



## Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

- a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take **all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited** to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: <b>Kingdom of Cambodia</b> reporting for time period from <b>01 January 2012</b> to <b>31 December 2012</b>	Supplementary information
<b>Measures</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. On 18/5/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the proposal to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Ratification was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999 and the Ratification documents were submitted to the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.</li><li>2. On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the legislation of the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Law has been signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999. The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and/or imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, National polices and armed forces.</li><li>3. In September 2000, the Royal Government of Cambodia established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to regulate, plan, coordinate and monitor mine action activities within the country. The CMAA is in charge of monitoring the implementation of the law to ban anti-personnel mines and of the international legal instrument, i.e. the Mine Ban Treaty. This Royal Decree has been amended (Article 4, 10, and 13) by the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/265 dated 13 June 2005.</li><li>4. On June 01, 2005, His Royal Highness, King Norodom Sihamony signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management which was adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and approved by the Senate on May 12, 2005.</li><li>5. The CMAA has developed Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as a regulatory tool for all Mine Action operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia. 13 chapters have been approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia which 11 chapters have being fully implemented since February 2006 and 2 Chapters Baseline Survey and Land Release have just been approved early January 2011.</li><li>6. On 03 July 2009, The Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Person with Disability had been adopted and signed by the King Norodom Sihamony.</li><li>7. On 11 November 2010, the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2010-2019 has been signed by the Prime Minister Hun Sen.</li><li>8. On 4<sup>th</sup> April 2011, 7 development partners signed Partnership Principles for the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy as a single framework for mine action related assistance.</li><li>9. The Instructional and Operational principal on Mine Clearance Management for socio-economic development integration have been signed by H.E vice-president of CMAA on September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2011.</li></ol>

**Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

- b) The total of all **stockpiled anti-personnel mines** owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** to **31 December 2012**

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>TOTAL</b>			

2. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered after the deadlines have passed. (*Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan*) \*

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Directorate General of the National Police (Ministry of Interior) reported that they <b>do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines</b> after the first four years after the treaty entered into force.
<b>TOTAL</b>			

\* Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

**Form C Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, **the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines** under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** To **31 December 2012**

1. Areas that contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary information
North-West provinces of Cambodia	N/A	N/A	1970-1998	See below

2. Areas suspected to contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
North West Provinces of Cambodia.	N/A	N/A	1970-1998	In its Request for a ten-year extension of the Article 5 Deadline, Cambodia estimated that some 646.8 square kilometers of areas contaminated by APM will require mine clearance over the next 10 years.  In August 2009, Cambodia initiated a Baseline Survey to collect information of remaining suspected hazard areas.  At the end of 2012, Baseline Survey Polygons suspected to contain mine/ERW covering 1,747 square kilometers out of which 993 square kilometers are suspected to contain APM.

\* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided.

**Form D APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

- d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines **retained or transferred** for the **development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction**, as well as the **institutions authorized** by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** To **31 December 2012**

**1a. Compulsory:** Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----			

**1b. Voluntary information (Action #54 Nairobi Action Plan)**

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	<p>Supplementary information</p> <p><i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate,...)</i></p> <p>"Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use"</p>

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and may modify it at any time

**Form D** (continued)

**2. Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
<b>Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)</b>	N/A	1,052	N/A	<b>Those mines were found in the Mined Areas and retained for training and development purposes</b>
<b>Mine Advisory Group/MAG</b>	N/A	125	N/A	
<b>HALO</b>	N/A	13	N/A	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,190</b>		

**3. Compulsory:** Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**Form E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** To **31 December 2012**

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	Cambodia does not have any APM production facility.

**Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:  
f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** To **31 December 2012**

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
From 1994 to 1998, The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces reported to have destroyed a total of 71,991 APM. Since 2001, there are no more APM stockpiles within Cambodia. Although, the police and military units are still finding and collecting weapons, ammunitions and mines from various sources, locations and caches. Those mines were reported to the CMAA and handed over to CMAC for destruction.	Methods: Explosion. Applicable safety standards: CMAC's SOPs. Applicable environmental standards: N/A

**2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)**

<p><b>Description of the status of programs including location of destruction sites</b></p> <p><b>In Cambodia, from 1992 to December 2012, mine clearance operators have cleared 933,372,796 m<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 959,961 APMs.</b></p> <p><b>Past Operators</b>  Several organizations have been involved in mine clearance in Cambodia in the past but do not currently operate at this time:  Cofras/Cidev cleared 11.88 km<sup>2</sup> and destroyed more than 2,500 APM.  MCTU/UNTAC cleared 3.47 km<sup>2</sup> and destroyed more than 2,600 APM.  NPA has cleared 3.94 km<sup>2</sup> and destroyed more than 380 APM.  Together, those "previous operators" have cleared an estimated area of 19.29 km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><b>Current Operators</b></p> <p>In 2012, <b>CMAC</b> reported to have cleared 76,699,069 m<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 16,383 APMs.</p> <p>In 2012, <b>HALO Trust</b> reported to have cleared 12,565,313 m<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 7,989 APMs.</p> <p>In 2012, <b>MAG</b> reported to have cleared 2,446,707 m<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 2,943 APMs.</p> <p>The Royal Cambodian Armed Forced (RCAF) Engineering Command reported to have cleared 57,290,458 m<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 2,021 APMs in 2012.</p> <p><b>For the year 2012 only, those three active operators have cleared 91,711,089 m<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 27,315 APMs.</b></p> <p>The most commonly found APM in Cambodia during the clearance process are:  PMN, PMN2, PMD6, Type 69, Guyata 64, MN-79, POMZ-2M, 72A, 72BMD-82D, MBV-78A1.</p>	<p><b>Details of:</b></p> <p><b>Methods:</b>  Cofras/Cidev used the "neutralization" method; APM were destroyed later at a controlled demolition point.</p> <p>CMAC, MCTU/UNTAC and NPA have used and are generally using the "destruction <i>in situ</i>" method. The Cofras/Cidev project, which became CMAC DU6 (Siem Reap), always used neutralization. Other CMAC demining units, deminers have also been trained to use this technique which may be more efficient and is certainly cheaper and seem not effecting the environment.</p> <p>In 2012, HALO destroyed AP Mines by using two methods: Electric initiation and Checking firing cable continuity.</p> <p>MAG uses explosives to destroy APM found during normal clearance or EOD operations.</p> <p><b>Applicable safety standards:</b>  <b>IMAS, CMAS and Operators' SOPs</b></p> <p><b>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</b></p>
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**Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** to **31 December 2012**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	9,698 (CMAC) 2,713 (HALO) 1,254 (MAG) 0 (RCAF)	N/A	This figure of APMs have been reported by local communities and demolished by EOD branches of CMAC, HALO Trust and MAG. From 2000 to 2008 the EOD branches of these three operators have reported and destroyed a total of 133,478 APMs. <b>The separation from destruction of APMs in Mined Areas and by the EOD branches from those three operators were not available for the reporting period.</b>
TOTAL in 2008	<b>13,665</b>		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
	16,383 (CMAC) 5,767 (HALO) 2,943 (MAG) 2,021 (RCAF)	N/A
TOTAL	<b>27,114</b>	

**Form G (continued)**

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)\*

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	65,945 (CMAC)	N/A	Those mines have been found by various sources in the former battle areas from 2004 to 2007. Cambodia has not had any Stockpile of APMs since 2000. <i>In the last five years, there was no of any anti-personnel mines discovered from various sources in former battle areas.</i>
	32,187 (HALO)	N/A	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,132</b>		

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\* Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

**Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1

"Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

- h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** to **31 December 2012**

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	Grams			
							Cambodia does not produce any Anti-Personal Mine.

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	Grams			
							Cambodia does not retain APM.

## **Form I Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** To **31 December 2012**

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### **The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)**

As a regulatory and coordination entity in mine action, CMAA, during this reporting period, the followings are achievements:

- Finalized MRE Review and recommendations for actions;
- Developed National Mine Risk Education Standards;
- Organized and chaired MRE Working Group meetings to share information, discussed issues, reviewed MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;
- Organized National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
- Organized a meeting to disseminate a Mine Risk Education Standard and Recommendation;
- Endorsed MRE messages delivered to affected communities;
- Monitored MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy;
- Distributed 1,000 MRE posters and 1,000 MRE notebooks and 15,000 T-shirts to MRE operators;
- Presented MRE activities in Cambodia to delegation from Afghanistan, South Sudan and GICHD;
- Made a presentation on MRE activities in Cambodia in Regional Seminar organized by MAG.

### **Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS)**

CMVIS was handed over from the Cambodian Red Cross to the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) for full management responsibility. During the reporting period, the followings are results obtained:

- 2,945 people received the MRE messages provided by CMVIS Data Gatherers in the provinces of: Battambang, Bantheay Meanchey, Pailin, Otdor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pousat, Siem Reap, Kampong Thum, Kampong Spue, Kampot, Takeo, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, and other provinces.
- 28 field Trips made by CMVIS Data Management Office staff to control the qualities of all MRE activities as implemented by CMVIS Data Gatherers in where the CMVIS works.

### ***UNICEF, MRE focal point in Cambodia.***

Being both technical and financial supporter, UNICEF undertook the following activities:

- Supported the development of a holistic, integrated, program based mine Action policy and strategy to ensure integration;
- Supported the development of core guiding principles and guidelines for MRE.
- Provided advocacy for MRE to be integrated as a cross-cutting livelihoods issue at all levels with increased livelihood initiatives in areas identified as having high mine/UXO risk;
- Advocate for increased capacity to provide a timely response to UXO reports and small clearance tasks which will impact on safety and livelihoods.

### ***Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)***

CMAC is major demining and MRE operator active in Cambodia since 1992. During this reporting period achieved the followings:

- Conducted behavior change survey to 54,221 household/field (working site) visits;
- Provided 15,939 mine risk education sessions people at risk including children at schools and out-of-schools in 9,974 villages, 786 communes of 146 districts, focusing on danger avoidance and reporting channel for mine and UXO disposal. The message focus on dangerous avoidance and consultation for behavior changes reached 443,878 people of which 38% were children, 32% men and 29 % women;
- CMAC distributed 4,657 T-shirts, 5,568 notebooks, 21 VCD, 10,831 posters, 4,060 flyers and 4,172 leaflets to reinforce the MRE messages;
- Mine and UXO risk education staff received 10,149 requests from affected communes and responded to 9,975 requests (98%) where 49,552 mine and UXO were collected and destroyed and conducted the spot check about 2,582 m<sup>2</sup>.

### ***Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)***

- The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 76 primary schools in 19 districts of 5 provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Otdor/Meanchey).
- The MoEYS use MRE curriculum embedded in the Accident and Injury Prevention (AIP) course book and 11,287 primary school students and out of school children were taught.

### ***Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)***

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 800 Red Cross Volunteers, 291 teachers and 31 staff members and the followings are the results:

- CRC MRE sessions were participated by 18,538 men and 20,870 women, 22,913 school children and 17,107 out-of-school children.
- 10,000 MRE Posters, 1,000 calendars, 1,000 notebooks and 1,650 T-shirts distributed and 24 Billboards were erected in the targeted provinces: Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Menachey, Otdor Meanchey, Preah Vihear.

### ***The HALO Trust***

In addition to mine clearance activities, The HALO Trust has established a 3-man MRE team since 2003 to deliver MRE presentations at villages where HALO's clearance teams conduct survey and clearance operations.

During 2012, HALO's MRE activities were conducted in Battambang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Koh Kong, Otdar Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Sihanouk, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces with the following achievements across all provinces:

- School sessions: 73 with participants of 5,378 school boys, 5,429 school girls, 232 men and 147 women teachers.
- Out-of-school sessions: 47, participated by 776 men, 658 women, 335 boys and 319 girls.
- Sessions for NGOs: 2 and were participated by 27 men and 3 women

In summary, the HALO Trust has delivered 122 MRE sessions with 13,304 participants.

### ***Mines Advisory Group (MAG)***

MAG teams continued to provide Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities. MAG's Community Liaison (CL) teams moved away from the previous approach of providing informal MRE related to the landmine/UXO reporting and safety briefings to delivering targeted RRE to high risk groups based on identified need.

MAG's 4 EOD teams continued to provide risk education to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North Western Provinces, including recognition of ordnance, what to do if ordnance is found (marking and reporting) and basic messaging on mine and UXO reporting mechanisms and the national law forbidding the trading of UXO and mines for scrap metal to communities. The following is the achievement:

- 152 RRE sessions to 1,020 Cambodians within MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia, 648 of which are male and 372 are females.

### ***Spirit of Soccer (SOS)***

Spirit of Soccer (SOS) is an International, Not for profit organization registered both in Great Britain and the United States and is active in Cambodia since 2006. SOS promotes MRE activities through sports, especially Soccer and works in the three most effected provinces in Cambodia - Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin.

To respond with the threat of landmine and UXOs, SOS provides the students with educational materials reinforcing the MRE messages and also develop the capacity of both teachers and local coaches to work with the school kids as well as with out of school children. The following are the achievement of the year:

- Provided 124 MRE sessions to 3,514 boys and 3,009 Girls
- Distributed 575 footballs, 85 T-Shirts 312 uniform sport kits and 7,258 school books to children.

#### ***Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)***

JMAS is a non-profit International humanitarian demining organization engaging exclusively in humanitarian activities for social welfare and public benefit in cooperation with Royal Cambodian Government and work in partnership with Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC). JMAS – CMAC has been active in Cambodia since July 2002. methodologically JMAS handle MRE with collaboration CMAC’s 06 EOD teams and 18 CBURR network staffs in 1,781 communes, 18 districts, and four provincial targets such as Kampong Thom, Kampong Takeo and Siem Reap .

The “CBURR” Community-Based UXO Risk Reduction is district-based staff a mobile position based within an administrative district that is mainly involvement with the law enforcement on management of weapons, explosive and ammunition through district inspector police. The CBURR is responsible for undertaking Mine/UXO risk education, information dissemination and collection EOD activities from the various sources including people in his/her community, government /non-governmental agencies. The CBURR also works with closed collaboration with other NGO and/or government agency to address the needs of the UXO affected people.

During this reporting period, JMAS provided MRE messages aimed at danger avoidance and behavior changes related to mine and UXO. The follows are the results achieved:

- Provided MRE sessions to 88,655 people of whom 36,119 were children, 29,055 men and 23,481 women.
- Distributed 1,500 T-shirts, 35,000 school notebooks, 36,000 posters to reinforce the MRE messages.
- JMAS’s 18 CBURR Staff coordinated and facilitated 6,245 requests from local authorities and mine/UXO affected communities, as a result 6,241 requests (99.9%) was responded, 278 mines and 21,247 other UXOs destroyed and conducted the spot check for 45,066 m<sup>2</sup> in the following project above target provinces.

#### **MRE Current Challenges**

Although significant efforts by operators and stakeholders have caused a sharp drop of casualty rate to below 200 cases in 2012 for a period of two decades since 1992, there is an increase of anti-tank mine (ATM) accidents during 2010 and 2011 while casualty rates for ERW, mine and cluster munitions are decreasing. In 2012 the general trends of the casualty rate for ERW, mine, cluster munitions and ATM are decreasing to only 185 cases.

Majority of mine incidents still occur in the north and northwest of Cambodia. Majority of Anti-tank mines have also occurred in north and northwest, but ERW incidents are more widespread. Jan 2011 – Dec 2012 five most affected provinces were Battambang, Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, Banteay Meanchey and Kampong Chhnang. The highest casualty rate of all provinces is Battambang.

It should be noted for the past 6 years (2007 -2012), there have been 864 accidents, ERW accounts for 46% (400), anti-personnel mine for 31% (271), anti-tank mine for 19% (161) and cluster munitions for 4% (32). The followings are incidents by types of activity and casualty by age groups:

#### **ERW/cluster munitions:**

- For a period from 2007 to 2012, handling is the main cause of accidents for ERW (44% of all accidents in last 6 years) and CM (53% ) combined with high number of casualties as bystanders.
- Largest number of casualties for ERW are males (85%) between ages of 12 – 35
- Largest number of casualties for CM are males (90%) but with more even spread among the ages

#### **Mines/ATM:**

- APM incidents are complex and varied but 59% (208) are involuntary contact due to livelihood activities
- ATM incidents are the result of travelling 56% (179) farming 17% (54), bystander 12 % (38) and clearing new land 5% (15), the accidents were largely caused by agricultural machinery and the ATM casualties are predominantly men between the ages of 19 – 65.
- ATM casualties are predominantly men 80% (255) and ages 19 to 35 are the most affected 49% (158).
- ATM and APM accidents have higher number of casualties of people who have lived for less than 5 years in an area

#### **MRE Messages and Materials:**

- There is still generic “don’t touch” information, although messages to address some specific risk behavior have been incorporated “Saturation point” for generic messages, particularly adult men.
- Audience is more sophisticated and risks more complex, requiring materials and messages that reflect these needs.

#### **MRE Gaps and Trends:**

- Accidents in general have decreased, money is also decreasing and MRE activities are under-funded and this affects the MRE sustainability
- Operators mainstreams MRE into demining and EOD teams which doesn’t allow for development of targeted campaigns
- Continuing project-based MRE lacks strategic focus and alignment
- Cessation of funds with no clear exit strategy has left the CBMRR MUC network without clear direction or handover despite their obvious potential as networks for local level risk management
- Increasing focus on the east of the country, focus on ERW, law, reporting, police networks and local authorities
- Important to ensure that resources are not entirely transferred to east of country while majority of accidents still occurring in northwest
- Significant gap in addressing adult-risk behaviors in a targeted, realistic and coordinated way
- MRE for children is relatively well covered, but targeted approaches are required focusing on key high-risk behaviors of boys and adolescent males.

- there is an increase of population migration to suspected areas for livelihood activities amid the development of infrastructure to remote areas nationwide.
- There are uses of heavy vehicles such tractors, ploughing machine and trucks in mine/ERW suspected zones
- Livelihood activities have put pressure on local population to risk behaviours although they are fully aware of danger.

### ***MRE Action Plan in 2013 and Way Forward***

To address to the above MRE challenges, CMAA together with MRE operators, stakeholders and development partners through the existing coordination mechanism will undertake the following MRE actions in 2013:

#### ***MRE Coordination Strengthening:***

- House MRE in the most suitable department and MRE Officer Recruitment and recruit an MRE Officer.
- Develop a MRE work plan and strategic directions 2013 – 2015
- Update the TOR for the MRE TRG to improve the role of this coordination function
- Review the objectives and outcomes of the annual MRE workshops.
- Reinforce MRE CMAS: minimum standards with clear guidance with core principles expected for MRE in Cambodia and monitor compliance to the standards and provide accreditation to MRE operators with full compliance.
- Review the existing data gathering forms to ensure that the data collected will allow monitoring against the NMAS indicators and allow for mapping and analysis of MRE activities.
- Provide capacity building to MRE staff members on MRE
- Develop MRE monitoring framework outlining the process to collect data to monitor progress against the NMAS indicators and undertake periodic qualitative monitoring focusing on approaches, targeting and behavior change outcomes.

#### ***MRE Implementation:***

- Target specific risk behaviors and developing messages and activities tailored to the needs of the remaining male and female high-risk groups
- Redefine MRE implementation mechanisms, increasing the use of national and local entities and channels
- Define clear strategy and campaign to address APM and ATM accidents
- Define clear targeted campaign to address tampering with ERW by boys and adolescent males
- Prepare emergency MRE – not a priority, but strategy in place for quick development of materials and message dissemination
- Monitor the situation in northeast and possibility that the number of ERW and cluster munitions accidents could increase in line with increased development

#### ***Sustainability for the next 10 years:***

- Concerted campaigns to target main causes of accidents in Cambodia today
- Continued capacity development of local bodies and authorities to take on MRE and community risk reduction to manage residual risk

- Continue strengthening the MRE coordination
- Advocacy for use of government funds to support MRE and community risk reduction
- Work with CMAC consider how to strengthen the existing Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR)
- Provide technical and materials support police to implement MRE
- Review MoEYS MRE AIP lessons, teaching methods and materials fit in the national curriculum lesson plans.

## Form J

### Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: **Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01 January 2012** to **31 December 2012**

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The CMAA with coordination of MoSVY, INGOs and national NGOs working with disabilities in rehabilitation for persons with disabilities including landmine/ERW survivors are provided services to 24,340 persons with disabilities including 9,082 landmine/ERW survivors. Within the beneficiaries, 11 Physical Rehabilitations Centers provided services to 2,187 landmine/ERW survivors, medical care to 6,786 landmine/ERW survivors and training skills to 109 landmine/ERW survivors. A quality of life for person with disability including landmine/ERW survivors assessment have been conducted by CMAA in partnership with Non-Governmental Organization working with disability and landmine victim assistance at sub-national level.

For production workshop and rehabilitation centers were recorded and distributed the following items to persons with disabilities including landmine/ERW survivors:

- 835 orthotics were produced, 801 distributed and 430 repaired.
- 12,726 prosthetics were produced, 12,176 distributed and 683 repaired.
- 355 wheelchairs were produced and 202 repaired.
- 6,680 crutches were produced, 770 distributed and 109 repaired

Community rehabilitation services: The Ministry in cooperation with more than 50 NGOs has provided services to disable person including landmine/ERW survivors as follow:

- Living life support
- Income generation
- House repairing and wells and pond digging.
- Transportation Service for integrate disabled person to received health care and participation into the public forum of society.
- Emergency cases
- Mal nutrition service
- Direct aid
- Self-help group creation

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 21 provinces had provided the macro finance, house repairing, transportation fee for children to school, emergency service, health care, food, disability empowerment and self help group setting up. The CBR program have benefited to 25,488 persons with disabilities including 9,481 landmine/ERW survivors.