

Revised Workplan Cambodia

1. Time period of the work plan

This revised workplan is to be implemented for a period of three years from 01 January 2023 to 31 December 2025, the deadline to which Cambodia was granted to complete Article 5 obligation.

2. Remaining challenge to be addressed by the work plan

As of 01 January 2023, Cambodia still has **681,284,511 sqm** of land contaminated by anti-personnel (AP) mines covering 12 provinces recorded in the national database. Table 1 below presents AP mine contamination records and perceived degree of difficulty by province.

Table 1

| No. | Provinces | # Minefield | Size (SQM) | Degree of difficulty |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | PREAH VIHEAR | 904 | 149,401,611 | High |
| 2. | BATTAMBANG | 1,251 | 112,751,444 | High |
| 3. | BANTEAY MEANCHEY | 1,664 | 103,581,047 | High |
| 4. | ODDAR MEANCHEY | 1,011 | 90,303,393 | High |
| 5. | PURSAT | 722 | 72,308,226 | High |
| 6. | KOH KONG | 355 | 22,846,585 | High |
| 7. | PAILIN | 327 | 17,654,046 | High |
| 8. | SIEMREAP | 568 | 48,257,278 | Medium |
| 9. | KAMPONG THOM | 410 | 37,589,564 | Medium |
| 10. | KRATIE | 103 | 15,903,394 | Medium |
| 11. | MONDUL KIRI | 62 | 8,399,249 | Medium |
| 12. | RATANAK KIRI | 15 | 2,288,674 | Medium |
| Total | | 7,392 | 681,284,511¹ | |

¹ Included AP minefields in workbench (137.9 km²), newly discovered AP minefields submitted by operators and subject to verification by the CMAA.

3. Survey activities to determine the actual location, size and other characteristics of mined areas and methodologies and standards to be employed

The baseline survey of Cambodia was completed in 2020. This included the eastern provinces mostly contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munitions. With this, the sector has a full picture of the weapons contamination in the country.

Cambodia will continue to deploy survey teams to revisit previously identified AP minefields (recorded on the national database) in order to release minefields, if applicable, through non-technical survey (NTS). The NTS work will accurately define the location and the size of remaining contaminated area to support the national planning and prioritization process, and to ensure that clearance resources are directed to areas actually requiring clearance. CMAA estimated nationally that on average **20** percent of AP contaminated land can be released through NTS, leaving **80** percent to be addressed by technical survey and/or clearance.

CMAC, the HALO Trust, MAG and NPA are currently implementing NTS. The CMAA will continue to encourage these operators and others to expand and implement NTS, where appropriate to promote effective and efficient land release and utilization of resources to achieve the 2025 target.

With potential lessons learned from the field, the CMAA is in the process of reviewing the Cambodian Mine Action Standards on Non-Technical Survey and Technical Survey to ensure safe, effective and efficient land release activities meeting the local context.

4. Clearance activities to take place over the period of the work plan

The Cambodian mine action sector has a mixed toolkit of manual, mechanical and animal detection system to address minefields with different degrees of difficulty and size. Clearance operators have the liberty to decide on the deployment of the tools they have to tackle the minefields in their workplans. The CMAA Quality Management Teams (QMT) will continue to conduct QA/QC of the operators' field activities to inspect products (cleared land), processes, and provide recommendations to improve the safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of operations.

From 2020 to 2022, Cambodia released **393,281,468 sqm** of AP minefields. Land release in 2021 saw an increase of **124%** from 2020 and land release in 2022 saw an increase of **171%** from 2021. Table 2 presents AP minefields released from 2020 to 2022.

Table 2

| No. | Provinces | AP minefields released in 2020 (sqm) | AP minefields released in 2021 (sqm) | AP minefields released in 2022 (sqm) |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | BANTEAY MEANCHEY | 13,142,442 | 19,010,105 | 13,847,984 |
| 2. | BATTAMBANG | 30,789,997 | 40,317,088 | 46,887,239 |
| 3. | KAMPONG CHAM | 216,285 | 22,138 | 475,355 |
| 4. | KAMPONG CHHNANG | 1,079,235 | 985,066 | 1,488,577 |
| 5. | KAMPONG SPEU | 181,724 | 935,164 | 24,528,794 |
| 6. | KAMPONG THOM | 1,736,268 | 2,566,528 | 12,742,658 |
| 7. | KAMPOT | | | 15,858,187 |
| 8. | KANDAL | | | 56,222 |
| 9. | KEP | | 190,644 | 878,660 |
| 10. | KOH KONG | 91,300 | | |
| 11. | KRATIE | 1,119,006 | 899,479 | 1,213,921 |
| 12. | ODDAR MEANCHEY | 17,748,242 | 20,681,788 | 13,589,747 |
| 13. | PAILIN | 8,920,408 | 8,109,986 | 7,440,078 |
| 14. | PHNOM PENH | | | 1,380,306 |
| 15. | PREAH SIHANOUK | | | 1,922,013 |
| 16. | PREAH VIHEAR | 5,336,708 | 5,051,401 | 9,129,058 |
| 17. | PREY VENG | | | 5,900 |
| 18. | PURSAT | 2,199,463 | 7,385,385 | 11,181,255 |
| 19. | RATANAK KIRI | | | 460,036 |
| 20. | SIEMREAP | 7,339,655 | 5,684,331 | 13,757,672 |
| 21. | SVAY RIENG | | | 9,646,085 |
| 22. | TAKEO | | | 4,233,932 |
| 23. | TBOUNG KHMUM | | | 817,953 |
| Total | | 89,900,733 | 111,839,103 | 191,541,632 |

Of the remaining challenge: **681,284,511 sqm**, **353,402,819 sqm (52 percent)** is located less than seven (7) kilometers from the borders and **327,881,692 sqm (48 percent)** is located greater than seven (7) kilometers from the borders of neighboring countries. To comply with the **Executive Order** issued by the Office of the Council of Ministers dated 04 January 2022, the CMAA will coordinate activities to release AP minefields located greater than seven (7) kilometers from the borders in 2023 and the remaining AP minefields from late 2023 to 2025.

Clearance in 2023 and 2024 will have to be prioritized by the affected communities under the coordination and facilitation of the provincial Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU) to ensure that clearance addresses the needs of the affected communities. The provinces targeted to be mine-free by end of 2023 are highlighted in **green**, and the rest by 2025. Table 3, presents AP minefields located less and greater than seven (7) kilometers from the borders with neighboring countries.

Table 3

| Provinces | Less than 7 kilometers from border | | Greater than 7 kilometers from border | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | # Minefield | Sqm | # Minefield | Sqm |
| PREAH VIHEAR | 523 | 96,396,893 | 381 | 53,004,718 |
| BATTAMBANG | 482 | 32,109,629 | 769 | 80,641,815 |
| BANTEAY MEANCHEY | 1,412 | 85,312,931 | 252 | 18,268,116 |
| ODDAR MEANCHEY | 660 | 69,454,552 | 351 | 20,848,841 |
| PURSAT | 395 | 34,581,094 | 327 | 37,727,132 |
| KOH KONG | 324 | 20,403,677 | 31 | 2,442,908 |
| PAILIN | 256 | 12,430,240 | 71 | 5,223,806 |
| SIEMREAP | 0 | 0 | 568 | 48,257,278 |
| KAMPONG THOM | 0 | 0 | 410 | 37,589,564 |
| KRATIE | 13 | 917,225 | 90 | 14,986,169 |
| MONDUL KIRI | 0 | 0 | 62 | 8,399,249 |
| RATANAK KIRI | 10 | 1,796,578 | 5 | 492,096 |
| Total | 4,075 | 353,402,819 | 3,317 | 327,881,692 |

5. Annual cost and resource mobilization

Costing of the revised workplan is calculated based on costing projected in the NMAS three-year implementation plan (2021-2023). It was projected that to release **681,284,511 sqm**, the sector will require **\$175,090,119**. Table 4 presents annual AP minefield clearance target and budget required each year. Required financial resource in 2024 and 2025 will be adjusted later to reflect the increasing cost of releasing minefields with higher density of mines and harder terrain when Cambodia move closer to the border areas.

Table 4

| Year | AP minefields released (sqm) | Financial resource (USD) * |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2023 | 345,284,511 | \$ 88,738,119 |
| 2024 | 168,000,000 | \$ 43,176,000 |
| 2025 | 168,000,000 | \$ 43,176,000 |
| Total | 681,284,511 | \$ 175,090,119 |

* Costs of clearing ATM and cluster munitions, EORE, EOD, victim assistance, training, management etc. are not included.

CMAA, representing the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and clearance operators will continue to engage with current and potential donors to mobilize resources required for the

sector. The Royal Government of Cambodia contributed \$30 million for mine clearance in 2023 and will continue about the same level in 2024 and 2025.

The Mine-Free Village program (an initiative to clear all the minefields in a village in order to declare the village mine-free) has been recently introduced to attract potential donors (including foundations, associations, private sector, individuals) to mobilize additional resource to expedite clearance progress toward achieving 2025 target. In 2022, about \$18 million was mobilized to fund clearance of AP minefields.

6. Capability/capacity

CMAA will continue to coordinate clearance activities to ensure concerted efforts are directed to national priorities addressing the needs of the affected communities through clearance of minefields prioritized under the coordination and facilitation of the provincial mine action planning units (MAPU). Currently, there are eight operators involved in AP minefields survey and/or clearance, and they are listed on table 5.

Table 5

| Operators | Personnel |
|---|------------------|
| a. Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) | 1,827 |
| b. Royal Cambodian Army (RCA) | 1,150 |
| c. The HALO Trust (HALO) | 1,150 |
| d. National Center for Peace Keeping Forces, Mine/ERW Clearance (NPMEC) | 806 |
| e. Mine Advisor Group (MAG) | 600 |
| f. Norwegian People Aid (NPA) | 89 |
| g. Anti-Personnel Landmines Detection Product Development (APOPO) | 59 |
| h. Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD) | 35 |
| Total | 5,716 |

7. Potential risk factors/challenges

The sector perceives the following challenges may affect the sector’s ability to achieve the targets of this revised workplan:

- a. The sector does not receive financial resources it needs, and
- b. Un-demarcated border area preventing clearance of minefields along border.

The CMAA will monitor the challenges, seek ways to overcome them, and report progress to the Ottawa Treaty States Parties through the Implementation Support Unit (ISU).

8. Monitoring and review of the work plan

Progress in the implementation of this revised workplan will be monitored and measured annually by the CMAA based on information and data extracted from the national database and other sources. CMAA will review progress in the implementation of this revised workplan in April 2024 and report to States Parties through the ISU.

Efforts to exclude civilians from the affected areas until they have been addressed

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) remains an important component until all known contamination has been cleared to reduce the potential incidence of casualties and the negative impact of mines and ERW on communities. Building on the successful implementation of EORE in previous years, CMAA will continue to work with EORE operators to target EORE to high-risk groups, including the mobile population.

Cambodia will also work to strengthen the capacity of operators to provide effective EORE in high-risk areas. CMAA will also ensure that EORE remains mainstreamed in the school curriculum, consulting with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) to update EORE in both primary and secondary school curriculums when needed. In addition, community-based risk education will be reinforced, developing EORE messages and monitoring such activities. The sector aims to provide EORE to **1.4 million** men, women, boys and girls each year from 2023 to 2025.

CMAA will continue to organize National Mine Awareness Day campaigns, and install mine awareness billboards in high-risk areas to maintain/raise awareness of the public on the danger of mines and ERW to reduce potential casualties.

9. Government efforts to link mine action to development, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and consideration of gender issues in the implementation of Article 5

a. Mine action and development

In a small country like Cambodia, mine action and development are closely related. In 2021, GICHD completed a study to understand the sustainable development outcome of mine action. The study presents evidence of the multidimensional and transformative role of mine action by identifying its direct contribution to **13** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to at least **48** of their targets in Cambodia. Hence, the mine action sector has clearly contributed to the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: **partnership, peace, people, planet and prosperity**.

After the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN General Assembly in 2015, Cambodia adapted and adopted all of the 17 SDGs and added an additional, 18th Goal entitled 'End the negative impact of mines/ ERW and promote victim assistance'.

b. Gender mainstreaming in mine action

Cambodia will continue to implement the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP 2021-2025), which is aligned to Goal 8, objective 3 of NMAS 2018-2025. This includes revising the gender mainstreaming guidelines and strengthening the capacity of the sector in implementing such guidelines. In addition, Cambodia will promote participation of women in mine action processes, services for survivors, EORE and advocacy activities by updating record and report formats through inclusion of age, sex, and disability data.

10. Cambodian mine action sector coordination mechanism

There are three levels of coordination in the mine action sector in Cambodia. The first (top) level is the Technical Working Group on Mine Action, the second (middle) level is the Mine Action Coordination Committee, and the third (bottom) level is the Technical Reference Group.

a. Technical Working Group on Mine Action

CMAA will continue to lead the Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA). The TWG-MA is the consultative mechanism between the Government and development partners to discuss policy issues with the aim of improving overall coordination, promoting alignment and harmonization of aid for the mine action sector. The TWG-MA mandate is to support Government leadership in coordinating with relevant RGC Ministries, TWGs from other sectors, development partners and NGO led activities and resources, and to promote aid effectiveness consistent with the Cambodian Declaration on Enhancing Aid Effectiveness and the Royal Government of Cambodia's Action Plan on Harmonization, Alignment and Results.

b. Mine Action Coordination Committee

To ensure better coordination, CMAA will continue to convene the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) meeting. The MACC allows mine action stakeholders to discuss strategy implementation, operational matters, share information on the development of the sector and allows CMAA to coordinate the sector more effectively.

c. Technical Reference Group

At the technical level, the CMAA will continue to convene Technical Reference Groups meetings to facilitate technical coordination and address technical issues. The following are the established Technical Reference Groups:

- Survey and Clearance,
- Information Management,
- Victim Assistance,
- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education,
- Gender Mainstreaming,
- Performance Monitoring,
- Capacity Development, and
- Cluster Munitions.

Attachments:

Annex 1: List of AP minefields remaining to be addressed from 01 January 2023 breakdown by district.

Annex 1

| Provinces | Districts | # of AP minefields | Size of AP minefields (sqm) | Degree of difficulty |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Preah Vihear (PVH) | Chey Saen | 29 | 2,823,188 | High |
| | Chhaeb | 5 | 268,900 | |
| | Choam Khsant | 710 | 131,286,270 | |
| | Kuleaen | 84 | 10,743,801 | |
| | Preah Vihear | 1 | 35,324 | |
| | Rovieng | 36 | 2,126,948 | |
| | Sangkum Thmei | 31 | 1,686,231 | |
| | Tbaeng Mean chey | 8 | 430,949 | |
| Total PVH | | 904 | 149,401,611 | |
| Battambang (BTB) | Aek Phnum | 49 | 9,097,808 | High |
| | Banan | 37 | 4,360,628 | |
| | Bavel | 14 | 899,108 | |
| | Kamrieng | 39 | 1,964,843 | |
| | Koas Krala | 192 | 25,478,981 | |
| | Moung Ruessei | 3 | 64,750 | |
| | Phnum Proek | 69 | 2,346,732 | |
| | Rotanak Mondol | 96 | 8,208,667 | |
| | Rukhak Kiri | 2 | 25,657 | |
| | Samlout | 665 | 54,935,143 | |
| | Sampov Lun | 36 | 1,499,174 | |
| | Sangkae | 18 | 1,585,925 | |
| | Thma Koul | 31 | 2,284,028 | |
| Total BTB | | 1,251 | 112,751,444 | |
| Banteay Meanchey (BMC) | Malai | 566 | 37,876,980 | High |
| | Mongkol Bourei | 6 | 59,891 | |
| | Ou Chrov | 123 | 13,033,727 | |
| | Paoy Paet | 60 | 4,728,745 | |
| | Phnum Srok | 6 | 211,396 | |
| | Preah Netr Preah | 14 | 904,936 | |
| | Serei Saophoan | 4 | 35,676 | |
| | Svay Chek | 249 | 18,315,707 | |
| | Thma Puok | 636 | 28,413,989 | |
| Total BMC | | 1,664 | 103,581,047 | |
| Oddar Meanchey (OMC) | Anlong Veang | 275 | 24,198,696 | High |
| | Banteay Ampil | 206 | 12,749,010 | |
| | Chong Kal | 7 | 223,468 | |
| | Samraong | 288 | 31,802,164 | |
| | Trapeang Prasat | 235 | 21,330,055 | |
| Total OMC | | 1,011 | 90,303,393 | |
| PURSAT (PUS) | Kandieng | 3 | 62,141 | High |
| | Phnum Kravanh | 214 | 25,358,034 | |
| | Veal Veang | 505 | 46,888,051 | |
| Total PUS | | 722 | 72,308,226 | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|--------|
| KOH KONG (KOG) | Botum Sakor | 26 | 1,475,087 | High |
| | Kaoh Kong | 33 | 1,623,706 | |
| | Kiri Sakor | 7 | 1,536,592 | |
| | Mondol Seima | 276 | 17,621,716 | |
| | Srae Ambel | 1 | 102,048 | |
| | Thma Bang | 12 | 487,436 | |
| Total KOG | | 355 | 22,846,585 | |
| PAILIN (PLN) | Pailin | 252 | 12,974,523 | High |
| | Sala Krau | 75 | 4,679,523 | |
| Total PLN | | 327 | 17,654,046 | |
| SIEM REAP (SRP) | Angkor Chum | 80 | 3,584,725 | Medium |
| | Angkor Thum | 34 | 2,301,732 | |
| | Banteay srei | 21 | 1,522,239 | |
| | Chi Kraeng | 152 | 14,734,200 | |
| | Kralanh | 2 | 6,470 | |
| | Prasat Bakong | 48 | 3,431,570 | |
| | Puok | 26 | 2,735,117 | |
| | Siem Reap | 1 | 3,197 | |
| | Soutr Nikom | 75 | 9,436,818 | |
| | Srei Snam | 18 | 1,557,948 | |
| | Svay Leu | 47 | 3,370,991 | |
| | Varin | 64 | 5,572,271 | |
| Total SRP | | 568 | 48,257,278 | |
| KAMPONG THOM (KPT) | Baray | 1 | 29,656 | Medium |
| | Kampong Svay | 79 | 4,433,845 | |
| | Prasat Ballangk | 101 | 12,242,415 | |
| | Prasat Sambour | 3 | 84,811 | |
| | Sandan | 16 | 1,621,022 | |
| | Santuk | 43 | 3,011,241 | |
| | Stoung | 146 | 14,646,132 | |
| | Taing Kouk | 21 | 1,520,442 | |
| Total KPT | | 410 | 37,589,564 | |
| KRATIE (KRA) | Chetr Borei | 2 | 122,836 | Medium |
| | Chhloung | 1 | 23,143 | |
| | Sambour | 3 | 466,971 | |
| | Snuol | 97 | 15,290,444 | |
| Total KRA | | 103 | 15,903,394 | |
| MONDUL KIRI (MDK) | Kaev Seima | 7 | 488,138 | Medium |
| | Kaoh Nheaek | 42 | 5,851,009 | |
| | Ou Reang | 2 | 98,770 | |
| | Pech Chreada | 4 | 1,625,472 | |
| | Saen Monourom | 7 | 335,860 | |
| Total MDK | | 62 | 8,399,249 | |
| RATANAK KIRI (RTK) | Ou Ya Dav | 15 | 2,288,674 | Medium |
| Total RTK | | 15 | 2,288,674 | |