
CAMBODIAN STRATEGY AND 2005-2009 PLAN

TO IMPLEMENT ARTICLE 5 OF THE OTTAWA CONVENTION

State Party	: CAMBODIA
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1. *SITUATION ANALYSIS*¹

1.1. *Background*

1.1.1. *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 than 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 61,197 mine/UXO casualties recorded for the years 1979-2004, about 30% died and 70% have suffered non-fatal injuries or amputations, i.e. about 40,000.
- Casualties largely occur during farming activities or when villagers tamper with mines or pieces of UXO. In 2002, out of 847 casualties, 695 people were injured: 235 became amputees, 114 suffered burns and 42 became blind. In 2003 a total of 755 persons were injured or killed by mine/UXO and 891 people in 2004.
- The total of 891 casualties occurred in 2004 represents an increase of 15% compared with 2003. This increase is closely linked to move of population looking for new land and other people searching for scrap metal.

1.1.2. *Impact of the problem on national development*

- After thirteen years of mine clearance, Cambodia has succeeded in securing major historical and religious sites and main roads, which are a key asset for the development.

¹ The main documents issued by the Cambodian Mine Action Authority in 2003 and 2004 giving recent information on the situation of mine/UXO contamination in Cambodia are as follows:

- National Mine Action Strategy – first edition December 2002 – and second edition updated January 2004;
- Five Year Mine Action Plan 2003 – 2007, edition December 2002;
- Five Year Mine Action Plan 2004-2008, edition February/April 2004;
- National Assessment of Contamination, edition February 2004;
- Mine Action Achievements 1992 – 2003, first edition February 2004 and second edition May 2004;
- Mine Clearance Analysis & Guidance - 2004 - first edition in November 2004

Unfortunately, this effort has only alleviated a very small part of the plight created by the mine/UXO contamination for the Cambodian population.

- About 61% of the mine suspected areas are now concentrated in the five provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, which constitute the north-western and northern regions of the country. On the other hand, although scattered everywhere, the UXO contamination is mainly concentrated on the eastern part of the country.
- Development of agricultural areas in these provinces has been so far greatly delayed by the mine/UXO contamination;
- The urgent need of new land for poor people represents a real trouble for development. Undeniably many accidents occur because of a serious lack of information when people are moving towards remote areas to find new agricultural lands. The increasing of mine/UXO accidents during the first quarter of 2004 is largely explained by these circumstances.
- Mine/UXO contamination is considerably delaying the efforts of the RGC to improve communication with isolated areas because of the need of clearance before building roads.

1.2. *Contribution of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)*

1.2.1. *To what extent must mine/UXO be cleared?*

The RGC policy is to clear the country of all landmines, as well as UXO, buried or launched during the wartime. This commitment includes the clearance of border minefields, minefields surrounding military installations, infrastructure or any location concealing mines/UXO. Nevertheless, the task is so immense and based on the current achievements it will be not possible to clear all suspected areas for the next ten years. So, these areas will be marked permanently in order to avoid accidents. This commitment will be included in the Five Year Mine Action Plan 2005-2009 to be issued by the CMAA.

1.2.2. *How the RGC responded to date?*

- The RGC is committed to the Ottawa Convention. A bill on national ban of landmine was adopted and promulgated into law in May 1999. Since, the RGC has fulfilled its obligation as stipulated in the Convention and has reported as required in the Article 7 to the Secretary General of the United Nations.
- There are no anti personnel mines stockpile in Cambodia.
- Since 1992 to 2004, four main mine action operators have been working in Cambodia; that is the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), Engineering Command and two NGOs, the HALO Trust and Mines Advisory Group. About 4000 deminers are employed in Cambodia. Excepting the RCAF, all other agencies have received donor funds.
- The four organizations, along with UNTAC military units, have cleared a total surface area of 251,720,000 square meters from 1992 to 2003 included.
- The CMAC, governed by a Governing Council and managed by a Director General with a headquarters in Phnom Penh is the main operator; it operates with 48 demining platoons, 16 EOD teams, 19 Mine Marking Teams and 12 Community Mine Marking Teams.
- For the period of 1992 to December 2003, the RCAF Engineering Command reported to have completed the clearance of 8,432 hectares.
- Around 15 vegetation brush cutters and 5 Mine Detection Dog teams are used by the agencies.
- Since 1992, about 420,000 anti-personnel mines and 13,000 anti-tank mines have been destroyed and more than a million UXO have also been eliminated.
- In order to better coordinate, manage and plan for mine clearance the RGC has established in September 2000 a national authority, Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA).
- From 2002, the Secretary General of the CMAA has regularly chaired the Mine Awareness Working Group. In December 2003 the UNICEF has funded one staff position of the CMAA to be a focal point for Mine Risk Education (MRE) for a possible period of two years, 2004-2005.
- The CMAC has a national mandate for MRE. It conducts information activities for the general public and has been conducting community based mine risk reduction in most heavily affected areas. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport is involved in MRE for

children and the Ministry of Rural Development manages village development committees and acts as liaison between community needs and mine action responses.

- The Cambodian Red Cross ensures a follow-up on casualties and mine accidents and also provides youth volunteers to educate communities on mine awareness in ten major contaminated provinces.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAYR) and the Disability Action Council (DAC) have assisted with coordination of assistance to mine victims since 1999. They have prepared a draft in 2003 and the CMAA finalized the national strategy for Victim Assistance in March 2004.
- Six international organizations are working in collaboration with the MoSAYR in order to support a total of 14 orthopaedic workshops and rehabilitation centres in 12 different provinces and in Phnom Penh.

2. *VISION*

The Kingdom of Cambodia vision for mine action is to carry out the compliance with Convention obligations and to keep on moving towards zero impact by 2012 from mines by clearing contaminated areas and by developing intensive mine risk education with the increasing support of a national capacity.

3. *STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2005-2009*

Identification of mined areas under RGC's jurisdiction or control

A Level One Survey (L1S) was conducted by CMAC in Cambodia, from October 2000 to April 2002, funded by Canada describing the general contamination of landmines 4,466 square kilometres. The practitioners in Cambodia, however could draw up only 10% of the areas are really impacted, which are severe impact areas: 12,270 ha; high impact areas: 18,000 ha; medium impact areas: 10,300 ha.; and low impact areas: 1,900 ha. The total areas to be cleared ahead will be 42,470 ha. or 424,700,000 m².

3.1. *Objective related to National Coordination*

- To ensure the effectiveness of the national coordination efforts with the relevant ministries, demining agencies and all stakeholders.

3.2. *Objectives related to surveying, marking, monitoring and protecting from civilian access mined or suspected areas*

1. To reduce the number and size of the suspected mined areas from 2005.
2. To mark permanently suspected areas with low impact on development from 2005.
3. To update L1S contamination from 2005 as it exists a larger contamination (around 20%) located in areas unpopulated at the time of the survey and to have the information circulating between all stakeholders – demining and development agencies and local authorities as well.

3.3. *Objective related to mine risk education*

- To strengthen national co-ordination and to extend MRE for children with the participation of communities and to extend it to relevant line ministries from 2005.

3.4. *Objectives related to clearing mined areas*

1. To prioritise the clearance of high impact areas and have them cleared by 2009
2. To have mine clearance operations integrated in development.
3. To inform all stakeholders on the contamination and clearance achieved.
4. To improve cost efficiency of mine clearance as of 2006.
5. To ensure post-clearance monitoring from 2005.
6. To comply with the Cambodian Mine Action Standards as of 2005.

3.5. *Objective related to Victim Assistance*

- To develop a coordinated reporting mechanism, a network and an integrated socio economic programme for landmine victims.

4. *IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS*

4.1. *Coordination mechanisms*

- The CMAA is the sole body acted on behalf of the RGC to ensure that the integration of mine clearance into national development priorities are achieved, that obligations linked to international conventions are met and that mine clearance operations are conducted according to socio-economic requirements and agreed technical standards.
- The Standing Committee of the CMAA presided by the Prime Minister with the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers as Vice President and with a Secretary General to responsible day-to-day operation of the CMAA according to the mandates as stipulated in the Royal Decree on its establishment.
- The CMAA has established a Technical Co-ordination Team that involves representatives from four key ministries - Planning, Rural Development; Interior and Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction - and relevant other ministries if needed which is under direct chairmanship of the Secretary General.
- Within the framework of the decentralisation process, co-ordination between the CMAA and provinces is organised by a Sub Decree on Socio Economic Management of Mine Clearance Operations prepared by the CMAA and adopted in October 2004.
- Coordination at the provincial level to select land to be cleared is organized with specific bodies, entitled Provincial Mine Action Committee (PMAC) and Provincial Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU). This coordination is based on a bottom-up process.
- Co-ordination with demining/development agencies is organised by the SG/CMAA through the Mine Action Coordination Committee and other technical meetings, such as Mine Awareness Working Group, Cambodian Mine Action Standards Consultation Team, etc.

4.2. *Resource mobilisation mechanisms*

- The RGC has 16 projects in the UN Portfolio of Mine action Projects for 2005, representing a total amount of \$14,078,023 of which \$7,576, 554 have been already funded as of 1st January 2005.
- The CMAC is funded by the UNDP/multilateral Trust Fund and by bilateral contributions. CMAC has also contacted on their own with donors to ensure that the cash flow balances and meets the needs. The RCAF has been supported by the RGC from the beginning, but not enough to meet the needs prompted by the extensive mine and UXO problem in the Kingdom.
- The other demining agencies are funded directly by bilateral arrangements from donors.
- A semi-annual meeting with donors, the Mine Action Advisory Board (MAB), is held to update, discuss the implementation of mine action works, to approve annual work plan and to update on achievements and resources required for mine action.
- The Secretary General of the CMAA ensures that donors are kept informed of the resources required for mine action.
- The Secretary General has developed proposals and submitted to several donors seeking support for the CMAA and lobby international community to continue support all demining organizations and more importantly to begin discussion with some donors for possible support to the RCAF. The CMAA has submitted request for funding of 3,5 million USD on behalf of the RCAF into the UN Portfolio for 2005.

4.3. *Planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms*

- The CMAA inserts mine action objectives and indicators in the national development plans: SEDP II, National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Millennium Development Goals of the UN. Mine Action is a ninth goal for the Cambodian MDGs.
- Updating of the national plans is implemented every year by the SG/CMAA in close cooperation with the ministry of Planning.
- The CMAA has issued in 2003 a National Mine Action Strategy and a Five Year Mine Action Plan 2003-2007 (FYMAP). These documents are regularly updated, especially the FYMAP, which is a rolling plan to be restructured every year according to the progress achieved. The last FYMAP 2004-2008 was issued in April 2004.

- Every year the SG/CMAA issues a National Assessment of Contamination (maps), a document entitled Mine Action Achievements from 1992 to the previous year and the Mine Clearance Analysis& Guidance in which are put recommendations for future actions. These documents are circulated to all stakeholders
- The INSMA quarterly report will be sent to the UNMAS as of 2005.

4.4. *Linkages to national development mechanisms*

- The CMAA communicates closely with the relevant ministries and RGC authorities to develop a broad understanding of their priorities and develop specific plans that will establish linkages between their development activities and mine action. The CMAA proposes national priorities in mine action.
- The application of mine action national priorities decided by the RGC is the responsibility of the CMAA.
- The integration of mine action in development is implemented at the provincial level by each Provincial Mine Action Committee (PMAC), and its executive unit the Mine action Planning Unit (MAPU), which makes sure that each mine clearance operation is part of a local/national development plan. The representatives of relevant ministries ensure that their own priorities are taken into account in the selection of the mined land to be cleared.
- The SG/CMAA sends its representatives in the province to ensure coherence with national priorities and to follow up mine clearance operations decided by local authorities and conducted by demining agencies.

5. *IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2005-2009*

➤ *Objective related to National Coordination*

Objective 3.1	To ensure the effectiveness of the national coordination efforts with the relevant ministries, demining agencies and all stakeholders.				
To coordinate relevant ministries, operators, through meetings, national workshops, monitoring, planning, public relations and compliance with the Ottawa Convention and monitoring mine action projects within the SG./ CMAA					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Resources available from national sources	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Resources available from other sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

➤ *Objectives related to surveying, marking, monitoring and protecting from civilian access mined or suspected areas*

Objective 3.2.1	To reduce the number and size of the suspected mined areas from 2005				
Using area reduction techniques with concentration on the following priorities: areas in excess of 1000 ha, areas between 500 1000 ha, areas between 100 - 500 ha.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Resources available from national sources		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Resources available from other sources	500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Objective 3.2.2	To mark permanently suspected areas with low impact on development from 2005				
Developing a sustainable and standardised marking system to enable clear demarcation of hazard areas yet to be cleared. To begin the marking from 2006 after the reducing process.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Resources available from national sources		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Resources available from other sources	200,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Objective 3.2.3	To update L1S contamination from 2005.				
To assess the contamination at least at the commune level and to issue data at the provincial, district and commune levels. To provide up to date information to operators to assist with the prioritisation of future clearance tasks. To develop other modalities to follow up the scope of contamination including the assessment of large areas. To issue an annual National Assessment of Mine / UXO Contamination.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Resources available from national sources	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
Resources available from other sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

➤ *Objective related to mine risk education*

Objective 3.3	To strengthen national co-ordination and extend MRE for children with the participation of communities				
To strengthen the CMAA as the national coordination focal point and to enlarge it to relevant line ministries from 2005. To ensure extending MRE for children and the community participation in order to decrease accidents from UXO as of 2005. To work closely with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and Provincial Authorities.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Resources available from national sources	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
Resources available from other sources	20,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

➤ *Objectives related to clearing mined areas*

Objective 3.4.1	To prioritise clearance in high impact areas.				
To ensure an average clearance rate higher than 3,000 ha per year. To annually analyse the distribution of the mine action capacity to ensure that the most pressing socio economic and humanitarian needs are met. To make recommendations concerning the preparation of the next National Work Plan.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Resources available from national sources	1,500,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Resources available from other sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Objective 3.4.2	To have mine clearance operations integrated in development.				
To issue national priorities, to integrate mine clearance in national local development with humanitarian and socio-economic priorities as of 2005. To develop and support PMAC/MAPU bodies in the relevant provinces.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Resources available from national sources	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Resources available from other sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Objective 3.4.3	To inform all stakeholders on the contamination and clearance achieved.				
To continue the development of information management tools and to provide information to all stakeholders on contamination and clearance achievements by improving and strengthening the national database centre.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Resources available from national sources	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Resources available from other sources		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Objective 3.4.4		To improve cost efficiency of mine clearance as of 2006				
To conduct study to establish a cost benefit analysis in order to enhance the efficiency of clearance. To apply by the recommendations of the study						
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Annual Budget	50,000	-	-	-	-	
Resources available from national sources	N/A	-	-	-	-	
Resources available from other sources	50,000	-	-	-	-	

Objective 3.4.5	To ensure post-clearance monitoring from 2005.				
To make the Socio- Economic Cluster fully operational by the beginning of 2005. To implement investigation in the field with Socio Economic Teams (SET). To develop Operating Procedures for the SET based in Phnom Penh. To deploy teams in relevant provinces as soon as possible.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Resources available from national sources	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
Resources available from other sources	50,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Objective 3.4.6	To comply with the Cambodian Mine Action Standards as of 2005.				
To make the Quality Management Cluster fully operational by the beginning of 2005. To implement field investigation by the Monitoring and Evaluation Team in the field with all demining agencies and develop it's operating procedures. To accredit and license mine action operators. To support the development and the use of mine action technologies in order to speed up demining operations					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Resources available from national sources	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
Resources available from other sources	50,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

➤ *Objective related to Victim Assistance*

Objective 3.5	To develop a coordinated reporting mechanism, a network and an integrated socio economic programme for landmine victims..				
.To develop a reporting mechanism, including format, and ensure a follow up of the mine victims and casualties. To develop network with DAC and relevant NGO's. To analyse and make proposal to improve the response trauma care services. To discuss pilot projects with NGO's for an integrated socio-economic program and develop a proposal for funding.					
Five-Year Budget 2005 – 2009 (US\$)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Budget	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Resources available from national sources	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Resources available from other sources		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A