

**SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
STATES PARTIES TO AMENDED
PROTOCOL II 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**

CCW/AP.II/CONF.7/NAR.4
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ENGLISH ONLY

Geneva, 23 November 2005

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

National annual report

Submitted in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2 of the
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines,
Booby-Traps and Other Devices
as Amended on 3 May 1996 to the CCW

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 07/04/2005

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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

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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 17/2002 to 30/6/2003.

This report is covered the period from 1/7/2003 to 30/6/2004 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 1/7/2004 to 30/6/2005.

On 29 October 2003, the CMAA cooperated with CMAC organized the destruction of 20 tons of UXO confiscated from junked yard shops by Banteay Meanchey Provincial Authority.

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 annually³:

From December 2003 the CMAA has started to take full responsibility to coordinate Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities with technical and financial support from UNICEF and established a project called National Mine/UXO Risk Education and Risk Reduction Coordination in Cambodia (NMREC) to strengthen and sustain its role of co-ordination. UNICEF has provided financial and technical support since January 2004 and will continue till the end of 2005.

The Mine Awareness Day was also celebrated on 24 February 2004. At the national level, a round table talk show was organized by the CMAA and financially supported by UNICEF.

Between 1999 to 2003 about 2.7 million people attended MRE sessions. In 2004 six organizations provided MRE to almost 600,000 people as shown in the pie below.

Organizations working in mine risk education (MRE) in Cambodia included Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Mine Advisory Group (MAG), HALO Trust, World Vision, Save the Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW), Handicap International (HI) and UNICEF. In 2004 these organizations provided MRE to at least 600,000 people. Between 1999 to 2003 about 2.7 million people attended MRE sessions.

●CMAC

In 2004, CMAC conducted MRE activities through Mass Media campaign, Mobile Mine Awareness Teams, Mine Risk Reduction Teams (MRT) and the Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) District Focal Point. The Mass Media campaign included spots aired 880 times on national television and 1,440 times on national radio; the installation of 26 new billboards in provinces namely Pursat, Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey; the production of audio and video tapes. Mobile mine awareness teams, besides delivering MRE training to mine affected communities, carried out basic assessments of the needs of populations living in the

³ See annex: 3 (Mine Risk Education/Mine Risk Reduction/Mine Awareness by CMAA 2004)

In 2004, four co-ordination meetings were conducted to review relevant mine risk education materials, to update and develop a draft of Five Year National MRE Strategic Plan. Furthermore, in July 2004, the CMAA organized a meeting to seek out possible solutions towards reduction of mine and UXO casualties at the Office of the Council of Ministers. Governors/Vice Governors of provinces/ municipalities and representatives from relevant ministries participated in the meeting. A series of joint field monitoring sessions were conducted to visit and review the MRE activities on to ground in order to find out best practices and lessons learned to shape for better effectiveness of future MRE activities.

contaminated areas, thus enabling the better development of future strategies. Mobile mine awareness teams visited 706 villages delivering 814 courses with a total number of beneficiaries from mine awareness presentations of 142,897.

●**CRC**

The Cambodian Red Cross established a Community Based Landmine Risk Education project in 2000. During 2004, 525 Red Cross Volunteers and 1050 Red Cross Youths provided MRE to 117,033 people in six provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, and Pursat). The project is supported by the Finnish Red Cross.

●**HALO Trust⁴**

HALO Cambodia Mine Risk Education teams conducted presentations to 27,847 beneficiaries (6,654 men, 8,223 women, 6,559 boys and 6,411 girls), across the provinces of Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces, between 01 July 2003 and 30 June 2004.

●**MAG**

In 2004, MAG had 11 Community Liaison teams with 6 teams in Battambang region covering Pailin and Pursat and 5 teams in Preah Vihear region. Community Liaison Team's mine risk education presentations were attended by an estimated of 14,000 people. It is reported that almost all specialised team within MAG has staff with MRE skill who can deliver MRE presentation to villagers. In addition to Community Liaison teams, EOD and MAT teams also provided MRE presentations to a total of 7,613 attendances.

From January to July 2004, MAG together with HI and NPA, was conducting a study on the deliberate handling and usage of live ordnance in Cambodia. The study aims to develop and better understanding of who is involved in the deliberate handling and usage of live ordnance and what factors are contributing to the continuation of such behaviour. It is anticipated that the results from the study will help identify improvements that can be made to current mine risk reduction and casualty mitigation interventions.

●**Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS)**

In 2004, 4,791 teachers from the MoEYS provided MRE to 219,878 primary school pupils. In addition 5,010 trained students provided MRE to 11,763 out-of-school children and their parents. These activities were conducted in the 38 most affected districts, 850 school masters received training and conducted 190 monitoring visits.

●**World Vision Cambodia**

World Vision's Mine Awareness/Action Teams have conducted MRE activities aimed at integrating mine action and community development structures. In 2004, the teams were active in two districts in Battambang and two districts in Preah Vihear provinces. In May 2004 the project recruited one more staff in addition to the previous four staff. The five staff members

⁴ See annex:4 (Information provided by Operators)

provided MRE to 5,112 villagers including 1,523 in Rattanakmondul, 373 in Samlot, 1,934 in Rovieng, and 1,282 in Tbengmeanchey. In addition the project staff created and trained 73 people to become the project networks within the targeted communities.

● **Care International/Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW)**

With funding from Care International, Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW) established in 2004 a project called "Mine Risk Reduction and Environmental Conservation" with the goal to save life and reduce injuries as well as preserve natural resources that cause by landmine explosion or de-mining by providing a cross-sector programme of environmental conservation in linkage with landmine awareness. Report of the project achievement has not yet received.

● **UNICEF**

UNICEF, in general, has opted not to implement directly any activity but rather to support government and non-government partners to implement activities. This choice has enabled UNICEF to get involved and provide its input into a wide range of mine action and victim assistance activities which could not have happened if it was directly implementing.

Form B Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party CAMBODIA reporting for time period from 1/7/2003 to 30/6/2004

Mine clearance programmes

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 operators are still active in mine and UXO's clearance in country: CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

●**CMAC**⁵

For the reporting period, CMAC has cleared 347 minefields representing 9,900,835 m²; destroyed 38,020 APM; 557 ATM and 92,679 UXO.

For this period, the total number of operational staff: 47 Platoons (33 pers./Plt), 19 Mine Marking Teams (5 pers./team), 21 EOD Teams (3 pers./team), 6 Mine Awareness Teams (4 pers./team), 13 District Focal Points (CBMRR), 14 Community Mine Marking Team (5 pers./team)

From 1992 to June 2004, the total outputs of CMAC operations represents more than 111,221,233 m² cleared; 221,276 APM; 4,096 ATM and 847,804 UXO have been destroyed.

The lands cleared by CMAC from July 2003 to June 2004 have been used for resettlement, school, road, bridge, pagoda, health centre, ponds, well, access road to water sources, water sources areas, agriculture, authority office, areas reduction and other places: resort, airport and historic temple sites.

⁵ See annex: 4 (Operators' Reports)

●HALO Trust⁶

HALO Cambodia worked on 254 minefield tasks (across the five provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang and Preah Vihear), clearing 5,265,827m², destroying 15,080 AP mines, 612 AT mines and 26,359 items of UXO between 01 July 2003 and 30 June 2004.

HALO Cambodia, on average deployed 101 eight man demining sections, four mechanical teams, four survey teams, two EOD teams and one MRE team HALO Cambodia has cleared in support of foraging activities, resettlement, agriculture and infrastructure (health posts, schools, water projects and roads).

Between 1992 and June 2004, HALO Cambodia has cleared 28,563,763 m² and in the process destroyed 52,545 AP mines, 1,044 AT mines and 63,088 items of UXO.

●MAG⁷

From July 2003 to June 2004, MAG reports to have cleared a total of 116 clearance tasks (about 20 to 30 mine fields have been cleared for well and ponds) represented of 1,561,329 m², destroyed 6,329 APM; 40 ATM and 11,295 UXO.

For this period, the total number of operational staff: 17 MATs, 7 Locality Demining Teams, 7 EOD Teams, 1 Rapid Respond Team, 5 Tempest Teams and 10 Community Liaison Teams.

From 1992 to June 2004, the total outputs of MAG operations represented of 11,173,264 m² have been cleared; 25,684 APM; 228 ATM and 56,631 UXO have been destroyed.

●RCAF⁸

For the period of 1992 to December 2003, the RCAF reported to have cleared 84,323,793 m², destroyed 156,674 AP mines; 7,946 AT mines and 46,853 UXO.

Information provided by RCAF available only in full period of 2003 and 2004. For year 2003, RCAF reported to have cleared 24,348,646 m²; destroyed 25,841 APM; 307 ATM and 24,094 UXO. For the year of 2004, RCAF reported to have cleared 13,129,136 m² and destroyed 1,133 APM; 161 ATM and 12,729 UXO. Most of cleared land was used for infrastructure rehabilitation including road and bridges.

Rehabilitation programmes

□ Rehabilitation programs for mine victims

⁶ See annex: 4 (Operators' Reports)

⁷ See annex: 4 (Operators' Reports)

⁸ See annex: 4 (Operators' Reports)

Between 1979 and June 2004, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System project of the Cambodian Red Cross has registered a total of 61,238 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia⁹.

From 1979 to 1990; 34,028 victims were recorded and 24,208 for the next decade from 1991 to 2000. From 2001 until June 2004 the number of mine/UXO was 3,008 victims. There has been a plateau effect in the yearly number of victims from 2000 to 2002.

From July 2003 to June 2004, the CMVIS recorded a total of 894 victims: 19% of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death, 21% in amputation and 60% in diverse injuries. Children represent 36% of the victims, women 6% and men 58%.

UXO casualties represent 58% of all the casualties recorded from July 2003 to June 2004 while 42% mine casualties were reported. Mine casualties mostly happen in the forests or fields while UXO casualties are likely to take place in villages.

In order to provide rehabilitation services to mine victims, especially to amputees in the year 2004, several international organizations¹⁰ namely Handicap International Belgium (HIB), Handicap International France (HIF), Cambodia Trust (CT), Veterans International (VIC), CARITAS, WVC, CCMH, TPO, CIOMAL and NCDP work in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY) and support a total of 11 orthopedic workshops and rehabilitation centers in many different provinces and in Phnom Penh. In 2004, those rehabilitation centers provided 4,526 prostheses repaired all kind of prostheses 3,184 and provided 1,979 wheelchairs and tricycles to disabled people.

It should be mentioned that patients receiving prostheses are not all mine victims; some of them have been amputated due to various kinds of accidents or suffered from congenital conditions.

⁹ See annex: 5 (CMVIS Report)

¹⁰ See annex: 6 (MoSALVY 2004 Report)

Form C Technical requirements and relevant information

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

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

Remark:

High Contracting Party	<u>CAMBODIA</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>1/7/2003</u>	to	<u>30/6/2004</u>
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Technical requirements**Location of mines****Impact of the problem on local communities**

- According to Level One Survey all Cambodian provinces are affected by mine and UXO contamination. Close to half of Cambodia’s 13,908 villages spread 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 that 5,500 villages have UXO scattered on their land.
- The suspected area contaminated is 4466 square kilometres. 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.
- Of the 60,289 mine/UXO casualties recorded for the years 1979-2003, about 30% died and 70% have suffered non-fatal injuries or amputated, i.e. about 40,000.
- Casualties occur largely during farming activities or when villagers tamper with mines or pieces of UXO. In 2002, 695 people were injured: 235 were amputated, 114 suffered burns and 42 became blind. In 2003 a total of 755 persons, were injured or killed by mine/UXO.
- During the first quarter of 2004 357 casualties occurred which is an increase of 45% compared with the first quarter 2003. This increasing is closely linked to move of population looking for new land.

● **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 minefields¹¹:

The number of areas marked during the reporting period: 143 Long Term Marker MF equate to 7,172,586 sqm. and 11 Temporary MF equate to 823,156 sqm have been marked. Those Marked MF are located in Battambang, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, Odor Meanchey, Siem Riep, Kampongthom Provinces and Pailin Municipality.

HALO believes that generally there is insufficient clarity over the limits of mined areas to make perimeter marking of suspect areas effective. Thus, although HALO will mark the interface of roads and suspect ground as hazardous no effort is put at enveloping the entire suspect perimeter.

HALO Cambodia does not have dedicated Minefield Marking Teams. HALO Cambodia marks all current minefield tasks and therefore HALO Cambodia marked 254 minefields¹². HALO Cambodia did post general MRE warning signs where appropriate.

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.

¹¹ See annex: 4 (Operators' Reports)

¹² See annex: 4 (Operators' Reports)

Form D Legislation

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party	<u>CAMBODIA</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>1/7/2003</u> to <u>30/6/2004</u>
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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.

**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 reporting for time
Party CAMBODIA period from 1/7/2003 to 30/6/2004

International technical information exchange

Cambodia has been very active in the international cooperation sector.

At the international mine action community the Secretary General has been working closely with all representatives of all donors in charge of mine action who are based in Geneva, and at their capitals in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Sweden. Maintaining good relationships is the philosophy of Cambodia and these efforts foster a good record and confidence that the Royal Government and the National Mine Action Authority will continue to successfully coordinate its role in mine action. To that end the Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention nominated Cambodia through the Secretary General of the CMAA as the Co-Chair along with Japan of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies from September 2003 until December 2004.

At the international arena the Secretary General was still a member of the 2004 Review Board of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the Council of Foundation of Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining (GICHD). The development of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards gained a great deal from these international IMAS guidelines. The close cooperation with the GICHD provides Cambodia with first hand experience of integrating the information management of mine action globally.

In the fifth meeting of the States Party in September 2003 held in Bangkok, Thailand, Cambodia has been nominated as Co-chairs along with Japan of the Standing Committee of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in charged of Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance and Modern Technology for Mine Action.

In 2004, a regular meeting of operators conducted by the Secretary General were held either at the CMAA Secretariat or the Office of the Council of Ministers marked the on going coordination efforts conducted by the CMAA. The topic and purposes of the meetings were to exchange information and discuss issues among operators and development partners.

Throughout 2004, the Government of Canada went on to support to the National Mine Action Database (NMAD). The purpose was to maintain the data collected during the National Level One Survey, and to collect and analyse new data from the operators regarding clearance and technical survey. A secondary objective was to continue efforts to implement IMSMA (International Management System on Mine Action). In this regard the NMAD has been working closely with the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and received adapted training.

For the reporting period, CMAC has also conducted 5 workshops on how to operate the Mine Detecting Dog, Mine Detecting Machine, and Mechanical Clearance and attended 3 international conferences as well.

International cooperation on mine clearance

For the reporting period, CMAC expenditures were estimated at around USD 9,931,695.93. Main CMAC contributors were the Royal Government of Cambodia, Japan Government, UNDP, Germany Government and USA. Other supports were UNICEF, Norwegian People's Aid and Care International, JMA, SIDA, HI and Khmer Mine Action Service.

During the reporting period HALO Cambodia received \$3,376,207.00 of funding. The sources of these funds included the Royal Netherlands Government, Government of Finland, Government of Japan, United States Department of State, Government of Australia, Tokyo Broadcasting Systems, International Rotary Organisations and private donations.

For the reporting period, **MAG** reported to have a total expenditure of \$2,348,830 donated by CWS, LWF, US Dept of State, World Vision Cambodia, Japanese Government-Kusanone Grant Scheme, Guernsey Overseas Aid Committee, Manx Landmine Action (Isle of Man), European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office-ECHO and Canadian Government-DFAIT. All the fund mentioned above have been used for Manual Clearance, EOD, Community Liaison and Scrub cutting.

The **Royal Government of Cambodia** has contributed to the mine action in 2004, for USD 800,000 to the sector which supported to CMAA, CMAC and RCAF.

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 bi-monthly; Mine Action Advisory Board (MAAB) which takes place every six months; Technical Advisory Board, meeting on call by the Chairman when needed. Due to the evolution of mine action sector, there was a consensus to elevate the CMAC Steering Committee to MAAB. The new forum gives the opportunity to all stakeholders to be involved in a consultative process with a participatory approach. Another coordination mechanism was the Mine Risk Education Technical Working Group met quarterly.

International co-operation on technical co-operation and assistance

In addition to financial assistance, the mine action sector also enjoyed the presence of several technical consultants for different fields. The EC assisted the CMAA with rehab the Government owned building. The UNDP through the support from France assisted with a senior consultant for planning in the CMAA Department of Planning. Canada assisted with short term consultant for national database center. GICHD provided technical training for IMSMA. CMAC enjoyed with several Technical Advisors from the UNDP, Sweden, Belgium, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan. Furthermore, the UNDP provided a short term 3-month consultant to train the newly established monitoring cluster unit used as monitoring team within the CMAA Department of Regulation, Legislation and Monitoring.

The Level 1 Survey was carried out in Cambodia by CMAC and the Canadian International Development Agency but executed by a private company, GeoSpatial International (GSI). The ownership of the LIS has been since under the custodian of the Secretary General of the CMAA acted on behalf of the Royal Government.

HALO Cambodia is currently running equipment trials which are funded by the United States Department of Defense. The trials, involving three mechanical clearance systems, are being used to establish the effectiveness and efficiency with which they can operate.

DFID has contributed the amount of 200,000 USD in supporting the Quality Management and Socio-Economic Clusters of the CMAA through UNDP Trust Fund. Sweden supports the development of a Mine Detection Dogs capacity within CMAC.

Form F Other relevant matters

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

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High
Contracting reporting for time
Party CAMBODIA period from 1/7/2003 to 30/6/2004

Other relevant matters

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 CAMBODIA reporting for time period from 1/7/2003 to 30/6/2004

Means and technologies of mine clearance

CMAC has primarily used the manual method of clearance but has gradually introduced a limited mechanical and mine detection dog capacity. 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; CMAC is 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) forms the majority of output with a variety of mechanical methods used in direct support.

MAG are used the Manual clearance supported by bush cutting (to be expanded in 2005) to include MDD and ground penetrating flail for area reduction. MAG has established a Quality Assurance Unit, comprising four staff members and a Productivity Development Unit of 2 members.

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

Lists of experts and experts 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) and the Engineering Corps of the Cambodian Royal Armed Force.

Other agencies involved in mine action sector and who have regularly participated in different coordination mechanisms include: European Commission, UNICEF, UNMAS, GICHD, UNDP, NPA, HI, AustCARE, JMAS, DAC, WRF, Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines, CARE International, Handicap International, Cambodian Red Cross, World Vision International, Lutheran World Service, Partnership for Local Governance (PLG), Church World Service, ZOA Refugee Care and World Education.

National points of contact on mine clearance

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LIST OF ANNEXES

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