KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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. PRUM SOPHAKMONKOL**
Secretary General of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
Address: New Building, St.273 corner 516, Sangkat Toul Sangker, Khan Reussey Keo, Phnom Penh.

Tel: (855) 12 922 239
Fax: (855) 23882265
Email: sophakmonkol@cmaa.gov.kh

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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

Measures	**Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).**
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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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 *do not have any stockpiles of anti-personnel mines* 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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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	In its request for a ten-year extension of the Article 5 Deadline, Cambodia estimated that some 646.8 km^2 of areas contaminated by APM will require mine clearance over that next 10 years. The progress of Baseline Survey **(2009-2014)** revealed that suspected areas to contain mine/ERW covering **1,866,207,895 sqm with 15,172 polygons** which **1,071,383,958 sqm with 11,967 polygons** are suspected to contain **APMs.**

* 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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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	MBV78A1; MD 82B; PMN2; 72A; PMN	949	N/A	
HALO Trust	PMN; PMN-2; Type 72A; Type 72B, PMD-6; MD82B; MN79; PPM2; GYATA64; POMZ2; POMZ2M; Type 69; P40; PPMiSr; MBV78A1; MBV78A2; MAI75; MON50; M18A1; MON100; OZM3; OZM4; OZM72; NOMZ2B	668	N/A	Training in Demining Courses
NPMEC	72A, Type 69, PMN, PMN2, POMZ-2, MD82B, MD6	18	N/A	
CMAA	72A; PMN; PMN2; MD82B, Type 69	85	N/A	MDD/EDD training course/testing
TOTAL		1,720		

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

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information **(*Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate…*)**
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
Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)	MBV78A1; MD 82B; PMN2; Type 72A; PMN	**979**		
NPMEC	72A, Type 69, PMN, PMN2, POMZ-2, MD82B, MD6	**18**		
TOTAL		**997**		

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
CMAC	MBV78A1; MD 82B; PMN2; Type72 A; PMN	**30**		
TOTAL		**30**		

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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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

<table>
<tr><td>Description of the status of programs including:</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of destruction sites:N/A</td><td>Details of:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">N/A</td><td>Methods: N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applicable safety standards: N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applicable environmental standards: N/A</td></tr>
</table>

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 2014, mine clearance operators have cleared **1,225,322,941** km^2 and destroyed **945,298** APMs.	Details of:
Location of destruction sites: N/A	
In 2014, **CMAC** reported to have cleared 123,220,460 km^2 and destroyed 12,832 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); Minelab F1A4 or minelab F3; Ebinger UPEX 740M. **Operation on:** Removing vegetation, bush..etc; Excavation; Make ground preparation; Digging pound; Deminer operating method one man drill with shallow and deep search; Hole drilling (borehole); Irrigation/canal preparation -EOD: MineLab-F1A4 or F3, Ebinger Upex 740M. Collection mine/UXO. **Operation on:** Destruction of mine/UXO; Doing spot check; Doing path finding/survey a small area; Quick response -MDD: Mine Detection Short Leash Dog, Mine Detection Long Leash Dog; mine lab F1 A4 or minelab F3; Ebinger-Upex740M. **Operation on:** Full clearance; Conducting QC; Path finding; Survey; Spot check -Diving Explosive Ordnance Disposal (D-EOD). **Operation on:** Quick Response and Target for Spot Checking underwater

	Applicable safety standards: **IMAS, CMAS, SOPs**
	Applicable environmental standards: N/A
In 2014, **NPMEC** reported to have cleared 23,199,865 km^2 and destroyed 1,118 APMs.	Methods: -Manual Clearance: using Mine Lab F3 &Mine lab A1F4 -EOD operation: Mine Lab F3 &Mine lab A1F4; UPEX 728
	Applicable safety standards: **IMAS, CMAS, SOPs**
	Applicable environmental standards: N/A

In 2014, **HALO** reported to have cleared 33,619,523 km^2 and destroyed 5,208 APMs.	Methods: -Manual Clearance: using Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H; Ebinger 420 and 421 GC; Minelab F3; Ebinger UPEX 740; HSTAMIDS and Minehound. **Operation on:** Metal detector without ground compensation; High-sensitivity metal detector with ground compensation; Large loop metal detector used for UXO, Type 69 and TM-46; Metal detector with ground penetrating radar -Mechanical clearance: Volvo BM4400 Medium wheeled front loader (armoured); Fiat Allis FL5B light crawler tractors (armoured); STORM (armoured Menzi muck wheeled excavator) . **Operation on:** Ancillaries include 4-in-1 bucket and ALLU and SMH processing buckets; Fitted with Benfra backhoe; Walking harvester design capable of accessing difficult terrain -EOD: Beethoven Mk 19 Exploder; Ohmmeter; Firing cable. **Operation on:** For electrical initiation; For checking firing cable continuity; For electrical initiation. -Technical Survey: Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H, Ebinger 420 and 421 GC; Minelab F3. **Operation on:** Metal detector with ground compensation; High-sensitivity metal detector with ground compensation
	Applicable safety standards: **IMAS, CMAS, SOPs**

	Applicable environmental standards: N/A
In 2014, **MAG** reported to have cleared 1,533,259 km^2 and destroyed 2,413 APMs.	Methods: -Manual Clearance: using F3 detector; Large loop; HSTAMIDS. **Operation on:** Metal detector; Magnetic locator; Dual function detector -Mechanical clearance: using Terex; Badger; Tanto; Scorpion; Scout; Bearcat. **Operation on:** Manual and remote controlled armoured excavator with multi tools; Manual armored excavator with multi tools; Manual Micro excavator with armoured front; A lightweight, man portable dual-sensor EMI/Magnetometer UXO detection system; UXO detection system using DGPS; Remote controlled commercial skid steer for veg cutting -EOD: using Schonstedt. **Operation on:** Magnetometer. -MDD operation: Mine Detection Short Leash Dog. **Operation on:** Remote Conrol Mechanical ground preparation tool; RC+ MC mechanical ground preparation tool w/multi tool kit**.** -Technical Survey: using Piranha. **Operation on:** Armored, remote controlled skid steer for dense vegetation removal and area reduction/minefield breaching
	Applicable safety standards: **IMAS, CMAS, SOPs**

	Applicable environmental standards: N/A
In 2014, **CSHD** reported to have cleared 552,130 km^2 and destroyed 79 APMs.	Methods: -Manual Clearance: using MineLab A1-F3; Large Loop -EOD operation
	Applicable safety standards: **IMAS, CMAS, SOPs**
	Applicable environmental standards: N/A
The most commonly found APM during the clearance process are: CMAC: Type 69; Type 72A; PMN2; POMZ2; POMZ; MBV78A1; PMD 6; MD82B; PMN; Booby Trap; MBV78A2; P40; NOMZ2B; POMZ2M; M14; Type 72B; MON 100; MN79; OZM 3; PPMISR; MON 50; OZM 4; OZM 72; M16; M16A1; M18A1; M18; M18A; Type 66. HALO: PMN, PMN-2, PMD-6, Type 69, Type 72A, MD-82B, MBV-78A1 MBV-78A2, POMZ, NO-MZ2B MAG: MBV 78A1, MBV 78A2, MD 82B, P40, PMD6, PMN, PMN2, POMZ 2, POMZ 2M, TYPE 69, TYPE 72 A, TYPE 72 B, PPMISR CSHD: PMN, PMN2,Type69,POMZ NPMEC: Type 69	

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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information	
N/A	537		By MAG	
N/A	25		By CSHD	
TOTAL	**562**			

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
N/A	8,016	By CMAC
N/A	862	By NPMEC
N/A	2,875	By HALO Trust
N/A	1,876	By MAG
N/A	72	By CSHD
TOTAL	13,701	

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	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL	**N/A**		

* 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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

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:

- Organizing and chairing 3 MRE Technical Working Group Meetings to review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;
- Organizing 2 workshop on MRE Emergency and First Aid Basic to MAPUs and CMVIS's Staff;
- Organizing workshop on IMSMA MRE Report to all MRE Operators;
- Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
- Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;
- Organizing MRE Annual MRE Workshop to exchange information, share experience and issues for recommendations;
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy; Distributed 7,000 MRE posters and 7000 T- shirts to MRE operators.
- Hosting MRE delegation from Japan, Angola.

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, 154 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 3849 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, 78 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions. 18field visits were undertaken by the CMVIS Data Management Office to ensure accurate data.

UNICEF, MRE focal point in Cambodia

MRE service providers, coordinated by CMAA, have responded to the changing situation with a range of strategies. Direct MRE activities are still essentially awareness rising however with a focus on risk avoidance. The main strategy is information dissemination, targeting a broad target population although some specific risk behaviors have been incorporated into the messages. The approach has also been broadened to include an integration of MRE messages into the school curriculum, advocacy for and dissemination of legislation on the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunitions and integrating MRE into wider Mine Action and community based livelihood activities. Community Liaison (CL), Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) and where MRE staff lives and work in targeted areas also provide more detailed, local knowledge and have strengthened linkages with clearance operations and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU).

MRE in Cambodia has evolved as the situation has changed. The recommendations provided here are designed to support the transition to the next phase of „traditional" development. Recommendations are differentiated into policy level and service. A difference is made between those service provision activities that it is recommended continue and activities which should be phased in during the implementation of the planned revised Strategy.

Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)

CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through household and workplace visit and group presentation. 50,847 household/fields were visited and 12,711 MRE Sessions were delivered in 23 mines and UXO affected provinces, and reached 459,486 people at risk, in which 130,320 person were men, 129,334 person women, 73,394 person In-School children and 126,438 person Out-of-School children. The teams have facilitated 12,859 requests and as results 12,836 requests, 99.82%, were responded, and 76,478 pieces of mine and UXO including 3,748 anti-personals mine, 149 anti-tank mine and 68,983 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 4,448 T-shirts, 8,755 Note books, 5,139 Posters, 744 fliers and 158 Leaflet to support risk education activities, 320 Video Spot were broadcasted and 975 drama were delivered through local radio.

Ministry of Education Youth and Spots (MoEYS)

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 75 primary schools and 23 lower secondary schools in 16 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean chey, Kampong Thom and Pusat). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 37,325 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers. The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 6 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Uddo Mean Chey, Battambang, Pailin, Pusatto train 582 teachers.

National Police (NP)

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 2014, taking in consideration by the scope of the work in line with the national mines strategic plans in 2010 - 2019 which has been agreed with the CMAA, the National Police Force ERW-MOI has expanded its projects to ten more provinces (Krati, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pur Sat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng. 1.946 persons have operated in 17 provinces, 147 cities - districts, 1.214 communes, Sangkats and 10.791 villages.

NP was raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW for 1.184 times of public awareness rising with 33.168 participants and announcing with contributing 17.000 posters and 5.400 law textbooks.

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 630 Common Networks, 286 teachers and 34 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 18,382 men and 19,389 women, 19,729 school children and 16,382 out-of-school children provided 5,346 MRE Posters, 6,000 calendars, 24 Billboards, 6,000 notebooks and 1,829 T-shirts in targeted provinces: Pursat, Bantaey Menachey, Otdor 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 Trust MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom, Battambang and Pailin with 7438 school children and 403 out-of-school children, 284 men, 384 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 1,283 RRE tasks to benefit 15,432 Cambodians .in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 10,642 were male and 4,790 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 is 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, Bantheay Meanchey and Pailin. For the period report, 218 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SOS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 219 visited schools, 15,327 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 15,327 children, 8,373 are boys and 6,954 are girls and also SoS contributed 1,827 footballs, 18 T-shirts, 637 uniform sport kits and 11,482 schoolbooks to the schools and communities.

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 11,736 courses to 52,748 men and 42,478 women, 82,837 school children and 11,673 out-of-school children provided 16,748 MRE Posters, 4,648 Mine/ERW Envelopes, 3,743 Mine/ERW Balloons and 12,322 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 2014 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. The general trends of the casualty rate for ERW, mine, cluster munitions and ATM are increasing from 111 in 2013 to 154 in 2014.
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 2014 – Dec 2014 five most affected provinces were Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Preah Vihear, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin. The highest casualty rate of all provinces is Battambang.

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 2015:

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 JOther 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/2014** to **31/Dec/2014**

CMAA has delegated the responsibility for landmine/ERW victim assistance to the Ministry of Social Affair, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), where it is most appropriately addressed. The Disability Action Council (DAC) secretariat serves in supporting the MoSVY in the area of general disabilities. The Department of Victim Assistance of CMAA is working with the MoSVY, Person with Disability Fund and DAC in order to obtain information on services provided to landmine/ERW victims. In late 2011, the National Plan of Action for Person with disability including landmine/ERW survivors 2009 to 2011 (NPA-PwD 2009-2011), reviewed and monitoring of implementing and the plan extended to 2013 for implementing and within the year 2014 the National Disability Strategy Plan 2014 - 2018 in place and disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders.

The following are the 2014 figures that made availability to the CMAA by the MoSVY.

Physical Rehabilitation

- 10,178 mine/ERW survivors received physical rehabilitation from Center included Prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.

Medical care:

- 799 victims received physiotherapy and surgeon.
- 128 Mine/ERW victims received Emergency Aide.

Vocational Training

- 11 landmine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centers.

Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 21 provinces had provided the education, health care, disability empowerment, Prostheses, Orthotics, Wheelchairs/tricycle distributed and repaired, interviews for referral to other service providers, client attended the gender training, Job placement and self-help group setting up to 1,950 groups.

In order to uphold the rights of mine survivor and other person with disability some activities has been conducted as the following:

- Organized disability and mine survivor forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the needs of those disabled by landmines, total 169 landmine/ERW survivors and people with disabilities participated.

- Assessment of Cambodia's progress in implementing the 11 actions on Victim Assistance in the Cartagena Action Plan Leading to the 3rd Review Conference of the APMBC conducted. The finding consolidated to the Cambodia Statement on Victim Assistance at the 3rd Review Conference on Mine Ban Convention at Maputo, Mozambique.
- A Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities conducted in 162 villages for 18 provinces and 1,129 persons with disabilities including 437 landmine/ERW survivors were interviewed. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack to access services.
- In addition, 93 ex-domineers injured by demining operation has been conducted interview in order to assessment about their living conditions. Some of them need to continue to receive health care at health care centers.