

**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 2024 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2023 TO 31 DECEMBER 2023

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 2023, 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, TYPE69, MBV78A2, 60MMFUSE, 82mm mortar, MBV78A1, PPMiSr, 60mm mortar, TM-46, MAI-75, PMD-6, PMN, PMN-2, PPM-2, Type-72B, OZM-4, OZM-72, PP-Mi-SR, Impro Plastic, Impro Tin, M-18 (Claymore), MON-100, MON-50, Type-66 (Claymore), Impro Metal Big, Impro Metal Small, MBV-78A1, MBV-78A2, NOMZ-2B, POMZ-2, POMZ-2M, M-15, TM-57, TM-62, MK-82, RBK-250, F-412, M-314, M-60, OF-462, OF-842M, BR-167, BZ, OR-167, OZT, ATK-EB, GK-2M, M-501A1, M-524, M-52B2, M-557, M-6, M-78, MP-1, MVZ-57, NZ-10A, Type-1, 9M32M, F-1, Long Stick, M-18, M-46, M-67, NR-22, RG-42, RGD-5, Short Stick, M-381, M1911A1 Colt Pistol, Mortar, A-832, FLWgr-82, M-374, M-61, M-73, Model 39, O-832, OF-843B, S-832S, Type-27, Type-71, Mortar Unknown, AK 47 Assault Rifle, Rifle, Projectile, BK-881, Cartridge, DK-75, DK-82, O-881A, OR-281, Recoiless Projectile_Unknown, BTRG AP/AV, Type-67, Rocket venturi_Unknown, 9M-22U, M-13UK, Type-63, Rocket_Unknown, B-40, B-63, PG-2, PG-7, BLU-61, BK-354M, BM-2, BM-8, BR-2, BR-365, BR-365K, BR-482M, Pistol, B-63 Launcher, B-63 Mortar Launcher, RPG-7 Grenade launcher, 82mm Mortar Launcher, 9M32M Launcher, B-63 Mortar Launcher, M-79 Grenade Launcher, PG-2 Container, RPG-7 Grenade Launcher.	966		For training, display, and testing pieces
MAG	MD82B, PMN, PMN2, Type72A, PMN, PMN2 PMD6, AT Mines, Projectiles different calibers, Mortars, Grenades (Hand Project), Rockets different calibers	482		For display, for training area in Somlot and MAG Battambang Office
CSHD	AP MINE (Type-72A, AP MINE (PMN2), AP MINE (MN79), AP MINE (MD82B), Motar, BLU-26, BLU-24	16		For training on Vallon VMH4 & VMR3G

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
NPMEC	Mortar 60mm, Artillery 105mm, M79, Artillery 152, PDM6, DK4	187	From Kratie, Kompong chhnang, Kandal, SiemReap, and Kompong Speu Province to PKO.
CSHD	AP MINE (Type-72A, AP MINE (PMN2), AP MINE (MN79), AP MINE (MD82B), Motar, BLU-26, BLU-24	16	From CSHD Head Office to Minefield at Run Ta Eak Commune.

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 2023)

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		999	999		65,391,084	65,391,084
BATTAMBANG		947	947		88,806,660	88,806,660
KAMPONG THOM		2	2		306,058	306,058
KOH KONG		297	297		17,992,686	17,992,686
ODDAR MEANCHEY		614	614		67,625,395	67,625,395
PAILIN		233	233		11,510,222	11,510,222
PREAH VIHEAR		606	606		108,384,799	108,384,799
PURSAT		539	539		59,318,422	59,318,422
RATANAK KIRI		4	4		950,755	950,755
SIEMREAP		89	89		14,778,004	14,778,004
Total		4,330	4,330		435,064,084	435,064,084

Noted: IMSMA updated as of 29/Mar/2024

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines only in 2023

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		12	12		1,572,393	1,572,393
BATTAMBANG		140	140		22,765,669	22,765,669
KAMPONG THOM		7	7		853,476	853,476
ODDAR MEANCHEY		8	8		792,945	792,945
PREAH VIHEAR		11	11		1,462,770	1,462,770
PURSAT		308	308		48363339	48363339
RATANAK KIRI		5	5		543030.1	543030.1
SIEMREAP		92	92		22879793	22879793
Total		583	583		99,233,415	99,233,415

Noted: IMSMA updated as of 29/Mar/2024

Clearance Report from 2010 to 2023

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	80,827,383	30,810,165	112,824,575	224,462,123	27,482	29,998	4,345
BATTAMBANG	79,854,668	135,892,288	279,513,286	495,260,242	52,541	54,326	5,604
KAMPONG CHAM	0	574,920	698,612	1,273,532	55	68	14
KAMPONG CHHNANG	288,048	0	4,230,743	4,518,791	674	693	58
KAMPONG SPEU	7,526,876	25,136,263	19,147,397	51,810,536	1,865	2,760	500
KAMPONG THOM	27,164,919	45,869,233	16,199,914	89,234,066	3482	4,133	1120
KAMPOT	642,668	14,967,231	426,499	16,036,398	640	867	157
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	1,301,291	1,373,571	150	76	16
KRATIE	3,154,195	78,211	16,848,014	20,080,420	78	1066	140
MONDUL KIRI	0	0	8,399,249	8,399,249	71	325	62
ODDAR MEANCHEY	77,805,017	7,170,008	72,946,042	157,921,067	30,007	19,196	1,650
PAILIN	11,218,779	15,864,989	48,063,757	75,147,524	16,420	11,387	1,199
PHNOM PENH	1,757,533	0	0	1,757,533	0	0	18
PREAH SIHANOUK	0	1,922,013	0	1,922,013	31	94	23
PREAH VIHEAR	17,152,324	13,626,289	55,731,481	86,510,094	6,040	5,636	689
PREY VENG	0	0	5,900	5,900	0	2	1
PURSAT	3,011,200	24,200,618	37,894,730	65,106,547	7,333	7,756	726
RATANAK KIRI	175,436	805,935	105,291	1,086,662	8	59	14
SIEMREAP	27,999,138	45,272,011	35,785,835	109,056,984	6,080	8,791	1372
SVAY RIENG	0	0	9,658,200	9,658,200	678	217	94
TAKEO	189,703	3,800,446	288,082	4,278,231	321	453	57
TBOUNG KHMUM	133,164	41,064	1,370,794	1,545,022	9	1,630	17
Total	338,998,135	367,027,651	721,613,811	1,427,639,595	154,003	149,589	17,890

Clearance Report only in 2023

Province	Cancelled area (sqm)	Reduced area (sqm)	Cleared area (sqm)	Total area released (sqm)	Number of APMs	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	7,669,096	2,469,095	24,336,938	34,475,129	715	1,635	590
BATTAMBANG	1,539,456	5,771,333	14,471,820	21,782,609	1,527	2,083	262
KAMPONG CHAM	0	552,782	0	552,782	25	29	5
KAMPONG SPEU	0	8,801,557	12,228,255	21,029,812	630	947	144
KAMPONG THOM	1,767,004	38,103,813	7,068,600	46,939,417	2,496	2,524	595
KAMPOT	0	165,823	12,388	178,211	15	12	2
KOH KONG	0	0	1,139,636	1,139,636	11	71	8
KRATIE	0	0	16,736,029	16,736,029	65	1,009	110
MONDUL KIRI	0	0	8,399,249	8,399,249	71	325	62
ODDAR MEANCHEY	1,985,903	3,283	20,973,583	22,962,769	2,141	788	440
PAILIN	0	3,540,440	1,194,762	4,735,202	397	370	68
PREAH VIHEAR	14,953,537	13,053,459	28,216,148	56,223,144	1,721	1,699	387
PURSAT	288,102	18,185,180	19,327,282	37,800,564	2,314	3,293	321
RATANAK KIRI	42,539	520,868	0	563,407	2	12	8
SIEMREAP	3,200,883	37,827,370	13,424,130	54,452,383	2,270	2,326	567
TAKEO	0	44,299	0	44,299	9	10	1
Total	31,446,520	129,039,302	167,528,820	328,014,642	14,409	17,133	3,570

**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

I. Data Collection:

In the realm of victim assistance, robust data collection is paramount to understanding the needs, challenges, and demographics of mine/ERW survivors. This process involves systematic and comprehensive gathering of information to inform targeted and effective support measures.

By prioritizing meticulous data collection, victim assistance programs can be tailored to the specific needs of individuals and communities affected by mine/ERW incidents. This foundational step sets the stage for informed decision-making, targeted interventions, and the overall improvement of the well-being of mine/ERW survivors.

Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS)

For the period January 1 to December 31, 2023, CMVIS of CMAA provisionally recorded 32 Mine/ERW casualties. The breakdown is as follows:

- 17 casualties resulted from accidents involving mines.
- 15 casualties were due to accidents involving Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).
- Among these incidents, 4 individuals lost their lives, 18 sustained injuries, and 10 underwent amputation.
- The gender distribution of these casualties is as follows: 25 were men, 6 were boys under 18 years old, and 1 was a woman.

Quality of Life Survey (QLS)

- In 2023, 25 volunteer survivor networks were active in three provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin), conducting the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and individuals with disabilities. The survey comprehensively covered 276 villages, 55 communes, and 25 districts in these provinces, reaching a total of 4,175

persons with disabilities, including 702 women. Among the participants, 3,206 were landmine/ERW survivors, with 273 being women, who actively engaged in direct interviews.

- The survey findings indicated that the majority of survivors received assistance, highlighting positive outcomes. However, some individuals faced challenges in accessing services, emphasizing the need for continued support and improvement in service accessibility.

II. Plan, Policies, and Legal Framework

1. Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Right of Persons with Disabilities (July 2009):

- This law is a significant step in addressing the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in society. It aims to promote the respect of basic rights, reduce discrimination, and shift the perspective towards abilities rather than disabilities. The law ensures equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.

2. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (20 December 2012):

- The Royal Government of Cambodia ratified this convention, becoming the 127th UN member-state to do so. The convention is crucial for protecting the rights of disabled persons. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Cambodia congratulates the government on its commitment to the rights of disabled persons and offers support for the convention's implementation.

Mine Action Standards and Strategies

1. Cambodian Mine Action Standard on Victim Assistance (2022):

- This standard serves as a roadmap for stakeholders, guiding them in establishing programs to support landmine/ERW survivors.

2. National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025:

- Adopted in 2018, this strategy outlines smart indicators reflecting support for Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims. It emphasizes gender-sensitive medical and mental care, along with physical rehabilitation.

3. 2 Years Implementation Plan 2024-2025:

- Adopted for 2024-2025, this plan provides a clear roadmap and smart indicators for supporting Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims in receiving appropriate and gender-sensitive medical and mental care, along with physical rehabilitation.

4. Pentagonal Strategy-Phase I (2023):

- Implemented in 2023, this strategy is a roadmap for political commitment and socio-economic development. It focuses on visible actions and projects for promoting education, health, family, and societal harmony.

5. National Disability Strategy Plan 2019-2023:

- Adopted in 2019, this strategy plan has been disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders. It emphasizes institutional capacity development, knowledge enhancement, professional skill development, job creation, reduction, and eventual elimination of discrimination and abuse against persons with disabilities. The plan outlines responsibilities at both national and sub-national levels.

III. Access to services and opportunities:

➤ Physical Rehabilitation

In the field of physical rehabilitation, a total of 25,260 persons with disabilities, including 8,630 mine/ERW survivors, have received services from Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs). These services encompass the provision and repair of various assistive devices, including prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles, and walking aids such as crutches, canes, and walking frames.

Production at Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs) involved the creation and repair of a total of 23,974 products, including:

- 3,212 prosthetics (3,066 Lower Limbs, 146 Upper Limbs)
- 2,560 Orthotics (2,479 Lower Limbs, 50 Upper Limbs, and 31 Spinals)
- 37 Seating Systems
- 1,043 Wheelchairs (950 for Adults and 93 for Children)
- 47 Tricycles
- 691 Non-Orthopaedic Procedures
- 3,671 Walking Aids
- 12,715 Repairs

➤ Medical Care

A total of 27,352 people with disabilities, which includes mine/ERW survivors, have received medical care services, including physiotherapy and surgical interventions.

➤ Physiotherapy Patients

Within this group, there were:

- 11,208 individuals who underwent physiotherapist assessments.
- 96,146 individuals who received physiotherapy treatments.

➤ Education Initiatives:

In the realm of education, dedicated efforts have been made to enhance access and opportunities for individuals with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors. The following achievements highlight the progress in education:

1. Primary Education:

- Enabling access to education, 411 children with disabilities, including 124 mine/ERW survivors, have been successfully enrolled in primary schools. This initiative emphasizes inclusive education for all, ensuring that children with disabilities have equal opportunities for learning.

2. Public School Admissions:

- Furthering educational opportunities, an additional 287 persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, have gained admission to public schools, fostering continued education and skill development.

Vocational Training:

1. General Vocational Training:

- A total of 156 persons with disabilities, including 50 mine/ERW survivors, have undergone vocational training at dedicated vocational training centers. This initiative aims to equip individuals with practical skills, enhancing their prospects for employment and self-sufficiency.

2. Entrepreneurship Training:

- Specifically, 36 persons with disabilities received training on establishing small businesses through programs conducted by Physical Rehabilitation Centers. This initiative not only provides skills for entrepreneurship but also promotes economic independence.

3. Referrals and Interviews:

- Efforts have been made to connect individuals with disabilities to further vocational opportunities. A total of 81 persons with disabilities were referred to other NGOs and service providers for advanced vocational training. Additionally, 378 persons underwent interviews for potential referrals to other service providers.

4. Small Business Support and Job Placements:

- Notably, 16 small businesses have been supported by clients, showcasing the success of entrepreneurship initiatives. Furthermore, 17 individuals have secured job placements, contributing to economic inclusion.

5. Sports Participation and Mobility Support:

- In promoting holistic well-being, 33 females with disabilities actively participated in sports events. Additionally, 45 bicycles were provided to persons with disabilities, enhancing their mobility and independence.

These education and vocational training initiatives signify a commitment to creating inclusive and empowering opportunities for individuals with disabilities, fostering their personal and professional development.

➤ **Psychological and Social Support Initiatives:**

1. Peer-to-Peer Counseling and Consultations:

- A total of 1,706 individuals have benefited from peer-to-peer counseling and consultations. This initiative addresses the psychological needs of individuals, providing a supportive environment for mental well-being.

2. Psychological Social Support Training (CMAA-ARMAC):

- The realm of training has seen a significant effort with 100 trainees undergoing psychological social training. These sessions, conducted virtually, equip individuals with the necessary skills to provide psychological support to others, fostering a network of trained professionals in the field.

These initiatives reflect a holistic approach to mental health and well-being, both in providing direct support to individuals through counseling and consultations and in building a cadre of trained professionals capable of offering psychological social support to those in need. The combination of direct interventions and training programs contributes to a more comprehensive and sustainable mental health support system.

➤ **Social inclusion**

Community-Based Rehabilitation Services:

Overview: Community-based rehabilitation services are currently available in 25 provinces, providing vital support to 21,688 persons with disabilities. These services encompass a comprehensive range of activities aimed at enhancing the overall well-being and empowerment of individuals with disabilities.

Key Services and Achievements:

1. Scope of Services:

- The services include mobile repair services, patient referrals, educational support, healthcare, disability empowerment, and the distribution and repair of prostheses, orthotics, wheelchairs/tricycles. Additionally, the program covers interviews for referral to other service providers, client participation in gender training, job placement, small business management training courses, and the provision of small grants.

2. Self-Help Groups:

- A noteworthy aspect of the program is the establishment of self-help groups, totaling 518 groups. This initiative aims to foster a sense of community, mutual support, and empowerment among individuals with disabilities.

3. Mobile Repair Services:

- The program conducted mobile repair services 127 times, providing essential support to persons with disabilities in their communities.

4. Beneficiaries:

- A total of 6,299 persons with disabilities directly benefited from the mobile repair services, addressing their specific needs and promoting inclusivity.

5. Assessment and Evaluation:

- The initiative carried out assessments and evaluations for 4,284 persons with disabilities. This process ensures tailored support based on individual requirements.

6. Community Meetings:

- Actively engaging with the community, 118 persons with disabilities participated in community meetings, contributing to enhanced community involvement and support.

➤ **Economic Inclusion Initiatives:**

1. **Interest-Free Loans by Cambodia Red Cross:**

- Cambodia Red Cross played a pivotal role in promoting economic inclusion by extending interest-free loans to 554 landmine/ERW survivors. These loans were specifically aimed at supporting the establishment of small businesses. The initiative covered regions in Pursat, Oddor Meanchey, Pailin, and Preah Vihear provinces, providing financial support for entrepreneurship among survivors.

2. **Training on Small Business Establishment:**

- As part of economic inclusion efforts, 36 persons with disabilities underwent training programs facilitated by Physical Rehabilitation Centers. The training focused on equipping individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to establish and manage small businesses. This initiative aimed to empower persons with disabilities, including Mine/ERW survivors, to actively participate in economic activities and foster self-sufficiency.

These economic inclusion initiatives not only contribute to the financial well-being of individuals with disabilities but also promote empowerment and independence. By providing both financial support and training opportunities, these programs strive to create sustainable economic pathways for landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities in Cambodia.

➤ **Social Protection and Data Collection:**

To ensure comprehensive social protection and maintain accurate data on people with disabilities (PWDs), including Mine/ERW survivors at the sub-national level, CMAA undertook the following initiatives:

1. **Training Sessions:**

- CMAA organized two training sessions aimed at equipping the chiefs of communes and villages with the necessary skills to collect data. The focus of these sessions was on utilizing forms provided by CMAA to ensure standardized and systematic data collection.

2. **Participation:**

- A total of 278 individuals actively participated in these training sessions, demonstrating a commitment to improving the accuracy and completeness of data related to people with disabilities and Mine/ERW survivors.

3. **Geographical Coverage:**

- The training sessions were conducted in Veal Veng and Bakan Districts in Pursat province, emphasizing the importance of sub-national data collection to address the specific needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities, particularly Mine/ERW survivors, at the local level.

By empowering local leaders with the knowledge and tools for data collection, CMAA aims to enhance social protection measures and ensure that support and services are effectively directed to those in need, contributing to a more inclusive and responsive approach at the community level.

III. Inclusion Initiatives:

2-Year Action Plan 2024-2025: CMAA has formulated a comprehensive 2-Year Action Plan (2024-2025) aligned with the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025. The primary focus is on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAAS) and addressing the goals outlined in the 3-Year Action Plan.

Goal 4: Minimize mine/ERW casualties and Improve Livelihood: Addressing Goal 4 involves minimizing mine/ERW, including cluster munitions, casualties, and enhancing the livelihood of survivors and affected communities.

Objective 2: Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims: This objective centers on ensuring adequate, gender-sensitive medical and mental care, along with physical rehabilitation.

- **Strategy 1: Documentation of Mine/ERW Survivors:**

- Ensure thorough documentation of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims. Make this information readily available to relevant government agencies, development partners, and NGOs. This strategy emphasizes the importance of comprehensive data for effective support and intervention.

- **Strategy 2: Strengthen National Coordination Mechanism:**

- Enhance the national coordination mechanism on disability to ensure timely and appropriate addressing of the needs and rights of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims. This strategy focuses on improving the coordination efforts to streamline support services.

Objective 3: Improve Livelihood Capacity: This objective aims to enhance the livelihood capacity of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims, promoting their inclusion and full participation in society.

- **Strategy 1: Enhance Survivor Reintegration:**

- Facilitate the reintegration of survivors into society through accessible vocational training and livelihood activities. This strategy emphasizes providing practical skills and opportunities for survivors to actively participate in economic and social spheres.

These inclusion initiatives underscore CMAA's commitment to comprehensive support, aiming not only to address immediate needs but also to empower individuals for long-term reintegration, mental well-being, and active participation in society.

IV. Awareness Raising Initiative:

To champion the rights of mine/ERW survivors and individuals with disabilities, CMAA conducted an awareness-raising forum at the sub-national level. The forum, a pivotal gathering, aimed to address the specific needs of those disabled by landmines and promote a greater understanding of their rights.

1. Forum Participants:

- The forum convened a diverse group, totaling 349 participants. Among them were mine/ERW survivors, comprising 148 women, alongside other individuals with disabilities.

2. **Purpose of the Forum:**

- The primary objective of the forum was to create heightened awareness and understanding regarding the rights of mine/ERW survivors and people with disabilities. By providing a platform for open discussions, the forum sought to shed light on the unique challenges faced by those disabled by landmines.

3. **Key Focus Areas:**

- The discussions in the forum centered around identifying and addressing the specific needs of mine/ERW survivors. The forum served as a crucial space for participants to share their experiences, voice concerns, and collaboratively explore potential solutions.

4. **Inclusivity and Gender Representation:**

- The inclusivity of the forum, with a significant representation of women among the participants, reflects a commitment to ensuring diverse perspectives and acknowledging the gender-specific aspects of the challenges faced by mine/ERW survivors.

5. **Platform for Dialogue:**

- The forum acted as a platform for dialogue, fostering a sense of community among survivors and individuals with disabilities. This collaborative environment aimed to promote mutual understanding and empathy.

6. **Outcome and Impact:**

- The forum's impact lies in its potential to influence policies, interventions, and support systems based on the insights shared during the discussions. By amplifying the voices of mine/ERW survivors and individuals with disabilities, the forum contributes to shaping a more inclusive and responsive environment.

This awareness-raising initiative underscores CMAA's commitment to championing the rights of those affected by landmines, fostering dialogue, and creating a foundation for informed and compassionate support.

V. Coordination, Monitoring, and Reporting:

To ensure effective coordination, monitoring and reporting for victim assistance, H.E Mr. Mao Bunnhat serves as the focal

point for the Victim Assistance Department of CMAA. For any inquiries or communication related to victim assistance, Mr. Mao Bunnath can be contacted through the following details:

- **Name:** HE. Mr. Mao Bunnhath
- **Position:** Advisor and Director, Victim Assistance Department, CMAA
- **Email Address:** mao_bunnhath@cmaa.gov.kh
- **Telephone:**
 - Mobile: (855) 12 94 93 92
 - Landline: (855) 96 96 69 000

These contact details are provided to facilitate communication, coordination, and the reporting of relevant information pertaining to victim assistance efforts under the purview of CMAA. Individuals and organizations involved in or seeking information about victim assistance initiatives can use these contact details to reach out to the focal point.

VI. Government Initiatives for Mine/ERW Survivors:

The Royal Government of Cambodia has undertaken significant steps to address the needs of mine/ERW survivors and promote their well-being. Key initiatives and coordination mechanisms include:

1. Establishment of Technical Working Group (May 2014):

- The government established a Technical Working Group dedicated to the management, monitoring, and evaluation of data related to mine/ERW survivors. This group comprises representatives from various entities, including CMAA, MoSVY, DAC, Person with Disabilities Foundation (PwD-F), and heads of 11 physical rehabilitation centers.
- Endorsed by the Prime Minister, the Technical Working Group operates under the chairmanship of CMAA, highlighting its central role in overseeing these efforts.

2. Coordination by CMAA:

- CMAA assumes a pivotal role in coordinating with relevant stakeholders to provide support to mine/ERW survivors. The coordination efforts extend to collaborating with international bodies such as CCW (Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons), APMB (Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention), and CCM (Convention on Cluster Munitions).
- CMAA is responsible for submitting annual reports on Victim Assistance to these international conventions, showcasing Cambodia's commitment to transparency and accountability in this domain.

3. Role of Disability Action Council (DAC) and MoSVY:

- DAC and MoSVY play crucial roles in coordinating efforts related to persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors.
- At the sub-national level, DAC and MoSVY establish coordinating bodies and working groups focused on disabilities. These entities work collaboratively with ministries and institutions to enforce regulations and frameworks related to disabilities.
- Annual reports on disability-related initiatives, including those for mine/ERW survivors, are submitted to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, indicating a commitment to international standards and obligations.

These initiatives underscore the Cambodian government's commitment to addressing the needs of mine/ERW survivors through coordinated efforts, data management, and international reporting. The establishment of working groups and coordination bodies reflects a comprehensive approach to ensure the well-being and inclusion of individuals affected by mines and explosive remnants of war.

VII. Cooperation, Assistance, and Resource Mobilization:

The Royal Government of Cambodia is actively engaged in providing financial support and resources to the Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), specifically to its Victim Assistance Department. The commitment includes an annual financial contribution of approximately \$150,000. Additionally, a sum of \$85,000 is allocated from the Clearing for Results

Project Phase (CfR-IV) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These funds are earmarked for the implementation of various crucial activities, as outlined below:

1. **Quality of Life Survey (QLS):**
 - Conducting the QLS through 25 volunteer survivor networks to assess and address the needs of mine/ERW survivors.
2. **Capacity Strengthening:**
 - Organizing training sessions to enhance the capacity of the 25 Volunteer Survivor networks, ensuring effective support and assistance.
3. **Public Disability Forum:**
 - Hosting a public disability forum to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW victims, and addressing their specific needs.
4. **Data Disaggregation:**
 - Disaggregating data of mine/ERW victims who received services from physical rehabilitation centers. This data is recorded in the CMAA database for comprehensive documentation.
5. **Discussion Meetings with Local Authorities:**
 - Facilitating discussion meetings with local authorities to disseminate information about laws protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. This includes government policies supporting individuals with disabilities.
6. **Case Study and Assessment:**
 - Conducting case studies and assessments of the processes and implementation of self-help groups comprised of persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW victims.
7. **Emergency Response:**
 - Providing emergency responses to casualties resulting from accidental incidents involving mines or ERWs.
8. **Technical Reference Group on Victim Assistance:**
 - Organizing and facilitating the Technical Reference Group on Victim Assistance to ensure expertise and collaboration in victim assistance efforts.
9. **National Victim Assistance Workshop:**
 - Organizing workshops at the national level dedicated to victim assistance, fostering collaboration and knowledge sharing among stakeholders.
10. **Field Monitoring:**
 - Implementing field monitoring activities to assess the effectiveness and impact of victim assistance services on the ground.
11. **Data Mapping Service:**
 - Utilizing data mapping services to visually represent and analyze information related to mine/ERW victims and their needs.
12. **Assessment on Victim Assistance Service:**
 - Conducting assessments to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of victim assistance services.
13. **Knowledge Sharing on Victim Assistance:**
 - Facilitating knowledge-sharing initiatives to disseminate best practices and innovations in the field of victim assistance.

14. **Consultative Meeting on VA Guideline:**

- Organizing consultative meetings to discuss and refine victim assistance guidelines for more effective implementation.

This commitment showcases the government's dedication to comprehensive victim assistance efforts, encompassing data collection, capacity building, awareness promotion, and collaboration with various stakeholders. The outlined activities reflect a holistic approach to address the multifaceted needs of mine/ERW survivors.

8. Cooperation and assistance

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

- Provided the presentation on Cambodian Development of EORE Standard to Nigeria
- Provided the presentation on EORE in Regional Workshop on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education to mine/ERW affected ASEAN Member States supported by ARMAC and GICHD
- Provided the presentation on EORE in Enhancing Innovative and Sustainable Practices in Mine/UXO Action" to mine/ERW affected ASEAN Member States supported by ARMAC and CMAA
- Welcomed and provided the presentation on Mine-ERW information to representative from ministry of tourism, UN Resident Coordinator, Thailand ambassador, president of St John, Japan ambassador, Sumitomo Corporation Power & Mobility Co., Ltd, EU ambassador, India ambassador, Canada ambassador.

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

- 2 DBU staffs attended a mine action information management qualification training, IMSMA core in Switzerland
- CMAA organized online webinar with GICHD on IMSMA core in Cambodia
- 2 DBU staffs attended the seminar on advancing geospatial infrastructure for organization with ArcGIS technology
- 4 DBU staffs attended the regional workshop on IMSMA Core for Southeast Asia at Hanoi of Vietnam
- 1 DBU staff attended Regional Southeast Asia Workshop on Risk Management and Liability in Land Release and the Management of Residual Contamination at Hanoi City of Vietnam.

+ NPMEC

- 31 staffs (02 women) attended Training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal.
- 13 staffs attended Trainer Training Course on Using Mine Detector VMH4-VS20.
- 166 staffs (13 women) attended Mine Clearance Refresher Training.
- 20 staffs (3 women) attended Ammunition Technical Training Course.
- 177 staffs (21 women) attended Cambodia-China Humanitarian Demining Training Course.
- 15 staffs (01 women) attended ASEAN Mine filed Management Training at PKO.
- 20 staffs attended Humanitarian Demining Training in China.
- 07 staffs attended Working Group Meeting on Humanitarian Mine Action in China.

+ Halo Trust

- 1 staff attended Program Management Course, (1) Mechanical training in Sri Lanka, and (1) Program Officer Training in Kosovo.

- 1 staff joined EOD work on the HALO Guinea Bisseau, (1) Head of Survey for HALO Soloman Island.
- 3 staffs attended Fleet visit in Laos, (1) End Survey of GICHD Conference in Vietnam and (1) Gender and diversity mainstreaming in mine action of GICHD Conference in LAOS.

+ MAG

- 2 Participants attended grant and communication workshop in Dong Hoi city, Vietnam
- 2 Participants attended FCDO GMAP3 Indicator workshop, in Vientiane, Laos.
- 1 Participant attended training course on land release for Southeast Asia.
- 1 participant attended Training on Integrated Mine Action in Spiez, Switzerland
- 3 participants attended regional training course on land release for Southeast Asia
- 6 International Consultant included 1 Technical Operations Manager, 1 Standards and Training Manager, 3 Technical Field Managers and 1 Community Liaison Manager.

+ NPA

- Shared experience knowledge on data migration between ArcGIS Online to IMSMang and from IMSMang to ArcGIS Online at NRA Lao PDR.

+ CSHD

- Participated in CMAS Meeting on Baseline Survey (Mine), CMAS 3 on Monitoring of ine Action Operators.
- Participated in Meeting on Victim Assistance, EORE, Gender, IM, Cluster Munition Survey discussion and Regional workshop on " Enhancing innovative and sustainable practices in Mine/UXO action.

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$21,887,334.58 from Clearing for Result Phase-IV for clearance operation and support the management work in project.

HALO Trust Cambodia is funded by US Bureau of Political-Military Affairs / Weapon Removal and Abetment (PM/WRA), German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, IRISH AID and US Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program and Caerus Environment Project. The annual budget in 2023 was about \$10,022,196.64:

- \$9,252,973.54 for Mine Clearance
- \$668,889.65 for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
- \$100,333.45 for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

MAG Cambodia is funded by USA Government Funding, USPrivate Donors and UK Government. The annual budget in 2023 was about \$9,324,114.

- \$3,856,692 for Land Release
- \$2,134,307 for Mines Clearance
- \$1,722,385 for Cluster Munitions
- \$243,875 for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
- \$243,875 for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)
- \$112,327 for Capacity Development

- \$124,097 for Training (within and cross organization within the country)
- \$94,600 for Gender Mainstreaming
- \$546,742 for Equipment Purchase/Donation
- \$245,214 for Organization Management

NPA Cambodai is funded by NMFA, UNDP, USDoS_Rattanakiri, GFFO, USDoD, USDoS_CMAC. The annual budget in 2023 was about \$6,651,532:

- \$1,333,547 for Cambodia Protection of civilians against explosive weapons
- \$426,818 for NTS and Baseline Survey
- \$1,167,292 for Cluster Munition Remnants in Cambodia
- \$1,665,819 for Support Thailand-Cambodia Border Clearance operations
- \$1,933 for OFE of Bearcat system in Cambodia 2023 to 2024
- \$2,056,123 for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia

APOPO Cambodia is funded by FCDO, DGD and Private foundation. The annual budget in 2023 was about \$1,646,216:

- \$1,646,216 for Mine/ERW clearance

CSHD has is funded by WRA, LMRF, CFLI/LMRF. The annual budget in 2023 was about \$500,000:

- \$20,000 for Mine Clearance
- \$145,000 for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
- \$120,000 for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)
- \$3,000 for Capacity Development
- \$1,000 for Training (within and cross organization within the country)
- \$210,000 for Equipment Purchase/Donation
- \$1,000 for Organization Management Clearance

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

It is important to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually (2023):

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, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and

APOPO. 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 EORE.

CMAA: 2 TRG meetings were organized in 2023 to discuss EORE materials and EORE Planning , 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 missions to monitor EORE activities of Ministry of Education Youth and Sport, MAG and National Police. 5 EORE ToT trainings had been organized for operators. 4 campaigns were organized to educate about the EORE in newly accident and highest contamination areas in Battambang, Pursat and Preah Vihear and Oddor Meanchey province supported by CFR4.

CMAC's EORE team conducted consultation on behaviour change through household-to household approach, workplace visits and group presentation. 2,542 households/fields were visited and 107 EORE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 492,696 people at risk, in which 159,804 were men, 187,599 were women, 37,552 were boys, 45,798 were girls and 61,943 were people with disability. CMAC received 1,101 requests and as a result, 907 requests were responded: 644 antipersonnel mines, 8 anti-tank mines, 4475 UXO were collected and destroyed. CMAC utilized EORE materials including 151 note books 105 Posters, 417 Banners.

National Police played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW in 8 provinces. Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW 1,521 times of public awareness raising with 107,861 participants, in which 45,292 were men, 43,856 were women, 9,063 were boys, and 9,650 were girls. They received 497 requests and as a result all requests were responded, in which 2 anti-personnel mines, 2 anti-tank mines and 20,616 UXO were collected and destroyed. The police utilized EORE materials including 2,784 posters.

MoEYS, in addition to the inclusion of EORE in nationwide school curriculum, implemented EORE for children at 60 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 4,600 primary and lower secondary school students taught about EORE by trained teachers. The EORE reached 5,606 people, in which 450 were men, 551 were women, 1,700 were boys, 2,900 were girls and 5 were people with disability.

CRC implemented EORE activities using its 175 Red Cross Volunteer Networks, 226 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC EORE activities were conducted with in 311 villages and reached out to 2,314 men, 1,225 women, 728 boys, 912 girls and 34 people with disability.

NPMEC delivered EORE and reached 10,664 people, in which 4,426 were men, 3,247 were women, 1,517 were boys, and 1,517 were girls. NPMEC received 16 requests and responded to all requests: 108 ERW were collected and destroyed. NPMEC utilized EORE materials including 475 T-shirts and 832 notebooks.

CSHD conducted 1,255 EORE sessions and reached 26,120 in which 6,852 were men, 6,852 were women, 6,540 were boys and 5,876 were girls. CSHD received and responded to 38 requests, in which 10 AP, 4 AT and 40 ERW were collected and destroyed. CSHD utilized EORE materials including 3,160 note books, 324 posters, and 1,293 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 2023, CMVIS data gatherers delivered EORE to 4,317 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, 3 mines and 168 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. 520 EORE sessions were provided in which 38 in-school children and 252 out-of-school children reached 17,990 in which 910 were men, 832 were women, 8,112 were boys and 8,136 were girls. SoS utilized EORE materials including 740 posters, 710 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 2023, HALO teams delivered 7,900 EORE sessions, reaching a total of 69,712 beneficiaries. These beneficiaries comprised 10,442 men, 13,096 women, 21,747 girls, 24,283 boys and 144 people with disability. As well as saving lives, EORE is also an excellent means of community liaison in mine and EO-contaminated communities. There were 178 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 2023, 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 3,121 EORE sessions to 28,195 beneficiaries including 5,436 women, 8,130 men, 5,436 girls, and 5,968 boys. There were 1,489 reports of additional explosive items submitted during these EORE sessions, of which all (1,489) were investigated, resulting in the removal and destruction of 28 anti-personnel mines, 14 anti-tank mines and 3,031 items of ERW.

APOPO's Community outreach specialists engage with locals, offering Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in schools and for vulnerable individuals. In 2023 APOPO conducted EORE sessions in 3 districts of Siem Reap province reaching out 9,559 people which 187 were men, 451 were women, 4,373 were boys and 4,548 were girls.