

**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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(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 2018 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 2017, 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	MBV78A1; MD 82B; PMN2; 72 A; PMN	538		For Research ,Training and Museum
HALO	Type 69; Type O415; Type27; Type31; Type52; Type52 Cartridge; Type53; Type53 (O-832); Type55; Type63; Type63 (BM1); Type66; Type71; Type72A; Type72B; Type73; P 40; PG2; PG7; PMD 6; PMN; PMN 2; POMZ 2; POMZ 2M; UBM5; UBM6; GYATA 64; GYATA 64; JK2M; M1; M18; M18 Claymore; M262; M307 Cartridge; M314; M374; M46; M524; M557; M67; M73 cut open; MAI 75; MB3-57; MBV 78A1; MBV 78A2; MD 82B; Mk18; MK81; MK82; MK83; MK84; MK85; MN 79; MON 100; MON 50; MUV57; NOMZ 2B; NR22; O832; O881; O881 A; O881 A Transportation Tube; O882; OF350; OF462; OF462(Training Item; OF482-M; OF843-B; OFZ-23; OR 281 U; OR-167 Cartridge; OZM 3; OZM 4; OZM 72; 12.7; 105mm; 120mm; 20 mm; 37mm; 40 mm; 50mm; 57mm China; 75mm; 80mm; 81mm; 82mm; 85mm; AC 40 PAB; Adaptor; B40; B40 (improvised); B429; B62; B63; BG-540 (Training Item); BK 35 YM; BK 35 YM Cartridge; BK 881 Cut Open; BK 881(Training Item); BLU24 B; BLU26; BLU61; BM ; BM13 Rocket Motor; BM21 Grad; BM8; BR167; BR3-57; BR365; BR-365 Cartridge; BR365K; BR482B; BZT; Carrier; Cartridge; CPM78; DK75; DK82; DM111-A2; F1; FUSE 60MM; PP Mi-SR; PPM-2; Propaganda; RBK; RBK tail RBK250; RG42; RGD5; RPG7-G; S832-S; Short stick; Stick Chinese; Strela 2M; TM 46; TM15; TM46; TM57; TM57 Fuse; TM62; TM62-M; and Unknown.	773		For Training and Display

NPA	AP; AT; Mortar; B40; CM Fragment	110		For Training
CSHD	Type72A; Type72B; PMN; PMN2	8		For Training

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
CMAC	MD 82B; PMN2; 72 A; PMN	623	For Museum in Siem Reap, Training and Research field
NPMEC	Mortar 82mm	1	For Training
NPMEC	105mm; 81mm; 82mm; 60mm; M79 40mm; 75mm; 155mm; Bomb AN.M41 92mm; Grenade	125	For destruction
CSHD	Type72A; Type72B; PMN; PMN2	8	For Training

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 2017):

*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	District	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	Malai		821	821		55,651,171	55,651,171
	Mongkol Bourei		3	3		40,221	40,221
	Ou Chrov		191	191		19,826,523	19,826,523
	Paoy Paet		66	66		5,968,084	5,968,084
	Phnum Srok		7	7		293,144	293,144
	Preah Netr Preah		14	14		935,749	935,749

	Serei Saophoan		5	5		14,864	14,864
	Svay Chek		548	548		41,254,094	41,254,094
	Thma Puok		825	825		39,397,936	39,397,936
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum		52	52		9,219,083	9,219,083
	Banan		230	230		23,785,858	23,785,858
	Bavel		126	126		12,251,963	12,251,963
	Kamrieng		77	77		3,982,444	3,982,444
	Koas Krala		336	336		57,978,495	57,978,495
	Moung Ruessei		44	44		1,537,680	1,537,680
	Phnum Proek		76	76		3,284,252	3,284,252
	Rotanak Mondol		215	215		28,347,396	28,347,396
	Rukhak Kiri		19	19		1,272,455	1,272,455
	Samlout		781	781		87,179,246	87,179,246
	Sampov Lun		39	39		1,736,439	1,736,439
	Sangkae		52	52		1,677,097	1,677,097
	Thma Koul		40	40		3,359,036	3,359,036
KAMPONG CHAM	Batheay		3	3		149,933	149,933
	Chamkar Leu		1	1		33,153	33,153
	Kang Meas		5	5		522,607	522,607
	Stueng Trang		1	1		224,901	224,901
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Baribour		5	5		565,758	565,758
	Chol Kiri		1	1		55,731	55,731
	Kampong Leaeng		3	3		176,363	176,363
	Sameakki Mean Chey		19	19		1,412,975	1,412,975
	Tuek Phos		25	25		2,132,866	2,132,866
KAMPONG SPEU	Aoral		14	14		929,327	929,327
	Basedth		73	73		6,227,893	6,227,893

	Kong Pisei		34	34		3,112,731	3,112,731
	Odongk		2	2		128,859	128,859
	Phnum Sruoch		229	229		34,712,723	34,712,723
	Samraong Tong		22	22		2,076,006	2,076,006
	Thpong		27	27		2,192,503	2,192,503
KAMPONG THOM	Baray		22	22		1,550,098	1,550,098
	Kampong Svay		91	91		7,222,956	7,222,956
	Prasat Ballangk		138	138		15,923,053	15,923,053
	Prasat Sambour		17	17		1,495,086	1,495,086
	Sandan		28	28		3,925,095	3,925,095
	Santuk		12	12		560,939	560,939
	Stoung		166	166		18,779,063	18,779,063
KAMPOT	Angkor Chey		17	17		1,691,252	1,691,252
	Banteay Meas		15	15		1,560,384	1,560,384
	Chhuk		32	32		3,063,540	3,063,540
	Chum Kiri		36	36		3,716,443	3,716,443
	Dang Tong		10	10		579,712	579,712
	Kampong Trach		10	10		462,727	462,727
	Tuek Chhu		10	10		864,650	864,650
KANDAL	Angk Snuol		2	2		63,203	63,203
KEP	Damnak Chang'aeur		5	5		595,682	595,682
	Kaeb		1	1		46,009	46,009
KOH KONG	Botum Sakor		24	24		1,416,181	1,416,181
	Kaoh Kong		33	33		1,623,726	1,623,726
	Kiri Sakor		14	14		2,589,899	2,589,899
	Mondol Seima		274	274		17,727,837	17,727,837
	Srae Ambel		1	1		102,048	102,048

	Thma Bang		12	12		487,436	487,436
KRATIE	Chetr Borei		2	2		122,836	122,836
	Chhloung		1	1		23,143	23,143
	Sambour		2	2		408,905	408,905
	Snuol		95	95		17,910,018	17,910,018
MONDUL KIRI	Kaoh Nheaek		42	42		5,851,014	5,851,014
	Pech Chreada		4	4		1,625,477	1,625,477
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veang		254	254		27,615,614	27,615,614
	Banteay Ampil		236	236		30,887,607	30,887,607
	Chong Kal		5	5		176,781	176,781
	Samraong		305	305		41,746,584	41,746,584
	Trapeang Prasat		276	276		27,507,671	27,507,671
PAILIN	Pailin		296	296		16,254,320	16,254,320
	Sala Krau		184	184		14,747,614	14,747,614
PHNOM PENH	Ruessei Keo		7	7		853,403	853,403
PREAH SIHANOUK	Kampong Seila		20	20		1,318,680	1,318,680
PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen		26	26		2,791,180	2,791,180
	Chhaeb		7	7		439,581	439,581
	Choam Khsant		294	294		22,075,641	22,075,641
	Kuleaen		36	36		2,891,558	2,891,558
	Preah Vihear		4	4		217,962	217,962
	Rovieng		33	33		2,175,558	2,175,558
	Sangkum Thmei		35	35		1,983,503	1,983,503
	Tbaeng Mean chey		6	6		415,719	415,719
PREY VENG	Svay Antor		1	1		5,900	5,900
PURSAT	Bakan		15	15		283,509	283,509
	Kandieng		3	3		62,141	62,141

	Krakor		4	4		106,007	106,007
	Phnum Kravanh		73	73		4,246,143	4,246,143
	Veal Veang		411	411		39,240,234	39,240,234
RATANAK KIRI	Ou Ya Dav		19	19		2,604,838	2,604,838
SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum		47	47		4,296,697	4,296,697
	Angkor Thum		59	59		7,404,690	7,404,690
	Banteay srei		35	35		3,035,138	3,035,138
	Chi Kraeng		187	187		20,072,258	20,072,258
	Kralanh		13	13		777,857	777,857
	Prasat Bakong		78	78		7,763,880	7,763,880
	Puok		26	26		3,465,614	3,465,614
	Siem Reap		10	10		383,277	383,277
	Sout Nikom		87	87		11,231,973	11,231,973
	Srei Snam		25	25		2,352,434	2,352,434
	Svay Leu		81	81		4,681,969	4,681,969
Varin		86	86		9,169,488	9,169,488	
SVAY RIENG	Chantrea		1	1		71,069	71,069
	Kampong Rou		29	29		1,718,159	1,718,159
	Rumduol		6	6		342,243	342,243
	Svay Teab		57	57		7,227,648	7,227,648
TAKEO	Tram Kak		51	51		3,621,412	3,621,412
TBOUNG KHMUM	Memot		6	6		360,772	360,772
	Ponhea Kraek		7	7		607,768	607,768
Grand Total			9,588	9,588		894,868,065	894,868,065

***Note: IMSMA updated on 12/Mar/2018, Filtered by: Land classification (A1, A2, A2-1, A2-2, A4)

During the reporting period of 01 January to 31 December 2017, the Baseline Survey captured 21 districts as known and/or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling **112,748,454 square meters** with **815 polygons** as following:

Province	District	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	Malai		159	159		22,405,753	22,405,753
	Ou Chrov		18	18		2,272,473	2,272,473
	Svay Chek		3	3		281,783	281,783
	Thma Puok		7	7		217,095	217,095
BATTAMBANG	Banan		64	64		8,094,162	8,094,162
	Bavel		15	15		2,154,122	2,154,122
	Kamrieng		3	3		171,489	171,489
	Koas Krala		54	54		6,573,344	6,573,344
	Moung Ruessei		1	1		75,773	75,773
	Phnum Proek		3	3		98,842	98,842
	Rotanak Mondol		56	56		10,627,845	10,627,845
	Rukhak Kiri		1	1		24,109	24,109
	Samlout		220	220		42,986,656	42,986,656
	Sampov Lun		5	5		152,511	152,511
KAMPONG CHAM	Stueng Trang		1	1		224,901	224,901
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Sameakki Mean Chey		2	2		61,159	61,159
KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch		16	16		1,008,837	1,008,837
	Samraong Tong		1	1		90,028	90,028

KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay		16	16		741,635	741,635
	Prasat Ballangk		1	1		265,804	265,804
	Prasat Sambour		1	1		31,305	31,305
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veang		14	14		2,304,727	2,304,727
	Banteay Ampil		13	13		2,378,014	2,378,014
	Samraong		13	13		352,917	352,917
	Trapeang Prasat		7	7		287,099	287,099
PAILIN	Pailin		42	42		3,941,292	3,941,292
	Sala Krau		20	20		1,834,170	1,834,170
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant		8	8		662,928	662,928
PURSAT	Bakan		2	2		47,177	47,177
	Veal Veang		7	7		318,395	318,395
SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum		5	5		340,963	340,963
	Angkor Thum		3	3		458,245	458,245
	Banteay srei		3	3		99,389	99,389
	Chi Kraeng		6	6		103,142	103,142
	Puok		1	1		15,830	15,830
	Soutr Nikom		1	1		141,555	141,555
	Srei Snam		1	1		42,237	42,237
	Varin		4	4		509,095	509,095
TAKEO	Tram Kak		18	18		351,653	351,653
Grand Total			815	815		112,748,454	112,748,454
Note: IMSMA updated on 28/Mar/2018							

Summary of areas released as of 31 December 2017 (Jan 2010 - Dec 2017) :

* The figure below was extracted from IMSMang as of 21/03/2017

Province	District	Cancelled area (sqm) (C1)	Reduced area (sqm) (C2)	Cleared area (sqm) (C3)	Total area released (sqm)	Number of APMs	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Malai	15,292,749	746,379	9,927,916	25,967,044	5,360	3,600	680
	Mongkol Bourei	208,304			208,304			5
	Ou Chrov	2,519,166	1,846,601	2,945,847	7,311,614	614	395	132
	Paoy Paet	1,669,724	175,029	2,677,752	4,522,505	436	270	53
	Phnum Srok	46,482		243,867	290,349	1	4	11
	Preah Netr Preah	116,176		95,050	211,226		1	10
	Serei Saophoan	37,459			37,459			3
	Svay Chek	16,670,938	7,476,692	16,199,665	40,347,295	4,034	1,474	732
	Thma Puok	14,574,847	4,263,536	18,220,397	37,058,780	4,660	11,427	767
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	15,996			15,996			1
	Banan	3,509,853	19,097,781	30,563,502	53,171,136	4,977	3,605	558
	Bavel	19,829,641	32,356,613	29,336,344	81,522,598	5,492	11,714	773
	Kamrieng	7,494,084	190,370	3,414,202	11,098,656	997	532	251
	Koas Krala	7,318,621	2,961,944	6,032,300	16,312,865	2,130	1,363	165
	Moung Ruessei	1,018,301	259,584	611,101	1,888,986	334	180	45
	Phnum Proek	2,314,653	21,364	1,676,691	4,012,708	349	527	145
	Rotanak Mondol	6,292,378	5,717,471	13,157,615	25,167,464	2,632	1,897	428
	Rukhak Kiri	593,869	1,303,281	1,526,981	3,424,131	248	345	89
	Samlout	4,807,319	10,974,843	15,831,566	31,613,728	7,376	3,508	462

BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	197,099	438,507	2,404,420	3,040,026	886	219	101
	Sangkae	618,094			618,094			18
	Thma Koul	13,918			13,918			3
KAMPONG CHAM	Batheay	0		111,379	111,379		90	2
	Chamkar Leu	0	111,622	7,034,643	7,146,265	5	1,468	36
	Cheung Prey	0		118,000	118,000		22	1
	Kampong Siem	0		302,807	302,807		101	4
	Kaoh Soutin	0		38,902	38,902		9	1
	Prey Chhor	0		60,241	60,241		29	3
	Srei Santhor	0		85,942	85,942		15	1
	Stueng Trang	0		1,606,301	1,606,301		208	11
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Sameakki Mean Chey	83,850			83,850			2
KAMPONG SPEU	Basedth	908,348			908,348			16
	Phnum Sruoch	1,555,409		3,600	1,559,009	117	5	33
	Samraong Tong	36,411			36,411			1
	Thpong	47,431			47,431			2
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	2,950,777	565,310	813,435	4,329,522	33	281	84
	Prasat Ballangk	7,898,734	129,030	1,414,158	9,441,922	155	555	71
	Prasat Sambour	405,249		1,032,046	1,437,295	59	95	14
	Santuk	71,708		66,467	138,175	5	8	5
	Stoung	673,579	25,308	920,324	1,619,211	99	161	32
KANDAL	Khsach Kandal	296,850			296,850			5
	Leuk Daek	0		24,892	24,892		1	11
	Ponhea Lueu	69,364			69,364			1
KOH KONG	Botum Sakor	23,766		17,930	41,696	41	4	2
KRATIE	Chetr Borei	297,036	182,368	3,161,548	3,640,952		1,062	26
	Chhloung	0	168,061	1,017,514	1,185,575	4	286	6
	Kracheh	0		276,987	276,987		216	2

KRATIE	Preaek Prasab	0		915,475	915,475	9	369	10
	Sambour	0	1,726,652	6,418,639	8,145,291		941	23
	Snuol	0	747,002	6,056,454	6,803,456		1,347	30
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veang	4,341,056	471,896	5,709,676	10,522,628	1,524	4,992	215
	Banteay Ampil	11,649,590	499,475	3,580,806	15,729,871	1,554	804	169
	Chong Kal	108,320		572,638	680,958	47	44	15
	Samraong	5,404,485	1,397,988	11,103,678	17,906,151	3,185	2,086	298
	Trapeang Prasat	685,094	860,038	18,394,601	19,939,733	4,929	2,477	216
PAILIN	Pailin	1,088,104	2,084,815	5,921,230	9,094,148	5,400	1,293	196
	Sala Krau	4,201,269	3,732,799	15,385,322	23,319,390	5,314	4,689	373
PHNOM PENH	Chraoy Chongvar	377,227			377,227			5
	Pur Senchey	318,642			318,642			4
PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	0		1,080,799	1,080,799	40		3
	Chhaeb	0		425,241	425,241	23	264	8
	Choam Khsant	214,018	980,747	18,736,050	19,930,815	368	1,843	103
	Kuleaen	0		770,050	770,050	108	136	14
	Rovieng	152,381	168,997	292,856	614,234	44	132	12
	Sangkum Thmei	0		99,433	99,433	13	21	3
	Tbaeng Mean chey	0		376,883	376,883	18	17	4
PREY VENG	Ba Phnum	0		29,635	29,635		5	1
	Kamchay Mear	0		1,048,240	1,048,240		345	16
	Kampong Trabaek	0	117,432		117,432			1
	Peam Ro	0	390,984	141,954	532,938		40	5
	Prey Veng	0	426,492	1,063,707	1,490,199		221	6
	Pur Rieng	0	273,280	552,817	826,097		66	3
	Svay Antor	0	460,476	1,268,027	1,728,503		258	7
PURSAT	Bakan	195,744	26,627	11,989	234,359	3	15	9
	Krakor	114,011	20,018	31,298	165,327	2	16	5

PURSAT	Phnum Kravanh	624,999	97,672	421,815	1,144,486	355	133	20
	Veal Veang	206,733	55,945	2,198,742	2,461,420	588	208	58
RATANAK KIRI	Ban Lung	0	421,458	28,121	449,579	5	41	3
	Bar Kaev	0	300,493		300,493			5
	Koun Mom	17,360		2,519,324	2,536,684	1	857	9
	Lumphat	0	742,265		742,265			8
	Ou Chum	0	54,389		54,389			2
	Ta Veang	0		4,091	4,091			1
	Veun Sai	0	377,455	703,750	1,081,205		392	2
SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	1,791,106	576,341	407,634	2,775,081	110	314	49
	Angkor Thum	511,617	212,719	212,989	937,325	36	105	20
	Banteay srei	480,915	138,832	408,522	1,028,269	48	57	12
	Chi Kraeng	614,840		250,438	865,278	22	88	22
	Kralanh	138,834			138,834			8
	Prasat Bakong	420,149			420,149			5
	Puok	205,154			205,154			5
	Siem Reap	37,181		19,998	57,179		22	8
	Soutr Nikom	1,055,050	45,116	153,480	1,253,646	46	115	16
	Srei Snam	345,956		23,013	368,969		5	9
	Svay Leu	41,486	59,208	898,084	998,778	274	461	39
	Varin	1,198,972	270,482	2,748,974	4,218,428	802	1,240	68
STUNG TRENG	Siem Bouk	0		86,973	86,973		13	1
	Siem Pang	0		2,157,321	2,157,321		373	2
	Thala Barivat	0		1,609,702	1,609,702	1	214	5
SVAY RIENG	Romeas Haek	0	1,231,933	3,959,801	5,191,734		1,052	23
	Svay Chrum	0		308,307	308,307		123	5
	Svay Teab	0		25,048	25,048		16	1
TBOUNG KHMUM	Dambae	0		4,140,108	4,140,108		1,327	23

TBOUNG KHMUM	Krouch Chhmar	0	808,361	2,763,465	3,571,826		578	29
	Memot	0	1,389,060	1,735,920	3,124,980		404	39
	Ponhea Kraek	0		266,230	266,230		94	4
	Tboung Khmum	0	47,615	488,522	536,137		127	3
Grand Total		157,018,475	110,226,754	301,500,200	568,745,428	65,913	76,457	8,062

During the reporting period of 01 January to 31 December 2017, there were **86,549,358** sqm of APMs areas which have been cleared and destroyed **4,318 APMs** and **16,885 of other explosive items**.

Province	District	Cancelled area (sqm) C1	Reduced area (sqm) C2	Cleared area (sqm) C3	Total area released (sqm)	Number of APMs	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Malai	4,084,976	186,126	588,479	4,859,581	88	2,325	157
	Ou Chrov	96,779	212,347	488,869	797,995	77	59	17
	Paoy Paet	0	39,665	119,791	159,456	20	100	5
	Svay Chek	1,604,092		480,235	2,084,327	4	4	53
	Thma Puok	42,337	533,648	824,694	1,400,679	565	134	31
BATTAMBANG	Banan	63,601	3,709,584	2,574,621	6,347,806	252	530	64
	Bavel	343,471	2,819,381	2,742,712	5,905,564	295	655	74
	Kamrieng	2,506,519		42,571	2,549,090	3		65
	Koas Krala	398,625	1,047,515	1,313,531	2,759,671	207	157	25
	Moung Ruessei	131,385			131,385			3
	Phnum Proek	231,321	15,187	73,119	319,627	16	56	17
	Rotanak Mondol	1,242,688	663,319	3,149,925	5,055,932	285	515	56
	Rukhak Kiri	36,515			36,515			3
	Samlout	244,602	2,880,392	4,416,664	7,541,658	909	977	76
	Sampov Lun	5,586		40,930	46,516		9	3
KAMPONG CHAM	Chamkar Leu	0	111,622	3,565,593	3,677,215	5	885	16
	Cheung Prey	0		118,000	118,000		22	1
	Kampong Siem	0		245,384	245,384		92	3
	Stueng Trang	0		848,300	848,300		104	6
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Sameakki Mean Chey	83,850			83,850			2

KAMPONG SPEU	Basedth	691,203			691,203			12
	Phnum Sruoch	1,412,924			1,412,924			31
	Samraong Tong	36,411			36,411			1
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	768,817	89,467		858,284		24	12
	Prasat Ballangk	239,109			239,109			3
	Prasat Sambour	405,249			405,249			2
KANDAL	Khsach Kandal	296,850			296,850			5
	Ponhea Lueu	69,364			69,364			1
KOH KONG	Botum Sakor	22,518			22,518			1
KRATIE	Chetr Borei	297,036	38,368	167,076	502,480		73	5
	Chhloung	0		759,015	759,015		251	2
	Kracheh	0		125,653	125,653		193	1
	Preaek Prasab	0		442,486	442,486		71	1
	Sambour	0		1,380,032	1,380,032		229	8
	Snuol	0		2,566,452	2,566,452		628	9
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veang	630,781		505,097	1,135,878	402	4,444	24
	Banteay Ampil	3,361,223		343,994	3,705,217	480	1	27
	Samraong	1,115,305	42,849	1,285,391	2,443,545	2	50	38
	Trapeang Prasat	168,902		532,050	700,952	4	15	12
PAILIN	Pailin	92,505	99,742	179,292	371,539	148	15	14
	Sala Krau	223,171	198,532	237,240	658,943	373	296	10
PHNOM PENH	Chraoy Chongvar	377,227			377,227			5
	Pur Senchey	318,642			318,642			4
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	18,383	106,109	1,194,798	1,319,290	1	8	20
PREY VENG	Kamchay Mear	0		894,880	894,880		317	13
	Peam Ro	0		141,954	141,954		40	1
	Prey Veng	0	426,492	1,063,707	1,490,199		221	6
PREY VENG	Pur Rieng	0	273,280	552,817	826,097		66	3

	Svay Antor	0	460,476	1,268,027	1,728,503		258	7
PURSAT	Bakan	62,454			62,454			3
	Krakor	0	20,018	31,298	51,316	2	16	3
	Veal Veang	4,599	43,969	749,026	797,594	143	21	15
RATANAK KIRI	Ban Lung	0	63,219	28,121	91,340	5	41	2
	Koun Mom	0		850,854	850,854	1	249	5
	Ta Veang	0		4,091	4,091			1
	Veun Sai	0		703,750	703,750		392	1
SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	618,728			618,728			8
	Angkor Thum	188,426			188,426			3
	Banteay srei	351,105			351,105			5
	Chi Kraeng	228,906			228,906			7
	Prasat Bakong	420,149			420,149			5
	Puok	5,900			5,900			1
	Siem Reap	37,181			37,181			2
	Soutr Nikom	33,172			33,172			1
	Srei Snam	11,042			11,042			1
	Varin	808,887		256,070	1,064,957	31	37	9
SVAY RIENG	Romeas Haek	0	1,231,933	3,421,227	4,653,160		940	21
	Svay Chrum	0		308,307	308,307		123	5
TBOUNG KHMUM	Dambae	0		2,840,533	2,840,533		706	15
	Krouch Chhmar	0	124,012	1,350,925	1,474,937		339	13
	Memot	0		325,872	325,872		70	3
	Tboung Khmum	0	47,615	488,522	536,137		127	3
Grand Total		24,432,517	15,484,867	46,631,975	86,549,358	4,318	16,885	1,087
Note: IMSMA updated on 28/Mar/2018								

**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 2017.

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines and ERW, 01 January - 31 December 2017:

Type of Victim	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	01	0	03	06	10
Injured	04	04	11	29	48
Total	05	04	13	35	58

Data Collection

A primary data on Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 652 villages, 124 Communes, 50 Districts in 25 provinces and 4,862 persons with disabilities (1,635 Women) including 1,066 landmine/ERW survivors (88 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 2017. Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 01 January - 31 December 2017: 58 Mine/ERW casualties were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA.

22 casualties were accident by mines and 36 casualties were accidentally by ERW, 10 people were killed, 35 people were injured and 13 people amputated.

35 casualties were men, 14 casualties were boys under 18 years old, 5 casualties were women and 4 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 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.

National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019: were adopted on November 2010 to respond to the challenges the RGC needs to address in order to promote development and provide security to Cambodian citizens. It builds on previous mine action strategies, as well as on the knowledge and experience that the Cambodia has acquired over the last 18 years of intensive demining efforts. It also supports Cambodia's request for a ten-year extension of its clearance deadline under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty to which Cambodia became a state party in early 2000. This strategy was developed under the leadership of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in a consultative and inclusive process with all concerned stakeholders.

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 2018-2022 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 reflect, 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: 10,488 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.
- Rehabilitation: 27,111 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
 - 3,596 prosthetics (3,441 Lower Limbs, 155 Upper Limbs)
 - 3,681 Orthotics (3,511 Lower Limbs, 89 Upper Limbs and 81 Spinals)
 - 26 Seating Systems
 - 1,349 Wheelchairs
 - 125 Tricycles
 - 1,566 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
 - 2,648 Walking Aids
 - 13,194 Repairs
- Psychological The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 14,524 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 1,680 groups.
- Education:
 - 232 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school.
 - 71 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres.
 - 17 persons with disabilities were receiving the training on the process how to create a small business from Physical Rehabilitation Centres.
 - 35 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: 45 persons with disabilities were receiving the support for playing sports and other activities in the community through the CBR programs.

- Economic inclusion: 20 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, 35 Mine/ERW survivors which living in Preah Vihear province were selected to get the vocational training from the Banthey Preap Vocational Training Center.
- Social protection: In order to keep the data of people with disabilities (PWDs) include Mine/ERW survivors at sub national level, CMAA was conducted 3 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 176 people in 2 city/district in Kep province and 1 district in Svay Rieng province.

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.

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

Objective 3: 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 134 mine/ERW survivors (43 Women) and people with disabilities participated.

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 APMB 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 2017, Canadian Government with the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) 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 in the period of 4 months from (November 2017 to February 2018) which amount of 53,500\$. And the project was implemented by victim assistance department of CMAA.

8. Cooperation and assistance

CMAA has received 48 visitors (1 woman) from four countries exchanged knowledge at CMAA and other demining operators in Cambodia throughout South-South Cooperation , UNDP and NPA project:

- 12 visitors from Czech Republic which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.
- 05 visitors from Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.
- 27 visitors from Iraq Mine Action Centre which is sponsored by JICA (South-South).
- 04 (01 woman) visitors from Philippine which is sponsored by Ministry of National Defense.

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

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$4,157,169.28 from Clearing for Result Phrase III for clearance operation and support the management work in project.

As annual expenditure CMAC has spent \$15,626,810.17:

- \$1,723,529.14 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from ALEX Corporation
- \$216,595.02 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from APOPO
- \$10,044.84 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Chipmong Insee Cement Corporation.
- \$51,492.36 for Training and Administration Overhead from training
- \$17,437.24 for Training and Administration Overhead from donation.
- \$1,021,541.08 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Electricity du Cambodge
- \$82,503.58 for Training and Administration Overhead from Good Earth Japan
- \$108,514.44 for Training and Administration Overhead from Golden West Humanitarian
- \$11,544.07 for Training and Administration Overhead from Idemitu Kosan Co,Ltd
- \$43,333.3 for Training and Administration Overhead from International Mine Clearance
- \$105,877.61 for Training and Administration Overhead from Israel
- \$53,285.7 for Training and Administration Overhead from Japan International Cooperation Agency
- \$802,145.45 for Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from Japan Mine Action Service
- \$15,740.64 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Japan Mining Engineering Center
- \$3,536,842.98 for Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from Japan
- \$192,938.02 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from Mine Advisory Group
- \$41,669.83 for Training and Administration Overhead from Norweigen People's Aid
- \$3,272,425.39 for Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from Royal Government of Cambodia

- \$2,267,637.71 for Mine Verification & Survey, Clearance, Mine Awareness & Mine Risk Education, Training and Administration Overhead from United Nation Development Programm
- \$2,051,711.77 for Clearance, Training and Administration Overhead from United State of America.

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

- \$1,572,769.27 for Mine clearance from DFID
- \$1,596,790.11 for Mine clearance from US Department of State
- \$920,558.93 for Mine clearance from German
- \$411,163.50 for Mine clearance from IRISH AID
- \$88,325.64 for Mine clearance from NVESD
- \$11,878.46 for Mine clearance from other donors.

MAG Cambodia has been funded about \$2,531,027.52:

- \$792,916.75 for Survey and Clearance in Western Cambodia from MAG America /US Department of State WRA- West
- \$141,609.15 for Addressing cluster munition contamination through the effective use of technology from MAG America /US Department of State WRA -East
- \$294,434.85 for Humanitarian Mine Action from The UK Department for International Development-DFID
- \$740,151.36 for Working Together to Save Lives and Build Futures in Cambodia from The US Private Donor
- \$304,250.03 for Humanitarian Mine Action from FIBERTEK
- \$215,872.53 for MAG and the Foundation working together to save lives and build futures in Cambodia from The US Private Donor
- \$3,992.75 for Humanitarian Mine Action Support from The Terra Renaissance Foundation
- \$37,800.10 for Humanitarian Mine Action from HQ Programme support.

CSHD has been funded about \$358,300:

- \$267,000 for Mine Clearance and MRE from USDS, KOICA, and VVMCT
- \$91,300 for EOD and MRE from USDS, Swiss, and Canada.

NPA has been funded about \$3,938,905.64:

- \$44,097.32 for supporting CMAA Database Unit from U.S. Department Of State.
- \$129,056.44 for Capacity Development for the National and Sub-national authority from DFID
- \$2,016,722.84 for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia/Phase II & III from U.S Department Of State
- \$951,050.66 for Cambodia Cluster Monition Survey from Norwegian Ministry Foreign Affair
- \$137,995.85 for Support to NPA Female teams in Ratanakiri from U.S. Department Of State
- \$75,000 for Cambodia Cluster Munition Survey from U.S. Department of Defend
- \$126,202.53 for Mine Action Capacity Development Project from DFID
- \$458,780 for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia/Phase III (Extend Period) from U.S. Department Of State.

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 and chairing MRE Technical Working Group Meeting to develop and launch of MRE Action Plan 2017-2019, MRE input for NMAS 2018-2025 and review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;
- Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
- Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy.
- Delivery MRE Presentation in the course of ASEAN-Regional Demining Technical Training of Trainers at PKO Training School.

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 rising 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 works 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. The strategy should develop realistic timelines for phasing in new activities;
- From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target groups and activities.

Within nearly one year of the Strategy being approved:

- Develop core guiding principles and guidelines for MRE. These can be based on the IMAS UNICEF MRE Best Practice Guides and Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) adapted for the Cambodian context.

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 behaviour change through households to households and workplace visits and group presentation. 3,974 households/fields were visited and 8,466 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 145,941 people at risk, in which 51,042 people were men, 43,229 people women, 33,170 people were boys and 18,500 people were girls. The teams have facilitated 1,630 requests and as results 1,404 requests, 87%, were responded, and 5,986 pieces of mine and UXO including 805 anti-personals mine, 36 anti-tank mine and 5,145UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 6,000 T-shirts, 4,000 Note books 3,800 Posters, 3,400 fliers and provided 166 MRE session through mass media to support risk education activities.

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 Meanchey, Siem Reap and Oddor Meanchey).

In 2017, 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 (Kratie, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pur Sat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng. 1,946 persons have operated in 17 provinces, 159 cities - districts, 1,163 communes, Sangkats and 9,639 villages. There were raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW 1,184 times of public awareness rising with 693,497 participants and announcing with findings of 158,328 items.

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 658 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 138,057 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 157 teachers.

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 574 Common Networks, 264 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 5,571 men and 4,264 women, 5,749 boys and 3,647 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 2017. 3,360 were educated on mine/ ERW accidents and 3,340 notebooks and 3,340 pens were provided to students. The teams have facilitated 18 requests and as results 18 requests, 100% were responded. The teams have utilized MRE materials including 800T-shirts, 3,340 Note books, and 3,340 pens.

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 21,459 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Mean Chey, PreahVihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and SvayRieng provinces. And also at the same time, 55 requests were facilitated and 310 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's MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom, Pursat, Battambang and Koh Kong. HALO Trust conducted MRE to benefit 96,767. Of this total, 7,781 were men, 10,139 women. 109 mine and 539 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 352 villages to benefit 18,866 Cambodians .in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 6,145 were male, 5,216 were female, 3,982 boys and 3,523 girls. At the same time, 1924 requests were facilitated and 429 anti-personal mines, 2 anti-tank mines and 8,052 were collected and destructed.

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, 236 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 236 visited schools, 16,096 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 16,096 children, 8,265 are boys and 7,831 are girls and also SoS contributed 1,404 footballs, 190 T-shirts, 773 uniform sport kits, 1,907 notebooks 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 much support from CMAA and local authorities. However, CSHD still faces with some challenges therefore CSHD needs 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 41 villages to benefit 8,820 Cambodians. Of this total, 1,223 were men, 926 were women, 3,349 boys and 3,322 girls. In addition, CSHD facilitated 85 requests. As result, 32 APMs and 154 ERWs were collected and destructed.