

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

**PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,  
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED  
TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF  
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE  
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS  
(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)**

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### REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH  
CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF

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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

### Form A                      Dissemination of information

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (a)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and  
to the civilian population;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

Kingdom of Cambodia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/Jan/2014  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/Dec/2014  
dd/mm/yyyy

#### 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 (2014):**

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

- **Organizing and chairing 3 MRE Technical Working Group Meetings to review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;**
- **Organizing 2 workshop on MRE Emergency and First Aid Basic to MAPUs and CMVIS's Staff;**
- **Organizing workshop on IMSMA MRE Report to all MRE Operators;**
- **Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);**
- **Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;**
- **Organizing MRE Annual MRE Workshop to exchange information, share experience and issues for recommendations;**
- **Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy; Distributed 7,000 MRE posters and 7000 T- shirts to MRE operators.**

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- Hosting MRE delegation from Japan, Angola.

### UNICEF

MRE service providers, coordinated by CMAA, have responded to the changing situation with a range of strategies. Direct MRE activities are still essentially awareness raising however with a focus on risk avoidance. The main strategy is information dissemination, targeting a broad target population although some specific risk behaviours have been incorporated into the messages. The approach has also been broadened to include an integration of MRE messages into the school curriculum, advocacy for and dissemination of legislation on the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunitions and integrating MRE into wider Mine Action and community based livelihood activities. Community Liaison (CL), Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) and where MRE staff lives and work in target areas also provide more detailed, local knowledge and have strengthened linkages with clearance operations and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU).

MRE in Cambodia has evolved as the situation has changed. The recommendations provided here are designed to support the transition to the next phase of „traditional“ development. Recommendations are differentiated into policy level and service. A difference is made between those service provision activities that it is recommended continue and activities which should be phased in during the implementation of the planned revised Strategy.

#### Policy/Central level:

##### Immediate

- Develop a holistic, integrated, program based Mine Action Policy and Strategy. To ensure integration, the strategy could be based on the core functions of the CMAA rather than having a separate strategy for each MA component. 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 Behavioural 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 behaviours/risk factors so these are included in agency needs assessments and monitoring. Where at risk populations are identified the agency should discuss with CMAA to determine the most appropriate response;
- Advocate for increased capacity to provide a timely response to UXO reports and small clearance tasks which will impact on safety and livelihoods.

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### **CMAC**

CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through household and workplace visit and group presentation. 50,847 household/field were visited and 12,711 MRE Sessions were delivered in 23 mines and UXO affected provinces, and reached 459,486 people at risk, in which 130,320 person were men, 129,334 person women, 73,394 person In-School children and 126,438 person Out-of-School children. The teams have facilitated 12,859 requests and as results 12,836 requests, 99.82%, were responded, and 76,478 pieces of mine and UXO including 3,748 anti-personals mine, 149 anti-tank mine and 68,983 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 4,448 T-shirts, 8,755 Note books, 5,139 Posters, 744 fliers and 158 Leaflet to support risk education activities, 320 Video Spot were broadcasted and 975 drama were delivered through local radio.

### **MoEYS**

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 75 primary schools and 23 lower secondary schools in 16 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean chey, Kampong Thom and Pursat). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 37,325 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers. The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 6 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Uddo Mean Chey, Battambang, Pailin, Pursat to train 582 teachers.

### **CRC**

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 630 Common Networks, 286 teachers and 34 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 18,382 men and 19,389 women, 19,729 school children and 16,382 out-of-school children provided 5,346 MRE Posters, 6,000 calendars, 24 Billboards, 6,000 notebooks and 1,829 T-shirts in targeted provinces: Pursat, Banteay 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, 154 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 3849 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, 78 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions. 18 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 Trust MRE activities were

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conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom Battambang and Pailin with 7438 school children and 403 out-of-school children, 284 men, 384 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. 8 CL teams were deployed within MAG operational areas ensuring the continued involvement and consultation of affected communities and key stakeholders within the mine action process.

In addition, MAG's 2 EOD teams continued to provide basic risk messaging to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North West.

MAG conducted 1,283 RRE tasks to benefit 15,432 Cambodians .in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 10,642 were male and 4,790 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, 218 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 219 visited schools, 15,327 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 15,327 children, 8,373 are boys and 6,954 are girls and also SoS contributed 1,827 footballs, 18 T-shirts, 637 uniform sport kits and 11,482 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 11,736 courses to 52,748 men and 42,478 women, 82,837 school children and 11,673 out-of-school children provided 16,748 MRE Posters, 4,648 Mine/ERW Envelopes, 3,743 Mine/ERW Balloons and 12,322 Notebooks in targeted provinces; Takeo, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat.

### NATIONAL POLICE

Cambodian National Police Force has played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW. Cambodia National Police Force has so far succeeded in the pilot projects in seven targeted provinces ( Kandal, Kampong Speu, Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem Reap and Oddor Mean Chey).

In 2014, taking in consideration by the scope of the work in line with the national mines strategic plans in 2010 - 2019 which has been agreed with the CMAA, the National Police

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**Force ERW-MOI has expanded its projects to ten more provinces (Krati, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pur Sat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng. 1.946 persons have operated in 17 provinces, 147 cities - districts, 1.214 communes, Sangkats and 10.791 villages.**

**Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW, 1.184 times of public awareness raising with 33.168 participants. Announcing with contributing 17.000 posters and 5.400 law textbooks.**





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the National Plan of Action for Person with disability including landmine/ERW survivors 2009 to 2011 (NPA-PwD 2009-2011), reviewed and monitoring of implementing and the plan extended to 2013 for implementing and within the year 2014 the National Disability Strategy Plan 2014 - 2018 in place and disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders.

The following are the 2014 figures that made availability to the CMAA by the MoSVY.

### Physical Rehabilitation

- 10,178 mine/ERW survivors received physical rehabilitation from Center included Prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.

### Medical care:

- 799 victims received physiotherapy and surgeon.

### Vocational Training

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

### Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 21 provinces had provided the education, health care, disability empowerment, Prostheses, Orthotics, Wheelchairs/tricycle distributed and repaired, interviews for referral to other service providers, client attended the gender training, Job placement and self-help group setting up to 1,950 groups.

In order to uphold the rights of mine survivor and other person with disability some activities has been conducted as the following:

- Organized disability and mine survivor forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the needs of those disabled by landmines, total 169 landmine/ERW survivors and people with disabilities participated.
- Assessment of Cambodia's progress in implementing the 11 actions on Victim Assistance in the Cartagena Action Plan Leading to the 3rd Review Conference of the APMBC conducted. The finding consolidated to the Cambodia Statement on Victim Assistance at the 3rd Review Conference on Mine Ban Convention at Maputo, Mozambique.
- A Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities conducted in 162 villages for 18 provinces and 1,129 persons with disabilities including 437 landmine/ERW survivors were interviewed. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack to access services.
- In addition, 93 ex-domineers injured by demining operation has been conducted interview in order to assessment about their living conditions. Some of them need to continue to receive health care at health care centers.

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

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (c)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any  
other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

*Remark: Unchanged*

High Contracting Party:

**Kingdom of Cambodia**

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Reporting for time period

from: **01/Jan/2014**  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/Dec/2014**  
dd/mm/yyyy

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#### **TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:**

**Unchanged**

#### **ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:**

**N/A**

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### **Form D**                      **Legislation**

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

*Remark: Unchanged*

High Contracting Party:

**Kingdom of Cambodia**

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Reporting for time period

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dd/mm/yyyy

to:

**31/Dec/2014**  
dd/mm/yyyy

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#### **LEGISLATION:**

**Unchanged**

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

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (e)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...]:

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

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

Kingdom of Cambodia

Reporting for time period

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dd/mm/yyyy

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#### **INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:**

**CMAA has facilitated and exchanged experiences with National Demining Institute of Angola (INAD) on Mine Action Demining, Mine Risk Education, and Victim Assistance two times during the reporting period.**

**CMAC also has joint the South South Cooperation on Mine Action Sector to Develop Human Resource and Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Angolan and Cambodian Governmental Organization; the South South Cooperation on Mine Action Sector to Develop Human Resource and Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Lao and Cambodian Governmental Organization; Cooperative Agreement between Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) and Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) on the Training for Brush Cutter Operation to UXO Lao; The 6th UXO Lao Workshop and Regional Seminar on South South Cooperation Exchange Program in Mine Action; and Regional Seminar on South South Cooperation Exchange Program in Mine Action**

**NPA has exchanged the technical information by the NPA HD South East Asia Regional Impact Assessment Workshop and IM Regional Workshop South East Asia.**

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### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:**

**During the reporting period,**

**In 2014, CMAA has received fund \$ 6,209,575.68 from Clearing For Results phase II project.**

**CMAA has been funded \$ 13,570,967.54 from various donors: Mentor College-Canada, Community Development Partner, Donation, Good Earth Japan, German Government, Hydro Power Sesan II, Idemitsu Kosan Co,Ltd, International Mine Clearance-IMCCD, Japan Counterpart Fund, Japan Mine Action Service, Japan Government, Mine Advisory Group Cambodia, METCO, Norwegian People's Aid in Cambodia, Pairie Pacific Mining Corporation, Royal Government of Cambodia, Phnom Penh Special Economic Zoon, Huayue Construction Engineering, Japan Mining Engineering Centre, VALLON GmbH, RIVA Natural Resource Co,Ltd, Advanced Landminde Imaging Systems, UNA-Sweden, Svenska Postkod Stiftelsen, United Nation Development Programme, United State of America. These funds were supporting to the activities such as Mine verification & Survey, Post clearance & Development, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training & Administrantion, Research and development, Clearance &Development activities.**

**HALO Trust has been funded \$ 4,292,014.53 from various donors: US Department of States, Government of Finland, DFID, Government of Ireland, Government of New Zealand, Government of Netherland, NVESD HSTAMIDS, NVESD STOR, Caerus Foundation, Seattle Anony, HALO Core fund, NVESD MINEHOUND, Government of Canada, Tom McMullen, Charlie Henshall for mine clearance activities.**

**MAG has been funded \$ 1,298,732 from various donors: Department of International Development (DFID), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Fibertek, MAG America, Hurvis Foundation, Find a Better Way for Landmine Clearance for development, saving lives and building futures in Indigenous Communities in northeast, and RRE delivery, UXO reporting network, material distribution with partner.**

**CSHD has funded \$ 269,500 from USDS by LMRF ( usa ) , VVMCT ( Aus ) , KOICA by GoodHands, and USDS by LMRF ( usa ) for Demining , EOD , MRE activities.**

**NPMEC has been funded \$ 856,813.20 by UNDP under CFR-II project to conduct their clearance operation in Pailin.**

**NPA has been funded 7,876,978.11 NOK from Norwegian of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) for Cambodia Cluster Munition Survey; 1,176,244 USD from U.S Department of State (USDOS) for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia; 45,000 NOK from JOTUN Paint in Norway for Cambodia Cluster Munition Survey; and 160,953 NOK from DFID for Mine Action Capacity Development.**

### **TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:**

**In order to learn a new technology on Mine Action, CMAA delegations visited the rat operation in Mine clearance which organized by APOPO in Mozambique.**

**CMAA DBU staffs attended a training on IMSMA version 6 which provided by GICHD experts in December 2014.**

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**NPA has an international consultant who supported in Non-Technical Survey, CMRS(TS), EOD and Clearance.**

**CSHD has a international consultant who supported on Demining safety.**

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### Form F                      Other relevant matters

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (f)                      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depository [...] on [...]:  
  
(f) other relevant matters.”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

Kingdom of Cambodia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/Jan/2014  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/Dec/2014  
dd/mm/yyyy

#### **OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:**

N/A

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

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Article 11,  
paragraph 2,

“2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

Kingdom of Cambodia

Reporting for time period

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dd/mm/yyyy

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#### **MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:**

**CMAC has used the sets of MineLab-F1A4; Minelab-F3; sets of Ebinger Upex 740M; Hitachi BM307-V33 (swing type); Hitachi BM307-VF25 (push type); Komatsu D85EX-15 (push type); Forester Ferex; set of CEIA-Mine; and set of CEIA-UXO for Manual clearance; Mechanical clearance; EOD operation; and Technical survey. CMAC has used both long and short leash dog for Mine detection dog. CMAC also has a Diving Explosive Ordnance Disposal (D-EOD) for quick response and target for spot checking underwater.**

**HALO Trust has used Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H; Ebinger 420 and 421 GC; Minelab F3; Ebinger UPEX 740; HSTAMIDS and Minehound; Volvo BM4400 Medium wheeled front loader (armoured); Fiat Allis FL5B light crawler tractors (armoured); STORM (armoured Menzi muck wheeled excavator); Beethoven Mk 19 Exploder; Ohmmeter; Firing cable for Manual clearance; Mechanical clearance, EOD operation; and Technical survey.**

**MAG has used F3 detector; Large loop; HSTAMIDS; Terex; Badger; Tanto; Scorpion; Scout; Bearcat; Schonstedt; Piranha for Manual clearance; Mechanical clearance, EOD operation and Technical survey. MAG also has used Tempest and Nemesis for Mine Detection Dog operation.**

**CSHD has used MineLab A1-F3 and Large Loop in their Manual clearance; EOD operation, and Technical survey.**

**NPA were working on ERW clearance by using MineLab -F3; Large Loop and EOD equipment for their operation in the earthen area of Cambodia.**



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### LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

N/A

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