

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**Reporting Formats for Article 7**

STATE [PARTY]:

**THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

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POINT OF CONTACT:

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(Name, organization, telephone, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE,  
STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

SUBMITTED 30 APRIL 2019 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2018 TO 31 DECEMBER 2018

**1. National implementation measures**

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention.

**2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Not applicable.

The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Directorate General of the National Police (Ministry of Interior) reported that they *do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines* after the first four years after the treaty entered into force.

### 3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

As of 31 December 2018, the following institutions retained anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention:

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
HALO	GYATA 64; MAI 75; MD 82B; MN 79; PMD 6; PMN; PMN 2; PPM-2; Type72A; Type72B; MD 82B; MN 79; PMN; PMN 2; Type72A; GYATA 64; MD 82B; MN 79; PMN; PMN-2; PPM-2; Type72A; OZM 3; OZM 4; OZM 72; PP Mi-SR Type 69; Type 69; Type 69; M18 Claymore; MON 100; MON 50; Type66; MBV 78A1; MBV 78A2; NOMZ 2B; P 40; POMZ 2; POMZ 2M; P 40; POMZ 2M; TM15; TM46; TM57; TM57 Fuse; TM62; TM 46; MK81; MK82; MK83; MK84; MK85; RBK; RBK tail; RBK250; Adaptor; B429; BR3-57; CPM78; JK2M; M1; M524; M557; MB3-57; MUV57; TM62-M; FUSE 60MM; 40 mm; AC 40 PAB; B40; B40 (improvised); B63; Cartridge; F1; M18; M46; M67; Mk18; N/A; NR22; PG2; PG7; RG42; RGD5; RPG7-G; Short stick; Stick Chinese; Strela 2M; 120mm; 50mm; 80mm; 81mm; 82mm; Carrier; DM111-A2; M262; M374; M73 cut open; N/A; OF843-B; Propaganda; S832-S; Type27; Type31; Type53; Type53 - Training; Type53 (O-832); Type55; Type71; (Training Item); N/A; 105mm; 20 mm; 37mm; 57mm China; 75mm; 85mm; BG-540 (Training Item); BK 35 YM; BK 35 YM Cartridge; BK 881 Cut Open; BK 881(Training Item); BM; BM8; BR167; BR365; BR-365 Cartridge; BR365K; BR482B; BZT; DK75; DK82; M307 Cartridge; M314; O832; O881; O881 A; O881 A Transportation Tube; O882; OF350; OF462; OF462(Training Item); OF482M; OF482-M; OFZ-23; OR 281 U; OR-167 Cartridge; Type O415; Type52; Type52 Cartridge; Type73; UBM5; UBM6; B62; BM13 Rocket Motor; BM21 Grad; Type63; Type63 (BM1); 12.7; BLU24 B; BLU26; BLU61; and unknow.	773		For Training and Display

The following institutions to transfer anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes:

<b>Institution authorized</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Supplementary information</b>
CSHD	AT Mine; AP Mine; UXO	<b>1235</b>	Safe to move

#### 4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Cambodia faces very critical challenges regarding landmine and Explosive Remnant of War (Mine/ERW) problem, which is the result of a protracted sequence of internal conflicts that affected the country from the early 1960s until late 1998. The nature of Mine/ERW contamination in Cambodia is highly complex due to the civil war, and the openly and secretly aggressive wars, and lack of information record of where landmines were laid, the extensive periodic series of armed conflicts and US bombardment. As the result, Cambodia has suffered severe socio-economic losses and catastrophic humanitarian consequences.

Cambodia humanitarian mine action began in 1992. In 2000, Cambodia became a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). Article 5 of the Convention stipulates the obligation of all States Parties to destroy all anti-personnel landmines within ten years. In 2009, Cambodia requested a ten-year extension of its deadline to clear all known mined areas by 2019. Upon the feasibility assessment of the mine action sector in Cambodia considering the operational and financial challenges, the aim to comply with this extension request is out of reach. At the 2014 Maputo Review Conference on a Mine-Free World, Cambodia endorsed the "Maputo + 15 Declaration" with the ambition to intensify efforts to complete clearance to the fullest extent possible by 2025.

Summary of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mine as of 31 December 2018 **(Jul 2009 - Dec 2018)** :

\*CHA is not store in national database but it's stored in individual of operator database, due to CMAS on CRMS and form for capturing CHA are not finalized yet, and in national database only report the standardize form. After final draft of CMAS on CMRS will be adopted, CMAA DBU will migrate to CHA data into IMSMA system"

Province	Number of areas known to contain APMs (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain APMs (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain APMs (CHA+SHA)	Amount of area known to contain APMs (sqm)	Amount of area suspected to contain APMs (sqm)	Total amount of areas known or suspected to contain APMs (sqm)
BANTEAY MEANCHEY		2,547	2,547		172,665,603	172,665,603
BATTAMBANG		1,898	1,898		213,133,756	213,133,756
KAMPONG CHAM		12	12		976,234	976,234
KAMPONG CHHNANG		52	52		4,158,738	4,158,738

KAMPONG SPEU		424	424		48,236,143	48,236,143
KAMPONG THOM		556	556		56,448,570	56,448,570
KAMPOT		137	137		12,486,197	12,486,197
KANDAL		2	2		63,203	63,203
KEP		6	6		641,691	641,691
KOH KONG		361	361		24,092,367	24,092,367
KRATIE		103	103		19,041,908	19,041,908
MONDUL KIRI		46	46		7,476,491	7,476,491
ODDAR MEANCHHEY		1,092	1,092		120,169,272	120,169,272
PAILIN		532	532		34,012,575	34,012,575
PHNOM PENH		13	13		1,122,444	1,122,444
PREAH SIHANOUK		22	22		1,681,420	1,681,420
PREAH VIHEAR		480	480		34,786,425	34,786,425
PREY VENG		1	1		5,900	5,900
PURSAT		521	521		44,982,657	44,982,657
RATANAK KIRI		20	20		2,690,487	2,690,487
SIEMREAP		813	813		76,906,134	76,906,134
SVAY RIENG		94	94		9,394,723	9,394,723
TAKEO		56	56		3,770,625	3,770,625
TBOUNG KHMUM		16	16		1,493,673	1,493,673
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>9,804</b>	<b>9,804</b>		<b>890,437,236</b>	<b>890,437,236</b>

Note: The figure is extracted from ER

During the reporting period of 01 January to 31 December 2018, the Baseline Survey captured **44** districts as known and/or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling **37,940,934** sqm with **542** polygons as following square:

Province	Number of areas known to contain APMs (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain APMs (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain APMs (CHA+SHA)	Amount of area known to contain APMs (sqm)	Amount of area suspected to contain APMs (sqm)	Total amount of areas known or suspected to contain APMs (sqm)
BANTEAY MEANCHEY		153	153		9,016,898	9,016,898
BATTAMBANG		88	88		7,770,164	7,770,164
KAMPONG SPEU		36	36		2,117,586	2,117,586
KAMPONG THOM		19	19		1,496,981	1,496,981
ODDAR MEANCHEY		61	61		5,655,610	5,655,610
PAILIN		59	59		3,913,614	3,913,614
PREAH VIHEAR		15	15		559,141	559,141
PURSAT		15	15		672,366	672,366
SIEMREAP		95	95		6,670,624	6,670,624
TBOUNG KHMUM		1	1		67,950	67,950
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>542</b>	<b>542</b>		<b>37,940,934</b>	<b>37,940,934</b>

Summary of areas released as of 31 December 2018 (Jan 2010 - Dec 2018) :

\* The figure below was extracted from ER

Province	Cancelled area (sqm)	Reduced area (sqm)	Cleared area (sqm)	Total area released (sqm)	Number of APMs	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	52,274,548	14,796,699	56,747,957	123,819,204	22,273	18,316	2,530
BATTAMBANG	58,454,137	82,745,455	151,758,487	292,958,079	32,296	27,735	3,322
KAMPONG CHHNANG	288,049	0	87,910	375,959	82	209	8
KAMPONG SPEU	4,452,216	0	3,600	4,455,816	117	5	80
KAMPONG THOM	11,677,705	630,181	5,485,439	17,793,325	601	938	209
KAMPOT	0	0	51,100	51,100	45	114	5
KANDAL	69,364	0	0	69,364	0	0	1
KOH KONG	23,766	0	17,930	41,696	41	4	2
KRATIE	0	0	62,855	62,855	13	20	2
ODDAR MEANCHEY	28,174,643	3,371,896	32,756,629	64,303,168	25,128	12,938	851
PAILIN	7,137,220	6,282,050	22,729,647	36,148,916	14,076	6,465	637
PHNOM PENH	377,227	0	0	377,227	0	0	5
PREAH SIHANOUK	0	0	16,600	16,600	105	9	1
PREAH VIHEAR	570,961	191,009	10,141,174	10,903,144	3,037	2,248	147
PURSAT	1,462,814	180,244	3,971,232	5,614,289	1,651	769	122
RATANAK KIRI	0	63,219	978,839	1,045,058	5	476	9
SIEMREAP	10,121,880	1,709,929	7,307,324	19,139,133	1,954	2,985	359
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,084,530</b>	<b>109,970,680</b>	<b>292,116,722</b>	<b>577,174,932</b>	<b>101,424</b>	<b>73,231</b>	<b>8,290</b>

Note: The figure is extracted from ER



During the reporting period of 01 January to 31 December 2018, there were **65,775,501** sqm of APMs areas which have been cleared and destroyed **10,031** and **4,192** of other explosive items.

Province	Cancelled area (sqm)	Reduced area (sqm)	Cleared area (sqm)	Total area released (sqm)	Number of APMs	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	2,822,403	319,489	8,476,620	11,618,512	1,601	621	236
BATTAMBANG	6,211,228	5,734,834	19,833,679	31,779,741	3,421	2,628	364
KAMPONG CHHNANG	204,199	0	0	204,199	0	0	2
KAMPONG SPEU	1,671,965	0	0	1,671,965	0	0	25
KAMPONG THOM	0	0	1,099,696	1,099,696	37	103	13
ODDAR MEANCHEY	6,952,826	0	1,830,475	8,783,301	2,200	25	69
PAILIN	1,727,597	364,530	2,400,541	4,492,668	1,002	414	81
PREAH VIHEAR	23,150	0	1,471,824	1,494,974	1,294	219	23
PURSAT	321,327	0	489,781	811,108	374	49	15
SIEMREAP	2,709,691	50,502	1,059,144	3,819,337	102	133	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,644,386</b>	<b>6,469,355</b>	<b>36,661,760</b>	<b>65,775,501</b>	<b>10,031</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>874</b>

Note: The figure is extracted from ER

**NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGY  
2018-2025**

**ANNEX B**

**LAND RELEASE AND FUNDING PROJECTION (2018-2025)**

Hazardous Area	2017 Assumption	Total Area (after deduction 2017 Assumption)	Prioritization (for 8-Yr)	Total Area To Be Released (2018-2025)	Planned Release 2018-2025							
					2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	%	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(km <sup>2</sup> )
Landmines	69	877	100%	877	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6
Cluster Munitions	21	624	80%	499	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Other Explosive Remnant of Wars	46	333	100%	333	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
<b>TOTAL LAND RELEASE PROJECTION</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,834</b>		<b>1,709</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>
LAND RELEASE BUDGET				\$353,988,945	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618
BASELINE SURVEY BUDGET				\$655,920	\$218,640	\$218,640	\$218,640					
OPERATOR AND SECTORE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION				\$51,464,487	\$6,446,726	\$6,446,726	\$6,446,726	\$6,424,862	\$6,424,862	\$6,424,862	\$6,424,862	\$6,424,862
<b>TOTAL REQUIRED BUDGET</b>				<b>\$406,109,352</b>	<b>\$50,913,984</b>	<b>\$50,913,984</b>	<b>\$50,913,984</b>	<b>\$50,673,480</b>	<b>\$50,673,480</b>	<b>\$50,673,480</b>	<b>\$50,673,480</b>	<b>\$50,673,480</b>

Note: The figure above is extracted from IMSMang as of 27/Mar/2017

\* Additional on-going process has been conducted after the original BLS.

\* We assume that clearance size in 2017 is the same as it was in 2016 (136 km<sup>2</sup>)

## 5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

1. The Kingdom of Cambodia has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed.

## 6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

2. The Kingdom of Cambodia has no additional information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

## 7. Victim assistance

Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Cambodia in 2018.

Number of individuals killed or injured by mines and ERW, 01 January - 31 December 2018:

Type of Victim	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	1		3	6	10
Injured	5	2	11	30	48
Total	6	2	14	36	58

### Cooperation and assistance/ resource mobilisation

The Royal Government of Cambodia has committed to provide annual financial support approximately 250.000\$ to CMAA, especially Victim Assistant Department for implementing the main activities like:

1. Conduct the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) through 48 volunteer survivor networks.
2. Organize the public disability forum to promote the rights and address the needs of persons with disabilities include mine/ERW victims.
3. Disaggregate data of mine/ERW victims, which were received with all services from physical rehabilitation centres for recording in the CMAA database.
4. Organize the discussion meeting with local authorities for disseminating of the law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and other government policies to support persons with disabilities.
5. Conduct the case study and assessment of the process and implementation of the self-help group which are persons with disabilities includes mine/ERW victims.
6. Provide emergency respond to casualties, which were accidentally by Mines or ERWs.

## **Data Collection**

A primary data on Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 521 villages, 103 Communes, 45 Districts in 21 provinces and 3,855 persons with disabilities (1,339 Women's) including 797 landmine/ERW survivors (79 Women) were conducted direct interview. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack access to services.

Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Cambodia in 2018. Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 01 January - 31 December 2018: 58 Mine/ERW casualties were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA.

13 casualties were accident by mines and 45 casualties were accidentally by ERW, 10 people were killed, 36 people were injured and 12 people amputated. 36 casualties were men, 14 casualties were boys under 18 years old, 6 casualties were women and 2 casualties were girls under 18 years old.

## **Plans, Policies, and legal frameworks**

Law on the protection and the promotion of the right of persons with disabilities was adopted on July 2009. The law is very significant to address the issues facing persons with disabilities in society and will promote the respect of the basic rights of persons with disabilities, reduce discrimination against persons with disabilities, strengthen the perspective of the abilities rather than the disability through providing equal opportunity to persons with disabilities.

Convention of the Right of Persons with Disabilities: 20 December 2012 - The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Cambodia welcomes the Royal Government of Cambodia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, making it the 127th and latest UN member-state to become a party to the Convention. OHCHR Cambodia congratulates the Royal Government on this development and is pleased that RGC has shown its renewed commitment to the protection of the rights of disabled persons by completing the process of ratification. OHCHR has provided technical advice to the Royal Government in the ratification process and stands ready to provide support for the implementation of the Convention.

In July 2014, The National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 is a development framework and a road map for the implementation of Rectangular Strategy Phase III that lays out the political commitment to a socioeconomic development process. It outlines visible and realistic actions, programs and projects that strive to make its people educated and healthy, living in harmony within the family and society.

July 2014, the National Disability Strategy Plan 2014 - 2018 in place and disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders. The Strategic Plan emphasizes institutional capacity development, knowledge, professional skills, initiative to create jobs, a reduction and a gradual move towards elimination of all forms of discrimination and abuse against persons with disabilities, and responsibility of institutions in charge of implementation at both national and sub-national levels.

National Disability Strategy Plan 2019-2023 were developed and it will be adapted in this year.

National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 were adopted on December 2017 which addressed the smart indicators for reflecting, for supporting to Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.

**Access to services and opportunities:**

- Medical Care: 11,059 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy treatment and surgeon.
- Rehabilitation: 28,028 persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors received physical rehabilitation from Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs) such as Prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.
- Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs) were produced and repaired 26,345 products
  - 3,032 prosthetics (2,968 Lower Limbs, 64 Upper Limbs)
  - 3,377 Orthotics (3,202 Lower Limbs, 62 Upper Limbs and 113 Spinals)
  - 22 Seating Systems
  - 1,287 Wheelchairs
  - 72 Tricycles
  - 1,273 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
  - 2,120 Walking Aids
  - 15,162 Repairs
- Psychological The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 16,758 People with disabilities and events with provide mobile repair services, patients referral to centres, the education, health care, disability empowerment, Prostheses, Orthotics, Wheelchairs/tricycle distributed and repaired, interviews for referral to other service providers, client attended the gender training, Job

placement ,small business management training courses, provided small grant and self-help group setting up to 539 groups.

- Education:
  - 281 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school.
  - 107 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres.
  - 64 persons with disabilities were receiving the training on the process how to create a small business from Physical Rehabilitation Centres.
  - 27 mine/ERW survivors from Preah Vihear province and 18 mine/ERW survivors from Svay Rieng province were selected to get the vocational training from the Banthey Preap Vocation Training Center through coordinated by the CMAA.
- Social inclusion: 36 persons with disabilities were receiving the support for playing sports and other activities in the community through the CBR programs.
- Economic inclusion: 61 persons with disabilities include mine/ERW survivors were received the grant from Physical Rehabilitation Centres to create the small business for generating their income.
- Social protection: In order to keep the data of people with disabilities (PWDs) include Mine/ERW survivors at sub national level, CMAA was conducted 4 times training on how to collect the data of people with disabilities follow the forms which produced by CMAA to the chief of communes and villages with a total of 234 people in 1 city/district in Takeo province and 3 districts in Svay Rieng province.

**Inclusion:**

CMAA has created the 3-Year Action Plan (2018-2020) for following the National Mine Action strategy 2018-2025 is for monitoring and evaluating on the implementation of the NMA and in the 3-Year Action Plan addressed in the Goal 4: Minimize mine/ERW including cluster munitions casualties, and improve the livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities.

**Objective 2:** Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.

**Strategy 1:** Ensure documentation of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims and make it available for relevant government agencies, development Partners and NGOs.

**Strategy2:** Strengthen national coordination mechanism on disability to ensure that the needs and rights of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims are being addressed in a timely and appropriate manner

**Objective3:** Improve livelihood capacity of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to enhance their inclusion and full participation in the society.

**Strategy 1:** Enhance survivor reintegration into society through the provision of accessible vocational training and livelihood activities.

Awareness Raising: In order to uphold the rights of mine/ERW survivors and other people with disabilities. The CMAA was organized disability and mine survivors forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the needs of those disabled by landmines, total 248 mine/ERW survivors (56Womens) and people with disabilities participated.

Coordination, Monitoring and report :

HE. Mr. Mao Bunnhath, Director of Victim Assistance Department of CMAA is the focal point for victim assistance.

E-mail Address: mao\_bunnhath@cmaa.gov.kh

Tel: (855) 12 94 93 92, (855) 98 60 9999

The Royal Government of Cambodia on May 2014 has established a technical working group on the management of the monitoring, evaluating and collecting the data of mine/ERW survivors whom receiving the services from various stakeholders which had components from CMAA, MoSVY, DAC, Person with Disabilities Foundation (PwD-F) and the head of 11 physical rehabilitation centres. The technical working group was endorsed by Prime Minister and chaired by the CMAA.

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) play an important role to coordinate with relevant stakeholders for providing any support to mine/ERW survivors and provide the annual report to the CCW and APMBC on Victim Assistance.

Disability Action Council (DAC) and Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation plays a key for coordinating with persons with disabilities include mine/ERW survivors. And they were established coordinating body at the sub-national level, working group of disability in the Ministries, institutions in order to promote the enforcement of regulation framework relating to disability and provide the annual report to the Convention on the Right of the Persons with Disabilities.

## **8. Cooperation and assistance**

CMAA has received 16 visitors (01 woman) from four countries exchanged knowledge at CMAA and other demining operators in Cambodia throughout South-South Cooperation , UNDP and NPA project:

- 02 visitors from Lebanon which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.
- 07 visitors from Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.
- 07 visitors from Myanmar which is sponsored by NPA.

Chinese government sponsored 15 officers and staffs (02 women) from CMAA to attend the Humanitarian Demining Course in China for 06 weeks. Chinese government also donated some demining equipment, computer, laptop, tents, and wheelchairs to CMAA.

**During the reporting period:**

CMAA has received \$2,550,056 from Clearing for Result Phrase III for clearance operation and support the management work in project.

HALO Trust Cambodia has been funded about \$4,601,485.91:

- \$2,144,910.02 for Mine clearance from DFID
- \$975,254.06 for Mine clearance from US Department of State
- \$1,276,377.30 for Mine clearance from German
- \$467,983.22 for Mine clearance from IRISH AID
- \$255,100.02 for Mine clearance from UNDP
- \$53,908.46 for Mine clearance from Palladium Group
- \$70,399.94 for Mine clearance from NVESD

MAG Cambodia has been funded about \$3,976,249.03:

- \$1,083,928.89 for survey and clearance from MAG America/ US Department of State WRA-West
- \$219,164.01 for addressing cluster munition contamination through the effective use of technology from MAG America/ US Department
- \$675,272.01 for working together to Save Lives and Build Futures in Cambodia from The US Private Donor
- \$417,114.85 for Humanitarian Mine Action from FIBERTEK
- \$332,179.87 for working together to save lives and build futures in Cambodia from The US Private Donor
- \$6,274.92 for Humanitarian Mine Action Support from The Terra Renaissance Foundation
- \$165,303.27 for Humanitarian Mine Action from HQ Programme support.
- 49,386.48 for Humanitarian Mine Action from the Legacy

CSHD has been funded about \$358,300:

- \$233,723.61 for Mine Clearance and MRE from USDS, KOICA, and VVMCT
- \$128,709.44 for EOD and MRE from USDS, Swiss, and Canada.

NPA has been funded about \$3,884,749:

- \$300,909 for supporting to NPA Female teams in Ratanakiri from U.S. Department Of State.
- \$2,333,397 for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia/Phase from U.S. Department of State.
- \$50,000 for USDOD Enhanced ability to improve survey Eastern Cambodia from U.S. Department of Defend
- \$4,686 for USDOD Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HDR&D) Programe from U.S. Department of Defend.
- \$826,789 for NorMFA Cambodia Cluster Munition Survey from Norwegian Ministry Foreign Affair.
- \$172,774 for Mine Action Capacity Development Project from DFID (Phase I).
- \$196,194 for DFID CD GMAP 2 (Lot 1) from DFID (Phase II).



## **Annex I: Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Act and Mine Risk Education**

As the national mine action authority, CMAA has the responsibility to strategically plan, coordinate and oversee MRE activities in Cambodia. This includes:

- Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
- Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;
- Side event on Mine Risk Education organized in the conference to share experiences, lesson learnt and best practices by various actors to define the way forward for the effective implementation of National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy.
- Delivery MRE Presentation to delegation from Burma, Australia.
- Delivery MRE Presentation in a regional workshop organised by Asean Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC)

MRE service providers, coordinated by CMAA, have responded to the changing situation with a range of strategies. Direct MRE activities are still essentially awareness raising however with a focus on risk avoidance. The main strategy is information dissemination, targeting a broad target population although some specific risk behaviours have been incorporated into the messages. The approach has also been broadened to include an integration of MRE messages into the school curriculum, advocacy for and dissemination of legislation on the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunitions and integrating MRE into wider Mine Action and community based livelihood activities. Community Liaison (CL), Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) and where MRE staff lives and work in target areas also provide more detailed, local knowledge and have strengthened linkages with clearance operations and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU).

MRE in Cambodia has evolved as the situation has changed. The recommendations provided here are designed to support the transition to the next phase of "traditional development. Recommendations are differentiated into policy level and service. A difference is made between those service provision activities that it is recommended continue and activities which should be phased in during the implementation of the planned revised Strategy.

Policy/Central level:

Immediate:

- Develop a holistic, integrated, program based Mine Action Policy and Strategy to ensure integration, the strategy could be based on the core functions of the CMAA rather than having a separate strategy for each MA component.
- From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target audience and evidence.

On-going:

- Advocate for MRE to be integrated as a cross-cutting livelihoods issue at all levels with increased livelihood initiatives in areas identified as having high mine/UXO risk. This includes provision of livelihood support and skills building for at risk individuals/households/populations. It also includes raising awareness amongst non-mine actions service providers of risk behaviours/risk factors so these are included in agency needs assessments and monitoring. Where at risk populations are identified the agency should discuss with CMAA to determine the most appropriate response;

- Advocate for increased capacity to provide a timely response to UXO reports and small clearance tasks which will impact on safety and livelihoods.

Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)

CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through households to households and workplace visits and group presentation. 3,674 households/fields were visited and 59,384 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 131,670 people at risk, in which 226,642 person were men, 240,476 person women, 136,314 person In-School children and 161,375 person Out-of-School children. The teams have facilitated 1,675 requests and as results 1,592 requests were responded, and 9,755 pieces of mine and UXO including 994 anti-personals mine, 46 anti-tank mine and 8,715 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 5,000 T-shirts, 3,500 Note books 4,000 Posters, 4,000 fliers.

NATIONAL POLICE

Cambodian National Police Force has played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW. Cambodia National Police Force has so far succeeded in the pilot projects in seven targeted provinces ( Kandal, Kampong Speu, Pailin, BattamBang, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem Reap and Oddor Mean Chey).

In 2016, taking in consideration by the scope of the work in line with the national mines strategic plans in 2010 - 2019 which has been agreed with the CMAA, the National Police Force ERW-MOI has expanded its projects to ten more provinces (Krati, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pur Sat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng.

Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW, 1,154 times of public awareness raising with 242,785 participants. Announcing with findings of 12,374 items.

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 620 schools in 17 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean cheyKampong Thom and Posath). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 135,647 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers. The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 5 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Battambang, Preah Vihear, Pailin to train 350 teachers.

#### Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 565 Common Networks, 226 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 6,814 men and 3,983 women, 1,795 boys and 1,890 girls.

#### National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance (NPMEC)

National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance's Mine Risk Education team has conducted under the support of CMAA through its network in mine/ ERW affected provinces for behavior change in 2018. 1,896 were educated on mine/ ERW accidents. The teams have facilitated 245 requests and as results 230 requests, 100% were responded. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 1,500 T-shirts, 2,000 Note books 1,500 Posters.

#### Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS)

The Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) established in 1994 to provide systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information about civilian and military casualties of landmines and explosive remnants of war in Cambodia. For the period report, 58 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 23,716 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and Svay Rieng provinces. And also at the same time, 475 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions.

#### The HALO Trust

In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust established a 3-man MRE Team since 2003. The team is tasked to deliver MRE presentations at villages where their clearance teams conducting clearance operations. HALO "MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom, Posath, Tbong Khmum and Battambang with 4,989 men, 6,572 women, 36,877 boys and 35,747 girls. 85 mine and 374 ERW were reported and destruction.

#### MAG

MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams continued to provide implementation of assessments, liaising closely with village and community networks, and development partners. CL teams provided targeted Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities but are moving towards providing this in the North West only when requested by communities. MAG will focus on ensuring appropriate development partnerships exist to enable alternative livelihoods activities can be offered to communities who often know the risks from landmines and UXO, but must take the risk in order to provide for their families. 8 CL teams were deployed within MAG operational areas ensuring the continued involvement and consultation of affected communities and key stakeholders within the mine action process.

In addition, MAG's 2 EOD teams continued to provide basic risk messaging to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North West.

MAG conducted RRE tasks in 264 villages to benefit 9,436 Cambodians .in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 2,977 were male, 2,334 were female, 2,077 boys and 2,048 girls.

#### Spirit of Soccer (SoS)

Spirit of Soccer (SoS) is an International, Non-Profit Organization, registered both in Great Britain and the United States, SoS is established in 2006 in Cambodia is to provide MRE messages to the children in or outside schools through sports. A partnership with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, SoS deployed its activities in three most affected provinces by mines and ERW, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. For the period report, 195 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 195 visited schools, 8,284 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 8,284 children, 4,274 are boys and 4,011 are girls and also SoS contributed 2,264 footballs, 504 T-shirts, 790 uniform sport kits and 14,608 schoolbooks to the schools and communities.

#### Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD)

Cambodian Self Help Demining is a Non-Government humanitarian Organization has cleared landmine/UXO for helping Khmer people who are living in contaminated area of land mine/UXO. Cambodian Selp Help Demining is established in Cambodia by registered with ministry of interior under name Cambodian Self Help Demining or CSHD. Since started of operations until now, CSHD has got many support from CMAA and local authorities. However, CSHD still faces with some challenges. So CSHD needs some more support to do a better job in mine action sector. CSHD will continue to find people who are cultivate or farming in contaminated area and education them about landmine / UXO danger. CSHD conducted RRE Acitities in 23 villages to benefit 1,583 Cambodians. Of this total, 211 were male, 164 were female, 618 boys and 590 girls.