



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

ក្រុមជំនួយការគ្រប់គ្រងអាវុធនៃកម្ពុជា

---

*2nd 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)**

December 2006

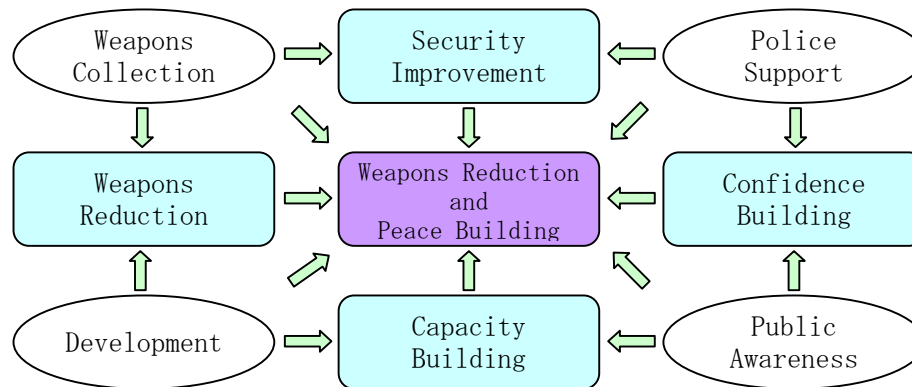
***Table of Contents***

<i>1</i>	<i>Weapons Reduction and Development for Peace (WDP) Project</i>	<i>2</i>
1.1	Concept	2
1.2	Progress (as of the end of November 2006)	4
1.3	Future Plan	12
<i>2</i>	<i>Weapons Destruction (WD) Project</i>	<i>13</i>
2.1	Concept	13
2.2	Progress (as of the end of November 2006)	13
2.3	Future Plan	14
<i>3</i>	<i>Safe Storage and Registration (SS) Project</i>	<i>15</i>
3.1	Concept	15
3.2	Progress (as of the end of November 2006)	15
3.3	Future Plan	16
<i>4</i>	<i>Public Awareness (PA) Project</i>	<i>17</i>
4.1	Concept	17
4.2	Progress (as of the end of November 2006)	17
4.3	Future Plan	18
<i>5</i>	<i>National Commission Support (NC) Project</i>	<i>20</i>
5.1	Concept	20
5.2	Progress (as of the end of November 2006)	20
5.3	Future Plan	20

## 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 promoting 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 local 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, as they are responsible for maintaining public security. 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 member. The project also includes providing equipment necessary to maintain public security, such as portable radios for communication purposes and cameras and tape recorders for investigations. 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. JSAC also provides opportunities for a large number of population to receive JSAC's message through radio spots broadcasting.

### *(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 trade 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 revealed the mechanism of WfD projects and acknowledged monetary value of weapons. These facts have led JSAC

to develop and adopt the WDP methodology.<sup>1</sup>

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, but to raise the communities living standard, to ensure a peaceful society takes root, and to avoid regression to a "culture of violence" in which people are accustomed to using weapons, by helping residents understand that development assistance is provided to peaceful communities without weapons. 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 November 2006)*

JSAC has been implementing a number of educational workshops in various levels, 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 *190 workshops* with a total of *22,604 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 *more than 740 workshops* with *over 48,000 participants* at Village level.<sup>2</sup>



**Photo 1: NGO Training**



**Photo 2: Village-Level Workshop**

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The number of V-Level Workshops and its participants are based on the report of JSAC's partner NGOs. JSAC has not received some reports from them yet due to the differences in submission dates as agreed. Therefore, the actual number of workshops and participants as of the end of November 2006 is larger than the one reported here.

JSAC newly started Confidence Building (CB) Workshop from October 2006. CB Workshop aims to build confidence among local police officers, local authorities and the general public through education of SALW issues and police duties, understanding of police reliabilities, and discussion of security issues and SALW elimination in the participants' own communities. JSAC trainers have encouraged both of the police officers and the villagers to express their frank ideas and to understand each other. This mutual understanding is expected to become a large step to build confidence among them, improve security in their community and encourage people to surrender weapons voluntarily.

Apart from organizing workshop, JSAC has created and broadcasted a radio spot program in both provinces. It contributes to spread the anti-weapons messages to villagers widely at grassroots level.

As a result of these activities, **13,534 SALW**, **39,155 ammunition** and **2,416 explosives** have been collected in Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province so far.



**Photo 3: Confidence Building Workshop**



**Photo 4: Voluntary Surrender of Weapons**

The continuous discovery and collection of cached weapons are also recognized as a remarkable result of JSAC's activities. **4,438 SALW**, **18,922 ammunition** and **1,428 explosives** have been discovered from the earth, and collected or destroyed securely 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 public awareness activities have delivered its messages 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.

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 will 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.





**Photo 5: Excavated Cached Weapons  
in Battambang District**



**Photo 6: Cached Weapons  
in Kaus Kralor District**

For the police support component, JSAC has supported the police training for local police officers in Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province. The “Cooperation Agreement” was signed among the Training Department of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Cambodian Human Rights Task Force (a Cambodian NGO) and JSAC on October 12, 2006. Opening Ceremonies in both provinces were held at the middle of October and November, and training sessions are being conducted. *454 local police officers* will be trained by January 2007.

In addition to the police training, reconstruction of police posts will be supported as material support for police. *4 police posts* with fragile building and equipments have been selected to be reconstructed following the request from provincial police. Reconstruction process will start soon.



**Photo 7: Police Training**



**Photo 8: Police Training**

Regarding development assistance, local authorities in the 2 provinces and JSAC conducted preliminary survey in the beginning of October 2006. Following the survey, *36 development sub-projects* were agreed between both provincial governments and JSAC in accordance with requests from the provincial governments at the end of October to the beginning of November 2006. JSAC is in the process of selecting consultants and contractors.

Please see the following for achievements in detail:

*(1) Weapons Collection*

**Table 1: Total Number of Collected Weapons**

	Small Arms	Ammunition	Explosives
Kompong Thom	2,814	5,221	523
Battambang	10,720	33,934	1,893
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,534</b>	<b>39,155</b>	<b>2,416</b>

**Table 2: Number of Collected Weapons by District**

<b>Kompong Thom Province</b>	<b>2,814</b>
Baray	460
Kampong Svay	407
Prasat Balank	417
Prasat Sambour	318
Sandan	398
Santuk	107
Stoung	611
Stueng Saen	96

<b>Battambang Province</b>	<b>10,720</b>
Aek Phnom	762
Banan	376
Battambang	2,200
Bavel	702
Kamrieng	537
Kaus Kralor	477
Moung Ruessei	873
Phnum Proek	278
Rotonak Mondol	356
Samlot	3,175
Sampov Loun	376
Sangkae	244
Thmar Koul	364



(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	Phnom Proek, Battambang	0	4,425	460
Aug. 9- 19, 2006	Kaus Kralor, Battambang	0	4,435	438
Nov.15, 2006 -	Sampov Loun, Battambang	0	2,762	166
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,438</b>	<b>18,922</b>	<b>1,428</b>

(3) *Number of Workshops and Participants***Table 4: Total Number of Workshops and Participants**

	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants
Kompong Thom	438	34,184
Battambang	492	36,532
<b>Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>70,716</b>

**Table 5: Detailed Number of Workshops and Participants**

<b>Kompong Thom Province</b>	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants
Provincial-Level Workshop	1	42
District-Level Workshop	8	1,096
Commune-Level Workshop	61	8,256
Village-Level Workshop <sup>3</sup>	353	23,726
Media Workshop	1	11
Police Workshop	1	31
NGO Training	4	29
Confidence Building Workshop	9	993
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>34,184</b>

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2.

<b>Battambang Province</b>	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants
Provincial-Level Workshop	1	47
District-Level Workshop	13	1,678
Commune-Level Workshop	62	7,753
Village-Level Workshop <sup>4</sup>	387	24,386
Media Workshop	1	16
Police Workshop	1	48
NGO Training	3	28
Confidence Building Workshop	24	2,576
<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>36,532</b>

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

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

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)
	Phnom Proek	Hope Association for Development (HAD)
	Samlot	Cambodian Human Rights Task Force (CHRTF)
	Sampov Loun	Social Development in Rural (SDR)

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2.

(5) *Police Training (ongoing, including planned number)***Table 7: Number of Police Training and Participants**

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

\* Police Training in both provinces are ongoing, so part of number in the chart is including planned trainings.

(6) *Reconstruction of Police Post (planned)***Table 8: List of Reconstruction of Police Post**

Province	District	Name of Police Post
Kompong Thom	Sandan Stueng Saen	Sandan Tboung Krapeu
Battambang	Kaus Kralor Samlot	Kaus Kralor Ta Sanh

(7) *Development Sub-projects (Planned)***Table 9: List of Development Sub-projects**

Item	Number
Bridge	1
Dam and Water Gate Repairment	1
School	7
Well	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>

**Table 10: Details of Development Sub-projects in Kompong Thom Province**

Item		Specification	Place	
			Commune	Village
Kampong Svay District				
1	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Ni Pechr
2	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Ni Pechr
3	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Ni Pechr
4	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Dong Chhouk
5	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Dong Chhouk

6	Well	Pumping well	Ni Pechr	Dong Chhouk
7	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Sangkom
8	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Sangkom
9	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Sangkom
10	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Damrei Slab
11	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Damrei Slab
12	Well	Pumping well	Damrei Slab	Damrei Slab
Prasat Balank District				
1	School	5 classrooms	Sa Kream	Ou Angkor
Stoung District				
1	School	6 classrooms	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	Popok
7	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Sre Kra Saing
8	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Sre Kra Saing
9	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Sre Kra Saing
10	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Sre Kra Saing
11	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Sre Kra Saing
12	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
13	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
14	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
15	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum
16	Well	Pumping well	Popok	Phteas Deum

**Table 11: Details of Development Sub-projects in Battambang Province**

Item		Specification	Place	
			Commune	Village
Aek Phnom District				
1	School	5 classrooms	Preaek Norint	
Bavel District				
1	School	5 classrooms	Khnach Romeas	Svay Saw
Kaus Kralor District				
1	Dam and Water Gate Repairment	1.5km Dam and 3 Water Gate	Chhnal Moan	Chhnal Moan

Moung Ruessei District				
1	School	5 classrooms	Prey Tralach	Sdoc Pravek
2	School	5 classrooms	Preaek Chik	
Samlot District				
1	Bridge	70 m	Ta Tauk	
2	School	5 classrooms	Ta Tauk	

### *1.3 Future Plan*

JSAC will continue to conduct workshops for further education and public awareness raising on SALW issues and to encourage people to surrender all illegally possessed weapons. At the same time, JSAC is planning to implement “House-to-House Survey” to find more information of weapons, to raise awareness on SALW issues, to encourage weapons surrendering and to find one an indicator of a gun-free society.

For police support, police training will be completed in January 2007, and reconstruction of police posts will be started soon. Equipment support for the provincial police will be discussed and implemented also. For villagers to live safely, capacity building of the police and improvement in security are crucial.

The implementation of the development sub-projects is under preparation. JSAC is in the process of selecting consultants and contractors. As soon as the consultants and the contractors are chosen, construction of development sub-projects will be implemented.

## **2 Weapons Destruction (WD) Project**

### **2.1 Concept**

WD Project aims to destroy: 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 media.

### **2.2 Progress (as of the end of November 2006)**

The Royal Government of Cambodia held the Destruction Ceremonies with support from JSAC in Stueng Saen District, Kompong Thom Province on June 15, 2006, and in Battambang District, Battambang Province on August 23, 2006.

At the “Flame of Peace” Ceremony in Kompong Thom Province, 1,273 SALW, all of which had been voluntarily surrendered by people, were destroyed in front of a few thousands of participants. This Ceremony was the first Destruction Ceremony in Kompong Thom Province with cooperation between the Royal Government of Cambodia and JSAC.



**Photo 9: Lightening for “Flame of Peace”**



**Photo 10: “Flame of Peace”**

At the Ceremony in Battambang Province, 6,672 SALW, including collected cached weapons in Samlot District in April and in Battambang District in June 2006, were destroyed in the presence of H.E. Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, H.E. Fumiaki Takahashi, Ambassador of Japan to the Kingdom of Cambodia, key informants of the cached weapons in Samlot District, relevant authorities and a few thousands of people.

Please see the following for achievements in detail:

**Table 12: Number of Destruction Ceremony and Destroyed Weapons**

Province	Number of Destruction Ceremony	Number of Destroyed Weapons
Kompong Thom	1	1,273
Battambang	2	8,525
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9,798</b>

**Table 13: List of Destruction Ceremony**

Date	Place	Number of Destroyed Weapons
March 4, 2006	Battambang	1,853
June 15, 2006	Kompong Thom	1,273
August 23, 2006	Battambang	6,672
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,798</b>

### 2.3 Future Plan

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

In addition, JSAC plans to cooperate both with the MoI and the Ministry of National Defense (MoND) to destroy their surplus weapons. We expect that discussions with both ministries will lead to some cooperation.



### **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 storages for their legally possessed weapons, which are necessary to maintain security. At the same time, JSAC supports the installation of weapons racks at provincial, district, commune police post and other necessary places 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. It is extremely difficult to find information on weapons legally possessed by police without such registration system. JSAC also supports computer software designed for weapons management, as well as computer hardware, for the provincial police.

#### **3.2 Progress (as of the end of November 2006)**

On July 2-8 and August 6-12, 2006, Manual Registration Training for Police Officers was held in both Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province. *130 police officers in Kompong Thom Province and 159 police officers in Battambang Province* attended the training course. JSAC also supported the printing of necessary manual documents for trainees.

On August 4, 2006, bidding for the construction of safe storage warehouses and procurement of weapons racks were held. The safe storages are under construction.



**Photo 11: Manual Registration Training**



**Photo 12: Safe Storage under Construction**

Please see the following achievements in detail:

**Table 14: List of Items for SS Project** (*ongoing, including planned numbers*)

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 15: Number of Participants for Training**

Type of Training	Number of Trainees			TOTAL
	MoI	KT	BT	
Manual Registration		130	159	289

### 3.3 Future Plan

Construction of safe storages will be completed in the beginning of the year 2007. At the same time, Computer Registration Training will be held for responsible police officers of each provincial police around the time when the construction is completed. After completion of the construction and the training, weapons to be stockpiled will be stored securely.

## **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 Cambodia 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 Cambodia 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 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 November 2006)*

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.



**Photo 13: JSAC Posters**



**Photo 14: JSAC Billboards**

In Phnom Penh, a large billboard has been installed in front of Phnom Penh International Airport along the National Road. It presents a negative image of SALW not only to the people in Phnom Penh but to visitors alike. Besides the billboard, JSAC conducted peace education at a secondary school, distributed posters, banners, stickers and bills with anti-weapon messages and the arms law on July 9, 2006, “UN Small Arms Day.”



**Photo 15: Peace Education**



**Photo 16: JSAC Banners in Phnom Penh**

JSAC maintains its website to present the efforts of the Cambodian Government and JSAC against SALW issues. In addition, JSAC attended the *UN Conference to Review Progress in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects* which was held on June 26 – July 7, 2006, in New York where JSAC Project Manager made a statement on Cambodia's SALW management program as one of the successful examples to the international community.

Please see the following achievements in detail:

**Table 16: Number of Distributed / Installed Items for PA Projects**

Items	Number
Billboards	22
Banners	50
T-shirts	18,500
Posters	87,250
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

JSAC will continue to develop and use new 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 Cambodia nationwide, and to introduce the achievements of the Cambodian Government regarding

SALW issues to the international community.

JSAC will also develop and exhibit peace monuments made by destroyed weapons in Kompong Thom Province and Battambang Province. The monuments will distinctly present the progress toward peace, and be taken over as symbols of peace to their posterities.

## 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 November 2006)*

JSAC will support NC in organizing seminars on SALW issues for security forces nationwide. H.E. Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of NC, approved and has supported the organizing of seminars on November 20, 2006. NC and JSAC are discussing the procedures of organizing these seminars.

JSAC has also supported the printing of posters to disseminate the Arms Law and regulations on weapons usage to security forces, mainly police officers and military personnel. *65,000 posters* have been printed and distributed for MoI and MoND, and contributed to raise their awareness of weapons issues.



**Photo 17: Posters in Provinces**



**Photo 18: Posters for Military Personnel**

### 5.3 *Future Plan*

NC and JSAC will start the seminars in all provinces soon. Adding to that, 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 environment, such as providing office supplies and materials, if necessary.