CMAC’s Approach to International Cooperation in Mine Action

A Model of South-South Cooperation

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Deputy Director General
CMAC

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Geneva
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### The Problem

#### History of wars and conflicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1940’s</th>
<th>1950’s</th>
<th>1960’s</th>
<th>1970’s</th>
<th>1980’s</th>
<th>1990’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World War II Colonial rule and struggle for independence</td>
<td>Peace and independence</td>
<td>US-Indochina wars and heavy bombing started</td>
<td>Heavy bombing continued</td>
<td>Ground battles and use of landmines</td>
<td>Limited ground battles and use of landmines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ERW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1940’s</th>
<th>1950’s</th>
<th>1960’s</th>
<th>1970’s</th>
<th>1980’s</th>
<th>1990’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UXO (heavy) Some landmines</td>
<td>UXO (heavy) Some landmines</td>
<td>Heavy use of landmines Scattered UXO</td>
<td>Use of landmines Scattered UXO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Landmines and ERW Problem

![Contamination map](image-url)

- Landmines
- Ground ordnance
- Air delivered bombs
- Cluster munitions
- Ground ordinances
- Landmines
## The Problem

### Level of contamination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Contamination as of 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ERW:</td>
<td>• Bombs • UXO • AXO</td>
<td>• Remaining contamination as of 2022: approx. 1,200 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.75 million tons of air-dropped bombs from 1965 to 1973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground ordnance from fighting between 1960’s to 1998.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cluster munitions</td>
<td>• 28 million submunitions used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Landmines</td>
<td>• Estimated: 4 to 6 millions</td>
<td>• Remaining contamination as of 2022: approx. 800 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chemical remnants</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 76 locations have been identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 1992 to 2021, the Kingdom of Cambodia:
- Released 2,350 km² of contaminated land
- Found and destroyed 4,156,127 landmines and UXO

### Total remaining:
- Approx. 2,000 km²

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## Introducing CMAC

**CMAC’s Mission Statement**

“Saving lives and supporting development for Cambodia”

**CMAC’s Core Programs:**

1. Mine/UXO risk education
2. Mine/UXO survey and marking
3. Mine/UXO clearance and disposal
4. Training in mine action

**Facts:**

- Established in 1992 by Royal Decree
- Status: National Institution
- Governing Council: Prime Minister as Chairman
- Main HQ’s: Phnom Penh
- 6 Regional Demining Units: 6
- 1 Special Demining and Development Unit
- 1 Technical Institute of Mine Action (TIMA)
- 1 Peace Museum of Mine Action
- 1 Dog Centre
- 1 CMAC Community Development Center
- 1 Special Unit of Underwater Operations
- 1 Special Unit of Munitions Neutralization
- 1 Central Workshop
Core Programs
Mine/UXO Clearance and Disposal

Tools employed:
• Manual demining teams and EOD
• Mine/UXO detection dogs
• Mine detection Rats
• Mechanical assets
• Diving team
• Demining and development

Progress
Annual Land Release (m²)

- Manual demining
- Improved manual demining
- Limited use of brush cutters and dogs
- Expanded use of brush cutters
- Improved MDD/Introduction of EDD
- Integration of toolboxes
- Application of land release method
### Progress

#### Progress 1992-2021

- **Area Released (Minefields & UXO Fields)**: 1,308,660,443 m² (1,308 km²)
- **Total Mines founded and destroyed**: 571,956
  - Anti-Personnel Mines Found: 558,332
  - Anti-Tank Mines Found: 11,255
  - Improvised Mines: 2,369
- **Total ERW Found and Destroyed (UXO)**: 2,348,479
  - Bomb: 2,886
  - Cluster: 428,096
  - Other UXO: 1,917,497
  - Evidence of Chemical Drum Found: 76 Locations
- **Small Arm**: 114,040 Kg
- **Fragments**: 465,676,128
- **Other munition**: 131,890
- **Task Responded**: 120,824

- **Total Area Released**: approx. 55% of total national land release
- **Total number of landmines/UXO destroyed**: approx. 70% of national grand total

### International Cooperation

#### What has been done?

- Exchange visits and programs
- Cross-border demining cooperation
- Dispatch of experts and tools
- South-South Cooperation
Demining Cooperation along the Cambodian-Thai Border
- Tasked by both countries to CMAC and TMAC
- Project implemented in 2020 and 2022, supported by NPA
- On-going exchanges, discussions and implementation

Dispatch of Experts and Tools
- Mine detection dogs in South Sudan and Turkey (APOPO)
- Testing and training of mechanical systems in Laos (JICS)
- Training of mechanical systems in Colombia (JICS)
- Dispatch of MDD experts to Colombia (NPA)
- Dispatch of EOD experts to the Marshall Islands (with Golden West Foundation)
CMAC’s South-South Cooperation Program was initiated and has been financially supported by JICA.

With successful implementation of grant aid projects and the project for “Strengthening organizational functions of CMAC”, JICA wanted to utilize CMAC’s expertise and experience to share with other mine affected countries.

**International Cooperation**

**South-South Cooperation**

**Background**

- CMAC’s South-South Cooperation Program was initiated and has been financially supported by JICA.
- With successful implementation of grant aid projects and the project for “Strengthening organizational functions of CMAC”, JICA wanted to utilize CMAC’s expertise and experience to share with other mine affected countries.

**Mechanism and Process**

**Process:**

1. Official request from a third country (recipient)
2. Request survey (needs assessment)
3. Formulation and signing of Minutes of Discussions
4. Formulation and approval of Program and Budget, Contracts signed
5. Implementation and feedback
6. Mid-term review
7. Final review
8. Follow-up actions
### Objective and Purpose

**Overall Objective:**
To share knowledge and learn from each other’s experience

**Purpose:**
To develop human resources and strengthen institutional capacity of participating organizations through sharing knowledge and experience with each other.
**International Cooperation**

**South-South Cooperation**

**Implementation**

**Republic of Colombia**

Phase 1: 2010 – 2012
Phase 2: 2017 – 2022

**Lao PDR (UXO Lao)**

Phase 1: 2012 – 2014
Phase 2: 2015 – 2017
Phase 3: 2019 – 2023
South-South Cooperation

International Cooperation

Implementation

Angola (INAD)

Phase 1: 2014 – 2015
Phase 2: 2016

International Cooperation

Implementation

Iraq/KRG

2016 – 2020
## South-South Cooperation

### Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of courses</th>
<th>Number of trainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>Colombia (Phase I)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2022</td>
<td>Colombia (Phase II)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>Lao PDR (Phase I)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>Lao PDR (Phase II)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2023</td>
<td>Lao PDR (Phase III)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>Angola-INAD (Phase I)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Angola-INAD (Phase II)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2020</td>
<td>IRAQ/KRG</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>600</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What can CMAC share?

1. Landmine clearance
2. Battle area and cluster munitions clearance
3. Surveys
4. EOD level 1, 2, 3
5. Mine/UXO detection dogs training and operations
6. Applications of mechanical assets
7. Land Release
8. MRE; community participatory approach
10. Integration of toolboxes
11. Planning and Prioritization
12. Integrated mine action and development
13. Database and information management
14. Human resource management
15. Training management
16. General mine action management
17. Others
Impacts and benefits

- Provides a forum for exchange of experience, skills and best practices, resulting in deeper understanding of issues and challenges faced by each participant country not only about the MA but also the peace building process.
- Facilitates reflection on strengths and weaknesses and looking for solutions for improvements
- Promotes adoption and applications of best practices
- Promotes organizational and employees’ attitude and behavior changes
- Promotes positive changes and impacts in organizational and operational management
- Promotes organizational and personal networking as well as cultural exchange
- Opportunity to explore…