

**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 2022 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2021 TO 31 DECEMBER 2021

**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 2021, 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 Trust	TYPE72A, PMN, MD82B, MN79, GYATA64, PMN2, POMZ-2M, P40, PPM2, MBV78A2, TYPE69, MBV78A1, PPMiSr, Type-69, Type-72A, TM-46, TM-57, P-40, PMN, Type-69, Type-72A, MD-82B, PMN-2, POMZ-2, GYATA-64, MBV-78A1, MN-79, MON-50, POMZ-2M, TM-46, Type-72B, Impro Metal Small, Impro Plastic, MBV-78A2, PMD-6, PPM-2, PP-Mi-SR, TM-57, Type-66 (Claymore, Impro Metal Big, M-15, M-18 (Claymore), MON-100, TM-62, Impro Tin, MAI-75, NOMZ-2B, OZM-3, OZM-4, OZM-72	804		For training, display, and testing pieces
MAG	MD82B, PMN, PMN2, Type72A	366		For training
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	43		For operation/training in NPA Ratanakiri province

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
N/A			

#### 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.

##### Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (From 2009 - December 2021)

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		1,841	1,841		116,442,689	116,442,689
BATTAMBANG		1,241	1,241		106,094,920	106,094,920
KAMPONG CHAM		11	11		979,586	979,586
KAMPONG CHHNANG		42	42		3,277,627	3,277,627
KAMPONG SPEU		407	407		46,227,152	46,227,152
KAMPONG THOM		531	531		48,457,217	48,457,217
KAMPOT		134	134		12,386,126	12,386,126
KANDAL		2	2		63,203	63,203

KOH KONG		363	363		23,986,221	23,986,221
KRATIE		104	104		17,117,345	17,117,345
MONDUL KIRI		62	62		8,399,249	8,399,249
ODDAR MEANCHEY		964	964		90,271,930	90,271,930
PAILIN		388	388		21,942,426	21,942,426
PHNOM PENH		13	13		1,122,444	1,122,444
PREAH SIHANOUK		22	22		1,681,425	1,681,425
PREAH VIHEAR		651	651		82,665,894	82,665,894
PREY VENG		1	1		5,900	5,900
PURSAT		639	639		57,270,228	57,270,228
RATANAK KIRI		20	20		2,690,487	2,690,487
SIEMREAP		695	695		60,992,311	60,992,311
SVAY RIENG		93	93		9,382,708	9,382,708
TAKEO		55	55		3,626,856	3,626,856
TBOUNG KHMUM		8	8		817,955	817,955
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,287</b>	<b>8,287</b>		<b>715,901,899</b>	<b>715,901,899</b>

Noted: the figure is updated from national database as of 23/Feb/2022

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines only in 2021

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)
BATTAMBANG		44	44		2,938,167	2,938,167
ODDAR MEANCHEY		13	13		681,910	681,910
PREAH VIHEAR		25	25		3,472,723	3,472,723
PURSAT		150	150		15,610,916	15,610,916
<b>Total</b>		<b>232</b>	<b>232</b>		<b>22,703,716</b>	<b>22,703,716</b>

Noted: the figure is updated from national database as of 23/Feb/2022

Clearance Report from 2010 to 2021

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	72,383,851	23,551,112	82,176,413	178,111,376	26,342	24,245	3,549
BATTAMBANG	80,342,552	113,810,431	224,846,502	418,999,485	44,284	38,611	4,614
KAMPONG CHHNANG	492,247	0	984,529	1,476,776	248	378	22
KAMPONG SPEU	7,920,295	0	3,600	7,923,895	117	5	124

KAMPONG THOM	18,248,802	2,469,979	9,135,117	29,853,898	794	1,522	321
KAMPOT	0	0	51,100	51,100	45	114	5
KANDAL	69,364	0	0	69,364	0	0	1
KEP	0	73203	53029	126232	0	5	4
KOH KONG	27,720	44,560	136,310	208,590	139	5	7
KRATIE	1,940,274	0	62,855	2,003,129	13	20	16
ODDAR MEANCHEY	47,494,884	3,585,803	41,526,514	92,607,201	28,261	15,780	1,117
PAILIN	12,342,255	8,872,574	40,691,641	61,906,469	17,774	10,148	1,049
PHNOM PENH	377,227	0	0	377,227	0	0	5
PREAH SIHANOUK	0	0	16,600	16,600	105	9	1
PREAH VIHEAR	785,421	191,009	20,329,806	21,306,236	5,271	4,034	254
PURSAT	2,735,210	903,191	9,922,321	13,560,721	3,612	2,503	251
RATANAK KIRI	0	63,219	978,839	1,045,058	5	476	9
SIEMREAP	21,969,837	2,723,898	16,466,109	41,159,844	2,797	5,100	606
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,129,939</b>	<b>156,288,977</b>	<b>447,381,284</b>	<b>870,803,200</b>	<b>129,807</b>	<b>102,955</b>	<b>11,955</b>

Note: the figure is updated from national database as of 23 Feb 2022

#### Clearance Report only in 2021

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	7,404,291	2,878,142	3,838,898	14,121,331	496	544	201
BATTAMBANG	8,700,205	4,627,545	20,377,998	33,705,748	3,143	2,568	338
KAMPONG CHHNANG			985,026	985,026	205	170	14

KAMPONG SPEU	935,164			935,164			10
KAMPONG THOM	2,354,691	114,350	97,487	2,566,528	2	32	28
KEP	0		64,412	64,412		23	1
KRATIE	783,396			783,396			6
ODDAR MEANCHEY	2,515,003	48,586	1,522,682	4,086,271	241	993	60
PAILIN	1,535,750	0	5,054,668	6,590,418	545	564	95
PREAH VIHEAR	133,484	55,296	5,094,962	5,283,742	458	638	43
PREY VENG			422,415	422,415		167	4
PURSAT	289,862	554,710	2,802,612	3,647,184	740	1,281	49
SIEMREAP	951,119	656,892	2,986,589	4,690,734	257	286	50
SVAY RIENG			477,924	477,924		291	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,602,965</b>	<b>8,935,521</b>	<b>43,725,673</b>	<b>78,360,293</b>	<b>6,087</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>901</b>

Noted: the figure is updated from national database as of 23/Feb/2022



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 COORDDINATION				\$ 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**

### **1. Data Collection**

#### **Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS)**

- Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Cambodia in 2017. Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 01 January – 31 December 2021: 44 Mine/ERW casualties were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA.
- 22 casualties were accident by mines and 22 casualties were accidentally by ERW,
- 11 people were killed, 24 people were injured and 09 people amputated.
- 32 casualties were men, 11 casualties were boys under 18 years old and 1 casualty were women.

#### **Quality of Life Survey (QLS)**

- In 2021 through 25 volunteer survivor networks are working in the 3 provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin) had conduct the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 140 villages, 30 Communes, 23 Districts in 3 provinces and 2,280 persons with disabilities (842 Women's) including 565 landmine/ERW survivors (50 Womens) were conducted direct interview. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack access to services.

### **2. Plan, Policies, and legal framework**

- **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 it will promote the respect of the basic rights of persons with disabilities, reduce discrimination against persons with disabilities, and 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.
- **National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023** was adapted in 2019. It is a road map for the implementation of Rectangular Strategy Phase IV of Cambodian Government 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.
- **National Disability Strategy Plan 2019-2023** was adapted in 2019. It has 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 Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025** were adopted on December 2017 which addressed the smart indicators for reflect, for supporting to Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.
- **3 Years Implementation Plan 2021-2023** were adopted which have a clear road map and address the smart indicators for reflect for supporting to Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.

### **3. Access to service and opportunities:**

- . **Medical Care:** 14,716 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.
- . **Physiotherapy Patients**
  - 6,206 Physiotherapist Assessment.
  - 33,424 Physiotherapy Treatment
- . **Rehabilitation:** 14,748 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 15,367 products**

- 1,559 prosthetics (1,482 Lower Limbs, 77 Upper Limbs )
  - 1,566 Orthotics (1,515 Lower Limbs, 26 Upper Limbs and 25 Spinals)
  - 1 Seating Systems
  - 1,069 Wheelchairs (965 for Adult and 104 for Child)
  - 41 Tricycles
  - 447 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
  - 2,300 Walking Aids
  - 8,402 Repairs
- . **Psychological:** The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 7,876 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 518 groups.
- . **Education:**
- 190 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school.
  - 136 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres.
  - 34 persons with disabilities were receiving the training on the process how to create a small business from Physical Rehabilitation Centres.
  - 45 Number of small business supported to client
- . **Social inclusion:** 389 persons with disabilities were receiving the support for playing sports and other activities in the community through the CBR programs.
- . **Economic inclusion:** 35 persons with disabilities include mine/ERW survivors were received the grant from Physical Rehabilitation Centres and 145 families from Cambodian Red Cross for using 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 1 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 105 people in Svay Teab Districts in Svay Rieng province.

#### **4. Inclusion:**

CMAA has created the 3-Year Action Plan for 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.

**Strategy1:** 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.

**Strategy1:** Enhance survivor reintegration into society through the provision of accessible vocational training and livelihood activities.

5. **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 256 mine/ERW survivors (105Womens) and people with disabilities participated.

6. **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](mailto: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, APMBC and CCM 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.

## 7. 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 and **75.000\$** from Clearing for Results Project Phase (CfR-IV) through UNDP for implementing the main activities like:

1. Conducted the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) through 25 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.
  7. Organize the Technical Reference Group on Victim Assistance.
  8. Organize the Victim Assistance Workshop
  9. Field Monitoring
  10. Data Mapping Service

## 8. Cooperation and assistance

**CMAA** has provided the knowledge sharing on mine action program in Cambodia to the countries, programs, partners and relevant stakeholders:

- Provided online presentation on gender achievement 2019-2020 during Global Gender Focal Point of Practice Workshop.
- Provided the briefing on landmine/ERW information in Cambodia to Ambassador of Russian Federation, Brunei Darussalam and Republic of Singapore.
- Provided the briefing on landmine/ERW information in Cambodia to First Counsellor and Chargé d'affaires of Hungary, New UNDP Resident Representative and JMAS Resident Representative.

Also, **CMAA** has received the training from other programs throughout GICHD, ARMAC and other projects:

- 01 participant attended online workshop on Article 7 Transparency Reports and the Oslo Action Plan.
- Conducted on skype meeting with GICHD on IMSMA core roadmap and other support on IM
- 01 participant attended online workshop the 24th international meeting of mine action National Director and United Nation Advisers.
- 02 participants attended online with meeting with Ms. Lucy Pinch's project manager on mine action review, to discuss and verify the cluster munition remnants report as sector in 2021 and also share the updated information of IM part in Cambodia.
- 01 participant attended online meeting on IMSMA Expert working group, which organized by IM's team of GICHD and participated from international operators like NPA, HALO, MAG and other shareholder, to share knowledge exchange, application exchange and data exchange as mine action sector.
- 03 participants attended online workshop on integrative Management and Coordination of National Mine Action Actors in the Mekong Region, organized by the Industry-Academic Cooperation Foundation of Seoul Cyber University (SCU-IACF) and also participated from the representatives of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam.
- 04 participants attended online meeting with GICHD related to LR form, Data Integration with MAG and IMSMA disconnection issue
- 01 participant attended online virtual mine action review event on clearing cluster munition remnant 2021, which organized by mine action review.
- DBU team conducted online meeting with Ms. Lucy Pinches, project manager, mine action review to verify on landmine report
- DBU team conducted online meeting on managing IMSMA core issues in github.
- DBU team joint online interview with evaluators which organized by GICHD on information management evaluation
- 07 participants attended online training on IMAS tool.
- 02 participants attended the E-ITECH Program hosted by India embassy on Corporate Governance Accountability and Self-Motivation
- 02 participants attended online bilateral meeting, which lead by H.E SG with ISU on Article 5 implementation.
- DBU team participated the online meeting for IMSMA Core achievement and next plan in 2022 with Ms Wendi GICHD
- 31 participants attended online workshop on EORE organized by GICHD with supported from Germany government.

**NPMEC:**

- 02 participants attended Mine Clearance Training.
- 25 participants attended 11 trainings on United Nations Peacekeeping.

**MAG:**

- 06 International Consultants included 01 Technical Operation Manager, 02 Technical Field Managers, 02 Program Managers and 01 Community Liaison Manager.

**During the reporting period:**

**CMAA** has received \$3,206,499 from Clearing for Result Phase-IV for clearance operation and support the management work in project and \$28,570 from Hungary for Mine and ERW Clearance.

**HALO Trust Cambodia** is funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCOD), US Bureau of Political-Military Affairs/Weapon Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), the German Federal Foreign Office, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Irish Aid and US Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program. The annual budget in 2021 was about 6,521,647.55

- \$6,521,647.55 for Mine Clearance, Survey, EOD and EOR.

**MAG Cambodia** is funded by US department of State Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Terra Renaissance, Caerus Foundation, US Private Foundation, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)- Canada, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)- UK- Aid, Humanitarian Demining Detection and Humanitarian Demining Mechanical. The annual budget in 2021 was about \$5,084,005.15

- \$2,699,084.36 for Expanded Technical in Support Survey and Clearance, Mine, Cluster Munitions Survey and Clearance.
- \$6,500 for Survey and Mine Clearance
- \$483,801.03 for Clearing Cluster Munitions and Unexploded Ordnance
- \$573,722.96 for Improving lives and livelihoods in Cambodia.
- \$52,530.13 for Village Mine Clearance from Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)- Canada.
- \$985,964.92 for the Global Mine Action Programme delivering the mine action activities
- \$237,132.85 for Support and executive of MAG's Global OFEs.
- \$45,268.90 for support and execution of MAG's Global OFEs.



**CSHD** received donations and support from Landmine Relief Fund (USDS) USA, SEOHEE Construction/ Good Hands, Humanity & Inclusion (HI), Canada Landmine Foundation, Vietnam Veterans Mine Clearing Team (Australia) and World Without Mines (Swiss). The annual budget was about \$492,538.89.

- \$321,152.55 for Mine Clearance
- 54,899.84 for supporting EOD#02
- 54,789.69 for supporting EOD#03
- 61,696.81 for supporting EOD#05

**Norwegian** People's Aid receives support from NMFA, USDOS, FCDO and UNDP. The annual budget in 2021 was about \$4,358,969.32.

- \$1,403,599.15 for Protection of civilians against explosive weapons
- \$2,024,683.33 for CMAC-CMRS and clearance in Eastern Cambodia
- \$108,405.69 for Capacity building to CMAA (3 months)
- \$245,664.53 for Land Release through NTS
- \$576,616.62 for Female clearance and EDD in Rattanakiry province

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

In Cambodia, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) is mandated to coordinate, regulate and monitor the MRE activities which are carried out by the national and international operators and other MRE related organizations: UNICEF, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), National Police, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), National Centre for Peacekeeping Force, Mine and ERW Clearance (NPMEC), Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD), Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS), Spirit of Soccer (SoS), the HALO Trust, and Mines Advisory Group (MAG). These operators are members of the Technical Reference Group (TRG) which is chaired by CMAA. TRG meetings are organised as many times as necessary to discuss technical matters and other priorities concerning MRE.

CMAA: 2 TRG meetings were organized in 2021 to discuss EORE materials, the organization of the national mine awareness day and Community Engagement EORE operation in Cambodia. CMAA developed a list of prioritized villages for annual MRE operations in consultation with operators. The Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS) Chapter 21 on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) had been endorsed by CMAA and distributed to stakeholders. As part of its mandate, CMAA regularly monitored the MRE operations and provided recommendations for operational improvement. There were 3 field monitoring missions in 2021. 2 trainings had been organized on EORE data collection by using tablet to national operators and online training on to all EORE operators supported by GICHD and Germany government. 4 campaigns were organized to educate about the EORE in newly accident and highest contamination area in Battambang, Pailin and Banteay Meanchey province supported by CFR4.

CMAC's MRE team conducted consultation on behaviour change through household-to-household approach, workplace visits and group presentation. 565,359 households/fields were visited and 17,214 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 924,692 people at risk, in which 377,105 were men, 407,047 were women, 84,187 were in-school children and 56,353 were out-of-school children. CMAC received 3,543 requests and as a result, 3,404 requests were responded: 2,259 anti-personnel mines, 88 anti-tank mines, 16,527 UXO, 12,969kg Caliber were collected and destroyed. CMAC utilized MRE materials including 8 billboards 500 T-shirts, 2000 note books 2000 Posters, 2000 fliers and 50 MRE Curriculum.

National Police played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW in 7 provinces. Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW 1,697 times of public awareness raising with 63,966 participants, in which 21,452 were men, 23,325 were women, 9,193 were boys, and 9,996 were girls. They received 17,589 requests and as a result all requests were responded, in which 11 anti-personnel mines, 4 anti-tank mines and 17574 UXO were collected and destroyed. The police utilized MRE materials including 8,000 posters, 15,000 note books.

MoEYS, in addition to the inclusion of MRE in nationwide school curriculum, implemented MRE for children at 637 schools in 17 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, Kampong Thom and Pursat). The school children passed on the message to their friends and family members. There were 14,482 primary and lower secondary school students taught about MRE by trained teachers. 320 households, 150 in-school children and 420 out-of-school children were visited. The MRE reached 6135 people, in which 820 were men, 633 were women, 2307 were boys, and 2375 were girls.

CRC implemented MRE activities using its 175 Red Cross Volunteer Networks, 226 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were conducted with 1,101 sessions in 57 villages and reached out to 5,320 men, 6,530 women, 2,543 boys and 2,186 girls.

NPMEC delivered MRE and reached 2,865 people, in which 897 were men, 991 were women, 473 were boys, and 504 were girls. NPMEC received 2 requests and responded to all requests: 4 ERW were collected and destroyed. NPMEC utilized MRE materials including 500 T-shirts and 225 Banners.

CSHD conducted 133 MRE sessions and reached 1,565 in which 555 were men, 326 were women, 367 were boys and 325 were girls. CSHD received and responded to 1 requests, in which 2 ERW were collected and destroyed. CSHD utilized MRE materials including 993 note books, 10 Posters, and 531 T-shirt.

CMVIS was established in 1994 to provide systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information about casualties of landmines and explosive remnants of war in Cambodia. In 2021, CMVIS data gatherers delivered MRE to 4,139 people in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Traeng, Takeo, Kandal, Tboung Khmum, Ratanak Kiri, and Svay Rieng provinces. Also, 95 mines/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions.

Spirit of Soccer (SoS) provided MRE messages to the children in and outside of schools through sports. 291 MRE sessions were provided in which 38 in-school children and 252 out-of-school children reached 10,438 in which 1,033 were men, 1,152 were women 2,430 were boys and 2,362 were girls. SoS utilized MRE materials including 3,904 note books, 30 T-shirt, 360 posters and 167 other.

The HALO Trust delivers EORE to raise community awareness of the dangers posed by explosive ordnance (EO) in contaminated areas. HALO deploys 3 specialist EORE teams while HALO's 11 survey teams also deliver EORE sessions while responding to reports of EO from communities across Cambodia. EORE is targeted at high-risk communities based on prioritisation criteria, and the mobile teams travel from village-to-village delivering face-to-face sessions. In 2021, HALO teams delivered 7,903 EORE sessions, reaching a total of 43,162 beneficiaries. These beneficiaries comprised 9,169 men, 12,020 women, 9,821 girls and 12,152 boys. As well as saving lives, EORE is also an excellent means of community liaison in mine and EO-contaminated communities. There were 141 reports of landmines and other EO made to EORE teams while they were delivering EORE in those villages. Teams also distribute stickers with HALO's hotline number so that communities can rapidly report explosive threats they encounter. Additionally, teams distributed 9,667 face masks to help stop the spread of COVID-19.

MAG delivered MRE by using both MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams and MAG EOD teams. Throughout the year 2021, MAG deployed 8 CL teams to raise public awareness of landmines and ERW and 5 EOD teams who also provided EORE messaging when responding to EOD spot tasks. MAG CL and EOD teams delivered a total of 2,771 EORE sessions to 17,973 beneficiaries, including 5,516 women, 5,753 men, 3,281 girls, and 3,423 boys. There were 1,920 reports of additional explosive items submitted during these EORE sessions, of which all (1,920) were investigated, resulting in the removal and destruction of 444 anti-personnel mines, 8 anti-tank mines and 5,884 items of ERW but there was no item of SAA.