

**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 2023 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2022 TO 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 2022, 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, PMD6, AT Mines, Projectiles different calibers, Mortars, Grenades (Hand Project), Rockets different calibers	482		For training in Somlot and Battambang Office
CSHD	PMN, PMN-2, Type 72A, MN-79, MD82B, BLU-26, BLU-63	12		For testing new dectector

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
NPMEC	Mortar 120-MM, Mortar 100-MM, Mortar 60-MM, Artillery 122-MM, Artillery 105-MM, Artillery 37-MM, Artillery 23-MM, Rocket BM-13, Rocket BM-14, Rocket H107, Rocket RPG-9, Rocket PG-7, Rocket B-40, Recoilless DK 82-MM, Grenade Lancher PG-2, Rifle grenade 40-MM, Hand grenade RG-4, Fuze (Mix), Amras, Hand grenade, SAA12,7-MM, AT mine TM-57, AP Mine PMN - 2, AP Mine direction MON-100, AP Mine direction M-18, AP Mine Bounding Type-69, AP Mine Type-72A, AP Mine MD-82B	1687	

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 2022)

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)
PREAH VIHEAR		904	904		149,401,611	149,401,611
BATTAMBANG		1,251	1,251		112,751,444	112,751,444
BANTEAY MEANCHEY		1,664	1,664		103,581,047	103,581,047
ODDAR MEANCHEY		1,011	1,011		90,303,393	90,303,393
PURSAT		722	722		72,308,226	72,308,226
KOH KONG		355	355		22,846,585	22,846,585
PAILIN		327	327		17,654,046	17,654,046
SIEMREAP		568	568		48,257,278	48,257,278
KAMPONG THOM		410	410		37,589,564	37,589,564

KRATIE		103	103		15,903,394	15,903,394
MONDUL KIRI		62	62		8,399,249	8,399,249
RATANAK KIRI		15	15		2,288,674	2,288,674
Total		7,392	7,392		681,284,511	681,284,511

This table above included AP minefields in workbench (137.9 km²), newly discovered AP minefields submitted by operators and subject to verification by the CMAA.

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines only in 2022

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		8	8		541,139	541,139
BATTAMBANG		350	350		37,648,220	37,648,220
ODDAR MEANCHEY		43	43		2,896,752	2,896,752
PAILIN		14	14		1,410,236	1,410,236
PREAH VIHEAR		266	266		66,754,699	66,754,699
PURSAT		215	215		27,554,768	27,554,768
SIEMREAP		13	13		1,134,799	1,134,799
Total		909	909	0	137,940,613	137,940,613

Noted: the figure is updated from national database as of March 2023.

Clearance Report from 2010 to 2022

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	73,158,287	28,341,070	88,487,637	189,986,994	26,767	28,363	3,755
BATTAMBANG	78,315,212	130,120,955	265,041,466	473,477,633	51,014	52,243	5,342
KAMPONG CHAM	0	22,138	698,612	720,750	30	39	9
KAMPONG CHHNANG	288,048		4,230,743	4,518,791	674	693	58
KAMPONG SPEU	7,526,876	16,334,706	6,919,142	30,780,724	1,235	1,813	356
KAMPONG THOM	25,397,915	7,765,420	9,131,314	42,294,649	986	1,609	525
KAMPOT	642,668	14,801,408	414,111	15,858,187	625	855	155
KANDAL	69,364	30,595	25,627	125,586	37	6	3
KEP	0	920,812	148,492	1,069,304	1	50	11
KOH KONG	27,720	44,560	161,655	233,935	139	5	8
KRATIE	3,154,195	78,211	111,985	3,344,391	13	57	30
ODDAR MEANCHEY	75,819,114	7,166,725	51,972,459	134,958,298	27,866	18,408	1,210
PAILIN	11,218,779	12,324,549	46,868,995	70,412,322	16,023	11,017	1,131
PHNOM PENH	1,757,533			1,757,533			18
PREAH SIHANOUK	0	1,922,013		1,922,013	31	94	23
PREAH VIHEAR	2,198,787	572,830	27,515,333	30,286,950	4,319	3,937	302
PREY VENG	0		5,900	5,900		2	1
PURSAT	2,723,098	6,015,438	18,567,448	27,305,983	5,019	4,463	405
RATANAK KIRI	132,897	285,067	105,291	523,255	6	47	6
SIEMREAP	24,798,255	7,444,641	22,361,705	54,604,601	3,810	6,465	805

SVAY RIENG	0		9,658,200	9,658,200	678	217	94
TAKEO	189,703	3,756,147	288,082	4,233,932	312	443	56
TBOUNG KHMUM	133,164	41,064	1,370,794	1,545,022	9	1,630	17
Total	307,551,614	237,988,348	554,084,989	1,099,624,951	139,594	132,456	14,320

Note: the figure is updated from national database as of March 2023.

Clearance Report only in 2022

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	1,081,369	3,070,578	9,696,037	13,847,984	916	1,321	220
BATTAMBANG	2,526,043	12,518,487	31,842,709	46,887,239	5,983	5,400	535
KAMPONG CHAM	0		475,355	475,355	30	6	6
KAMPONG CHHNANG	0		1,488,577	1,488,577	209	251	20
KAMPONG SPEU	1,278,546	16,334,706	6,915,542	24,528,794	1,118	1,808	257
KAMPONG THOM	7,134,833	5,050,598	557,227	12,742,658	306	227	216
KAMPOT	642,668	14,801,408	414,111	15,858,187	625	855	155
KANDAL	0	30,595	25,627	56,222	37	6	2
KEP	0	847,609	31,051	878,660	1	22	6
KRATIE	1,213,921			1,213,921			10
ODDAR MEANCHEY	9,386,187		4,203,560	13,589,747	254	260	55
PAILIN	0	2,858,016	4,582,062	7,440,078	550	882	108
PHNOM PENH	1,380,306			1,380,306			13

PREAH SIHANOUK	0	1,922,013		1,922,013	31	94	23
PREAH VIHEAR	1,428,594	63,811	7,636,653	9,129,058	532	575	61
PREY VENG	0		5,900	5,900		2	1
PURSAT	254,794	4,665,437	6,261,024	11,181,255	958	1,161	136
RATANAK KIRI	132,897	221,848	105,291	460,036	1	30	5
SIEMREAP	5,493,757	4,648,406	3,615,509	13,757,672	502	688	213
SVAY RIENG	0		9,646,085	9,646,085	678	213	93
TAKEO	189,703	3,756,147	288,082	4,233,932	312	443	56
TBOUNG KHMUM	133,164		684,789	817,953	5	1,526	9
Total	32,276,782	70,789,659	88,475,191	191,541,632	13,048	15,770	2,200

Noted: the figure is updated from national database as of March 2023

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

Although the RGC have committed to support for Mine/ERW victims for following the implementation of action 33#-41# of the Oslo Action 2019-2023, the Cambodia has achievement many tasks for improving the livelihood of Mine/ERW victims and also, Cambodia still have the challenges of supporting as we still lack some information like the Mine/ERW victims got the services or treatment from Ministry of Health and other stakeholders and the date of employment of the victim and the poverty reduction.

1. Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Cambodia in 2022.

Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS)

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 01 January - 31 December 2022: 41 Mine/ERW casualties were provisionally recorded from CMVIS of CMAA. All casualties are:

- 19 casualties were accident by mines and 22 casualties were accidentally by ERW,
- 10 people were killed, 24 people were injured and 07 people amputated.
- 28 casualties were men, 12 casualties were boys under 18 years old and 1 casualty were women.

Quality of Life Survey (QLS)

- In 2022 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 276 villages, 55 Communes, 25 Districts in 3 provinces and 3,420 persons with disabilities (1,553 Women's) including 1,295 landmine/ERW survivors (115 Women) were conducted direct interview. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack access to services.

2. RGC has delegated the responsibility for landmine/ERW victim assistance to the Ministry of Social Affair, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), where it is most appropriately addressed. The Disability Action Council (DAC) Secretariat serves in supporting the MoSVY in the area of general disabilities. The Department of Victim Assistance of CMAA is working with the MoSVY, People with Disability Foundation and DAC in order to obtain information on services provided to landmine/ERW victims and conduct the quality of life survey (QLS) by CMAA volunteer survivor networks across the country. The following are the 2020 figures that made available to the CMAA by the MoSVY and People with Disability Foundation:

Physical Rehabilitation

- 23,468 persons with disabilities, 8,630 including mine/ERW survivors received physical rehabilitation from Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs) such as Prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.

Production

Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs) were produced and repaired 23,759 products

- 3,496 prosthetics (3,343 Lower Limbs, 153 Upper Limbs)
- 2,537 Orthotics (2,422 Lower Limbs, 76 Upper Limbs and 39 Spinals)
- 41 Seating Systems
- 1,033 Wheelchairs (979 for Adult and 54 for Child)
- 41 Tricycles
- 775 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
- 3,887 Walking Aids
- 11,969 Repairs

Medical care

- 23,367 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.

Physiotherapy Patients

- 10,136 Physiotherapist Assessment.
- 60,187 Physiotherapy Treatment

Education

- 361 children with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were sent to study at primary school and 53 persons with disabilities to public schools.

Vocational Training

- 156 Persons with disabilities, 50 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.
- 44 Persons with Disabilities had refer to other NGOs/service providers
- 493 Persons with Disabilities had interview for referral to other service providers
- 16 Number of small business supported to client
- 23 had receive the job placements
- 33 Female with disabilities were attend in the sport events.
- 24 Bicycles were providing to persons with disabilities.

Psychological and Recommendation

- 1,706 were received the peer to peer counselling and consultations.

Psychological Social Support Training (CMAA-ARMAC)

- 80 Medical Students were received psychological social training b (Virtual Training)
- 80 Staffs from Volunteer Survivor Networks, CMVIS and PRCs were received basic psychological social training (Physical Training)

Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces and they had provided 17,805 persons 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.

- 222 times of conducted the mobile repair services to persons with disabilities communities.
- 5,247 persons with disabilities were received from mobile repaired services
- 2,522 persons with disabilities had assessment and evaluation.
- 171 persons with disabilities were attend the Community Meeting

- **Through the Trauma Care Foundation (TCF)**

First Aid Training

- First-aid training to 962 (533 women) people in total from Village Health Support Groups (VHSG) (830 total, 509 women), Health Centre Staff (57 total, 27 women), Disabled People's Organisation (DPO) (15 total, 11 women), and Village Leaders (60 total, 6 women). The recipients were able to provide vital first-aid interventions to 1,389 out of the 2,271 (61%) people recorded who sustained injuries (including traffic accidents) in the local areas.

Mirror therapy

- Mirror therapy was provided to 307 (16 women) mine/ERW survivors with amputations who experience phantom limb pain. This equals 102.33% achievement of 2022 target (300 people) and 106.66% achievement of the 5% women target. Throughout 2022, 307 (16 women) people also received mirrors for their ongoing use in therapy. The recipients were identified through consultation with 60 (6 woman) village chiefs who referred persons with phantom limb pain in their communities. Of those receiving mirror therapy, TCF has tracked 289 (12 women) to monitor improvement. All 289 (100%) reported reduced pain post therapy (using the visual analogue scale¹).

Through Cambodia Red Cross

Loan no interest to Landmine/ERW Survivors

- 543 landmine/ERW survivors were received loan no interest from Cambodia Red Cross for create their small business at Pursat, Oddor Meanchey, and Preah Vihear provinces.

Emergency Response to new landmine/ERW Casualties

- 41 new landmine/ERW Casualties were received emergency response as a kits and budgets

3. CMAA, in order to uphold the rights of mine survivors and other people with disabilities some activities have been conducted at the following:

- 41 new landmine/ERW Casualties were received emergency response as a kits and budgets
- 256 landmine/ERW Casualties were receiving as a kits and budgets to improve their living.
- The CMAA was organized disability and mine survivor's forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the needs of those disabled by landmines, total 278 mine/ERW survivors (123Women) and people with disabilities participated.
- The CMAA was organized the meeting with 35 Self Help Group with 189 landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities.
- 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 256 people in Romdul and Chantre Districts in Svay Rieng province.
- **Cambodian Mine Action Standard on Victim Assistance** were adopted in 2022, which address the roadmap to all stakeholder for establish their programme for supporting to landmine/ERW Survivors.

¹ A pain rating scale used in epidemiologic and clinical research to measure the intensity or frequency of various symptoms.

- **National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025** were adopted which 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 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.
- **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.

8. Cooperation and assistance

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

- Welcomed and provided the presentation on Mine- ERW information to representative from RCAF, Canada Ambassador, ISU, Euro Cham, International Chamber of Commerce in Cambodia, JMAS, APOPO New Country Director, the Sub regional office for South East Asia, HD and Lawyer Committee of Cambodia.

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

- 2 DBU staffs attended the E-ITECH Program hosted by India embassy on Corporate Governance Accountability and Self-Motivation..
- 2 DBU staffs attended (under support from NPA budget) the IMSMA core training in Spiez, Switzerland from 13 to 24 June 2022.
- 2 DBU staff participated VertiGIS training which organized by NPA in Bangkok, Thailand.
- 1 DBU staff participated as the speaker in a plenary session 2, maximizing information Management on lessons, challenges and prospects in 25th National Directors' Meeting and United Nation which conducted from 23 to 24 June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Conducted technical meeting on IMSMA Core through Zoom online with GICHD-IM adviser, (1-time weeks, totally 48 time in 2022)
- 19 CMAA staffs attended training on Good Governance in India.

NPMEC

- 04 participants attended training on Mine Explosive Detection Dog.

MAG

- 05 International Consultants included 01 Technical Operation Manager, 01 Standard and Training Manager, 02 Technical Field Managers, and 01 Community Liaison Manager.
- Participated in Technical Reference Group (TRG) meeting on EORE (1 time), Cluster and IM (2 time) and Survey Clearance (1 time).

NPA

- 02 International Consultants included 01 Operation Manager and 01 Senior Technical Field Manager.
- Participated in Operation Management Meeting in Bangkok.
- Participated in Information Management Meeting in Bangkok

CSHD

- Participated in Technical Reference Group (TRG) meeting on Survey Clearance and IM (1 time), Cluster Munition (1 time), EORE (2 times)
- Participated in GIS Training, CMAS Review Meeting, Victim Assistance and Gender Mainstreaming meeting.

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$235,815.38 from Clearing for Result Phase-IV for supporting the management work in project.

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, US Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program and Caerus Environment Project. The annual budget in 2022 was about \$8,235,419:

- \$8,235,419 for Mine Clearance.

MAG Cambodia is funded by US Department of State Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Terra Renaissance, Caerus Foundation, Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)- UK- Aid, US DOD, Humanitarian Demining Detection, US DOD Humanitarian Demining Mechanical, Freeman Foundation, Caerus Match Funding: Bridge insurance, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Legacy from Australia. The annual budget in 2022 was about \$5,441,153:

- \$3,355,620 for Minefield and Battle Area Clearance, EORE, EOD spot task, Cluster Munition Technical Survey (CMTS), Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and Community Liaison (CL) visit
- \$676,985 for Minefield clearance, CMTS, EORE, NTS, CL visit
- \$708,790 for Minefield clearance, EOD spot task, EORE, NTS, CL visit
- \$78,894 for Battle area clearance
- \$33,535 for Mechanical assets support
- \$451,995 for Battle area clearance, EOD spot task
- \$44,054 for Minefield clearance, CMTs, EORE, NTS, CL visit
- \$42,630 for Battle area clearance, CL visit, NTS, EOR
- \$6,500 for Minefield clearance
- \$42,150 for Programme wide support

Norwegian People's Aid receives support from Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA). The annual budget in 2022 was about \$189,064.

- \$99,976 for Cooperation with CMAC on Mine Clearance in Kep to be the first mine-free province in Cambodia
- \$89,088 for Partner Project with CMAC on Cambodia-Thailand Border Clearance

CSHD received donations and support from Landmine Relief Fund (Canada), SEOHEE Construction/ Good Hands, WRA (HI), and World Without Mines (Swiss). The annual budget was about \$507,595.73:

- \$87,669.12 for Demining
- \$203,178.82 for Demining
- \$66,843.86 for EOD#02
- \$63,312.91 for EOD#04
- \$86,591.02 for EOD#06

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 EORE activities which are carried out by the national and international operators and other EORE 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: 3 TRG meetings were organized in 2022 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 EORE operations in consultation with operators. As part of its mandate, CMAA regularly monitored the EORE operations and provided recommendations for operational improvement. There was 1 field monitoring missions to assess capacity of EORE Community networks in 2022. 4 EORE ToT trainings had been organized for operators. 3 campaigns were organized to educate about the EORE in newly accident and highest contamination areas in Battambang, Pursat and Banteay Meanchey province supported by CFR4.

CMAC's EORE team conducted consultation on behaviour change through household-to household approach, workplace visits and group presentation. 467,890 households/fields were visited and 9,262 EORE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 1,312,794 people at risk, in which 484,137 were men, 535,992 were women, 86,409 were in-school children and 234,158 were out-of-school children. CMAC received 3,193 requests and as a result, 3,154 requests were responded: 2,094 antipersonnel mines, 35 anti-tank mines, 16,481 UXO, 11,543kg Caliber were collected and destroyed. CMAC utilized EORE materials including 20 billboards 500 T-shirts, 2000 note books 500 Posters, 1500 fliers and 120 EORE Curriculum.

National Police played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW in 10 provinces. Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW 1,061 times of public awareness raising with 67,540 participants, in which 23,527 were men, 23,750 were women, 10,084 were boys, and 10,179 were girls. They received 512 requests and as a result all requests were responded, in which 2 anti-personnel mines, 6 anti-tank mines and 10,503 UXO were collected and destroyed. The police utilized EORE materials including 7,000 posters.

MoEYS, in addition to the inclusion of EORE in nationwide school curriculum, implemented EORE for children at 50 schools in 18 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 2,850 primary and lower secondary school students taught about EORE by trained teachers. 15 households, 762 in-school children and 347 out-of-school children were visited. The EORE reached 4,720 people, in which 880 were men, 990 were women, 1,150 were boys, and 1,700 were girls.

CRC implemented EORE activities using its 175 Red Cross Volunteer Networks, 226 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC EORE activities were conducted with 1,271 sessions in 65 villages and reached out to 6,196 men, 6,759 women, 3,267 boys and 2,265 girls.

NPMEC delivered EORE and reached 6,447 people, in which 1,900 were men, 1,878 were women, 1,198 were boys, and 1,471 were girls. NPMEC received 4 requests and responded to all requests: 4 AP, 6 AT and 1,071 ERW were collected and destroyed. NPMEC utilized EORE materials including 300 T-shirts and 120 Banners.

CSHD conducted 720 EORE sessions and reached 9,823 in which 2,680 were men, 2,294 were women, 2,534 were boys and 2,315 were girls. CSHD received and responded to 52 requests, in which 28 AP and 77 ERW were collected and destroyed. CSHD utilized EORE materials including 1,663 note books, 232 banners, and 1,054 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 2022, CMVIS data gatherers delivered MRE to 4,215 people in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Traeng, Takeo, Tboung Khmum, Ratanak Kiri, and Svay Rieng provinces. Also, 119 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 EORE messages to the children in and outside of schools through sports. 373 EORE sessions were provided in which 38 in-school children and 252 out-of-school children reached 11,110 in which 342 were men, 303 were women, 6,022 were boys and 4,446 were girls. SoS utilized EORE materials including 7,188 note books.

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 12 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 2022, HALO teams delivered 9262 EORE sessions, reaching a total of 83,119 beneficiaries. These beneficiaries comprised 9,856 men, 11,872 women, 29,149 girls and 32,242 boys. As well as saving lives, EORE is also an excellent means of community liaison in mine and EO-contaminated communities. There were 251 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.

MAG delivered EORE by using both MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams and MAG EOD teams. Throughout the year 2022, 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 3,032 EORE sessions to 25,875 beneficiaries, including 7,369 women, 7,403 men, 5,426 girls, and 5,677 boys. There were 1,590 reports of additional explosive items submitted during these EORE sessions, of which all (1,590) were investigated, resulting in the removal and destruction of 170 anti-personnel mines, no anti-tank mines and 3,906 items of ERW but there was no item of SAA.