form D    Legislation**


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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 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

**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 a regulatory tool for all operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia. The first five keys chapters<sup>13</sup> (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.

Moreover, the Second 6 more chapters<sup>14</sup> 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).

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<sup>13</sup> See Annex 8: RGC decision No. 29 S.S.R

<sup>14</sup> See Annex 9: RGC decision No. 174 S.CH.N

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


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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 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

**International technical information exchange:**

Cambodia has been very active in the international cooperation sector.

In cooperation with UNDP Cambodia, the CMAA prepared the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and sent to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York in August, contributing to resource mobilization for mine action.

The CMAA has also continued to be an active member of international fora on mine action. The Secretary General attended the 7th meeting of State Parties to Mine Ban Treaty in mid September and has delivered several strong but powerful interventions which assisted other affected countries and donors in making their decisions. The 7th Meeting of the States Parties to Mine Ban Treaty know as the Ottawa Convention appointed Cambodia as Co-Rapporteur of the Victim Assistance and Socio-economic Reintegration Standing Committee.

In 2006, the CMAA has actively organized 5 regular meetings of the Mine Action Coordination Committee, known as MACC, which includes concerned Government institutions, mine action operators and a wider range of donors and NGO partners. The meetings have had particular focus on the functioning of the recently established provincial mine action planning mechanism (PMAC/MAPU), strategies for area reduction, and preparations for the development of comprehensive, long-term national strategies on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Mine Risk Education (MRE).

In October 2006, the Kingdom of Cambodia through the CMAA and other demining operators has presented their activities and experiences on Mine Action to the Angolan Delegations led by General former Minister of Interior both policies and field activities.

**International cooperation on mine clearance<sup>15</sup>:**

For the reporting period, CMAC expenditures were estimated at around USD 7,798,607.06US\$ (not included the fund donated by Germany for Demining Unit 6). Main CMAC contributors were the Royal Government of Cambodia, Japan Government, UNDP Government and USA. Other supports were UNICEF, Norwegian People's Aid and Care International, JMAS and Serve the Children Norway. All these fund was used for mine clearance operations and other component as mentioned in Form-B.

The HALO Cambodia received fund 4,200,000 US dollars from the variety donors: USA Department of States, Royal Netherlands Government, Government of Finland, DFID, Embassy of Japan, Ireland and other private Foundation. This fund has been used for Mine clearance, MRE, EOD, Survey and Administration.

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<sup>15</sup> See Annex 5: Operators' Reports

For the reporting period, MAG received the amount of USD 2,412,839.60 from World Vision Cambodia, Government of the Isle of Man, Canadian Government, Church World Services, United States Department of State, Lutheran World Federation, Government of Japan, ECHO, UK Government, Disarmco, Jersey Overseas Aid Committee, Guernsey Overseas Aid and various individual donors. 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 2006, for USD 800,000 to the sector which supported to CMAA, CMAC, RCAF 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.

#### **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 monitoring cluster used as monitoring team within the CMAA Department of Regulation, Legislation and Monitoring. The project also support the Socio-Economic Units. Canada assisted with short term consultant for national database center of the CMAA. GICHD provided technical assistance for IMSMA. CMAC, HALO Trust and MAG are also enjoyed with several Technical Advisors from several relevant partners. In cost sharing between ROC counterpart fund and UNDP pool funding, the 3 CMAA staff and 9 contractual staff have been covered for the Monitoring and Socio-Economic planning and Database management.

**Form F Other relevant matters.**

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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 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

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 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

**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.

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), the Engineering Corps of the Cambodian Royal Armed Force and some more local NGOs and private national and international companies.

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, ADD, CT, VI, HIF, LMDS, CDPO, AARJ, JCIA, JSC, CWARS, Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines, CARE International, Cambodian Red Cross, World Vision International, Lutheran World Service, Church World Service, and World Education.

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

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## LIST OF ANNEXES

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- Annex 1 : -The CMAA Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160 and  
-The Amendment of the CMAA Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0605/265
- Annex 2 : The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines
- Annex 3 : Law on the Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management
- Annex 4 : 2006 Mine Action Achievements Report
- Annex 5 : Operators' Reports
- Annex 6 : Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System Report
- Annex 7 : Statistic Country Profile from the Level 1 Survey Project.
- Annex 8 : The Royal Government of Cambodia Decision No. 29 S.S.R.
- Annex 9 : The Royal Government of Cambodia Decision No. 174 S.CH.N.