



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាន់ខេត្តូយោបាយកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King



ចំណែកជាមួយសកម្មភាពកំពាត់មិនកម្លាំង
Cambodian Mine Action Centre

សមិទ្ធផលបាសសម្បាកមីនយោះពេល ៣២ឆ្នាំ របស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសកម្មភាពកំពាត់មិនកម្លាំង

32 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF CAMBODIAN MINE ACTION CENTRE



សង្ឃោះដើរ និងជំនួយ នៅក្នុង/SAVING LIVES AND SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT FOR CAMBODIA
ឲ្យបិទការគំរាទំង់ខោ ថាយសារសំណាល់យុទ្ធភន្ទុសង្គម ផ្តល់នូវវិស័យថាទី និងការសេវាដែលអ្នករៀន

REMOVING EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR THREATS, RETURNING HOPES, AND BUILDING A PROSPEROUS FUTURE

1992-2024



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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា | History of Cambodia



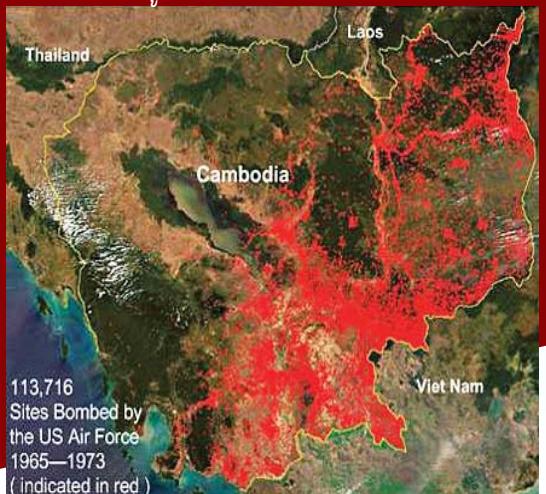
សំណុលរបៀបនេគារការណ៍សង្គម /REMNANTS OF WARS:

- យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រចិនទាន់ដូរ/Unexploded ordnance (UXO)
 - យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រណែនាំប័ណ្ណប៉ុល/Abandoned explosive ordnance (AOX)
 - គ្រប់បេកចង្វាម/ Cluster Munitions
 - សំណាក់អារិកតីមី/ Remnants of Chemical Weapons
 - គ្រប់មីនប្រាំងមនុស្ស/ Anti-personnel Landmines
 - គ្រប់មីនប្រាំងរំពោះ/ Anti-tank Landmines
 - ធ្លាក់ដីកែវិក/ Improvised Explosive Devices (IED's)

ប្រព័ន្ធឌីជាន់ក្នុងក្រសួងពេទ្យ និងសំណង់យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងក្រសួងពេទ្យ និងក្រសួងពេទ្យ

ស្រាវជ្រាវ: ពេលដាច់ពាល់ និងក្រុមហ៊ុនបានស្ថាប់មុនស្តូរជាប្រចើន បាននាំតែ និងបំផើចំណាយហេត្តូរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធប្រវេត្តប៉ុណ្ណោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែថែមទាំង ធ្វើឱ្យប៉ុណ្ណោះពាល់ ខាងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងស្ថារតី និង មនសិការរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋធម៌ដែរ។ ឬលប៉ុណ្ណោះពាល់ខាងស្ថារតីនេះមានជម្រាប់ដៃដែនឈុត្តិ មិន ភាគចំណេះដឹងប៉ុណ្ណោះពាល់ខាងស្ថារតី នៅក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុនបានទេ ហើយត្រូវការចំណាយរោគដែលនឹងបានបញ្ជាក់ថ្មីជូនដូចជាអ្នកស្ថារតី។

ទេរ៉ា: បីជាស្រាមបានបញ្ចប់ហើយសន្តិភាពមានពេញលេញទុកដាក់ដោយ ក៍បញ្ហាគ្រាប់មីន និងសំណាល់យុទ្ធកណ្តាស្រាមនេះតែបង្រៀនដោយស្ថាបន្ទាល់ខ្លួនវារឿបចំនូវការរបស់ខ្លួន និងទទួលនូវការយើតប់រងនូវការរបីចាប់ជាប្រើនឆ្នាំបន្ទាន់ទៅមុខទៀត។ ការបាត់បង្កើតអាយុវិវិត និងពិភាក្សាបាន ក៍ដូចជាតុលប៊ែនបាត់ជាអវិជ្ជមានខាងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសម្រាប់សុខភាពហើយស្ថាន និងផ្តល់បន្ទាន់ទៅបំផុត។ ក៍មុនមកវិបត្តិសំណាល់យុទ្ធកណ្តាស្រាមនេះក៍ត្រូវបានយកទៅលើនៅ និងធ្វើនានាយ៉ាងប្រើប្រាស់ស្រាយជូនប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ និងប្រើប្រាស់ជាតិ។



HISTORY OF LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW) PROBLEMS IN CAMBODIA

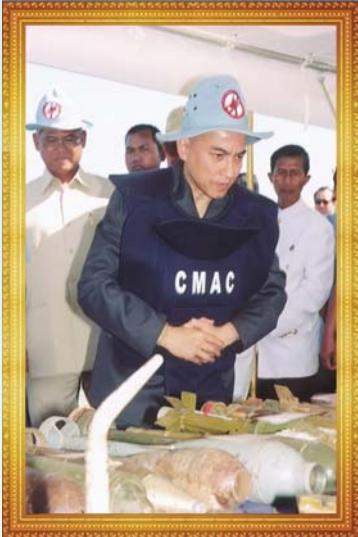
Cambodia's landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem is the result of internal conflicts and external invasion war, which left millions of landmines and unexploded ordnance on the ground, in the ground, and underwater of more than 4,03 million tons of conventional with 539,281 sorties on 125,698 sites, plus 30 millions of sub-munitions as well as chemical weapons.

Over the span of over thirty years, this damage has inflicted millions of casualties as well as damage to the physical infrastructure, with unprecedented and widespread negative socio-economic, health, environmental, and psychological consequences. The psychological effects are profound, which cannot be seen and take decades to reconcile.

Although the armed conflict and wars ended with peace throughout the whole country, landmines and ERW have still caused human casualties and suffering over a long period of time. The loss of lives and limbs, as well as the unprecedented and widespread negative socio-economic, health, environmental, and psychological consequences, will take years of cleaning up for the people and the nation.

Although the People and the Royal Government of Cambodia have been effortlessly addressing landmine and ERW problems for more than 30 years, Cambodia's legacy of war has left an estimated thousands of square kilometers of land for both landmines and ERW and cluster munitions areas, which requires clearance. These large tracts of land remain a major impediment to Cambodia's efforts at reconstruction and development. Addressing the issues is one of the top priorities for the Royal Government of Cambodia.





ប្រព័ន្ធឌីស្ឋាអេល

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលកំពាត់មីនកម្ពុជា (ម.ស.ម.ក) គឺជាស្ថាប័នជាតិទូទៅបន្ទីកប្រជាធិបតេយ្យដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៣ ដោយឧត្តមប្រុមប្រើក្រុងជាតិកម្ពុជាប្រាមលក្ខនិក: ដែលបន្ទាប់មកព្រះរាជពីភ្នំពេជ្រិ៍ ថ្ងៃទី១ ខែកុម្ភា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ហើយបន្ទាប់មកព្រះរាជពីភ្នំពេជ្រិ៍ ថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែកុម្ភា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៥ ដោយកំណត់អង្គភាព (ម.ស.ម.ក) ទៅជាស្ថាប័នជាតិដែលបាននាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ជាប្រធាននិង មានសមាជិកមកពីស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋាភិបាលមួយចំនួន ដូចជា ក្រសួងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ ក្រសួងការពារជាតិ ក្រុមប្រើក្រុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ក្រសួងដែនដឹងគ្មបនីយកម្ពុជាដើម។ ត្រូវនាទីសំខាន់របស់អង្គភាព ម.ស.ម.ក ដែលជាស្ថាប័នជាតិសម្រាប់ផ្តល់សេវាសកម្មភាពមីនមនុស្សដែល និងកម្មវិធីកម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នានា។

ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

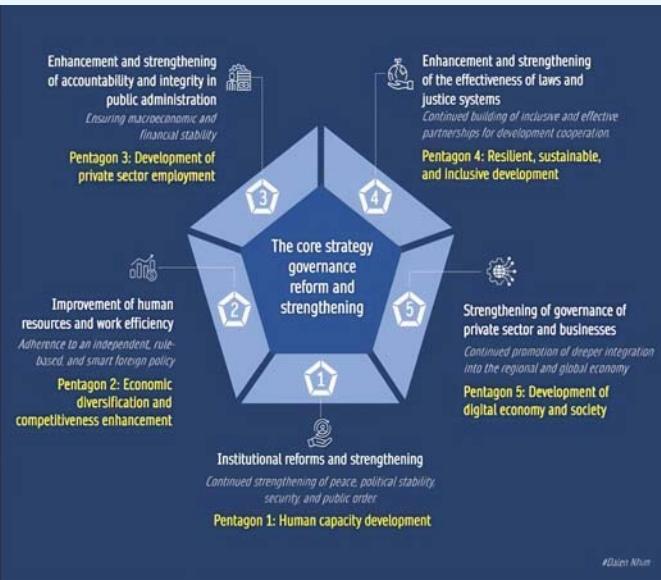
The Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) is the largest national demining institution in the Kingdom of Cambodia and one of the largest single-country demining operators in the world. CMAC was established in June 1992 by the Supreme National Council of Cambodia under a statute that was extended by the Royal Decree No. issued on November 1, 1993, and amended by the Royal Decree No. issued on February 25, 1995, conferring to CMAC the status of a national institution with the legal individual authority placed under the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and some members are from various governmental institutions such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of National Defense, the Council for the Department of Cambodia (CDC), the Ministry of Land Management and Urban Planning and Construction, etc. The CMAC's key role as a national institution is to provide mine action services for humanitarian and development programs.



ការអនិតត្បូនៃលទ្ធផល EVOLUTIONS OF MINE ACTION

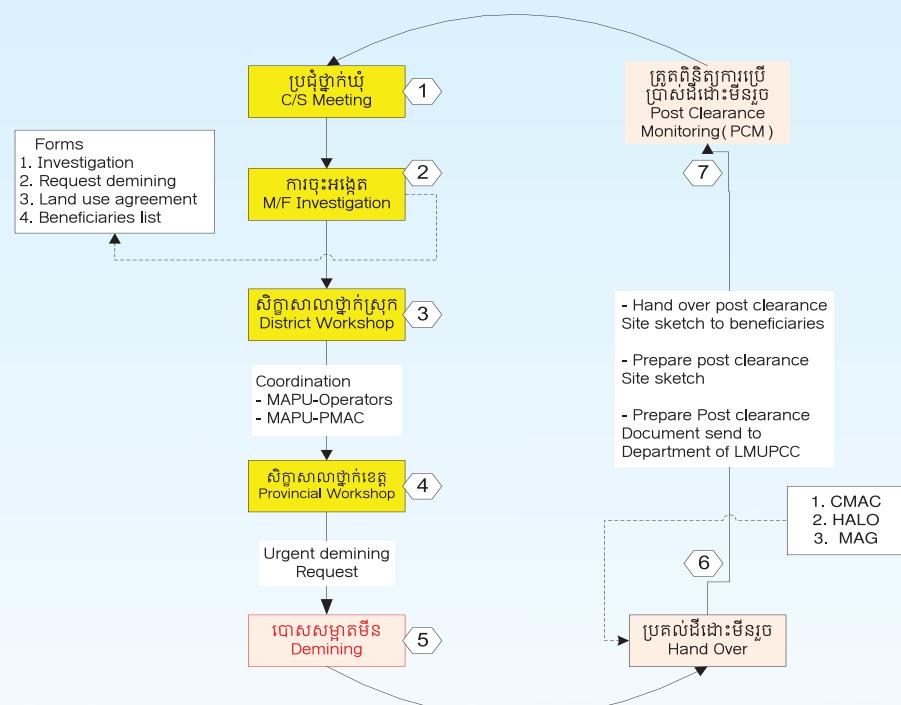
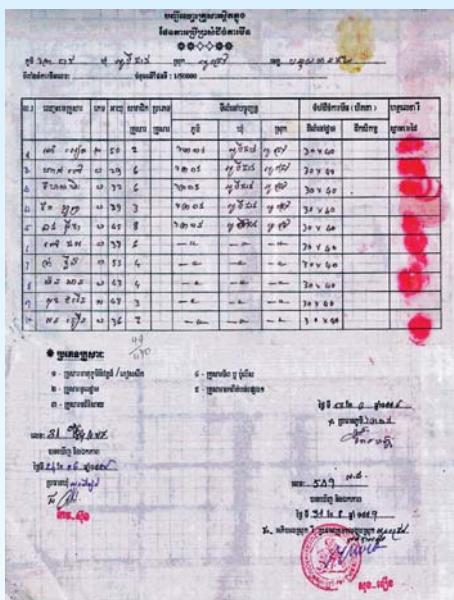
បន្ទាប់សេវាថាសសម្រាប់បេកចេង
និងសំណើលីមុខកណ្តុសត្រូវក្រុមហ៊ុន ២០២៥-ឡើងនៅក្នុង
Continue Cluster Munitions and ERW
Clearance beyond 2025 onwards

ជំណើរត្រូវទៅសម្រេចកម្ពុជា អស់ការកំណត់បែង
ដើរសារប្រាប់ទីនប់ដែលស្ថិត
Path forward anti-personal impact free
Cambodia 2021-2025



LANDMINES CLEARANCE PRIORITIZED IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

ការគំនត់រៀងចំ PRIORITY PROCESS



Mine Action Prioritization in Cambodia: MAPU Process



សមិទ្ធភនផ្លូវបានការពាណិជ្ជការ និងសេវាបច្ចុប្បន្ន

សមិទ្ធផលនេះភាគចើពីទៅបានដោយសារតែ ១.ការព្យូទ័រសមត្ថភាពមន្ត្រីជំនាញ ២.ការបង្កើន និងបំពាក់បច្ចេកវិទ្យាដីខិន ៣.ការកែលមសង្គមជាប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថាមរបរ

កិច្ចប្រតិបត្តិការពាសសម្ងាត់នឹងត្រាប់មិនទាន់ដូចជាការកិច្ចស្ថាលបស់អង្គភាពហើយពីពាប់ពីឆ្នាំ១៩៩២រហូតដល់ខេកញ្ញា ចុងឆ្នាំ២០២៤នេះ អង្គភាពCMACបានធ្វើការពាសសម្ងាត់ដូចមីនៅមីនី និងមីនីត្រាប់សុបច្ចន្ទីនានា ១.៨០៩គម៉ែត្រការយើងនិងកម្មុបចេលត្រាប់មិននឹងត្រាប់យុទ្ធភនុមិនទាន់ដូចប៉ូល្យកេវប្រមាណជាន់៣.១៧នានត្រាប់ក្នុងនោះមិនប្រព័ន្ធមានសុច្ចន្ទីនៅ០៨.០៥១ត្រាប់ត្រាប់មិនប្រព័ន្ធនៅក្នុងត្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធដែលត្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធនៅក្នុងនោះ១១.៥៨៩ត្រាប់ត្រាប់យុទ្ធភនុមិនទាន់ដូចចំនួន២.៥១៨.៥២១ត្រាប់ត្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថាគក់ពីយន្តហោរមិនត្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធដោយចំនួន៨៤៦.៥៤៩ការណើ។

អង្គភាពCMACក៏ពានសាន់កម្មាំនីស្សីត្រួតជាបណ្តុក្រោមក្នុងដែលមានអាជីវការខ្ពស់ចំនួនជាន់៣,៥០០ក្នុង និងមានបណ្តុក្រោមស្សីត្រួតជិត់៦,០០០រាក់នៅទីទួនប្រទេស សម្រាប់ប្រើបាយការងារអំប់ ឬផ្តល់ជូនពីក្រោះថ្វាក់ជាយសារមីន និងសំណាល់យុទ្ធផលណាស្របម៍ អង្គភាពCMACក៏ពានយកត្រួតទិន្នន័យការងារសម្រួលភាព និងការពិនិត្យ ទំនាក់ទំនួនរវាងអង្គភាពរូបលោងទាំងអស់ក្នុងនិងខេត្តជាយន្តការងារថ្វាក់ក្រោមជាតិយ៉ាងមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពអីដឹងការ ឬផ្តល់ជូនពីក្រោះថ្វាក់ជាយសារក្រប់មីន និងផ្តើមបកល់សំណុំរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ។ បាប់ពីឆ្នាំ១៩៩២ ហើយក្នុងលំខេត្តក្រោមឆ្នាំ២០២៤នេះ អង្គភាពCMACពានធ្វើការអប់រំយល់ជូនពីក្រោះថ្វាក់ជាយសារក្រប់មីន និងសំណាល់ជាតិថ្មី ពីស្របមិនបានដោចច្នៃនេះ ៣៥,៦៥៦លីក ស្ទើនិង២,៨៥៥,០៥១ខ្លួន ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋចូលរួម សូបចំនួន ៩០,២៦៤,១៨០គ្ងាត់។



CMAC has made remarkable progress over the past 32 years. It is recalled that from 1992 to 2004, MCAC's clearance productivity averaged 12 km² per year, but this rate increased double to 22 km² in 2005 and has gradually increased in subsequent years to an average of 200 km² per year. This achievement has been made due to 1. Human resource capacity enhancement, 2. Tech improvement and new technology equipped and 3. SOP improvement.

Since 1992 to 2024, CMAC has cleared 1,909 square kilometers of landmines and ERW-contaminated areas, having found and destroyed over 3.1 million of all types of landmines and ERW, including 604,051 anti-personal landmines, 11,589 anti-tank mines, 2,518,521 ERW and 446,944 dropped bombs including cluster munitions, and having found 87 locations of chemical dropped sites.

OPERATIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

CMAC has established Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) in 3,500 high-risk villages, and there have been approximately 6,000 volunteer networks throughout the country to provide mine education messages to those who live in the affected areas.

CMAC also focuses on capacity-building and strengthening relations with local authorities at the village, commune, district, and provincial levels as an effective sub-national mechanism to raise awareness of mine risks and respond to the local people's requests.

Since 1992 to September 2024, CMAC provided 235,656 courses of mine risk education messages to 2,858,051 target families (approximately 10,268,180 people).

CMAC has cleared rules and procedures and Standard Operation Procedure (SOP), as well as receiving national and international recognition for using modern demining technologies. But what is more important is that CMAC human resources are competent and talented; therefore, training plays a very crucial role because demining experts are required to be trained with multi-skills such as surveying, mapping, EOD, and neutralization.

Besides, CMAC also provides training resources to the national police and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. Moreover, considering the extensive experience and great achievement of CMAC, some landmine/UXO-affected countries, such as Loa PDR, Thailand, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Iraq/Kurdistan, Angola, Africa, Ukraine, and Colombia, request that CMAC share its experiences, knowledge, and know-how in mine action.

Obviously, the government of Japan, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), has supported CMAC in providing training courses to demining experts from Colombia, Angola, Loa PDR, Ukraine, and Africa under the South-South Cooperation Program.

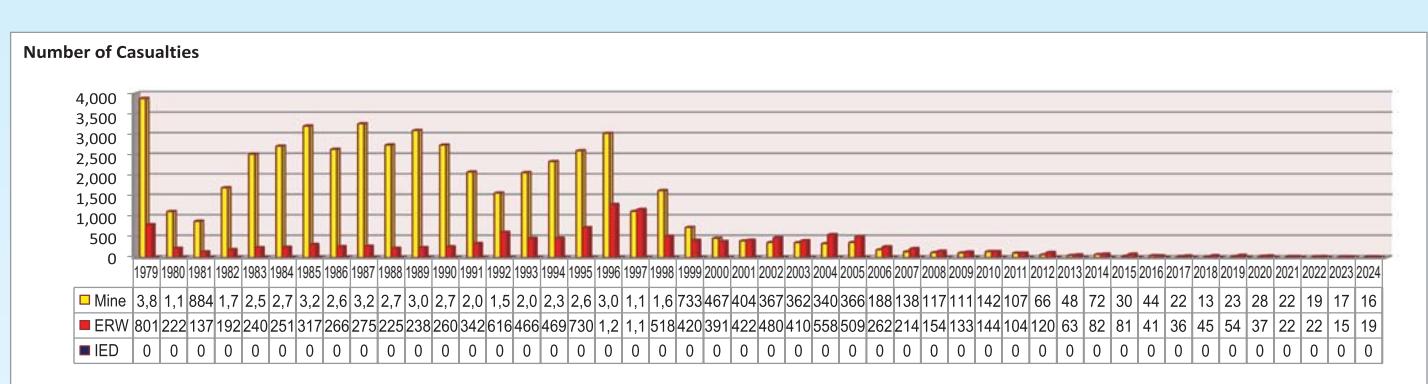


សិតិវិទ្យាជន: សមត្ថភាព 32 ឆ្នាំ

PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS: 32 YEARS ACHIEVEMENTS

1992 UP TO Sep-2024

Period	Operational Achievements																		EOD & MRE Tasks Responded					
	Land Release						Other Area Clearance			Ammunition Found & Destroyed														
	Non-Technical Survey(NTS)		Technical Survey(TS)				Full Clearance		Safety Site (m²)	Spot Check (m²)	Patrol Clearance (m²) for Marking	Mine			ERW			Others	Fragments	Small Caliber (kg)	Number of request	Number of Tasks		
	Reclaim Land (m²)	Cancel Land (m²)	Full Coverage Inspection (m²)	Targeted Inspection (m²)	Systematic Investigation (m²)	Un-targeted Inspection Box (m²)	Targeted Inspection Box (m²)	Un-targeted Inspection Box (m²)				AP	AT	IMP	Bomb	Cluster	Other UXO							
CMAC 1992									5,479,850			19,433	132					96,466	22,085,279					
CMAC 1994									7,865,242			12,126	121					208,854	52,334,579					
CMAC 1995									10,150,014			22,115	93					47,123	23,670,218					
CMAC 1996									10,493,654			7,126	190					31,574	64,352,250					
CMAC 1997									15,565,421			17,035	266					32,767	12,110,064					
CMAC 1998									12,382,541			13,536	245					47,313	19,983,367					
CMAC 1999									10,797,705			14,322	649					67,610	17,480,591					
CMAC 2000									8,369,635			15,733	628					45,379	20,894,845					
CMAC 2001									9,637,455			16,916	465					77,034	14,069,870					
CMAC 2002									11,582,239			32,688	493					61,840	19,767,069					
CMAC 2003									9,708,686			22,160	504					76,671	21,032,570					
CMAC 2004									11,157,336			43,635	936					106,360	20,804,831	4,500				
CMAC 2005									22,086,496			74,195	851					128,865	23,866,907	21,800				
CMAC 2006									25,712,513		50,432	255,864	755,816	35,745	1,000	61	113,296	26,109,554	5,236	9,379				
CMAC 2007									23,543,896	2,661,351	157,769	542,583	760,479	32,245	587	273	114,755	24,732,667	6,706	9,334				
CMAC 2008									22,416,057	3,162,352	216,570	1,086,793	771,608	25,543	497	166	114,101	19,874,891	7,001	9,478				
CMAC 2009	1,995,462	95,194							25,287,608	8,360,750	164,376	980,195	713,540	18,923	550	257	1,649	20,304	113,007	14,536,442	16,261	6,800	11,537	
CMAC 2010	1,980,505	844,960		1,529,181	544,731	25,786,559	22,367,053	21,134,178	124,355	962,558	603,108	18,271	406	310	280	9,802	125,360	130,675	12,167,273	9,956	13,392	12,443		
CMAC 2011		3,272,556		620,112	951,685	2,432,295	32,408,700	10,091,243	140,453	1,191,627	837,290	14,573	406	229	72	1,443	87,699	3,677,154	5,752	11,513	9,038			
CMAC 2012		10,133,094		663,108	3,051,597	6,738,540	27,899,413	26,212,710	160,798	1,738,663	150,209	16,106	558	277	167	2,398	94,887	19	7,001,874	4,816	12,407	9,329		
CMAC 2013	9,438	12,280,586		595,224	692,928	1,334,521	28,840,370	165,991	395,241	123,277	11,249	284	272	100	3,979	107,392	4,438,878	4,988	14,028	12,676				
CMAC 2014		20,833,944		517,529	2,852,099	3,941,656	37,888,911	25,448,252	141,348	425,919	491,817	13,808	346	180	105	1,910	97,101	4,473,221	2,814	11,066	10,496			
CMAC 2015	12,138,964	24,005,113		390,279	2,556,033	3,234,410	36,078,501	22,605,851	93,770	1,396,873	76,743	7,666	185	24	77	3,170	48,209	3,305,213	501	4,943	4,643			
CMAC 2016	95,188	17,781,450		1,450,275	1,736,998	18,288,966	45,719,724	110,387	1,420,590	438,361	4,275	128	25	61	4,932	25,036	1,560,021	527	2,598	2,618				
CMAC 2017	14,293,744	13,959,213		1,643,430	2,116,768	25,188,444	31,511,544	53,542	15,282,846	2,900	5,277	108	109	77	5,987	33,695	446	1,786,155	1,852	3,977	3,974			
CMAC 2018	4,872,172	15,352,735		37,246	2,651,710	3,074,699	32,713,321	28,449,182	74,742	487,111	94	7,940	73	108	54	7,434	29,909	110	1,866,214	2,705	3,678	3,681		
CMAC 2019	925,209	9,223,928		1,767,136	2,210,120	27,781,213	24,522,921	100,793	1,526,210	5,524	77	15	68	6,097	26,909	18	13,143,956	1,401	3,251	3,251				
CMAC 2020	90,464	13,639,618		17,635	1,433,205	1,413,400	40,272,670	25,829,831	100,065	9,921,727	6,160	8,539	108	34	108	6,576	28,271	566	1,743,620	590	3,906	3,909		
CMAC 2021		9,046,498	4,531	28,177	23,161	5,948,223	5,608,056	51,012,076	24,195,780	223,273	4,947,596	2,880	17,297	337	20	44	9,026	62,089	1	1,838,038	16,952	3,752	3,752	
CMAC 2022		1,252,350	23,346,592	584,909	1,598,503	3,217,299	13,555,504	30,134,403	82,230,527	34,782,484	181,020	4,249,950	600	17,700	98	14	34	7,739	38,269	52	2,203,545	362	3,235	3,235
CMAC 2023		94,962	83,863,805	2,020,431	7,914,652	3,229,032	11,610,974	29,505,423	100,871,323	35,716,698	208,382	6,934,646	5,000	18,870	127	28	36	7,091	57,862	5	2,192,034	2,828	3,411	3,410
CMAC 2024	61,947	29,389,258	312,824	833,819	1,125,876	2,147,636	6,267,520	67,515,501	52,319,708	135,720	3,071,789	75	13,210	141	4	36	6,304	67,220	1,276,158	6,118	2,697	2,697		
JAN-2024		1,058,140				79,828	538,620	678,810	4,956,955	3,409,054	22,030	79,483	777	13	2	4	650	2,890	133,958	15	296	296		
FEB-2024	15,834	841,483				171,466	299,187	769,652	5,757,004	3,936,139	12,354	31,129	1,774	12	2	5	659	3,266	137,972	35	291	291		
MAR-2024	36,279	7,454,492	131,573	274,367	194,753	317,313	1,331,504	12,274,949	5,383,705	24,443	72,013	1,507	5	4	665	21,980	153,226	135	325	325				
APR-2024		6,946,131	72,635	146,694	157,652	133,288	428,857	8,622,525	4,517,504	13,260	1,377,973	1,039	19	1	2	593	9,708	111,731	90	212	212			
MAY-2024	9,834	7,320,088	80,116	184,458	190,550	204,105	1,002,896	10,061,141	6,516,141	16,100	38,535	1,598	9	9	846	9,330	143,346	2,914	322	322				
JUN-2024		2,219,286				126,631	176,320	690,158	7,135,463	6,590,344	12,016	25,534	1,356	68	4	671	5,218	137,459	87	325	325			
JUL-2024		1,203,077				76,989	124,352	458,037	6,534,699	8,314,502	10,180	32,171	3,308	11	1	772	4,927	171,444	2,426	365	365			
AUG-2024		1,473,087		28,500	28,400	61,261	150,535	454,790	6,229,700	7,617,680	14,442	29,912	959	3	6	774	6,290	157,684	190	285	285			
SEP-2024		873,474						66,846	204,116	453,206	5,943,495	5,834,439	10,895	1,385,039	75	904	1	666	3,611	129,338	226	276	276	
Grand Total:	35,794,943	288,769,213	2,922,695	10,175,251	12,060,976	52,857,536	126,135,384	873,593,737	441,593,513	2,603,783	56,818,770	5,737,955	604,051	11,589	2,496	2,976	446,944	2,068,601	131,895	470,839,988	123,274	104,354	129,070	



ក្រសួងពេទ្យនាន់ប៊ាញេសវឌ្ឍន៍ក្នុងមិន សិរីប៉ុណ្ណោតនូវមិនទាន់ខ្លះ

LANDMINES AND UXO CASUALTIES

បញ្ជាប់ពីមានកិច្ចិតិកទាំងប្រើដែលក្នុងសកម្មភាពនេះអស់រយៈពេលជាងពាល់ខ្លួន ក្នុងមករណ៍ ចំនួនជននៃក្រោមៗដោយសារត្រាប់/យុទ្ធភន្ទុ មិនទាក់ទងចាន់បានដូចមួយគ្នា គ្នាយុទ្ធផលត្រូវការគ្រប់គ្រងស្ថាល់ពី ១,៩៥៣ នាក់ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៩ មកនៅក្រឹម ៣៥ នាក់ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០២៤។

Casualty rate in Cambodia remained extremely high after the wars. However, since 2005 the number of landmine/UXO casualties decreased. This decrease can be accredited to effective participatory MRE programs in Cambodia.

After more than three decades of greatest collective mine action efforts, the number of landmine and UXO casualties significantly decreased from 1,153 in 1998 to 35 casualties in 2024.

លខ្មែងលទ្ធផលនិត្យការណ៍នៃ សិលសំណាន់មុខនគរបាលស្រុក (១៩៩២-២០២៤)

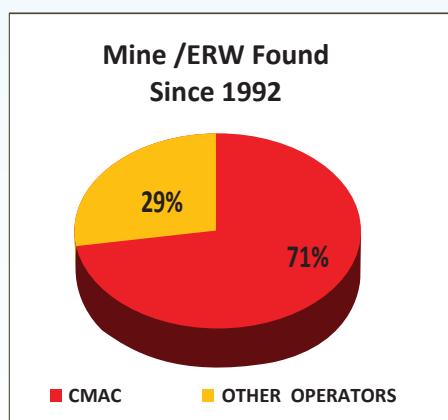
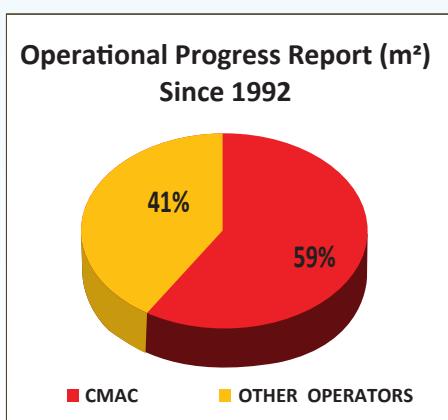
LANDMINE AND ERW CLEARANCE ACHIEVED BY ALL OPERATORS (1992-2024)

DESCRIPTIONS	CMAC	OTHER OPERATORS	TOTAL
Land Release	1,909,063,736	1,333,262,025	3,239,325,761
MINE/ERW Destroyed	3,134,161	1,271,628	4,405,789
AP Mines	604,051	590,029	1,194,080
AT Mines	11,518	14,953	26,542
ERWs	2,518,521	666,646	3,318,167

MINE/LIXO FOUND AND DESTROYED

Operational Progress Report 1992- NOV 2024		
OPERATORS	Land Release	PERCENTAGE
CMAC	1,909,063,736	59%
OTHER OPERATORS	1,333,262,025	41%
TOTAL:	3,239,325,761	

Mine/ERW Found 1992- NOV 2024			
OPERATORS	MINE/ERW	PERCENTAGE	
CMAC	3,134,161	71%	71%
OTHER OPERATORS	1,271,628		29%
TOTAL:	4,405,789		



**សូមថ្លែងជាថ្មីនានាថ្មី
ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**

**SPECIAL THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING DONORS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
INVOLVED IN THE PAST 32 YEARS**



Cambodia



Australia



Belgium



Canada



China



Denmark



EU



France



Finland



Germany



Japan



Netherlands



New Zealand



Norway



Spain



Sweden



Republic of Korea



Switzerland



UK



UN



USA

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ AUSTCARE | ▪ Nikken Cooperation |
| ▪ Apopo | ▪ Peace Boat |
| ▪ CARE International | ▪ Privates |
| ▪ CMAA | ▪ Rotary International District 2650 |
| ▪ ECHO | ▪ Save the Children Norway |
| ▪ Hitachi | ▪ UNDP |
| ▪ GICHD | ▪ UNHCR |
| ▪ GEJ | ▪ UNICEF |
| ▪ JMAS | ▪ UNMAS |
| ▪ Kamatus | ▪ UNOPS |
| ▪ Local Authorities | ▪ Vallon |
| ▪ NGOs | |
| ▪ NPA | |

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KEY DATES

1991	Oct., 23	Paris Peace Agreements
	Nov., 9	UNAMIC arrived Cambodia and established demining team for 3 platoons (32persons/platoon), starting demining in path finding for Internally Displaced People (IDP)
1992	April	UNTAC personnel arrived and assumed UNAMIC responsibilities. Mine Clearance Training Unit (MCTU) established
	June	CMAC created by Cambodia's Supreme National Council.
	November	First CMAC Governing Council meeting
1993	May	National elections held
	October	Secretary General reported to Security Council that he has asked UNDP to provide technical support and capacity-building expertise to CMAC
	November	CMAC's SNC mandate extended by Royal Decree. First UNDP/OPS technical assistance project on "Assistance to Demining Programmes" (CMB/93/A07) started
1994	August	First CMAC Steering Committee Meeting
1995	Jan-Dec	IDP's intensified movement. Increase in mine and UXO casualty rates experienced
	February	CMAC statutes extended by Royal Decree
1996	January	CMAC started developing dogs and mechanical machines concepts in mine clearance
	July	UNDP Phase II support project "Assistance to Demining Programmes II" started
	December	Highest level of mine and UXO casualties reported due to IDP and Refugee movement Technical Institute of Mine Action in Kampong Chhnang Province
1997	December	Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty signed. Cambodia signs Treaty
1998	July	UNDP Phase III support project « Assistance to Demining Programmes III » begins
1999	May	Land Use Planning Unit (LUPU) established, CMAC was instrumental for creating this process
	March	Entry into force of Ottawa Treaty
	May	Entry into force of national law prohibiting the use of anti-personnel mines
2000	July	Cambodia ratified Ottawa Treaty
	January 01	Ottawa Treaty came into force in Cambodia
	September	Royal Decree established the CMAA
2002	January	CMAC started the preparation for ISO certification process
2003	January	CMAC's five-year Strategic Plan (2003-2007) approved by Governing Council
2004	February	ISO 9001-2000 Certificate awarded to CMAC's for quality management
	October	Royal Government established PMAC/MAPU (Sub Decree 70) CMAC Central Workshop in Battambang Province
2005	September	Establishment of ERW Harvesting Technical Unit
	December	CMAC's annual clearance productivity doubled CMAC Headquarters in Phnom Penh
2006		CMAC DU2 Headquarters
2007		CMAC DU4 Headquarters and Landmine Museum in Siem Reap Province
2009	April	CMAC DUS Headquarters in Kampong Cham Province
	May	Cambodia submitted Article 5 Extension Request for the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty
2010	January	Mine Ban Treaty Deadline for Cambodia
2011	November	Cambodia's Article 5 Extension Request was approved
	May	CMAC started full application of land release methodology and achieved remarkable outputs
2012	Mar, Apr	CMAC EDD and EOD teams were assigned to support security at the 20th ASEAN Summit held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 30 March to 04 April 2012
	May	CMAC EDD and EOD teams were deployed for security checks at the 22nd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 3-12 May 2012
2013	January	Establishment of ERW Diving Technical Unit
2014	23 Jun	Establishment of CMAC Moradoc Techo Development Centre- CMAC CDC
2015	August	CMAC EOD Team paid 9 working days to remove one MK82 buried in 3.5m depth underneath the concrete house's floor of the people in Suong Market, Tbong Khmum Province
2016	June, July	Introducing Vallon UXO Detector VX1, Vallon UXO Detector VMX10, and Vallon Mine and UXO Detectors VMH3CS
2017	July	Handover Ceremony of Technical Equipment Demining Assistance Phase VII and Opening of CMAC Peace Museum of Mine Action
2018	May	Handover Ceremony of Demining Machines of the Program for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance Phase III
	July	Ceremony of Offering Military Status and Rankings, and Medals to CMAC Retired, Disabled and amputee.
2019	March	National Police handover Small Arm and Gun Disposal to CMAC
	September	CMAC retired staffs got retirement pension from the Royal Government of Cambodia
2020	September	CMAC 'Hero rat' wins gold medal from UK charity for hunting landmines
2021	December	Inauguration Ceremony of CMAC Garden at Win-Win Memorial
	March	Establishment of Study and Research Team for Covid-19 Detection Dog.
2022	Jan., 4-6	Workshop to Review CMAC Operational Achievements in 2021 and to Set Target in 2022 committed to releasing 150 Km ² of landmine contaminated areas and 60Km ² of ERW/Cluster munitions contaminated areas
	April	Handover Ceremony Achievements of PIMV-Phasel and Ground Operation Commencement Phasel.
	June	CMAC 30 Years Anniversary.
2023	November	The signing of the constructions of training facilities at the Technical Institute of Mine Action in Kampong Chhnang Province and the Outreach Facilities (Techo Peace Museum).