



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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Cambodian Statement on the Art.5 implementation

Mr. President and esteemed colleagues:

Since Cambodia takes the first floor, I would like to congratulate you for being elected as the president of the 14MSP and your team for the excellent organization of such a great event here.

Allow me to update on the current landmine and ERW contamination as follows:

With regard to item 8 of Maputo Action Plan, our BLS completed in 2012 and other resurvey in 2014 to 2015, identified a total of 18,058 polygons which represented a total of 2,230 KM². They have provided information on the known contaminated areas by land classifications which has significantly contributed to the operational prioritization and planning process for the mine action sector.

During the period from Cambodia's extension (2010) to September 2015, Cambodia released/cleared a total of 592 KM² of BLS contaminations by NTS, TS and full clearance. In addition, due to the situation in the ground are changed, in 2015, Cambodia also started a resurvey activities, carried out by CMAC and HALO Trust, and cancelled 1087 polygons with a total of 41 KM² from our database. In the meantime, Cambodia also discovered about 1,158 polygons equal to 180 KM² as new BLS. After a thorough calculation the remaining contamination as of 2015 is 1,638 KM². This does not include the survey in the Eastern part of the country, which is planned to complete over 60 more districts. They are believed to be mainly contaminated by ERW.

Workplan update: Cambodia is about more than double (238%) exceeding its stated targets during the ER (592 KM² vs 248 KM²). This achievement has been made possible through the continued innovation and development of appropriate integrated clearance methodologies and technologies, as well as the development and implementation of land release policy. This has increased efficiency whilst maintaining quality level of effectiveness and safety. For the next 5 years and based on the current funding and resources available, Cambodia is expected to release around 868 KM² with 775 KM² remaining to be released beyond 2019. This estimation is made based on the operators' performances and commitments.

Referring to the item 9 of Maputo Action Plan, I would like to inform to the States Parties that Cambodia is a member of the IMAS Review Board and have been actively involved with the development of land release methodology and the definitions of different terms used within IMAS including Confirmed and Suspected Hazardous Areas. Cambodia has developed its standards (CMAS) for baseline survey and Land Release through Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey and Full Clearance. The Land Release Standard is available at Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) for sharing.

Referring to the item 10 of Maputo Action Plan, I wish to inform to the SPs that from 1992 to September 2015 Cambodia had cleared/released a total of 1,402 KM², found and destroyed 1,020,385 APMs; 23,869 ATMs and 2,600,865 UXO. This great achievement is due to all efforts from all demining operators, National Authority, Stakeholders on MA, DPs as well as the hard works of MRE operators, which has been implemented in Cambodia since 1993 by providing MRE to people living in the affected areas within the 25 capital/provinces, 115 districts, 1,158 communes and 9,239 villages. 23,788 MRE sessions with 577,122 participants; 211,178 (37%) of which are males 136,879 (23%) are females and 229,065 (39%) are children.

Moreover, the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan is the complements to the work surrounding the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS). It provides data and information to the Gender Team at CMAA on the situation of Gender in different pillars of mine action. Its purpose is to inform the relevant mechanisms dealing with the four relevant pillars such as the Technical Reference Groups on Victim Assistance and on Mine Risk Education, the Quarterly Mine Action Committees between the CMAA and operators and most importantly the Technical Working Group on Mine Action.

Mr. President and esteemed colleagues:

The National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) that was developed in 2009, has now reached its mid-term stage and it is now due for a review, which is planned to take place in early 2016 performed by external consultants. From CMAA's own assessment prior to this mid-term review, there have been mixed results on the implementation of the NMAS. Some Goals are perceived to have been more successful than others. Notwithstanding its achievement, NMAS implementation faced many challenges including the evolving mine action landscape. The upcoming mid-term review is expected to give clear and evidence-based indications on the status of NMAS implementation vis-à-vis these challenges.

Changes affecting the mine action sector are multi-dimensional domestically and globally. Their dynamic nature will impact mine action operations as well as the sector performance going forward. It is necessary therefore, to have a clear understanding of these influencing contexts and the sector's evolving needs to help generate in order to appropriately address them. As such, rather than working to achieve the current NMAS targets for the remaining time; the CMAA will develop a new Strategy "NMAS 2017-2025". Mine Action stakeholders namely CMAA, CMAC, NPMEC, UNDP, HALO, MAG and NPA are all in agreement as to do the assessment and considerable progress will be made in the 2017-2025 NMAS which aims to see clearance delivered.

Last but not least Mr. President, Cambodia is playing significant roles in contribution to the global mine action sector in the following areas:

1. South-South Cooperation: Cambodia mine action program has been visited by representatives from a number of mine-affected countries. Cambodia's valuable experience in the mine action

sector has made many positive contributions to the development of mine action programs in other countries and to the mine action sector globally.

2. Cambodian Peace Keeping Mission with the UN: Substantial contributions have been made by Cambodia to the mine clearance and peacekeeping efforts under the UN auspice with a total of more than 3 thousands has been sent as its volunteers to join various UN missions in a various corners of the world including South Sudan, Chad, Republic of Mali, the Central African Republic and Lebanon.

Despite our remarkable achievements, more than 100 of our innocent citizens continue to be injured and killed by those indiscriminate weapons every year and thousands still live in the vicinity of contaminated lands. With this, Cambodia still faces a considerable challenge to clear the remaining contaminated lands of 1,638 KM². According to our latest projection, Cambodia will need around 361 million USD to complete the clearance. Therefore, along with our own commitment, Cambodia could only hope that all DPs would kindly continue their contribution and assistance to support this noble and humanitarian cause.

Finally, our Special appreciations go to all DPs who have been and continue to contribute fund to Cambodia to remove unacceptable risks from the ground and to save our poor people lives and limbs.

Description	Areas in KM2	Fund Required (million USD)
Total BLS areas as of 2015	2,230	
Areas cleared/released 2010-2015	592	
Total Remaining areas from 2016	1,638	361.14
Expected cleared/released from 2016-2020	868	187.4
Expected cleared/released from 2021-2025	677	151.1
Expected cleared/released from 2016-2025	1,545	338.5
Total remaining areas beyond 2025	93	21.22
Note: The average of cost per sqm is 0.22/M2. The remaining of 96.46 KM2 is not INCLUDE the areas will be discovered by survey which is planned to conduct in 2016 in the East.		