

**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

POINT OF CONTACT:

H.E Mr. PRUM SOPHAKMONKOL
Secretary General, Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
New Building, Corner Street 273 and 516, Toul Kork Village, Toul Sangke Quarter, Phnom
Penh, Cambodia.
Tel: +855-23-880-462
Fax: +855-23-228-265
Email: sophakmonkol@cmaa.gov.kh

(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 2020 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2019

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 2019, 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
CMAC	US bombMK82; Small-Arm; USSR Recoilless; Rocket Modell,2,; US Art 155mm M-107; Rocket 66mm PG-75; US Bomb M117; USSR Rocket240mm; VN Rocket Un known; US Art 105mm Alum; USSR rocket 140mm; US Mortar 81mm; Chines Mortar 82mm; Chines Mortar 60mm; USSR Heat PG-2; Czechoslovakia RG-4; USSR Hand Grenade F-1; US MK-27; US Art 105mm WP; US Art 155mm WP; US Art 76mm WP; USSR Art 10mm AP BM8; USSR Art 40mm HE MK2; USSR AT Mine TM-46; VN AP Mine MD82B; Chines AP Mine 72; USSR AP Mine PMN2; USSR AP Mine POMZ-2; Mix Fuse M-5, M-6	2673 Small- Arm 3140 Kg		For supporting operation, Demolition and Museum
Halo Trust	MD82B; MN79; PMN; PMN2; PPM2; TYPE72A; PPMiSr; TYPE69; MBV78A1; MBV78A2; P40; POMZ-2M; 60mm mortar; 60MMFUSE; 82mm mortar;Type-72A; Type-69; TM-46; TM-57; GYATA-64; MAI-7; MD-82B; MN-79; PMD-6; PMN; PMN-2; PPM-2; Type-72A; Type-72B; OZM-3; OZM-4; OZM-72; PP-Mi-,R; Type-69; Impro Plasticro Tin; M-18 (Claymore); MON;-100; MON-50; Type-66 (Claymore); Impro Metal Big;Impro Metal Small; MBV-78A1; MBV-78A2; NOMZ-2B; P-40; POMZ-2 POMZ-2M; F-412; M-314; M-60; OF-462; OF-842M; M-15; TM-46; TM-57; TM-62; BR-167; BZ; OR-167; OZT; B-429; DM-111A2; GK-2M; M-501A1; M-524; M-52B2; M-557; M-78; MP-1; MVZ-57; NZ-10A; Type-1; VM-30; 9M32M; F-1; Long Stick; M-18; M-46; M-67; NR-22; RG-42; RGD-5; Short Stick; M-381; Pistol; A-832; FLWgr-82; M-374; M-61; M-73; Model 39; O-832; OF-843B; S-832S; Type-27; Type-71; Unknown; AK 47 Assault Rifle; Rifle; BK-881; DK-75; DK-82; O-	914		For Training and Display

	881A; OR-281; Unknown; BTRG AP/AV; Type-67; 9M-22U; M-13UK; Type-63; Unknown; B-40; B-63; PG-2; PG-7; BLU-61; BK-354M; BM-2; BM-8; BR-2; BR-365; BR-365K; BR-482M; Pistol; MK-82; RBK-250; 82mm Mortar Launcher; 9M32M Launcher; B-63 Mortar Launcher; M-79 Grenade Launcher; PG-2 Container; RPG-7 Grenade launcher			
MAG	72a	20		
NPA	APM- 72A; APM- MD82b; APM- PMN2; APM- PMN; APM- POMZ2b; APM- Type 69; ATM- TM46; ATM- TM57; Mortar 60 mm; Mortar 82 mm; Mortar 120 mm; RPG/B40 Grenade; CM/BLU 26; CM/BLU 42; CM/BLU 61 CM/BLU 63	123		For Training

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
CMAC	MK81; MK82; M117; AT; Fuse of AT57; Hand grenade F1; Mortar 60mm; RPG2; RPG7; Recoilless 75mm; Recoilless 82mm; PG7; PG2; Grenade Launch 40mm; Hand Grenade (F1); M60; Fuzes; PG7; B40; Bomb MK82; Art. 105mm; Art.155mm; Hand Grenade (M46); Recoilless 75mm; Recoilless 82mm; B40; PG7; PG7M; Hand Grenade (F1); Fuzes; SAA; Rifle Grenade (M47); PG7; PG2; B40; Recoilless 82mm; Hand Grenade (F1); Grenade launcher 40mm; Fuzes; SAA; PG2; PG7; M60; Grenade Launcher 40mm; Hand Grenade (M46); Fuzes	2591, SAA 100 Kg, SAA 120 Kg	For supporting operation and destruction
NPMEC	Mortar 82; Mortar 82; M 79; RPG 7; RPG 760mm; M 79; 155mm; 60mm; RPG 7; 82	36	For Destruction

NPA	CM; ERW	2083	For destruction
CSHD	Mortar type 30; Mortar OF 843; Artillery M 48; Artillery MK27; Artillery OF 23; Artillery OF 540; Artillery M 107; Artillery M 110; Artillery M 314 Mortar M 301; Mortar M 83; Bomb AMN-41 Artillery MK 27; Rocket type 63; Recoilless Unknown; AT TM 46; AP type 72A; AP POMZ; AP type 69; AP OZM 72 AP MD 82B; AP PMN; Morm 100; Launcher B40; Recoilless O-881; Hand grenade M-67 Hand grenade 82-2; Hand grenade F1; Hand grenade RDG5; Hand grenade type46; Hand grenade RG-42; MK 82; PG 2; Recoilless O-881; AT Mine; AP Mine; UXO	1702	For Training, Give to Golden West and Destruction

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 2017 **(Jul 2009 - Dec 2019)**:

*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	No.Districts	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 MEANCHHEY	9		2,288	2,288		151,127,504	151,127,504
BATTAMBANG	13		1,683	1,683		166,166,139	166,166,139
KAMPONG CHAM	4		11	11		979,586	979,586
KAMPONG CHHNANG	6		54	54		4,179,772	4,179,772
KAMPONG SPEU	7		417	417		47,280,072	47,280,072

KAMPONG THOM	7		503	503		49,837,143	49,837,143
KAMPOT	7		139	139		12,591,606	12,591,606
KANDAL	3		3	3		64,543	64,543
KEP	2		6	6		641,691	641,691
KOH KONG	6		362	362		24,077,517	24,077,517
KRATIE	5		266	266		33,849,541	33,849,541
MONDUL KIRI	3		59	59		8,687,343	8,687,343
ODDAR MEANCHEY	5		1,064	1,064		110,125,909	110,125,909
PAILIN	2		476	476		26,650,537	26,650,537
PHNOM PENH	2		14	14		1,252,348	1,252,348
PREAH SIHANOUK	1		23	23		1,737,010	1,737,010
PREAH VIHEAR	8		522	522		36,100,878	36,100,878
PREY VENG	1		1	1		5,900	5,900
PURSAT	5		503	503		43,312,999	43,312,999
RATANAK KIRI	3		20	20		2,690,487	2,690,487
SIEMREAP	12		737	737		69,644,116	69,644,116
SVAY RIENG	6		138	138		12,384,525	12,384,525
TAKEO	1		56	56		3,770,625	3,770,625
TBOUNG KHMUM	2		194	194		9,929,596	9,929,596
Grand Total	120		9,539	9,539		817,087,387	817,087,387

***Note: IMSMA updated on 23/Feb/2020, Filtered by: Land classification (A1, A2, A2-1, A2-2, A4)

During the reporting period of 01 January to 31 December 2019, the Baseline Survey captured 21 districts as known and/or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling **7,216,866 square meters** with **117 polygons** as following:

Province	No.Districts	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	3		4	4		230,783	230,783
BATTAMBANG	8		56	56		4,062,149	4,062,149
KAMPONG CHAM	1		1	1		64,834	64,834
KAMPONG CHHNANG	1		2	2		21,034	21,034
KRATIE	1		1	1		58,066	58,066
MONDUL KIRI	1		7	7		488,138	488,138
ODDAR MEANCHEY	5		13	13		688,003	688,003
PAILIN	1		1	1		39,645	39,645
PREAH VIHEAR	1		20	20		1,114,964	1,114,964
PURSAT	1		9	9		294,765	294,765
SIEMREAP	2		3	3		154,485	154,485
Grand Total	25	0	117	117	0	7,216,866	7,216,866

Summary of areas released as of 31 December 2019 (Jan 2010 - Dec 2019):

* The figure below was extracted from IMSMang as of 23/02/2020

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 MEANCHHEY	58,096,794	15,682,833	61,643,476	135,423,103	22,505	20,094	2,788
BATTAMBANG	61,788,839	88,695,273	160,112,987	310,597,099	33,610	29,225	3,520
KAMPONG CHHNANG	288,049	0	87,910	375,959	82	209	8
KAMPONG SPEU	5,131,436	0	3,600	5,135,036	117	5	86
KAMPONG THOM	15,894,111	928,993	6,012,228	22,835,332	650	1,038	255
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	34,699	58,465	53	4	3
KRATIE	0	0	62,855	62,855	13	20	2
ODDAR MEANCHHEY	35,860,906	3,381,056	34,020,376	73,262,338	25,324	13,041	924
PAILIN	8,351,061	6,542,956	25,335,544	40,229,560	15,487	6,806	704
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	11,291,385	12,053,355	3,321	2,401	164
PURSAT	1,831,140	286,096	4,739,276	6,856,511	2,178	881	150
RATANAK KIRI	0	63,219	983,048	1,049,267	5	476	10
SIEMREAP	13,725,279	1,709,929	8,051,577	23,486,785	2,036	3,177	412
TBOUNG KHMUM	0	0	606,768	606,768	4	85	7
Total	202,008,933	117,481,362	313,053,428	632,546,723	105,535	77,585	9,045

During the reporting period of 01 January to 31 December 2019, there were **55,371,791 sqm** of APMs areas which have been cleared and destroyed **4,111 APMs** and **4,354 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	5,822,246	886,134	4,895,519	11,603,899	232	1,778	258
BATTAMBANG	3,334,702	5,949,818	8,354,500	17,639,020	1,314	1,490	198
KAMPONG SPEU	679,220			679,220			6
KAMPONG THOM	4,216,406	298,812	526,789	5,042,007	49	100	46
KOH KONG	0		16,769	16,769	12		1
ODDAR MEANCHEY	7,686,263	9,160	1,263,747	8,959,170	196	103	73
PAILIN	1,213,841	260,906	2,605,897	4,080,644	1,411	341	67
PREAH VIHEAR	0		1,150,211	1,150,211	284	153	17
PURSAT	368,326	105,852	768,044	1,242,222	527	112	28
RATANAK KIRI	0		4,209	4,209			1
SIEMREAP	3,603,399		744,253	4,347,652	82	192	53
TBOUNG KHMUM	0		606,768	606,768	4	85	7
Grand Total	26,924,403	7,510,682	20,936,706	55,371,791	4,111	4,354	755

**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 ²)	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	(km ²)	(km ²)	(km ²)	(km ²)	(km ²)	(km ²)	(km ²)	(km ²)
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
TOTAL LAND RELEASE PROJECTION	136	1,834		1,709	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
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
TOTAL REQUIRED BUDGET				\$406,109,352	\$ 50,913,984	\$ 50,913,984	\$ 50,913,984	\$ 50,673,480	\$ 50,673,480	\$ 50,673,480	\$ 50,673,480	\$ 50,673,480

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 km²)

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 2019.

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines and ERW, 01 January - 31 December 2019:

Type of Victim	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	1	0	2	9	12
Injured	5	0	14	46	65
Total	6	0	16	55	77

• Data Collection

A primary data on Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 388 villages, 96 Communes, 39 Districts in 25 provinces and 3,418 persons with disabilities (1,216 Women's) including 522 landmine/ERW survivors (115 Women's) were conducted a direct interview. The survey found that most of the 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 2019. The number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 01 January - 31 December 2019: 77 Mine/ERW casualties were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA.

- 23 casualties were accident by mines and 54 casualties were accidentally by ERW,

- 12 people were killed, 49 people were injured and 16 people amputated.

- 55 casualties were men, 16 casualties were boys under 18 years old, 22 casualties were women and 6 casualties were girls under 18 years old.

• Plan, Policies, and legal framework

- Law on the protection and the promotion of the right of persons with disabilities was adopted in 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 2019, The National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 was adapted and disseminated to all relevant ministries and stakeholders and it is a road map for the implementation of Rectangular Strategy Phase III that lays out the political commitment to a socio-economic 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.
 - In 2019, The National Disability Strategy Plan 2019-2023 was adapted 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.
 - The National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 was adopted in 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 service and opportunities:**
 - **Medical Care:** 10,639 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.
 - **Rehabilitation:** 26,467 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 26,185 products

- 3,054 prosthetics (2,817 Lower Limbs, 137 Upper Limbs)
- 2,889 Orthotics (2,772 Lower Limbs, 55 Upper Limbs, and 62 Spinal)
- 8 Seating Systems
- 1,182 Wheelchairs
- 71 Tricycles
- 945 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
- 2,961 Walking Aids
- 14,709 Repairs

- **Psychological** The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 13,786 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 1,160 groups.
- **Education:**
 - 253 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school.
 - 89 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres.
 - 25 persons with disabilities were receiving the training on the process how to create a small business from Physical Rehabilitation Centres.
 - 46 mine/ERW survivors which were living in Preah Vihear province were selected to get the vocational Training from the Banthey Preap Vocation Training Center through coordinated by the CMAA
- **Social inclusion:** 493 persons with disabilities were receiving the support for playing sports and other activities in the community through the CBR programs.
- **Economic inclusion:** 34 persons with disabilities include mine/ERW survivors were received the grant from Physical Rehabilitation Centres to create the small business for generating their income.

Under the coordination by the CMAA, 53 Mine/ERW survivors which living in Preah Vihear province were selected to get the vocational training from the Banthey Preap and Porsenchey Vocational Training Centers.

- **Social protection:** In order to keep the data of people with disabilities (PWDs) include Mine/ERW survivors at sub national level, CMAA was conducted 2 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 177 people in Perang and Prey Veng Districts in Prey Veng province.

- **Inclusion:**

CMAA has created the 3-Year Action Plan (2018-2020) which following the National Mine Action strategy 2018-2025 is for monitoring and evaluating on the implementation of the NMAS 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.

Strategy 2: 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 the disability and landmine survivor's forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the challenges/needs of those disabled by landmines, total 259 mine/ERW survivors (113Womens) 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 December 2019 has established a Technical Reference Group on Victim Assistance (TRG-VA) to 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), MoH, line Ministries, National/International Organizations and the head of 11 physical rehabilitation centres.

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) plays 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.

- **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. Conducted the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) through 48 volunteer survivor networks.
2. Organized the public disability forum to promote the rights and address the needs of persons with disabilities include mine/ERW victims.
3. Disaggregated data of mine/ERW victims, which were received with all services from physical rehabilitation centres for recording in the CMAA database.
4. Organized 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. Conducted 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. Provided emergency respond to casualties, which were accidentally by Mines or ERWs.

In 2019, Canadian Government with the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFAT) through UNDP under Clearing for Results Project Phase III has contributed to support the project entitled: Expending landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) victim assistance in Cambodia by providing equipment and training for a 48 member of volunteer survivor networks to support data collection, policy development and planning and coordination and peer support among volunteers which amount of 7,500\$. And the project were implemented by victim assistance department of CMAA.

8. Cooperation and assistance

CMAA has received 23 visitors (04 woman) from four countries exchanged knowledge at CMAA and other demining operators in Cambodia throughout South-South Cooperation and DFID project:

- 9 visitors from Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar which is sponsored by DFID project.
- 04 visitors from Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.

Chinese government sponsored 20 officers and staffs (04 women) from CMAA to attend the Humanitarian Demining Course in China for 06 weeks.

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$2,102,743 from Clearing for Result Phase-III for clearance operation and support the management work in project and \$14,000 from UNICEF for Mine Risk Education.

CMAC

N/A

HALO Trust Cambodia has been funded about \$6,529,885:

- \$3,305,230 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from DFID
- \$1,360,000 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from US Department of State
- \$1,150,000 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from German
- \$575,000 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from IRISH AID
- \$96,522 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from NVESD
- \$43,133 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and MRE from other donors.

MAG Cambodia has been funded about \$4,405,704:

- \$2,513,478 for Mine Clearance from DFID, WRA, Find a Better Way, Private Trusts and Foundations
- \$868,242 for Cluster Munition from WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations
- \$53,654 for Survey from DFID, WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations
- \$231,780 for EOD from DFID, WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations
- \$669,224 for Management from DFID, WRA, Find a better Way, Private Trusts and Foundations
- \$53,654 for EORE from DFID, WRA, Private Trusts and Foundations
- \$15,672 for Training from DFID, WRA, Find a better Way, Private Trusts and Foundations

NPA has been funded about \$3,843,211:

- \$1,006,250 for CMRS and Clearance from NMFA
- \$644,609 for Capacity Development Project from DFID
- \$2,000,000 for BLS, CMRS and Clearance from USDoS in Kompong Cham
- \$122,037 for CMRS and Clearance from USDoS in Rattanakiri
- \$70,315 for Innovative Methods from USDoD

CSHD has been funded about \$360,472.62:

- \$217,869.72 for Mine Clearance and MRE from USDS, KOICA, and VVMCT
- \$142,602.90 for EOD and MRE from USDS, Swiss, and Canada.

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

It is important to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually (2019):

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;
- Cooperating with ARMAC to conduct an integrated approaches to MRE to improve risk education for affected communities in ASEAN Member States.
- Cooperating with UNICEF conducting a joint field to visit Mine Risk Education in Battambang Province
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy.
- Delivery Presentation MRE to deligation from Myanmar, Vietnam, Lao PDR.
- Sharing MRE Evolution in a National Consultative Meeting organised by Asean Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC)
- Conducted specific campaigns targeting current accidents and the high risk groups and high risk areas.
- Conducting a country-led Evaluation for MRE Programme in Cambodia.

UNICEF

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. 3,742 households/fields were visited and 62,165 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 591,434 people at risk, in which 210,641 person were men, 219,359 person women, 113,764 person In-School children and 47,670 person Out-of-School children. The teams have facilitated 1,339 requests and as results 1,295 requests were responded, and 10,825 pieces of mine and UXO including 1,219 anti-personals mine, 51 anti-tank mine and 8,715 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 2,098 T-shirts, 8,230 Note books 5,498 Posters, 13,121 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 311,941 participants. Announcing with findings of 831 items.

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages

focused on 637 schools in 17 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Banteay 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 14,482 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers. The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 4 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Battambang, Preah Vihear, Pailin to train 270 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 conducted 304 villages and reached out 7,864 men and 9,986 women, 5,436 boys and 3,241girls.

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 2019. 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, 77 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 21,639 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang,BanteayMeanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, PreahVihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and SvayRieng 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 45145 men, 44361 women, 33,759 boys and 34820 girls. 4,781mine and 327ERW 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, 9,141 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, 154 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 175 visited schools, 7,937 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 7,463 children, 3,758 are boys and 3,705 are girls and also SoS contributed 2,273 footballs, 735 T-shirts, 693 uniform sport kits and 13,938 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 Self 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 Activities in 137 villages to benefit 5,736 Cambodians. Of this total, 918 were male, 700 were female, 2222 boys and 1896 girls.