

**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:

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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 2021 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 2020, 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	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
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 operation/training in NPA Ratanakiri province

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
CSHD	Mortar-tvpe27, MortarM-374A1, APMBV78A2, Recoilless MB09	26	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.

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (From 2009 - December 2020)

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	9		2,080	2,080		137,704,330	137,704,330
BATTAMBANG	13		1,560	1,560		153,754,192	153,754,192
KAMPONG CHAM	5		12	12		1,055,226	1,055,226
KAMPONG CHHNANG	6		44	44		3,511,298	3,511,298
KAMPONG SPEU	7		411	411		47,072,850	47,072,850
KAMPONG THOM	7		556	556		54,291,793	54,291,793
KAMPOT	7		137	137		12,486,197	12,486,197
KANDAL	2		2	2		63,203	63,203
KEP	2		6	6		641,691	641,691
KOH KONG	6		360	360		23,933,698	23,933,698

KRATIE	5		101	101		18,116,943	18,116,943
MONDUL KIRI	5		62	62		8,399,249	8,399,249
ODDAR MEANCHEY	5		980	980		97,550,917	97,550,917
PAILIN	2		503	503		31,101,206	31,101,206
PHNOM PENH	2		13	13		1,122,444	1,122,444
PREAH SIHANOUK	1		22	22		1,681,425	1,681,425
PREAH VIHEAR	8		664	664		83,808,389	83,808,389
PREY VENG	1		1	1		5,900	5,900
PURSAT	5		504	504		43,265,479	43,265,479
RATANAK KIRI	2		20	20		2,690,487	2,690,487
SIEMREAP	12		729	729		65,557,216	65,557,216
SVAY RIENG	5		93	93		9,382,708	9,382,708
TAKEO	1		55	55		3,626,856	3,626,856
TBOUNG KHMUM	2		8	8		817,955	817,955
Grand Total	120		8,923	8,923		801,641,652	801,641,652

Note: the figure is updated from national database as of 3 March-2021

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines only in 2020

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	1		1	1		119,630	119,630
BATTAMBANG	4		85	85		9,121,139	9,121,139
KAMPONG CHAM	1		1	1		75,640	75,640
ODDAR MEANCHEY	3		16	16		2,714,579	2,714,579
PAILIN	2		102	102		10,391,074	10,391,074
PREAH VIHEAR	2		210	210		51,540,330	51,540,330

PURSAT	1		16	16		866,894	866,894
SIEMREAP	1		1	1		15,228	15,228
Grand Total	15		432	432		74,844,514	74,844,514

Note: the figure is updated from national database as of 3 March-2021

Clearance Report from 2010 to 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 MEANCHEY	61,423,917	19,152,087	69,820,482	150,396,486	23,763	22,968	3,007
BATTAMBANG	64,007,338	101,218,649	186,781,445	352,007,432	38,998	37,977	3,790
KAMPONG CHHNANG	288,049	0	1,461,464	1,749,513	260	967	12
KAMPONG SPEU	5,313,160	0	3,600	5,316,760	117	5	89
KAMPONG THOM	15,894,111	1,951,854	6,999,394	24,845,359	717	1,816	263
KAMPOT	0	0	51,100	51,100	45	114	5
KANDAL	69,364	0	0	69,364	0	0	1
KOH KONG	27,720	44,560	136,310	208,590	139	5	7
KRATIE	1,119,006	232,332	62,855	1,414,193	17	1,465	9
ODDAR MEANCHEY	37,629,702	3,513,291	38,161,115	79,304,108	26,445	14,774	976
PAILIN	9,267,146	8,447,548	33,148,650	50,863,343	16,763	9,552	803
PHNOM PENH	377,227	0	0	377,227	0	0	5
PREAH SIHANOUK	0	0	1,994,906	1,994,906	472	340	28
PREAH VIHEAR	597,643	1,958,745	15,294,138	17,850,526	4,190	5,786	159
PURSAT	2,124,001	554,879	6,540,988	9,219,867	2,893	2,515	168
RATANAK KIRI	0	63,219	978,839	1,045,058	5	476	9
SIEMREAP	18,334,762	1,860,052	11,884,525	32,079,339	2,493	4,609	486
TBOUNG KHMUM	0	0	606,768	606,768	4	85	7
Total	216,473,146	138,997,214	373,926,578	729,399,938	117,321	103,454	9,824

Note: the figure is updated from national database as of 3 March-2021

Clearance Report only in 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 MEANCHEY	3,286,368	2,945,887	6,460,692	12,692,947	1,068	2,624	171
BATTAMBANG	1,468,716	9,116,684	18,782,093	29,367,493	4,550	7,520	198
KAMPONG CHHNANG	0	0	1,231,407	1,231,407	146	741	1
KAMPONG SPEU	181,724	0	0	181,724	0	0	3
KAMPONG THOM	0	981,197	913,209	1,894,406	63	757	5
KOH KONG	0	44,560	46,740	91,300	9	1	2
KRATIE	1,119,006	232,332	0	1,351,338	4	1,445	7
ODDAR MEANCHEY	1,581,154	121,911	3,375,849	5,078,914	929	1,689	42
PAILIN	896,777	1,821,659	6,112,244	8,830,680	1,080	2,276	68
PREAH VIHEAR	26,682	1,767,736	5,152,964	6,947,382	1,153	3,538	12
PURSAT	292,861	268,783	1,801,712	2,363,356	715	1,634	18
SIEMREAP	4,602,975	150,123	2,541,117	7,294,215	368	1,241	63
Grand Total	13,456,263	17,450,872	46,418,027	77,325,162	10,085	23,466	590

Note: the figure is updated from national database as of 3 March-2021

**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 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
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

➤ Data Collection

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 2020: 65 Mine/ERW casualties were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA.

- 28 casualties were accident by mines and 37 casualties were accidentally by ERW,
- 17 people were killed, 36 people were injured and 12 people amputated.
- 42 casualties were men, 16 casualties were boys under 18 years old, 4 casualties were women and 3 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 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.

➤ Access to service and opportunities:

- Medical Care: 16,925 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.
- Rehabilitation: 18,198 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 17,989 products
 - 2,099 prosthetics (2,030 Lower Limbs, 69 Upper Limbs)
 - 1,999 Orthotics (1,918 Lower Limbs, 37 Upper Limbs and 44 Spinals)
 - 13 Seating Systems
 - 848 Wheelchairs
 - 52 Tricycles
 - 673 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
 - 2,340 Walking Aids
 - 9,993 Repairs
- Psychological: The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 9,147 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 1,092 groups.

- Education:
 - 113 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school.
 - 126 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres.
 - 29 persons with disabilities were receiving the training on the process how to create a small business from Physical Rehabilitation Centres.
- Social inclusion: 372 persons with disabilities were receiving the support for playing sports and other activities in the community through the CBR programs.
- Economic inclusion: 21 persons with disabilities include mine/ERW survivors were received the grant from Physical Rehabilitation Centres to create the small business for generating their income.
- Social protection: In order to keep the data of people with disabilities (PWDs) include Mine/ERW survivors at sub national level, CMAA was conducted 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 112 people in Romdul Districts 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.

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.

- 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 234 mine/ERW survivors (106Womens) 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.

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

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

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

➤ 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 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.

8. Cooperation and assistance

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

- 3 visitors from university of Central Lancashire received knowledge on information management in mine action, QA/QC process, data collection online using survey 123 application
- 7 visitors from Vietnam Mine Action Center (VNMAC) and NPA Vietnam has received knowledge on information and mobile data collection online
- Provided the briefing on landmine/ERW information in Cambodia to Ambassador from Singapore, Canada and Germany.
- Provided the briefing on landmine/ERW information in Cambodia to Secretary General of Norway and the new HD program manager of NPA.

Also, CMAA has received the training from the other programs throughout KOICA, ARMAC and GICHD project:

- 3 participants attended the course on Quality Management at ARMAC which is sponsored by GICHD
- 8 participants attended Global Training Session Webinar on Peace Building and International Cooperation which is sponsored by KOICA
- 2 participants attended Regional Webinar on Impact of COVID-19 on EORE and Upholding the Oslo Action Plan in Times of COVID-19 on Risk Education which is organized by ARMAC
- 1 participant attended online regional workshop on gender equality.
- 1 participant attended the online course on IMAS and compliance which organized by GICHD.

CMAC:

- 4 delegations from MP/Japan visited CMAC to get the understanding on CMAC's activities.
- 2 delegations from CMAC attended the 15th Meeting of the General Border Committee Thailand-Cambodia with Thailand.
- 2 delegations from CMAC attended the 23rd International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisor with Switzerland.
- 3 delegations from CMAC attended the South-South Cooperation Review Meeting with Japan.
- CMAC provided a training course on Introductory Mine Action Management Course to their 25 male trainees across organization with Iraq.
- 2 delegations from Germany exchanged the information and discussion on Vallon Mine Detector.

NPMEC provided a training course to 10 male trainees on ASEAN and Regional Demining Technical TOT Course for UNDP.

HALO:

In 2020 a delegation Joe Shapiro from Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office visited HALO Trust to discuss and share information about FCDO funding of MAG, NPA and HALO Partnership.

HALO also had opportunity to introduce HALO activities to German Finance Minister.

NPA

- 3 delegations from NPA Vietnam and USDoS visited NPA to learn about use of EDD on clearance.
- 5 delegations from US Embassy visited NPA demining operators in Rattanakiri province.
- 4 delegations from NPA Cambodia shared and exchanged MDD Deployment technical with NPA Thailand.

During the reporting period:

CMAA received \$2,676,565 under Clearing for Result Project for clearance operation and support the management work in project. CMAA also received \$348,176.89 from Norwegian People's Aid to implement DFID CD GMAP project.

International & UN Agencies cooperation with CMAC such as UNDP, UNOPS, UNMAS, UNICEF, UNHCR, Peace Boat, Adopt-A-Minefield, AUSTCARE, CARE International, ECHO, HI (HIB), GICHD, JMAS, NPA, Rotary International District 2650, Save the Children Norway. As annual expenditure in 2020, CMAC has spent \$15,204,335.51:

- \$559,177.48 for operation activities such as survey, clearance and EOD.
- \$155,150.85 for EORE activities.
- \$53,356 for Gender mainstreaming activities.
- \$116,944.65 for international cooperation activities.
- \$347,789.88 for training.
- \$56,510 for R&D activities.
- \$109,738.52 for equipment purchase/donation.
- \$1,525,308.25 for management work.

CMAC is funded by the Royal Government of Cambodia, Japan, Norway, The United States, People's Republic of China and UNDP. The annual budget in 2020 was about \$15,204,335.51:

- \$12,839,537 for operation activities as survey, clearance, and EOD.
- \$155,150.85 for EORE activities.
- \$116,944.65 for International Cooperation
- \$116,945 for training.
- \$56,510 for R&D activities.
- \$53,356 for Gender Mainstreaming
- \$109,738.52 for equipment purchase/donation.
- \$1,525,308.25 for management work.

HALO Trust Cambodia is funded by the UK government, UNDP, the government of United States, the German Federal Foreign Office, Irish Aid and Swiss Agency for Development and cooperation. The annual budget in 2020 was about \$11,000,000:

- \$7,562,599 for operation activities as survey, clearance, and EOD.
- \$110,000 for EORE activities.
- \$77,000 for training.
- \$110,000 for R&D activities.
- \$1,490,401 for equipment purchase/donation.
- \$ 1,650,000 for management work.

MAG Cambodia is funded by US department of State, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, Terra Renaissance, Sir Bobby Charlton Foundation, Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, and Caerus Foundation. The annual budget in 2020 was about \$5,236,560.40:

- \$3,764,105.04 for operation activities as survey, clearance and EOD.
- \$70,281.49 for EORE activities.

- \$66,330.30 for training.
- \$550,486.11 for equipment purchase/donation.
- \$785,357.45 for management activities.

CSDH received donations and support from Landmine Relief Fund, Canadian Landmine Foundation, Danish Demining Group, Good Hands (in association with KOICA), U.S. State Department Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Vietnam Veterans Mine Clearing Team and World Without Mines. The annual budget was about \$196,300:

- \$302,300 for operation activities as clearance and EOD.
- \$4,500 for EORE activities.
- \$35,000 for equipment purchase/donation.
- \$5,000 for management work.

Norwegian People's Aid receives support from Norad (Norwegian Agency for Development and Cooperation), UD (The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs), SIDA (Sewdish International Development Cooperation Agency). The annual expenditure was about \$1,098,192:

- \$ 1,092,292 for CM clearance operation.
- \$ 5,900.00 for equipment purchase/donation.

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: UNICEF, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), National Police, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), National Center 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: 4 TRG meetings were organized in 2020 to discuss MRE materials, the organization of the national mine awareness day and country-led evaluation of MRE in Cambodia 2013-2019. The latter involved other field missions and activities in its process, coordinated by CMAA in collaboration with UNICEF. Also, CMAA developed a list of prioritized villages for annual MRE operations in consultation with operators. From 2019 to 2020, CMAA supported ARMAC to develop the integrated approaches to MRE to improve risk education for affected communities in ASEAN Member States. It was finalized and launched in the first half of 2020. CMAA has been leading the revision of the Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS) on MRE to reflect the evolving MRE including IMAS 12.10 on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), Second Edition, amended in September 2020, Country-led Evaluation of MRE in Cambodia 2013-2019 for UNICEF and CMAA, ARMAC's Integrated Approaches to EORE in ASEAN Member States, and Oslo Action Plan 2020-2024. The revision is expected to be finalized in second quarter 2021. As part of its mandate, CMAA regularly monitored the MRE operations and provided recommendations for operational improvement. There were 4 field monitoring missions in 2020.

UNICEF continued its support to strengthen CMAA's roles in MRE and the delivery of MRE through school curriculum. In 2020, UNICEF orchestrated a very important evaluation - country-led evaluation of MRE in Cambodia 2013-2019. UNICEF collaborated with CMAA to ensure a participatory process of evaluation took place and concrete outcomes. After thorough consultation with all key MRE stakeholders, the evaluation report was finalized in late 2020. The recommendations of the report were used to revise the CMAS on MRE and will be served as the reference for MRE operators in Cambodia in planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting their operations.

CMAC's MRE team conducted consultation on behaviour change through household-to-household approach, workplace visits and group presentation. 612,099 households/fields were visited and 19,143 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 1,265,819 people at risk, in which 506,886 were men, 557,002 were women, 130,856 were in-school children and 71,075 were out-of-school children. CMAC received 3635 requests and as a result, 3,260 requests were responded: 1,843 anti-personnel mines, 38 anti-tank mines and 13,131 UXO were collected and destroyed. CMAC utilized MRE materials including 8 billboard 1,200 T-shirts, 8,078 note books 4,088 Posters, 200 fliers.

National Police played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW in 25 provinces. Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW, 2,814 times of public awareness raising with 161,305 participants, in which 79,318 were men, 33,596 were women, 33,993 were boys, and 14,398 were girls. They received 796 requests and as a result all requests were responded, in which 13 anti-personnel mines, 4 anti-tank mines and 8,182 UXO were collected and destroyed. The police utilized MRE materials including 12,000 poster, 5,000 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. 630 households, 1,850 in-school children and 420 out-of-school children were visited. The MRE reached 12,270 people, in which 1,640 were men, 1,265 were women, 4,614 were boys, and 4,751 were girls. MoEYS utilized MRE materials including 65 posters, 650 note books, 600 T-shirts, and 1 billboard.

CRC implemented MRE activities using its 565 Red Cross Volunteer Networks, 226 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were conducted with 1,560 sessions in 304 villages and reached out to 7,342 men, 8,432 women, 5,532 boys and 4,325 girls.

NPMEC delivered MRE and reached 5,827 people, in which 2,212 were men, 2,250 were women, 596 were boys, and 769 were girls. NPMEC received 9 requests and responded to all requests: 560 pieces of mines and UXO were collected and destroyed. NPMEC utilized MRE materials including 800 T-shirts, 700 note books, 400 Banners, 1,000 Posters.

CSHD conducted 412 MRE sessions and reached 8,373 in which 1,732 were men, 1,536 were women, 2,682 were boys and 2,423 were girls. CSHD received and responded to 46 requests, in which 41 anti-personnel mines and 200 ERW were collected and destroyed. CSHD utilized MRE materials including 2,797 note books, 192 Posters, and 1,306 T-shirt.

CMVIS was 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. In 2020, CMVIS data gatherers delivered MRE to 6,959 people in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Traeng, Takeo, Kandal, Siem Reap, Tboung Khmum, Ratanak Kiri, and Svay Rieng provinces. Also, 361 mines/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions.

Spirited of Soccer (SoS) provided MRE messages to the children in and outside of schools through sports. 174 MRE sessions were provided in which 77 in-school children and 97 out-of-school children reached 10,438 in which 250 were men, 239 were women 5,205 were boys and 5,233 were girls. SoS utilized MRE materials including 2,839 note books, 90 T-shirt, and 202 other.

The HALO Trust delivered MRE to raise community awareness of the dangers posed by explosive ordnance (EO) in contaminated areas. HALO deployed 3 specialist MRE teams while HALO's 11 survey teams also delivered MRE sessions while responding to reports of EO from communities. MRE targeted high-risk communities based on prioritisation criteria, and the mobile teams traveled from village-to-village delivering face-to-face MRE. In 2020, HALO teams delivered 7,227 EORE sessions, reaching a total of 76,524 beneficiaries. These beneficiaries comprised 12,376 men, 15,014 women, 23,448 girls and 25,686 boys. As well as saving lives, MRE is also an excellent means of community liaison in mine and EO-contaminated communities. 575 reports of the presence of landmines and other EO were made to EORE teams as a result of teams visiting villages while delivering EORE. Teams also distributed stickers with HALO's hotline number so that communities could rapidly report explosive threats they encounter. Teams also distributed numerous materials with EORE messaging last year, including 330 notebooks and 100 posters.

MAG delivered MRE by using both MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams and MAG EOD teams. Throughout the year, 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 3,189 EORE sessions to 26,596 beneficiaries, including 7,500 women, 7,621 men, 5,418 girls, and 6,057 boys. There were 2,103 reports of additional explosive items submitted during these EORE sessions, of which 2,095 were investigated, resulting in the removal and destruction of 704 anti-personnel mines, 23 anti-tank mines, 7,689 items of ERW, and 146 items of SAA.