

**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 2026 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2025 TO 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. National implementation measures

The current implementation of Cambodia's mine action and weapons control framework reflects a dual focus on compliance with international treaties and strict domestic security. As of early 2026, Cambodia has entered a critical new phase under the Law on the Prohibition of the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines. After clearing more than 3,500 square kilometers of land, the government recently secured a third extension under Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, setting a definitive goal of a "Mine-Free Cambodia 2030", while 14 provinces and the capital have been declared mine-free, current efforts are intensely focused on the remaining 10 provinces.

The **Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives, and Ammunition (2005)** continues to serve as the primary legal mechanism for domestic stability. Its enforcement in 2026 remains rigorous, focusing on preventing illegal possession and on the strict regulation of the storage and transport of explosives used in infrastructure and demining. The Ministry of Interior and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces maintain a "zero stockpile" policy for anti-personnel mines, ensuring that any explosives recovered during clearance are systematically destroyed or strictly accounted for if retained for training purposes. Together, these laws form a robust legal shield that supports both the humanitarian mission of mine clearance and the broader goal of national public safety.

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 2025, the following institutions retained anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention:

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
CMAC	AP-Mine Blast, AP-Mine Frag, AP-Mine Bounding Frag, AP-Mine Direction Frag	678		For training, all mines are FFE
HALO Trust	A GYATA-64, MBV-78A1, MBV-78A2, MD-82B, MN-79, MON-50, P-40, PMD-6, PMN, PMN-2, POMZ-2, POMZ-2M, PPM-2, PP-Mi-SR, Type-69, Type-72A, Type-72B, PMN, MD-82B, Type-72A, MN-79, PMN-2, GYATA-64, P-40, PMD-6, POMZ-2M, Type-69, PPM-2, MBV-78A1, MBV-78A2, Type-72B, MON-100, POMZ-2, Type-66 (Claymore), M-18 (Claymore), MON-50, NOMZ-2B, OZM-4, OZM-72, PP-Mi-SR, Type-72A, Type-69	820		For training, display, and testing purposes, all mines are FFE
MAG	AP-Mine Blast, AP-Mine Frag, AP-Mine Bounding Frag, AP-Mine Direction Frag	121		For training, all mines are FFE
NPA	AP-Mine 72A, AP Mine MD82B, AP Mine PMN2, AP Mine PMN, AP Mine POMZ2B, AP Mine Type 69	30		For training, all mines are FFE
CSHD	Land mine PMD-6, Land mine M-14, Land mine POMZ-2, AP Mine PMN-2, AP Mine Type72A, PMN USSR, PMN-2 USSR, Type 72A China, MD-82B VN, PPM-2 Germany, MBV-78A2 VN, Bounding APM Type 69 China, Directional Mine M-18A1 US, POMZ-2M USSR, Type-72B China, POMZ-2 USSR, MBV-78A1VN, MN-79 VN	29		Made of plastic for internal demonstration and training purposes.
APOPO	AP-Mine	47		For display, all mines are FFE

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

Institution authorized	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
	N/A		

Note: All mines retained by these national and international operators for the purposes of training, development, and display are not live mines. Their fuses and TNT are removed. Their function is rendered, making them incapable of being used as landmines (Free From Explosive, FFE). Therefore, these items do not meet the definition of anti-personnel mines.

4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Cambodia continues to face a severe landmine and explosive remnants of war (Mine/ERW) challenge as a legacy of prolonged conflict from the early 1960s to 1998, further compounded by recent border clashes that have added new layers of risk and complexity in affected areas. This enduring legacy has caused immense humanitarian suffering and long-term socio-economic damage, continuing to obstruct safety, security, and development nationwide.

The border between Thailand and Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined regions in the world, a grim legacy of decades of civil wars. This contamination is most concentrated along the **K5 Belt**, a 700-kilometer-long "wall of mines" established in the mid-1980s that, at its peak, reached a staggering density of landmines overlaid by other internal factors. Since 2024, the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) has been tasked by the Royal Government of Cambodia, in collaboration with the Royal Cambodian Army, to conduct a comprehensive survey to identify and capture the extensive mined contamination along the border with Thailand. This survey operation has been postponed due to the Cambodia-Thailand border clash and tension. This work will be resumed once the border situation returns to normal.

Cambodia's 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 obligates all States Parties to destroy all anti-personnel landmines within ten years.

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (from 2009 to December 2025)

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		352	352		32,240,986	32,240,986
BATTAMBANG		632	632		200,503,522	200,503,522
KAMPONG THOM		20	20		3,510,164	3,510,164
KOH KONG		4	4		4,986,230	4,986,230
ODDAR MEANCHEY		259	259		47,090,373	47,090,373
PAILIN		74	74		20,778,839	20,778,839

PREAH VIHEAR		263	263		60,485,686	60,485,686
PURSAT		489	489		95,056,955	95,056,955
RATANAK KIRI		6	6		170,352	170,352
SIEMREAP		131	131		23,516,034	23,516,034
Total		2,230	2,230		488,339,143	488,339,143

Noted: The figures above are retrieved from the national database (IMSMA), updated as of March 2026, and do not represent the full dataset from the comprehensive survey, which was postponed due to the clash and tension at the Cambodia-Thailand border.

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines only in 2025

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 MEANCHHEY		86	86		13,180,358	13,180,358
BATTAMBANG		234	234		120,305,950	120,305,950
KOH KONG		2	2		1,385,189	1,385,189
ODDAR MEANCHHEY		41	41		8,238,812	8,238,812
PAILIN		46	46		19,190,205	19,190,205
PREAH VIHEAR		58	58		13889011.47	13889011.47
PURSAT		49	49		25106014.14	25106014.14
RATANAK KIRI		2	2		39925	39925
Total		518	518		201,335,466	201,335,466

Noted: The figures above are retrieved from the national database (IMSMA), updated as of March 2026, and do not represent the full dataset from the comprehensive survey, which was postponed due to the clash and tension at the Cambodia-Thailand border.

Clearance Report from 2010 to 2025

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	82,102,029	42,292,951	154,637,270	279,032,249	28,081	32,487	4,842
BATTAMBANG	89,283,049	151,326,607	340,360,477	580,970,133	55,607	61,628	6,175
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	27,579,098	46,157,242	17,585,703	91,322,043	3,526	4,254	1,136
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	1,109,343	44,560	6,386,829	7,540,732	242	416	80
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	77,959,557	8,173,981	78,373,895	164,507,433	28,988	19,874	1,795
Pailin	11,268,240	16,641,334	50,650,797	78,560,370	16,511	11,948	1,251
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	19,710,560	26,809,513	84,117,672	130,637,745	8,441	8,212	933
PREY VENG	0	0	5,900	5,900	0	2	1
PURSAT	15,150,027	34,652,871	49,155,001	98,957,898	8,591	10,442	989
RATANAK KIRI	175,436	882,848	682,944	1,741,228	67	220	26
SIEMREAP	26,328,165	52,364,902	59,436,105	138,129,172	6,949	10,568	1,576
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	364,427,054	428,664,774	901,461,971	1,694,553,799	161,459	168,102	19,957

Clearance Report only in 2025

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	621,278	4,990,505	7,654,789	13,266,572	12	927	144
BATTAMBANG	6,326,235	4,483,855	30,677,947	41,488,037	607	4,070	315
KAMPONG THOM	455,866	204,161	534,336	1,194,363	5	43	9
KOH KONG	25,800	0	526,097	551,897	19	54	6
ODDAR MEANCHEY	51,692	509,791	4,168,924	4,730,407	45	277	68
PAILIN	11,565	769,281	2,469,071	3,249,917	9	385	46
PREAH VIHEAR	3,359	2,780,208	4,938,458	7,722,025	46	252	47
PURSAT	9,009,346	5,549,948	6,290,405	20,849,699	716	1,778	163
RATANAK KIRI		62,850	50,057	112,907	11	3	4
SIEMREAP	238,442	5,377,308	9,087,825	14,703,575	202	800	92
Total	16,743,583	24,727,907	66,397,909	107,869,399	1,672	8,589	894

**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 IMSMA as of 27/Mar/2017.

* An additional ongoing process has been conducted after the original BLS.

* We assume that the clearance size in 2017 is the same as in 2016 (136 km²).

5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

Cambodia has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses.

6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

Cambodia has no additional information regarding the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

7. Victim assistance

A. 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, comprehensive approach to gathering information enables the development of targeted, effective support measures.

Victim assistance programs can tailor their services to meet the specific needs of individuals and communities affected by mine/ERW incidents by prioritizing meticulous data collection. This foundational step facilitates informed decision-making, enhances intervention strategies, and ultimately improves survivors' well-being.

Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS)

From January 1 to December 31, 2025, CMVIS of CMAA provisionally recorded 39 Mine/ERW casualties. The breakdown is as follows:

- 19 casualties resulted from accidents involving mines.
- 20 casualties were due to accidents involving Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).
- Among these incidents, 11 individuals lost their lives, 23 sustained injuries, and 5 underwent amputation.
- The gender distribution of these casualties is as follows: 27 men, 6 boys under 18 years old, and 2 girls.

Quality of Life Survey (QLS)

In 2025, 25 volunteer survivor networks operated across the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin to conduct the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and individuals with disabilities. The survey covered 190 villages, 58 communes, and 25 districts, reaching 1,714 persons with disabilities, including 690 women. Of these participants, 1,255 were landmine/ERW survivors, including 136 women, all of whom participated in direct interviews.

The findings showed that although most survivors have received some form of assistance, significant challenges in accessing services remain. This points out the urgent need for sustained support and targeted improvements to ensure services are truly accessible to all.

II. Law, Policies, Strategies, and Legal Frameworks

▪ Mine Action Standards and Strategies

- **National Guideline on Explosive Ordnance Victim Assistance (2025):** serves as a legal framework for coordinating and delivering comprehensive support to landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) survivors in Cambodia.
- **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.
- **National Mine Action Policy 2026-2035:** It was approved by the government in April 2026 and provides long-term strategic direction for mine action, including surveys, clearance, victim assistance, and institutional strengthening. This ten-year mine action roadmap aligns with the government's **Pentagonal Strategy**, shifting the focus to a "zero-impact" reality in which land release is directly integrated into national socioeconomic development and rural infrastructure. By institutionalizing victim assistance and establishing permanent state-led mechanisms for explosive ordnance disposal, the policy ensures that the safety and rights of survivors are woven into the country's long-term governance and social protection frameworks well beyond the 2030 clearance goals.

III. Access to services and opportunities:

➤ **Physical Rehabilitation**

In the field of physical rehabilitation, a total of 28,970 persons with disabilities, including 9,840 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 27,880 assistive devices, including:

- 3,928 prosthetics (3,658 Lower Limbs, 270 Upper Limbs)
- 2,790 Orthotics (2,670 Lower Limbs, 82 Upper Limbs, and 38 Spinal)
- 78 Seating Systems
- 1,290 Wheelchairs (1,180 for Adults and 110 for Children)
- 66 Tricycles
- 978 Non-Orthopedic Procedures
- 4,270 Walking Aids
- 15,450 Repairs

➤ **Medical Care**

A total of 28,970 people with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, have received medical care services, including physiotherapy and surgical interventions.

➤ **Physiotherapy Patients**

Within this group, there were:

- 14,220 individuals who underwent physiotherapist assessments.
- 12,135 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, 560 children with disabilities, including 148 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:** An additional 324 persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, have gained admission to public schools, furthering educational opportunities and fostering continued education and skill development.

➤ **Vocational Training:**

- **General Vocational Training:** A total of 174 persons with disabilities, including 62 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, 1,424 persons with disabilities, including 903 women and 578 mine/ERW casualties, including 92 women from Phnom Penh, 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 additional 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 to assess potential referrals to other service providers.
- **Small Business Support and Job Placements:** Notably, 43 small businesses have received support from clients, demonstrating the success of entrepreneurship initiatives. Furthermore, 30 individuals have secured job placements, contributing to economic inclusion.
- **Sports Participation and Mobility Support:** To promote holistic well-being, 79 persons with disabilities, including 37 females, actively participated in sporting events. Additionally, 98 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 2,156 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.
- **First Aid and Vocational Training:** The Trauma Care Foundation has provided vocational training and livelihood startup capital to 516 survivors (including 177 women) across eight target provinces: Siem Reap, Battambang, Pailin, Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kratie, and Kampong Cham. Furthermore, eight First Aid training sessions were conducted for 884 health center staff and village health volunteers. This included 71 health center staff (43 women) and 813 village health volunteers (504 women) in Banteay Meanchey province. Additionally, the foundation provided medical eye care and spectacles to 548 survivors, of whom 56 were women.

➤ **Social Inclusion**

- **Community-Based Rehabilitation Services:** Community-based rehabilitation services are currently available in 25 provinces, providing vital support to 27,975 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 660 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 156 times, providing essential support to persons with disabilities in their communities.
- **Beneficiaries:** A total of 7,280 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 5,450 persons with disabilities. This process ensures tailored support based on individual requirements.
- **Community Meetings:** Actively engaging with the community, 148 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 620 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, 96 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 strengthen sub-national social protection and data accuracy for persons with disabilities and landmine/ERW survivors, the CMAA conducted specialized training for 282 commune and village chiefs across the Sangke, Ek Phnom, and Thmor Koul districts of Battambang province. These sessions focused on equipping local authorities with standardized data collection tools and systematic reporting skills, ensuring that provincial records are both comprehensive and accurate. By fostering strong stakeholder engagement and a targeted geographic focus, this initiative directly enables the government to better identify and address the specific localized challenges faced by survivors, ultimately ensuring they are effectively integrated into national support frameworks.

IV. Awareness Raising Initiative:

- To champion the rights of landmine/ERW survivors and individuals with disabilities, the CMAA hosted a sub-national awareness-raising forum that convened 218 participants from Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces, including 155 women. This pivotal gathering served as a collaborative platform for survivors to share their lived experiences and voice unique concerns, directly addressing the specific challenges faced by those disabled by explosive remnants of war. By fostering open dialogue among a diverse group of stakeholders, the forum successfully heightened public understanding of disability rights and identified practical solutions to improve the inclusion and well-being of survivors within their local communities.

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

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 \$80,000. Additionally, \$140,000 is earmarked from the Clearing for Results Project Phase V (CfR-V) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These funds are designated for the implementation of various critical activities, as outlined below: CMAA Strategic Initiatives for Victim Assistance (2026)

Quality of Life Survey (QLS): Utilizing a network of 25 survivor volunteers to conduct comprehensive surveys that assess the evolving needs and living conditions of landmine/ERW survivors.

1. **Data Disaggregation & Documentation:** Systematizing the data of survivors who have accessed physical rehabilitation services and integrating these records into the national CMAA database for high-precision tracking.
2. **Advanced Data Mapping:** Employing GIS and data mapping tools to visually analyze the geographic distribution of survivors and identify underserved areas.
3. **Service Quality Assessments:** Conducting rigorous evaluations of existing victim assistance programs to measure their impact and ensure they meet national quality standards.

4. Network Strengthening: Providing targeted training to the 25 Volunteer Survivor Networks to enhance their ability to deliver peer support and facilitate local assistance.
5. Case Studies on Self-Help Groups (SHGs): Documenting and assessing the operational processes of disability-led self-help groups to identify best practices for socio-economic reintegration.
6. Referral Pathway Mechanism: Organizing consultative meetings to establish a seamless, standardized referral system that ensures survivors are efficiently navigated toward essential medical and social services.
7. National Victim Assistance Workshop: Hosting high-level national workshops to foster cross-sectoral collaboration and share technical expertise among all mine action stakeholders.
8. Disability Public Forums: Organizing sub-national forums to advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and ensure the specific voices of landmine survivors are heard by policymakers.
9. Local Authority Engagement: Facilitating consultative meetings with local officials to disseminate information on disability laws and government policies, ensuring legal protections are enforced at the community level.
10. Technical Reference Group (TRG): Leading the TRG on Victim Assistance to provide specialized technical guidance and harmonize international best practices with national implementation.
11. Strategic Knowledge Sharing: Developing platforms to disseminate innovations and best practices in the field of victim assistance to improve overall sector performance.
12. Emergency & Rapid Response: Maintaining a dedicated response mechanism to provide immediate medical and humanitarian aid to casualties following new explosive ordnance accidents.
13. Field Monitoring & Impact Evaluation: Implementing systematic field visits to monitor the real-world effectiveness of services and ensure resources are reaching the intended beneficiaries.

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 Mine/ERW information to H.E. Christian Angelo DesRoches, Canada Ambassador to Cambodia
- Provided the briefing to Mr. Liang Guotao, Director of the Department of Arms Control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on enhancing regional cooperation and resourced mobilization on mine action
- Provided the presentation on Mine/ERW information to Mr. Ryoji TAKAYAMA, Former member of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) and President of the International Mine Clearance and Community Development Support Association (IMCCD)
- Provided the presentation on Mine/ERW program in Cambodia to Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam, as well as relevant stakeholders, including international organizations, civil society partners, and technical experts during the Regional Seminar on Mine Action in the Lanchhang-Mekong
- Provided the briefing on Mine/ERW information to H.E. Olivier RICHARD, France Ambassador to Cambodia
- Provided the briefing on Mine/ERW information to H.E. Anatoly Borovik, Russia Ambassador to Cambodia
- Provided the briefing on Mine/ERW information to H.E. Igor Driesmans, EU Ambassador to Cambodia.

CMAA has received trainings from various programs from GICHD and other projects:

- 03 DBU staffs participated in the IMSMA Core Administrator, Switzerland
- 03 DBU staffs participated in the IMSMA Core Administrator, Thailand
- 02 DBU staffs participated in the IM global meeting, Cambodia.
- 07 DBU staffs participated in the workshop on the Climate and Environment in Mine Action, Cambodia.

+ NPMEC

- 40 participants attended training in humanitarian demining in China
- 20 participants attended Ammunition Technical Officer (ATO) in IPMEC and PKO
- 30 participants attended Basic Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) in IPMEC and KPO
- 35 participants attended Explosive Ordnance Disposal skills course for rotation units EOD Level 3) IPMEC and KPO
- 60 participants attended Basic-level Explosive Ordnance Disposal skills course (EOD Level 1-2) in IPMEC and KPO.

+ CMAC

- Participated in various meetings, including the UNMAS-CMAC-JICA Collaboration for Africa aimed at strengthening national ownership and capacity, African Mine Action in Zambia, a side event during the 28th International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisors, TICAD thematic event "Toward a Mine-Free Africa" in Yokohama, the Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention, the Environment and Climate Workshop in Lao PDR, and Mine Action under the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation framework.
- A total of 16 international consultants participated, including 2 Technical Advisors from JICA, 11 members of the Japanese Expert Team (JET), and 4 experts from IC NET, working on the Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (ACMA) in Colombia.

+ CSHD

- Participated in Technical Reference Group meetings, including gender mainstreaming, cluster munitions survey and clearance, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), Victim Assistance (VA), Information Management (IM), and Technical Working Group (TWG).

+ NPA

- Participated in Southeast Asia Environment and Climate Workshop held in Pakse, Lao PDR, from 3-6 November 2025.
- Participated in Regional CMRS Workshop, organized by NPA and held in Vientiane, Lao PD28th International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations
- Participated in Advisors (NDM-UN27) in April 2025, in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Participated in 22nd Meeting of States Parties in December 2025, in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Participated in workshops, including the NPA Global Information Management, NPA Global Operations Managers Workshop, Extension Requests Review Workshop, and the Mine Action Coordination Committee Meeting, which were conducted in Cambodia.

+ APOPO

- Participated in Rates Handler Course.

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$495,623.44 from Clearing for Result Phase-IV for supporting the management work in project; \$326,025.40 from Quick Impact Project of Indian government; \$12,300 from Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Government of the United Kingdom (FODO) project; \$20,539.20 from Good People International (GPI) Project and \$8,687.50 from China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC) Project.

+ **MAG** has been funded about \$5,554,837:

- \$1,081,752 for Landmine and CM clearance, EORE, EOD from UK FCDO
- \$3,830,698 for Landmine and CM clearance, EORE, EOD from US State Department and Department of Defence
- 642,387 for Landmine and CM clearance, EORE, EOD from Private Donors.

+ **HALO Trust** has been funded about \$9,188,010.35:

- \$3,183,054.97 from US Bureau of Political-Military Affairs / Weapon Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA)
- \$2,675,127.87 from German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO)
- \$1,157,252.02 from UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
- \$1,005,837.19 from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- \$580,026.80 from IRISH AID
- \$395,773.57 from Government of Canada
- \$141,843.35 from US Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program
- \$49,094.58 from Private (Caerus Environment Project and CAPRED)

+ **CSHD** has been funded about \$506,366.07:

- \$125,261.63 for Mine Clearance from Land Mine Relief Fund
- \$86,137.22 for Mine Clearance from Good People International
- \$26,009.69 for Mine Clearance from WRA
- \$3,956.62 for Mine Clearance from General Donors
- \$86,219.82 for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD2) from World Without Mines
- \$85,549.00 for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD4) from World Without Mines
- \$70,883.59 for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education from Land Mine Relief Fund
- \$5,350.58 for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education from Good People International
- \$16,97.92 for Other Administration from General Donors

+ **NPA** has been funded about \$6,864,213:

- \$930,472 for Protecting Civilians against Weapons from The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- \$1,388,083 for Cluster Munition Remnants in Cambodia: Completion of US-origin CMR Survey across Cambodia and Completion of Clearance in Ratanakiri Province from U.S.Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA)
- \$1,690,290 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)
- \$320,000 for Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey (LRNTS+BLS) project from CMAA/UNDP Clearing for Results Phase IV
- \$2,460,517 for Cambodia-Thailand Humanitarian Mine Action Border Project from German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO)
- \$74,851 for OFE of Bearcat system in Cambodia from Department of Defence (US DoD, Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HDR&D) program

+ **APOPO** has been funded about \$1,666,493:

- \$690,499 for Mine Clearance from Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Government of the United Kingdom (FODO)

- \$323,689 for Mine clearance from The Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD)
- \$219,656 for Mine clearance from APOPO Central Public Fundraising
- \$163,681 for Mine clearance and Education from The Light Foundation (LF)
- \$106,904 for Mine Clearance from UK Peoples Postcode Lottery (United Kingdom)
- \$79,536 for Mine Clearance from The JTI Foundation
- \$62,899 for Mine Clearance from Rrie Foundation
- \$19,629 for Education from Spunk Fund, Inc.

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 (2025):

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 2025 to discuss EORE materials, the organization of the national mine awareness day and discuss technical matters and priorities concerning EORE 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 4 field monitoring missions to assess capacity of EORE Community networks in 2025. 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 Banteay Meanchey province supported by CFR4.

CMAC's EORE team conducted consultation on behaviour change through household-to household approach, workplace visits and group presentation. 1,252,615 households/fields were visited and 25,783 EORE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 2,701,657 people at risk, in which 915,392 were men, 825,787 were women, 993,851 were in-school children and 792,414 were out-of-school children. CMAC received 4,284 requests and as a result, 4,057 requests were responded: 2,246 antipersonnel mines, 141 anti-tank mines, 14,347 UXO, 691kg Caliber were collected and destroyed. CMAC utilized EORE materials including 220 T-shirts, 1,200 note books, 2,150 Posters, 1,085 Leaflet and 460 EORE Curriculum Flipchart and 80 Bag.

National Police played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW in 10 provinces. Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW reached 2,904,983 participants, in which 1,339,676 were men, 1,565,307 were women. And received 1282 requests and as a result all requests were responded, A total of 15,103 unexploded ordnance (UXO) items,

26.5 kilograms of ammunition, and one box of Fuze M6 were discovered as remnants of war. 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 85 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 24894 primary and lower secondary school students taught about EORE by trained teachers. 81 households, 1020 in-school children and 612 out-of-school children were visited. The EORE reached 5476 people, in which 2517 were men, 1644 were women, 808 were boys, and 507 were girls.

CRC implemented EORE activities using its 890 Red Cross Volunteer Networks. CRC EORE activities were conducted with 40 sessions in 8 districts 4 provinces and reached out to 72,887 men, 76,941 women, 4,799 children. CSHD conducted 968 EORE sessions and reached 34,947 in which 8386 were men, 10949 were women, 7,794 were boys and 7,818 were girls. CSHD received and responded to 17 requests, in which 1 AP and 17 ERW were collected and destroyed. CSHD utilized EORE materials including 2769 note books, 236 Posters, and 1,635 T-shirts.

CMVIS provide systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of information about casualties of landmines and explosive remnants of war in Cambodia. CMVIS data gatherers delivered EORE to 3,821 people (boys 1071, Girls 908, Men 976, and Women 866) in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Traeng, Takeo, Tboung Khmum, Ratanak Kiri, Koah Kong, Siem Reap, Kandal and Svay Rieng provinces. Also, 52 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 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) to increase community awareness of the dangers posed by explosive ordnance (EO) in contaminated areas. HALO operates three specialised EORE teams that deploy across HALO's area of operations, targeting high-risk communities identified through prioritisation criteria. These mobile teams conduct face-to-face sessions at the village level. In addition, HALO's 14 multi-disciplinary survey/EOD teams deliver rapid EORE as a complimentary activity while responding to community reports of EO.

In 2025, HALO teams delivered 10,917 EORE sessions, reaching 78,734 beneficiaries. This included 14,961 men; 19,486 women; 21,182 girls and 22,730 boys. Among them were 375 were people with disabilities: 282 men, 65 women, 13 girls, and 15 boys. Beyond saving lives, EORE serves as a vital mechanism for community liaison in mine- and EO-contaminated communities. While delivering sessions, EORE teams received 351 reports of landmines and other EO from community members. Teams also distribute stickers with HALO's hotline number to enable rapid reporting of explosive threats.

In 2025, tensions along the Cambodian-Thai border escalated into active conflict involving heavy artillery, drones, cluster munitions, and small-arms fire. This caused thousands of Cambodians to be displaced and seek refuge in IDP camps, many of whom now face new EO threats in their communities. In response, HALO deployed its teams to provide emergency EORE in both the camps and affected areas, delivering 471 sessions that reached 5,377 internally displaced people (954 men, 1,743 women, 906 boys, and 786 girls).

MAG delivered EORE by using both MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams and MAG EOD teams. Throughout the year 2025, 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 2,703 EORE sessions to 27,611 beneficiaries, including 7,392

women, 7,327 men, 6,292 girls, and 6,600 boys. There were 1,549 reports of additional explosive items submitted, with all (1,549) were investigated, resulting in the removal and destruction of 30 anti-personnel mines, no anti-tank mines and 2,093 items of ERW but there was no item of SAA. MAG CL and EOD teams delivered a total of 2,703 EORE sessions to 27,611 beneficiaries, including 7,392 women, 7,327 men, 6,292 girls, and 6,600 boys. There were 1,549 reports by EOD: AP Mine: 30, CM: 299, and ERW: 1793.

APOPO's Community Outreach Specialists engage with local communities, providing Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) in schools and to vulnerable individuals. In 2025, APOPO conducted EORE sessions in Siem Reap and Preah Vihear Provinces. Included 4 districts of Siem Reap province and 3 districts of Preah Vihear province, total reaching 42,529 people, including 6,282 men, 7,840 women, 13,113 boys, 15,099 girls and 195 disabilities.

9. Annual report under the second extension request from 2020-2025

Pursuant to the decisions adopted at the 22nd Meeting of the States Parties (Geneva, 1-5 December 2025) regarding Cambodia's third extension request, the Royal Government of Cambodia is pleased to present its 2025 annual progress report. This submission marks the conclusion of the second extension request for clearance, covering the period 2020-2025. It fulfills the Convention's reporting requirements and, through the mechanism of Article 7, will report to the States Parties on the following:

a. progress made relative to the commitments contained in Cambodia's work plan, with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., canceled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance), including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed

Progress Made (a)

In 2025, Cambodia's mine action sector cleared 104,095,101 square meters of land contaminated with anti-personnel mines. Of this total, 15,190,885 square meters were released through non-technical survey, 24,642,400 square meters through technical survey, and 64,261,816 square meters through full clearance. During the same period, the sector discovered and destroyed 57,522 items of explosive ordnance, including 9,915 anti-personnel mines, 133 anti-tank mines, 4,010 cluster munitions, and 43,464 other explosive remnants of war.

From 01 January 2020 to 31 December 2025, Cambodia's mine action sector released 1,018,576,092 square meters of anti-personnel mine-contaminated land. Of this area, 165,276,804 square meters were released through a non-technical survey, 291,800,232 square meters through a technical survey, and 561,499,056 square meters through a full clearance. During the same period, 539,372 items of explosive ordnance were found and destroyed, including 126,311 anti-personnel mines, 1,514 anti-tank mines, 25,764 cluster munitions, and 385,783 other explosive remnants of war.

The table below presents anti-personnel mine areas released between 01 January 2020 and 31 December 2025.

Description	2025 (m2)	2020-2025 (m2)
Non-technical survey	15,190,885	165,276,804
Technical survey	24,642,400	291,800,232
Full clearance	64,261,816	561,499,056
Total	104,095,101	1,018,576,092

It should be noted that in its second extension request, Cambodia targeted the release of 890,437,236 square meters of anti-personnel mine-contaminated area from 01 January 2020 to 31 December 2025. As a result, Cambodia released 1,018,576,092 square meters of anti-personnel mine-contaminated area, which is 114% of the set target.

The table below presents explosive ordnance found and destroyed between 01 January 2020 and 31 December 2025.

Description	2025	2020-2025
Anti-personnel mine	9,915	126,311
Anti-tank mine	133	1,514
Cluster munition	4,010	25,764
Other ERW	43,464	385,783
Total	57,522	539,372

d. the remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas,' and their relative size, including by disaggregating between the types of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges.

b. impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Cambodia's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually, and how priorities have been established.

Comprehensive Survey (d)

Since 2024, the Royal Government of Cambodia has tasked the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) with conducting a comprehensive survey, in collaboration with the RCA, to identify contaminated areas across 7 provinces bordering Thailand. These areas are heavily affected by APM and other unexploded ordnance left over from the war.

By the end of 2024, a total of 30,625,375 square meters were identified as contaminated by anti-personnel mines, followed by 125,009,784 square meters in 2025. In total, 155,635,160 square meters have been identified as contaminated by anti-personnel mines in 2024 and 2025. The comprehensive survey was interrupted by the border tension between Cambodia and Thailand in 2025 and is currently suspended. It will resume once the situation permits.

The table below presents the provinces where the comprehensive survey identified anti-personnel mine contamination in 2024 and 2025.

Province	Area identified
Banteay Mean Chey	10,911,435
Battambang	88,317,535
Otdar Mean Chey	3,993,453
Pailin	18,390,905
Preah Vihear	14,397,710
Pursat	19,624,122
Total	155,635,160

Remaining Challenges and Annual Work Plan (b)

Between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2025, Cambodia's mine action sector released 1,018,576,092 square meters of anti-personnel mine-contaminated areas. However, as of January 1, 2026, Cambodia still has 488,339,143 square meters contaminated by anti-personnel mines, according to the national database. The comprehensive survey, currently suspended due to the border clash and tension between Cambodia and Thailand, will increase the scope of contamination once it is completed.

The table below presents the anti-personnel mine-contaminated area in the national database and the land release plan for 2026 to 2030.

Land Classification	Remaining Challenges (m ²)	Annual Target (m2)				
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
A1	8,561,965	2,397,350	1,541,154	1,541,154	1,541,154	1,541,154
A2	121,045,161	33,892,645	21,788,129	21,788,129	21,788,129	21,788,129
A4	355,244,254	99,468,391	63,943,966	63,943,966	63,943,966	63,943,966
B2	3,487,763	976,574	627,797	627,797	627,797	627,797
Total	488,339,143	136,734,960	87,901,046	87,901,046	87,901,046	87,901,046

This plan is provisional and will be adjusted when additional contamination identified by the comprehensive survey is available.

c. updates regarding agreements, plans, and other collaborations with Thailand to prioritize and address remaining contamination in areas along the border, including the location and status of areas confirmed or suspected to contain mines along that border

Collaboration with Thailand on Mine Clearance in the Border Areas (c)

Cambodia remains firmly committed to working with Thailand to accelerate humanitarian demining in mutually agreed border areas, with priority given to ensuring safety and enhancing the socio-economic development and livelihoods of local populations.

Despite the border clash and tension since July 2025, Cambodia has continued to demonstrate good faith by proposing that both sides identify priority border areas for humanitarian mine clearance, particularly in locations where communities reside and where clearance would directly protect civilian lives, support development, and contribute to regional stability. All such humanitarian demining activities are undertaken without prejudice to the survey and demarcation of the land boundary and shall not be used to create faits accomplis or advance territorial claims.

In this spirit, at the GBC meeting held in Koh Kong, Cambodia, on 10 September 2025, both sides agreed to establish a Joint Coordinating Task Force between the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) and the Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC) to identify priority areas for humanitarian clearance. The JCTF has since developed and agreed on Standard Operating Procedures and a clear Five-Step Process for humanitarian demining: (1) exchange of minefield coordinates; (2) identification and approval of pilot and priority areas; (3) joint verification, survey, and development of an action plan; (4) approval of the action plan; and (5) implementation of clearance operations by each side in accordance with the agreed plan.

The JCTF met several times in September and October 2025 and, during the 2nd Special Meeting of the GBC on 23 October 2025, successfully agreed on these SOPs. Subsequently, on 31 October 2025, both sides identified a pilot area. Technical discussions between CMAC and TMAC were held in November 2025.

Unfortunately, following the Thai Prime Minister's suspension of the Joint Declaration on 11 November 2025, communication between the two sides was disrupted. Cambodia nevertheless remains committed to dialogue and looks forward to the resumption of constructive engagement and continued cooperation with Thailand to advance humanitarian demining along the shared border for the benefit of both nations.

e. implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (e)

Ten operators are currently carrying out EORE operations in Cambodia. 3,453,313 people participated in EORE events in 2025 alone; of these, 1,277,139 were women, 486,798 were girls, 501,579 were boys, 1,187,797 were men, and 62,253 were

people with disabilities. Between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2025, 11,252,623 people participated in EORE activities. Of these, 4,353,918 were women, 1,573,306 were girls, 1,257,738 were boys, 4,067,661 were men, and 281,480 were people with disabilities.

The table below presents the number of people reached by EORE activities, disaggregated by gender, age, and disability.

Description	2025	2020-2025
Women	1,277,139	4,353,918
Girls	486,798	1,573,306
Boys	501,579	1,257,738
Men	1,187,797	4,067,661
Persons with disabilities	62,253	281,480
Total	3,453,313	11,252,623

f. efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with IMAS.

Cambodian Mine Action Standards (f)

The Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) constitute the national regulatory and technical framework governing all mine action activities in Cambodia. Developed and issued by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), CMAS are aligned with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) while being tailored to Cambodia's specific context. They define the minimum requirements and best practices for survey, clearance, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), victim assistance, information management, and quality management. CMAS also establishes the basis for accreditation and licensing of mine action operators, ensuring that all organizations conduct their activities in a safe, effective, and accountable manner. By providing a standardized framework, CMAS enhances coordination across the sector, promotes consistency in implementation, and contributes to the overall goal of reducing and ultimately eliminating the threat posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war in Cambodia.

Between 01 January 2020 and 31 December 2025, the CMAA undertook a comprehensive effort to strengthen and expand the Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) in response to evolving sectoral needs and operational experience. This included revising key standards on Organizational Accreditation and Operational Licensing, as well as Baseline Survey (Mine), alongside the development of six new CMAS addressing critical thematic areas such as Information Management, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, Environmental Management in Mine Action, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Mine Action, Victim Assistance, and Baseline Survey for Cluster Munitions. Collectively, these updates reinforce CMAS as a robust regulatory framework that guides operators in developing compliant standard operating procedures aligned with international best practices.

g. information on humanitarian, socioeconomic, and environmental implications, in particular in conservation areas, of contamination, and data on casualties disaggregated by gender and age.

Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Casualties (g)

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) casualties in Cambodia remain a critical humanitarian and development concern, reflecting the enduring legacy of past conflicts. Despite decades of clearance operations and risk education efforts, mines and ERW continue to affect communities, particularly in rural and formerly conflict-affected areas where livelihoods depend on land use.

Casualties occur when individuals encounter them, often during routine activities such as farming, collecting forest products, or traveling. While the overall number of casualties has declined significantly compared to previous decades, incidents persist each year, indicating the need for sustained interventions. Adult men are consistently identified as the most at-risk group due to their greater exposure to hazardous environments, although women and teenagers also remain vulnerable. Addressing mine and ERW casualties, therefore, requires a comprehensive approach that integrates clearance, risk education, and socio-economic support to reduce risk and mitigate impact.

In 2025 alone, a total of 39 casualties were recorded, including 9 caused by anti-personnel mines, 10 by anti-tank mines, and 20 by ERW. Over the six years from 01 January 2020 to 31 December 2025, a cumulative total of 270 casualties was reported, of which 63 were attributed to anti-personnel mines, 64 to anti-tank mines, and 143 to ERW. These figures underscore the persistent humanitarian impact of explosive hazards despite ongoing mitigation efforts.

The following table presents casualties disaggregated by sex and age.

Description	2025	2020-2025
Anti-personnel mine casualties	9	63
Men	9	52
Women	0	2
Boys	0	8
Girls	0	1
Anti-tank mine casualties	10	64
Men	10	62
Women	0	0
Boys	0	2
Girls	0	0
ERW casualties	20	143
Men	8	70
Women	4	12
Boys	6	52
Girls	2	9
Total	39	270

h. efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention.

Planning and Prioritization for Clearance (h)

The planning and prioritization process was further strengthened by the incorporation of the "Guideline on Village Meeting to Prioritize *Minefields for Clearance*" in October 2022. The guideline aims to ensure that men, women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable village members have an opportunity to contribute to prioritizing village minefields before the village chief presents them for clearance at the commune meetings.

Between 01 January 2020 and 31 December 2025, mine and ERW clearance benefited 16,022,516 people, of which 5,072,122 were women, 2,817,459 were girls, 5,114,721 were men, 2,890,489 were boys, and 127,725 were individuals with disabilities.

Description	2025	2020-2025
Women	701,594	5,072,122
Girls	369,723	2,817,459
Men	705,894	5,114,721
Boys	396,466	2,890,489
Persons with disability	13,416	127,725
Total	2,187,093	16,022,516

To strengthen environmental sustainability in implementing the Convention, Cambodia has taken concrete measures to minimize the negative environmental impacts of mine action activities. In 2022, the Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS) on Environmental Management in Mine Action was developed to guide mine action operators in integrating environmental protection measures into their standard operating procedures and daily operations. This standard promotes environmentally responsible planning, clearance techniques, and mitigation measures to reduce soil disturbance, vegetation damage, and other environmental harm.

In parallel, environmentally friendly approaches have been promoted across the sector, including the introduction of greenfield tools by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), which are considered effective in supporting clearance operations with reduced environmental impact.

I. Progress in establishing a residual risk strategy to ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion.

Residual Contamination Management (i)

Cambodia has developed a new National Mine Action Policy 2026-2035, indicating a plan for residual contamination and long-term risk management. It aims to complete landmine clearance by 2030 and cluster munition clearance by 2035, along with the targeted reduction of priority areas affected by other explosive remnants of war. The policy focuses on managing residual contamination by strengthening national capacity to identify, report, and respond to remaining explosive hazards, while reviewing and establishing legal, institutional, and operational frameworks to ensure a sustainable, coordinated long-term response by 2035.

j. resource mobilization efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Cambodia to support implementation efforts;

Resource Mobilization (j)

Resource mobilization for mine action is a strategic, coordinated process aimed at securing the financial, technical, and operational resources needed to address the threat posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Given the long-term and resource-intensive nature of mine action, effective mobilization is essential to sustain survey, clearance, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), victim assistance, and capacity development. It involves engaging a broad range of stakeholders, including national governments, the international community, and the private sector, while aligning funding priorities with national mine action strategies and development needs of the affected communities.

Resource mobilization for mine action requires strong coordination mechanisms, transparency, and accountability to build donor confidence and ensure efficient use of resources. By diversifying funding sources and fostering long-term partnerships, resource mobilization supports the sustainability of mine action programs. It advances the ultimate goal of eliminating the risks posed by mines and ERW while enabling safe and productive land use.

In 2025, Cambodia's mine action sector mobilized USD 22,621,067, of which USD 205,000 was from the private sector, USD 5,000,000 from the Royal Government of Cambodia, and USD 17,416,067 from the international community. In total, between 01 January 2020 and 31 December 2025, the sector mobilized USD 216,112,172, of which USD 23,910,311 was from the private sector, USD 57,437,674 was from the Royal Government of Cambodia, and USD 134,764,067 was from the international community.

The following table presents resources mobilized during the reporting period.

Description	2025 (USD)	2020-2025 (USD)
Government	5,000,000	57,437,674
International community	27,466,994	144,815,114
Private sector	884,380	24,549,691
Total	33,311,375	226,802,480

k. Efforts to strengthen national-level coordination, including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance, including through the establishment of a national mine action platform, where possible.

National Coordination (k)

Between 01 January 2020 and 31 December 2025, the CMAA organized six meetings of the Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA) and five meetings of the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC), resulting in the allocation of operational resources to the most in-need communities and the release of anti-personnel mine-contaminated areas exceeding the set target.

Description	2025	2020-2025
TWG-MA	2	6
MACC	2	5