



FACTSHEET  
Cambodia

May 2013

### Scope of the problem

Cambodia's 2009 Article 5 deadline extension request estimated mined areas needing clearance at 648.8km<sup>2</sup> and the National Mine Action Strategy published in 2010 identified a further 1,097.8 km<sup>2</sup> of suspected land to be released "through baseline survey and technical survey." The Baseline Survey (BLS) of 124 mine-affected districts, completed in March, identified 1,071.8km<sup>2</sup> affected by landmines, including 650km<sup>2</sup> of "scattered or nuisance" antipersonnel mines and 66km<sup>2</sup> of antivehicle mines which now cause an increasing proportion of mine casualties. Cambodia also faces a significant, but as yet undetermined, extent of ERW contamination, including substantial numbers of cluster munitions and is broadening the BLS to cover all districts to quantify the full extent of its ERW problem.

### Land release

Cambodia released a total of 71.46km<sup>2</sup> in 2012, 11% more than in 2011 (64.52km<sup>2</sup>). The total included 6.62km<sup>2</sup> released by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) through survey and 5.48km<sup>2</sup> recorded as cluster munitions clearance, in addition to clearance of mined (53.63km<sup>2</sup>) and battle areas (5.73km<sup>2</sup>).

#### Three-year summary of clearance

Year	Mined area cleared (km <sup>2</sup> )	Battle area cleared (km <sup>2</sup> )
2012	53.63	5.73
2011	37.85	17.14
2010	29.69	21.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.17</b>	<b>44.17</b>

CMAC stood down two community-based demining platoons because of funding shortages but reported significant productivity gains due to more efficient application of land release SOPs and a full toolbox of assets. HALO maintained capacity and, with more focus on the faster process of antivehicle mine clearance, has doubled the total amount of land released in two years while release of land affected by antipersonnel mines fell 10%. Reduced funding forced MAG to stand down two EOD teams but, with the addition of HSTAMID detectors and more use of mine detection dogs, reported higher clearance of mine-affected land.

#### Mine area clearance in 2012

Operator	Total mined area cleared (km <sup>2</sup> )	Antipersonnel mines destroyed	Antivehicle mines destroyed	Submunitions destroyed	UXO destroyed
CMAC	35.15	10,466	352	34	7,874
CSHD	0.62	928	1	-	514
HALO	12.54	5,767	115	-	732
MAG	2.45	2,943	170	-	4,960
NPMEC	2.90	884	2	-	370
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.63</b>	<b>20,988</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14,450</b>

## **Compliance with Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty**

Cambodia's clearance deadline, after receiving a 10-year extension, is 1 January 2020, but prospects for meeting it are slim. Land release has accelerated, but areas of significant mine contamination on the border with Thailand are closed to operators due to tensions between the two countries. More importantly, Cambodia's extension request makes clear completion within 10 years required hefty increases in funding, which have not occurred. Donor support appears to be fairly steady for 2013 and 2014 but demining is falling behind the benchmarks set out in the extension request. Funding is far below the level needed to complete in 10 years, and prospects for keeping it at the present level in 2015 and beyond look very uncertain.