



Improved Weapons Record Keeping and Safe Storage in the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces

**European Union Program
(EU ASAC October 2005)**

At the request of the Cambodian Government this Project started in 2000



*The preliminary
feasibility
study provided
evidence as to
poor storage
conditions and
the lack of any
appropriate
registration.*





Weapons were careless stored everywhere in unsafe warehouses .



A 3 month study was necessary

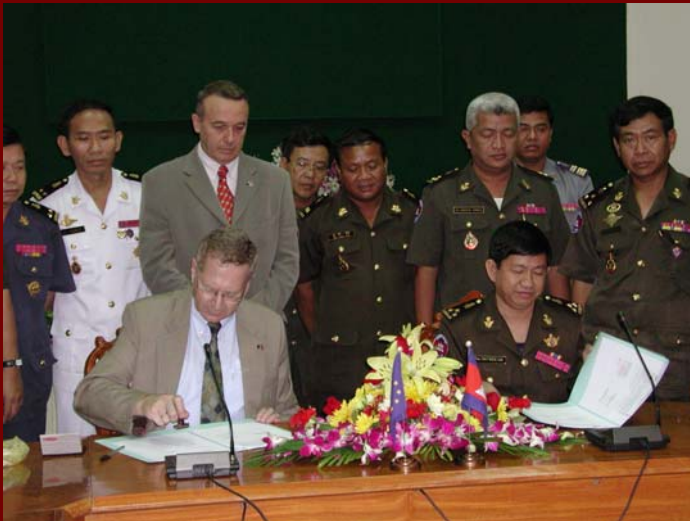
To get a first inventory and decide a strategy:

The implementation of a 6 month Pilot Project dependent upon the existing chain of command.

A General from the Ministry of National Defence was appointed to collaborate with the EU ASAC Project Officer.



Subsequently, each EU ASAC Project was signed by the Secretary of State in the Ministry, showing a strong political commitment in tackling the small arms problem in CAMBODIA.



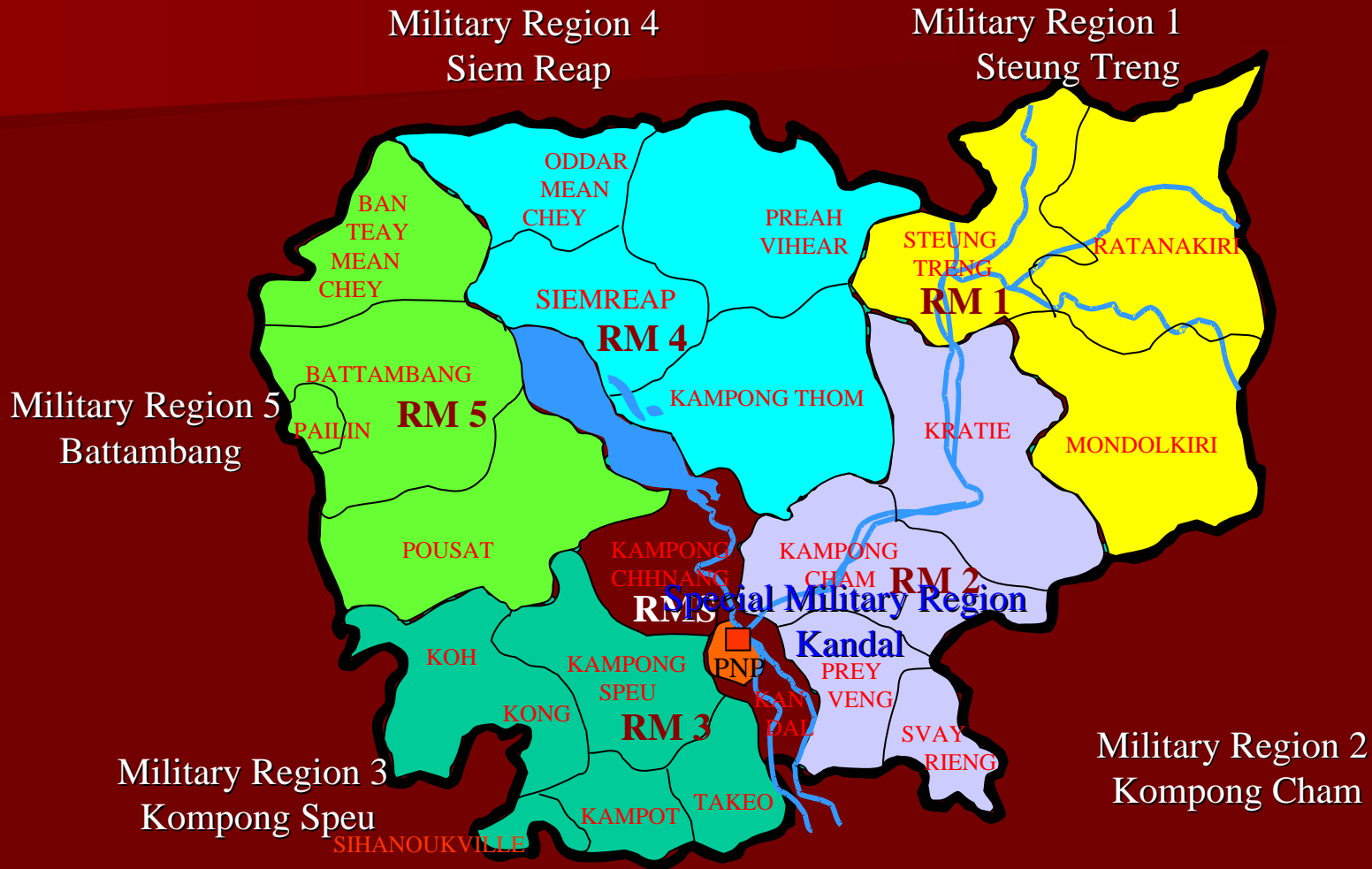
The existing chain of command



This hierarchic chain is sometimes complicated



6 Military Regions constitute the main regional level in the territorial organization

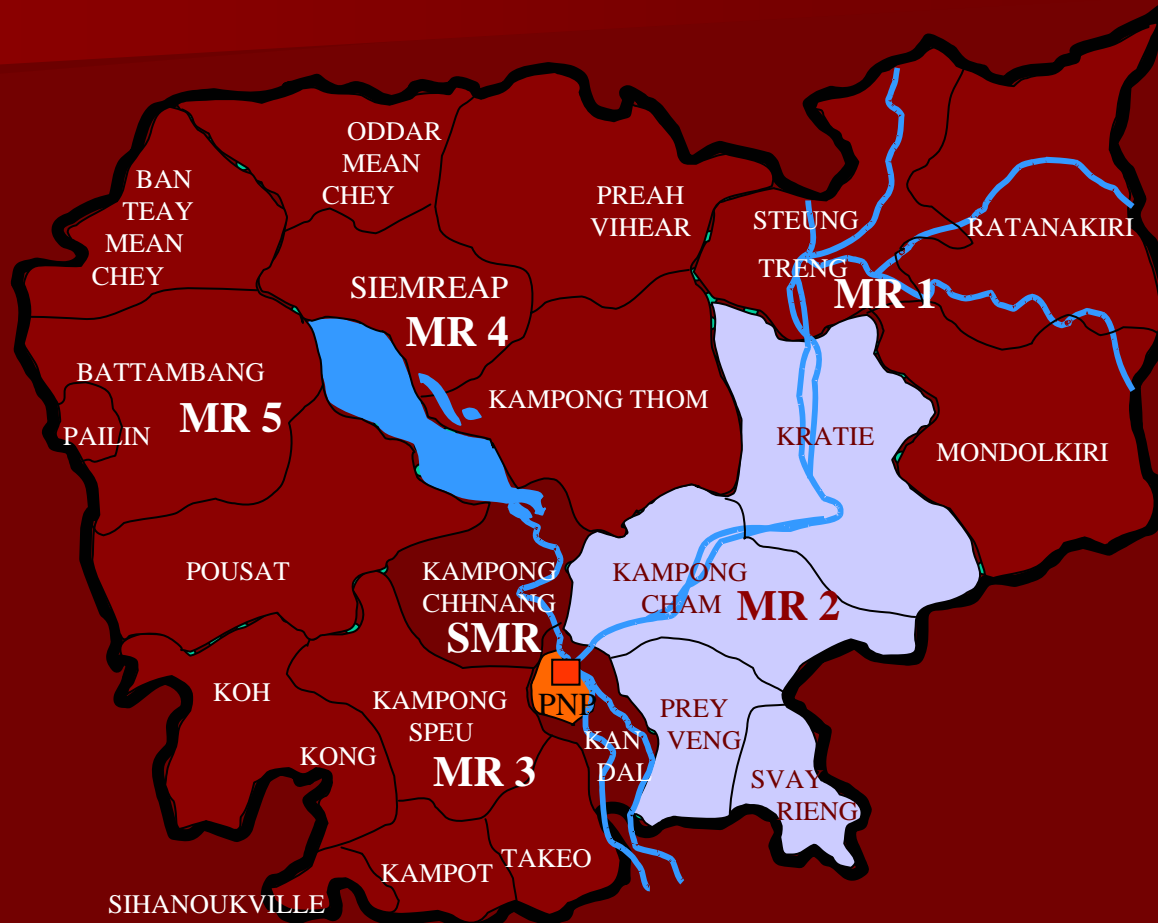


on which the Project will be built...

The Military Region 2
in
Kompong Cham
was the first to benefit
with a Pilot
Project.



**Easy acces and promiximity to Phom Penh
led to the selection of Military Region 2.**



*EU ASAC and the Ministry of National Defence
agreed on this decision.*

The Pilot Project was successful

*In October 2001
the European Union
decided to extend the Project.*



Each agreement signed with the Ministry of National Defence requires several thorough visits in the provinces where the need for storage is evaluated and decided.



*Determine the number
of weapons to be stored*



*Adjust the budget to the
real need*

**All visits in
provinces
help to :**

*Decide the number and
the size of buildings to
be constructed*



*Estimate the number of
weapons to be destroyed*



The Improved Weapons Record Keeping and Safe Storage Project consists of three components:

- 1. The staff training;**
- 2. The registration systems;**
- 3. The storage.**

1. The staff training:

Training staff is an important part of the Project and constitutes a good investment for the future improvement of the management of weapons

*From 2001 to 2005
more than 2000 Officers
were trained.*



**3 Information days for all
Commanding Officers,
and Units Commanders in
the Military Region at the
beginning of each Project.**

***EU ASAC and the
Ministry of National
Defence present the
Project to be implemented
in the Military Region.***





*10 training days
in Phnom Penh
for High Level Officers
from various
headquarters.*

*Officers from Military
Region join officers of
previous projects*



10 training days

are organized in the Military Region for all Logistical Officers in charge of weapons and ammunition management, all technical and legal issues are treated.



5 extra training days

focus on the manual registration of weapons to be implemented in the Military Region.

*All computer teams
from each
computerized level
attend*



*a training on a
special data base.*



10 Computer training days



*The results will be
duplicated to the
upper levels.*



*These teams will
load the manual
registration into
the data base.*

2. The registration systems:

The result of the manual registration is computerized



into a special data base developed by a private firm.





*Each weapon
is registered by type,
caliber, country of origin,
serial number and
exact location in the unit.*

*A special field for marked
weapons will permit a
better tracing of
weapons.*



A total of 61 computers and 43 photocopier machines have been provided to the teams in charge of the management of weapons and ammunition,

The following have been equipped:

The Ministry of National Defence,

The High Command,

The Army HQ,

The Royal Gendarmerie HQ,

The 6 Military Regions,

The 24 Provincial Gendarmerie & the Royal Gendarmerie School.



To be equipped in 2006:

The Navy HQ,

The Air Force HQ.



3. The storage:



From 2000 to 2005 EU ASAC constructed or renovated 48 buildings



Weapons are stored according rules fixed by the High Command



Short term storage;



Medium term storage;



Long term storage.

Short term storage



Duty weapons used to be taken back home by soldiers and often caused problems in the villages .

More than 50,000 small arms are now stored on racks (6, 12 or 24 weapons) in the units for a short term period.

Medium term storage



All weapons not immediately necessary are stored in new buildings constructed by EU ASAC in Military Regions, Divisions or Brigades.





700 to 8000 small arms can be stored in these buildings



Long term storage



In boxes or on racks in the national depots.

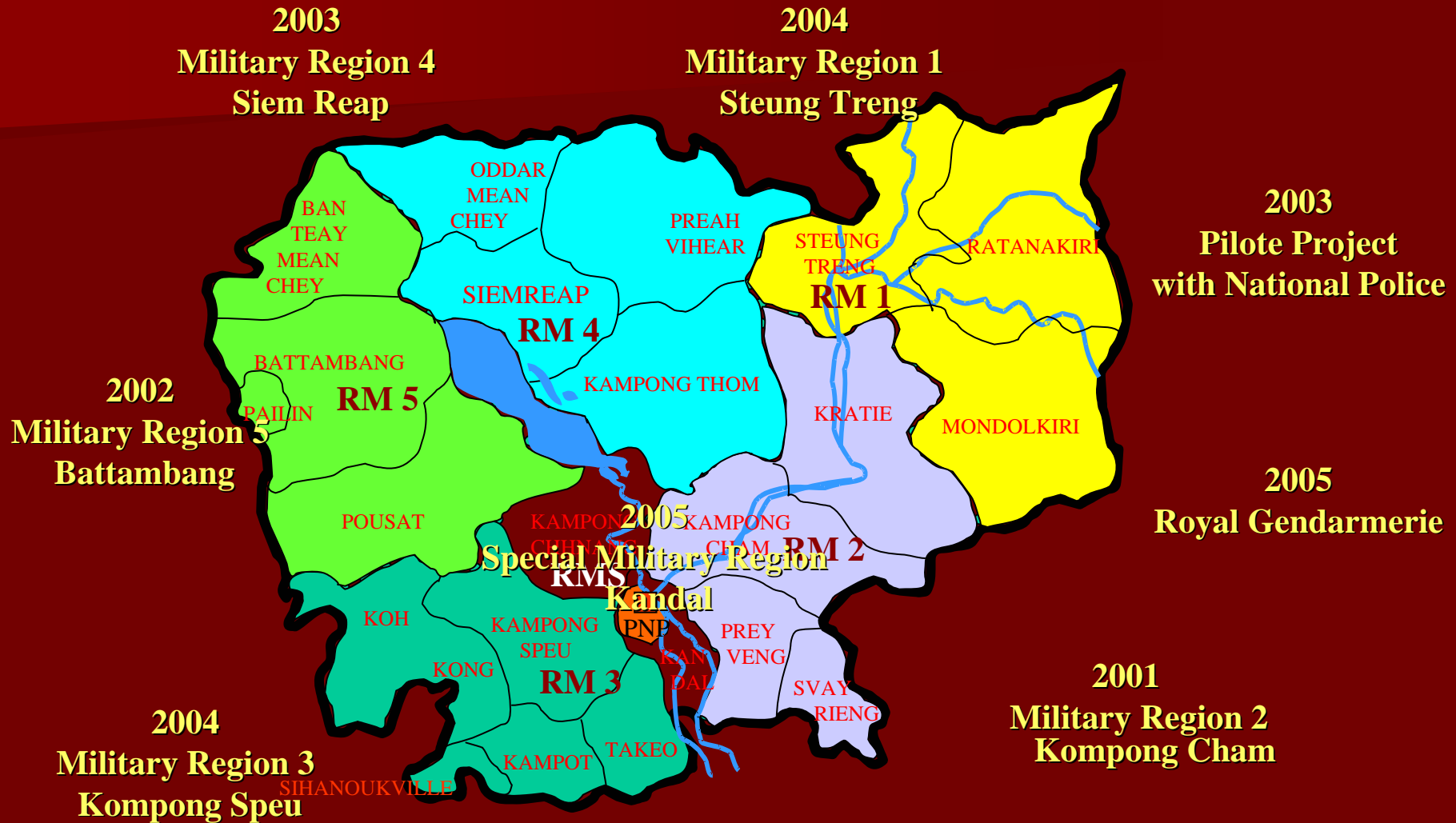




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***Each Project requires 1 to 2 months preparation and
usually last 6 months.***

Results 2000-2005



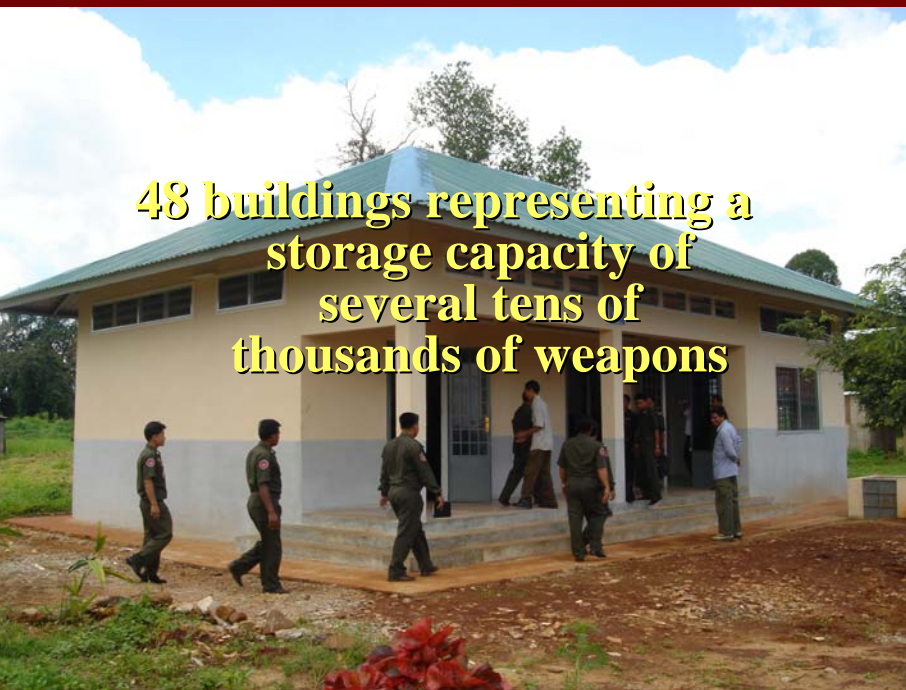
**252 training days
for 2,233 Officers**



**61 computer sets,
43 photocopy machines,
8 generators**



**48 buildings representing a
storage capacity of
several tens of
thousands of weapons**



**Tens of thousands of
weapons on racks**





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