Presentation

of

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TO

The Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education And Mine Action Technology

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- National Mine Action Strategy
- Five Year Action Plan

History of Mine Action



- Establishment of CMAC in 1992, headed by HM the King
- Establishment of MCTU/UNTAC in 1992
- Establishment CMAC/Trust Funds in 1994
- CMAC has developed from 1500 to more than 3000 personnel
- CMAC enjoyed the prosperity until late 1998

History of Mine Action Con't

Victim of the Success



CMAC faced with numerous challenges

- Too many technical advisors, but take no responsibility
- Autonomous agency no authority placed above
- CMAC played as operator and in the same time acted as regulator and coordinator
- Reacting only to emergency, no demining plan at the national level
- Government has little say on mine action
- CMAC faced severe problem in mid 1999 and shut off 90% of its operations

History of Mine Action Continued

Mine Action Crusade to Survive

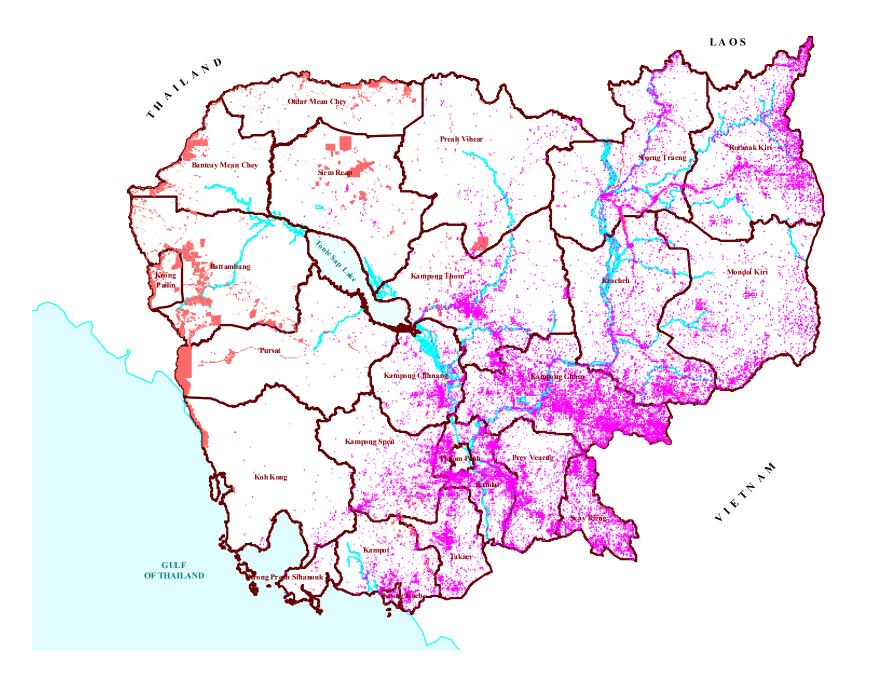


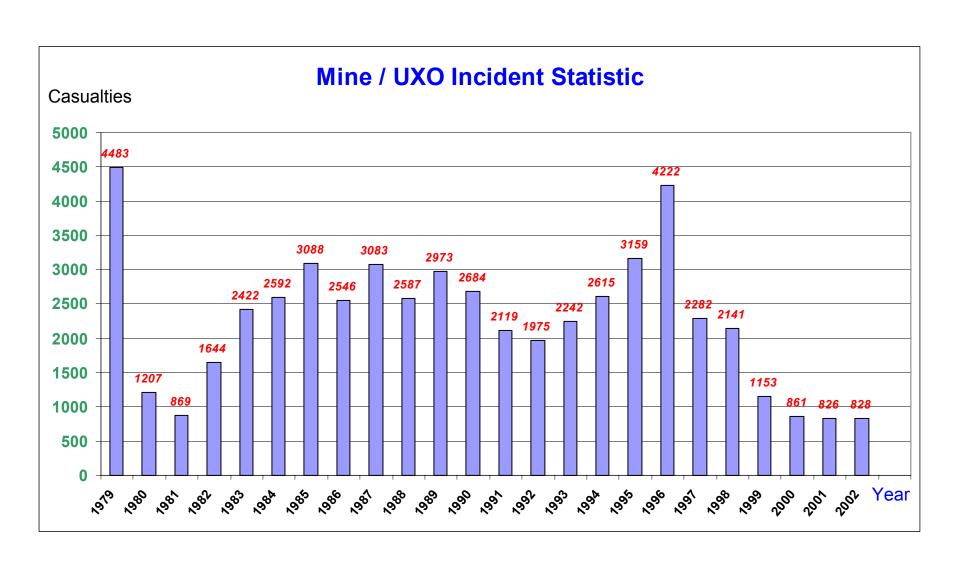
- Royal Government established CMAA in September 2000
- National Symposium, Meeting with Donors called for the spirit of "Ownership" and "Partnership"
- Assisted CMAC with Reform
- Re-organized CMAC TA, July 2001
- Restructured mine action with legal framwork, which limit CMAC as "Operator" and CMAA as national regulator



Landmines Affected Cambodia

Map of Cambodia with Landmines, UXOs and US Bombing Data







OF MINE ACTION IN THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Mine Action in the New Mandate

Role of Cambodian Mine Action Authority



CMAA

- CMAA is a sole body to represent the RGC in mine action
- **Developing policy guidelines for mine clearance**
- Coordinating of all mine action activities and programs
- Developing mine action strategies (short, medium and long term)
- Monitoring mine action operations
- Regulating all program activities
- Focal point for national database
- Developing policy to manage post clearance land use
- Mobilization and oversight of resources
- Ensure obligations under national and international mine action laws, treaties and conventions – including international cooperation and exchange

Achievements in 2002



Established a Database Center

- **CMAA**
- Has developed Cambodian M.A. Standards
- Conducted routine coordination of mine action
- Organized national workshops on mine action
- Conducted field visits to mine action operators
- Overseen the destruction of mines and UXO
- Developed a first draft of the Strategic Plan
- Initiated integration of mine action activities in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy

Achievements in 2002

(Continued)



- Finalized mine awareness strategic plan and established MA working group and its ToR
- Conducted planning development process involving key ministries, provincial governors and operators



National Mine Action Strategy

National Mine Action Strategy



The Followings are to Consider:

- Current Situation
- Mine Action Organizations
- Long Term Strategy for Mine Action
- Five Year Mine Action Plan



Current Situation:

• Progress 1992 – 2002 263,661,582 m²

• CMAC 2,400 men

HALO Trust 900 men

• MAG 400 men

RCAF 1,000+ men

Estimated Year 2002

Current Resources 33,000,000 US / year

Clearance Rate 38,000,000 m² / year



Current Situation (continued)

- Territory 181,608 km2
- Population 11,460,661
- Households 2,201,645
- 24 Provinces; 185 Districts; 1,629 Communes
- 13,910 Villages

Level One Survey Result

- 13,908 villages has been surveyed
 - 3,000 suspected areas, with 300 cluster bombs
 - 11,400 UXO spots



Mine Action Organizations/Consortiums:

- Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)
- Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF)
- The HALO Trust
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
- Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
- UNDP, SEILA, UNICEF, CCBL, HI, NPA, WVI, CARE, WE, DAC...
- Mine Action Advisory Board
- Technical Advisory Group
- Mine Awareness Working Group



Long Term Strategy

- Assumption
 - Decreasing Threats
 - Sustainable Efforts
 - Full Government Involvement
- Vision (short term and long term)
 - Toward Zero Victim Demining at High Risk Intensive MRE
 - Socio-Economic Impact National Capacity Sustainable
- Broad Strategic Priorities
 - National Coordination
 - Humanitarian Purposes
 - Development Sustainability
 - Compliance with International Requirements

Mission Statement



CMAA

- All partners of mine action should take all necessary measures in a coordinated manner under a coherent national policy
- to eliminate as soon as possible the risk of death or injury to individuals, to rapidly reduce the negative impact of landmines/UXO on poverty and on national development,
- to ensure the prioritization for the poor and the rehabilitation and welfare of victims
- compliance with all international conventions and treaties on mine action to which Cambodia is party.



Five Year Mine Action Plan "2003-2007"

Five Year Mine Action Plan



- **Objective 1- Implementation of National Co-ordination**
- **Objective 2- Improvement of Socio-Economic Action**
- **Objective 3- Expanding Upon Mine Action Achievements**
- Objective 4- Development of Preventive and Curative Responses:
 - Mine Risk Reduction Education
 - Victim Assistance



Objective 1: National Coordination

- Establish/strengthen national coordination mechanisms
 - Consultation Group and Technical Coordination Team
 - Mine Action Coordination Committee
 - Mine Awareness Working Group
 - Mine Action Advisory Board
 - Technical Advisory Board
 - Provincial Mine Action Committee "PMAC"
- "National Mine Action Database Center"
- Focal Point for InternationI Conventions and Treaties



Objective 2: Improvement of Socio-Economic Impact

- Development of SE regulations for clearance pro-poor prioritization
- Selection of land to be cleared according to SE concerns
- Implementation of SE mechanism & Mine Action Planning Unit "MAPU"
- Participation of mine clearance in national development (tourism, infrastructures...)
- Improvement of effectiveness of mine clearance including cost benefit analysis which impact on SE



Goal 2: Improvement of SE Impact (cont.)

Improvement of Socio-Economic Mechanism

- Compilation of priorities at local and national levels through Technical Coordination Group
- Links with ministries, provinces and operators
- Management and approval of annual clearance plan to be submitted by the provincial authority
- Establishment of way to evaluate socio-economic impact
- Setting up of socio-economic clusters



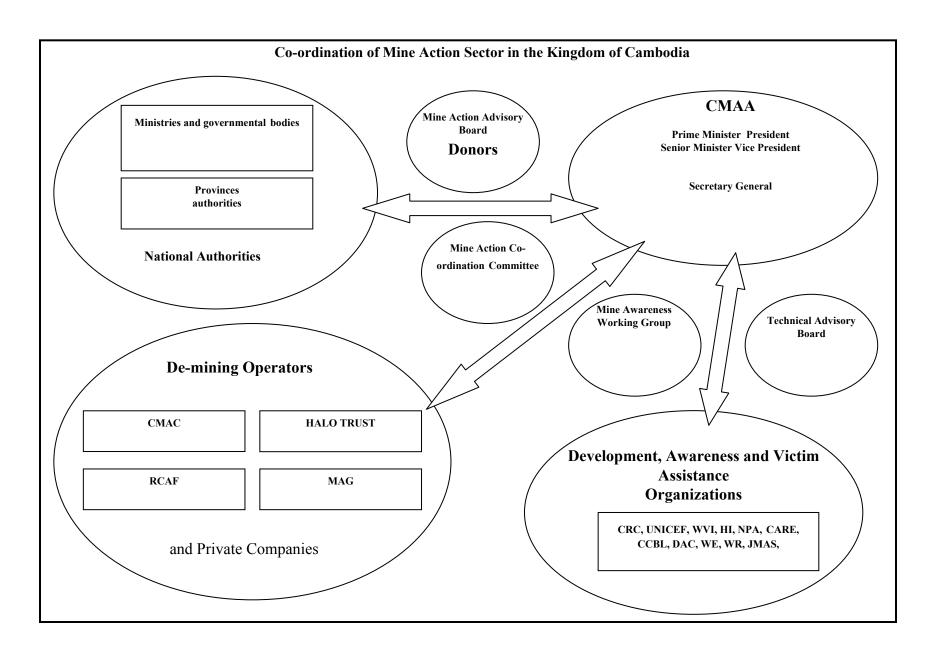
Objective 3: Expanding Upon Mine Action Achievements

- Reduce the number and size of the suspected mine areas
- Prioritize based on impact
- Rationalize the distribution of clearance capacities
- Application of regulations and standards on mine/UXO clearance
- Implementation of QM (QA, QC, Evaluation) procedures
- Application of new technologies



Objective 4: Development of Preventive and Curative Responses

- Co-ordination of mine awareness
- Co-ordination of victim assistance



Clearance Planning

OPERATOR		PERSONNEL	CLEARANCE RATE	COST
•	CMAC HALO Trust MAG	2,400 900 400		
•	Total	3,700	1,820 ha. per year	20,000,000 USD 6,000,000 USD (in kind)
•	RCAF	1,000 + men	2,000 ha. per year	7,000,000 USD
	TOTAL ESTIMATED		3,820 ha. per year	33,000,000 USD
•	CMAA			800,000 USD

Estimated Areas to be Cleared:

- 3,000 suspected areas (440,000 ha.)
- 11,400 UXO spots with 300 cluster bombs

-	Severe impact areas:	12,270 ha.
-	High impact areas:	18,000 ha.
-	Medium impact areas:	10,300 ha.
-	Low impact areas:	1,900 ha.

TOTAL AREAS TO CLEAR: 42,470 hectars.



Some Activities





























































Thanks to Donor Support

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- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States



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ANY QUESTIONS?