



**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE [PARTY]:

THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

POINT OF CONTACT:

H.E Mr. CHUM BUN RONG

Secretary General of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority

Address: New Building, St.273 corner 516, Sangkat Toul Sangker, Khan Toul Kork,
Phnom Penh.

Tel: +855(0)23885941/ +855(0)23881492

Fax: +855(0)882265

(Name, organization, telephone, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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]: **The Kingdom of Cambodia** reporting for time period from **01/Jan/2013** to **31/Dec/2013**

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<ol style="list-style-type: none">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 1/1/2000.2. 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 his Majesty the King on 28/5/1999. The Law Provides for criminal penalties, including fine and/or imprisonment, for offenses committed by civilians, the government officials, national polices and armed forces.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 activity 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 2005.4. 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 Senate on May 12, 2005.5. The CMAA has developed Cambodian Mine Action Standard (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 2011.6. On 03, July 2009, the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the King Norodom Sihamony.7. On 11 November 2010, the National Mine Action Strategy (NAMS) 2010-2019 has been signed by the Prime Minister Hun Sen.8. On 4th April 2011, 7 developments partners signed Partnership Principles for the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy as a single framework for mine action related assistance.9. The instructional and Operational Principle on Mine Clearance Management for socio-economic development integration has been signed by H.E vice president of CMAA on September 2nd, 2011.	

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/Jan/2013** to **31/Dec/2013**

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

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 <i>do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines</i> after the first four years after the treaty entered into force.
TOTAL			

* 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/Jan/2013 to 31/Dec/2013

1. Areas that contain mines*

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

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	<p>In its request for a ten-year extension of the Article 5 Deadline, Cambodia estimated that some 646.8 km² of areas contaminated by APM will require mine clearance over that next 10 years.</p> <p>Baseline Survey of the 124 priority districts revealed that suspected areas to contain mine/ERW covering 1,915 km² of which 1,174 km² are suspected to contain APMs.</p>

* 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/Jan/2013** to **31/Dec/2013**

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
CMAC	N/A	1,006	N/A	
NPMEC	Type 69, POMZ ₂ ,MBU78A2, TNTS114-81	18	N/A	
HALO Trust	Type 72A, MN79, PMN, PMN2, Gyata 64, POMZs, P40, PPMISR, PPM2, PMD6, MD82B, MN79.	662	N/A	
MAG	N/A	1,056	N/A	
CMAA	N/A	85	N/A	Those APMs were buried at the animal testing field.
TOTAL		2,827		

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

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information <i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate...)</i>
N/A	N/A	“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”

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to 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
CMAA	Type 72A, MD82B, PMN, PMN2	60	N/A	Those APMs were transferred to bury in the animal testing field (CMAA). Their fuses are removed and destroyed.
TOTAL		60 APMs		

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
TOTAL	N/A	N/A		

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/Jan/2013** to **31/Jan/2013**

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/Jan/2013 to 31/Dec/2013

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites: N/A	
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 handover 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*)

Description of the status of programs including: In Cambodia, from 1992 to December 2013, mine clearance operators have cleared 1,042,843,260 km ² and destroyed 983,681 APMs.	Details of:
Location of destruction sites: N/A	
In 2013, CMAC reported to have cleared 60,962,455 km ² and destroyed 11,512 APMs.	Methods: -Manual Clearance: using MineLab-F3 & F1A4, Ebinger Upex 740M -Mechanical clearance: Brush Cutter (ZX160LC Hitachi); Demining machine (Hitachi BM307-V33 (swing type), Hitachi BM307-VF25 (push type), Komatsu D85EX-15 (push type). -EOD operation: Explosive -MDD operation: Mine Detection Short Leash Dog, Mine Detection Long Leash Dog
	Applicable safety standards: IMAS, CMAS, SOPs
	Applicable environmental standards: N/A
In 2013, NPMEC reported to have cleared 13,869,070 km ² and destroyed 1,051 APMs.	Methods: -Manual Clearance: using Mine Lab F3 & Mine lab A1F4 -EOD operation: Explosive
	Applicable safety standards: IMAS, CMAS, SOPs
	Applicable environmental standards: N/A

<p>In 2013, <u>HALO</u> reported to have cleared 11,863,898 km² and destroyed 6,899 APMs.</p>	<p>Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Manual Clearance: using Minelab F3, Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H, Ebinger 420 and 421 GC, Ebinger UPEX 740, HSTAMIDS and Minehound -Mechanical clearance: Volvo BM4400 Medium wheeled front loader (armoured), Fiat Allis FL5B light crawler tractors (armoured), STORM (armoured Menzi muck wheeled excavator) -EOD operation: Explosive <p>Applicable safety standards: IMAS, CMAS, SOPs</p> <p>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</p>
<p>In 2013, <u>MAG</u> reported to have cleared 1,952,694 km² and destroyed 3,581 APMs.</p>	<p>Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Manual Clearance: using Minelab F3, Ebinger Large loop, Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) -Mechanical clearance: using Terex, Badger, Tanto, Peco, Scorpion, Scout -EOD operation: Explosive -MDD operation: Mine Detection Short Leash Dog <p>Applicable safety standards: IMAS, CMAS, SOPs</p> <p>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</p>

In 2013, <u>CSHD</u> reported to have cleared 553,431 km ² and destroyed 180 APMs.	Methods: -Manual Clearance: using Mine Lab F3 -EOD operation: Explosive
	Applicable safety standards: IMAS, CMAS, SOPs
	Applicable environmental standards: N/A
The most commonly found APM during the clearance process are: Type 72A, Type 69, PMN, PMN2, MD82B, POMz2, PMD6, MBV-78A1, MBV-78A2, POMZ, NO-MZ2B.	

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/Jan/2013** to **31/Dec/2013**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article 4*)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information	
N/A	9,698	N/A	By CMAC	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 braches of these three operators have reported and destroyed a total of 133,478 APMs. The separations from destruction of APMs in Mined Areas and by EOD branches from those three operators were not available for the reporting period.
N/A	2,713	N/A	By HALO Trust	
N/A	1,254	N/A	By MAG	
TOTAL (2008)	13,665			

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
N/A	11,512	By CMAC
N/A	859	By NPMEC
N/A	4,782	By HALO Trust

N/A	3,620	By MAG
N/A	174	By CSHD
TOTAL	20,947	

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 former battle areas from 2004 to 2007. Cambodia has not had any Stockpile of APMs since 2000. <i>In the last six years, there were no any anti-personnel mines discovered from various sources in former battle areas.</i>
N/A	32,187 (HALO)	N/A	
TOTAL	98,132		

* 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/Jan/2013** to **31/Dec/2013**

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			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cambodia does not produce any Anti-Personnel 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			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cambodia does not own or possess any Anti-Personnel Mine.

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/Jan/2013 to 31/Dec/2013

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:

- Developed National Action Plan for Mine Risk Education 2014-2016;
- Developed Guideline on Monitoring of Mine Risk Education Programme;
- Developed Guideline for Emergency Mine Risk Education in Cambodia;
- Developed IMSMA MRE Report Form;
- Organized and chaired 3 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 5 training workshops on Basis Safety Procedure of Mine Risk Education in Emergency;
- Endorsed MRE messages delivered to affected communities;
- Monitored MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy;
- Distributed 3,000 MRE posters and 5,700 T- shirts to MRE operators;
- Presented MRE activities in Cambodia to delegation from Japan, Afghanistan.

Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS)

The Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) established in 1994 to provide systematic collection, analysis,

interpretation and dissemination of information about civilian and military casualties of landmines and explosive remnants of war in Cambodia. For the period report, 111 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 2,286 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, BanteayMeanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, PreahVihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and SvayRieng provinces. And also at the same time, 107 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions. 16 field visits were undertaken by the CMVIS Data Management Office to ensure accurate data.

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;
- Advocated 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:

- CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through household and workplace visit and group presentation. 77,540 household/field were visited and 18,440 MRE Sessions were delivered in 15 mines and UXO affected provinces, and reached 172,092 people at risk, in which 160,141 person were men, 72,422 person women, 137,749 person In-School children and 542,404 person Out-of-School children.
- The teams have facilitated 13,225 requests and as results 13,074 requests, 98.85%, were response, and 77,807 pieces of mine and UXO including 2,448 anti-personals mine, 166 anti-tank mine and 75,193 UXO were collected and destroyed.
- The teams has utilized MRE materials including 5,655 T-shirts, 8,852 Note books 9,756 Posters, 2,168 pliers and 3,057 Leaflet to support risk education activities.

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)

- The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 69 primary schools and 18 lower secondary schools in 14 districts of 5 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean chey).
- The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 24,793 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers.
- The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 4 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Uddo Mean Chey, Battambang, Pailin to train 475 teachers.

National Police (NP)

- In 2006, an additional core duty, Cambodian National Police Force has played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW. Cambodia National Police Force has so far succeeded in the pilot projects in seven targeted provinces (Kandal, Kampong Speu, Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem Reap and Oddor Mean Chey).
- In 2013, taking in consideration by the scope of the work in line with the national mines strategic plans in 2010 - 2019 which has been agreed by CMAA, the National Police Force ERW-MOI has expanded its projects to ten more provinces (Kratie, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondul Kiri, Ratanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng. 1,836 persons have operated in 17 provinces, 147 cities - districts, 1,214 communes, Sangkats and 10,791 villages.
- Conducted 1,184 times of public awareness rising with 33,168 participants. Announcing with contributing 17,000 posters and 5,400 law textbooks.
- Made contracts with high risk occupation to stop related to mines /ERW. 405 people including 78 people making improvised explosives, 37 people finding scrap metals, 97 scrap scavengers, 47 illegal mine clearance and 146 making illegal living in forests (confiscated 25 mine detectors and other equipment).

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)

- The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 650 Common Networks, 299 teachers and 31 operator's staff.
- CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 16,211 men and 17,7010 women, 17,05 school children and 14,541 out-of-school children provided 6,000 MRE Posters, 6,000 calendars, 24 Billboards, 6,000 notebooks and 1,650 T-shirts in targeted provinces: Pursat, Banteay Menachey, Oddor Meanchey and Preah Vihear.

The HALO Trust

- In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust established a 3-man MRE team since 2003.
- The team is tasked to deliver MRE presentations at villages where their clearance teams conducting clearance operations.
- HALO's MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom and Battambang with 341 school children and 270 out-of-school children, 160 men, 249 women.

Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

- MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams continued to provide implementation of assessments, liaising closely with village and community networks, and development partners. CL teams provided targeted Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities but are moving towards providing this in the North West only when requested by communities.
- MAG will focus on ensuring appropriate development partnerships exist to enable alternative livelihoods activities can be offered to communities who often know the risks from landmines and UXO, but must take the risk in order to provide for their families.
- 8 CL teams were deployed within MAG operational areas ensuring the continued involvement and consultation of affected communities and key stakeholders within the mine action process.

- In addition, MAG's 2 EOD teams continued to provide basic risk messaging to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North West.
- MAG conducted 1,341 RRE tasks to benefit 18,958 Cambodians .in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 11,230 were male and 7,728 were female.

Spirit of Soccer (SOS)

Spirit of Soccer (SoS) is an International Non-Profit Organization registered both in Great Britain and the United States.

- SoS was established in 2006 in Cambodia is to provide MRE messages to the children in or outside schools through sports.
- A partnership with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, SoS deployed its activities in three most affected provinces by mines and ERW, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin.
- For the period report, 176 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children.
- Of 176 visited schools, 11,178 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 11,178 children, 5,875 are boys and 5,303 are girls and also SoS contributed 770 footballs, 15 T-shirts, 172 uniform sport kits and 11,091 schoolbooks to the schools and communities.

Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)

- Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) is established the project in Cambodia since 2002.
- In particular, JMAS's MRE had been cooperating with CMAC's EOD teams and CBURR network staffs.
- The MRE activities were reached by conducting 10,706 courses to 50,818 men and 43,274 women, 80,693 school children and 10,315 out-of-school children provided 15,720 MRE Posters, 4,831 Mine/ERW Envelopes, 2,328 Mine/ERW Balloons and 13,803 Notebooks in targeted provinces; Takeo, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat.

MRE Current Challenges

Although significant efforts by operators and stakeholders have caused a sharp drop of casualty rate to below 200 cases in 2013 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 2013 the general trends of the casualty rate for ERW, mine, cluster munitions and ATM are decreasing to only 111 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 2012 – Dec 2013 five most affected provinces were Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Preah Vihear, Koah Kong, and Kampong Speu. The highest casualty rate of all provinces is Oddar Meanchey.

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 behaviors although they are fully aware of danger.

MRE Action Plan in 2014 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 2014:

MRE Coordination Strengthening:

- Sensitize MRE Operators with core MRE Guidelines and National Action Plan for MRE 2014- 2016 and Annual MRE Work Plan.
- Organizing MRE workshop to review MRE implementation.
- Undertaking MRE activities field monitoring visits.
- Undertaking MRE join visit with donor and operators.
- Organizing MRE Training Workshop to provide MRE in emergency to mine/ERW representative.
- 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.

• 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 ERW 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/Jan/2013** to **31/Dec/2013**

Cambodia has a national coordination mechanism in place composed of 50 representatives from ministries, provincial authorities and organizations working with PWDs and landmine victims. Coordination is led by the Disability Action Council (DAC) and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY). A joint working group on victim assistance led by CMAA and composed of MoSVY, DAC, and the Disability Foundation ensures that mine victim assistance is established. Resources for the coordination mechanism will be provided by the Royal Government of Cambodia and its development partners.

The following are the 2013 figures that made available to the CMAA by the MoSVY.

Physical Rehabilitation:

- Provide 1909 Prosthetics and repaired 6300 prosthetics to mine/EER victims
- Provide 188 Orthotics including limbs and body and repaired 69
- Provide 110 wheelchairs including tricycles and repaired 273
- Provide 1077 walking aids including crutches canes and walking frames and repairs 59.

Medical care:

- 2138 victims received physiotherapy (treatment and assessment).

Vocational Training

- 10 Landmine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres.

Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 21 provinces had provided the education, health care, disability empowerment and self-help group setting up to 1950 groups. In 2013, Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) through CCBL had conducted Survey on the Quality of life for Landmine/ERW survivors (QLS) in 132 villages of 21 Provinces interviewed 657 People with disabilities include 321 landmine/ERW survivors.

In 2013, CMAA engaged with 180 landmine survivors and persons with disability (PWD) in formulating the National Strategic Plan on Disability, organized by the Disability Action Council. Moreover, CMAA has engaged with 30 survivors in the Quality of Life Survey to assess the life of landmine/ERW survivors including PWDs across the country.

Since 1994, the Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS), a data system established to collect information on mine accidents has been in use. The database system could disaggregate information by gender, age or location. So far, CMVIS has recorded more than 64,314 mine/ERW casualties. From 2010 to December 2013, the system recorded 794 casualties involving 168 boys under 18 years old, 47 girls under 18 years, 497 men and 82 women.

Through the Quality of Life Survey, Cambodia has organized home visits to 1,661 landmine/ERW victims to raise awareness on the rights and needs of victims and provide peer counselling, particularly in mine-affected areas. Moreover, the project engaged local authorities and service providers to support and promote the rights and dignity of landmine/ERW victims.

CMAA's gender team implements the Gender Action Plan (2013-2015) as we assess and monitor the equality of access of survivors (women, girls, boys, and men) to gender-sensitive services (emergency, medical care, physical care, psychosocial care, rehabilitation, livelihoods, legal). In order to assist mine victims to be eligible in receiving the services as mentioned above, we have conducted three activities according to the Gender Action Plan, including:

- Gather, analyse, disseminate and store gender and age disaggregated data on survivors' needs;
- Monitor gender and age equal access to services for survivors; and
- Assess gender and age access to vocational training provided to survivors.