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# National Mine Action Strategy Cambodia (2010-2019)

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**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
Nation Religion King

## **National Mine Action Strategy**

2010-2019

Approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia

On 11 November, 2010

## **FOREWORD**

**Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**  
**Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**  
**President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority**

The main development goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is poverty reduction. However, past conflicts have left our country with countless areas contaminated by landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) that routinely claim lives and limbs and, hold back development efforts. Until now, we have together with our partners successfully responded to the humanitarian and development imperatives by returning several thousand hectares of contaminated land to communities. However, the negative impact of landmines on poverty reduction in Cambodia is still major and has led the RGC to make mine action a key component of its national development plans.

The National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2010-2019 responds to the challenges the RGC needs to address in order to promote development and provide security to Cambodian citizens. It builds on previous mine action strategies, as well as on the knowledge and experience that Cambodia has acquired over the last 18 years of intensive demining efforts. It also supports Cambodia's request for a ten-year extension of its clearance deadline under Article 5 of the Anti-Personal Mine Ban Treaty to which Cambodia became a state party in early 2000. This strategy was developed under the leadership of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in a consultative and inclusive process with all concerned stakeholders.

The NMAS is a strong, forward-looking and ambitious document. It challenges the status quo by encouraging all actors to deliver results that can be measured, to find solutions to address the gaps and to review systems and processes to improve what we do. It compels all stakeholders to target resources to the most impacted areas to ensure that the most vulnerable are the prime beneficiaries. It also aims to fulfill the RGC's good governance objectives by strengthening national capacities to manage an effective and coordinated response, by achieving commitments under international law and setting sustainable institutions in place to address the residual problem in the long term.

The NMAS will serve as a single guiding reference document for all development partners involved or interested in supporting the mine action sector. The NMAS draws a number of measures and activities to achieve the strategic goals. It also sets key indicators, targets and timelines that will help development partners in formulating programmes and projects in support of the strategy. For the NMAS to be successful, it will require all stakeholders to cooperate, not only during the roll-out but also in collecting data and information to monitor its implementation and measure its contribution to Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals.

I sincerely hope that this strategy will prompt all stakeholders, both within the government as well as development partners, to understand that by following one common guideline, we will all increase the effectiveness and the impact of our collective efforts. This will also show our commitment to Cambodia's Declaration on Harmonization, Alignment and Managing for Results to which we have all agreed. I am looking forward to working with you in making Cambodia a country free from the impact of mines and ERW.

Phnom Penh, ....., 2010

Sd/-

**Hun Sen**

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## ABBREVIATION

APMBC	Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention
BLS	Baseline Survey
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (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 as amended on 21 December 2001)
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMDGs	Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ha	hectare
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer
LUPU	Land Use Planning Unit
m <sup>2</sup>	square meter
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy
NPA-PWD	National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PMAC/MAPU	Provincial Mine Action Committee/ Mine Action Planning Unit
RE	Risk Education
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
TWG-MA	Technical Working Group on Mine Action

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cambodia's landmine problem is the result of a protracted sequence of internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the mid 1960s until the end of 1998. The nature of landmine and ERW contamination in Cambodia is highly complex. The north-western regions bordering Thailand are heavily affected, while other parts of the country (mainly the East) are considered moderate to low impact, affected mainly by ERW. Mines and ERW have caused an unacceptable number of casualties, both military and civilian and have hindered national development.

Mine clearance started along the Cambodia-Vietnam border by the company of women soldiers of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army in 1979 with thousands of hectares of land cleared and thousands of mines/ERWs destroyed to provide safe resettlement and agricultural land despite the lack of substantial financial, technical and modern equipment support. The inception of official humanitarian mine clearance in Cambodia dates back to 1992.

MRE started in 1993 focusing on providing mine and ERW awareness messages to returnees and internally displaced persons settling in affected areas when the armed conflicts had ended. By 1998, demining activities had significantly expanded, with the presence of four demining operators: the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), the HALO Trust and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG). Cambodia signed the APMBC in 1997 and became a State Party to the convention on 1st January 2000. In September 2000, the RGC established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) chaired by the Prime Minister Hun Sen, understanding that mine action has reached a turning point from an emergency response to a long term development perspective with a focus on a comprehensive approach to regulation, planning and coordination. The CMAA has the responsibilities to regulate, coordinate and monitor mine action activities throughout Cambodia. While landmine and ERW survivors' assistance activities were initially coordinated and monitored by the CMAA, they are now the responsibility of MOSVY. Realizing the need to include community needs/requirements in prioritization of demining tasks in order to reduce casualties, Cambodia established LUPU in 1999 and PMAC/MAPU in 2004.

Cambodia has achieved major progresses from 1992 to 2009. Some 52,918 ha of mined affected land have been cleared nation-wide for housing, farming and other infrastructures and 860,159 anti-personnel mines, 19,952 anti-tank mines and 1,907,621 explosive remnants of war have been destroyed. The number of casualties has been reduced from 4,320 in 1996 to 244 in 2009. This result was achieved with technical, material and financial support from the Cambodian government and the international community.

Despite these significant achievements, mine/ERW remain a challenge in people's lives and for national development. Therefore, the RGC set a ninth millennium development goal on demining and victim assistance, and mine action is also a priority focus in the Rectangular Strategy Phase II and an important input to the NSDP. In December 2009, Cambodia as a signatory to the Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention since 2000 was granted a ten-year extension of its mine clearance dealing by States Parties to the APMBC.

For the purpose of the Extension Request, Cambodia will be required for demining operations over the next ten years to clear some 648.8 square kilometers of mine affected land and to release 1,097.8 square kilometers of suspected land through baseline survey and technical survey. In order to achieve this plan, Cambodia will require USD 455 million. In addition to the mine problem, the magnitude of the ERW problem resulting from the artillery shelling, rocket launching and air bombing is huge. Information received from the US Department of State reveals that just from 1965-1975, more than 2.75 million tons of bombs

were dropped on Cambodia. To address this ERW problem, Cambodia needs financial support in addition to those required for mine clearance.

To reach the CMDGs, Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP and obligations under the Ottawa treaty, the CMAA, demining operators and all relevant partners hereby prepared the National Mine Action Strategy based on existing strategies, previous experience, lessons learned, study report on ways toward building a new NMAS for Cambodia and the findings from the workshop on preparation of a NMAS held in July 2009. The timeline for the implementation of this 2010-2019 NMAS is also in line with other national strategies, such as NSDP update 2009-2013 and the next NSDP 2014-2018.

The NMAS consists of four goals. These goals are: 1 – reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts; 2 – contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction; 3 – ensure sustainable national capacities to adequately address the residual mine/ERW contamination; 4 – promote stability and regional and international disarmament.

To achieve the NMAS, Cambodia is required to undertake the following implementation measures (i) complete a baseline survey for 122 districts which are affected by mines/ERWs by 2012, (ii) undertake measures to reduce suspected land based on the baseline data, (iii) mainstream mine action plan with the sub-national plan by prioritizing mine fields based on the baseline information and requirements of the local communities for casualty reduction and development in order to allocate the mine clearance resources to the right target, (iv) strengthen capacities and coordination in important areas such as the preparation of mine action coordination plan, gender mainstreaming, information management and quality assurance, (v) participate in the efforts to maintain international and regional stability through partaking in enforcement of international conventions and treaties where Cambodia is a State Party, (vi) mitigate casualty and provide assistance to victims of mine/ERW and (vii) maintain sustainable national capacities.

To monitor the achievements and progresses in the implementation of the NMAS, the CMAA will establish mechanisms to measure the progresses against the goals, indicators and targets as well as implementation measures as set forth in the strategy. The first review will be conducted in 2013 and the provision of information and review will be consistent with the NSDP and the final review will be conducted in 2019. All relevant mine action agencies shall provide data and progress report to the CMAA for records, analysis and report to the RGC and relevant partners.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The mine action sector in Cambodia is currently at an important stage. Despite significant achievements over the last 18 years, the remaining challenge is still believed to be one of the largest in the world although its exact extent has yet to be clearly defined. Annual casualty rates from landmines remain high, placing Cambodia among countries with the highest share of casualties in the world. In December 2009, Cambodia was granted a ten year extension of its deadline for the clearance of all mined areas as per Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). On the other hand, demands on the mine action sector remain considerable, with pressing local, provincial and national demands for demining based on the baseline survey and extension request document.

2. These considerations have led the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in collaboration with other government agencies, development partners, operators and other stakeholders to take stock of the situation and to identify key challenges that need to be addressed as well as strengths to be built upon in order to successfully implement the Article 5 Extension Request, reduce casualties toward elimination of the threats posed by anti-personnel mines in Cambodia and in order to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth.

3. In addition to the challenges posed by landmines, Cambodia is also facing severe ERW threats causing casualties among civilians and hindering the development of all social and economic sectors. Moreover, ERW is a longer term problem facing Cambodia than that of landmines.

4. The formulation of the NMAS started with the recognition by both government ministries and relevant stakeholders of the need to respond to the current requirements of the mine action sector in Cambodia. The strategy comprises landmines, ERW<sup>1</sup>, and Risk Education (RE), and also touches upon survivor assistance as part of the National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities. It supports the implementation of the APMBC Extension Request and strives to mainstream mine action programming into existing government national and sub-national systems for planning and priority-setting<sup>2</sup>.

5. Mine clearance in Cambodia along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border region began as early as 1979 by the women company of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army when thousands of hectares of land had been cleared and thousands of mines/ERWs had also been destroyed (data not recorded) to provide safety, housing and farming land even though, at that time, there was neither financial nor technical assistance. The official inception of humanitarian demining in Cambodia started in 1992. By 1998, demining activities had significantly expanded, with four demining operators actively engaged: the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), the HALO Trust and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG).

6. Cambodia signed the APMBC in 1997 and became a State Party to the Convention on 1st January 2000. In September 2000, the RGC established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) chaired by the Prime Minister Hun Sen to regulate, coordinate and monitor mine action activities throughout Cambodia.

7. To reach the CMDGs, Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP and ten-year Extension Request for mine clearance, the CMAA, demining operators and all relevant partners prepared

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<sup>1</sup> Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) includes both Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Devices (AXO)

<sup>2</sup> See, "Toward a new Mine Action Strategy for Cambodia," GICHD/ CMAA, August 2008



the National Mine Action Strategy based on previous experiences, lessons learned, and a study report on ways towards building a new mine action strategy for Cambodia developed by the CMAA and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in August 2008 and the findings from a workshop on preparation of a NMAS in July 2009 organized by the CMAA with the support from UNDP.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **CURRENT MINE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA**

1. Cambodia's landmine/ERW problem is the result of a protracted sequence of internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the mid 1960s until late 1998. The nature of landmine/ERW contamination in Cambodia is highly complex. The north-western regions bordering Thailand are heavily affected, while other parts of the country (mainly the East) are considered moderate to low impact, affected mainly by ERW. Mines/ERW have caused an unacceptable number of casualties, both military and civilian and have hindered national development. Mines/ERW still have a substantial negative humanitarian, social and economic impact on Cambodia. Although the number of mine/ERW casualties has been brought down from 4,320 in 1996 to 244 in 2009, this number is still among the highest in the world.
2. In the Article 5 Extension Request, Cambodia estimated that some 648.8 square kilometres require clearance for the next ten years and some 1,097.8 square kilometres need to be released through baseline survey and technical surveys.
3. In addition to the mine problem as stated under point 2, the magnitude of the ERW problem resulting from the artillery shelling, rocket launching and air bombing is huge. Information received from the US Department of State reveals that just from 1965-1975, more than 2.75 million tons of bombs were dropped on Cambodia.
4. The Level One Survey (L1S) identified in 2002 that 6,416 communities (some 46% of all communities) had their access to critical livelihoods affected by a suspicion of mines. Projects for the reconstruction of roads and other essential infrastructure and, the resettlement of people were all slowed down or affected to some extent by the presence of mines/ERW. Private and/or public investments were also affected by mines/ERW, from mineral exploration, to tourism and protection of the environment.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

This strategy has been prepared by the CMAA in consultation with all mine action stakeholders. It builds on previous strategies<sup>3</sup>, experiences and achievements to date, while trying to address gaps and areas of improvements. It reflects the RGC's ten-year vision for mine action and aims to achieve mine action targets identified in national strategic and policy documents such as the Rectangular Strategy II<sup>4</sup>, the National Strategic Development Plan

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<sup>3</sup> Currently, separate documents exist for the National Mine Action Strategy (Third Edition-2005); Five Year Mine Action Plan (2005-2009); National Strategy on ERW (2008-2015); Mine Risk Strategic Plan (First Edition-2006); National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities, including Landmine/ERW Survivors (2009-2011).

<sup>4</sup> The Rectangular Strategy Phase II is the political platform of the current government, covering Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency. During the fourth legislature, the clearance of mines and UXOs will remain the government's priority, especially in remote areas, with landless farmers and

(NSDP)<sup>5</sup> and the Ninth Millennium Development Goal on mine action and victim assistance. This strategy also aims to contribute to Cambodia's agenda on enhancing aid effectiveness by providing a framework that ensures RGC ownership and leadership, enables development partners to align their support around national priorities, and strengthens national systems for efficiently and effectively managing resources dedicated to mine/ERW related activities. This will in turn enable the sector to move towards a more coherent programme-based approach in managing demining resources.

The NMAS has been developed for a ten-year period (2010-2019) covering the ten-year Article 5 Extension Request period as well as two cycles of the NSDP (2009-2013; 2014-2018) and the Cambodia's Millennium Development Goal 2015.

## **2.1. Vision**

The National Mine Action Strategy (2010 – 2019) sets the vision to free Cambodia from the threat of anti-personnel mines and to minimize risks from anti-tank mines and ERW as well as to promote the rights of landmine/ERW survivors and their community.

## **2.2. Mission**

The National Mine Action Strategy's (2010 – 2019) mission is to ensure that women, men and children live safely and that development can take place in a safe environment; and to ensure coordination in the provision of services, assistance and use of mine action resources in a more effective and efficient manner.

## **2.3. Goals**

### **2.3.1. Goal 1: Reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts:**

- Allocate demining assets to the most impacted areas
- Provide effective mine/ERW risk education

### **2.3.2. Goal 2: Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction:**

- Support local development priorities in communities affected by mine/ERW
- Support national and sub-national development priorities
- Support mine/ERW survivors and their families to receive adequate medical care, physical rehabilitation & livelihood assistance
- Support land administration processes to secure rights of intended beneficiaries on demined land

### **2.3.3. Goal 3: Ensure sustainable national capacities to address residual mine/ERW contamination:**

- Review the institutional framework to address the residual mine/ERW threat
- Identify and address capacity gaps
- Maintain a sustainable national capacity

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high potential for agricultural and infrastructure development. The Rectangular Strategy specifies that clearance of mines and UXO should be linked to the principles of equitable distribution of cleared land to landless farmers.

<sup>5</sup> The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) is "a single, overarching document containing the RGC's priority goals and strategies to reduce poverty rapidly, and to achieve other CMDGs and socio-economic development goals for the benefit of all Cambodians." The 2006-2010 National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) was updated to cover the period 2009-2013. It refers to the landmine issue *as a requirement to reduce casualties and remove development constraints*. Targets are set in terms of casualty reduction and proportion of land cleared. The next NSDP will cover the period from 2014-2019.

#### **2.3.4. Goal 4: Promote stability and regional and international disarmament:**

- Support the APMBC
- Support signing Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Convention Weapons (CCW)
- Support border demarcation
- Support demining work in the framework of the peacekeeping missions of the United Nations
- Exchange of expertise at national, regional and international levels

List of activities, targets and indicators corresponding to the above Goals is attached as Annex A of this NMAS.

### **2.4. Institutions and Coordination**

2.4.1. Today, the structure of the mine action sector in Cambodia is clearly defined. The CMAA was established by Royal Decree with the Prime Minister as the President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-General who is responsible for day-to-day management. The CMAA is responsible for the coordination, monitoring and regulation of all mine action activities as well as the formulation of strategies and plans to achieve the priorities identified by RGC's development policies. The CMAA has established a number of policies, standards and guidelines for the management of the mine action programme in Cambodia. As such, it will hold responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the NMAS.

2.4.2. A Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA) serves as a consultative mechanism between the Government and development partners to discuss policy issues with the aim of improving coordination, promoting alignment and harmonization of aid for the mine action sector. The MA-TWG's mandate is to support Government leadership in coordinating all RGC, development partners and NGOs led activities and resources, and to promote aid effectiveness as per the Cambodian Declaration on Enhancing Aid Effectiveness and the RGC's Action Plan on Harmonization, Alignment and Results.

2.4.3. Demining activities are being undertaken by the RCAF, the CMAC, the HALO Trust, MAG and Cambodia Self-Help Demining. There are more than 5,000 deminers currently active in Cambodia. In addition, the National Police has been involving in monitoring and reporting threats posed by ERW.

2.4.4. Other stakeholders include government ministries, development partners<sup>6</sup>, local authorities, community based organizations<sup>7</sup> and development agencies promoting demining integrated development projects<sup>8</sup>.

2.4.5. To ensure that demining resources were targeting truly contaminated areas, an innovative mine action planning mechanism was established and introduced in 1999 which facilitates both community and demining operator inputs into the prioritization of annual mine clearance plans (known as the MAPU<sup>9</sup> process). With a view of promoting development in mine-affected areas, a number of integrated rural or community development projects were established and have partnered with demining operators to provide required demining services. The RGC also recognizes the contribution of the local population in returning

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<sup>6</sup> Ausaid, CIDA, USDOS, DFID, JICA, GTZ, UNDP, UNICEF, NPA, HI-B, GICHD, JRS, WB, ADP, Japan, Ireland, the Netherlands etc.

<sup>7</sup> Provincial authorities, District and Commune Councils, Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) Networks

<sup>8</sup> See EC-funded ECOSORN and CIDA-funded ADMAC projects, World Vision, Austcare/ Action Aid, CWS, LWF.

<sup>9</sup> Sub-Decree 70 on the Socio-Economic Management of Mine Clearance Operations confer to Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU) and Provincial Mine Action Committees (PMAC) the responsibility to establish clearance priorities based on community needs.

suspected and contaminated land to productive use<sup>10</sup>, although these practices are extremely risky and have been discouraged.

2.4.6. While mine action efforts initially focused on emergency response to provide access and safe land to refugees returning from border camps, demining efforts were extended in the late 1990s' to the whole country and the integration of demining and development started to take place. With the establishment of the CMAA as a national authority in 2000 and the introduction of a community-based prioritization system to take into account communities' needs, mine action became a much more elaborate undertaking in support of mine/ERW risk reduction and socio-economic development. This also led to mine action being integrated into the RGC's major national development policies and strategies and it was added as a ninth Cambodian Millennium Development Goal.

2.4.7. Cambodia has also seen an expansion of Mine/ERW Risk Education (MRE). In the early 1990s', MRE consisted of mass awareness campaigns about the risks of mines and ERW. Moreover, the design of MRE recognized that individual behaviours were driven by livelihood issues and was then developed into a more community-based and tailored responses.

2.4.9. Landmine and ERW survivors' assistance was initially coordinated and monitored by the CMAA. In 2001, responsibility for victim assistance was delegated to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) and the Disability Action Council. In 2009, the National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities (NPA-PWD) was approved, which constitutes the framework based on which more detailed plans and programmes will be developed.

## **2.5. Implementation Measures**

### **2.5.1. Baseline survey**

Addressing the next ten years begins with a new effort to quantify the remaining landmine problem. In August 2009, a Baseline Survey (BLS) commenced with the aim to define the remaining contamination through a national land classification standard and will as a result supersede previous Level One Survey contamination. The findings of the BLS will complement the MAPU system and enhance planning and prioritisation that should see clearance assets targeted where the greatest needs are. Survey of the 21 most mine-affected districts shall be completed by December 2010 and will be followed by subsequent phases which will cover all remaining districts by December 2012.

### **2.5.2. Land release**

The recent Land Release Policy and Standards will build on the results of the BLS and assist the CMAA and operators in addressing the threat in contaminated areas more effectively. This shall in turn increase the effectiveness of clearance operations as well as maximize the use of clearance resources. The ultimate aim of land release is to convert mined or suspected land into an end state land, implying that the land can safely be used. The BLS will also allow defining with more accuracy the ERW threat, and Cambodia will ensure that an appropriate response to the ERW threat is provided in line with the Goals of the NMAS.

### **2.5.3. Planning & Prioritization**

Recognizing that the existing planning and prioritization system should be enhanced to incorporate the use of BLS findings and to support the goals of the NMAS, the CMAA started reviewing the current system to ensure that clearance is conducted in a coordinated manner

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<sup>10</sup> Village deminers have reduced the level of threat over large areas of land and return that land into productive use. Such practices have led the RGC to develop national policies such as the Area Reduction Policy allowing operators to reclaim from suspicion previously suspected land that has been returned into productive use.

and that demining assets are directed to the highest impacted villages. The revised planning and prioritization system combined with results from the Baseline Survey will allow Cambodia to develop gender sensitive annual workplans to target resources and monitor progress against strategic goals.

#### **2.5.4. Capacity development & Coordination.**

These above measures will require stakeholders to cooperate and align their projects and programmes to the priorities identified by the RGC. It will also require the CMAA to strengthen its capacity in some key areas such as the planning and coordination of demining activities, gender mainstreaming, information management and quality assurance. It will also require the development or revision of policies and guidelines in support of land administration processes. The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) have also taken steps towards increasing its contribution to the goals of the NMAS by requesting accreditation and seeking assistance to further build its demining capacity.

#### **2.5.5. Regional & International stability**

Cambodia will continue contributing to disarmament efforts by making progress towards achieving Article 5 obligations and updating States Parties on a regular basis. Cambodia will also join as soon as possible other disarmament instruments such as CCW Protocol V on ERW in support of peace and security efforts worldwide, and will cooperate closely with its neighbours in order to clear mine/ERW in support of border demarcation.

#### **2.5.6. Risk Education and Victim Assistance**

RE will remain an important component to achieve the goals of the NMAS in reducing the incidence of casualty and the negative impact of mines and ERW on communities. Stakeholders will continue to develop specific behaviours messages and activities tailored to the needs of the remaining male and female high-risk groups. The sector will also redefine RE implementation mechanisms increasing the use of national and local entities' channels. While services for landmine/ ERW survivors have been integrated into the NPA-PWD, mine action stakeholders will continue to play a critical role in support of the MoSVY and the broader disability assistance community through enhanced data collection, advocacy and resource mobilization efforts for services tailored to the specific needs of survivors.

#### **2.5.7. Sustainability**

Cambodia aims to be anti-personnel mine/ERW impact free within the next ten years. In order to address the longer term requirements of solving the mine and ERW contamination problem, sustainable capacities need to be in place. First of all, the CMAA must be further strengthened. The CMAA is undertaking a capacity assessment that will pave the way to improve the CMAA's overall capacity to deliver on its mission. The RGC will also coordinate a dialogue among the key national players (RCAF, CMAC and Police) to review the institutional framework, identify and address capacity gaps to ensure that viable and sustainable institutions are in place to address the remaining problem.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

1. The RGC recognizes that partnerships have enabled important achievements over the last 18 years in the mine action sector. Active participation from all development partners and especially demining operators will be essential in achieving the goals of the strategy. Cambodia

has benefited greatly from sustained and significant contributions from the international community to fund mine action activities since 1992 and this level of support, approximately USD 29 million per year, has been substantially contributing to saving lives and supporting Cambodia's economic growth.

2. The RGC's contribution to national entities involved in mine action has been increasing each year (USD 3.5 million in 2009), and significant amounts have been invested by the public and private sector for demining in support of infrastructure reconstruction and development. The RGC will devote its efforts and commitments to the strategic goals and welcomes both private and public-private partnerships for demining in support of economic growth.

3. For the purpose of the Extension Request, Cambodia will be required for demining operations over the next ten years to clear some 648.8 square kilometers and to release 1,097.8 square kilometers through baseline survey and technical survey. In order to achieve this plan, Cambodia will require USD 455 million.

4. As stated under point 3 in Chapter 1, the ERW is threatening civilian lives and it is a major constraint to socio-economic development. Based on this urgent need, Cambodia shall address the ERW issue by clearing at least 100 km<sup>2</sup> annually. To achieve this, Cambodia will need an additional annual financial support of USD 12 millions.

5. In addition, levels of support for RE activities (approximately USD 0.6 million per year) shall be increased to reach the RE objectives of this strategy. While the sector will continue to advocate for greater and more inclusive assistance to landmine survivors through the implementation of the NPA-PWD, victim assistance support should increasingly be channelled through the disability assistance window. Support for national policy, planning & coordination functions must also increase to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of this strategy parallel with institutional and organizational reforms to further build and maintain CMAA's capacity at a level that allows the provision of adequate and qualitative services to the mine action sector.

6. A list of annual financial requirements for baseline survey and mine clearance from 2010 to 2019 is attached in Annex B.

7. Cambodia is convinced that the application of the Harmonization, Alignment and Results Action Plan and relevant Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) by all stakeholders is crucial to the successful implementation of the NMAS. This will require that all development partners coordinate and align their contributions and design their projects and programmes in support of its strategic goals and annual workplans. One of the most significant challenges with regard to promoting aid effectiveness in the mine action sector relates to information management and all implementing partners are therefore to report to CMAA on the results of their activities, the challenges faced and resources utilized against the annual workplans. Information on external assistance should be made available via the Cambodia ODA Database and with the CMAA. Both RGC and development partners shall report on all contributions to the mine action sector in a transparent and timely manner.

8. The TWG-MA will enhance efforts towards greater coordination, transparency and alignment, and will provide a forum for coordinated programming and monitoring the results of NMAS implementation.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

1. The CMAA will develop annual work plans in consultation with development partners in order to implement the NMAS. This annual work plan will contain targets and activities corresponding to the goals and indicators as stated in the NMAS. Mechanisms to collect and analyse data to monitor achievements and progress in implementing activities will be enhanced and methodologies to measure achievements against the goals of the strategy and more particularly against poverty and development indicators will be developed.
2. The NMAS is a living document which will be monitored, evaluated and revised to remain a reference and guiding tool for all stakeholders in the sector. A mid-term evaluation will take place in 2013 and inform the revision of the NMAS in line with the preparations of the 2014-2018 NSDP. A final review of the strategy will take place in 2019.

## **CONCLUSION**

1. The NMAS has been developed during 2009 under the leadership of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) through a consultative process in which all mine action stakeholders in Cambodia took part.
2. While ambitious in its goals, it is a forward looking document which reflects Cambodia's aspiration to become a country where women, men and children live safely from the threat posed by antipersonnel landmines and ERW and where development can take place in a safe environment. Furthermore, the NMAS also promotes the rights of mine/ERW survivors and these of affected communities.
3. The NMAS was also formulated with a view of embracing Cambodia's obligations under the APMBBC and explicitly supports the targets set in Cambodia's Article 5 Extension Request which was approved at the Cartagena Review Conference in December 2009.
4. The NMAS is the new strategic framework for mine action in Cambodia under which all programmes and projects shall be undertaken. The implementation of this strategy will require sustained and enhanced support from the Royal Government of Cambodia, development partners and charity organizations. To that extent, Cambodia is promoting alignment and harmonization of development partners' mine action related strategies to the strategic goals and objectives of the NMAS. Cambodia is also taking a number of proactive steps to strengthen its capacities in all aspects of coordination, regulation, monitoring and control to ensure that mine action related activities are targeted, efficient and effective.
5. Cambodia is extremely thankful for the level of support that was extended to the mine action programme over the past two decades and is proud to serve as an example on mine action experiences for others. Cambodia is looking forward to cooperating with all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the 2010-2019 NMAS.

## ANNEX A: INDICATOR MATRIX

### Goal 1: To reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts

Goals	Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Target				Activities
			(2009)	2010	2012	2015	2019	
1.1. Allocate demining assets to most impacted areas	Resource allocation: percentage of assets allocated to the workplan	%	44	50	80	90	90	Strengthen national & sub-national mine clearance planning & coordination mechanism
	Percentage of urgent tasks vs. planned tasks	%	56	50	20	10	10	
	Mine/ ERW casualties	People	244	<240	<200	<150	<100	
	Number of districts where BLS was completed	Number	0	21	122			Complete Baseline Survey
	Resource mobilization: % of resources mobilized versus requirements	%	81	84	90	100	100	Mobilize resources to support the annual mine/ERW workplan
	Number of hectare cleared <sup>11</sup>	ha	52,918	58,292	69,363	86,813	111,754	Implement the annual mine/ERW workplan
	Information management system upgraded and responsive to the needs	Text	Basic system	Basic system	IM system operational	IM system sustained	IM system sustained	Strengthen & maintain national and sub-national mine action information management system
1.2. Provide effective mine/ERW Risk Education (RE) &	Percentage of RE activities taking place in high impact areas	%	NA	70	80	90	100	Strengthen the provision of RE services to specific high risk groups
	RE work plan implementation: percentage of work plan	%	NA	70	80	90	100	Review institutional framework for RE network

<sup>11</sup> The rates of annual clearance increased about 2% within the last 3 years. It is anticipated that annual clearance will be increased about 2% or more than this depending on budget availability and technical development within the next 10 years.



Awareness	achieved / planed							
	Number of male and female children in affected villages familiar with RE messages	%	NA	70	80	90	100	Sustain RE in school curricula in mine/ERW affected provinces

## Goal 2: Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction

Goals	Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Targets				Activities
			(2009)	2010	2012	2015	2019	
2.1. Support local development priorities in mine/ ERW affected communities	Percentage of annual mine action budget covered by national budget	%	10	8	13	20	30	Strengthen the current planning & prioritization process taking into account local <i>community</i> development priorities, land classification and casualty rate
	Percentage of urgent tasks vs. planned tasks <sup>12</sup>	%	56	50	20	10	10	Produce annual mine/ERW workplans based on local community development priorities, land classification and casualty rate
	Complete BLS in 122 districts <sup>13</sup>	Number	0	21	122			Complete Baseline Survey
	Number of hectare cleared <sup>14</sup>	ha	52,918	58,292	69,363	86,813	111,754	Implement the annual mine/ERW workplan
	Resource mobilization: % of resources mobilized versus requirements	%	81	84	90	100	100	Mobilize resources to support the annual mine/ERW workplan
	Monitoring: % of cleared land not in use as identified during post-clearance monitoring	%	6	5	4	2	0	Conduct post-clearance land use monitoring & evaluation and use findings to further improve the planning and prioritization process
	Evaluation: mine clearance		Exact indicators will be developed later					

<sup>12</sup> This indicator and target is also support 1.1 too

<sup>13</sup> This indicator and target is also support 1.1 too

<sup>14</sup> This indicator and target is also support 1.1 too

	contribution to poverty reduction							
	Provincial/ districts/ communes responsibilities for planning, implementation & monitoring of mine clearance identified and included in new D&D processes	Text	Study on integration of mine clearance & local development planning conducted	Mainstreaming mine clearance into Local development planning conducted	Mine clearance & Local development planning integrated where relevant	Local development planning sustained	Local development planning sustained	Assist and support initiatives for Government D&D planning processes
2.2. Support national/sub-national development priorities	Implementation: percentage of annual plan achieved/ planned	%	44	50	100	100	100	Produce annual mine/ERW workplans integrating national/sub-national development priorities
	Resource mobilization: Percentage of annual mine action budget covered by national budget	%	10	8	13	20	30	Advocate for Govt. policy on financing mine action for development
2.3. Support mine victims/ survivors and their families to receive adequate medical care, physical rehabilitation & livelihood assistance	Provision of services: percentage of PWD receiving assistance (Mosvy data)	%	76	83	90	90	90	Support NPA-PWD including Landmine/ERW Survivors
	CMVIS (gender) disaggregated data integrated into national mine action database	Text	Implemented	Implemented	Sustained	Sustained	Sustained	Victim data integrated with national planning/ surveillance databases
2.4. Support land management	Percentage of End State Land subject to land rights issue	%	6	5	3	0	0	Support initiative to address land administration issues

process to secure rights of intended beneficiaries on demined land	Processes developed to ensure compliance with land policy		Feasibility study on provision of Mine Action data	Type of land classification study conducted	Mine Action data provided	Mine Action data provided	Mine Action data provided	Provide available mine action data and inputs to support the allocation of demined land to beneficiaries by the competent /responsible Departments/Ministries
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**Goal 3: Ensure sustainable national capacities to adequately address the residual mine/ERW contamination**

Goals	Indicators	Unit	Baseline					Activities
			2009	2010	2012	2015	2019	
3.1 Review the institutional framework to address the mine/ERW <sup>15</sup> .	Level of Residual threat defined by 2016				Started in 2013			Define capacity requirements to deal with mine/ERW residual threat
	Capacity requirements to deal with residual threat assessed				Started in 2013			
	RGC residual strategy developed and approved				Started in 2013			Develop RGC mine/ ERW residual strategy
	INGO exit plans developed in accordance with Residual Strategy and include work resettlements options for staff				Started in 2013			Develop INGO exit plans
3.2 Identify and Address Capacity Gaps	CD plan developed and inclusive of capacity development requirements by 2017					Started		Develop Capacity Development plan
	Implementation: Percentage of plan achieved/ planned							Implement capacity development plan
3.3 Maintain sustainable national capacity	Resource mobilization: percentage of resources mobilized to support the CD plan vs. resources required							Ensure adequate response is maintained
	Review and update of CD plan					Piloting started in 2017		

<sup>15</sup> Will be started to review after the completion of BLS in 2012.

**Goal 4: Promote international and regional disarmament and stability**

Goals	Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Targets					Activities
			2009	2010	2012	2015	2019		
4.1 Support APMBC	Percentage of Extension Request targets achieved	%	0	10	30	50	100	Report on demining progress	
	Percentage of NPA implementation reported (MOSVY)	%	Data not available	Study conducted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Report on victims & survivor assistance	
	RE reporting system generated through national information management system (see 1.1.5)	Text	No	Study conducted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Report on other APMBC issues	
	Reports on mines retained for training generated through systematic tracking mechanism	Text	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Establishment of a structure to organize 11MSP meeting.	Text	NA	Host and chair the 11MSP end of 2011		-	-	Host 11 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties	
	Number of participants attending 11MSP	Person	NA	700		-	-		
4.2 Support signing Protocol V on ERW of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	Cambodia ratifies CCW Protocol V on ERW				Yes	-	-	Advocate for Cambodia signing the CCW Protocol V on ERW	
	Number of meetings on CCW Protocol V (ERW) attended	Number	As required	As required	As required	As required	As required	Provide update on signing process of the CCW Protocol V on ERW	
4.3 Support border demarcation	Number of Joint Border Commission (JBC) meetings attended	Number	As invited	As invited	As invited	As invited	As invited	Provide Joint Border Demarcation Commission with relevant information about contamination	
	Number of JBC requests for information answered	%	100	100	100	100	100		

	Support operators for demining of the border		NA	As required	As required	As required	As required	Provide assistance to operators for demining of the border
4.4 Support demining work in the framework of the peacekeeping missions of the United Nations	Number of NPMEC teams accredited by the CMAA	Platoon	1	5	9	14	21	Maintain capacity of Cambodian PKO deminers
	Number of PKO deminers deployed for PKO	Person	139	270	270	270	270	Advocate for greater participation of Cambodian Armed Forces in PKO
4.5 Exchange of expertise at national, regional & international levels	Number of presentations provided at national, regional and international events	Number	20	20	25	25	30	Participate and share experiences in national, regional and international conferences and workshops
	Number of visits by partner mine action programmes (per year)	Number	2	10	15	15	15	Host partner mine action programmes and provide knowledge, lessons learned and training in areas of expertise

## ANNEX B: BUDGET REQUIREMENTS 2010-2019<sup>16</sup>

Year	Land cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )		Cost (USD)			
	Annual Outcome	Accumulated Outcome	Basic Research Budget (A)	Annual Budget (B)	Requested Budget A+B	Accumulated Budget Request
2009	38,627,620		1,550,502	20,464,675	22,015,177	
2010	39,400,173	78,027,793	1,581,512	21,897,202	23,478,714	45,493,891
2011	40,188,176	118,215,969	1,613,142	23,430,006	25,043,148	70,537,039
2012	40,991,940	159,207,909	1,645,405	25,070,107	26,715,512	97,252,551
2013	41,811,778	201,019,687		26,825,014	26,825,014	124,077,565
2014	42,648,014	243,667,701		28,702,765	28,702,765	152,780,330
2015	43,500,974	287,168,676		30,711,959	30,711,959	183,492,289
2016	44,370,994	331,539,670		32,861,796	32,861,796	216,354,085
2017	45,258,414	376,798,083		35,162,122	35,162,122	251,516,207
2018	46,163,582	422,961,665		37,623,470	37,623,470	289,139,677
2019	47,086,854	470,048,519		40,257,113	40,257,113	329,396,790

<sup>16</sup> This figure is quoted from the Cambodia's 10 year extension request with an estimation based on current clearance with budget achieved with an increase rate of 2% of annual clearance achievement until the end of 2019, Cambodia will be able to clear the total areas of 470 Km<sup>2</sup>. However in order to achieve the goals of APMBC Article 5 obligation within the next 10 years, Cambodia requires USD 455 million to release of some 1,097.8 Km<sup>2</sup> of suspected land through both BLS and technical survey and some 648.8 Km<sup>2</sup> through full clearance.