

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

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 2024, 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, PMN2, TYPE69, MBV78A2, MBV78A1, PP-Mi-SR P-40, PMN, Type 69, Type-72A, POMZ-2, PMN-2, GYATA-64, MD-82B, PPM-2, MON-50, POMZ-2M, TM-46, MN-79, MBV-78A1, MBV78A2, PMD-6, Type-72B, PP Mi-Sr, Impro Plastic, MON-100, Impro Metal Big, TM-57, M-73, Impro Tin, M-15, OZM-4, OZM-72, TM-62, M-18 (Claymore), NOMZ-2B, Type-72A, Type 69, TM-46	871		For training, display, and testing pieces
MAG	MD82B, PMN, PMN2, Type72A, PMD6, AT Mine, Projectiles different calibers, Mortars, Grenades (Hand Project), Rockets different calibers	118		For display, for training area in BTB and RTK Ops Bases.
APOPO	B-40, ILLUM 105mm, Artillery 155mm, Artillery 105mm, Artillery 100AP, Artillery 76mm, Mortar 82mm, Mortar 60mm, PMN, PMN2, OZM4, OZM3, PSMI, Type72A, Type69, POMZ, TMN46-AT, BK82 (DK82), Rifle Granad M67, Rocket 107 mm, MD82B, M14 US, BLU24 and 66 U, BLU42 and 54US	67		For display

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
MAG	MD82B, PMN, PMN2, Type 72A	366	Handed over to CMAC

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 2024)

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		698	698		39,876,952	39,876,952
BATTAMBANG		767	767		81,342,637	81,342,637
KAMPONG THOM		11	11		823,924	823,924
KOH KONG		265	265		15,760,005	15,760,005
ODDAR MEANCHEY		575	575		68,396,487	68,396,487
PAILIN		238	238		12,208,822	12,208,822
PREAH VIHEAR		547	547		100,338,423	100,338,423
PURSAT		717	717		92,251,338	92,251,338
RATANAK KIRI		4	4		112,118	112,118

SIEMREAP		95	95		13,127,530	13,127,530
Total		3,917	3,917	0	424,238,236	424,238,236

Noted: IMSMA updated as of March/2025

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines only in 2024

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		14	14		2,633,464	2,633,464
BATTAMBANG		157	157		25,520,333	25,520,333
KAMPONG THOM		7	7		350,957	350,957
ODDAR MEANCHEY		34	34		2,666,395	2,666,395
PAILIN		3	3		172,833	172,833
PREAH VIHEAR		82	82		18,113,715	18,113,715
PURSAT		126	126		20,888,243	20,888,243
RATANAK KIRI		3	3		55,495	55,495
SIEMREAP		40	40		5,407,626	5,407,626
Total		466	466	0	75,809,061	75,809,061

Noted: IMSMA updated as of March/2025

Clearance Report from 2010 to 2024

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	81,480,751	37,302,446	146,982,481	265,765,677	28,069	31,560	4,698
BATTAMBANG	82,956,814	146,842,752	309,682,530	539,482,096	55,000	57,558	5,860
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	7,499,700	27,020,915	17,280,160	51,800,775	1,868	2,769	501
KAMPONG THOM	27,123,232	45,953,081	17,051,367	90,127,680	3,521	4,211	1,127
KAMPOT	642,668	14,967,231	426,499	16,036,398	640	868	157
KANDAL	69,364	37,583	25,627	132,574	43	8	4
KEP	0	920,812	148,492	1,069,304	1	50	11
KOH KONG	1,083,543	44,560	5,860,732	6,988,835	223	362	74
KRATIE	3,154,195	78,211	17,622,138	20,854,544	74	925	145
MONDUL KIRI	0	0	8,399,270	8,399,270	69	299	62
ODDAR MEANCHEY	77,907,865	7,664,190	74,204,971	159,777,026	28,943	19,597	1,727
Pailin	11,256,675	15,872,053	48,181,726	75,310,453	16,502	11,563	1,205
PHNOM PENH	1,757,533	0	0	1,757,533	0	0	13
PREAH SIHANOUK	0	1,922,013	0	1,922,013	31	94	23
PREAH VIHEAR	19,707,201	24,029,305	79,179,214	122,915,720	8,395	7,960	886

PREY VENG	0	0	5,900	5,900	0	2	1
PURSAT	6,140,681	29,102,923	42,864,596	78,108,199	7,875	8,664	826
RATANAK KIRI	175,436	819,998	632,887	1,628,321	56	217	22
SIEMREAP	26,089,723	46,987,594	50,348,280	123,425,597	6,747	9,768	1,484
SVAY RIENG	0	0	9,658,200	9,658,200	678	217	94
TAKEO	216,879	3,796,281	288,082	4,301,242	314	444	55
TBOUNG KHMUM	133,164	0	1,291,557	1,424,721	9	1,616	16
Total	347,683,471	403,936,867	835,064,062	1,586,684,400	159,787	159,513	19,063

Clearance Report only in 2024

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	311,802	4,570,607	15,255,992	20,138,401	718	1,930	267
BATTAMBANG	2,047,645	10,218,399	11,391,952	23,657,996	1,545	1,466	205
KAMPONG THOM	0	6,575		6,575	0	2	1
KANDAL	0	6,988		6,988	6	2	1
KOH KONG	123,768		1,529,622	1,653,390	36	55	14
ODDAR MEANCHEY	1,438,477	146,352	325,399	1,910,228	197	44	70
Pailin	4,017			4,017	3	5	3
PREAH VIHEAR	0	10,838,765	23,457,608	34,296,373	1,635	1,632	150

PURSAT	2,916,213	3,305,549	3,597,313	9,819,075	359	341	80
RATANAK KIRI	0	14,063	447,947	462,010	37	150	6
SIEMREAP	60,188	2,904,236	5,158,017	8,122,441	313	467	62
Total	6,902,110	32,011,534	61,163,849	100,077,493	4,849	6,094	859

**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:

Effective victim assistance begins with robust data collection, which is essential for understanding the needs, challenges, and demographics of mine/ERW survivors. A systematic and comprehensive approach to gathering information enables the development of targeted and effective support measures.

By prioritizing meticulous data collection, victim assistance programs can be tailored to address the specific needs of individuals and communities affected by mine/ERW incidents. This foundational step facilitates informed decision-making, enhances intervention strategies, and ultimately improves the well-being of survivors.

Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS)

From January 1 to December 31, 2024, CMVIS of CMAA provisionally recorded 49 Mine/ERW casualties. The breakdown is as follows:

- 22 casualties resulted from accidents involving mines.
- 27 casualties were due to accidents involving Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).
- Among these incidents, 12 individuals lost their lives, 29 sustained injuries, and 8 underwent amputation.
- The gender distribution of these casualties is as follows: 30 men, 11 boys under 18 years old, 3 women, and 5 girls

Quality of Life Survey (QLS)

- In 2024, 25 volunteer survivor networks operated in three provinces Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin conducting the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and individuals with disabilities. The survey covered 304 villages, 67 communes, and 25 districts, reaching 2,182 persons with disabilities, including 638 women. Among them, 1,181 were landmine/ERW survivors, of whom 126 were women, all actively participating in direct interviews.
- The survey findings revealed that while most survivors received assistance, some faced challenges in accessing services. This underscores the need for ongoing support and improvements in service accessibility.

II. Law, Policies, Strategies, and Legal Frameworks

▪ Law and Legal Frameworks

1. **Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (July 2009):** This law marks a significant step in addressing the challenges faced by persons with disabilities. It promotes respect for fundamental rights, reduces discrimination, and shifts the focus from disabilities to abilities. Additionally, it ensures equal opportunities for all 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. This convention plays a vital role in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Cambodia commends the government's commitment and offers support for its implementation.

▪ Mine Action Standards and Strategies

- **Cambodian Mine Action Standard on Victim Assistance revised (2024):** This standard serves as a roadmap for stakeholders, guiding them in establishing programs to support landmine/ERW survivors.
- **Pentagonal Strategy-Phase I (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.

- **National Disability Strategy Plan 2024-2028:** Adopted in 2024, this strategic plan has been disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders. It focuses on institutional capacity building, knowledge enhancement, professional skill development, job creation, and the reduction—ultimately leading to the elimination—of discrimination and abuse against persons with disabilities. The plan also defines 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 26,988 persons with disabilities, including 8,860 mine/ERW survivors, have received services from Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs). These services include the provision and repair of various assistive devices such as prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles, and walking aids, including crutches, canes, and walking frames.

Additionally, PRCs produced and repaired a total of 26,280 assistive devices, including:

- 3,828 prosthetics (3,608 Lower Limbs, 220 Upper Limbs)
- 2,656 Orthotics (2,559 Lower Limbs, 59 Upper Limbs, and 38 Spinals)
- 52 Seating Systems
- 1,088 Wheelchairs (980 for Adults and 108 for Children)
- 54 Tricycles
- 891 Non-Orthopedic Procedures
- 3,974 Walking Aids
- 13,305 Repairs

➤ Medical Care

A total of 27,809 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:

- 12,455 individuals who underwent physiotherapist assessments.
- 98,005 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:

- **Primary Education:** Enabling access to education, 468 children with disabilities, including 141 mine/ERW survivors, have been successfully enrolled in primary schools. This initiative emphasizes inclusive education for all, ensuring that children with disabilities have equal learning opportunities.
- **Public School Admissions:** Furthering educational opportunities, an additional 297 persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, have gained admission to public schools, fostering continued education and skill development.

➤ **Vocational Training:**

- **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.
- **Entrepreneurship Training:** Specifically, 1,058 persons with disabilities including 466 women and 560 mine/ERW casualties including 89 women from Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Sihanouk provinces received training on small business development through programs conducted by the Maybank Foundation. This initiative equips participants with entrepreneurial skills while promoting economic independence.

- **Referrals and Interviews:** Efforts have been made to connect individuals with disabilities to further vocational opportunities. A total of 92 persons with disabilities were referred to other NGOs and service providers for advanced vocational training. Additionally, 395 persons underwent interviews for potential referrals to other service providers.
- **Small Business Support and Job Placements:** Notably, 28 small businesses have been supported by clients, showcasing the success of entrepreneurship initiatives. Furthermore, 22 individuals have secured job placements, contributing to economic inclusion.
- **Sports Participation and Mobility Support:** In promoting holistic well-being, 58 Persons with disabilities including 33 females actively participated in sports events. Additionally, 65 bicycles were provided to persons with disabilities, enhancing their mobility and independence.

➤ **Psychological and Social Support Initiatives:**

- **Peer-to-Peer Counseling and Consultations:** A total of 1,890 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.
- **Psychological Social Support Training (CMAA-ARMAC):** The training sector has made significant strides, with 73 trainees completing psychosocial training. Conducted virtually, these sessions equip participants with essential skills to provide psychological support, fostering a network of trained professionals in the field.

➤ **Social Inclusion**

- **Community-Based Rehabilitation Services:** Community-based rehabilitation services are currently available in 25 provinces, providing vital support to 26,988 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:

- **Scope of Services:** The services encompass mobile repair assistance, patient referrals, educational support, healthcare, and disability empowerment. They also include the distribution and repair of prostheses, orthotics, and wheelchairs/tricycles. Additionally, the program facilitates referrals to other service providers, client participation in gender training, job placement support, small business management training, and the provision of small grants.
- **Self-Help Groups:** A noteworthy aspect of the program is the establishment of self-help groups, totaling 568 groups. This initiative aims to foster a sense of community, mutual support, and empowerment among individuals with disabilities.
- **Mobile Repair Services:** The program conducted mobile repair services 138 times, providing essential support to persons with disabilities in their communities.
- **Beneficiaries:** A total of 6,887 persons with disabilities directly benefited from the mobile repair services, addressing their specific needs and promoting inclusivity.
- **Assessment and Evaluation:** The initiative carried out assessments and evaluations for 5,008 persons with disabilities. This process ensures tailored support based on individual requirements.
- **Community Meetings:** Actively engaging with the community, 126 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:** The Cambodia Red Cross played a pivotal role in promoting economic inclusion by providing interest-free loans to 548 landmine/ERW survivors. These loans were specifically designed to support the establishment of small businesses. The initiative reached regions in Pursat, Oddor Meanchey, Pailin, and Preah Vihear provinces, offering financial assistance to foster entrepreneurship among survivors.
2. **Training on Small Business Establishment:** As part of economic inclusion efforts, 58 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.

➤ **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:

- 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.
- A total of 286 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.
- The training sessions were conducted in Veal Veng, Kravanh, 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.

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.

- The forum convened a diverse group, totaling 560 participants from Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. Among them were mine/ERW survivors, comprising 165 women, alongside other individuals with disabilities.
- 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.
- 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.

V. Coordination, Monitoring, and Reporting:

To ensure effective coordination, monitoring, and reporting for victim assistance, HE. Mr. Mao Bunnhath serves as the focal point for the Victim Assistance Department of CMAA. For any inquiries or communication related to victim assistance, Mr. Mao Bunnhath 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:

3. **Establishment of Technical Working Group:** 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.

4. **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), APMBC (Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention), and CCM (Convention on Cluster Munitions).
5. **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.

VII. Cooperation, Assistance, and Resource Mobilization:

The Royal Government of Cambodia is actively supporting the Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), particularly its Victim Assistance Department, through financial contributions. This includes an annual allocation of approximately \$100,000. Additionally, \$130,000 is earmarked from the Clearing for Results Project Phase IV (CfR-IV) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These funds are designated for the implementation of various critical 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. **Disability Public 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 and Rapid 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.

7. 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 Mine/ERW information to Dr. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Ukrainian delegations
- Provided briefing to Mr. Nick Cumming-Bruce from Mine Action Review on IM in Cambodian mine action sector
- Provided briefing on IM to Dr. Ernő Kovacs, Dr. Gurkan Solmaz and Ms. Saki Matsubayashi from NEC Laboratories Europe, Germany during their courtesy visit to CMAA to discuss on Artificial Intelligence Development Project
- Provided the presentation on planning and prioritization and information management in mine action to the delegation from NRA Lao PDR
- Provided briefing on IM in mine action to Ms. Ilene Cohn, Director of UNMAS, Mr. Richard Boulter Chief of Design, Operational Support and Oversight UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Dr. Ernő Kovacs, Dr. Gurkan Solmaz, Ms. Saki Matsubayashi from NEC Laboratories Europe, Mr. Natsuo Yamaguchi, member of the House of Councillors in the National Diet of Japan, Global Peace Advocates Team and Apollo Foundation, Mrs. Rejoice Olerkuot Tetteh-Narhan and Ms. Eva Ertand, from Small Arms Commission from Gana, Mr. Vugar Suleyvanov from The Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Mukesh Aggarwal from India, H.E Derek Yip, Australian Ambassador, the U.S. Ambassador and the delegation, H.E Wang Wenbin, Chinese ambassador to Cambodia and Mr. Jeong Taeseong from Korea.

CMAA has received trainings from various programs, including GICHD, UNDP, ARMAC, and other projects:

- Participated in a pilot workshop on the Risk Assessment Tool for Residual Contamination Management in Siem Reap province, organized by GICHD
- Participated in a workshop on the results of the pilot project on the Risk Assessment Tool for Residual Contamination Management in Cambodia, organized by GICHD
- 01 DBU staff participated in a workshop on standards and management of residual contamination in mine action, organized by GICHD in Dubai
- 01 DBU staff participated in the GICHD Innovation Session on AI for Mine Action in Switzerland
- 02 participants attended Mine Action Operations Managers in Spiez, Switzerland
- 08 participants attended humanitarian demining course organized supported from Chinese government from July to September 2024.

+ NPMEC

- 27 participants (01 woman) attended EOD skills course with French military professors
- 35 participants (02 women) attended The Heavy Equipment Engineering (HEE) and Explosive Hazard Awareness (EHAT) training courses under the Tripartite Partnership Program (TPP) at the Multinational Peacekeeping Force Training School.

- 02 participants attended the workshop on technology of development and Survey and Mine Clearance
- Participate in a regional workshop on enhancing cooperation of survivor network through data management for victims in ASEAN member states.
- 72 participants (02 women) attend The humanitarian mine clearance training course in Nanjing, China.

+ MAG

- 07 international Consultants included 01 Technical Operation Manager, 01 Standards and Training Manager, 04 Technical Feil Manager and 01 Community liaison Manager
- Participated in Siem Reap Angkor Summit on a Mine Free World
- Participated in Technical Reference Group Meetings included Gender Mainstream in Mine Action, EORE and Victim Assistance
- Participated in meetings included Victim Assistance Data Management, TWG on Cluster Munition Technical Survey, Demining Robot, Environmental Management in Mine Action and Mine Awareness Day.

+ NPA

- Participated in QM Training of Trainer and ADS Training of Trainer in Bosnia
- Participated in 5th Review Conference or Siem Reap Angkor Summit on a Mine Free World
- Participated in Information Management System for Mince Action in Switzerland
- Participated in international Conferences included 27th International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United, Nations Advisors (NDM-UN27) in Switzerland and 79th United Nations General Assembly in New York, Operation Management in Lao PDR, Information Management in Laos PDR.

+ CSHD

- Participated in Plot of a Risk Assessment Tool in support Residual Contamination Management (RCM) in Cambodia, TRG On EORE and Environmental Management in Mine Action.

+ APOPO

- Participated in International Training on Team leader Course
- Participated in 5 conferences prepared by CMAA
- 05 Mine Detection Rats Technical Advisors
-

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$1,056,459.53 from Clearing for Result Phase-IV for supporting the management work in project and \$178,012.70 from Quick Impact Project of Indian government.

+ HALO Trust Cambodia has been funded about \$10,825,026:

- \$1,038,707 from US SWISS (KH007)
- \$4,159,717 from US PMWRA
- \$1,451,964 from UK (FCDO)
- \$585,896 from IRIS
- 3,456,412 form GERMAN
- 120,451 from US HDRD

- 5,302 from PRIVATE
 - 6,577 from CANADA
- + **MAG Cambodia** has been funded about \$9,864,000 from US Private Donors, UK Government Funding and Norway Government Funding
- \$4,100,000 for Land Release
 - \$2,200,000 for Mines Clearance
 - \$1,900,000 for Cluster Munition
 - \$260,000 for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
 - \$ 270,000 for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)
 - \$80,000 for Capacity Development
 - \$90,000 for Training (within and cross organization within the country)
 - \$84,000 for Gender Mainstreaming
 - \$615,000 for Equipment Purchase/Donation
 - \$265,000 for Organization Management.
- + **NPA** has been funded about \$7,788,097:
- \$124,957 for Cambodia Protection of Civilians Against Explosive Weapons from Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)
 - \$1,433,278 for Cluster Munition Remnants in Cambodia: Completion of US origin CMR Survey across Cambodia and Completion of Clearance in Ratanakiri Province from US Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA)
 - \$1,904,493 for NPA-CMAC Cluster Munition Remnant Survey (CMRS) and Clearance in Eastern Cambodia from U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA)
 - \$427,000 for Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey (LRNTS+BLS) project from CMAA/UNDP Clearing for Results Phase IV
 - \$2,553,800 for Cambodia-Thailand Humanitarian Mine Action Border Project from German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO)
 - \$95,821 for OFE of Bearcat system in Cambodia from Department of Defence (US DoD), Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HDR&D) program
 - \$248,748 for Support to the Fifth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention from Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs acting through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.
- + **CSHD** has been funded about \$547,534.99:
- \$322,817.80 from Mine Clearance from WRA
 - \$79,458.14 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD2) World Without Mine
 - \$78,606.43 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD4) World Without Mine
 - \$66,652.62 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Land Mine Released Fund
- + **APOPO** has been funded about \$1,866.297 for Mine Clearance and EORE from Japan
Tobbaco (JTI) DGD Belgium Government (DGD), FCDO

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

is important to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually (2024): 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: UNDP, 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), 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, other priorities concerning EORE and way forward.

CMAA: 2 TRG meetings were organized in 2024 to discuss EORE materials, the organization of the national mine awareness day and discuss technical matters and priorities concerning among EORE operations 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 were 3 field monitoring missions to assess capacity of EORE Community networks in 2024. 4 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, Oddor Meanchey and Preah Vihear province supported by CFR4.

CMAC's EORE team conducted consultation on behaviour change through household-to household approach, workplace visits and group presentation. 1,182,550 households/fields were visited and 25,124 EORE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 2,088,337 people at risk, in which 740,864 were men, 825,787 were women, 39,648 were in-school children and 125,204 were out-of-school children. CMAC received 4,458 requests and as a result, 4,061 requests were responded: 4,955 antipersonnel mines, 95 anti-tank mines, 19,620 UXO, 7,857 kg Caliber were collected and destroyed. CMAC utilized EORE materials including 500 T-shirts, 3,000 note books, 500 Posters, 1,500 Leaflet and 100 EORE Curriculum Flipchart.

National Police played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW in 19 provinces. Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW of public awareness raising with 584,222 participants, in which 247,006 were men, 239,819 were women, 44,970 were boys, and 52,427 were girls. They received 1018 requests and as a result all requests were responded, in which 19 anti-personnel mines, 17 anti-tank mines and 29,037 UXO were collected and destroyed. The police utilized EORE materials including 57,833 posters.

MoEYS, in addition to the inclusion of EORE in nationwide school curriculum, implemented EORE for children at 55 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. 60 households, 762 in-school children and 347 out-of-

school children were visited. The EORE reached 4,159 people, in which 1585 were men, 1010 were women, 930 were boys, and 634 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 299 villages and reached out to 7,687 men, 4,512 women, 1,670 boys and 2,101 girls.

NPMEC delivered EORE and reached 8,624 people, in which 1,430 were men, 2,565 were women, 2,210 were boys, and 2,409 were girls. NPMEC received 6 requests and responded to all requests: 36 ERW were collected and destroyed. NPMEC utilized EORE materials including 1 billboard, 200 t-shirts and 1,650 note books.

CSHD conducted 720 EORE sessions and reached 29,395 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 1,650 note books, 1 billboard, and 200 T-shirts.

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 2024, CMVIS data gatherers delivered MRE to 3,331 people in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Traeng, Takeo, Tboung Khmum, Ratanak Kiri, Pailin, Koah Kong, Siem Reap, Mondul Kiri, Kandal and Svay Rieng provinces. Also, 108 mines/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions.

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 2024, HALO teams delivered 4,474 EORE sessions, reaching a total of 47,105 beneficiaries. These beneficiaries comprised 8,288 men; 8,569 women; 14,157 girls and 15,844 boys. Of these beneficiaries, 247 were people with disabilities comprising 177 men, 48 women, 6 girls and 16 boys. As well as saving lives, EORE is also an excellent means of community liaison in mine and EO-contaminated communities. There were 451 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 2024, MAG deployed 10 CL teams to raise public awareness of landmines and ERW and 3 EOD teams who also provided EORE messaging when responding to EOD spot tasks. MAG CL and EOD teams delivered a total of 2,639 EORE sessions to 31,312 beneficiaries, including 8,994 women, 8,454 men, 6,540 girls, and 7,324 boys. There were 2,414 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. MAG CL and EOD teams delivered a total of 3,165 EORE sessions to 31,312 beneficiaries, including 8,994 women, 8,454 men, 6,540 girls, and 7,324 boys. There were 2,414 reports by EOD: AP Mine: 43, AT Mine: 01, CM: 391, ERW: 1,948 & SAA: 31.

APOPO's Community Outreach Specialists engage with local communities, providing Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) in schools and to vulnerable individuals. In 2024, APOPO conducted EORE sessions in two districts of Siem Reap province, reaching 8,463 people, including 166 men, 439 women, 3,860 boys, and 3,998 girls.