



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

**PRESENTATION TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION, THE PROCESS OF FULFILING ARTICLE 5 AND THE REQUEST FOR EXTENSION  
GENEVA, 25-29 MAY, 2009**

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- **Need for External Assistance.**

## Problem of Mine/ERW

- World War II
- French-American Indochina Wars;
- Vietnam War;
- 1970 – 1975: Cambodian Civil War;
- 1975 – 1979: Border incursions into Vietnam by the Khmer Rouge;
- 1979 – 1999: Guerrilla war throughout Cambodia.

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## Problem of Mine/ERW (Con.t)

### National Landmine/UXO Impact Survey in June 2002

- Number of villages contaminated 6,416 (46%) among 13 908 Villages
- Number of areas contaminated 3,037
- Area of land suspected to be contaminated 4,544 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Number of Population being at risk 5,186,771 (45.3%)
- 11,429 EOD tasks identified

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Around 2.75 Million items were dropped

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### Achievement

**Total progress made by CMAC,  
RCAF, MAG and HALO Trust (1992-  
March 2009):**

**Land cleared: 493 km<sup>2</sup>**

**APM destroyed: 828,817**

**ATM destroyed: 20,562**

**ERW destroyed: 1,796,388**

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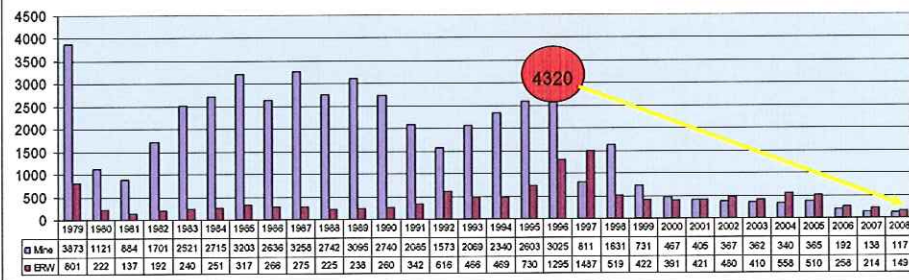
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## Safe land for Development & Casualty reduction



Number of casualties since 1979 to 2008



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Source from CMAA

## Remaining Problem of Mine/ERW

- Limitation of LIS (Large polygon, missed minefields);
- Need to conduct a Baseline Survey in 21 most affected districts first and continue to cover all affected districts;
- The remaining problem calculated by the CMAA/DBU base on LIS polygons, clearance and survey results is 3,867 sq. km. still suspected covering 122 districts.

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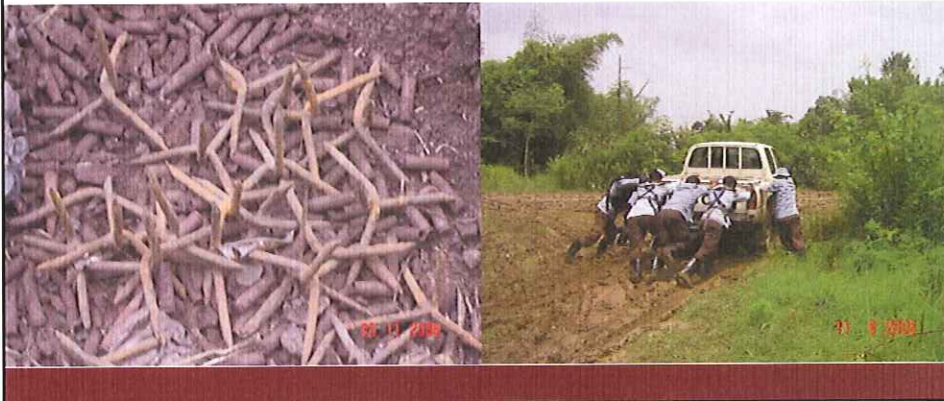
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Estimated Remaining Challenge from Mine/ERW													
District	Total Mined area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Confirmed mined area			Suspected mined area			Residual mined area					
		Inside L1S (km <sup>2</sup> )	Outside L1S (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of total Mined area	Inside L1S (km <sup>2</sup> )	Outside L1S (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of total Mined area	Inside L1S (km <sup>2</sup> )	Outside L1S (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of total Mined area			
Malai*	53.7	2.9	1.7	8.5%	18.0	18.5	68%	3.8	8.8	23.5%			
Rotonak Mondol*	125.7	26.5	61.9	70.3%	9.8	10.7	16.3%	5.5	11.3	13.3%			
Samlout*	166.3	36.9	89.1	75.8%	8.2	19.4	16.6%	8.2	4.4	7.6%			
Botum Sakor*	0.2	0	0.1	33.2%	0.1	0.0	66.8%	0	0	0%			
Samraong*	7.9	0.2	0.9	13.3%	1.6	4.5	77.2%	0.1	0.7	9.4%			
Svay Leu*	4.3	0	0.0	0%	2.7	1.2	90.5%	0.4	0	9.5%			
Angkor Thum*	2.0	0	0.2	8.4%	0.6	1.0	83.5%	0	0.1	8.1%			
Banteay Srei*	3.5	0	0.0	0%	1.7	0.6	65.8%	0.6	0.6	34.2%			
Kamrieng	52.2	1.7	3.9	10.7%	11.5	28.1	75.8%	1.4	5.7	13.5%			
Phnum Proek	15.4	1.3	5.0	41%	0.4	1.3	11.4%	1.5	5.9	47.6%			
Sampov Lun	97.8	0.9	0.1	1%	6.5	50.3	58.1%	3.1	36.9	40.9%			
Palin	80.4	35.6	37.2	90.6%	1.4	3.2	5.7%	1	2	3.7%			
Sala Krau	127.7	17.4	43.2	47.4%	11.7	34.2	35.9%	5.4	15.9	16.7%			
Varin	23.7	0.3	3.2	14.9%	10.0	9.2	80.9%	0.3	0.7	4.2%			
Srei Snam	11.3	0.5	1.6	18.6%	0.1	9.0	80%	0	0.1	1.4%			
Angkor Chum	2.3	0	0.1	6.1%	0.0	1.9	81%	0	0.3	12.9%			
				27.49%			57.1%			15.41%			
Contaminated L1S (km <sup>2</sup> )	2,536	Confirmed mined area (average %) (Table 10)	27.5%	Confirmed mined area (km <sup>2</sup> )	697	Suspected mined area (average %) (Table 10)	57.1%	Suspected mined area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,448	Residual (average %) (Table 10)	15.4%	Residual mined area (km <sup>2</sup> )	391
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Remaining Challenge cont.		
Description	Size (km <sup>2</sup> )	Remarks
<b>1. Original problem</b>		
Level One Survey	4,544	Completed in 2002, officially endorsed by RGC
<b>2. Classification of remaining problem based on calculated quantification</b>		
Confirmed	697	For full clearance
Suspected/Residual	1,839	For further Technical Survey and Non Technical Survey
<b>3. Ways of addressing the remaining problem</b>		
Release (full clearance)	672	70% of Confirmed areas + 10% of Suspected & Residual areas
Release (TS+NTS)	1,864	30% of Confirmed areas + 90% of Suspected & Residual areas
Release (BLS)	2,008	Superseded in database through Baseline Survey
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,544</b>	
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## Circumstances Impeding compliance

- Large scale of mine problem in the country;
- Innovation of technology and increase resources are most important;
- Geographical Situation & Fragmentation;



## Amount of time requested

The Kingdom of Cambodia is seeking a ten year extension (2010-2019):

- 1-To address its remaining AP landmine problem.
- 2-In order to achieve full compliance, Cambodia will need to systematically address every suspect area identified through the L1S and other surveys.
- 3-On the basis of CMAC projection of the remaining threat described earlier and the demining achievements to date, at least 10 years will be required to address all remaining mined and suspected areas.

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## Work Plan for the next 10 years

Detailed work planning is problematic at this point, however it is anticipated that the range of initiatives described above will quickly allow for a more precise and achievable workplan to be developed within the next twelve months.

As per Article 7 of the APMBT Cambodia will continue to report on its progresses towards achieving Article 5

Workplan for the extension period:

- Conduct a country wide Baseline survey to obtain more accurate and reliable information on remaining landmine contamination.
- Land released through clearance or 672 sq km released through clearance according to best current estimates
- Land released through technical and non technical survey of 1,864 sq km according to best current estimates.

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## New Methodology for MA in next 10 years

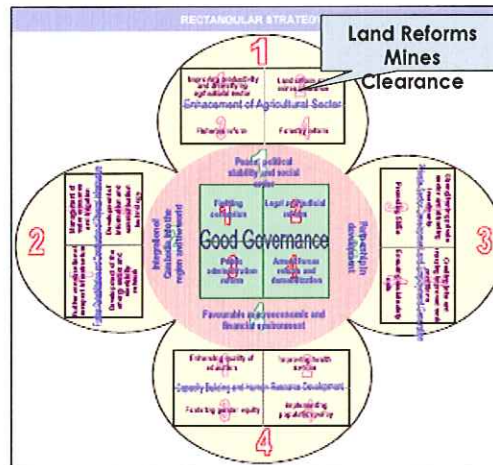
- Scarce mine clearance resources should be concentrated in the highest impacted (most casualties) districts,
- A new methodology for Baseline Survey (BLS) will be jointly developed and implemented by CMAA and other Accredited Operators,
- The BLS will record all mined and suspected mined areas and classify them according to the type and level of threat. Data will be collected and support the prioritization mechanisms and the allocation of de-mining resources in the future,
- In the districts where BLS has been fully conducted, the BLS polygons will replace/supersede the existing L1S polygons.
- Land release or improving the allocation of demining resources according to the level and the type of threat such a greater use of survey methodologies and clearance assets.
- Improved prioritization mechanisms through community-based participatory processes.

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## RGC's National Strategy to include MA



**Cambodian Government also includes mine action into its Millennium Development Goal, Goal No. 9**

## RGC's Financial & Technical for MA

While Cambodia remains a developing country with great pressure on its National Budget to address a wide range of different needs, the RGC has managed in recent years to increase its budget allocation to mine action. In total, this funding has reached millions of dollars for both financial and in-kind contributions.

## The Priorities for External Assistance on MA in USD

Year	Full Clearance	Technical Survey / Non-TS	Baseline Survey	Equipment	Management	Total
2010	25,653,000	7,113,153	306,433	4,960,888	2,315,081	<b>40,348,555</b>
2011	40,038,000	11,101,876	478,267	7,742,721	3,613,270	<b>62,974,134</b>
2012	40,338,000	11,185,061	481,850	7,800,737	3,640,344	<b>63,445,992</b>
2013	40,338,000	11,185,061	481,850	7,800,737	3,640,344	<b>63,445,992</b>
2014	40,338,000	11,185,061	481,850	7,800,737	3,640,344	<b>63,445,992</b>
2015	40,128,000	11,126,831	479,342	7,760,126	3,621,392	<b>63,115,691</b>
2016	40,128,000	11,126,831	479,342	7,760,126	3,621,392	<b>63,115,691</b>
2017	33,288,000	9,230,212	397,636	6,437,377	3,004,109	<b>52,357,335</b>
2018	18,678,000	5,179,101	223,115	3,612,032	1,685,615	<b>29,377,863</b>
2019	17,238,000	4,779,813	205,914	3,333,559	1,555,661	<b>27,112,946</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>336,165,000</b>	<b>93,213,000</b>	<b>4,015,600</b>	<b>65,009,040</b>	<b>30,337,552</b>	<b>528,740,192</b>

