



Presented by
**The Cambodian Mine Action and
Victim Assistance Authority
(CMAA)**

THE
“STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING TO THE OTTAWA
CONVENTION”

Geneva, 25 April 2007



Landmine contamination:

- Conflicts between the mid 1960s and 1998;
- Level One survey released in 2002, 4,466 km²;
- Estimate of 447 km² of priority minefields;
- How much can we clear by 2010 our deadline?

Area Reduction-the New Initiative:



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In-depth discussion on how to reduce the huge suspected area that had been returned to productive (area reduction) use by initiatives of local communities started in late 2005 and continued to early 2006 with active involvement and participation of all demining operators and concerned development partners.

As a result, the “Area Reduction Policy” was developed and subsequently approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia at the national conference on mine action held at the Council of the Ministers on 24 May 2006.

The primary objective of the area reduction is to reclassify the previously suspected lands that have been returned to productive use by local communities.



CMAA

The HALO Trust and MAG have been actively implementing reclaimed land survey, while CMAC have been conducting technical survey in the high risk villages.

The two activities, the reclaimed land survey and the CMAC technical survey, are both contributing to the area reduction policy. Following is the progress made in relation to the area reduction by each demining operators:

CMAC identified	180 Km2
MAG	50 Km2
HALO Trust	160 Km2
TOTAL	390 Km2

We continue this work in 2007 but we will probably request the extension from 2010, our deadline, to 2012 or 2015.

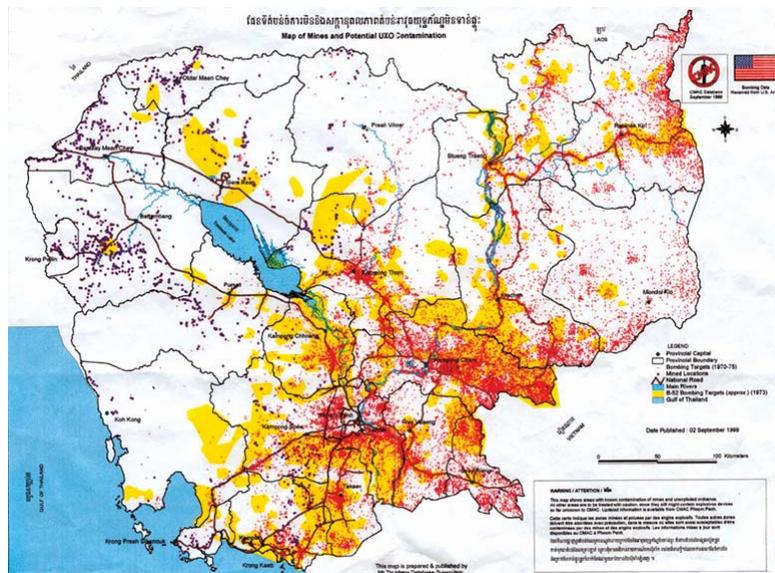
ERW Contamination:

- Aerial bombardments between 1960s and 1970s;
- US bombardments alone approx. 50,000 tons;
- 3.75 million bomblets, cluster munitions ect.



After mines are cleared we need residual capacity to deal with ERW

Cambodia Contamination Map





Implementation of the Ottawa Convention

1. On 18/5/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the proposal to ratify 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 Ratification documents were submitted to the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.
2. On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the legislation of the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction .
3. In September 2000, the Royal Government of Cambodia established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to regulate, plan, coordinate and monitor mine action activities as well as to monitor the implementation of the law to ban anti-personnel mines and of the international legal instrument, i.e. the Mine Ban Treaty.



4. On June 01, 2005, the King Norodom Sihamony has signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management which adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and approved by the Senate on May 12, 2005.
5. The CMAA has developed 11 key chapters of Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as a regulatory tool for all operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia on 10 August 2005 and on 08 February 2007 on the key chapters.
6. Cambodia does not have any stockpile of APM since 2000. When we discovered unknown stores or caches of APMs we destroy them.



- Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1) N/A
- Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1):
Since 1993 to 2005 Cambodia has transferred 3079 APMs for this purpose.
- Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2):
Since 1997 to 2005 Cambodia transferred a total of 32,884 APMs from any areas to destroy. In 2006 the HALO Trust has received 134 APMs for this purpose. Those mines (cachets) are collected by local police and military units and handed over to CMAC and HALO for destruction.



7. Clearance of APMs in mined areas:

For the year 2006, those four active operators (CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG and RCAF) have cleared 51.855 km² and destroyed 76,234 APMs.

The most commonly found APM in Cambodia during the clearance process are: PMN, PMN2, PMD6, MN79, 69, DH10, MON 66/50, POMZ2M, 72A, 72B.

In addition to the 4 main demining operators the National Police establish networks in June 2006, the grassroots level to report the presence of UXO.



In 2005, in order to inform and protect the civilian population, CMAC Mine Marking Teams (MMT) has marked 401 long-term marked minefields equal 1,437,124 liner meters.

HALO marks the interface of roads and suspect ground as hazardous no effort is put at enveloping the entire suspect perimeter. However, in 2006 all the HALO Trust minefields were supported by the HALO Trust MRE Team with delivering MRE presentations at every village where the HALO Trust conducting clearance, prior and during the period while clearance is taking place. HALO Cambodia marks all current minefield tasks at the point that clearance commences.

The same like HALO Trust, in 2006 MAG only marks all current minefield tasks at the point that clearance commences. But both MAT and EOD team members can breakaway from clearance or disposal activities to provide mine risk education training to villagers.

Other relevant drop in new casualties (2006):



- Noticing the sharp drop in Mine/UXO casualties, the CMAA organize an indepth study to identify the reasons:
 - a) New Mine Risk Education methodology;
 - b) Favorable climate conditions, agriculture increase and the People do not need to expend in the MF for farming;
 - c) Better jobs opportunity in the country and neighboring;
 - d) Good Police supervision on ammunitions scrap metal trade;
 - e) Some type of mine degraded due to the age or weather.

In conclusion:



In March 2007, Cambodia and Government of Canada hosted a Regional Conference on Mine Action “ Building for Peace and Development” assisted by the GICHD. At this meeting the Prime Minister strongly supported the Ottawa treaty and his Deputy call on all counties in the Region to sign the treaty. He also said Cambodia supported the Oslo Cluster Munitions ban process.

