



日本小型武器対策支援チーム
JAPAN ASSISTANCE TEAM FOR SMALL ARMS MANAGEMENT IN CAMBODIA (JSAC)

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3rd Interim Report for
“Peace Building and Comprehensive Small Arms
Management Programme in Cambodia (Phase II)”

Japan Assistance Team for Small Arms Management in Cambodia (JSAC)

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1 Weapons Reduction and Development for Peace (WDP) Project

1.1 Concept

WDP Project is a new weapons collection methodology established by JSAC and is the main project of JSAC’s “Peace Building and Comprehensive Small Arms Management Program in Cambodia.”

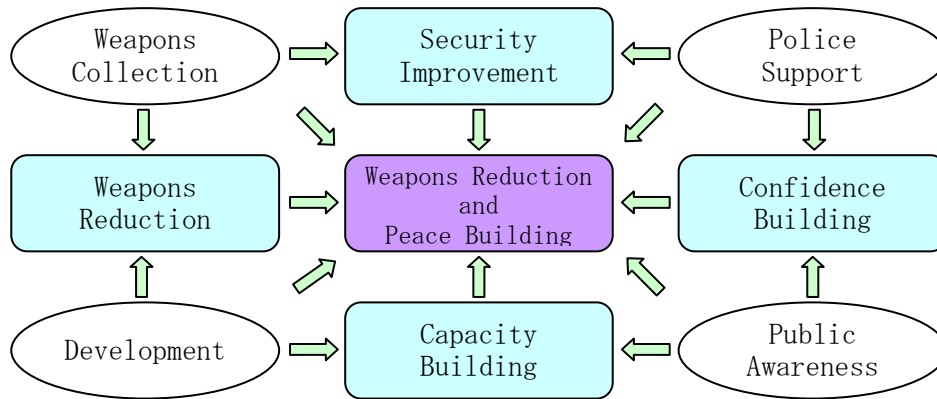


Figure 1: Mechanism of WDP Project

WDP Project ultimately aims to build peace in the target areas through voluntary surrender of weapons by the local population. For promotion of voluntary weapons surrendering by civilians, education is the main strategy. Weapons are surrendered voluntarily only when the negative effects and un-necessity of weapons are fully understood. WDP Project focuses on four approaches; (1) *Weapons Collection*, (2) *Police Support*, (3) *Public Awareness*, and (4) *Development*.

(1) Weapons Collection

JSAC encourages civilians’ voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons (SALW) through education on their danger and illegality. JSAC organizes educational workshops in communities at various levels; from provincial, district and commune levels to grassroots levels such as village levels, and creates a clear understanding of SALW issues. An experienced group of Cambodian staff leads the workshops using educational materials developed by JSAC, stressing the danger and illegality of SALW, denying the idea of exchanging weapons for development, and promoting a peaceful society without weapons. These activities lead to the reduction of weapons and crimes involving weapons, and thus contribute to security improvement based on the understanding of a “culture of peace.”

(2) Police Support

JSAC conducts police training and provides material support, since increased capacity of the police is an important aspect that enables civilians to surrender their weapons.

The police training includes courses on issues ranging from basic concepts such as good governance, decentralization, relationship between police and community, technical procedures in conducting police duties (investigation techniques, reporting, etc.) and Japanese *Koban* (police post) system. JSAC particularly targets officers working at local police posts, as they are the officers who most often come in contact with community members.

The project also includes providing equipment necessary to maintain public security, such as portable radios for communication purposes. JSAC also supports the rebuilding of run-down police posts. Through promoting the understanding that one of the main roles of the police is to maintaining public security, these projects contribute to the capacity building of the police in the maintenance of public security, to the actual improvement of public order, and to confidence building between the community members and the police.

(3) Public Awareness

The Public Awareness component aims to raise awareness on SALW by repeatedly organizing workshops, distributing posters and educational kits, installing billboards and broadcasting radio spots. At the workshops, local authorities, police officers, military personnel, and civilians all gather together to discuss SALW issues and security issues in their community. All participants recognize that security forces are responsible for maintaining security in their communities, and they and their families are also members of the communities. This 1) helps to build confidence among authorities, security forces, and civilians, 2) promotes active participation of the police and local authorities responsible for public security, and 3) enhances the administrative capacity of local governments. Radio spots broadcasting is also used to spread JSAC's message to the general population.

(4) Development

JSAC supports the development efforts of communities where all weapons are surrendered and constructs facilities according to their needs. These facilities are neither incentives nor exchanges for weapons. JSAC never exchanges weapons for anything. In traditional "Weapons for Development (WfD)" types of projects, people tend to think that they are able to obtain something in return for surrendering weapons. It causes the recognition of weapons' value as a currency, continuing possession of weapons by civilians in anticipation of the next WfD project, bargaining of weapons between weapons holders and project implementers, and price increases of weapons. Once the price of weapons is increased, it may result in the encouragement of economic activities concerning weapons and the increase in the illicit circulation of weapons. One JSAC staff interviewed a weapon holder in Battambang Province in September 2005 who had found an AK47 in the forest and kept it in his house. He was asked why he had kept the weapon, and answered that he expected it to be exchanged with money, rice or small infrastructure in future WfD projects. Because of repeated implementation of WfD projects in Cambodia, people have understood

how to exploit the mechanism of WfD projects and acknowledged monetary value in weapons. These facts have led JSAC to develop and adopt the WDP methodology.¹

The development assistance include construction and improvement of infrastructure based on each community's needs, which contribute to community development in the long term. The aim of these assistance is not to provide development in exchange for weapons. Such development assistance aims to raise the communities living standard, to promote residents' understanding that development only happens when weapons are eliminated from their communities, to avoid regression to a "culture of violence" in which people are accustomed to using weapons, and to ensure a peaceful society takes root. The items are maintained by local governments and thus contribute to enhancing the governments' administrative capability. Furthermore, they promote the understanding of the advantages of a peaceful community among villagers, contribute to the immediate collection of unowned weapons upon discovery, and reduce the number of SALW.

1.2 Progress (as of the end of July 2007)

JSAC has been implementing a number of educational and confidence building workshops at various levels of the society. The workshops have created understanding of SALW issues and the Cambodian Arms Law², encouraged villagers to surrender weapons voluntarily, formed strong relationships with local authorities and police, built confidence among local authorities, police and people, and strengthened capacity of local police to report weapons collection information since the beginning of its activities. JSAC has conducted *199 workshops* with a total of *14,202 participants* at Province, District and Communes levels, and for media, police officers and trainers of partner NGOs. JSAC and its partner NGOs have also conducted *1,503 workshops* with *96,667 participants* at Village level.



Photo 1: Village-Level Workshop



Photo 2: Confidence Building Workshop

¹ JSAC does not insist that WfD methodology itself is less effective than WDP. In some cases, WfD may work and WDP may not be effective. However, the WDP methodology is workable in the current situation in Cambodia.

² The Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunition

As a result of the repeated workshops, **16,840 SALW**, **66,304 ammunition** and **8,746 explosives** have been collected in Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province so far since JSAC has started its activities in these two provinces.



Photo 3: Voluntary Surrender of Weapons



Photo 4: Surrendered Weapons

The continuous discovery and collection of cached weapons are also recognized as a remarkable result of JSAC's activities. **5,725 SALW**, **41,342 ammunition** and **7,355 explosives** have been unearthed and collected or destroyed safely with the strong cooperation of Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC). The presence of these cached weapons can be a threat to the stability and security of Cambodian society. The discovery and collection of such cached weapons are clear indicators that JSAC's messages have reached and have been understood among the population, and that JSAC's activities have been trusted by and have built confidence among local authorities, police and residents. This understanding and confidence have encouraged the population to report information of cached weapons, which resulted in their discovery and collection.



**Photo 5: Excavated Cached Weapons
in Samlot District,
Battambang Province**



**Photo 6: Cached Weapons
in Phnum Proek District,
Battambang Province**

On the one hand, JSAC has encouraged the population to surrender illegal weapons which are possessed by civilians through repeated education of SALW issues, and on the other, to report information of cached weapons which could be possessed and used in the future through confidence building among local authorities, police, residents and JSAC. As a result, both illegally possessed and hidden weapons have been collected.

For the police support component, JSAC has supported the police training for local police officers in Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province. *454 local police officers* working at local police posts who most often come into contact with community members, attended the training from October 2006 to January 2007. The trainees learned about issues ranging from basic concepts such as good governance and the rule of law, to specific topics such as police responsibilities, technical procedures in conducting police duties (communication skills, investigation techniques, reporting, etc.) to the Japanese *Koban* (police post) system.

In addition to the police training, reconstruction of police posts and provision of radio communication transceivers have been implemented as material support for police. *7 police posts* with fragile building and equipment are under reconstruction. *Radio equipments (773 radio transceivers, 15 radio repeaters and 3 mobile radios)* will be delivered and installed in provincial police in both provinces.

Regarding development assistance, *71 development sub-projects* were agreed between both provincial governments and JSAC in accordance with the requests from the provincial governments. Consultants and contractors have been selected by bidding, and all the development sub-projects are currently under construction.



Photo 7: Police Training



Photo 8: School under Construction

Please see the following for achievements in detail:

(1) Weapons Collection

Table 1: Total Number of Collected Weapons by Province

	Small Arms	Ammunition	Explosives
Kompong Thom	3,208	8,607	802
Battambang	13,632	57,697	7,944
Total	16,840	66,304	8,746

Table 2: Number of Collected Weapons by District

Kompong Thom Province	3,208
Baray	564
Kampong Svay	436
Prasat Balank	446
Prasat Sambour	394
Sandan	489
Santuk	116
Stoung	658
Stueng Saen	105

Battambang Province	13,632
Aek Phnom	869
Banan	473
Battambang	2,257
Bavel	835
Kamrieng	653
Kaus Kralor	599
Moung Ruessei	1,049
Phnum Proek	496
Rotonak Mondol	449
Samlot	4,606
Sampov Loun	533
Sangkae	346
Thmar Koul	467

(2) *Cached Weapons Discoveries*

Table 3: List of Cached Weapons Discoveries

Date	Place (District, Province)	Number of Cached Weapons		
		Small Arms	Ammunition	Explosives
Mar. 29-Apr. 10, 2006	Samlot, Battambang	2,482	0	0
May 29-Jun. 1, 2006	Aek Phnom, Battambang	0	680	2
Jun. 2-6, 2006	Phnom Proek, Battambang	0	2,471	2
Jun. 5-11, 2006	Battambang, Battambang	1,956	1	0
Jun. 13-29, 2006	Bavel, Battambang	0	4,148	360
Jul. 19-Aug. 6, 2006	Phnum Proek, Battambang	0	4,425	460
Aug. 9-19, 2006	Kaus Kralor, Battambang	0	4,435	438
Nov. 12-Dec. 1, 2006	Sampov Loun, Battambang	9	2,762	166
Nov. 27-Dec. 16, 2006	Sampov Loun, Battambang	0	849	4,625
Dec. 4-19, 2006	Phnum Proek, Battambang	0	1,083	82
Feb. 3-28, 2007	Samlot, Battambang	421	245	3
Mar. 8-23, 2007	Samlot, Battambang	414	8,428	566
Mar. 20-29, 2007	Samlot, Battambang	36	784	7
Mar. 27-Apr. 14, 2007	Kaus Kralor, Battambang	0	1,945	21
Apr. 18-May 16, 2007	Kaus Kralor, Battambang	0	1,685	79
Apr. 18-24, 2007	Battambang, Battambang	0	124	11
May 3-Jun. 2, 2007	Kaus Kralor, Battambang	0	1,187	71
May 5-19, 2007	Kaus Kralor, Battambang	0	999	33
May 7-Jun. 6, 2007	Samlot, Battambang	407	854	107
May 28-Jun. 20, 2007	Thmor Koul, Battambang	0	657	61
May 28-Jun. 21, 2007	Kaus Kralor, Battambang	0	1,529	102
Jun. 14-Jul. 17, 2007	Moung Ruessei, Battambang	0	1,080	76
Jun. 15-Jul. 15, 2007	Bavel, Battambang	0	971	83
TOTAL		5,725	41,342	7,355

(3) *Number of Workshops and Participants*

Table 4: Total Number of Workshops and Participants

	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants
Kompong Thom	851	56,578
Battambang	851	54,291
Total	1,702	110,869

Table 5: Detailed Number of Workshops and Participants

Kompong Thom Province	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants
Provincial-Level Workshop	1	42
District-Level Workshop	8	551
Commune-Level Workshop	61	4,125
Village-Level Workshop	757	49,801
Media Workshop	1	11
Police Workshop	1	31
NGO Training	4	29
Confidence Building Workshop	18	1,988
Total	851	56,578

Battambang Province	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants
Provincial-Level Workshop	1	47
District-Level Workshop	13	846
Commune-Level Workshop	62	3,864
Village-Level Workshop	746	46,866
Media Workshop	1	16
Police Workshop	1	48
NGO Training	3	28
Confidence Building Workshop	24	2,576
Total	851	54,291

(4) Partner NGOs for implementation of Village-Level Workshops

Table 6: List of Partner NGOs for Implementation of Village-Level Workshops

Province	District	Name of Organization
Kompong Thom	Baray	Nak Akphivath Sahakum (NAS)
	Kompong Svay	Angkar Ponleu Akphiwat (APA)
	Prasat Balank	Frieds' Association Pioneer (FAP)
	Prasat Sambour	Buddhism for Development in Kompong Thom (BFD)
	Sandan	Minority Organization for Development of Economy (MODE)
	Stoung	Cambodian Human Rights Task Force (CHRTF)
Battambang	Aek Phnom	The Human Inborn Freedom (Hi-FREE)
	Banan	The New Life Cambodia (TNLC)
	Bavel	Khmer Farmer Development (KFD)
	Kamrieng	People Health Organization for Development (PHOD)
	Kaus Kralor	Rural Community and Environment Development Organization (RCEDO)
	Moung Ruessei	Rural Community and Environment Development Organization (RCEDO)
	Phnum Proek	Hope Association for Development (HAD)
	Samlot	Cambodian Human Rights Task Force (CHRTF)
	Sampov Loun	Social Development in Rural (SDR)

(5) Police Training

Table 7: Number of Police Trainings and Participants

Province	Number of Police Training	Number of Trainees
Kompong Thom	4	204
Battambang	5	250
TOTAL	9	454

(6) *Equipment Support for Police*

Table 8: List of Equipment for Police (Planned)

Items	KT	BT	TOTAL
Radio Transceiver GP88	380	393	773
Radio Repeater GR500	1	1	2
Radio Repeater GR300	0	13	13
Mobile Radio GM300	3	0	3

Table 9: List of Reconstruction of Police Posts (Under Construction)

Province	District	Name of Police Post
Kompong Thom	Kampong Svay	Chey
	Sandan	Sandan
	Stueng Saen	Tboung Krapeu
Battambang	Aek Phnom	Preaek Norint
	Kaus Kralor	Kaus Kralor
	Moung Ruessei	Robas Mongkol
	Samlot	Ta Sanh

(7) *Development Sub-projects (Under construction)*

Table 10: List of Development Sub-projects

Item	Number
Bridge	1
Dam	1
School	9
Well	60
TOTAL	71

Table 11: Details of Development Sub-projects in Kompong Thom Province

Item	Specification	Location		
		Commune	Village	
Baray District				
1	Well	Pumping well	Svay Phleung	Brataong
2	Well	Pumping well	Svay Phleung	Brataong
3	Well	Pumping well	Svay Phleung	Brataong
4	Well	Pumping well	Svay Phleung	Brataong
5	Well	Pumping well	Chrolong	Toul Tumpong

6	Well	Pumping well	Chrolong	Trapeang Chhuk
7	Well	Pumping well	Chranieng	Trapeang Vaeng
8	Well	Pumping well	Chranieng	Siem Reang
9	Well	Pumping well	Sou Young	Ta Mey
10	Well	Pumping well	Sou Young	Kgnoum
11	Well	Pumping well	Andoung Pou	Kuh Ba Reang
12	Well	Pumping well	Andoung Pou	Damrei Slab
13	Well	Pumping well	Sralau	Serey Samaki Kandal
14	Well	Pumping well	Sralau	Lovea
Kampong Svay District				
1	Well	Pumping well	Chey	Mohor
2	Well	Pumping well	Chey	Mohor
3	Well	Pumping well	Chey	Prey Toup
4	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Sang Kum
5	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Sang Kum
6	Well	Pumping well	Kampong Svay	Chong Prey
7	Well	Pumping well	Kampong Svay	Team Chek
8	Well	Pumping well	Kampong Svay	Thnoat
9	Well	Pumping well	Kampong Svay	Thnoat
10	Well	Pumping well	Kampong Svay	Enteak Komer
11	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Don Chhouk
12	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Ni Pechr
Prasat Balank District				
1	School	5 classrooms with pumping well and latrine	Sa Kream	Ou Angkor
Prasat Sambour District				
1	Well	Pumping well	Sraeung	Tum Nob
2	Well	Pumping well	Sraeung	Tum Nob
3	Well	Pumping well	Sraeung	Tum Nob
4	Well	Pumping well	Sraeung	Tum Nob
5	Well	Pumping well	Sraeung	Tum Nob
Sandan District				
1	Well	Pumping well	Mean Ritth	Kanti
2	Well	Pumping well	Mean Ritth	Tboung Tuek
3	Well	Pumping well	Mean Ritth	Tboung Tuek
4	Well	Pumping well	Sandan	Tuek Moleang
5	Well	Pumping well	Sandan	Prey Koki

Stoung District				
1	School	6 classrooms with latrine	Msar Krang	Chi Meas
2	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Popok
3	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Popok
4	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Popok
5	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Popok
6	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Sre Kra Saing
7	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
8	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
9	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
10	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
11	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
12	Well	Pumping well	Pralay	Thmey
13	Well	Pumping well	Pralay	Thmey
14	Well	Pumping well	Pralay	Thmey
15	Well	Pumping well	Pralay	Thmey

Table 12: Details of Development Sub-projects in Battambang Province

Item	Specification	Location		
		Commune	Village	
Aek Phnom District				
1	School	5 classrooms with latrine	Preaek Norint	Preaek Norint
Banan District				
1	Well	Pumping well	Bay Damram	Tuol Chraneang
2	Well	Pumping well	Chaeng Mean Chey	Bos Khnor
3	Well	Pumping well	Chheu Teal	Bay Damram
4	Well	Pumping well	Kantueu Pir	Banan
5	Well	Pumping well	Kantueu Pir	Chhay Rumpoat
Bavel District				
1	School	5 classrooms with pumping well and latrine	Khnach Romeas	Svay Saw
Kamrieng District				
1	Well	Pumping well	Beung Reang	Phum Doung
2	Well	Pumping well	Beung Reang	Phum Doung
3	Well	Pumping well	Trang	O'koki
4	Well	Pumping well	Ou Da	Kandal
5	Well	Pumping well	Ta Saen	Dei Kraham

Kaus Kralor District				
1	Dam	1.5km Dam and 3 Water Gate	Chhnal Moan	Chhnal Moan
Moung Ruessei District				
1	School	5 classrooms with pumping well and latrine	Prey Tralach	Sdoc Pravek
2	School	5 classrooms with pumping well and latrine	Preaek Chik	Preaek Ta Vaen
Phnum Proek District				
1	School	5 classrooms with pumping well and latrine	Barang Thleak	Tuol Chrey
Samlot District				
1	Bridge	70 m	Ta Tauk	Ou Ta Teak
2	School	5 classrooms with pumping well and latrine	Ta Tauk	Ta Sok
Sampov Loun District				
1	School	5 classrooms with pumping well and latrine	Ta Sda	Veal Vong

1.3 Future Plan

JSAC will individually interview all Commune Chiefs in target areas to collect more information of weapons, to re-emphasize the issue of SALW, to encourage weapons surrendering and to find one of indicator of a gun-free society. Results of the visits will be integrated into “Peace Declarations” by District Governors which express the elimination of weapons in their communities, respect to the Cambodian Arms Law and the responsibilities of local authorities to maintain peaceful communities without weapons.

Regarding the police support component, reconstruction of police posts are scheduled to be completed in October 2007. The procurement of radio transceivers are under progress and are also to be installed in each Province also in October 2007.

All the development sub-projects are under construction and are scheduled to be completed in January 2008. After the completion, they will be handed over to each community and are expected to raise living standards of villagers, to prevail understanding that only a peaceful community without weapons can enjoy developments, and to consolidate peace.

2 *Weapons Destruction (WD) Project*

2.1 *Concept*

WD Project aims to prevent illegal circulation of un-necessary weapons and to create confidence among the Cambodian people that their communities are moving toward peace without weapons. In this project, the following weapons are destroyed: 1) weapons collected from civilians through WDP Project, 2) weapons collected by the Royal Government of Cambodia in the past, and 3) surplus police weapons through SS Project. The Destruction Ceremony, known as the “Flame of Peace,” is held by the Royal Government of Cambodia and supported by JSAC. The Ceremony destroys weapons so that they are physically impossible of future use and illicit trade, and it provides people with positive and symbolic images that Cambodia and their communities are moving toward peace without weapons. At the same time, JSAC tries to widely appeal and spread ideas of its programme through the media.

2.2 *Progress (as of the end of July 2007)*

The Royal Government of Cambodia held a Destruction Ceremony with support from JSAC in Stueng Saen District, Kompong Thom Province on May 24, 2007. At the “Flame of Peace” Ceremony in Kompong Thom Province, 2,428 SALW, of which 1,918 SALW have been voluntarily surrendered by civilians, were destroyed in front of a few thousands of participants. At the same time, “ASEAN Workshop on SALW Control” was organized in Phnom Penh on May 22-25, 2007. Many participants to this workshop from ASEAN member states also attended and witnessed the “Flame of Peace.” It was a great appeal from the Cambodian Government on their efforts toward peace to the international society.



Photo 9: Weapons to be destroyed



Photo 10: “Flame of Peace”

Please see the following for achievements in detail:

Table 13: Number of Destruction Ceremonies and Destroyed Weapons

Province	Number of Destruction Ceremonies	Number of Destroyed Weapons
Kompong Thom	2	3,701
Battambang	2	8,525
TOTAL	4	12,226

Table 14: List of Destruction Ceremonies

Date	Province	Number of Destroyed Weapons
March 4, 2006	Battambang	1,853
June 15, 2006	Kompong Thom	1,273
August 23, 2006	Battambang	6,672
May 24, 2007	Kompong Thom	2,428
	TOTAL	12,226

2.3 Future Plan

JSAC will continue to support the Royal Government of Cambodia in destroying SALW. A large amount of SALW has been collected through the WDP Project and stored especially in Battambang Province. Those SALW must be destroyed completely in order to prevent their future circulation and reuse.

3 Safe Storage and Registration (SS) Project

3.1 Concept

SS Project supports the provincial police both in improving its weapons stockpiling system and in introducing a proper method of registration of those weapons. Through these activities, it aims to prevent the illicit and uncontrolled flow of weapons originally possessed legally by the provincial police.

Firstly, JSAC supports the provincial police to build safe storage warehouses for their possessed weapons, which are necessary to maintain security. At the same time, JSAC supports the installation of weapons racks at provincial, district, commune police posts and other necessary locations to store their daily use weapons properly.

Secondly, JSAC supports the training of police officers in target areas on how to register their stock weapons. It is crucial to introduce an appropriate registration system for weapons management. Without such registration system, it is extremely difficult to find correct information on weapons legally possessed by police. JSAC also supports computer system (software and hardware) designed for weapons management to the provincial police.

3.2 Progress (as of the end of July 2007)

Construction of safe storage warehouses and procurement of weapons racks for both Kompong Thom Provincial Police and Battambang Provincial Police were completed in December 2006. All police weapons in both provincial police have been securely installed. At the same time, 373 weapons racks were installed at all commune police posts in both provinces for safer management of daily use weapons.



Photo 11: Safe Storage Warehouse



**Photo 12: Weapons Secured
in the Safe Storage Warehouse**

Computer Registration Training for police officers from relevant departments of each provincial police was held on January 15-26, 2007 in Phnom Penh. Following the training, computer equipment with database system for weapons registration were installed. Legally possessed weapons in both provincial police have been registered and stored securely.

Please see the following achievements in detail:

Table 15: List of Items for SS Project

Items	KT	BT	TOTAL
Weapons Storage Warehouse	1	1	2
Capacity of Weapons Storage Warehouses	1,600	2,500	4,100
Rack	122	251	373
Computer	2	2	4
Printer	1	1	2
Photocopy Machine	1	1	2

Table 16: Number of Participants for Training

Type of Training	Number of Trainees			TOTAL
	MoI ³	KT	BT	
Manual Registration	-	130	159	289
Computer Registration	2	2	2	6

3.3 Future Plan

Cambodian police officers will be sent to Japan to study their management of weapons possessed by the police in Japan and the *Koban* system. The study is expected to improve capacity of the Cambodian police in weapons management and security maintenance.

³ The Ministry of Interior

4 *Public Awareness (PA) Project*

4.1 *Concept*

PA Project aims to raise public awareness on SALW issues. Most of the activities target local civilians in Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province in accordance with the WDP Project. Some activities also target residents in Phnom Penh and nationwide. PA Project in the 2 provinces aims to encourage local people to voluntarily surrender all weapons for peace building. On the other hand, PA Project in Phnom Penh and nationwide aims to make the population aware of SALW issues and to promote “Culture of Peace” throughout the country. SALW related crimes still occur in Cambodia, especially in Phnom Penh. Therefore, JSAC expects that the PA project in Cambodia in turn will have a positive impact and significance in addressing the problems related to SALW and reduce SALW related crime rates. In addition, JSAC introduces the efforts taken by the Cambodian Government to tackle SALW issues to the international community.

4.2 *Progress (as of the end of July 2007)*

JSAC has developed and distributed various materials such as posters, T-shirts, leaflets, educational kits, educational films, and billboards for raising public awareness of SALW issues in the 2 Provinces. Many posters have been put up in various places in the provinces to be seen by the villagers. T-shirts, educational kits and educational films have been used in JSAC workshops to develop the understanding of SALW issues among the participants. Billboards have been installed in all districts in the 2 provinces to deliver the anti-weapon message.

JSAC is also developing peace monuments made by destroyed weapons in Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province. The monuments have been produced by DTW, a British NGO with Cambodian artists. They will distinctly present the progress toward peace, and be passed on as symbols of peace to the future generations.



Photo 13: JSAC Billboards



Photo 14: Part of the Peace Monument

In Phnom Penh, JSAC printed and installed 23 banners with slogan of “Say ‘No’ to Weapons” to spread anti-weapons message to civilians in accordance with the UN SALW Destruction Day on July 9, 2007. In addition, peace events were held at high schools in the capital city to raise public awareness on SALW issues and to promote the “Culture of Peace” among youth generation with cooperation of a Cambodian NGO, Working Group for Weapons Reduction (WGWR) on July 27-28, 2007.



Photo 15: Banners in Phnom Penh



Photo 16: Peace Event at High School

JSAC maintains its website to present the efforts of the Cambodian Government and JSAC against SALW issues. In addition, JSAC attended the *Tokyo SALW Workshop* which was held on March 12-13, 2007, in Tokyo, and the *ASEAN Conference on SALW Control* which was held on May 22-23, 2007, in Phnom Penh, both where JSAC Project Manager made a presentation on Cambodia’s SALW management program as one of the successful examples to the international community.

Please see the following achievements in detail:

Table 17: Number of Distributed / Installed Items for PA Project

Items	Number
Billboards	22
Banners	87
T-shirts	18,700
Posters	22,250
Educational Training Books	110,000
Leaflet (English)	500
Leaflet (Khmer)	1,000
Leaflet (Japanese)	500
Stickers	82,000

* Billboard in Phnom Penh was installed during 1st Phase of the Programme, in March 2005.

4.3 Future Plan

The peace monuments made by destroyed weapons will be completed and exhibited at the end of September 2007 at the center of Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province.

Adding to that, JSAC will further continue to develop and use public awareness materials to encourage people to voluntarily surrender weapons in the 2 provinces, to raise the awareness of SALW issues in Phnom Penh and nationwide, and to introduce the achievements of the Cambodian Government regarding SALW issues to the international community.

5 National Commission Support (NC) Project

5.1 Concept

JSAC supports the National Commission for the Reform of Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management (NC) which is the decision-making entity on SALW issues in Cambodia. NC Project aims to support capacity building of NC.

5.2 Progress (as of the end of July 2007)

JSAC has supported the production of posters and books on the Cambodian Arms Law. These materials were distributed to local authorities, security forces, police officers and military personnel to inform them of the Arms Law and regulations on weapons usages.

JSAC has supported NC in organizing seminars on the Cambodian Arms Law and SALW issues for authorities and security forces nationwide. NC, MoI, the Ministry of National Defense (MoND) and JSAC held 21 seminars with 4,823 participants of local authorities, police officers, military personnel, etc. from February 2007. Cooperation under NC between ministries enables various actors to attend and learn the Arms Law and SALW issues.



Photo 17: NC Seminar



Photo 18: Participants of NC Seminar

Please see the following achievements in detail:

Table 18: Number of Distributed / Installed Items for NC Project

Items	Number
Banners	32
Posters	65,000
Books on the Arms Law	202,300

Table 19: Total Number of NC Seminars and Participants

Implementer	Number of Seminars	Number of Participants
MoI	11	2,425
MoND	10	2,398
Total	21	4,823

5.3 *Future Plan*

JSAC will continue to work with NC to organize the seminar on the Arms Law and SALW issues. Total of 22 seminars will be held to create understanding of the intended topics among local authorities and security forces.

JSAC is planning to support a roundtable discussion among relevant authorities for exchanging views on the sub-decree of the Arms Law for its effective implementation and enforcement. JSAC will also support capacity building of NC through preparing its facilities, such as providing office supplies and materials, if necessary.