



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia
to the United Nations Office and other International
Organizations at Geneva

Ref. 2019/03/ 97

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva presents its compliments to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, has the honor to inform that the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) has submitted a request for further extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5 as attached herewith.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 27 March 2019



Committee on Article 5 Implementation of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
GENEVA

CC: Implementation Support Unit

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The Convention on the
Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of
Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the
destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas
in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of Cambodia signed the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 28 July 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 January 2000. Due to the magnitude and nature of the AP mine problem in the country, Cambodia needed to extend its AP mine clearance deadline, with the APMBC setting a new deadline for 1 January 2020.

The period of the first extension request is from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2019. For this document, figures are from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2018 (as retrieved on 31 January 2019) unless otherwise specified.

Overview of the achievements since the first extension request was granted

Cambodia exceeded the targets outlined in the first extension request, releasing 577,171,932 square meters of AP mine affected land (target: 470,048,519 square meters or 123 per cent). 946 villages can be declared as known AP mine-free. The table below shows the annual clearance achievements of the entire sector and the percentages achieved against the annual target.

Table. Annual clearance targets and achievements (2010 to 2018)

Year	Annual target	Achieved (total) sqm	% achieved (total) against annual target	Achieved (APM) sqm	% achieved (APM) against annual target	Achieved (ATM) sqm	Achieved (ERW) sqm
2010	39,400,173	79,961,756	203%	49,394,551	125%		30,567,205
2011	40,188,176	39,492,062	98%	33,001,925	82%	3,339,770	3,150,367
2012	40,991,940	42,023,355	103%	32,225,361	79%	6,648,910	3,149,084
2013	41,811,778	49,403,722	118%	43,442,472	104%	4,983,086	978,164
2014	42,648,014	104,313,842	245%	88,344,919	207%	6,779,617	9,189,306
2015	43,500,974	146,051,269	336%	125,178,877	288%	8,630,526	12,241,866
2016	44,370,994	124,310,046	280%	72,529,407	163%	6,995,632	44,785,007
2017	45,258,414	110,121,377	243%	67,278,920	149%	6,398,939	36,443,519
2018	46,163,582	106,951,136	232%	65,775,501	142%	7,260,185	33,915,450
2019	47,086,854						
TOTAL	470,048,519	802,628,564	171%	577,171,932	123%	51,036,665	174,419,967

The targets were exceeded mainly by improving land release procedures and Cambodian Mine Action Standards or CMAS. This included moving away from clearance towards a toolbox approach, non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance. Other factors were the improved personnel skills, improvements in planning and prioritisation, the use of innovative technology, online data entry/reporting, integration of drones into non-technical and technical survey, integration of mechanical and animal detection systems into operations as well as improved access to contaminated areas with the construction of better roads.

ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE THE EXTENSION REQUEST WAS GRANTED (2010-2018)

Baseline survey

The baseline survey (BLS) project led to the reduction of the known AP mine affected land area, from 1,377,172,548 square meters to 890,437,236 square meters as seen in the following table. The information replaced the level one survey (L1S) data and superseded all previous contamination information.

Table. Baseline survey project results (January 2009 to December 2018)

Year	Original BLS			Remaining BLS
	No. SHA	BLS Area Identified(sq.m)	No. SHA	Remaining Area Size(sq.m)
2009	3,350	183,894,207	1,831	91,794,601
2010	5,861	573,066,422	2,615	255,746,976
2011	1,358	141,721,122	1,085	113,532,213
2012	1,263	131,309,291	1,136	121,795,667
<i>Total AP Mine 2009-2012</i>	<i>11,832</i>	<i>1,029,991,042</i>	<i>6,667</i>	<i>582,869,457</i>
2013	361	41,558,596	227	35,623,173
2014	848	51,508,878	783	48,955,189
2015	653	78,306,207	500	57,413,553
2016	206	10,436,558	167	9,003,690
2017	914	127,271,669	919	118,631,240
2018	490	38,099,598	542	37,940,934
<i>Total AP Mine 2013-2018</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>347,181,506</i>	<i>3,138</i>	<i>307,567,779</i>
Grand Total	15,304	1,377,172,548	9,805	890,437,236

BLS activities are ongoing across 73 districts that were not surveyed or were only partially surveyed. To date, 23 districts have been surveyed and it is expected that the remaining 50 will be surveyed by 2020. Cambodia has updated the Convention with the new information.

Land release

Cambodia released 577,171,932 square metres of AP mine affected land between 2010 and 2018. Operations removed and destroyed 101,424 anti-personnel mines, 1,560 anti-tank mines and 73,231 items of explosive remnants of war. Achievements per year are seen in the following table. Achievements are further broken down by land release methods (non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance) as defined under Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) 15 on land release (approved October 2014). CMAS 15 provides guidance on the overall land release process and supersedes the 2006 Area Reduction Policy.

Table. Summary of AP mine affected land released annually according to land release methods (2010-2018)

Year	AP mine affected land released (square metres)				
	No. Polygon	Released Area APM (sq.m)	NTS/C	TS/C2	Clearance/C3
2010	589	49,394,551	0	0	49,394,551
2011	375	33,001,925	231,532	3,158,104	29,612,289
2012	520	32,225,361	4,967,884	6,565,570	20,691,907
2013	718	43,442,472	3,909,920	8,893,758	30,638,794
2014	1,131	88,344,919	21,436,220	22,492,492	44,416,207
2015	2,152	125,178,877	66,260,553	27,718,410	31,199,914
2016	959	72,529,407	29,353,971	19,166,433	24,009,004
2017	972	67,278,920	26,280,065	15,506,559	25,492,297
2018	874	65,775,501	22,644,386	6,469,355	36,661,760
Grand Total	8,290	577,171,932	175,084,530	109,970,680	292,116,722

Land is accepted as cleared by Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)¹ when the clearance organization has ensured the removal and destruction of all mines, cluster munitions and other ERW hazards from the specified area, to the depth specified in the clearance standard and all quality management processes have been carried out and fully recorded.

¹ The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) was established in September 2000 under Royal Decree No. 177. CMAA is mandated to regulate, monitor and coordinate the mine action sector in Cambodia.

Methods and standards of controlling and assuring quality

CMAA regulates and monitors all mine action operations in Cambodia. This includes licensing of mine action organisations as well as monitoring and reporting on their performance against the national standards and guidelines.

Quality management provides the framework for the implementation of a monitoring system as part of the mine action process in Cambodia. Monitoring activities consists of quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC).

The creation of CMAA quality management teams (QMT) in 2008 contributed to increased quality. QMT monitor demining activities to ensure that operations comply with demining operator standard operating procedures and CMAS. QMT also check land before it is handed over to the community and conducts QA/QC activities throughout the year.

Information management

CMAA manages the national mine action database, the main repository of information of the Cambodian mine action sector. CMAA improved and diversified the technology it uses to generate various datasets, allowing more information to be shared and thereby supporting strategic planning and prioritisation of all activities in the mine action sector.

Risk education

Mine risk education (MRE) sessions were delivered to 1,500,751 men, 1,320,084 women, 1,166,974 boys and 1,050,563 girls² across the country. The main aim of MRE continues to be reducing high risk behaviour by people living or working in areas affected by mines and other explosive remnants of war. MRE programmes continue to target very high-risk areas, children, mobile adult populations and poor segments of the population to maximize use of resources.

The Royal Government of Cambodia contributed \$750,000 annually since 2013 to mine risk education. The funds were used for mine risk education activities delivered by the Cambodian Red Cross, Cambodian National Police, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance (NPMEC) and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS).

Casualty reduction

Casualty numbers are decreasing. The Cambodia mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) recorded 257 AP mine casualties during the period. Accidents are mainly caused by handling mines, as a bystander, while farming and collecting wood.

Socio-economic issues

Mines/ERW continue to affect Cambodia's socio-economic development. The most commonly reported blockages are access to agricultural land, pasture land, forests and water resources.

² These numbers are indicative as a certain individual may have attended more than one MRE session.

Planning and prioritisation mechanism improvement

Planning and prioritisation guidelines used by the Provincial Mine Action Committee (PMAC) and the Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) were improved in 2017, allowing clearance resources to be better targeted (from commune to village level). The guidelines also found a criterion to prioritise villages as well as set criteria to identify priority minefields.

Annual clearance work plan

CMAA maintains the annual clearance workplan for the entire sector. The plan consists of all provincial clearance workplans. MAPU is responsible for developing the workplans using the planning and prioritisation guidelines. PMAC approve the workplans and are endorsed by CMAA. MAPU uses the provincial workplan to monitor clearance performance and report progress to PMAC and CMAA.

Organisational enhancements: national demining structures

There were no significant changes to the national demining structure, with policy and regulatory functions separate from functions provided by the various operators.

CMAA continues to regulate and coordinate all mine action activities throughout the country. It continues to lead in the development and implementation of various policies and procedures, as well as taking the lead in the development and establishment of national mine action strategic plans. CMAA chairs the various coordinating mechanisms, Technical Working Group – Mine Action (TWG-MA), the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) and various technical reference groups (TRGs).

National mine action strategies

The National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019 was approved in 2010. It supported the implementation of the first extension request. It mainstreamed mine action programming into existing government national and sub-national systems for planning and priority setting.

The “**Maputo + 15 Declaration**”³ was endorsed by Cambodia in 2014. In 2016, an independent review conducted by Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) recommended that the sector fine-tune and develop a new comprehensive strategic plan. This led to National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2018-2025) approval in December 2017. NMAS 2018-2025 **highlights Cambodia’s commitment to the Maputo +15 declaration** in achieving a known mine-free Cambodia by 2025.

Cambodia ratified the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2012; adoption of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2009; and the adoption of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 in 2018.

Cambodia approved the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP 2018-2022) in 2018.

³ i.e. the ambition to intensify efforts to complete clearance to the fullest extent possible by 2025.

Resources made available to support progress made to date

The Royal Government of Cambodia contributed \$99,492,134 to the mine action sector between 2010 and 2018 (total contributions received: \$340,202,365). These figures cover funding to AP and AT mine clearance, cluster munitions clearance, ERW clearance and equipment.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE REMAINING ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE

As of December 2018, about 890,437,236 square metres of AP mine affected land remain in Cambodia. The table below shows number of known or suspected areas and the size of these areas per province.

Table. Number/area of known or suspected AP mine affected areas per province (2010 to 2018)

Province	Total no. of areas known or suspected to contain AP mines (number)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	2,547	172,665,603
BATTAMBANG	1,898	213,133,756
KAMPONG CHAM	12	976,234
KAMPONG CHHNANG	52	4,158,738
KAMPONG SPEU	424	48,236,143
KAMPONG THOM	556	56,448,570
KAMPOT	137	12,486,197
KANDAL	2	63,203
KEP	6	641,691
KOH KONG	361	24,092,367
KRATIE	103	19,041,908
MONDUL KIRI	46	7,476,491
ODDAR MEANCHEY	1,092	120,169,272
PAILIN	532	34,012,575
PHNOM PENH	13	1,122,444
PREAH SIHANOUK	22	1,681,420
PREAH VIHEAR	480	34,786,425
PREY VENG	1	5,900
PURSAT	521	44,982,657
RATANAK KIRI	20	2,690,487
SIEMREAP	813	76,906,134
SVAY RIENG	94	9,394,723
TAKEO	56	3,770,625
TBOUNG KHMUM	16	1,493,673
TOTAL	9,804	890,437,236

In addition to the AP mine affected land, there remains 737,712,605 square metres of cluster munitions affected land and 468,204,771 square metres of ERW affected land.

Circumstances that impeded compliance

Cambodia has addressed only half of the AP mine problem. In the first extension request, Cambodia listed the following factors: (1) sheer scale of the problem; (2) demining technologies and methodologies available; (3) available international donor funds; and (4) resources allocated to high priority areas.

These factors remained relevant during the first extension request period, especially when comparing the scale of the problem to available resources and capacities. Other factors include: (1) un-demarcated border areas; (2) available resources; (3) inaccessible areas; (4) competing development priorities and demands; and (5) data discrepancies.

Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications of the remaining challenge

Mines and ERW continue to impede safe access to agricultural land, housing land, water resources, forests and markets. National development projects, including hydropower plants, irrigation projects and roads also need to be deemed safe prior to the start of the project. While accident numbers have been going down, field observations note farmers taking risks to access their land before clearance is started or completed.

The impact of mines and ERW are captured in national level strategies and plans of the Government: (1) Rectangular Strategy Phase 4; and (2) National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023. These are closely tied with agriculture, environment and rural development. Cambodia also adopted a Cambodia specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 18 on mines/ERW, CSDG 18: end the negative impact of mines/ERW and promote victim assistance.

WORK PLAN

Amount of time requested and rationale

Cambodia is fully committed to the Maputo +15 Declaration and is seeking a six-year extension under Article 5, paragraph 1, from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2025.

This requested six-year period is based on:

- As of December 2018, there are 890,437,236 square meters of AP mine affected land remaining in Cambodia. Cambodia aims to release 84,250,000 square meters of AP mine affected land in 2019. Therefore, 806,187,236 square meters of AP mine affected land need to be released to 2025.
- A work plan (2020-2021) identifies 500 priority villages that will be declared known mine-free by 2021 is completed. The total area to be released is 220,000,000 square meters.
- The required human resources are known, with at least 2,000 additional deminers needed to meet the 2025 known AP mine-free goal. It is expected that the Royal Cambodian Army will train and deploy these additional deminers.
- The required financial resources are known. Cambodia will continue its current funding, contribute to the deployment of additional deminers and provide counterpart funds of 10 per cent against any financial contribution from the international donor community.

Assumptions

It is assumed that Cambodia is on track in delivering the first phase of the NMAS strategy. Other assumptions include:

- In 2019, about 84,250,000 square meters of AP mine affected land will be released. Therefore, the remaining known AP mine affected area is 806,187,236 square meters.
- In 2020 and 2021, Cambodia will release 110,000,000 square meters per year, and by the end of 2021, the 500 priority villages will be declared known mine-free.
- The AP mine problem throughout Cambodia is better quantified by completing BLS activities in the 73-unsurveyed/partially surveyed districts by 2020;

- At least 2,000 additional deminers are trained and deployed to meet current known challenges and any new areas identified by BLS activities.
- Financial resources to the mine action sector will increase by 2021 and that current partnerships with international and national organisations, NGOs and development agencies will continue and expand to support Cambodia during the extension period.

Risk factors

The NMAS performance indicator matrix identifies risks that may affect achieving known mine-free Cambodia 2025. Risk factors will be updated on an annual basis and include: (1) financial resources are not secured from the international donor community; (2) natural disasters; (3) global, regional or national financial crisis; and (4) land release in un-demarcated border areas.

Annual targets

The table below shows the AP mine affected land release target for 2019. It also shows the cumulative figures for 2020 to 2025.

Table. Annual AP mine affected land release targets, 2019 and 2020-2025

Year	Annual AP mine affected land release target	Cumulative total (2020-2025)
2019	84,250,000	
2020	110,000,000	
2021	110,000,000	220,000,000
2022	146,546,809	366,546,809
2023	146,546,809	513,093,618
2024	146,546,809	659,640,427
2025	146,546,809	806,187,236
TOTAL	890,437,236	

Border areas

Clearance along border areas is outlined in section 6 of the General Border Commission and in Circular 02 of March 2017. Section 5 of Government Decision No. 53, dated January 2019⁴ further outlines the role of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in demining border areas. Cambodia will provide updates on clearance along border areas at Meeting of States Parties.

Planning and Prioritisation

The current planning and prioritisation practice in Cambodia follow a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches. The top-down approach involves CMAA establishing a list of priority villages based on agreed criteria. The bottom-up approach involves MAPU coordinating at the sub-national level to develop a clearance list, again, using agreed criteria.

⁴ UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION: Continue discussion and consultation with the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and Commander of Royal Cambodian Army and stakeholders to study the feasibility of additional participation of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in humanitarian demining in Cambodia, particularly the demining of border areas, which are under control of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces to contribute to the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025. Cambodian Mine Action Authority must provide cooperation, coordination, resource mobilization, provision of technical equipment, capacity building, planning, prioritization and provision of relevant data etc.

Mine-free village policy

The mine-free village policy is linked to NMAS Goal 1, objective 3 that aims to release prioritised known mine affected villages by 2021, and the remaining villages by 2025. It will be implemented as follows:

- CMAA identifies all AP mine affected villages by generating the list from information held in the national database.
- With operators and MAPUs, CMAA applies the planning and prioritisation process criteria against the list of all AP mine affected villages, generating a prioritised village list per province.
- In 2020 and 2021, resources will be allocated to nine provinces based on a percentage system agreed by operators and MAPUs, as seen in the table below.

Table. Provinces prioritised between 2020-2021

Province	Percentage of resources allocated
Battambang	44.4%
Banteay Meanchey	22.2%
Preah Vihear	13.9%
Pailin	10.0%
Oddor Meanchey	2.8%
Siem Reap	2.2%
Kampong Thom	2.2%
Pursat	1.7%
Koh Kong	0.6%

- MAPUs will discuss the list with operators and agree on the prioritised village list per province, agreeing also on which operator will be responsible for which village. This list will be the workplan submitted to CMAA. It will be reviewed on a regular basis and submitted **as part of Cambodia's Article 7 report to the Convention.**
- To maintain Government and donor support to mine action by generating publicity and awareness, CMAA will implement a complementary policy that would declare villages with very low contamination as known mine-free. A village with very low contamination is defined as having a total SHA of less than 50,000 square metres (Annex 9). This policy will be funded through new and additional funding to the mine action sector.
- CMAA will develop a strategy to manage any items found in areas declared known mine-free.

Royal Cambodian Army deminers

Cambodia is studying the feasibility of deploying 2,000 Royal Cambodian Army soldiers to conduct humanitarian demining operations. Under the concept, it is expected that the Government will cover the salaries, insurance, uniforms and operational costs of these soldiers. Support from operators and the international donor community will be needed for training, vehicles and equipment. It is estimated that \$19 million will be needed for vehicles and equipment, with Cambodia granting tax exemptions for all such vehicles and equipment.

Information management

CMAA will ensure that mine action information is consistently available, and information management capacity is maintained and improved through greater use of new technology.

Mine risk education

Cambodia will work to strengthen the capacity of operators to provide effective mine/ERW risk education in impacted areas, including coordinating the provision of risk education to emerging high-risk areas. CMAA will also ensure that MRE in the primary and secondary school curriculum is updated. In addition, community-based risk education will be reinforced and assessed, developing MRE messages and monitoring such activities. Finally, as part of the mine/ERW risk education aspect of the village/commune safety policy, coordinate provision of MRE trainings to police and local communities.

Victim assistance

Cambodia will continue to **promote survivors' rights by expanding the CMAA led quality of life survey**. CMAA will continue to expand and strengthen survivor networks to reach other survivors in remote and rural areas who face difficulties in accessing available services. CMAA will continue to participate in national disability coordination mechanisms.

Gender and environmental sustainability

Cambodia will continue to implement the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP 2018-2022). This includes developing the gender mainstreaming guidelines and strengthening the capacity of the sector in implementing such guidelines. In addition, Cambodia will promote the equal participation of women in mine action processes, services for survivors, MRE and advocacy activities by updating record and report formats through inclusion of age, sex and disability.

CMAA will continue work on CMAS on environment to mainstream environmental protection in mine action activities. It is expected that this will supply guidelines as to the minimum environmental protection measures needed of operators to ensure that the environment is not affected by mine action operations.

Capacity Development

Cambodia will continue improving capacity, the use of appropriate demining equipment and skills, better documentation, improved and more prompt data collection and presentation, information management, gender mainstreaming, mine risk education, victim assistance, planning and prioritization for mine/ERW, quality management and the management of the sector are also important.

National Authority

The Royal Government of Cambodia will retain the current institutional structure with CMAA continuing to regulate, manage, oversee and coordinate all mine action activities in the country. It **will continue to perform its important role as the sector's focal point for coordination of mine action** through coordination bodies such as the Technical Working Group - Mine Action, the Mine Action Coordination Committee and the various Technical Reference Groups.

Planning and prioritisation body

PMACs and MAPUs, together with operators and communities, will continue to determine priorities in demining to ensure community needs are considered during the planning and prioritisation process and cleared land is used as intended.

Service Providers, Demining, MRE and VA

International and national operators, both humanitarian and commercial, will continue their critical roles to undertake operations throughout the country.

Expert organisations

Mine action organizations are expected to continue providing periodic expert advice to Cambodia. GICHD, James Madison University (JMU) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) are expected to provide technical advice on a range of areas as well as provide independent sector reviews when needed. UNDP will continue its work in providing financial, technical and policy support to the mine action sector.

Development partners

Bilateral and multilateral donors will continue to be critical in providing the bulk of resources needed to undertake much of the policy development and clearance operations throughout the country.

Regional and international cooperation and assistance

Cambodia is a signatory to the APMBBC and various protocols under Convention on Certain Weapons (CCW). It is also an observer to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Cambodia is committed to meeting its obligations under the various conventions, including acting in good faith in relation to conventions for which it is not yet a signatory. Within its capacity to assist, Cambodia will continue to support mine action and disarmament initiatives as they emerge to bolster regional and international stability.

Cambodia will continue to share its expertise and experience in mine clearance by participating in international peacekeeping and mine clearance operations under the auspices of the United Nations. Cambodia will continue to share its expertise through the south-south capacity building initiative.

Sustainability

To ensure sustainability, NMAS 2018-2025 outlines the transitional and exit phase for international assistance, localization of ordnance removal and the dealing with residual threats post-2025.

Monitoring and evaluation

Progress will be measured based on monitoring and analysis of NMAS 2018-2025's **strategic indicators. This is mainstreamed into Cambodia's mine action processes, mainly through the performance management system or PMS.**

Indicative Work Plan

The indicative work plan is based on the NMAS three-year plan and the known mine-free village policy. The table below shows the land release targets per year (2020 and 2021) in the nine target provinces.

Table. Land release targets per year in the nine target provinces (2020-2021)

Target province (2020-2021)	No. of villages	Size of SHA (sqm)	2020		2021	
			No. Vil.	SHA (sqm)	No. Vil.	SHA (sqm)
BATTAMBANG	380	213,133,756	116	48,840,000	98	48,840,000
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	192	172,665,603	42	24,420,000	42	24,420,000
PREAH VIHEAR	95	34,786,425	14	15,290,000	69	15,290,000
PAILIN	70	34,012,575	6	11,000,000	9	11,000,000
ODDAR MEANCHEY	162	120,169,272	29	3,080,000	29	3,080,000
SIEMREAP	182	76,906,134	10	2,420,000	12	2,420,000
KAMPONG THOM	131	56,448,570	6	2,420,000	6	2,420,000
PURSAT	42	44,982,657	5	1,870,000	3	1,870,000
KOH KONG	22	24,092,367	2	660,000	2	660,000
TOTAL			230	110,000,000	270	110,000,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Overall cost and rationale to address the remaining challenge

Cambodia will require \$165.3 million from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2025 to release all known AP mine affected areas. The table below shows the total resources required for the mine action sector.

Table. Overall costs per year needed to address the remaining challenge (2020-2025)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Landmine contamination (sqm)	110,000,000	110,000,000	146,546,809	146,546,809	146,546,809	146,546,809	806,187,236
Landmine land release budget (\$)	22,550,000	22,550,000	30,042,096	30,042,096	30,042,096	30,042,096	165,268,384

Expected sources of funding

Contributions from the Royal Government of Cambodia

- Cash contributions. The Government will continue contributing towards clearance and management of the sector.
- Counterpart contributions. The Government will continue to take responsibility for import tax of mine clearance equipment certified and approved by CMAA. In addition, the Government will provide a 10 per cent cost contribution (in-kind and/or in-cash) against any new contribution related to mine/ERW removal, survey and related training. Finally, it will provide a 10 per cent in-cash contribution to the CMAA/UNDP Clearing for Results project.
- Deployment of Royal Cambodian Army deminers. While still being discussed, it is expected that the Government will be responsible for the salaries and operational costs of the 2,000 deminers and 100 support personnel involved in humanitarian mine action activities.

Contributions from the international donor community and the private sector

Cambodia will seek support from the international donor community and the private sector. A resource mobilisation strategy. Key points from the strategy are outlined as follows:

- Secure additional Government funding to mine action;
- Encourage traditional donors to continue their support to the sector for as long possible;
- Identify new and emerging donors, including studying use of soft loans from multilateral institutions and establishing a trust fund; and
- Establish private funding and private sector partnerships.

Support from the APMBC Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance

CMAA will work with the Convention's Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance to seek support from States Parties under the individualised approach. The first meeting is planned for the Fourth Review Conference in Oslo in November 2019.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

11 th MSP	11 th Annual Meeting of the States Parties to the APMBC
AP mine	Anti-personnel mine
APBMC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
ARMAC	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BLS	Baseline survey
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CM	Cluster munitions
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre
CMAS	Cambodian Mine Action Standards
CMVIS	Cambodia mine/ERW Victim Information System
CRC	Cambodian Red Cross
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSHD	Cambodian Self-Help Demining
DAC	Disability Action Council
ERW	Explosive remnants of war
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GMAP	Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan
JMU	James Madison University
L1S	Level one survey
LRNTS+BLS	Land reclamation non-technical survey + baseline survey
MACC	Mine action coordination committee
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAPU	Mine action planning unit
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth
MRE	Mine risk education
NMAS	National mine action strategy
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NPMEC	National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance
NTS	Non-technical survey
PMAC	Provincial mine action committee
PMS	Performance monitoring system
PWD	Persons with disabilities
PWD-F & PRC	People with Disability Foundation & Physical Rehabilitation Centre
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality control
QMT	Quality management team
RCA	Royal Cambodian Army
RCAF	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
SOS	Spirit of Soccer
TRG	Technical reference group
TS	Technical survey
TWG-MA	Technical working group – mine action
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of States Parties involvement in the Convention

The Kingdom of Cambodia signed the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 28 July 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 January 2000. Domestic implementation legislation, the law to prohibit the use of anti-personnel mines, took effect on 28 May 1999.

Under Article 5, paragraph one⁵ of the APMBC, Cambodia undertook to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel (AP) mines as soon as possible but no later than 1 January 2010. Due to the magnitude and nature of the AP mine problem in the country, Cambodia needed to extend its AP mine clearance deadline, submitting a request for such on 11 May 2009. The request was granted at the Cartagena Summit and a new deadline was set for 1 January 2020.

Cambodia has put a significant effort not only **on the Convention's** implementation but also on its universalization aspect. In 2011, Cambodia hosted the 11th annual meeting of the States Parties to the APMBC (11th MSP). The 11th MSP was particularly significant because the Convention returned to a place where the anti-mine movement started two decades ago. As such, the 11th MSP was a chance for the international community to recall how far the world has come in pursuing a comprehensive end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines.

This document provides an overview of what has been accomplished as well as a rationale for the requested extension and an expression of commitment for Cambodia to fulfil its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention in line with the Maputo +15 Declaration.

1.2 Origins of the Article 5 implementation challenge

The mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem in Cambodia is the result of a series of internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the mid-1960s until the end of 1998. The AP mine problem is concentrated, but not limited to, the north-western provinces bordering Thailand, and is still one of the densest contaminations in the world. Other parts of the country, mainly the east, are affected by ERW, including cluster munitions (CM).

1.3 Overview of efforts undertaken prior to the first extension request

From 1992 to 2008, over 476,000,000 square metres of mine affected areas were released with 814,698 anti-personnel mines, 19,109 anti-tank mines and 1,740,831 items of unexploded ordnance removed and destroyed. Despite these achievements, the magnitude of the remaining AP mine problem in the country meant that Cambodia was unable to fulfil its obligations under Article 5, paragraph one.

In September 2000, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) was established under Royal Decree No. 177. CMAA is mandated to regulate, monitor and coordinate the mine action sector in Cambodia.

⁵ Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

1.4 Overview of the achievements since the first extension request was granted

The period of the first extension request is from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2019. For this document, figures are from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2018 (as retrieved on 31 January 2019) unless otherwise specified.

To December 2018, Cambodia has released 577,171,932 square meters of AP mine affected land (target: 470,048,519 square meters or 123 per cent). With this figure, 946 villages can be declared as known AP mine-free. Table 1 shows the annual clearance achievements of the entire sector, including ATM and ERW clearance. The table also shows the percentages achieved of total and of AP mines against the annual target. Map 1 shows the contamination map and achievements to December 2018. Areas in blue signify areas released while areas in red represent the remaining known AP mine contamination.

Table 1. Annual clearance targets and achievements (2010 to 2018)

Year	Annual target	Achieved (total) sqm	% achieved (total) against annual target	Achieved (APM) sqm	% achieved (APM) against annual target	Achieved (ATM) sqm	Achieved (ERW) sqm
2010	39,400,173	79,961,756	203%	49,394,551	125%		30,567,205
2011	40,188,176	39,492,062	98%	33,001,925	82%	3,339,770	3,150,367
2012	40,991,940	42,023,355	103%	32,225,361	79%	6,648,910	3,149,084
2013	41,811,778	49,403,722	118%	43,442,472	104%	4,983,086	978,164
2014	42,648,014	104,313,842	245%	88,344,919	207%	6,779,617	9,189,306
2015	43,500,974	146,051,269	336%	125,178,877	288%	8,630,526	12,241,866
2016	44,370,994	124,310,046	280%	72,529,407	163%	6,995,632	44,785,007
2017	45,258,414	110,121,377	243%	67,278,920	149%	6,398,939	36,443,519
2018	46,163,582	106,951,136	232%	65,775,501	142%	7,260,185	33,915,450
2019	47,086,854						
TOTAL	470,048,519	802,628,564	171%	577,171,932	123%	51,036,665	174,419,967

Cambodia has met all the various milestones outlined in the first extension request as seen in Table 2:

Table 2. Summary of annual milestones outlined in the first extension request (2010-2012)

Year	Milestones	Comments
2010	BLS phase 1 (21 districts) completed	Done
	39,400,173 sqm of AP mine clearance	49,394,551 sqm (AP mine)
	CMAS land release followed by operators	Done
	2011 annual clearance plan developed	Done
	BLS progress update provided to APMBT States Parties	Done
2011	BLS phase 2 (40 districts) completed	Done
	40,188,176 sqm of AP mine clearance	33,001,925 sqm (AP mine)
	2012 annual clearance plan developed	Done
	BLS progress update provided to APMBT States Parties	Done
2012	BLS phase 3 (61 districts) completed	Done
	40,991,940 sqm of AP mine clearance	32,225,361 sqm (AP mine)
	2013 annual clearance plan developed	Done
	Extension request workplan revised	Done

Cambodia exceeded targets mainly by improving land release procedures and Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS). This included moving away from clearance towards a toolbox approach. The toolbox approach uses non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance, explained in more detail in this document.

Other factors were the improved personnel skills, improvements in planning and prioritisation, the use of innovative technology, online data entry/reporting, integration of drones into non-technical and technical survey, integration of mechanical and animal detection systems into operations as well as improved access to contaminated areas with the construction of better roads.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE THE EXTENSION REQUEST WAS GRANTED (2010-2018)

2.1 Quantitative aspects

2.1.1 Baseline Survey

The baseline survey (BLS) project led to the reduction of the known AP mine affected land, from 1,377,172,548 square meters to 890,437,236 square meters as seen in Table 3. The information replaced the level one survey (L1S) data and superseded all previous contamination information. The BLS project was implemented between 2009 and 2012 in 124 districts (target 122 districts⁶).

CMAS 14 (approved January 2011) defines baseline survey as a survey activity undertaken to collect and analyse local information in order to determine the size and classification of suspected land. The baseline survey may involve the use of limited clearance or verification assets. BLS is the non-technical survey methodology used in Cambodia and better quantified the remaining mine and ERW problem.

Table 3. Baseline survey project results (January 2009 to December 2018)

Year	Original BLS		Remaining BLS	
	No. SHA	BLS Area Identified(sqkm)	No. SHA	Remaining Area Size(sqkm)
2009	3,350	183,894,207	1,831	91,794,601
2010	5,861	573,066,422	2,615	255,746,976
2011	1,358	141,721,122	1,085	113,532,213
2012	1,263	131,309,291	1,136	121,795,667
<i>Total AP Mine 2009-2012</i>	<i>11,832</i>	<i>1,029,991,042</i>	<i>6,667</i>	<i>582,869,457</i>
2013	361	41,558,596	227	35,623,173
2014	848	51,508,878	783	48,955,189
2015	653	78,306,207	500	57,413,553
2016	206	10,436,558	167	9,003,690
2017	914	127,271,669	919	118,631,240
2018	490	38,099,598	542	37,940,934
<i>Total AP Mine 2013-2018</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>347,181,506</i>	<i>3,138</i>	<i>307,567,779</i>
Grand Total	15,304	1,377,172,548	9,805	890,437,236

The BLS project 2009-2012 led to an improved national planning and prioritisation process. In addition, it led to a land classification system based on contamination status that allowed operators to better plan the type of assets to deploy in the area. This land classification system is outlined in detail in Annex 1 and covers three major categories: (1) Group A or mined area (presents evidence of mines; (2) Group B or residual threat land (presents evidence of ERW or an indeterminate presence of mines; and (3) Group C or end state land (presents no obvious threat).

BLS activities are ongoing across 73 districts that were not surveyed or were only partially surveyed. To date, 23 districts have been surveyed and it is expected that the remaining 50 will be surveyed by 2020. Data collected will slightly change the size of the remaining AP mine affected area in the country. Cambodia has updated the Convention with the new information.

2.1.2 Land release

Between 2010 and 2018, Cambodia released 577,171,932 square metres of AP mine affected land. Operations removed and destroyed 101,424 anti-personnel mines, 1,560 anti-tank mines and 73,231 items of explosive remnants of war. Seventy-one per cent of the demining operations were in the

⁶ The BLS project surveyed 124 of a targeted 122 districts. The added two districts were a result of an administrative split (Poi Pet split from Ou Chrov and Rukhak Kiri split from Moug Ruessei).

21-most mine affected districts in the country. Table 4 shows an overview of AP mine affected land released per year while Annex 2 shows the details per province (areas released and devices destroyed per province).

Table 4. Summary of AP mine affected land released annually according to land release methods (2010 to 2018)

Year	AP mine affected land released (square metres)				
	No. Polygon	Released Area APM (sqm)	NTS/C1	TS/C2	Clearance/C3
2010	589	49,394,551	0	0	49,394,551
2011	375	33,001,925	231,532	3,158,104	29,612,289
2012	520	32,225,361	4,967,884	6,565,570	20,691,907
2013	718	43,442,472	3,909,920	8,893,758	30,638,794
2014	1,131	88,344,919	21,436,220	22,492,492	44,416,207
2015	2,152	125,178,877	66,260,553	27,718,410	31,199,914
2016	959	72,529,407	29,353,971	19,166,433	24,009,004
2017	972	67,278,920	26,280,065	15,506,559	25,492,297
2018	874	65,775,501	22,644,386	6,469,355	36,661,760
Grand Total	8,290	577,171,932	175,084,530	109,970,680	292,116,722

2.1.3 Methods used to release mined areas

CMAS 15 on land release (approved October 2014) provides guidance on the overall land release process and supersedes the 2006 Area Reduction Policy. CMAS 15 is designed for operators to deploy available resources to areas with the greatest need by clearly defining the actual contamination status. The land release methods (non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance) are further defined in the following sections.

2.1.3.1 Land release through non-technical survey (C1)

Non-technical survey (NTS) released 175,084,530 square metres of AP mine affected land.

Under CMAS 15, the purpose of NTS is to confirm whether there is evidence of a hazard or not, to identify the type and extent of hazards and to define, as far as possible, the perimeter of the suspected hazardous area¹ without physical intervention. It is the first step in the conversion of land to end state land and may result in hazardous areas being recorded as cancelled (C1) without any further clearance requirement.

2.1.3.2 Land reclamation non-technical survey and baseline survey

Land reclamation non-technical survey and baseline survey (LRNTS+BLS) led to the release of 44,430,611 square metres of AP mine affected land covering 1,076 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs). LRNTS+BLS also led to the identification of 1,363 SHAs covering an area of 117,890,509 square meters. Results of LRTNS are included in the total area released as seen in Table 4 shown previously.

LRNTS+BLS is a standalone process to re-survey or re-verify suspected hazardous areas identified during the BLS. While CMAA instituted this in 2015, it is not part of the land release process defined in CMAS 15.

2.1.3.3 Land released through technical survey (C2)

Technical survey (TS) released over 109,970,680 square metres of AP mine affected land.

Under CMAS 15, technical survey or TS should confirm the presences of mines/ERW leading to the further definition of land using the land classification standard. TS may follow NTS or it can be part of the clearance process so that assets can be targeted to where there is greater need. TS may result in hazardous areas being reduced (C2) so that no further clearance effort is necessary.

2.1.3.4 Land released through clearance (C3)

Clearance activities released 292,116,722 square metres of AP mine affected land.

Clearance, also known as C3, is applied once survey methodologies have been exhausted and the smallest polygon achievable has been defined. It is entirely possible that the polygon may be so well defined after non-technical survey that clearance can proceed without further technical survey.

As part of the land release process outlined in CMAS 15, clearance shall be conducted in the following instances:

- BLS has classified the land as per land classifications standard and the SHA appears in the mine action planning unit (MAPU)⁷ work plan.
- Technical survey has occurred, and the existing polygon further defined as per the land classification standard. The polygon shall be reviewed by the MAPU and an assessment made to confirm if the area remains as a priority, and the MAPU work plan updated as appropriate.
- On occasions clearance may occur directly when the polygon is well-defined (such as within the K5 minefield) or on very small polygons, hence making technical survey an unnecessary activity. If during clearance, demining assets fails to identify mines, the methodology shall be reviewed, and the polygon subjected to further technical survey to confirm the presence of any further hazard or release land as appropriate.

CMAS 06 (approved in February 2007) outlines demining clearance requirements while CMAS 07 (revised in October 2014) outlines ERW clearance requirements. The type of mines, cluster munitions and other ERW is evaluated through a risk assessment of the SHA to establish the depth of the hazards, taking into account the intended land use. For sub-surface clearance in Cambodia, the minimum clearance requirements from the surface are:

- Anti-personnel mines: 13 centimetres
- Anti-tank mines: 30 centimetres
- Cluster munitions: 20 centimetres
- Other ERW: determined based on the expected hazard and the intended land use

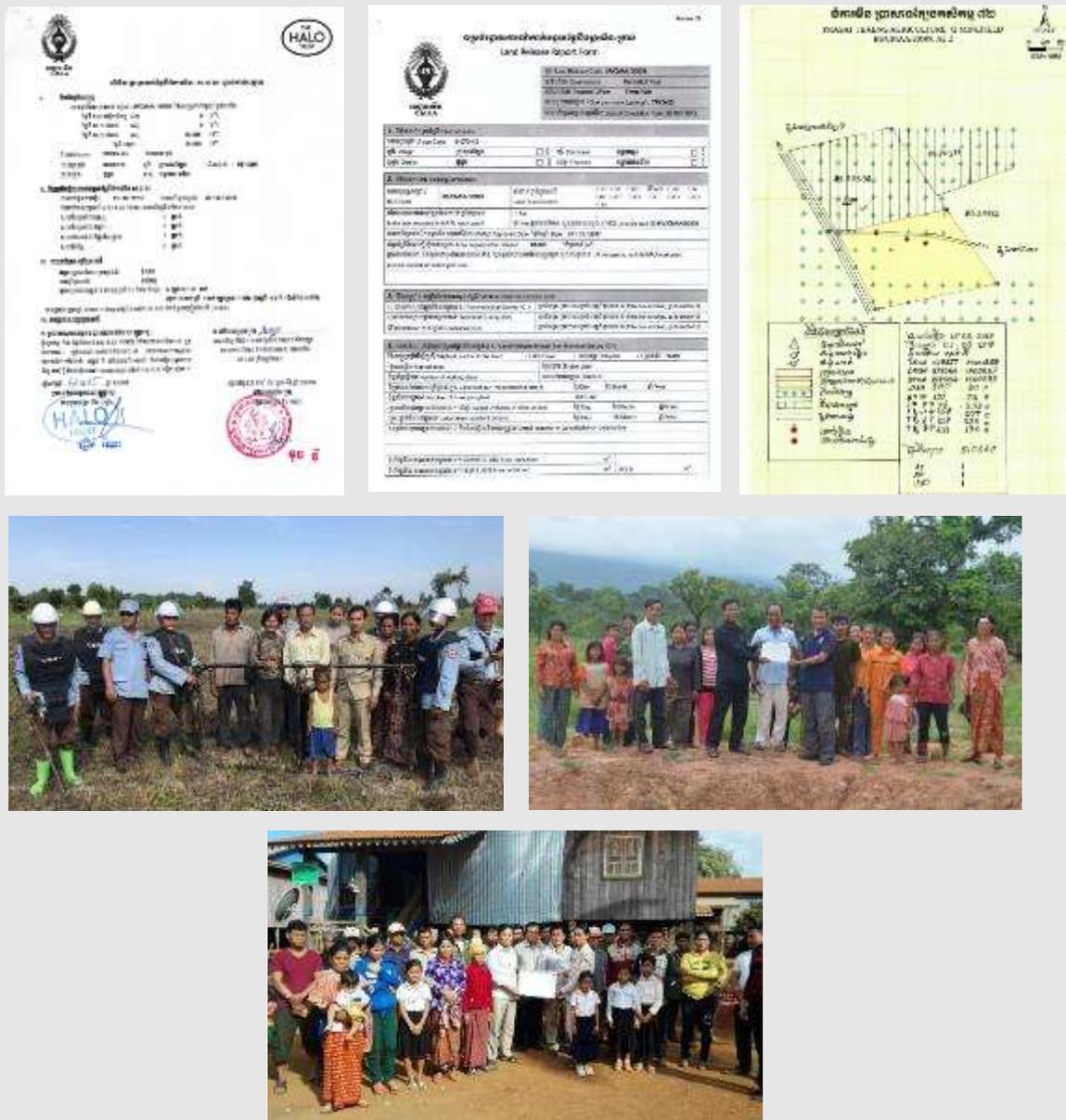
2.1.3.5 Handover of released land

Land shall be accepted as cleared by CMAA when the clearance organization has ensured the removal and destruction of all mines, cluster munitions and other ERW hazards from the specified area, to the depth specified in this clearance standard and all quality management processes have been carried out and fully recorded.

⁷ Mine action planning unit (MAPU) is explained under section 2.2.7 on planning and prioritization.

The potential concern is that land released through cancellation and, to a lesser extent, reduction, carries a greater risk of explosive hazards being found than in areas that have been cleared. Liability in Cambodia is linked to non-compliance with an agreed policy or procedure. If the process to release land has complied with CMAA policy, CMAS and the accredited standard operating procedures of the operator, then liability shall not be borne by the operator. This will be assured through the quality management process conducted by CMAA as outlined in the next section. If the operator is found not to have complied with CMAS, or the intent of CMAS, then CMAA reserves the right to review the operator's accreditation status that may result the loss of accreditation.

Box 1. Handover of released land – samples of forms and photos



2.2 Qualitative aspects

2.2.1 *Methods and standards of controlling and assuring quality*

2.2.1.1 Quality management

CMAA regulates and monitors all mine action operations in Cambodia, ensuring that they are lawful, effective, efficient and safe, as well as complementing established national policies, strategies, and priorities. This includes licensing of mine action organisations as well as monitoring and reporting on their performance against the national standards and guidelines.

Quality management provides the framework for the implementation of a monitoring system as part of the mine action process in Cambodia. The goal is to promote a common and consistent approach to the external monitoring of mine action organisations. Monitoring is used, particularly at the beginning of a clearance project as on-site demonstration. The monitoring activities consists of quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) and are explained in the following sections.

As a continuous process, CMAA further strengthened the quality managements systems by:

- Revising CMAS chapter on monitoring;
- Revising and updating all QA/QC forms;
- Developing additional QA forms such as deminer accommodation, medical evacuation, etc.;
- Adding environmental considerations to all QA forms;
- Changing the way QC is conducted and moving from pre-agreed to random inspections;
- Strengthening the monitoring process whenever new teams are created, failed QA/QC or when non-conformities are discovered.

The creation of the quality management teams (QMT) in 2008 contributed to increased quality. QMT monitor demining activities to ensure that operations comply with demining operator standard operating procedures and CMAS. QMT also check land before it is handed over to the community and conducts QA/QC activities throughout the year.

2.2.1.2 Quality Assurance

The purpose of QA is to confirm that management practices and operational procedures for demining are appropriate and achieve the stated requirements in a safe, effective and efficient manner.

Internal QA is conducted by demining organisations while CMAA QMTs conduct external QA. QA is conducted once a month.

2.2.1.3 Quality Control

QC relates to the inspection of safe cleared land and the sampling conducted on each task site as a percentage of the total size, released by technical survey or clearance.

2.2.1.4 Responses to nonconformity or corrective action

A nonconformity is a deviation from a standard or specification. Any nonconformity (minor, major and critical) is identified by **either the operator's** internal QA or by CMAA QMT:

- Minor non-conformity applies to situations such as isolated instances of not meeting requirements; incorrect or missing pieces of non-critical information; and problems where the consequences are limited to internal inefficiencies, but products and customers/end users are not affected.
- Major non-conformity is usually associated with serious problems including major element of the quality management system not being implemented; something that affects everything or everyone in the operating organization/element; significant problems may result if the non-conforming product is released to the customer/end user; problems occurring before release of product but with the knowledge of the customer/end user; or problems carrying a significant risk to an organization, its people, or other interested parties).
- Critical non-conformities are a major nonconformity that additionally implies an immediate and significant safety, or quality risk to any worker, visitor, customer, authority, member of the public, other stakeholders/interested parties or the environment/infrastructure.

Operators respond to the nonconformity identified by taking corrective action (to eliminate the cause of a detected nonconformity) and, when relevant, preventive action (to eliminate the cause of a potential nonconformity).

A follow-up after the identification of any nonconformity is conducted to confirm that appropriate action has been taken to correct the situation and prevent reoccurrence. Follow-up may be through provision of documentary evidence to CMAA or site visits by QMT as appropriate.

During the period 2010 to 2018, CMAA conducted 13,601 monitoring activities on operator operations. During such visits, 14 instances of critical non-conformities and 629 major non-conformities were identified, see table 5. The most common cases of noncompliance include incorrect or missing pieces of noncritical information; or problems where the consequences are limited to internal inefficiencies. Corrective actions were instituted, resulting in better quality of mine action activities.

Table 5. CMAA quality management statistics (2010 to 2018)

Year	No. of inspections	Non-conformities			Area Inspected (sqm)
		Minor	Major	Critical	
2010	1,495	189	98	2	95,867
2011	1,364	174	87	3	87,576
2012	1,586	201	76	1	85,755
2013	1,684	219	89	2	98,574
2014	1,578	198	59	4	95,865
2015	1,598	212	56	-	78,457
2016	1,668	265	48	2	97,316
2017	1,229	202	96	-	49,803
2018	1,399	120	20	-	46,100
Total	13,601	1,780	629	14	193,219

2.2.2 Information management

The national mine action database managed by CMAA is the main repository of information of the Cambodian mine action sector. Within CMAA, the database unit handles gathering, storing, analysing, and distributing data and ensuring an availability of information with accuracy for sharing if needed.

CMAA supplies correct information, including a monthly CMAA dashboard, to all stakeholders and interested parties.

CMAA has improved and diversified the technology it uses to generate the various datasets seen in Table 6 below, allowing more information to be shared thereby supporting strategic planning and prioritisation of all activities in the mine action sector. As seen in Figure 1, there is an increase in the number of available datasets. The information is shared amongst operators and supports strategic planning and prioritisation of all activities in the mine action sector.

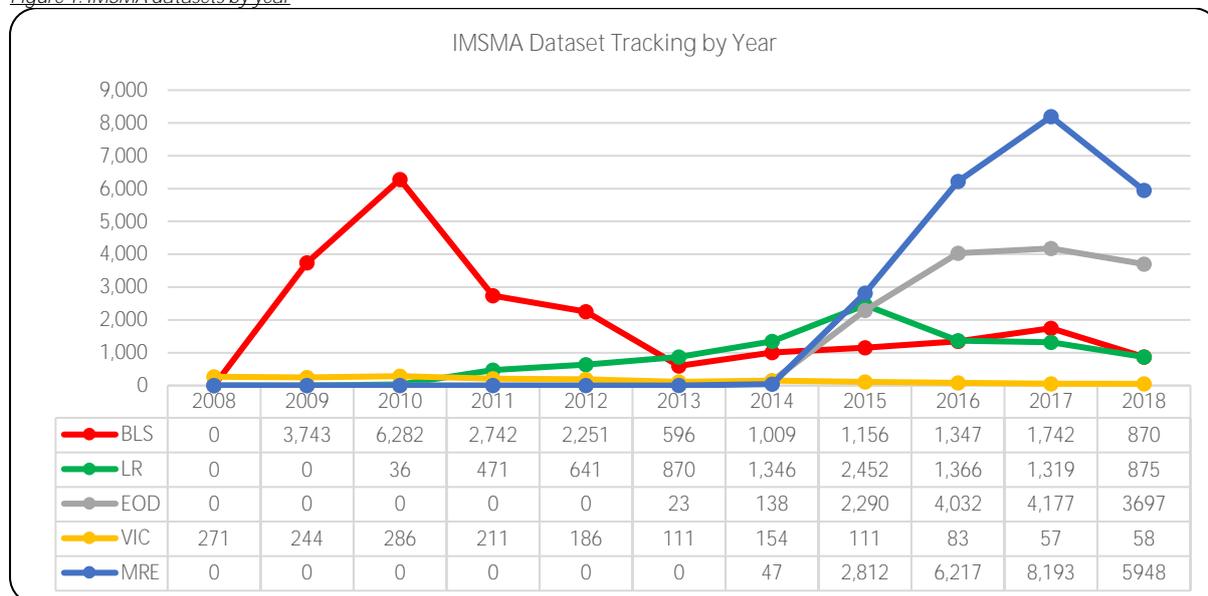
Currently, all demining service providers submits, via a virtual private network (VPN) connection, their own reports to CMAA on a regular basis. These reports include: baseline survey; land release; accident/victim; victim assistance; mine risk education; explosive ordnance disposal; post-clearance monitoring; quality management and performance monitoring system.

Cambodia is also innovating, trialling the use of web-based GIS applications and mobile data collection. These are expected to further enhance reporting as well as data delivery.

Table 6. List of datasets kept by CMAA (2010 to 2018)

Dataset	No. of records
Village information	5,578
Baseline survey	21,748
Land release	9,381
Explosive ordnance disposal	15,096
Mine/ERW casualty (VIC)	3,478
Mine/ERW accident (ACC)	2,052
Mine risk education	23,224
Post-clearance monitoring	Incoming
Quality management	Incoming
Victim assistance	Incoming
Performance monitoring system	Incoming

Figure 1. IMSMA datasets by year



2.2.3 Exclusion of civilians from mined areas

2.2.3.1 Marking and fencing

Improvised marking systems are generally placed or erected by the local population. Demining organisations utilise clearance marking systems and apply them prior to the commencement of clearance operations (boundary marking), during clearance operations (operational marking) and

at the end of clearance operations (post-clearance marking). This does not describe systems to mark mine/ERW areas for immediate clearance. Mine/ERW areas not for immediate clearance are generally not marked, as stated in CMAS 13 on clearance marking systems. They are instead temporarily marked at just some points by painting or using mine signs attached to trees located at the boundaries due to resources, environmental conditions and potential removal by the local population.

- Boundary marking defines the limits of clearance operations. Ideally, boundary marking should be commenced and completed before the start of clearance operations. Due to time consumed with boundary marking, clearance operators may carry out boundary marking concurrently with clearance operations.
- Operational marking differentiates unambiguously between cleared and uncleared areas. In addition, it is to designate clearly the layout of an operational site for clearance operations.
- Post-clearance marking precisely records the boundary of a cleared area. Post-clearance marking is carried out concurrently with clearance operations or when clearance is completed. Post-clearance marking is done for future reference, if deemed necessary.

2.2.3.2 Risk education

During the period, mine risk education (MRE) sessions were delivered to 1,500,751 men, 1,320,084 women, 1,166,974 boys and 1,050,563 girls⁸ across the country. A breakdown per year is shown in Table 7.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has contributed \$750,000 annually since 2013 to mine risk education. The funds were used for mine risk education activities delivered by the Cambodian Red Cross, Cambodian National Police, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance (NPMEC) and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS).

Table 7. Breakdown of people attending mine risk education sessions (2010 to 2018)

Year	MRE recipients				Total
	Men	Women	Boy	Girl	
2010	193,114	13,146	115,082	124,418	445,760
2011	141,772	120,818	82,556	71,998	417,144
2012	183,978	166,874	102,449	135,575	588,876
2013	189,742	185,329	128,464	164,005	667,540
2014	141,799	145,897	123,840	104,482	516,018
2015	94,976	89,709	83,497	77,582	345,764
2016	93,135	84,459	79,183	61,880	318,657
2017	144,008	174,493	202,073	149,248	669,822
2018	318,227	339,359	249,830	161,375	1,068,791
TOTAL	1,500,751	1,320,084	1,166,974	1,050,563	5,038,372

The main aim of MRE continues to be reducing high risk behaviour by people living or working in areas affected by mines and other explosive remnants of war. MRE programmes continue to target very high-risk areas, children, mobile adult populations and poor segments of the population to maximize use of resources.

MRE has evolved along with the changing community profiles. Population movements, scrap metal prices, changing risk patterns, and other trends have changed the MRE messages. From mass media campaigns such as billboards, radio and TV spots to employment of a community-based mine/ERW risk reduction strategy; and from incorporation of MRE messages into school and development

⁸ These numbers are indicative as a certain individual may have attended more than one MRE session.

programme to law enforcement; all these have been employed to meet the changing community and social landscape over the years.

A wide range of accredited demining operators and MoEYS continue to deliver MRE. Risk education messages and educational materials, including T-shirts, posters, books containing risk educational messages and telephone contacts for police and operators, have been developed and built on the successful MRE measures from previous years.

Priority will be given to the baseline survey teams to provide MRE information. Community-based approaches and tailored responses will also be considered, including the community based mine risk reduction (CBMRR) initiative. Cambodia acknowledges that effective MRE is based on careful and ongoing assessment of the needs of affected communities and the involvement of existing community structures and local authorities. The planning of MRE should be linked to demining, victim assistance and community development programme planning. Based on this, Cambodia's long-term strategy for mine/ERW risk education is to gradually transfer skills and knowledge to the local communities.

The CBMRR initiative is designed to for this purpose. The affected communities are empowered to recognize, manage and address mine/ERW problems through their own means and through task identification and prioritization. Communities are supported by demining operators and development partners through the PMAC/MAPU processes. Volunteer networks (mine/UXO committee or MUC) at the village or commune level and their respective district focal point, can ensure a high level of participation from the affected communities, thus building up the community's ability and commitment to risk reduction and strengthening the community functions and networks.

Key mine risk education messages are also integrated into the primary school curriculum as well as in text books. Training is provided to pre- and in-service teachers to ensure that the risk education messages are delivered properly. Other methods used to deliver MRE include child-to-child mine risk education, community liaison and MRE performance shows.

To strengthen the coordination of mine risk education, key documents have been developed and endorsed. These documents include Cambodian Mine Risk Education standards in 2012, MRE report form for IMSMA in 2014 and a three-year MRE action plan (2017-2019) that outlines the various targets to be achieved by operators.

2.2.3.3 Casualty reduction

The Cambodia mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) recorded 257 AP mine casualties between January 2010 and December 2018. Table 8 shows the number of individuals killed or injured by AP mines, AT mines and ERW during the period. Accidents are mainly caused by handling mines, as a bystander, while farming and collecting wood.

Figures 2 and 3 show the graphs of AP mine, AT mine and ERW casualties over the same period. These numbers include the 32 deminers injured or killed during demining operations between 2010 and 2018. Annex 3 shows accidents per year.

Table 8. Number of individuals killed or injured by AP mines and ERW (2010 to 2018)

Device Type	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
AP mines					
Killed				33	33
Injured	13	5	18	188	224
APM Total	13	5	18	221	257
AT mines					
Killed	16	7	6	63	92
Injured	16	6	18	152	192
ATM Total	32	13	24	215	284
ERW					
Killed	9	7	53	69	138
Injured	59	45	168	307	579
ERW Total	68	52	221	376	717

Figure 2. Mine and ERW casualties (1979-2018), label shows number of mine casualties (2010-2018)

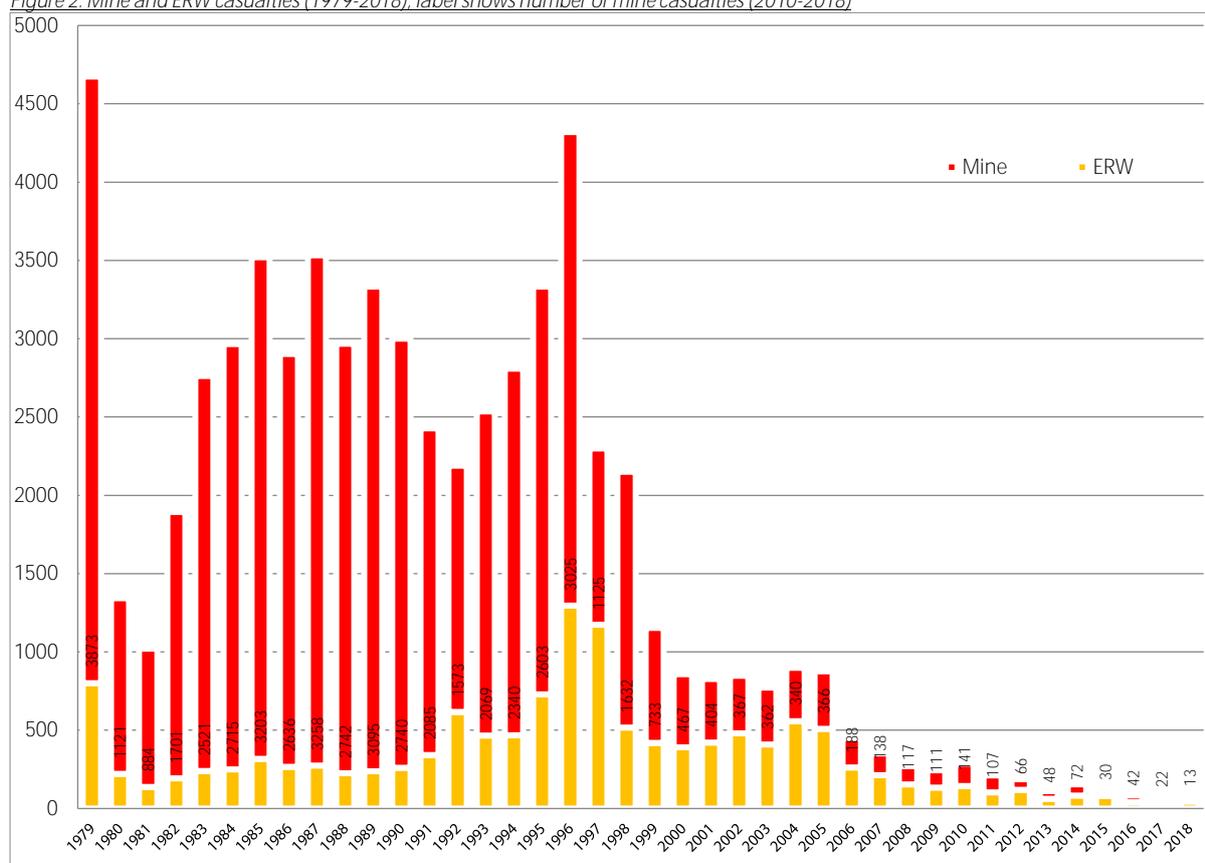
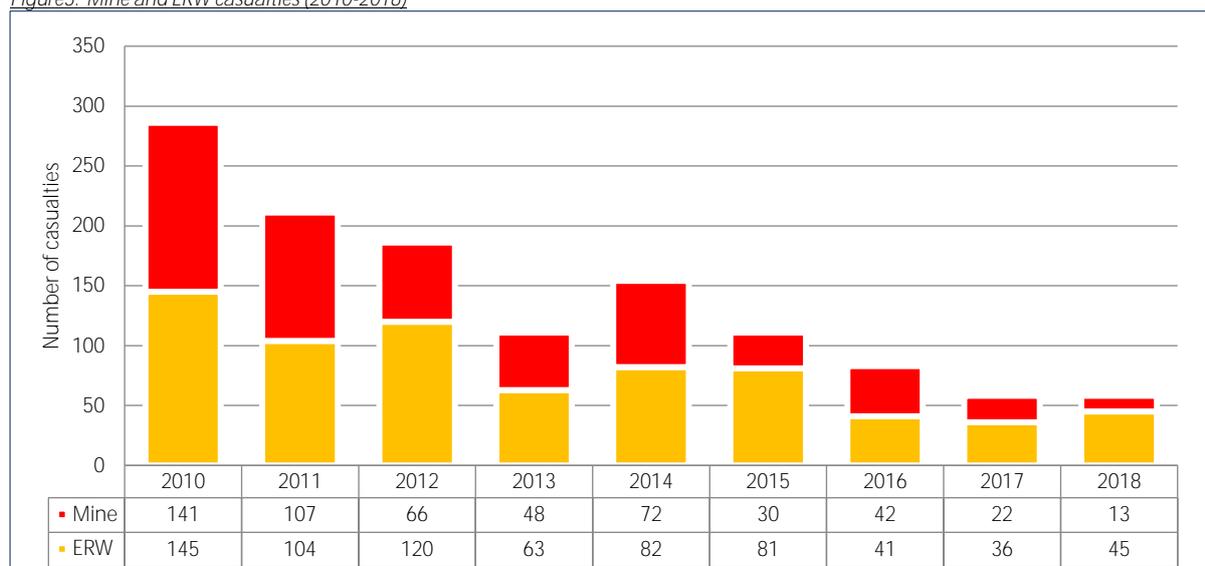


Figure 3. Mine and ERW casualties (2010-2018)



2.2.4 Socio-economic issues

Mines/ERW continue to affect **Cambodia's socio-economic** development. The most commonly reported blockages are access to agricultural land, pasture land, forests and water resources. National and sub-national reconstruction and development projects would be unable to continue without mine clearance activities.

Between January 2010 and December 2018, 70 per cent of the areas released were intended for agricultural purposes with the remaining 30 per cent for infrastructure, reconstruction and development.

2.2.5 Planning and prioritisation mechanism improvement

In 2017, CMAA formed a working group to map and identify gaps in the existing planning system. This led to improved planning and prioritisation guidelines used by the Provincial Mine Action Committee or PMAC and the Mine Action Planning Unit or MAPU. PMAC and MAPU are provincial bodies equipped with means of determining demining priorities in their respective provinces. They work closely with demining organisations and ensure community needs are considered during the planning and prioritisation process and assess if cleared land is used as intended.

In early 2018, the planning and prioritization guidelines on cluster munitions were developed. During the same period, the mine clearance planning and prioritization guidelines were also revised to align with the recent changes in the commune investment program process. These revisions simplified the process and allowed clearance resources to be better targeted (from communes to villages). The guidelines also found a criterion to prioritise villages as well as set criteria to identify priority minefields.

The improved planning and prioritisation guidelines cover:

- Integrated the national annual clearance work plan into the commune investment plan (CIP). This ensured clearance was aligned to the province/district/commune development plans and linked to the sub-national plan issued by the Ministry of Interior;
- Allocated mine action resources to the most affected areas and met the needs of the various communities;

- Defined the criteria to prioritise the most affected commune/village and minefield for clearance as: (1) area of BLS; (2) number of casualties in the area; (3) percentage of ID poor; (4) and the population size; and
- Defined the criteria in prioritising minefields as: (1) BLS land classification; (2) number of mine/ERW casualties; (3) types of households benefiting from the clearance; (4) threats of the BLS polygon; (5) development needs; and (6) post-clearance land use.

Stakeholders, including clearance operators, local authorities and affected communities, must take part in the prioritisation processes. The improved guidelines ensure that clearance resources are deployed to the most affected areas, taking into consideration the various requirements of the community.

MAPUs will then perform seven steps to establish the annual provincial clearance workplan. By using the national database: Step1) identifying the priority villages/communes; Step2) identifying priority minefields; Step3) conducting minefields investigation; Step4) prioritizing minefields to be cleared; Step5) organizing a meeting to finalize annual provincial clearance workplan; Step6) implementing and monitoring the clearance workplan; and Step7) conducting post-clearance monitoring to assess the land use after clearance. The provincial work plan is then approved by the PMAC.

2.2.6 Annual clearance workplan

The annual clearance workplan consists of all provincial clearance workplans. CMAA maintains the annual clearance workplan for the entire sector.

MAPU is responsible for developing provincial annual clearance workplans. MAPU follows the planning and prioritisation guidelines described in preceding sections. The workplan is then approved by PMAC and endorsed by CMAA. MAPU uses the provincial workplan to monitor clearance performance and report progress to PMAC and CMAA.

2.2.7 Organisational enhancements: national demining structures

There were no significant changes to the national demining structure during the period of the extension request. The architecture of the Cambodian mine action sector continues to separate the policy and regulatory functions from those provided by the various operators.

CMAA continues to regulate and coordinate all mine action activities throughout the country. It continues to lead in the development and implementation of various policies and procedures, as well as taking the lead in the development and establishment of national mine action strategic plans, in line with the Royal Government of Cambodia's development policies. It remains the Government's coordinating body for mine action and continues to chair various coordinating mechanisms such as the Technical Working Group – Mine Action (TWG-MA), the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) and various technical reference groups (TRGs).

Some 3,300 staff of the national and international operators are deployed across the country as seen in Table 9. The national clearance operator, Cambodian Mine Action Centre or CMAC, is the largest operator in the country while the national Cambodian Self-Help Demining (CSHD) is the smallest. Accredited international operators include HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA).

Table 9. Capacities, operational areas and achievements by operator (2010-2018)

Operator	Year established (Cambodia)	Capacity	Areas of operation	AP mine clearance achievements (sqm)
1. CMAC	1992	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, MDD, Mechanical) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Kampong Chhnang Pursat Battambang Pailin Banteay Meanchey Oddor Meanchey Preh Vihear Siem Reap Kampong Thom Kampong Cham Tbong Khmum	332,248,646
2. NPMEC	2008	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, MDD, Mechanical) EOD	Stueng Treng Prey Veng Tbong Khmum	19,657,018
3. MAG	1992	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, MDD, Mechanical) EOD	Pailin Battambang Rattanak Kiri Takeo	31,669,482
4. HALO Trust	1991	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, MDD, Mechanical) EOD	Preh Vihear Oddor Meanchey Siem Reap BMC Pailin Battambang Pursat Koh Kong	190,244,663
5. NPA	2013	Survey - UXO Clearance - UXO EOD	Rattanak Kiri	No AP mine operations
6. CSHD	2008	Clearance - mine/UXO EOD	Siem Reap Banteay Meanchey Pursat Preah Vihear Pailin Battambang Oddor Meanchey Kampong Thom	3,352,124
7. APOPO	2014	Clearance - mine/UXO (in partnership with CMAC)	Siem Reap	Results are reported under CMAC
TOTAL				577,171,933

The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) continues to operate in the country, mainly clearing land for development projects. RCAF, through the National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance, was accredited in July 2016.

The General Commissariat of the National Police also continues to contribute to mine action, mainly in ERW reporting and delivering mine risk education. Demining operators also provide mine risk education and victim assistance, the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), MoEYS for mine risk education) and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MoSVY for victim assistance) and a range of NGOs.

2.2.8 National mine action strategies

The National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019 was approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia in November 2010. The strategy supported the implementation of the first extension request covering the period 2010 to 2019. NMAS 2010-2019 mainstreamed mine action programming into existing government national and sub-national systems for planning and priority setting, including the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 as well the Rectangular Strategy of the Government phase 3.

In 2014, Cambodia endorsed the “Maputo + 15 Declaration,” i.e. the ambition to intensify efforts to complete clearance to the fullest extent possible by 2025. An independent review of the mine action sector in 2016, undertaken by the Geneva Centre (GICHD), recommended that the Cambodian mine action sector should fine-tune and develop a new comprehensive strategic plan to guide the future direction of the mine action program. This recommendation led to the development and adoption of the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2018-2025 – see Annex 4) in December 2017.

NMAS 2018-2025 highlights Cambodia’s commitment to the Maputo +15 declaration in achieving a known mine-free Cambodia by 2025. It also addresses support for mine/ERW victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, amongst others. The NMAS has eight goals and adopts the principle of people centred-needs driven in addressing the mine/ERW problem in the country. It serves as the foundation for this extension request, given that the remaining landmine problem is better quantified, a work plan and performance indicators are included as part of the strategy, and the needed resources identified. The performance indicator matrix includes risks and assumptions per goal.

Cambodian Millennium Development Goal 9 is not related to the global millennium development goals but it has been considered **one of the top priorities for the country’s rehabilitation and development**. It was specifically developed to reflect the present and future challenges of the country.

Cambodia ratified the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2012. This is in addition to the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted in 2009. Also, the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 was adopted in 2018, including activities to reach mine/ERW victims.

Cambodia approved the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP 2018-2022). GMAP 2018-2022 is comprised of six goals and is aligned to Goal 8 of NMAS 2018-2025. These six goals cover: (1) development of guidelines on gender mainstreaming to ensure equal participation by women, men, boys and girls; (2) building capacity; (3) **promoting women’s participation in research studies, planning and prioritisation**; (4) ensuring women, men, girl and boy victims get equal access to services; (5) ensuring equal participation of women, men, girls, boys, vulnerable and marginalised groups in MRE activities; and (6) encouraging equal participation and equal representation of women and men in mine action and advocacy activities at all levels.

2.2.9 Resources made available to support progress made to date

More than \$340 million was contributed to the mine action sector. This amount covers funding to AP and AT mine clearance, cluster munitions clearance, ERW clearance and equipment. Table 10 shows the current donors to the mine action sector in Cambodia grouped according to the mine clearance organisation they are supporting.

Table 11 shows the financial contributions of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the international donor community to mine action in Cambodia. It shows the \$21.4 million RGC contribution for sector management and the \$78.1 million RGC contribution for clearance. Table 12 presents the contributions received during the extension request period.

Table 10. Current donors to the mine action sector in Cambodia (as of December 2018)

Organisation	Current donors
CMAA	UNDP (Clearing for Results), Switzerland (Clearing for Results), Australia (Clearing for Results), Canada (Clearing for Results), USA, China
Cambodian Mine Action Centre	Japan, USA, USAID, UK, Norway, China
Mines Advisory Group	US, UK, Japan
HALO Trust	Germany, USA, UK, Ireland
Cambodian Self-Help Demining	US, Switzerland – World Without Mines
Norwegian People's Aid	USA, UK, Norway

Table 11. Contributions to mine action in Cambodia (1992 to 2018)

Year	RGC (for sector management)	RGC (for clearance)	Donor funds	Total
1992			111,591	111,591
1993			2,420,524	2,420,524
1994	64,015		4,137,835	4,201,850
1995	56,555		4,716,430	4,772,985
1996	409,662		7,456,327	7,865,989
1997	230,026		11,607,007	11,837,033
1998	173,818		9,558,574	9,732,392
1999	214,036		10,079,678	10,293,714
2000	35,447	401,840	16,945,980	17,383,267
2001	131,549	1,425,970	13,868,021	15,425,540
2002	813,036	3,891,437	17,213,836	21,918,309
2003	911,055	121,532	20,754,356	21,786,943
2004	875,518	2,194,591	15,918,567	18,988,676
2005	1,469,631	3,883,429	32,865,118	38,218,178
2006	1,300,518	2,904,591	16,187,149	20,392,258
2007	2,041,237	11,238,622	20,416,187	33,696,046
2008	3,215,561	8,060,772	20,388,419	31,664,752
2009	3,524,745	11,215,981	27,353,711	42,094,437
2010	2,270,000	8,450,222	21,222,551	31,942,773
2011	2,362,500	17,139,562	19,740,791	39,242,853
2012	2,542,000	-	41,467,204	44,009,204
2013	2,339,142	16,508,172	20,972,361	39,819,675
2014	2,999,027	15,284,762	24,011,929	42,295,718
2015	3,525,000	6,448,238	30,310,381	40,283,619
2016	2,696,395	7,996,427	23,901,974	34,594,796
2017	2,624,845	6,305,842	30,512,580	39,443,267
2018	Not available ⁹	Not available	28,570,460	28,570,460
Total	36,825,318	123,471,990	492,709,541	653,006,849

Table 12. Total contributions to the mine action sector (2010-2018)

Year	RGC (for sector management)	RGC (for clearance)	Donor funds	Total
2010-2018	21,358,909	78,133,225	240,710,231	340,202,365

⁹ Cambodia's contributions for 2018 are not yet available at the time of writing of this document

Box 2. Socio-economic impact of landmines.

More than 30-years after they were laid, community members still have to walk past a minefield in their village, Thma Doun village, Kouk Mon commune, Banteay Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey province.



Mines continue to impact the lives and livelihoods of people in Cambodia. A minefield discovered on a farm.



A minefield being cleared near a village.



A minefield near a road being re-built.



3. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE REMAINING ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE

3.1 Quantitative aspect

3.1.1 Nature and extent of the remaining article 5 challenge

There are 890,437,236 square metres of AP mine affected land remaining in Cambodia. Table 13 shows the number of known or suspected areas and the size of these areas per province. Annex 5 shows the known mine affected area remaining per province/district. Map 2 shows the remaining AP mine contamination in the country.

Table 13. Number/area of known or suspected AP mine affected areas per province (as of December 2018)

Province	Total no. of areas known or suspected to contain AP mines (number)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	2,547	172,665,603
BATTAMBANG	1,898	213,133,756
KAMPONG CHAM	12	976,234
KAMPONG CHHNANG	52	4,158,738
KAMPONG SPEU	424	48,236,143
KAMPONG THOM	556	56,448,570
KAMPOT	137	12,486,197
KANDAL	2	63,203
KEP	6	641,691
KOH KONG	361	24,092,367
KRATIE	103	19,041,908
MONDUL KIRI	46	7,476,491
ODDAR MEANCHHEY	1,092	120,169,272
PAILIN	532	34,012,575
PHNOM PENH	13	1,122,444
PREAH SIHANOUK	22	1,681,420
PREAH VIHEAR	480	34,786,425
PREY VENG	1	5,900
PURSAT	521	44,982,657
RATANAK KIRI	20	2,690,487
SIEMREAP	813	76,906,134
SVAY RIENG	94	9,394,723
TAKEO	56	3,770,625
TBOUNG KHMUM	16	1,493,673
TOTAL	9,804	890,437,236

In addition to the AP mine affected land, 737,712,605 square metres of cluster munitions affected area and 468,204,771 square metres of ERW affected land remain.

3.2 Qualitative aspects

3.2.1 *Circumstances that impeded compliance*

Despite the accomplishments over the past 25-years, Cambodia has addressed only half of the AP mine problem. Cambodia listed the following factors that had impeded Cambodia's compliance in the first extension request:

- Sheer scale of the problem as compared to available resources and capacities;
- Demining technologies and methodologies available during the period;
- **Available international donor funds vis a vis Cambodia's economic status and financial portfolio;** and
- Resources allocated to high priority areas instead of clarifying lower priority suspect areas.

These factors remained relevant during the first extension request, especially when comparing the scale of the problem to available resources and capacities. Other factors identified include:

3.2.1.1 Un-demarcated border areas

The high density K5 minefield lies along the Cambodian-Thai border. However, there are still areas along the border that are un-demarcated and therefore access is limited.

3.2.1.1 Available resources

While Cambodia received some \$340.2 million during the extension request period, these resources were not enough as: (1) they were earmarked for the entire mine action sector, including cluster munitions and other ERW clearance; (2) included monetary value of equipment donated to the mine action sector; and (3) monetized in-kind contributions by the Royal Government of Cambodia. **Cambodia's recent graduation to a lower middle-income country** has led to the international donor community expecting more financial contributions from the Government. Also, changing international donor community priorities has impacted on recent contributions to the sector.

The mine action sector increased productivity vis-à-vis funds available by strengthening land release methodology, use of animal detection systems, mechanical assets and better planning and prioritisation process.

Human resources are also linked to the financial resources. Currently, the entire sector has 2,734 field staff clearing landmines, cluster munitions and ERW.

3.2.1.2 Inaccessible areas

Despite rapid development in the country, some AP mine affected areas are still inaccessible. These include those accessible only during the dry season, mountainous areas with no roads, areas with no bridges across the river and areas that are flooded during the rainy season. Through better operational planning, these are reached during the dry season.

3.2.1.3 Competing priorities and demands

SHAs in infrastructure or other development project areas are prioritized and included in workplans for clearance even though they are of low density mine contamination. This competes with resources allocated for humanitarian purposes, i.e. for use by community poor. Land owned by

wealthy landowners or those under economic land concessions are currently not cleared with humanitarian funds.

3.2.1.4 Data discrepancies

Cambodia's BLS activities have led to the identification of AP mine problem that went beyond the original estimate outlined in the extension request.

3.2.2 Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications of the remaining challenge

Mines and ERW continue to impede safe access to agricultural land, housing land, water resources, forests and markets. National development projects, including hydropower plants, irrigation projects and roads also need to be deemed safe prior to the start of the project. While accident numbers have been going down, field observations note farmers taking risks to access their land before clearance is started or completed.

The impact of mines and ERW are captured in national level strategies and plans of the Government (rectangular strategy phase 4 and national strategic development plans 2019-2023). These are closely tied with agriculture, environment and rural development. The Government also adopted a Cambodia specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 18 on mines/ERW, CSDG 18: end the negative impact of mines/ERW and promote victim assistance.

3.2.2.1 Rectangular strategy

The Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency: Building the Foundation toward Realising the Cambodia Vision 2050 (Phase IV) of September 2018 will be used as a powerful policy instrument of the Government to take stock of the efforts for the last 20 years to transform, rehabilitate and develop a civil war-torn Cambodia into a truly peaceful country.

The importance of continuing clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance is identified as a priority in the promotion of agricultural sector and rural development (side 1, priority 8).

3.2.2.2 National strategic development plans

Clearance of mines and ERW remain key policy priorities and actions of the agricultural sector in both the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 national strategic development plans. The NSDP also aims to enhance welfare for people with disability through the preparation and implementation of the national program on disability, including people with disabilities by mines.

3.2.2.3 Cambodian Sustainable Development Goal 18

The Cambodia specific SDG on mines and ERW, CSDG18: end the negative impact of mines/ERW and promote victim assistance, is closely linked with NMAS 2018-2025. The targets and indicators of the Goal are adopted from NMAS and are reflected in NSDP 2019-2023. In line with NMAS 2018-2025, CSDG18 was formulated to achieve its targets by 2025.

Box 3.

Landmines in Cambodia impact different areas, including mountainous and rugged terrain.

Mountainous and rugged terrain



Rural agricultural areas



4. WORK PLAN

4.1 Amount of time requested and rationale

Cambodia is fully committed to the Maputo +15 Declaration and is seeking a six-year extension under Article 5, paragraph 1, from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2025.

This requested six-year period is based on:

- As of December 2018, there are 890,437,236 square meters of AP mine affected land remaining in Cambodia. Cambodia aims to release 84,250,000 square meters of AP mine affected land in 2019. Therefore, 806,187,236 square meters of AP mine affected land need to be released to 2025.

NMAS 2018-2025 outlines an operational framework to achieve known mine-free Cambodia 2025. The framework covers key activities: (1) completing the national baseline survey of remaining districts partially surveyed or un-surveyed by 2020; (2) the use of land reclamation/land cancellation and resurvey to update contamination data; (3) the release of all prioritized known mine affected villages by 2021 and remaining villages by 2025; and (4) enhancing operational systems and capacity, including the planning and prioritization system, enhancing land release methodologies and diversifying use of innovative technology.

- A work plan (2020-2021) identifies 500 priority villages that will be declared known mine-free by 2021 is completed. The total area to be released is 220,000,000 square meters.
- The required human resources are known. NMAS 2018-2025 states that at least 1,000 deminers are needed. However, a recent analysis of the number of deminers and productivity show that at least 2,000 deminers need to be added to the current number to meet the 2025 known AP mine-free goal.

It is expected that the Royal Cambodian Army will provide the additional deminers needed. The number of is based on the average clearance rate per year over the past five years and the current number of deminers. The result shows that it will take Cambodia at least 10 years (from 2019) to release the remaining AP mine affected areas (2,734 field staff releasing an average of 90,000,000 square meters of AP mine affected land per year). Proportionally, it is estimated that the 2,000 additional deminers will be able to release 57,000,000 square meters per year from year 2 of their first deployment. It is estimated that during the first year of deployment, the 2,000 additional deminers will only be able to release 35,000,000 square meters.

- The required financial resources are known. Cambodia will continue its current funding, contribute to the deployment of additional deminers and provide counterpart funds of 10 per cent against any financial contribution from the international donor community.

4.1.1 Assumptions

The extension request comes two years after the NMAS 2018-2025 is implemented. Detailed assumptions for each NMAS goal are outlined in the NMAS performance indicator matrix and apply to the extension request.

It is assumed that Cambodia is on track in delivering the first phase of the NMAS strategy. Other assumptions include:

- In 2019, about 84,250,000 square meters of AP mine affected land will be released. Therefore, the remaining known AP mine affected area is 806,187,236 square meters.
- In 2020 and 2021, Cambodia will release 110,000,000 square meters per year, and by the end of 2021, the 500 priority villages might be declared known mine-free.
- The AP mine problem throughout Cambodia is better quantified by completing BLS activities in the 73-unsurveyed/partially surveyed districts by 2020;
- At least 2,000 additional deminers are trained and deployed to meet current known challenges and any new areas identified by BLS activities.
- Financial resources to the mine action sector will increase by 2021 and that current partnerships with international and national organisations, NGOs and development agencies will continue and expand to support Cambodia during the extension period.
- Land reclamation non-technical survey or LRNTS is conducted in the 12,000 polygons across the country;
- Cambodia and Thailand agree to develop work plans to clear minefields in un-demarcated border areas;
- Reviewed and enhanced existing operational systems and capacity, including planning and prioritization systems, land release methodologies and identified new innovative technologies applicable to the Cambodian context are utilised; and
- Operators and other stakeholders follow CMAA Circular 4 on Strengthening Management of the Mine Action Sector. Circular 4, dated 20 June 2018 and signed by the Prime Minister, considers the mine action sector as a key priority for poverty reduction and advancement of development. It outlines the vision and the strategy to known mine-free 2025. The circular includes the following instructions:
 - All national and international clearance operators must continue to strengthen quality, safety, accountability and effectiveness of their work to gain support and confidence from stakeholders.
 - National and international operators and stakeholders must strictly implement National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025, National Mine Action Standards, Plans, Guidelines and Instructions issued by the CMAA.
 - All national and international operators must continue to strengthen and promote cooperation and partnership with CMAA, especially data and information provision, including financial information, equipment, operational capacity, and technical support to enable CMAA to compile and report to the Royal Government of Cambodia and stakeholders.
 - All national and international operators must promote cooperation with CMAA and sub-national authority to ensure effective preparation and implementation of annual clearance work plan.
 - CMAA must guide all operators to implement clearance planning guidelines and National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 effectively.

4.1.2 Risk factors

The NMAS performance indicator matrix identifies risks that may affect achieving known mine-free Cambodia 2025. Risk factors will be updated on an annual basis. Current risks include:

- Financial resources are not secured from the international donor community;
- Natural disasters;
- Global, regional or national financial crisis; and
- Land release in un-demarcated border areas.

4.2 Work plan - quantitative information

At the end of December 2018, the total known AP mine affected area is 890,437,236 square metres. This is larger than the figure outlined in NMAS 2018-2025. This figure does not include areas impacted by cluster munitions nor ERW affected areas.

Assuming that 84,250,000 square meters of AP mine affected land will be released in 2019, the remaining known AP mine affected area to be released is 806,187,236 square meters (2020-2025). Table 15 shows the AP mine affected land release target for 2019. It also shows the cumulative figures for 2020 to 2025. Cambodia will revisit these figures and strategies on a regular basis and submit revisions and updated information to the Convention.

Table 15. Annual AP mine affected land release targets, 2019 and 2020-2025

Year	Annual AP mine affected land release target	Cumulative total (2020-2025)
2019	84,250,000	
2020	110,000,000	
2021	110,000,000	220,000,000
2022	146,546,809	366,546,809
2023	146,546,809	513,093,618
2024	146,546,809	659,640,427
2025	146,546,809	806,187,236
TOTAL	890,437,236	

4.2.1 Land release

To reach the land release target of 806,187,236 square meters of AP mine affected land by 2025, Cambodia will need to continue applying land release methodologies described in earlier sections (NTS, TS and clearance). This assumption is from NMAS 2018-2025, analysing data from 2014 to 2016 that show 40 per cent of contaminated land was released through NTS while 60 per cent of land was released through TS and clearance.

CMAA will also encourage operational efficiency amongst operators through reliable NTS; efficient application of cancellation, reduction and clearance using CMAS 15; and developing a clear guide on risks and liabilities to help CMAA and demining operators gain confidence and maintain strong engagement from the community, especially when cancelling land.

4.3 Work plan - qualitative information

4.3.1 *Border areas*

Clearance along border areas is outlined in section 6 of the General Border Commission and Circular 02 of March 2017. Section 5 of Government Decision No. 53, dated January 2019¹⁰ further outlines the role of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in demining border areas. Cambodia will provide updates on clearance along border areas at Meeting of States Parties.

4.3.2 *Planning and Prioritisation*

The current planning and prioritisation practice in Cambodia follow a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches:

- Top-down approach: every year, CMAA establishes a list of priority villages based on mine/ERW casualties over the past five years, and baseline survey data according to the planning and prioritization guidelines. At least 75 per cent of mine action resources and funding are distributed to selected priority communes as directed by CMAA, leaving a maximum of 25 per cent of mine action resources to address clearance needs outside of the priority communes, through the MAPU process.
- Bottom-up approach: Within the priority villages, MAPU coordinate at the sub-national level to develop a list of priority minefields for clearance for PMAC approval and CMAA endorsement. The process is designed to be transparent, participative, decentralized and community based. Through that process, mine clearance planning is intended to be effectively integrated into the commune investment plan (CIP). The current bottom-up criteria include level of fear, development needs and intended beneficiary.

The planning and prioritisation process will be reviewed regularly to respond to respond to the evolving contamination situation and to ensure the sector completes clearance.

4.3.3 *Mine-free village policy*

The mine-free village policy is linked to NMAS Goal 1, objective 3 that aims to release prioritised known mine affected villages by 2021, and the remaining villages by 2025. It will be implemented as follows:

- CMAA identifies all AP mine affected villages by generating the list from information held in the national database.
- With operators and MAPUs, CMAA applies the planning and prioritisation process criteria outlined in sections 2.2.5 and 4.3.2 against the list of all AP mine affected villages, generating a prioritised village list per province.
- In 2020 and 2021, resources will be allocated to nine provinces based on a percentage system agreed by CMAA, operators and MAPUs, as seen in table following.

¹⁰ UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION: Continue discussion and consultation with the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and Commander of Royal Cambodian Army and stakeholders to study the feasibility of additional participation of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in humanitarian demining in Cambodia, particularly the demining of border areas, which are under control of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces to contribute to the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025. Cambodian Mine Action Authority must provide cooperation, coordination, resource mobilization, provision of technical equipment, capacity building, planning, prioritization and provision of relevant data etc.

Table 16. Target provinces for 2020-2021

Province	Percentage of resources allocated
Battambang	44.4%
Banteay Meanchey	22.2%
Preah Vihear	13.9%
Pailin	10.0%
Oddor Meanchey	2.8%
Siem Reap	2.2%
Kampong Thom	2.2%
Pursat	1.7%
Koh Kong	0.6%

- MAPUs will discuss the list with operators and agree on the prioritised village list per province, agreeing also on which operator will be responsible for which village. This list will be the workplan submitted to CMAA. It will be reviewed on a regular basis and submitted **as part of Cambodia’s Article 7 report to the Convention.**
- To maintain Government and donor support to mine action by generating publicity and awareness, CMAA will implement a complementary policy that would declare villages with very low contamination as known mine-free. A village with very low contamination is defined as having a total SHA of less than 50,000 square metres (Annex 8). This policy will be funded through new and additional funding to the mine action sector.
- CMAA will develop a strategy to manage any items found in areas declared known mine-free.

4.3.4 Royal Cambodian Army deminers

Cambodia is studying the feasibility of deploying 2,000 Royal Cambodian Army soldiers to conduct humanitarian demining operations. This number is based on the rationale outlined in section 4.1. One hundred Royal Cambodian Army soldiers will also be trained to support the operations of the deminers.

Under the concept, it is expected that the Royal Government of Cambodia will cover the salaries, insurance, uniforms and operational costs of these soldiers. Support from operators and the international donor community will be needed for training, vehicles and equipment. It is estimated that \$19 million will be needed for vehicles and equipment, with Cambodia granting tax exemptions for all such vehicles and equipment. Table 17 shows the expected distribution of responsibilities between the Government, operators and donors.

Table 17. RCA deminers - expected distribution of responsibilities between the Government, operators and donors

Contribution	Royal Government of Cambodia			Operators	Donors
	RGC	CMAA	RCA		
Provision of RCA personnel			Yes		
Provision of salaries and insurance for RCA deminers	Yes				
Provision of uniforms for deminers	Yes				
Provision of budget for operational costs	Yes				
Coordination - operational areas of the RCA deminers		Yes			
External QA/QC of RCA demining operation		Yes			
Provision of mine action data		Yes			
Coordination of the sector		Yes			
Selection of minefields for clearance			Yes		
Command and control of RCA demining platoons			Yes		
Development of RCA demining SOP			Yes		
Provision of training				Yes	
Provision of demining materials, equipment and vehicles					Yes

CMAA will continue discussions and consultations with the Deputy Commander in Chief of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and Commander of Royal Cambodian Army to move the concept forward. A key advantage of training and deploying RCA deminers is that they can manage any residual risks post-2025 as well as share their experience in global peacekeeping operations.

4.3.5 *Information management*

Information management will ensure that mine action information is consistently available, and information management capacity is maintained and improved through greater use of new technology. Improved reporting mechanisms will also enable Cambodia to demonstrate its progress and positive achievements against strategic goals in the NMAS.

4.3.6 *Mine risk education*

Mine risk education remains an important component under this extension request and in NMAS 2018-2025 to reduce the incidence of casualties and the negative impact of mines and ERW on communities.

Building on the successful MRE measures of previous years, CMAA will work with BLS teams to deliver MRE messages, targeting very-high risk areas, children, mobile adult populations and poor segments of the population.

Cambodia will also work to strengthen the capacity of operators to provide effective mine/ERW risk education in impacted areas, including coordinating the provision of risk education to emerging high-risk areas. CMAA will also ensure that MRE is mainstreamed in the school curriculum, consulting with MoEYS to update MRE topics in both primary and secondary school curriculums. In addition, community-based risk education will be reinforced and assessed, developing MRE messages and monitoring such activities. Finally, as part of the mine/ERW risk education aspect of the village/commune safety policy, coordinate provision of MRE trainings to police and local communities.

CMAA will aim to reach 1,538 mine affected villages between 2020 and 2025, reaching over 4.1 million men, women, boys and girls.

4.3.7 *Victim Assistance*

Cambodia will continue to **promote survivors' rights by expanding** the CMAA led quality of life survey. CMAA will continue to expand and strengthen survivor networks to reach other survivors in remote and rural areas who face difficulties in accessing available services. CMAA will continue to participate in national disability coordination mechanisms with Ministry of Health (MOH), MoSVY, Disability Action Council (DAC), People with Disability Foundation & Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PWD-F & PRC) and other relevant institutions and organizations to ensure that emergency assistance is provided, and the rights and needs of survivor are being addressed, in the boarder context of disability.

Another essential role that CMAA will undertake is to continue collecting disaggregated data on survivors receiving services from relevant service providers. Enough and accurate data will help the persons with disability stakeholders to avoid overlapping responsibilities and be able to allocate resources effectively and efficiently.

4.3.8 *Gender and environmental sustainability*

Cambodia will continue to implement the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP 2018-2022). GMAP 2018-2022 is made up of six goals and is aligned to Goal 8, objective 3 of NMAS 2018-2025. This includes developing the gender mainstreaming guidelines and strengthening the capacity of the sector in implementing such guidelines. In addition, Cambodia will promote the equal participation of women in mine action processes, services for survivors, MRE and advocacy activities by updating record and report formats through inclusion of age, sex and disability.

As stated in goal eight of NMAS 2018-2025, the CMAS on environment will be developed to mainstream environmental protection in mine action activities. It is expected that this CMAS will supply guidelines as to the minimum environmental protection measures needed of operators to ensure that the environment is not affected by mine action operations.

4.3.9 *Capacity development*

Continual improvements in capacity have always been a priority and will be kept. Cambodia needs **the world's best technicians and managers. Research and development, the use of appropriate** demining equipment and skills, better documentation, improved and more prompt data collection and presentation, information management, gender mainstreaming, mine risk education, victim assistance, planning and prioritization for mine/ERW, quality management and the management of the sector are also important.

Ongoing capacity building provided by local, regional and international mine action experts in these areas remain significant to help Cambodia mine action community achieve more with less resources. Explicit knowledge gained allows Cambodian experts to enhance their confidence in sharing their expertise with other practitioners in other mine/ERW affected countries. It includes developing a stronger spirit of cooperation across mine action agencies to share knowledge through south-south cooperation. Capacity will be built through stronger relations with regional and international partners through exchanges and cooperation.

4.4 Institutional, human resource and material capacities available to implement the work plan

4.4.1 Institutional resources

Cambodia has one of the longest running mine action programmes in the world. Demining and other related work have been performed efficiently and the overall intervention can be considered effective. This is seen with the reduction in casualties, the commitment amongst stakeholders and the Royal Government of Cambodia, the participation and ownership by the affected communities and the consistent support of the donors to the sector.

4.4.1.1 National Authority

The Royal Government of Cambodia will retain the current institutional structure with CMAA continuing to regulate, manage, oversee and coordinate all mine action activities in the country. CMAA will continue to be responsible for the work in mine action of the various implementing bodies such as RCAF, police, NPMEC and international and national operators, including CMAC. It will continue to develop standards and procedures, prepare national strategies and plans, coordinate and monitor mine action activities, manage information, license operators, coordinate with donors, development agencies and government bodies. CMAA will continue to perform its **important role as the sector's focal point for coordination of mine action in Cambodia in line with**

national strategic development plan and aid effectiveness agenda through coordination bodies such as the Technical Working Group - Mine Action, the Mine Action Coordination Committee and the various Technical Reference Groups.

4.4.1.2 Planning and prioritisation body

PMACs and MAPUs, together with operators and communities, will continue to determine priorities in demining to ensure community needs are considered during the planning and prioritisation process and cleared land is used as intended.

4.4.1.3 Service Providers, Demining, MRE and VA

With experience dating back to 1992, international and national operators both humanitarian and commercial will continue their critical roles to undertake surveys and demining operations throughout the country. Tables 18, 19 and 20 show the current capacities of operators, including those conducting MRE and victim assistance.

Table 18. Current capacities of clearance operators in Cambodia (as of December 2018)

Operator	Year established (Cambodia)	Service provider type	Areas of operation	Office staff	Field Staff (surveyors, deminers, medics, drivers)	Total Staff
1. CMAC	1992	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, Mechanical) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Kampong Chhnang Pursat Battambang Pailin Banteay Meanchey Oddor Meanchey Preh Vihear Siem Reap Kampong Thom Kampong Cham Tbong Khmom	392	1,109	1,501
2. NPMEC	2008	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, Mechanical) EOD	Stueng Treng Prey Veng Tbong Khmom	10	184	194
3. MAG	1992	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, Mechanical) EOD	Pailin Battambang Rattanak Kiri Takeo	33	353	386
4. HALO Trust	1991	Survey - mine/UXO Clearance - mine/UXO (Manual, Mechanical) EOD	Preh Vihear Oddor Meanchey Siem Reap Banteay Meanchey Pailin Battambang Pursat Koh Kong	96	1,023	1,119
5. NPA	2013	Survey - UXO Clearance - UXO EOD	Rattanak Kiri	4	20	24
6. CSHD	2008	Clearance - mine/UXO EOD	Siem Reap Banteay Meanchey Pursat Preah Vihear Pailin Battambang Oddor Meanchey Kampong Thom	9	28	37
7. APOPO	2014	Clearance - mine/UXO (in partnership with CMAC)	Siem Reap	12	17	29

Table 19. Current capacities of MRE operators in Cambodia (as of December 2018)

Operator	Areas of operation	Office staff	Field Staff	Total Staff
1. RCAF/NPMEC	Banteay Meanchey Battambang Kampong Cham Kampong Chhnang Kampong Speu Kampong Thom Kratie Oddor Meanchey Pailin Preah Vihear Prey Veng Pursat Siem Reap Svay Rieng Tbong Khmom	7	45	52
2. CMAC	All provinces	34	3008	3042
3. Cambodian Red Cross	Pursat Battambang Pailin Banteay Meanchey Oddor Meanchey Preah Vihear	7	250	257
4. Ministry of Education Youth and Sports	Pursat Kampong Thom Battambang Pailin Banteay Meanchey Oddor Meanchey Preah Vihear	12	350	362
5. National Police	All provinces	84	2631	2715
6. HALO Trust	Banteay Meanchey Battambang Kampong Cham Kampong Chhnang Kampong Speu Kampong Thom Kandal Koh Kong Kratie Oddor Meanchey Pailin Preah Vihear Prey Veng Pursat Siem Reap Svay Rieng Tbong Khmom	5	40	45
7. MAG	Banteay Meanchey Battambang Kampong Cham Kampong Thom Kratie Pailin Stung Treng Tbong Khmom	2	12	14
8. CSHD	Preah Vihear Kampong Thom Siem Reap Oddor Meanchey	4	16	20
9. NPA	Rattanak Kiri Kratie	1	5	6
10. Spirit of Soccer (SOS)	Battambang Banteay Meanchey Pailin	3	7	10

Table 20. Current capacities of victim assistance providers in Cambodia (as of December 2018)

Name of Physical Rehabilitation Centre	Year established	Services	Location	Staff	Staff with Disabilities	Total staff	Funded support by
1. Physical Rehabilitation Centre (Kieng Kleang)	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Phnom Penh	18	3	21	Veteran International Cambodia (VIC)
2. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Prey Veng	8	6	14	Veteran International Cambodia (VIC)
3. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Kratie	9	2	11	Veteran International Cambodia (VIC)
4. Physical Rehabilitation Centre (Exceed)	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Phnom Penh	20	5	25	Exceed Worldwide (ED)
5. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Kampong Chhnang	14	3	17	Exceed Worldwide (ED)
6. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Kampong Som	17	4	21	Exceed Worldwide (ED)
7. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Kampong Speu	31	8	39	International committee of the Red Cross
8. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Battambang	51	4	55	International committee of the Red Cross

Name of Physical Rehabilitation Centre	Year established	Services	Location	Staff	Staff with Disabilities	Total staff	Funded support by
9. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Kampong Cham	18	5	23	Humanity & Inclusive (HI)
10. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Siem Reap	12	7	19	Persons with Disabilities Foundation
11. Physical Rehabilitation Centre	1992	Prosthetics Orthotics Sitting System Wheel Chair & Tricycle Walking Aids distributed Repairs Assessment & Treatment	Takeo	9	7	16	Persons with Disabilities Foundation
12. Repair workshop	1992	Prosthetics & Orthotics Production Repairs	Preah Vihear	18	4	22	Persons with Disabilities Foundation
13. Repair Workshop	1992	Prosthetics & Orthotics Production Repairs	Kampong Thom	12	3	15	Persons with Disabilities Foundation
14. Repair Workshop	1992	Prosthetics & Orthotics Production Repairs	Svay Rieng	13	5	18	Persons with Disabilities Foundation
15. Spinal Cord Injury Centre	1992	Treatment to patients of Spinal Cord. Consultation	Battambang	28	7	35	Persons with Disabilities Foundation

4.4.1.4 Expert Organizations

Mine action organizations are expected to continue providing periodic expert advice to Cambodia. GICHD, James Madison University (JMU) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) are expected to provide technical advice on a range of areas as well as provide independent sector reviews when needed. UNDP will continue its work in providing financial, technical and policy support to the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The emerging regional organization, ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC), is hosted by Cambodia. ARMAC will ensure technical cooperation and information exchange between ASEAN member states on mine action.

4.4.1.5 Development Partners

Bilateral and multilateral donors will continue to be critical in providing the bulk of resources needed to undertake much of the policy development and clearance operations throughout the country.

4.4.1.6 Regional and international cooperation and assistance

Cambodia is a signatory to the APMBBC and various protocols under Convention on Certain Weapons (CCW). It is also an observer to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Cambodia is committed to

meeting its obligations under the various conventions, including acting in good faith in relation to conventions for which it is not yet a signatory. Within its capacity to assist, Cambodia will continue to support mine action and disarmament initiatives as they emerge to bolster regional and international stability.

Cambodia will continue to share its expertise and experience in mine clearance by participating in international peacekeeping and mine clearance operations under the auspices of the United Nations. Cambodia will continue to share its expertise through the south-south capacity building initiative. This could include exchanges to provide training, host study tours and provide policy and organizational information with other mine action organizations in the region and elsewhere.

Cambodia will continue to act in good faith, but also in the national interest, in demining efforts associated with border demarcation and the resolution of outstanding border issues to ensure regional stability.

4.4.2 Coordination mechanisms

4.4.2.1 Technical Working Group on Mine Action

CMAA will continue to lead the Technical Working Group – Mine Action (TWG-MA). 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 NGOs 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.

4.4.2.2 Mine Action Coordination Committee

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

4.4.2.3 Technical Reference Group

At the technical level, the CMAA will continue to convene technical reference groups (TRGs) to facilitate coordination and address technical issues.

4.5 Sustainability

To ensure sustainability, NMAS 2018-2025 outlines the transitional and exit phase for international assistance, localization of ordnance removal and the dealing with residual threats post-2025.

A review by 2020 of Cambodia's legal and institutional framework will determine the organizations needed, and their roles to address the residual threats, including an information management system, which will contribute to an appropriate documentation of the risk and effectively address the residual threats.

Goal 7 of NMAS 2018-2025 identifies the need to establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025. In 2018, together with GICHD, work started on establishing a residual threat strategy through an initial assessment of the overall needs of the sector.

By 2025, Cambodia will have an appropriate national legal, institutional and operational framework, resources and capacity available to address residual threats. It is not yet possible to define exactly the type of framework at this stage.

4.6 Monitoring and evaluation

Progress will be measured based on monitoring and analysis of NMAS 2018-2025's **strategic indicators**. This is **mainstreamed into Cambodia's mine action processes**, mainly through the performance management system or PMS.

The PMS for mine action uses data from the information management system for mine action (IMSMA) and other relevant data sources to report the performance of the sector and to showcase how mine action contributes to the national development and well-being of the Mine/ERW affected population. It is developed in the form of two matrixes (PMS-output matrix and PMS-outcome matrix) with sets of agreed indicators. The PMS-output matrix is used to monitor the annual outputs of mine action operations, for instance, size of prioritized mined areas released or number of people from emerging high-risk areas to receive MRE messages, etc. The PMS-outcome matrix, on the other hand, uses data of the post-clearance land use, commune investment plan, national and provincial development plan to report the socio-economic impacts of mine action on the livelihood of people and national development.

The PMS will allow the mine action sector to report mine action outputs (through the implementation of the NMAS 2018-2025) and development outcomes including poverty reduction and socio-economic development priorities.

4.7 Indicative Work Plan

The indicative work plan is based on the NMAS three-year plan and the mine-free village policy. CMAA worked with operators and MAPU to identify target provinces based on a percentage system as outlined in section 4.3.3.

Table 21 shows the number of priority villages and the amount of AP mine affected land that will be released in 2020 and 2021 in the nine target provinces. While an indicative village list is included as Annex 9, CMAA will work with operators and MAPU to verify if these villages fall under the mine-free village policy.

Cambodia will share its updated work plans on a regular basis to the Convention, including the work plans for 2022-2025.

Table 21. Provinces (target, non-target), number of villages/size of contamination and indicative work plan for 2020 and 2021 (prioritised known mine-free villages).

Target province (2020-2021)	No. of villages	Size of SHA (sqm)	2020		2021	
			No. Vil.	SHA (sqm)	No. Vil.	SHA (sqm)
BATTAMBANG	380	213,133,756	116	48,840,000	98	48,840,000
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	192	172,665,603	42	24,420,000	42	24,420,000
PREAH VIHEAR	95	34,786,425	14	15,290,000	69	15,290,000
PAILIN	70	34,012,575	6	11,000,000	9	11,000,000
ODDAR MEANCHEY	162	120,169,272	29	3,080,000	29	3,080,000
SIEMREAP	182	76,906,134	10	2,420,000	12	2,420,000
KAMPONG THOM	131	56,448,570	6	2,420,000	6	2,420,000
PURSAT	42	44,982,657	5	1,870,000	3	1,870,000
KOH KONG	22	24,092,367	2	660,000	2	660,000
Sub-total (target provinces, 2020-2021)	1,276	777,197,359	230	110,000,000	270	110,000,000
Non-target province (2022-2025) – work plan to be developed						
KAMPONG CHAM	7	976,234				
KAMPONG CHHNANG	29	4,158,738				
KAMPONG SPEU	121	48,236,143				
KAMPOT	53	12,486,197				
KANDAL	3	63,203				
KEP	2	641,691				
KRATIE	21	19,041,908				
MONDUL KIRI	7	7,476,491				
PHNOM PENH	2	1,122,444				
PREAH SIHANOUK	8	1,681,420				
PREY VENG	1	5,900				
RATANAK KIRI	6	2,690,487				
SVAY RIENG	25	9,394,723				
TAKEO	10	3,770,625				
TBOUNG KHMUM	7	1,493,673				
Sub-total (non-prioritised provinces, 2022-2025)	302	113,239,877				
TOTAL	1,578	890,437,236	230	110,000,000	270	110,000,000

5. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Overall cost and rationale to address the remaining challenge

Cambodia will require \$165.3 million from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2025 to release all known AP mine affected areas.

Cambodia will need an additional \$8.1 million for anti-tank mine affected areas and \$38.6 million for the overall management of the mine sector, including coordination, regulation and advocacy.

The sector will also need estimated \$118.9 million for cluster munitions clearance and \$41.3 million to address ERW problems between 2020 and 2025. Table 19 shows the overall costs needed to address the remaining challenge.

Table 19. Overall costs per year needed to address the remaining challenge (2020-2025)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Landmine contamination (sqm)	110,000,000	110,000,000	146,546,809	146,546,809	146,546,809	146,546,809	806,187,236
Landmine land release budget (\$)	22,550,000	22,550,000	30,042,096	30,042,096	30,042,096	30,042,096	165,268,384
ATM clearance budget (\$)	1,359,696	1,359,696	1,359,696	1,359,696	1,359,696	1,359,696	8,158,176
Operator and sector management and coordination budget (\$)	6,446,726	6,424,862	6,424,862	6,424,862	6,424,862	6,424,862	38,571,036
Cluster munitions clearance budget (\$)	19,812,853	19,812,853	19,812,853	19,812,853	19,812,853	19,812,853	118,877,118
ERW clearance budget (\$)	6,889,299	6,889,299	6,889,299	6,889,299	6,889,299	6,889,299	41,335,794
Total sector budget (\$)	57,058,574	57,036,710	64,528,806	64,528,806	64,528,806	64,528,806	372,210,508

5.2 Expected sources of funding

5.2.1 Contributions from the Royal Government of Cambodia

5.2.1.1 Cash contributions

The Government will continue contributing towards clearance and management of the sector.

5.2.1.2 Counterpart contributions

The Ministry of Economy and Finance issued a letter on 20 July 2018 committing the Royal Government of Cambodia to:

- Take responsibility for import tax of mine clearance equipment certified and approved by CMAA;
- Provide a 10 per cent cost contribution (in-kind and/or in-cash) against any new contribution related to mine/ERW removal, survey and related training; and
- Provide a 10 per cent in-cash contribution to the CMAA/UNDP Clearing for Results project.

Using this commitment as leverage, Cambodia will engage with both traditional and potential new donors for continued and increased financial support.

5.2.1.3 Deployment of Royal Cambodian Army deminers

While still being discussed, it is expected that the Government will be responsible for the salaries and operational costs of the 2,000 deminers and 100 support personnel involved in humanitarian mine action activities.

5.2.2 Contributions from the international donor community and the private sector

Cambodia will seek support from the international donor community and the private sector. A resource mobilisation strategy, seen in Annex 10, was developed. Key points are outlined below:

- Secure additional Government funding to mine action, in addition to the commitments outlined in the letter of 20 July 2018;
- Improve efficiency, including effective application of land release;
- Engage development partners to continue funding, strengthening policy dialogue with development partners and the TWG-MA;
- Encourage traditional donors to continue their support to the sector for as long as it is possible, to 2025;
- Identify new and emerging donors, including broadening the donor base by examining other non-bilateral sources of support such as soft loans from multilateral institutions and establishing a trust fund; and
- Establish private funding and private sector partnerships, including cost-sharing mechanisms with owners of mine affected land, whenever possible.

5.2.3 Support from the APMBC Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance

CMAA will work with the Convention's Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance to seek support from States Parties under the individualised approach. Cambodia submitted a note verbale to the Convention signifying its intention in early 2019. The first meeting is planned for the Fourth Review Conference in Oslo in November 2019.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Land classification system

CLASSIFICATION	SUB-CLASSIFICATION	SUB-CLASSIFICATION DETAILS	REMARKS	
A (Mined Area) Land that presents evidence of mines	A1	Land containing dense concentration of AP mines	Strategically located, logical patterns of protective, defensive or denial mine laying such as mine belts, mines along road alignment, borders, military bases, and other infrastructures. Land that is not in productive use with limited presence of AP and AT mines laid in a non-defined manner. In-use or abandoned route alignment presenting threat of AT mines. Land that is not in productive use with limited presence of AP mines laid in a non-defined manner	Deployment of humanitarian clearance resources should be concentrated on A1- A3 land provided it addresses community priorities. All polygons should be further investigated to delineate the perimeter of the mined area before deployment of full humanitarian clearance assets. Allocation of clearance assets on A4 polygons should be limited to those where there is a development justification.
	A2.1	Land containing mixed dense AP and AT mines		
	A2.2	Land containing mixed scattered AP and AT mines		
	A3	Land containing AT mines		
	A4	Land containing scattered or nuisance presence of AP mines		
B (Residual Threat Land) Land that presents evidence of ERW or an indeterminate presence of mines	B1	Land containing ERW (not including mines)	Battle areas containing ERW. These areas are suitable for BAC	Allocation of clearance assets on B land should be limited to those where there is a community requirement
	B1.1	Land containing aircraft bomb	Bomb data or evidence that single aircraft bombs may be present.	
	B1.2	Land containing cluster munitions/bombies	Bombing data or evidence that an area contains cluster munitions or bombies.	
	B1.2+	Land containing cluster munition + ERW/bomb	Areas containing evidence of cluster munitions plus other ordnance such as bombs.	
	B1.3	Location of Ground Battles	Areas containing evidence of ground fighting only.	
	B1.4	Land containing stockpiles/caches	Locations where caches or stockpiles are existing.	
	B1.5	Abandoned military compounds	Locations which may be more highly suspected to contain munitions.	
	B1.6	Land containing Chemical weapon	Location where chemical weapon is existing	
C (End State Land) Land that presents no obvious threat	C1	Cancelled / Reclaimed Land	Previously suspected land that non-technical survey confirms has been put back into productive use and ploughed without accident or evidence of mines a minimum of 3 times. Land previously recorded in error as A or B categories where non-technical survey confirms that the area meets the criteria detailed in Annex F	Deployment of humanitarian demining assets on this land should not be considered.
	C2	Land Reduced through Technical Survey	Land previously recorded as mined or suspected where as a result of approved technical survey methodology no obvious threat remains.	
	C3	Cleared Land	Land formally cleared by accredited mine clearance operators adhering to the national standards (CMAS).	

Annex 2. Areas released and devices destroyed per province

Province	Cancelled area (sqm)	Reduced area (sqm)	Cleared area (sqm)	Total area released (sqm)	No. of AP mines destroyed	No. of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	52,274,548	14,796,699	56,747,957	123,819,204	22,273	18,316	2,530
BATTAMBANG	58,454,137	82,745,455	151,758,487	292,958,079	32,296	27,735	3,322
KAMPONG CHHNANG	288,049	0	87,910	375,959	82	209	8
KAMPONG SPEU	4,452,216	0	3,600	4,455,816	117	5	80
KAMPONG THOM	11,677,705	630,181	5,485,439	17,793,325	601	938	209
KAMPOT	0	0	51,100	51,100	45	114	5
KANDAL	69,364	0	0	69,364	0	0	1
KOH KONG	23,766	0	17,930	41,696	41	4	2
KRATIE	0	0	62,855	62,855	13	20	2
ODDAR MEANCHEY	28,174,643	3,371,896	32,756,629	64,303,168	25,128	12,938	851
PAILIN	7,137,220	6,282,050	22,729,647	36,148,916	14,076	6,465	637
PHNOM PENH	377,227	0	0	377,227	0	0	5
PREAH SIHANOUK	0	0	16,600	16,600	105	9	1
PREAH VIHEAR	570,961	191,009	10,141,174	10,903,144	3,037	2,248	147
PURSAT	1,462,814	180,244	3,971,232	5,614,289	1,651	769	122
RATANAK KIRI	0	63,219	978,839	1,045,058	5	476	9
SIEMREAP	10,121,880	1,709,929	7,307,324	19,139,133	1,954	2,985	359
Total	175,084,530	109,970,680	292,116,722	577,174,932	101,424	73,231	8,290

Annex 4. National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025

Annex 5. Known mine affected area remaining per province/district

Province	District	No. of areas know to contain AP mines	No. of areas suspected to contain AP mines	Total no. of areas known or suspected to contain AP mines	Amount of area known to contain AP mines (sqm)	Amount of area suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Malai		865	865		64,333,140	64,333,140
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Mongkol Bourei		7	7		86,481	86,481
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Ou Chrov		228	228		22,654,805	22,654,805
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Paoy Paet		71	71		6,378,100	6,378,100
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Phnum Srok		7	7		248,845	248,845
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Preah Netr Preah		15	15		909,185	909,185
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Serei Saophoan		7	7		47,324	47,324
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Svay Chek		548	548		39,511,835	39,511,835
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Thma Puok		799	799		38,495,888	38,495,888
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum		51	51		9,193,643	9,193,643
BATTAMBANG	Banan		185	185		19,744,947	19,744,947
BATTAMBANG	Bavel		83	83		8,676,865	8,676,865
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng		58	58		2,879,799	2,879,799
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala		323	323		55,934,762	55,934,762
BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei		31	31		903,958	903,958
BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek		76	76		3,070,981	3,070,981
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol		185	185		21,670,007	21,670,007
BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri		24	24		1,321,109	1,321,109
BATTAMBANG	Samlout		743	743		80,215,709	80,215,709
BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun		34	34		1,367,187	1,367,187
BATTAMBANG	Sangkae		63	63		4,449,269	4,449,269
BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul		42	42		3,705,520	3,705,520
KAMPONG CHAM	Batheay		3	3		149,933	149,933
KAMPONG CHAM	Chamkar Leu		2	2		71,821	71,821
KAMPONG CHAM	Kang Meas		5	5		522,607	522,607
KAMPONG CHAM	Stueng Trang		2	2		231,873	231,873
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Baribour		5	5		565,758	565,758
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Chol Kiri		1	1		55,731	55,731
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Kampong Leaeng		3	3		176,363	176,363
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Sameakki Mean Chey		18	18		1,228,020	1,228,020
KAMPONG CHHNANG	Tuek Phos		25	25		2,132,866	2,132,866
KAMPONG SPEU	Aoral		14	14		929,327	929,327
KAMPONG SPEU	Basedth		76	76		6,023,911	6,023,911
KAMPONG SPEU	Kong Pisei		34	34		3,075,301	3,075,301
KAMPONG SPEU	Odongk		3	3		213,723	213,723
KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch		245	245		33,566,841	33,566,841
KAMPONG SPEU	Samraong Tong		23	23		2,191,421	2,191,421
KAMPONG SPEU	Thpong		29	29		2,235,619	2,235,619
KAMPONG THOM	Baray		22	22		1,550,098	1,550,098
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay		136	136		12,747,605	12,747,605
KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Ballangk		148	148		16,262,099	16,262,099
KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Sambour		17	17		1,495,086	1,495,086
KAMPONG THOM	Sandan		29	29		4,008,786	4,008,786
KAMPONG THOM	Santuk		23	23		1,306,663	1,306,663
KAMPONG THOM	Stoung		181	181		19,078,233	19,078,233

Province	District	No. of areas know to contain AP mines	No. of areas suspected to contain AP mines	Total no. of areas known or suspected to contain AP mines	Amount of area known to contain AP mines (sqm)	Amount of area suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)
KAMPOT	Angkor Chey		17	17		1,691,252	1,691,252
KAMPOT	Banteay Meas		15	15		1,560,384	1,560,384
KAMPOT	Chhuk		34	34		3,167,292	3,167,292
KAMPOT	Chum Kiri		37	37		4,014,357	4,014,357
KAMPOT	Dang Tong		12	12		628,027	628,027
KAMPOT	Kampong Trach		10	10		462,727	462,727
KAMPOT	Tuek Chhu		12	12		962,158	962,158
KANDAL	Angk Snuol		2	2		63,203	63,203
KANDAL	Ponhea Lueu						
KEP	Damnak Chang'aeur		5	5		595,682	595,682
KEP	Kaeb		1	1		46,009	46,009
KOH KONG	Botum Sakor		26	26		1,475,092	1,475,092
KOH KONG	Kaoh Kong		33	33		1,623,726	1,623,726
KOH KONG	Kiri Sakor		15	15		2,676,228	2,676,228
KOH KONG	Mondol Seima		274	274		17,727,837	17,727,837
KOH KONG	Srae Ambel		1	1		102,048	102,048
KOH KONG	Thma Bang		12	12		487,436	487,436
KRATIE	Chetr Borei		2	2		122,836	122,836
KRATIE	Chhloung		1	1		23,143	23,143
KRATIE	Preaek Prasab						
KRATIE	Sambour		2	2		408,905	408,905
KRATIE	Snuol		98	98		18,487,024	18,487,024
MONDUL KIRI	Kaoh Nheak		42	42		5,851,014	5,851,014
MONDUL KIRI	Pech Chreada		4	4		1,625,477	1,625,477
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaeng		256	256		26,243,528	26,243,528
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil		251	251		25,768,079	25,768,079
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Chong Kal		5	5		176,781	176,781
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong		312	312		39,498,711	39,498,711
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat		268	268		28,482,173	28,482,173
PAILIN	Pailin		290	290		15,654,546	15,654,546
PAILIN	Sala Krau		242	242		18,358,030	18,358,030
PHNOM PENH	Chraoy Chongvar		12	12		1,026,868	1,026,868
PHNOM PENH	Pur Senchey		1	1		95,576	95,576
PREAH SIHANOUK	Kampong Seila		22	22		1,681,420	1,681,420
PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen		29	29		2,844,028	2,844,028
PREAH VIHEAR	Chhaeb		8	8		446,733	446,733
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant		321	321		23,553,060	23,553,060
PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen		36	36		2,891,558	2,891,558
PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear		4	4		217,962	217,962
PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng		41	41		2,433,862	2,433,862
PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei		35	35		1,983,503	1,983,503
PREAH VIHEAR	Tbaeng Mean chey		6	6		415,719	415,719
PREY VENG	Svay Antor		1	1		5,900	5,900
PURSAT	Bakan		14	14		203,997	203,997
PURSAT	Kandieng		3	3		62,141	62,141
PURSAT	Krakor		4	4		106,007	106,007
PURSAT	Phnum Kravanh		79	79		4,134,083	4,134,083

Province	District	No. of areas know to contain AP mines	No. of areas suspected to contain AP mines	Total no. of areas known or suspected to contain AP mines	Amount of area known to contain AP mines (sqm)	Amount of area suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain AP mines (sqm)
PURSAT	Veal Veang		421	421		40,476,429	40,476,429
RATANAK KIRI	Ban Lung						
RATANAK KIRI	Ou Ya Dav		20	20		2,690,487	2,690,487
SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum		88	88		6,151,038	6,151,038
SIEMREAP	Angkor Thum		63	63		7,584,195	7,584,195
SIEMREAP	Banteay srei		42	42		3,658,298	3,658,298
SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng		188	188		20,014,577	20,014,577
SIEMREAP	Kralanh		13	13		777,857	777,857
SIEMREAP	Prasat Bakong		82	82		7,176,269	7,176,269
SIEMREAP	Puok		25	25		3,190,321	3,190,321
SIEMREAP	Siem Reap		11	11		322,107	322,107
SIEMREAP	Soutr Nikom		82	82		10,530,247	10,530,247
SIEMREAP	Srei Snam		28	28		2,464,977	2,464,977
SIEMREAP	Svay Leu		93	93		5,854,167	5,854,167
SIEMREAP	Varin		98	98		9,182,081	9,182,081
SVAY RIENG	Chantrea		1	1		71,069	71,069
SVAY RIENG	Kampong Rou		29	29		1,718,159	1,718,159
SVAY RIENG	Rumduol		6	6		342,243	342,243
SVAY RIENG	Svay Chrum		1	1		35,604	35,604
SVAY RIENG	Svay Teab		57	57		7,227,648	7,227,648
TAKEO	Tram Kak		56	56		3,770,625	3,770,625
TBOUNG KHMUM	Dambae		1	1		67,950	67,950
TBOUNG KHMUM	Memot		8	8		817,955	817,955
TBOUNG KHMUM	Ponhea Kraek		7	7		607,768	607,768
		0	9,804	9,804	0	890,437,236	890,437,236

Annex 6. List /status of districts not yet surveyed or partially surveyed

District Code	Province	District	Operator conducting survey	Status	Target completion
0401	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Baribour	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Mar-Apr 2019
0403	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Kampong Chhnang	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Mar 2019
0405	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Kampong Tralach	HALO Trust	Ongoing	
0406	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Rolea B'ier	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Jan-Mar 2019
0502	KAMPONG SPEU	Chbar Mon	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	May 19
0801	KANDAL	Kandal Stueng	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Jun 19
0802	KANDAL	Kien Svay	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Jul 19
0805	KANDAL	Leuk Daek	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Aug 19
0806	KANDAL	Lvea Aem	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Jul 19
0807	KANDAL	Mukh Kampul	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Aug 19
0810	KANDAL	S'ang	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Aug-Sep 2019
0811	KANDAL	Ta Khmau	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Sep-Oct 2019
0904	KOH KONG	Khemarakphumint	HALO Trust	Not yet surveyed	Oct 19
1505	PURSAT	Pursat	HALO Trust	Completed	
1601	RATANAK KIRI	Andoung Meas	NPA	Completed	
1602	RATANAK KIRI	Ban Lung	NPA	Completed	
1603	RATANAK KIRI	Bar Kaev	NPA	Completed	
1604	RATANAK KIRI	Koun Mom	NPA	Completed	
1605	RATANAK KIRI	Lumphat	NPA	Completed	
1606	RATANAK KIRI	Ou Chum	NPA	Completed	
1608	RATANAK KIRI	Ta Veang	NPA	Completed	
1609	RATANAK KIRI	Veun Sai	NPA	Completed	
0708	KAMPOT	Kampot	MAG	Completed	
1801	PREAH SIHANOUK	Preah Sihanouk	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
1803	PREAH SIHANOUK	Stueng hav	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2105	TAKEO	Kaoh Andaet	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2101	TAKEO	Angkor Borei	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2102	TAKEO	Bati	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2103	TAKEO	Borei Cholsar	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2108	TAKEO	Doun Kaev	MAG	Completed	
2104	TAKEO	Kiri Vong	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2106	TAKEO	Prey Kabbas	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2107	TAKEO	Samraong	MAG	Not yet surveyed	2019
2110	TAKEO	Treang	MAG	Ongoing	
1210	PHNOM PENH	Chraoy Chongvar	CMAC	Completed	
1211	PHNOM PENH	Praek Pnov	CMAC	Completed	
1209	PHNOM PENH	Pur Senchey	CMAC	Completed	
1208	PHNOM PENH	Saensokh	CMAC	Completed	
1201	PHNOM PENH	Chamkar Mon	CMAC	Completed	
1212	PHNOM PENH	Chbar Ampov	CMAC	Completed	
1205	PHNOM PENH	Dangkao	CMAC	Completed	
1202	PHNOM PENH	Doun Penh	CMAC	Completed	
1206	PHNOM PENH	Mean Chey	CMAC	Completed	
1203	PHNOM PENH	Prampir Meakkara	CMAC	Completed	
1207	PHNOM PENH	Ruessei Keo	CMAC	Completed	
1204	PHNOM PENH	Tuol Kouk	CMAC	Completed	
0315	KAMPONG CHAM	Stueng Trang	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	

District Code	Province	District	Operator conducting survey	Status	Target completion
1006	KRATIE	Chetr Borei	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	
1001	KRATIE	Chhloung	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	
1004	KRATIE	Sambour	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	
1101	MONDUL KIRI	Kaev Seima	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	
1103	MONDUL KIRI	Ou Reang	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	
1105	MONDUL KIRI	Saen Monourom	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	
1401	PREY VENG	Ba Phnum	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1402	PREY VENG	Kamchay Mear	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1403	PREY VENG	Kampong Trabaek	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1404	PREY VENG	Kanhchriech	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1405	PREY VENG	Me Sang	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1408	PREY VENG	Pea Reang	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1406	PREY VENG	Peam Chor	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1407	PREY VENG	Peam Ro	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1410	PREY VENG	Prey Veng	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1411	PREY VENG	Pur Rieng	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1412	PREY VENG	Sithor Kandal	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1413	PREY VENG	Svay Antor	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1901	STUNG TRENG	Sesan	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
1904	STUNG TRENG	Stueng Traeng	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
2004	SVAY RIENG	Romeas Haek	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
2005	SVAY RIENG	Svay Chrum	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
2006	SVAY RIENG	Svay Rieng	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
2008	SVAY RIENG	Bavet	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
2504	TBOUNG KHMUM	Ou Reang Ov	CMAC/NPA	Ongoing	
2506	TBOUNG KHMUM	Suong	CMAC/NPA	Not yet surveyed	

Annex 7. NMAS three-year operational work plan

Annex 8. List of villages with very low contamination (<50,000 square metres/village)

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sqm)
1	SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	Char Chhuk	Yeang	1	500
2	SIEMREAP	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Phlong	1	640
3	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Paoy Paet	Nimitt	Nimitt Thmei	1	772
4	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Paoy Paet	Nimitt	Reaksmei Sameakki	1	813
5	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Bos Sbov	Khvav	1	819
6	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Ta Sda	Koun Phnum Khang Tbound	1	825
7	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Koub	Koub Kaeut	1	1,050
8	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Ou Rumduol	Samraong	1	1,134
9	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Moung	Roluos	1	1,152
10	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Moung	Kansai Banteay	1	1,680
11	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Paoy Paet	Phsar Kandal	Prey Kub	1	1,688
12	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Koas Krala	Thmei	1	1,688
13	SIEMREAP	Kralanh	Saen Sokh	Ta Sokh	1	1,895
14	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Phkoam	Ampil	1	2,048
15	KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Ballangk	Sameakki	Thmei	1	2,117
16	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Angkor Ban	Kbal Hong	1	2,241
17	PAILIN	Pailin	Tuol Lvea	Ou Chra Kandal	1	2,292
18	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Malai	Dambouk Vil	1	2,352
19	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Ta Phou	Phchoek	1	2,402
20	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Angkor Ban	Tuek Phos	1	2,502
21	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Malai	Trasek Chrum	1	2,811
22	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Sarongk	Pheas Tbound	1	2,971
23	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Treas	Prei	1	2,973
24	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Treas	Treas	1	3,031
25	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Phnum Srok	Phnum Dei	Ponley	1	3,082
26	BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Anlong Run	Char	2	3,110
27	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Thnal Baek	1	3,133
28	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Tuek Vil	Banteay Chheu	1	3,197
29	KAMPONG SPEU	Basedth	Basedth	Boeng Sdok	2	3,218
30	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Serei Saophoan	Mkak	Kouk Lieb	2	3,245
31	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Bour	Damnak Beng	1	3,254
32	BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Prakeab	1	3,300
33	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Damrei Slab	Kab Thlok	1	3,400

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sqm)
34	SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	Doun Peng	Bos Lhong	1	3,560
35	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Kampong Leaeng	Dar	Prasat	1	3,602
36	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Baray	1	3,706
37	KRATIE	Chetr Borei	Kaoh Chraeng	Kandal	1	3,952
38	PURSAT	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Rong	1	3,967
39	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Trang	Ou Chambak	1	3,983
40	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Nokor Thum	Srah Srang Khang Cheung	2	4,026
41	KRATIE	Sambour	Sambour	Samraong	1	4,106
42	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Moung	Baoh Puoy	1	4,121
43	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Phum Thmei	Thmei Khang Lech	1	4,160
44	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Samprouch	Ampil	1	4,184
45	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Ou Samril Leu	1	4,190
46	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Bos Sbov	Tbaeng	1	4,249
47	KAMPONG THOM	Santuk	Kraya	Tok	1	4,276
48	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Sampov Lun	Thnal Bambaek	1	4,342
49	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Mongkol Bourei	Sambuor	Doun Loek	1	4,420
50	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Ruessei Krang	Tuol Snuol	1	4,459
51	SVAY RIENG	Kampong Rou	Svay Ta Yean	Ream Chou	3	4,481
52	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Serei Maen Cheay	Sralau Chrum	1	4,503
53	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Kampong Preah	Andoung Trach	1	4,512
54	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Chrey Seima	Chambak	1	4,622
55	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ta Kong	Chaeng Maeng	1	4,765
56	PURSAT	Bakan	Rumlech	Thmei	1	4,798
57	SIEMREAP	Kralanh	Krouch Kor	Prey Khyang	1	4,824
58	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Reang Kesei	Prey Svay	1	5,247
59	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Chong Por	1	5,374
60	KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Ballangk	Tuol Kreul	Thum	1	5,405
61	KAMPOT	Tuek Chhu	Koun Satv	Koun Satv	1	5,623
62	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Sla Kram	Treang	1	5,663
63	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Santepheap	Ou	1	5,794
64	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Rung Roeang	1	5,807
65	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Ou Rumchek Leu	1	5,817
66	PREAH SIHANOUK	Kampong Seila	Chamkar Luong	Chamkar Luong	1	5,828
67	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Ou Dambang Muoy	Samraong Kaong	1	5,888
68	PREY VENG	Svay Antor	Me Bon	Me Bon	1	5,900

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sqm)
69	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Mukh Rea Pi	1	6,121
70	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Beng	Ou Rumduol	1	6,130
71	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Phnum Lieb	Kambaor	1	6,184
72	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Doung	1	6,384
73	SVAY RIENG	Kampong Rou	Banteay Krang	Kaev Cheah	4	6,405
74	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Prey Khnout	1	6,520
75	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bos Sbov	Prasat	1	6,612
76	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Mean Chey	Ta Non	3	6,767
77	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Preaek Chik	Ta Preal	1	6,810
78	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Thmei	1	6,847
79	KAMPONG CHAM	Stueng Trang	Ou Mlu	Ou Pralaoh	1	6,972
80	KANDAL	Angk Snuol	Peuk	Tuol Tnaot	1	7,017
81	PREAH VIHEAR	Chhaeb	Sangkae Pir	Sambour	1	7,152
82	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Cream	Ou Ta Nhea	1	7,153
83	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Pralay	3	7,180
84	SIEMREAP	Svay Leu	Ta Siem	Rohal	1	7,245
85	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Tang Sya	Krang Khcheay	1	7,253
86	KOH KONG	Thma Bang	Chumnoab	Chumnoab	1	7,313
87	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Koub	1	7,323
88	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Kuttasat	Kuttasat	1	7,544
89	SIEMREAP	Puok	Lvea	Stueng Preah Srok	1	7,700
90	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Kampong Veang	2	7,846
91	SVAY RIENG	Svay Teab	Popeaet	Kampong Rotesh	1	7,850
92	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Srah Kuy	2	7,943
93	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Moung	Paen	1	7,949
94	PURSAT	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Chamka Chrey Khang Tbong	1	8,073
95	KAMPONG THOM	Santuk	Tang Krasang	Veang Khang Cheung	1	8,080
96	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Tuol Krasang	2	8,186
97	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Barang Thleak	Tuol Khvav	1	8,232
98	SIEMREAP	Kralanh	Saen Sokh	Khsei	2	8,305
99	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Ampil	Bangkaong	1	8,320
100	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Ampil	Trapeang Run	1	8,400
101	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Kuttasat	Thmat Pong	2	8,426
102	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Changha	Paoy Voat	1	8,788
103	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Samprouch	Mochheay	1	8,843

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sqm)
104	ODDAR MEANCHHEY	Anlong Veaeang	Trapeang Tav	Trapeang Tav Chas	4	9,179
105	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Mongkol Bourei	Chamnaom	Say Samorn	2	9,392
106	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Tuek Phos	Krang Skear	Trapeang Mlu	1	9,582
107	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Pech Chenda	Pech Chenda	5	9,596
108	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Kouk Rovieng	5	9,665
109	PAILIN	Pailin	Tuol Lvea	Chamkar Kaphe	1	9,998
110	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Reang Kesei	Damnak Dangkao	2	10,158
111	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Kbal Krabei	2	10,397
112	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Moung	Kbal Mus	3	10,780
113	PURSAT	Veal Veaeang	Krapeu Pir	Krapeu Pir Kraom	1	11,038
114	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Ou Chrov	Soengh	Soengh Tboung	1	11,066
115	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Phnum Proek	Beng S'at	1	11,270
116	ODDAR MEANCHHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Ampil Thmei	1	11,350
117	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Prey Khla	3	11,397
118	ODDAR MEANCHHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Pong Tuek	1	11,626
119	SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	Doun Peng	Bat	1	11,722
120	SVAY RIENG	Kampong Rou	Svay Ta Yean	Prey Stieng	1	12,020
121	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Phnum Lieb	Tro Louk Lech	1	12,198
122	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Ta Preat	2	12,411
123	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Mukh Reah	Mukh Rea Muoy	1	12,414
124	KAMPOT	Banteay Meas	Tuk Meas Khang Lech	Chrak Khley	1	12,417
125	PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ronak Ser	KoukThkov	1	12,608
126	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Roka Thmei	1	12,624
127	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Sambuor Meas	1	12,868
128	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ou Da	Tang Yu	1	12,881
129	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Serei Maen Cheay	Pou Chrey	2	13,020
130	TAKEO	Tram Kak	Trapeang Kranhoung	Phlov Louk	1	13,303
131	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Ta Khao	1	13,347
132	ODDAR MEANCHHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Kouk Mon	1	13,538
133	ODDAR MEANCHHEY	Anlong Veaeang	Lumtong	Rumchek	2	13,590
134	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Kakaoh	Chak Touch	1	13,778
135	KAMPOT	Dang Tong	Srae Chea Khang Cheung	Sophi	1	13,875
136	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Bos Sbov	Khu Svay	1	13,935
137	SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	Nokor Pheas	Kouk Thmei	1	14,151
138	ODDAR MEANCHHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Siliem	1	14,191

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sq.m)
139	KAMPONG SPEU	Kong Pisei	Sdok	Beng	1	14,352
140	SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Kouk Thlok Kraom	Toap Siem	1	14,488
141	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Malai	Veal Hat	1	14,516
142	SIEMREAP	Puok	Reul	Trapeang Svay	1	14,531
143	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Serei Maen Cheay	Chheu Teal	1	14,592
144	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Phnum Srok	Paoy Char	Trapeang Pheas	1	14,844
145	PURSAT	Bakan	Ta Lou	Boeng Kak	2	14,848
146	SIEMREAP	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Spean Thmei	1	14,860
147	KAMPOT	Dang Tong	Damnak Sokram	Angk Ropeak	1	14,880
148	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Anlong Pring	1	15,193
149	BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Tumpung Cheung	1	15,384
150	KAMPONG SPEU	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Prey Phdau	1	15,436
151	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Paoy Paet	Nimitt	Anlong Svay	1	15,478
152	KAMPONG CHAM	Batheay	Chbar Ampov	Stueng Chveng	1	15,783
153	SIEMREAP	Puok	Reul	Kbal Krapeu	1	15,830
154	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	San Kor	Sari	1	15,864
155	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Thnal Bat	2	15,921
156	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Kouk Chak	Nokor Krau	1	16,250
157	PREAH SIHANOUK	Kampong Seila	Ou Bak Roteh	Stueng Samraong	1	16,544
158	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Ou	Prey Totueng	1	16,610
159	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Mongkol Bourei	Kouk Ballangk	Ta Sal	1	16,659
160	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Roka	Choung Trodok	2	16,856
161	PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Ruos Roan	Ruessei Srok	1	16,869
162	KAMPONG SPEU	Basedth	Kak	Trapeang Teab	1	16,992
163	SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Ruessei Lok	Krouch	1	17,029
164	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Ta Phou	Prech Kei	1	17,041
165	PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Romtum	Bangkaeun Phal	1	17,075
166	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ta Kong	Bos Thum	1	17,079
167	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Prey Sangha	2	17,106
168	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Bay Damram	Prey Totueng	1	17,173
169	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Sla	2	17,291
170	KAMPONG SPEU	Aoral	Haong Samnam	Tuol Thnong	1	17,532
171	SIEMREAP	Svay Leu	Boeng Mealea	Chan Hea	1	17,568
172	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Serei Saophoan	Ou Ambel	Ou Ambel	3	17,616
173	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Reaksmei Songha	Neang Lem	1	17,929

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sq.m)
174	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Kngaok	1	18,065
175	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Tbaeng	Bakong	1	18,100
176	SVAY RIENG	Svay Teab	Kokir Saom	Bat Thang	1	18,246
177	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Voa Preng	2	18,755
178	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Chamna Leu	Andoung Trom	1	18,771
179	SIEMREAP	Varin	Lvea Krang	U tey	1	18,856
180	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Phnum Sampov	Kdaong	1	19,109
181	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Thmei	2	19,227
182	KAMPOT	Chhuk	Trapeang Bei	Trapeang Bei	1	19,374
183	SIEMREAP	Kralanh	Saen Sokh	Ta Srei	1	19,413
184	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Samraong	Voat	1	19,492
185	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Kbal Tonsaong	1	19,601
186	SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Sangvaeuy	Damrei Chhlang	1	19,769
187	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Phkoam	Ta Koal	2	19,835
188	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Samraong	Kandal	3	19,937
189	KRATIE	Snuol	Srae Char	S'at	1	20,205
190	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Tang Samraong	Krang Boeng	1	20,362
191	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Tuek Phos	Chieb	Kaoh Kandal	1	20,437
192	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Chey	Mohar	2	20,651
193	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Sampov Lun	Tuol Chrey	3	20,922
194	KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Ballangk	Doung	Kruos	1	21,037
195	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Moung	Kaoh Char	1	21,260
196	SVAY RIENG	Rumduol	Pong Tuek	Bos Touch	1	21,490
197	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bos Sbov	Ou Preal	2	21,546
198	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Khpos	Thnal	3	21,794
199	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Koub	Ou Chrov	1	21,944
200	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Rung Roeang	Botum Kaeut	2	22,093
201	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Boeng Beng	Lvea	3	22,248
202	PREAH SIHANOUK	Kampong Seila	Stueng Chhay	Ou Ta Hoay	1	22,410
203	PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear	Pal Hal	Lar Eth	1	22,472
204	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Ta Sda	Ta Sda	1	22,816
205	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veang	Thlat	Tuol Kralanh	1	23,086
206	KRATIE	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Bos	1	23,143
207	SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	Kouk Doung	Tumloab	1	23,160
208	PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ronak Ser	Rolum Slaeng	1	23,413

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sqm)
209	PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ro'ang	Khnar	1	23,489
210	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Paoy Paet	Nimitt	Dong Aranh	1	23,606
211	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Ta Kream	2	23,740
212	PURSAT	Phnum Kravanh	Santreae	Kol Totueng	1	23,988
213	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Mongkol Bourei	Soea	Balangk Chrey	1	24,088
214	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Mukh Reah	Danghao	1	24,109
215	KAMPOT	Chum Kiri	Chumpu Voan	Monou Nob	2	24,156
216	PAILIN	Pailin	Ou Ta Vau	Khlong	1	24,254
217	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Bos Sbov	Khchas	2	24,373
218	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Sameakki Mean Chey	Tbaeng Khpos	Meanok Kaeut	2	24,423
219	SIEMREAP	Puok	Khnat	Pralay	1	24,440
220	KAMPONG SPEU	Thpong	Amleang	Ta Kaong	1	24,632
221	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Ou Smach	Kiri Mongkol	2	24,684
222	SIEMREAP	Srei Snam	Slaeng Spean	Damnak Damrei	1	24,795
223	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	2	24,872
224	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Chhuk	3	25,431
225	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Thma Daekkeh	1	25,553
226	SVAY RIENG	Svay Teab	Monourom	Monourom	1	25,564
227	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Chamna Leu	Lhong	1	25,743
228	PURSAT	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	Say	1	25,918
229	SIEMREAP	Banteay srei	Tbaeng	Sor Sey	2	26,095
230	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Paoy Paet	Nimitt	Reaksmei Serei Pheap	1	26,219
231	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Serei Saophoan	Tuek Thla	Tuek Thla	2	26,463
232	PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear	Pal Hal	Ma Saet	1	26,682
233	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Prey Kmeng	Kandal	4	26,711
234	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Bay Damram	Sdau	1	26,725
235	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Chrey Seima	Sralau Chrum	2	26,952
236	KOH KONG	Thma Bang	Pralay	Samraong	1	26,979
237	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Samraong	Banlech	2	27,233
238	PREAH VIHEAR	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pramer	Bos Thum	1	27,421
239	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Kampong Preah	Srah Kaev	1	27,464
240	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Chong Kal	Pongro	Ta Paen	1	27,514
241	PURSAT	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Thmei	3	27,690
242	SIEMREAP	Banteay srei	Preah Dak	Ou Totueng	1	27,899
243	TBOUNG KHMUM	Memot	Tramung	Andoung Thma Kraom	1	28,089

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sqm)
244	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Malai	Ou Sralau	Chheu Teal	2	28,361
245	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Reaksmei Songha	Andaek Dobmuoy	3	28,588
246	SIEMREAP	Kralanh	Saen Sokh	Smach	2	28,658
247	KOH KONG	Botum Sakor	Thma Sa	Thma Sa	3	28,800
248	BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Anlong Sandan	1	28,824
249	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Morokot	Sen Rung Roeung 4	1	28,828
250	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Kampong Leaeng	Samraong Saen	Paparak	1	29,103
251	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Sen Rung Roeung 5	1	29,308
252	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Sung Pir	3	29,408
253	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Malai	Ou Sralau	Chan Kiri	1	29,425
254	PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Khyang	Slaeng	1	29,611
255	KAMPONG THOM	Baray	Chong Doung	Kur	1	29,656
256	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Ou Chrov	Soengh	Phkoam	2	29,780
257	KOH KONG	Botum Sakor	Kandaol	Kandaol	1	29,782
258	KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Sambour	Tang Krasau	Prey Kdei	1	30,255
259	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Paoy Paet	Nimitt	Koub Thum	2	30,609
260	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Trapeang Thlok	1	30,653
261	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Preaek Chik	Chhuk	1	30,867
262	TAKEO	Tram Kak	Nhaeng Nhang	Slaeng Kaong	1	30,893
263	SIEMREAP	Angkor Thum	Peak Snaeng	Peak Snaeng Chas	1	31,036
264	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Dei S'et	2	31,260
265	KAMPOT	Dang Tong	Srae Chea Khang Cheung	Prei Pir	2	31,516
266	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Mongkol Bourei	Soea	Ou Chuob Thmey	2	31,922
267	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Reang Kesei	Boeng Veang	2	32,159
268	SIEMREAP	Soutr Nikom	Popel	Damrei Koun	2	32,209
269	PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Reaksmei	Trapeang Ruessei	1	32,550
270	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Prey Kmeng	Prei	1	32,643
271	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Barang Thleak	Hong Tuek	3	32,893
272	BANTEAY MEANCHHEY	Ou Chrov	Soengh	Tnaot	1	33,030
273	KAMPONG CHAM	Chamkar Leu	Lvea Leu	Kbal Hong Chas	1	33,153
274	KAMPOT	Dang Tong	Damnak Sokram	Trapeang Ta Meas	1	33,435
275	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Kampong Prieng	Kach Roteh	2	33,522
276	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Doun Ba	Khvaeng	1	33,559
277	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Prey Thum	1	33,778
278	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Voa Yeav	1	33,823

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sq.m)
279	SIEMREAP	Srei Snam	Moung	Lvea	2	33,832
280	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Srah Chrey	1	33,861
281	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Andaek Haeb	Svay Chuor	1	33,990
282	SIEMREAP	Kralanh	Saen Sokh	Prey Thkov	2	34,208
283	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Tuek Phos	Chieb	Sae Robang	1	34,519
284	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Dambouk Rung	Peam Khvav	1	34,920
285	PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear	Pal Hal	Peareakkech	1	35,324
286	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Koas Krala	Damnak koKaoh	1	35,428
287	SVAY RIENG	Svay Chrum	Ta Suos	Pnov	1	35,604
288	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Ou Rumduol	Ou Prayut	1	35,646
289	PURSAT	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Ta Deh	4	35,757
290	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Preah Netr Preah	Koun Damrei	1	35,784
291	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Morokot	Sen Techas	1	36,264
292	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Krang Dei Vay	Banteay Rokar	2	36,567
293	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Phnum Lieb	Kabau	1	37,121
294	PREAH SIHANOUK	Kampong Seila	Kampong Seila	Veal	2	37,452
295	PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Rohas	Anlong Svay	1	37,479
296	KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Ballangk	Sameakki	Samraong	1	37,636
297	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Bour	Bou	2	37,816
298	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Tang Samraong	Sdok Chrey	2	37,957
299	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Kirivoant	2	38,209
300	SIEMREAP	Banteay srei	Khmar Sanday	Tuol Kralanh	1	38,248
301	KAMPONG CHAM	Chamkar Leu	Svay Teab	Thnal Baek Kaeut	1	38,668
302	PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Phnum Penh	Bos	1	38,731
303	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Kakthen	Treas	2	38,796
304	KAMPONG THOM	Santuk	Pnov	Traeuy Ou	1	39,031
305	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Leav	1	39,405
306	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Angkor Ban	Pralay Prak	2	39,640
307	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Chrey Seima	Ou Kach	1	39,714
308	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Ta Pon	Samdach	4	39,769
309	PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Chrach	Pakdevoat	1	40,575
310	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Kakthen	Chonloas Dai	1	40,691
311	SIEMREAP	Kralanh	Kampong Thkov	Dour Dantrei	1	40,814
312	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Khlaeng Meas	Prab Hoeb	1	40,952
313	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Boss	2	41,065

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sq.m)
314	BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Boeng Pring	Paoy Ta Sek	1	41,091
315	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Soengh	Roka	2	41,380
316	KAMPONG SPEU	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Aoral	2	41,889
317	PURSAT	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Veang	4	42,109
318	SIEMREAP	Puok	Puok	Kouk Thmei	1	42,309
319	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Kampong Chen Cheung	Neang Sa Lngeach	1	42,501
320	SVAY RIENG	Rumduol	Chrung Popel	Krouch	1	42,733
321	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Peak Sbaek	3	42,742
322	KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Ou Krouch	1	42,797
323	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Boeng Anlok	2	42,847
324	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Barang Thleak	Tuol	1	43,259
325	KAMPONG SPEU	Phnum Sruoch	Traeng Trayueng	Chamkar Chek	2	43,362
326	SVAY RIENG	Rumduol	Thna Thnong	Preaek Pok	2	43,845
327	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Reang Kesei	Tuol Snuol	5	43,900
328	KAMPOT	Kampong Trach	Damnak Kantuot Khang Tboung	Angkor Chey Ti Muoy	2	44,029
329	SVAY RIENG	Svay Teab	Kokir Saom	Sangkum	1	44,063
330	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Preaek Chik	Basak	1	44,128
331	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Ta Kot	1	44,510
332	SIEMREAP	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Bet Phka	1	44,877
333	KAMPONG SPEU	Thpong	Yea Angk	Rumchek	1	45,103
334	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Ta Pon	Svay Sa	1	45,178
335	KEP	Kaeb	Prey Thum	Damnak Chang'aeur	1	46,009
336	KAMPONG SPEU	Kong Pisei	Srang	Roleang Tuek	1	46,015
337	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Nokor Thum	Srah Srang Khang Tboung	1	46,042
338	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Rohal	Snay	1	46,109
339	PURSAT	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	2	46,400
340	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Prey Veang	5	46,458
341	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ou Da	Samraong	2	46,648
342	PURSAT	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	2	47,177
343	KAMPONG CHHNANG	Sameakki Mean Chey	Svay Chuk	Damnak Pring	1	47,363
344	SIEMREAP	Siem Reap	Nokor Thum	Rohal	2	47,493
345	SIEMREAP	Soutr Nikom	Popel	Trach Pok	1	47,587
346	KAMPONG THOM	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Dang Anteak	1	47,755
347	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Chhouk meas	3	47,884
348	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	San Kor	San kor Kha	3	48,506

No	Province	District	Commune	Village	No. SHA	SHA Size(sqm)
349	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ta Saen	Ou Anlok	3	48,768
350	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaeeng	Trapeang Tav	Thmei	2	48,854
351	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Samraong	1	48,881
352	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Boeng Preah	1	48,965
353	KRATIE	Snuol	Srae Char	Kbal Trach	2	49,043
354	BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Kakaoh	Ph'ieng	2	49,240
355	PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Srayang	Sambour	3	49,510
356	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Kantuot	1	49,545
357	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Khpos	Prey Totueng	5	49,570
358	KAMPOT	Dang Tong	Angk Romeas	Bar Knong	1	49,635

Annex 9. List of prioritised villages (2020-2021)

2020				2021			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Province	District	Commune	Village
KOH KONG	Mondol Seima	Pak Khlang	Kaoh Pao	KOH KONG	Mondol Seima	Pak Khlang	Kaoh Pao
KOH KONG	Mondol Seima	Pak Khlang	Cham Yeam	KOH KONG	Mondol Seima	Pak Khlang	Cham Yeam
PURSAT	Veal Veang	Thma Da	Sangkum Thmei	PURSAT	Veal Veang	Thma Da	Sangkum Thmei
PURSAT	Veal Veang	Thma Da	Aekakpheap	PURSAT	Veal Veang	Thma Da	Aekakpheap
PURSAT	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Dei Kraham	PURSAT	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Dei Kraham
PURSAT	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Krang Rongjieng				
PURSAT	Veal Veang	Pramaoy	Pramaoy				
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Ou Rumchek Kraom	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Nonoung
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Nonoung	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Chamlang Romeang Leu
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Chamlang Romeang Leu	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Veal Roluem
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Veal Roluem	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Kandal
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Kandal	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Traeng
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Traeng	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Peam Ta
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Peam Ta	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Doun Ba	Kouk Roka
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Doun Ba	Kouk Roka	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Prey Totueng
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Prey Totueng	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Krouch
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Krouch	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Tatiek
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Ou Tatiek	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Stueng Touch
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Stueng Touch	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Andaek Haeb	Serei Voan
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Andaek Haeb	Serei Voan	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Kanhchang
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Kanhchang	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Svay Sa
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Svay Sa	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Doun Ba	Prey Paen
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Doun Ba	Prey Paen	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Cream	Paoy Svay
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Cream	Paoy Svay	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Mean Chey	Ampuep
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Mean Chey	Ampuep	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Ta Nuot
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Ta Nuot	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Boeng Chaeng
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Boeng Chaeng	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Khlaeng Meas	Trapeang Kbal Sva
BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Khlaeng Meas	Trapeang Kbal Sva	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Kandal
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Kandal	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Ou Choam Kraom
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Ou Choam Kraom	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Chhak Roka
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Chhak Roka	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Kilou Samprambe
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Kilou Samprambe	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Kantueu Muoy	Thmei
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Kantueu Muoy	Thmei	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Reaksmei Songha	Ou Dai Khla
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Reaksmei Songha	Ou Dai Khla	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Rumchey
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Rumchey	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Samlout
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Samlout	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Kampong Kol
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Kampong Kol	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Chaeng
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Chaeng	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Boh Khnor
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Boh Khnor	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Phnum Rai
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Phnum Rai	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Ta Sanh Khang Tboung
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Ta Sanh Khang Tboung	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Barang Thleak	Hong Tuek
BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Barang Thleak	Hong Tuek	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Khlaeng Meas	Kampong Mkak
BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Khlaeng Meas	Kampong Mkak	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Mean Chey	Ta Non

2020				2021			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Province	District	Commune	Village
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Mean Chey	Ta Non	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ou Da	Mnoas Kal
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ou Da	Mnoas Kal	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Pai Laim
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Pai Laim	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Boeng Run
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Boeng Run	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Anlong Svay
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Anlong Svay	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Chhnal Moan
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Chhnal Moan	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Ou Da
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Ou Da	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Phlov Meas
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Phlov Meas	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Phcheav
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Phcheav	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Pech Chenda	Ou Ta Sokh
BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Pech Chenda	Ou Ta Sokh	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ta Saen	Ou Chamlang
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ta Saen	Ou Chamlang	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Dangkot Thnong
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Dangkot Thnong	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Doun Tret
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Doun Tret	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Doung
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Doung	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Chi Sang
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Chi Sang	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Tuek Sab
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Tuek Sab	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Chi Pang
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Chi Pang	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Chrey Seima	Sralau Chrum
BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Chrey Seima	Sralau Chrum	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ou Da	Ou Kokir
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ou Da	Ou Kokir	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Peak Sbaek
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Snoeng	Peak Sbaek	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Ta Krok
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Ta Krok	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	Lak Hokpir
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	Lak Hokpir	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Serei Maen Cheay	Pou Chrey
BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Serei Maen Cheay	Pou Chrey	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Serei Maen Cheay	Ou Trav Chur
BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Serei Maen Cheay	Ou Trav Chur	BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Chrey Seima	Ou Kach
BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Chrey Seima	Ou Kach	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ta Krei	Srah Kampaok
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Ta Krei	Srah Kampaok	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Boeng Reang	Preah Puth
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Boeng Reang	Preah Puth	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Bour	Dom Nakksan
BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Bour	Dom Nakksan	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Pech Chenda	Ou
BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Pech Chenda	Ou	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Ta Ngaen
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Ta Ngaen	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Sek Sak
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Sek Sak	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Sdau	Boeng Ampil
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Sdau	Boeng Ampil	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Peam
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Taok	Peam	BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Srah That
BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Srah That	BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Andoung Neang
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Ta Kream	Andoung Neang	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Sach Hab
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Sach Hab	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Svay Chrum
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Svay Chrum	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Ou Snguot
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Ou Snguot	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Kampong Lpov
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Kampong Lpov	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Chamlang Romeang Kraom
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Chamlang Romeang Kraom	BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Ta Pung	Tumpung Tboung
BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Ta Pung	Tumpung Tboung	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Phnum Proek	Phnum Proek
BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Phnum Proek	Phnum Proek	BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Duong Mea
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Duong Mea	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Hab	Kouk Trom

2020				2021			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Province	District	Commune	Village
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Hab	Kouk Trom	BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Preaek Krouch
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Preaek Krouch	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Ou Chrab
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Samlout	Ou Chrab	BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Anlong Vil	Dambouk Bon
BATTAMBANG	Sangkae	Anlong Vil	Dambouk Bon	BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Prey Chas
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Prey Chas	BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Ang Cheung
BATTAMBANG	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Ang Cheung	BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Thvang
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Thvang	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Bu Run
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Bu Run	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Andaek Haeb	Kandal Stueng
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Andaek Haeb	Kandal Stueng	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Ruessei Preah
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Ruessei Preah	BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Damnak Dangkao
BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Damnak Dangkao	BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	Ou Chrey
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	Ou Chrey	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Sung Muoy
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Sung Muoy	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Ou Samril Leu
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Ou Samril Leu	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Ou Daeum Chek
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Ou Daeum Chek	BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Bour	Anlung Kroch
BATTAMBANG	Phnum Proek	Bour	Anlung Kroch	BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Andaek Haeb	Prey Ampor
BATTAMBANG	Rotanak Mondol	Andaek Haeb	Prey Ampor	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Hab	Trapeang Tuek
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Hab	Trapeang Tuek	BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Hab	Sleng Chuor
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Hab	Sleng Chuor	BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ou Samril	Ou Rumchek Kraom
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Doun Ba	Khvaeng				
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Koy Veaeang				
BATTAMBANG	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	Boeng Ou Cheang				
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Sung	Srae Reach				
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Peam Seima				
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Boeng Preah				
BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Anlong Rey				
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Ta Khao				
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Chhnal Moan	Banteay Char				
BATTAMBANG	Koas Krala	Preah Phos	Prey Chak				
BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Khlaeng Meas	Tuol Snuol				
BATTAMBANG	Banan	Kantueu Pir	Phnum Kol				
BATTAMBANG	Bavel	Khlaeng Meas	Chrang Bak				
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Ou Tontuem				
BATTAMBANG	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Anlong Puok				
BATTAMBANG	Sampov Lun	Santepheap	Ou Kandaol				
BATTAMBANG	Moung Ruessei	Robas Mongkol	Anlong Trach				
BATTAMBANG	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Chong Por				
PAILIN	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Phnum Spong	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Ou Chheu Kram
PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Ou Ro'el	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Srae Anteak
PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Ou Chheu Kram	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Phnum Preal
PAILIN	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Srae Anteak	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Phteah Sbov
PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Phteah Sbov	PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Bay Sei
PAILIN	Pailin	Ou Ta Vau	Phnom Dambang	PAILIN	Pailin	Ou Ta Vau	Phnom Dambang
PAILIN				PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Anlong Reaksar
				PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Thnal Bat
				PAILIN	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Bos S'am
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Dang Reaek	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Dang Reaek
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Samraong	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Samraong
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Ponsay Cheung	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Ponsay Cheung

2020				2021			
<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Commune</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Commune</i>	<i>Village</i>
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Prasat Tbaeng	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Prasat Tbaeng
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Sralau Chrum	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Sralau Chrum
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Ou Ampil	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Ou Ampil
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Banteay Ti Muoy	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Banteay Ti Muoy
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Prey Chan	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Prey Chan
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Kaoh Snuol	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Kaoh Snuol
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Ta Mang	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Ta Mang
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Seila Khmer	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Seila Khmer
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Ou Beichoan	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Ou Beichoan
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Thma Romeal Keurt	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Thma Romeal Keurt
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Chamkar Ko	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Chamkar Ko
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Sla Kram	Sla Kram	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Sla Kram	Sla Kram
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Sla Kram	Chak Puork	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Sla Kram	Chak Puork
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Damnak Kakaoh	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Damnak Kakaoh
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Thma Romeal Lech	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Thma Romeal Lech
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Khvav Lech	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Khvav Lech
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sralau	Ou Sralau	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sralau	Ou Sralau
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	L' buek Svay	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	L' buek Svay
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Boeng Beng	Thma Bang	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Boeng Beng	Thma Bang
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Boeng Ta Srei	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Boeng Ta Srei
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Santepheap	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Santepheap
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Sla Kram	Boeng Snao	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Sla Kram	Boeng Snao
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sampoar	Kbal Tumnob	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sampoar	Kbal Tumnob
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Thmei	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	Thmei
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Yeang Dangkum	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Yeang Dangkum
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Kdeb Thma	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Kdeb Thma
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sralau	Kandaol	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sralau	Kandaol
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Thnal Bat	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Thnal Bat
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Tuol Pongro	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Tuol Pongro
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sampoar	Banteay Ti Pir	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Ou Sampoar	Banteay Ti Pir
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Chouk Chey	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Chouk Chey
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Prasat	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Prasat
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Preav Chas	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Ou Beichoan	Preav Chas
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Boeng Beng	Chambak	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Boeng Beng	Chambak
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Ta Lei	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Ta Lei
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Souphi	Boeng Khtum	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Ou Chrov	Souphi	Boeng Khtum
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Sameakki	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Sameakki
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Rohal	Stueng Kambot	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Preah Netr Preah	Rohal	Stueng Kambot
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Khla Ngoab	BANTEAY MEANCHEY	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Khla Ngoab

2020				2021			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Province	District	Commune	Village
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Chrueng Kaeut Khang	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Chrueng Kaeut Khang
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Tuek Chob	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Tuek Chob
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Ou Ruessei	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Ou Ruessei
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Tav	Trapeang Tav	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Tav	Trapeang Tav
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Kouk Ampil	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Kouk Ampil
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bansay Reak	Rumduol Veasna	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bansay Reak	Rumduol Veasna
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Ou Pok	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Ou Pok
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Kouk Chhuk	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Kouk Chhuk
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Ou Thmar	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Ou Thmar
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Khpos	Bos Thom	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Khpos	Bos Thom
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Preah Pralay	Tram Chan	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Preah Pralay	Tram Chan
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bansay Reak	Ou Bat Dav	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bansay Reak	Ou Bat Dav
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Thma Doun	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Thma Doun
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Ou Svay	Sen Sam	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Ou Svay	Sen Sam
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Tumnob Dach	Tuol Char	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Tumnob Dach	Tuol Char
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Ph'ong	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Ph'ong
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Ou Svay	Toumnoub Akphivorth	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Ou Svay	Toumnoub Akphivorth
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Lbaeuk Rith	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Lbaeuk Rith
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Tumnob Dach	Saen Sokh	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Tumnob Dach	Saen Sokh
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Preah Pralay	Trapeang Reaksmei Techo Bei	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Preah Pralay	Trapeang Reaksmei Techo Bei
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Kdol	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Kdol
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Sras Prich	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Koun Kriel	Sras Prich
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Tav	Tumnob	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Tav	Tumnob
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Sen Monorom 1	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Mon	Sen Monorom 1
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bansay Reak	Kakse-Tepportthivong	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Samraong	Bansay Reak	Kakse-Tepportthivong
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Khleang Kandal	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Khleang Kandal
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Preah Pralay	Banteay Chas	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Trapeang Prasat	Preah Pralay	Banteay Chas
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Aekakpheap	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Anlong Veaing	Trapeang Prei	Aekakpheap
ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Kdol	ODDAR MEANCHEY	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Kdol
SIEMREAP	Puok	Trei Nhoar	Trei Nhoar	SIEMREAP	Puok	Trei Nhoar	Trei Nhoar
SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	Nokor Pheas	Tumpung	SIEMREAP	Angkor Chum	Nokor Pheas	Tumpung
SIEMREAP	Varin	Srae Nouy	Khnar Phtaol	SIEMREAP	Varin	Srae Nouy	Khnar Phtaol
SIEMREAP	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Chob	SIEMREAP	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Chob
SIEMREAP	Angkor Thum	Chob Ta Trav	Prasat	SIEMREAP	Angkor Thum	Chob Ta Trav	Prasat
SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Kraom	Dang Ph'av	SIEMREAP	Puok	Trei Nhoar	Trapeang Pring
SIEMREAP	Varin	Srae Nouy	Trapeang Krasaong	SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Chong Spean
SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Ruessei Lok	Trapeang Run	SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Kraom	Dang Ph'av
SIEMREAP	Varin	Srae Nouy	Rolum Run Thmei	SIEMREAP	Varin	Srae Nouy	Trapeang Krasaong
SIEMREAP	Banteay srei	Run Ta Aek	Ta Ni	SIEMREAP	Chi Kraeng	Ruessei Lok	Trapeang Run
				SIEMREAP	Varin	Srae Nouy	Rolum Run Thmei
				SIEMREAP	Banteay srei	Run Ta Aek	Ta Ni
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Sraaem	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Chat Tang

2020				2021			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Province	District	Commune	Village
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Kouk Sralau	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Veal Thum
PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Srayang	Kaoh Ker	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Veal Pou
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Yeang	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Kantuot
PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Romoneiy	Chi Aok	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Sangkom Thmei
PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ronak Ser	Trapeang Reang	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Trapeang Thum
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Choam Ksant	PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Sdau	Ta Bas
PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ro'ang	Stueng	PREAH VIHEAR	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pou	Ou Kak
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Sen Rung Roeung 5	PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Trav Kiet
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Pring Thum	Krala Peas	PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Thmea	Phneak Roluek
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Tuek Kraham	PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Char
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Ou Khsant	PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	Baribour
PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Robonh	PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Putrea	Veal Bar
PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Romoneiy	Ou Pour	PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ronak Ser	Ta Saeng Kandal
				PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Sdau	Soch
				PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear	Pal Hal	Tumnob
				PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Sdau	Sdau
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Rolum Thma
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Romtum	Ou Talaok
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Phnum Penh	Pnov
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Putrea	Kampong Putrea
				PREAH VIHEAR	Tbaeng Mean chey	Chhean Mukh	Moha Phal
				PREAH VIHEAR	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pramer	Bos Thum
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Romoneiy	Rumchek
				PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ronak Ser	Rolum Slaeng
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Srayang	Mrech
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Tasu	Samraong
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Anlong Veang
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Phnum Penh	Bos
				PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ronak Ser	KoukThkov
				PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ro'ang	Khnar
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chhaeb	Sangkae Pir	Sambour
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Rohas	Anlong Svay
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Svay Pat
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Kong Yaong
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Tasu	Tasu
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Rik Reay	Pal Hal
				PREAH VIHEAR	Tbaeng Mean chey	Chhean Mukh	Bak Kam
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Srae
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Morokot	Sen Techas
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Khyang	Meun Reach
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Pring Thum	Tmat Paeuy
				PREAH VIHEAR	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pou	Pou
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Sen Rung Roeung 1
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Cheung	Kuleaen Cheung
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Reaksmei	Trapeang Ruessei
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Ruos Roan	Ruessei Srok

2020				2021			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Province	District	Commune	Village
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Romtum	Bangkaeun Phal
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Thmea	Srae Veal
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chhaeb	Mlu Prey Muoy	Mlu Prey
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Svay
				PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Ronak Ser	Svay
				PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear	Pal Hal	Ma Saet
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Khyang	Slaeng
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Chheu Teal Kong
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	Kdak
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Putrea	Peuk
				PREAH VIHEAR	Sangkum Thmei	Chamraeun	Da
				PREAH VIHEAR	Rovieng	Rik Reay	Doung
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Muoy	Chhaeb Kaeut
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Thmea	Thmea
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Srayang	Srayang Cheung
				PREAH VIHEAR	Kuleaen	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	Chhuk
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	Chrach	Pakdevoat
				PREAH VIHEAR	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Choam Srae
				PREAH VIHEAR	Chey Saen	S'ang	S'ang
				PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear	Pal Hal	Peareakkech
				PREAH VIHEAR	Preah Vihear	Pal Hal	Lar Eth
KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Popok	Sambuor	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Popok	Sambuor
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Ou Sala	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Ou Sala
KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Popok	Krasang	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Popok	Krasang
KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Kanthean	KAMPONG THOM	Stoung	Pralay	Kanthean
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Chambak	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Chambak
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Ruessei	KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Ruessei
TOTAL number of villages			230				270

Annex 10. Resource mobilisation strategy for the mine action sector

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FOREWORD

Samdech Akkak Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority.

Poverty reduction is the main development goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). However, landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) has killed and maimed thousands of people and caused sufferings for Cambodia, and hold back development efforts. Until now, together with our partners we have successfully responded to the humanitarian and development imperatives by returning hundreds of thousands of hectares of contaminated land to communities. However, the negative impact of landmines and ERW on poverty reduction in Cambodia is still a major problem, which has led the RGC making mine action a key component of its national development plan.

After the integration of Cambodia into ASEAN Free Trade Area, agricultural production, infrastructure construction, economic development and tourism sector are growing at an increasing rate, requiring greater demining effort to provide more safe land in a very short time. Cambodian economy is one of the fastest growing economies in the region with the growth rate roughly 7% as the result of increasing foreign direct investments, the expansion of tourism sector and other sectors. In this regard, Cambodia will continue to increase demining effort in order to provide safe land for livelihood activities of the growing population.

The National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2018-2025 responds to the challenges the RGC need to address in order to promote development and provide security to Cambodian people. The Strategy builds on previous mine action strategies as well as the knowledge and experience that Cambodia has acquired over the last 25 years of extensive demining efforts. Under the article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the strategy is designed to support Cambodia's second request for the 6-year extension of its clearance deadline from 2020 to 2025. At the Maputo Review Conference on a Mine-Free World, Cambodia endorsed the "Maputo + 15 Declaration" with the ambition to intensify efforts to complete clearance to the fullest extent possible by 2025. The strategy is prepared under leadership and coordination of Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), through consultative and participative approach with all relevant stakeholders in mine action sector.

The NMAS is strong, forward looking and ambitious document. It challenges the status quo by encouraging all actors to deliver results that can be measured, to find solutions to address the gaps and to review systems and processes to improve demining activities in Cambodia. It compels all stakeholders to target resources to the most impacted areas to ensure that the most vulnerable are the prime beneficiaries. It also aims to fulfil the RGC's good governance objectives by strengthening national capacities to manage an effective and coordinated response, by realizing the commitment under international law and setting sustainable institutions in place to address the residual problem in the long term.

The NMAS will serve as a single guiding reference document for all development partners involved or interested in supporting the mine action sector. The NMAS draws a number of measures and activities to achieve the strategic goals. It also sets key indicators, targets and timelines that help

development partners in formulating programs and projects in support of the strategy. For the NMA to be successful, it will require all stakeholders to cooperate, not only during the roll-out but also in collecting data and information to monitor its implementation and measure its contribution to Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals.

As the Prime Minister of the kingdom of Cambodia and the President of CMAA, I sincerely hope that all stakeholders, both within the government as well as development partners, will take the strategy as a common guideline that will enhance the effectiveness and impact of collective efforts. This will also show our commitment to Cambodia's declaration on Harmonization, Alignment and Managing the results to which will have all agreed. RGC looks forward to working with you in making Cambodia a country free from landmines and ERW.

Phnom Penh, December 2017

(signed)
HUN SEN

ABBREVIATION

APM	Anti-Personnel Mines
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
ARMAC	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre
BLS	Baseline Survey
CBMRR	Community Based Mine Risk Reduction
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCM	Convention on Cluster Mines
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CDC	Cambodian Council for Development
CRDB	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
CRPD	Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSHD	Cambodian Self Help Demining
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre
CMAS	Cambodia Mine Action Standards
CMDGs	Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals
CRC	Cambodia Red Cross
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
Ha	Hectare
HALO	The HALO Trust
IO	International Organisation
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
Km²	Square kilometres
LUPU	Land Use Planning Unit
L1S	Level One Survey
m²	Square meter
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit
MACC	Mine Action Coordination Committee
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty

MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NIMSMA	National Information Management System for Mine Action
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy
NPA	Norwegian Peoples Aid
NPMEC	National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces Management, Mines and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PWD	People with Disability
PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee
RCAF	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TWG-MA	Technical Working Group – Mine Action
TRG	Technical Reference Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cambodia faces very critical challenges regarding landmine and Explosive Remnant of War (Mine/ERW) problem, which is the result of a protracted sequence of internal conflicts that affected the country from the early 1960s until late 1998. The nature of Mine/ERW contamination in Cambodia is highly complex due to the civil war, and the openly and secretly aggressive wars, and lack of information record of where landmines were laid, the extensive periodic series of armed conflicts and US bombardment. As the result, Cambodia has suffered severe socio-economic losses and catastrophic humanitarian consequences.

Cambodia humanitarian mine action began in 1992. In 2000, Cambodia became a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). Article 5 of the Convention stipulates the obligation of all States Parties to destroy all anti-personnel landmines within ten years. In 2009, Cambodia requested a ten-year extension of its deadline to clear all known mined areas by 2019. Upon the feasibility assessment of the mine action sector in Cambodia considering the operational and financial challenges, the aim to comply with this extension request is out of reach. At the 2014 Maputo Review Conference on a Mine-Free World, Cambodia endorsed the “Maputo + 15 Declaration” with the ambition to intensify efforts to complete clearance to the fullest extent possible by 2025. In 2016, an independent review of the Mine Action Sector in Cambodia undertaken by the GICHD recommended that the Cambodia mine action sector should fine-tune and develop a new comprehensive strategic plan to guide the future directions for mine action program in Cambodia in alignment with National Strategic Development Plan and Rectangular Strategy Phase 3 implementation. Upon technical review and consultation with all stakeholders, the RGC decided to establish a new National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 (NMAS 2018-25) which is founded upon experience through lessons learned, momentum of the present and optimism of future cooperation.

Mine/ERW have claimed thousands of human casualties, caused unprecedented suffering, and hindered development. Since 1979 Mine/ERW have caused an unacceptable number of casualties, based on Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System report 64,688 casualties were recorded from 1979 to 2017. After 25 years of demining, Cambodia has released **1,544,958,523 m²** of contaminated land for productive use; **1,036,376** anti-personnel mines, **24,251** anti-tank mines; and **2,660,638** items of explosive remnants of war were found and destroyed. The number of Mine/ERW casualties has been brought down from 4,320 per year in 1996 to an annual average around 100 in a year over the last five years. However, the current casualty number is still too high, and physical, psychological, socio-economic negative impacts are unacceptable, and a great social burden for the government by diverting fund from other prioritized sectors. To support Mine/ERW Victim assistance, CMAA is the coordination mechanism under the leadership of Cambodian Prime Minister to mobilize resources including technical and financial assistance as well as psychological support for the family. This mechanism is participated by line ministries such as Ministry of Social Affair, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation, Ministry of Health, and other relevant ministries as well as subnational authorities, Cambodian Red Cross, NGOs and private sector.

The achievements were made possible because of generous contributions from the international community and significant effort of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to support the mine action program and related initiatives. Although, the RGC and development partners acknowledge

the significant progress which has been achieved in tackling mines/ERW problem, the presence of mines/ERW threat is still the main obstacle for development. The RGC has set economic goal that Cambodia will become a high middle-income country by 2030; therefore, Mine/ERW problem must be addressed in a timely fashion. According to the most recent comprehensive baseline survey report, approximately **1,970 km²** of land is still contaminated.

After the integration of Cambodia into ASEAN Free Trade Area, agricultural production, infrastructure construction, economic development and tourism sector are growing at an increasing rate, requiring greater demining effort to provide more safe land in a very short time. Cambodian economy is one of the fastest growing economies in the region with the growth rate roughly 7% as the result of increasing foreign direct investments, the expansion of tourism sector and other sector. Furthermore, to facilitate inter-regional trade, many special economic zones were established within the proximity of Cambodian border with our neighbouring countries, which lead to growing population, and expansion of the community along the borders. Since the most landmine contaminated areas are identified to be along the North-western border, the growing population and increasing development activities in the area will lead to higher risk of Mine/ERW accident. To address the problem, all stakeholders within the sector must work together in accordance to the principle of partnership in recognition of the RGC ownership to release these contaminated lands effectively, efficiently and safely to end the suffering and promote development in Cambodia.

The NMAS 2018-2025 aims to achieve the vision “Cambodia is mine free and the threat of explosive remnants of war is minimized, and human and socio-economic development takes place safely”. It outlines how Cambodia will address its Mine/ERW problem, specifically to release all known APM areas by 2025, and prepares to address Mine/ERW residual threats after 2025. To achieve this vision our mission will be “to release all known landmine and prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas, and to minimize the residual risks caused by explosive remnants of war in Cambodia; and to advocate the rights and services for landmine and ERW survivors and indirect victims”. In carrying out our mission to attain the vision, eight strategic goals have been set together with 27 objectives, and their respective strategies, which will help to achieve these goals and objectives. The eight goals are:

Goal 1: Release all known landmine contaminated areas by 2025.

Goal 2: Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas by 2025.

Goal 3: Address the threats from other explosive remnants of war.

Goal 4: Minimize mine/ERW including cluster munitions casualties, and improve livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities.

Goal 5: Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

Goal 6: Promote regional and international disarmament and cooperation in mine action.

Goal 7: Establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025.

Goal 8: Ensure mine action activities are supported by enhanced quality management system and effective information management, and are gender and environment protection sensitive.

In line with the Maputo +15 spirit, one of the enabling objectives is to release all known anti-personnel mine area by 2025. Cambodia will also make greater efforts to clear prioritized cluster contaminated areas. However, beyond 2025, what remains will be considered as residual threats.

Another specific strategy will be developed in time to address the remaining threats.

The Cambodian mine action sector is optimistic that it is capable of removing anti-personnel landmines from all known contaminated areas by 2025. This would require improving coordination efforts in the planning and prioritization process so that the scarce resources are best used; enhancing land release methodology, clearance tools and techniques; undertaking continuous surveys; and most importantly, securing adequate finance.

Cambodia situation remains dynamic; the sector therefore must remain alert and respond to changing circumstances to ensure the mine action program is always efficient and on track and take into consideration other national strategies and policies. To effectively manage the implementation of the NMAS 2018-2025, two implementing phases of the strategy are established. Phase I starts from 2018 to 2022 and phase II from 2023 to 2025. Under this national strategy, the sector will continue to apply the current institutional framework in separating regulatory, coordination and monitoring functions from demining and mine action related operations, where the same operators will remain active.

The current effective operational measures will continue and be further enhanced. They include baseline survey, planning and prioritization, land release, mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance, information management system, gender mainstreaming, environmental sustainability, capacity development, regional and international disarmament, and effort to sustain capacity beyond 2025.

Partnerships in humanitarian mine action in Cambodia have been instrumental for program implementation in saving lives and supporting Cambodia's economic development in tackling Mine/ERW issue in the country since 1992. International, multi and bilateral funding agencies have borne the bulk of the cost of the mine action program. To achieve strategic work plan 2018-2025, it is estimated that the sector need USD 354 million for releasing land, 0.6 million for conducting baseline survey and 46 million for mine risk education, victim assistance, advocacy and the sector management. Overall, the sector projected that it will need around **USD 406 million** to implement the strategy.

The fluctuation of international funding to mine action is subject to global uncertainty caused by both economic and political factors, under such consideration the appropriate actions will be taken to effectively mobilize resources. The steady and remarkable GDP growth enables Cambodia to become a lower middle-income country, which will be less favorable for emergency funding and grants. The resources are mobilized strategically to proactively engage both traditional and potential new donors for assistance, and further explore the possibilities of additional funding sources. Cambodia's mine action sector will further continue to innovate to figure out the most efficient way of conducting land release and attractive appeals to donors in promoting humanitarian demining projects. Mine action sector in Cambodia has reached a turning point where the transition from external to domestic funding will see the gradual withdrawal of international donors and RGC will deliberately take more responsibility in addressing Mine/ERW problem by 2025 and strengthen its capacity to tackle the residual threat after 2025.

The NMAS 2018-2025 is a path forward to fulfil the overall mission in accordance with its mandate. It takes into consideration the relevant national strategies and plans in mine action and related fields to

1. INTRODUCTION

Protracted sequence of internal conflicts from the early 1960s until late 1998 have left Cambodia as one of the most Mine/ERW contaminated country in the world. The eastern provinces of Cambodia are highly contaminated with cluster munitions and other ERW because of extensive aerial bombardment during the Vietnam War. According to bombing data given by US State Department from 1965 to 1973 an estimated 2.75 million tons of US bombardment including cluster munitions 27.9 million pieces. Moreover, chemical bombs were also found were dropped on Cambodia. Some 30%¹ of the bombs did not explode on impact as intended, leaving a deadly legacy of unexploded ordnance and other ERW contamination to this day. Moreover, the civil war and the openly and secretly aggressive wars from 1970 to 1998, also left millions of ERW scattered across the country, both on the ground and underwater.

In April 1975, under the Khmer Rouge regime two million people died as result of executions, forced labor, starvation and lack of healthcare. After the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime in January 1979, internal armed conflict continued until late 1998. During this period all warring factions laid estimated around four million landmines. Different warring factions used landmines from different countries. The commonly found mines include those made in Belgium, China, Former Czechoslovakia, Former East Germany, USA, Former USSR and Vietnam. The highest contamination was recorded along the North-western border and is thought to be one of the largest high density minefields in the world. Ground battles during this period resulted in high levels of UXO and stray ammunition across Cambodia.

Mine/ERW used during conflicts continue to cause socio-economic and humanitarian tragedy to the affected nations long after conflicts end. They deter efforts to restore livelihood capacity and weaken community resilience building of the affected nations. Eradicating them as well as ending the suffering they have caused is every nation's and their citizen's duty such as the global effort. Cambodia is one of the most heavily contaminated Mine/ERW countries in the world. Despite the persistent mine action efforts since 1992 the country remains affected.

In Cambodia, Mine/ERW contamination is complex. The North-western provinces are severely affected by both Mine/ERW, the central provinces moderately affected by both landmines and ERW, and the eastern provinces are highly affected by ERW including cluster munitions. A Landmine Level One Survey (L1S) conducted from late 2000 to April 2002 indicated that 46% of villages in Cambodia (6,416 villages) were affected by landmines and ERW, with the suspected presence of mines severely limiting access to people's livelihoods. Initial estimates found 4,544 km² of land suspected to be contaminated. In 2009, due to the necessity to quantify the remaining problem in Cambodia and better redefine the nature of the contamination in support of Ottawa Convention Article 5 extension request, a nationwide baseline survey (BLS) was initiated and implemented under the coordination of CMAA. Currently the results from the BLS show that 1,970 km² of land is still registered as contaminated, maintaining Cambodia among the top landmine and ERW affected countries in the world.

¹ Cluster munitions: <http://legaciesofwar.org/about-laos/cluster-munitions/>

To address the negative impact of the mine/ERW, the RGC has been very proactive in addressing Mine/ERW problem. Humanitarian mine action officially began in Cambodia in 1992.

On 1 January 2000, Cambodia became a State Party to the APMBC. Article 5 of the Convention stipulates the obligation of all States Parties to destroy all anti-personnel landmines within ten years. Due to extensive magnitude of contamination, Cambodia was unable to meet the deadline to clear all known mined areas. Cambodia requested for the extension, and in December 2009 Cambodia's request was approved and a ten-year extension granted (until 1 January 2020). Following the approval of the extension request, NMAS 2010-19 was established as a strategic guidance to clear all known landmine areas by the end of 2019.

Cambodia also joined in constructive international disarmament and humanitarian treaties namely the CCW (Protocol I II, III, and IV)², APMBC, Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), as well as other cooperation initiatives in mine action. Even though Cambodia is not yet a signatory to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), it has participated in almost all of the Convention related meetings as an observer. Cambodia has expressed its support for the Convention and has continuously reviewed its ability to comply with the Convention's obligations. Cambodia is not known to have ever produced, used or exported cluster munitions.

Upon the feasibility assessment of the mine action sector in Cambodia considering the operational and financial challenges, the 2019 extension deadline will not be met. In term of operational challenges, the weather condition seem to become unpredictable due to impact of climate change, the rainy season seem to be much longer out of normality, and the terrain condition of minefield is getting more problematic for operation. If we look at financial challenges, due to changes in priorities of some donor country funding for mine action being diverted away from the sector.

At the Maputo Review Conference on a Mine-Free World in 2014, Cambodia endorsed the "Maputo + 15 Declaration" with the ambition to intensify efforts to complete clearance to the fullest extent possible by 2025. In September 2015, Cambodia has initiated a long and detailed process of reviewing and developing its new strategy. In 2016, an independent review of the Mine Action Sector in Cambodia undertaken by the GICHD recommended that the Cambodia mine action sector fine-tune and develop a new and well informed strategic plan to guide the future directions for Cambodia's humanitarian mine action program.

Since late 2015, Cambodia has begun to develop a new NMAS 2018-2025. CMAA was tasked to lead this development. With an adoption of the consultative and participative fashion, a Steering Committee was created to provide Strategic Directions on the NMAS. Five Technical Groups (on clearance, VA, MRE, IM and Gender) were appointed to provide technical inputs on their specialization areas, and a Task Force to manage the development process, draft the NMAS under guidance from the Steering Committee. In addition, stakeholder consultation workshops were organized to collect comments and inputs from mine action donors, development partners, relevant government institutions, and mine action operators to ensure that this NMAS 2018-2025 is comprehensive and realistically implementable. This NMAS (2018-25) has been developed by building

² Protocol I: Non-detectable fragments; Protocol II: Mines, booby-traps, other devices; Protocol III: Incendiary weapons; Protocol IV: Blinding Laser Weapons.

on lessons learnt and rich experience gained from the implementation of previous strategies, mine action sector and related sector strategies, reports and reviews, and the result of numerous stakeholder consultations. It serves as a strategic guidance to the follow on Implementation Plans which outlines how Cambodia will address its landmine/ERW) problems to support national development plan in terms of alleviating poverty and accelerating economic development in line to achieve international obligations, and prepare for what remained as Mine/ERW residual threats going forward.

To ensure effective management and accountability of the Mine Action sector, the RGC established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), presided over by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**. The role of CMAA is to regulate, coordinate and monitor mine action activities throughout Cambodia. The sector consists of two national operators namely CMAC and NPMEC, and international operators including MAG, HALO Trust, NPA, JMAS, APOPO and CSHD as local NGO operator, along with other Mine Risk Education and Victims Assistance actors. Moreover, Cambodia has sent its deminers to affected countries as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and has assisted other Mine/ERW affected countries.

Cambodia has adopted Mine Action as one of its Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) as goal number 18 (CSDG18). Further, the Cambodian National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-18 highlighted that an effective planning and prioritization of clearance is important for ensuring efficient use of limited resources and casualty reduction. It encouraged the CMAA to continue to improve the current planning and prioritization process, which is integrated with the Commune Investment Program. CMAA will also ensure close consultation between mine action and other relevant sectors at all levels to forge a cross-sector synergy and cooperation. Furthermore, the CMAA will continue to refine the application of land release methodologies to release contaminated lands in a cost-effective manner.

To ensure quality clearance requirement and guarantee that released land is safe to use, mine action operations are carried out based on several important mechanisms such as effective top-down and bottom up planning and prioritization process, effective coordination among all stakeholders, functioning information management system for mine action and efficient quality management system to ensure confidence building among stakeholders.

This current mine action management platform continues to demonstrate effectiveness and prove national ownership status of the RGC in the mine action sector. Although there have been a lot of positive development within the sector, some identified areas are needed improvement and will be addressed under this strategy.

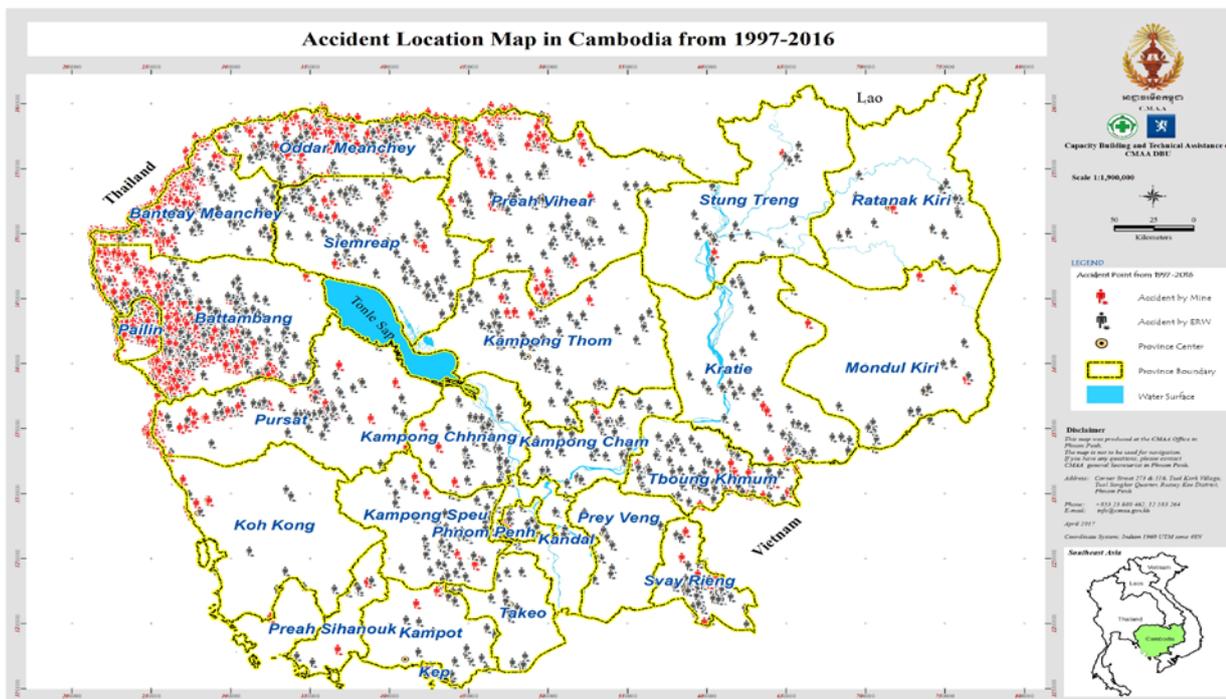
Since 1979, Mine/ERW problems have caused an unacceptable number of casualties. The Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (**CMVIS**) data reported 64,662 casualties between 1979 and 2016. The number of mine/ERW casualties has been brought down from 4,320 in 1996 to around 100 casualties on average per annum over the last five years. This significant reduction in casualty is achievable through effective planning and prioritization, large scale landmine and ERW clearance over 25 years, increased mine awareness through mine risk education efforts, improved socio-

economic development, and effective implementation of laws prohibiting the collection and storage of ordnance for scrap metal.

By the end of 2016, Cambodia has released **1,544,958,523 m²** of contaminated land for productive use; found and destroyed **1,036,376** anti-personnel mines, **24,251** anti-tank mines; and **2,660,638** items of explosive remnants of war.

These results have been possible due to generous contributions from the RGC and international community. However, international funding has slowly been declining. Therefore, the sector needs to re-energize and expand both internal and external funding in order to meet the aims of this strategy. The primary aim being a landmine free Cambodia by 2025, which will require an additional 1,000 deminers.

Figure 1: Accident location Map in Cambodia from 1997 to 2016.



2. VISION

Cambodia is mine free and the threat of explosive remnants of war is minimized and human and socio-economic development takes place safely.

3. MISSION

To release all known landmine and prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas, and to minimize the residual risks caused by explosive remnants of war in Cambodia; and to advocate the rights and services for landmine and ERW survivors and indirect victims.

The guiding principles and values of this National Mine Action Strategy are:

- Needs-driven and people-centered.
- Mine action complies with high quality and safety standards.
- Mine action is effective, efficient and best value for money.
- Mine action information management is based on principle of integrity, accuracy, and accessibility.
- All relevant government agencies take ownership of the strategy and action plans.
- Decision-making and financial management are transparent and accountable.
- Fairness and equity are upheld at all times.
- Gender diversity are valued at all times.
- Continual improvement and innovation are encouraged.
- Consultative and participatory processes are used, especially for the end users.
- Survivor opportunities are a high priority.

4. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL 1: Release all known landmine contaminated areas by 2025.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Complete national Baseline Survey of remaining districts by 2020.
2. Conduct Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey to update contamination data.
3. Release prioritized known mine contaminated villages by 2021 and remaining villages by 2025.
4. Review and enhance the existing operational systems and capacity.

GOAL 2: Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas by 2025.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Plan and prioritize cluster munitions contaminated areas to be released.
2. Conduct survey and release confirmed cluster munitions contaminated areas.

GOAL 3: Address the threats from other explosive remnants of war.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Survey and release known ERW contaminated areas.
2. Provide timely EOD call-out responses as requested by community and authorities.

GOAL 4: Minimize mine, cluster munitions and other ERW casualties, and improve livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide effective mine/ERW risk education to people in current and emerging high risk areas, appropriate for gender and age and strengthen local initiative network.
2. Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.
3. Improve livelihood capacity of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to enhance their inclusion and full participation in the society.

GOAL 5: Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Support local development priorities in communities affected by mine, cluster munitions and other ERW.
2. Support national and sub-national development priorities.

GOAL 6: Promote regional and international disarmament and cooperation in mine action.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Promote compliance of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) obligations.
2. Promote compliance of Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) obligations and support acceding to protocol V.
3. Support acceding to Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) by 2020.
4. Support demining operations under the framework of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

5. Enhance international cooperation and assistance in mine action including South-South cooperation.

GOAL 7: Establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025

OBJECTIVES:

1. Strengthen national capacity to manage and implement effective and efficient MA program
2. Preserve, enhance and share mine action knowledge within the sector and beyond.
3. Review by 2020 legal, institutional and operational framework, strategy and capacity needed to address the residual threats.
4. Develop, strengthen and maintain a sustainable national capacity to effectively address the residual threats after 2025.

GOAL 8: Ensure mine action activities are supported by enhanced quality management system, effective information management, and are gender and environment protection sensitive.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Enhance Quality Management System.
2. Strengthen National Information Management System for Mine Action.
3. Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action.
4. Mainstream environmental protection in mine action.
5. Performance Monitoring System (PMS) for mine action applied.

5. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

5.1 STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

The nature of contamination remains very complex. Even with the most efficient survey methodology, there is still landmine/ERW contamination that falls outside of the baseline survey polygon. Some accidents occurred outside the baseline survey polygon. Based on this rationale, more rigorous survey is necessitated to capture better quality of landmine information not previously discovered due to the lack of local information at time of survey and to release of land reclaimed by affected communities where clearance is no longer required.

Upon the establishment of NMAS (2018-25), a 3-year implementation plan will be developed under the coordination of the CMAA with participation from all operators. The annual clearance target by land classifications will be agreed upon and included in the Performance Indicators Matrix (Annex C); and the proposed targets as in Land Release Projection 2018-2025 (Annex B).

The Cambodian mine action sector is reasonably optimistic that it is capable of removing landmines from all known contaminated areas by 2025. This would require improving coordination efforts in the planning and prioritization process so that resources are best used; enhancing land release methodology and clearance tools and techniques; and continuous survey.

There are number of inter-related factors that influence action taken within the sector toward each mine action pillar such as international treaty obligation, reported casualties, Post Clearing Monitoring Report, operational statistic, and government guideline and circular.

First, as a State Party to International Conventions, Cambodia must remain committed to meet its obligations to those Treaties and their respective action plans.

Second, with casualties reported on all types of contaminated land classifications, future demining operations will need to address all types of contaminated land. However, as Mine/ERW incidents continue to occur outside of surveyed areas, enhanced survey is encouraged and awareness programs should continue.

Third, according to the consolidated Post Clearing Monitoring report (PCM 2016), 60% of released land was used for agriculture activities; 30% for physical infrastructure and 7% for housing of the affected communities. Only 3% of released land has yet to be put to use at time of PCM. This indicates the effectiveness of the current planning and prioritization practice. The current planning and prioritization regime deemed very effective must continue, it nevertheless needs further strengthening.

Fourth, operational statistics documented at the CMAA indicated during land release operations that on the average a certain percentage of a minefield polygon was released through non-technical survey. For example, on average, 32% of land under A1 classification (Land containing dense concentration of Anti-personnel mines), and 51% under classification A4 (Land containing scattered or nuisance presence of Anti-personnel mines) was reclaimed. This means that no clearance assets were deployed, resulting in substantial saving of resources and faster release of clearance tasks. It is

essential that clearance assets are only deployed in areas where there is clear evidence of mines. Therefore, future clearance tasks should be prioritised on the basis of effective re-survey (Non-Technical Survey).

Fifth, Cambodia's socio-economic, humanitarian, development and border demarcation situation remain dynamic. Demining must be responsive to these needs employing existing planning and prioritization guidelines and government circular related to clearance of border areas.

With the more accurate and systematic methods of the Baseline survey (BLS) and the on-going conduct of the Land Release (through Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey and Full Clearance), it is estimated that **1,970 km²** of contaminated land to be released. In order to respond strategically to individual problem, we divided the problems into three separate categories: Landmines, Cluster munitions, and other ERW. Chemical weapons remnant of war will be addressed in a separate strategy.

1. Landmines:

The total known landmine contaminated area remaining to be released is **946 km²**. Over the last three years (2014-2016), Cambodia has released an average of **94 km²** per year of mine areas. At this rate it will take about 10 years to release all known mine contaminated areas. However, in compliance with Maputo+15 Declaration, Cambodia is committed to clear all known mine areas by 2025. To meet this commitment within 8 years, Cambodia will need to increase its land release productivity of mine areas by 17%, to release **110km²** per year.

Analysis of the past 3-year data from the CMAA national database shows that of mine areas:

- a) 40% were released through non-technical survey as cancellation/land reclamation; and
- b) 60% were released through technical survey/clearance

In order to increase productivity to meet the target, Cambodia will speed up the process with the use of strengthened land release methodology, innovative technology and animal detection systems for more efficient and effective land release. A robust quality management system must also be maintained and strengthened to provide confidence to the beneficiaries, operators and the CMAA that clearance and quality requirements have been met, and that released land is indeed safe to use. Accordingly, more financial resource, equipment and human resource capacity will be required.

2. Cluster munitions:

Apart from the commitment to release all known mined areas by 2025, Cambodia will continue to address remaining cluster munitions and other ERWs. The current total known cluster munitions contamination is 645km², but this will be increased as result of additional survey.

Over the last three years (2014-2016) Cambodia has released an average of 11km² per year. Based on the increasing development activities and expert opinion Cambodia has prioritized and

committed to address 80% of the total known cluster contamination area or 499km² by 2025. The remaining will be left as residual threat.

To meet the 499km² target of prioritized cluster munitions land within 8 years, the sector will speed up the process using improved methodology, such as cluster munitions survey a combination of the non-technical and technical survey method to identify precisely a confirmed hazard areas, innovative technology and animal detection systems, for more efficient and effective land release.

Cambodia is confident that it can release approximately 30% through land reclamation/cancellation and the remaining 70% through land release methodology. Based on this analysis, approximately 44km² will need to be released per year through technical survey and full clearance. Accordingly, more resources will be required in terms of financial, equipment and human capacity.

3. Explosive Remnants of War

Due to limited past ERW survey the current known ERW contamination is recorded in the database is only 379km² and it is projected that 333km² will remain by the end of 2017 based on the current rate of ERW clearance. However, the nature of ERW contamination is that it is scattered across the country, which is difficult to be quantified, and further extensive survey must be conducted.

According to the statistics in the National Database, based on a three-year annual average from 2014 to 2016, 46km² of ERW contaminated land per year has been released. Accordingly, 42 km² per year will need to be cleared to reach the target of 100% of ERW clearance by 2025. The last 3 years combined operator responses to EOD spot task is 21,212, an average of 7,071 per year. Due to growing population and accelerating development activities, the number of EOD task response will be expected to increase in the foreseeable future.

Clearing ERW contamination requires significant effort since the contamination is randomly scattered. Global experience shows us that remaining ERW residual threats will need to be addressed long after the end of the initial intervention, therefore a sustainable national EOD call-out capacity to continuously respond to the residual risk will be required.

5.2 STRATEGIES

Addressing landmine and ERW problems goes beyond just clearing landmines/ERW. There are a range of activities undertaken proactively and reactively by the sector inter alia giving mine/ERW risk education; assisting mine/ERW victims; engaging in advocacy and stockpile destruction; mainstreaming gender in mine action; ensuring that environment is not adversely affected by mine/ERW clearance and removal; researching and developing innovative methodology and technology; and, effectively managing the sector. The sector must also link its demining activities with socio-economic development in the most efficient and effective way within its systematic planning and prioritization process.³ In order for Cambodia to be mine free and the threat of explosive remnants of war is minimized so that human and socio-economic development can take

³ National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018, p.133

place safely, each inter-related strategic goal followed by each specific objective must be achieved through the implementation of each strategy below.

GOAL 1: Release all known landmine contaminated areas by 2025.

- **Objective 1: Complete national Baseline Survey of remaining districts by 2020.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop baseline survey plan for remaining landmine/ERW contaminated districts
 2. Mobilize resources to support baseline survey
 3. Conduct Baseline Survey covering all remaining districts by 2020.
- **Objective 2: Conduct Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey to update contamination data.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop concept paper and case study on Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey.
 2. Promote and roll-out Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey initiative.
 3. Expand the capacity to conduct Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey
- **Objective 3: Release prioritized known mine contaminated villages by 2021 and remaining villages by 2025.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop 3-year operational work plan with annual review, based on prioritization process.
 2. Deploy clearance resources in priority villages considering local priority by 2021, and the remaining contaminated villages by 2025.
 3. Strengthen the compliance of Quality Management System in mine clearance activities.
- **Objective 4: Review and enhance the existing operational systems and capacity.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Review and enhance Planning and Prioritization system.
 2. Review and enhance Land Release methodology.
 3. Diversify use of innovative technology in mine action.

GOAL 2: Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas by 2025.

- **Objective 1: Plan and prioritize cluster munitions contaminated areas.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Review current planning and prioritization guidelines applicable to cluster munitions contaminated areas.
 2. Conduct the prioritization of cluster munitions contaminated areas.
- **Objective 2: Conduct survey and release confirmed cluster munitions contaminated areas.**
 - **Strategies**

1. Develop national standards on cluster munitions survey and land release.
2. Increase capable survey and clearance capacity.
3. Conduct cluster munitions remnants survey.
4. Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas.

GOAL 3: Address the threats from other explosive remnants of war.

- **Objective 1: Survey and Release known ERW contaminated areas.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Review CMAS on ERW Land Release.
 2. Identify and release the known ERW contaminated areas.
- **Objective 2: Provide timely EOD call-out responses as requested by community and authorities.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Review and strengthen current EOD capacity
 2. Establish sustainable national ERW reporting and recording system.

GOAL 4: Minimize mine, cluster munitions and other ERW casualties, and improve livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities.

- **Objective 1: Provide effective mine/ERW risk education to people in current and emerging high risk areas, appropriate for gender and age, and strengthen local initiative network.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Strengthen the operator capacity to provide effective mine/ERW risk education.
 2. Coordinate the provision of MRE to the emerging high risk areas.
 3. Ensure MRE is mainstreamed in the school curriculum.
 4. Assess and reinforce community based risk education.
 5. Strengthen mine/ERW risk education aspect of the Village/Commune Safety Policy.
- **Objective 2: Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Ensure documentation of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims and make it available for relevant government agencies, development partners and NGOs.
 2. Strengthen national coordination mechanism on disability to ensure that needs and rights of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims are being addressed in a timely and appropriate manner.
- **Objective 3: Improve livelihood capacity of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to enhance their inclusion and full participation in the society.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Enhance survivor reintegration into society through the provision of accessible vocational training and livelihood activities.

GOAL 5: Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

- **Objective 1: Support local development priorities in communities affected by mine, cluster**

munitions and other ERW.

▪ Strategies

1. Ensure planning and prioritization of mine action activities are aligned with local development priorities and plans.

○ Objective 2: Support national and sub-national development priorities.

▪ Strategies

1. Promote development projects in mine/ERW affected areas.
2. Advocate for allocation of mine action budget in national development projects.

GOAL 6: Promote regional and international disarmament and cooperation in mine action.

○ Objective 1: Promote compliance of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) obligations.

▪ Strategies

1. Ensure APMBC obligations, particularly Article 7 on transparent measures and Article 5 on destruction of APMs are fully complied.
2. Ensure Cambodia's full participation in international mechanism to promote regional and international cooperation (APMBC 2025).

○ Objective 2: Promote compliance of Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) obligations and support acceding to protocol V.

▪ Strategies

1. Ensure CCW obligations are fully complied.
2. Contribute to building consensus among national stakeholders to ensure acceding to Protocol V of CCW.

○ Objective 3: Support acceding to Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) by 2020.

▪ Strategies

1. Contribute to building consensus among national stakeholders to ensure that Cambodia becomes a State Party to CCM.

○ Objective 4: Support demining operations under the framework of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

▪ Strategies

1. Ensure mine action operations under UN Peacekeeping Operations are accredited to IMAS.
2. Deploy RCAF's qualified demining and EOD teams under the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

○ Objective 5: Enhance international cooperation and assistance in mine action including South-South Cooperation

▪ Strategies

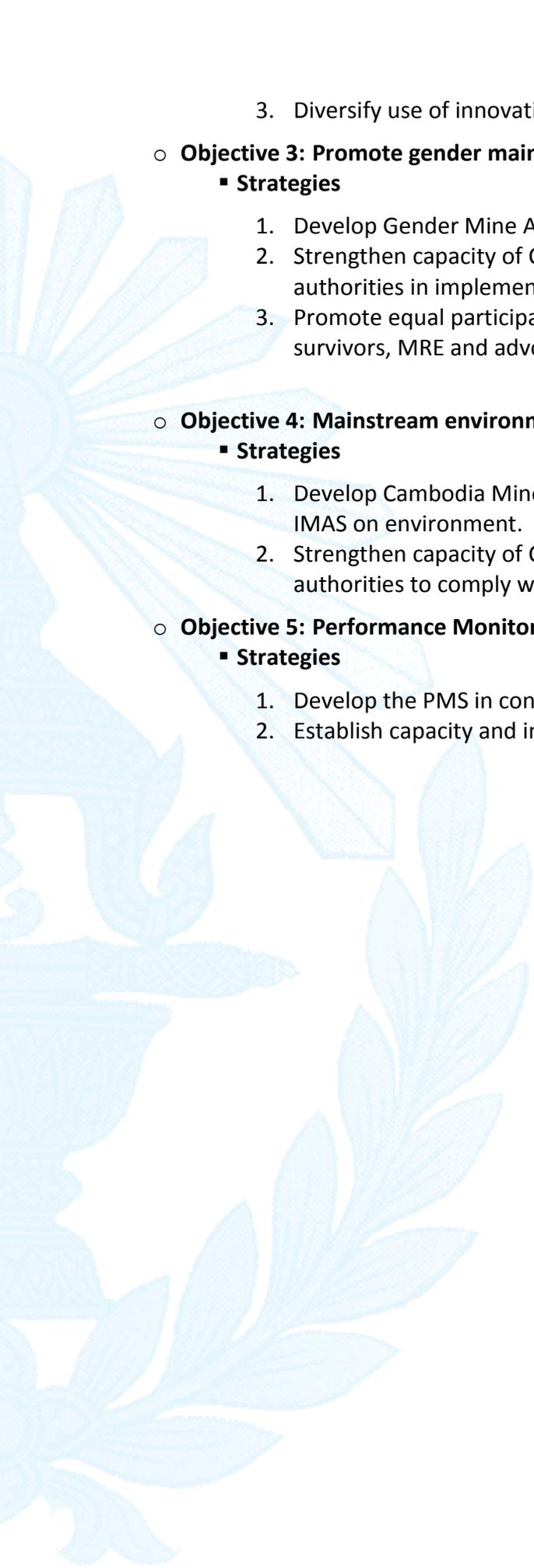
1. Institutionalize mine action capacity that can be used in enhancing international cooperation and assistance.
2. Support other mine/ERW affected states by mine clearance operation, and sharing good practices, and lessons learned from Cambodia's mine action activities.

GOAL 7: Establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025

- **Objective 1: Strengthen national capacity to manage and implement effective and efficient MA program**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Conduct capacity development needs assessment and develop implementation plan.
 2. Strengthen and sustain national and subnational authority capacity and their mandate.
- **Objective 2: Preserve, enhance and share mine action knowledge within the sector and beyond.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop a knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application.
- **Objective 3: Review by 2020 legal, institutional and operational framework, strategy and capacity needed to address the residual threats.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Assess current legal, institutional and operational framework and capacity to address residual threats.
 2. Define necessary capacity building and resources needed to address residual threats.
- **Objective 4: Develop, strengthen and maintain a sustainable national capacity to effectively address the residual threats after 2025.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop legal and institutional framework for sustainable national capacity.
 2. Develop operational framework, resources and capacity plan to address residual threats.
 3. Coordinate and implement national plan with assigned competent authorities for addressing residual threats.
 4. Develop coordinated monitoring and evaluation system for implementation of the national plan.
 5. Enhance information management capacity to support residual threats intervention.

GOAL 8: Ensure mine action activities are supported by enhanced quality management system, effective information management, and are gender and environment protection sensitive.

- **Objective 1: Enhance Quality Management System.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Review, update and develop relevant CMAS.
 2. Enhance and sustain the Quality Management system and capacity.
- **Objective 2: Strengthen National Information Management System for Mine Action.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Enhance Information Management capacity and ensure sustainability of the national system.
 2. Review and enhance the relevant standards on Information Management.

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3. Diversify use of innovative technology to improve Information Management.
- **Objective 3: Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop Gender Mine Action Plan (GMAP) and Gender Mainstreaming Guideline.
 2. Strengthen capacity of CMAA, MAPUs, operators, sub-national and local authorities in implementing the gender mainstreaming guidelines.
 3. Promote equal participation of women in mine action processes, services for survivors, MRE and advocacy activities.
 - **Objective 4: Mainstream environmental protection in mine action.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS) on environment in line with IMAS on environment.
 2. Strengthen capacity of CMAA, MAPUs, operators, sub-national and local authorities to comply with CMAS on environment.
 - **Objective 5: Performance Monitoring System (PMS) for mine action applied.**
 - **Strategies**
 1. Develop the PMS in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
 2. Establish capacity and implement the PMS.

6. ACTIVITIES

Once the NMAS 2018-2025 is adopted, the CMAA will initiate a series of activities to effectively and efficiently implement it. These activities ensure stakeholders awareness and their subsequent participation in its implementation. These activities are clustered into two phases. Phase I (2018-2022), and Phase II (2023-2025).

Phase I (2018-2022)

- Launch and disseminate NMAS 2018-2025.
- Develop Performance Monitoring System
- Develop detailed implementation plans.
- Develop resources mobilization plan in support of the strategy implementation.
- Develop request for the 2nd extension of deadline for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with article 5 of the APMBC (2019).
- Undertake medium term review with the focus on transiting to residual 2020).
- Develop a comprehensive residual threats strategy.
- Establish residual threat legal and institutional framework
- Establish residual threats regulatory and operational frameworks including coordination, planning and prioritization, and sustained Information management system

Phase II (2023-2025)

- Develop residual threat capacity in preparation for transition from the traditional mine action program.
- Determine resource mobilization schemes to support the development of residual threat capacity and its future activities.
- Conduct post program evaluation of achievements and outcomes after the conclusion of this strategy in 2025 to evaluate the performance, lessons learned, recommendations for efficiencies and improvements in any remaining mine action.

7. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The architecture of the Cambodian Mine Action sector separates the policy and regulatory functions from the service provider function; i.e, the conduct of field operations; planning and prioritizing; and international response operations. This separation is considered in line with internationally recognized best practices and will be most likely to be continued.

a. National Authority

Cambodia established the CMAA to manage the sector. The CMAA was mandated by Royal Decree with the Prime Minister as the President, assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-General who is responsible for day-to-day management.

CMAA is responsible for regulating, providing license and accreditation, coordinating, and monitoring all mine action activities, i.e. mine/ERW clearance, risk education and assistance to mine/ERW victims as well as for formulating national mine action strategies and plans to achieve the priorities identified by RGC's development policies.

b. Planning and Prioritization Body

Provincial Mine Action Committees (PMAC) and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU) are effective bodies equipped with means of determining priorities in demining. Comprising local authorities and demining organizations working together, they are instrumental in ensuring community needs are taken into account during the prioritization of action plans and cleared land are assessed for use as intended

c. Service Providers, Demining, MRE and VA

With experience dating back to 1992, international and national operators both humanitarian and commercial will continue their critical roles to undertake surveys and demining operations throughout the country. There are about 5,850 well trained deminers active in the field.

Mine risk education and victim assistance are provided by a number of accredited demining operators, the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (Mine Risk Education) and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MoSVY) (victim assistance) and a range of NGOs.

d. Expert Organizations

A number of mine action organizations provide periodic expert advice to Cambodia. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), James Madison University (JMU), and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) provide technical advice in a range of areas such as land release methodologies, gender mainstreaming, mine action standards and ISO standards. They can provide independent sector reviews. Another emerging regional organization is the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC), which has been established in Phnom Penh. It will ensure technical cooperation and information exchange between ASEAN member states on mine action.

e. Development Partners (DPs)

Bilateral and multilateral donors have been critical in providing the bulk of resources needed to date to undertake much of the policy development and clearance operations throughout the country. Without their contribution, Cambodia would not have made such remarkable achievement. Financial and technical support from DPs are still required to help Cambodia fulfil its obligation to the APMBC and accomplish its Mine Action strategy.



8. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

A strategy implementation can only succeed with an effective and complementing operational arrangement. The followings are key to implementing NMAS 2018-2025.

a. Baseline Survey

The term “Baseline Survey” describes a survey activity undertaken to collect and analyse local information in order to determine size and classification of suspected mine/ERW land. The Baseline Survey proceeds to use land classification categories for suspected hazard area as Classification A as mine contaminated area and Classification B (Residual Threat) as ERW contaminated area, and Subsequent Baseline Survey (Non-technical survey) proceeds to use Classification C (End State Land) as released land.

The Baseline Survey results are the effective tools for the planning and prioritization of clearance. The essential objective is to complete Baseline Survey throughout the country. To achieve the objective, effective planning and extra effort will be required collaboratively by CMAA, donors, and operators.

The quality of survey will be based on well-trained surveyors with sufficient survey methodology, such as good communication skill, interview techniques, collecting/recording information, and understanding evidence-based approaches. Therefore, only accredited operators will conduct comprehensive surveys within their assigned areas of responsibility in systematic village by village, commune by commune approach, in compliance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in line with Cambodia Mine Action Standard chapter 14 (CMAS14) and all guidelines issued by CMAA.

The Baseline Survey will feed updated data on mined areas to the CMAA DBU who will work closely with Operators to validate and consolidate new information with existing datasets. CMAA DBU will play the central, leading role in analysis of the Baseline Survey data in order to support resource allocation policy at national level. The Baseline survey will be completed by 2020. The data will be maintained and available in the national database system. The official result of the Baseline Survey will be explained, shared and disseminated through CMAA organized stakeholder workshops.

b. Planning & Prioritization

Planning and prioritization is an essential process that directly influences the effectiveness and efficiency of the sector. The current Planning and Prioritization practice in Cambodia follows a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches:

Top-down approach: Every year, CMAA establishes a list of priority communes based on mine/ERW, casualties for the last 5 years, and baseline survey data according to the Planning and Prioritization guideline. At least 75% of mine action resources and funding are allocated to selected priority communes as directed by the CMAA, leaving a maximum of 25% of mine action resources to address clearance needs outside of the priority communes, through the Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) process.

Bottom-up approach: Within the priority communes provided by CMAA, MAPU coordinate at the sub-national level to develop a list of priority minefields for clearance for submission to PMAC’s approval and CMAA’s endorsement. The process was designed to be transparent, participative, decentralized and community based. Through that process, mine clearance planning was intended to

be effectively integrated into commune investment plan (CIP). The current bottom up criteria includes level of fear, development needs, and intended beneficiary.

Going forward, the planning and prioritization will be reviewed and enhanced to effectively respond to the changing state of contamination, while ensuring resources are effectively allocated to the most needed villages first. The MAPU process will continue to play a central role in the planning and prioritization of clearance.

The sector will use the following top-down prioritization criteria to establish priority villages: high density of contamination, number of casualties, population proximity to threat, and high socio-economic impact (documented by the MAPU). Bottom up prioritization criteria will focus clearance on minefields based on level of fear, casualties, development needs, and post-clearance land use.

CMAA will regularly review its mine action planning and prioritization practice and criteria to respond to the evolving contamination situation and to ensure the sector completes clearance of all known minefields by 2025. The newly emerging criteria will be used for both top-down and bottom up processes.

c. Regulation and monitoring

Regulation and monitoring are essential parts of effective sector-wide management of mine action operations, and constitute mandates of the CMAA that must be enshrined and sustained. Regulation and monitoring facilitates compliance with the rules, regulations and standard procedures introduced by CMAA, to ensure that mine action operations are lawful, effective, efficient and safe, as well as complementing with the established national policies, strategies, and priorities. This includes licensing of mine action organizations, and monitoring and reporting on their performance against the national standards and guidelines.

Enhanced and continuous regulation and monitoring will optimize the implementation of the land release methodology in supporting the goals and objectives of this NMAS.

d. Land Release

The term “Land Release” describes the process of converting suspected or contaminated hazard areas into end-state land so that there is confidence that the land can be used safely by the end user or authorities. The Land Release policy is designed to target the available resources onto the areas with the greatest need through clearly defining the actual contamination status. The Land Release policy and standards can be improved to a level where they are agreed by all accredited operators. The operators shall conduct the Land Release process maintaining a strong level of engagement with the community or the land end users and other community mine action actors.

The expected improvements in operational efficiency should be considered:

- Reliable Non-Technical Survey is the key to efficient process. Guide on Application of Land Release Techniques both for Landmines/ERW (including Cluster Munitions) contaminated areas should be achieved through the efficient application of cancellation, reduction and clearance.

- Avoiding deployment of full clearance in hazardous areas where it is feasible to get sufficient information.
- To save more resources and time, apply more effort on the less expensive activities, for example, focus on good analysis and survey to get precise information relevant to where contamination is before applying the most expensive activities.
- A clear Guide on Risks and Liability should be developed to help National Authorities and operators to gain confidence and maintain strong engagement from the community, especially in regards to cancellation.

e. Mine Risk Education

Mine Risk Education remains an important component to achieve the goals of the NMAS in reducing the incidence of casualty and the negative impact of mines and ERW on communities. Mine Risk Education has been implemented in Cambodia since 1993. The main aim of MRE is to reduce high risk of behavior by people living or working in areas affected by mines and other explosive remnants of war.

CMAA coordinates MRE activities and strengthens the provision of mine risk messages to target groups. MRE is provided by a large range of accredited mine operators, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) and a number of NGOs. Risk education messages and educational materials, including T-shirts, posters, books containing risk educational messages and telephone contacts for police and operators, have been developed to facilitate reporting when people notice the presence of mine/ERW.

Building on the successful MRE measures of previous years, consideration will be given to the Baseline Survey teams to provide MRE information. Community-based approach and tailored responses will also be considered. MRE programs will be target very high risk areas, children, mobile adult populations and poor segments of the population to maximize use of resources.

f. Victim Assistance

Victim Assistance (VA) is part of the large disability and rehabilitation sector, which has been delegated to Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), to provide physical rehabilitation and socio-reintegration services to all People with Disabilities (PWD) in Cambodia. As a state party to APMBC, CMAA has an obligation to represent Cambodia to provide regular updates and progress reports on victim assistance, which is one of the Five Pillars of mine action.

Under the international framework of PWD, Cambodia has adopted APMBC and CRPD. Locally, Cambodia has a comprehensive legislative and policy framework to guarantee the rights and address the needs of PWD.

An improvement in the quality of daily life of PWD in the community is the core of victim assistance. Each village community will be strongly encouraged to treat survivors and other PWD with respect, acknowledge their abilities, uphold their rights and respond to their needs. CMAA will continue to promote the survivors' rights by expanding the quality of life survey through the expansion and

strengthening of survivor networks to reach survivors in remote and rural areas, who face difficulties to access available services.

CMAA will participate in the national coordination mechanism with Ministry of Health (MOH), MoSVY, Disability Action Council (DAC), People with Disability Foundation & Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PWD-F & PRC), relevant institutions and organizations on disability to ensure that emergency assistance is provided, and the rights and needs of survivor are being addressed, in the broader context of disability.

Another essential role to be undertaken in this new strategy is to carry on collecting disaggregate data on survivors receiving services obtained from relevant service providers. Sufficient and accurate data will help the PWD stakeholders to avoid overlap of responsibilities and allocate resources effectively and efficiently.

g. Information Management

Information Management is integrated into all parts of mine action activities and plays an important role in efficient and effective prioritisation, planning and implementation of all national demining activities. Complete, accurate, timely and consistent data are vital to support decision making at both national and provincial levels. The national database is the main data bank of all mine action programs in Cambodia and is overseen by the CMAA DBU. The CMAA DBU is responsible for collecting, storing, analysing and disseminating data in support of planning and prioritization, and demining activities. These datasets include: Baseline Survey, Land Release, Accident/Victim, Victims Assistance, Mine Risk Education, Post Clearance Monitoring, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, PMS, and Quality Management.

The Information Management strategy of NMAS aims to ensure that mine-action information is consistently available, and information management capacity is maintained and improved through greater use of new technology. Improved reporting mechanisms will enable Cambodia to demonstrate its progress and positive achievements against strategic goals in the NMAS.

h. Gender and Environmental Sustainability

The Gender Guidelines for Mine Action program developed by the United Nations before 2010 revealed that mainstreaming gender in mine action programming leads to better outputs in mine action. Specifically, mainstreaming gender will provide better services to all beneficiaries in the communities, ensure that mine action has a fair impact on women, girls, boys and men and ensure that they have improved access to decision-making roles related to the prioritization of mine action activities

The CMAA Gender Mainstreaming Team (GMT) has been established to coordinate with the Technical Reference Group on Gender (TRGG) that constitutes one of the five TRG ensuring coordination of the sector. TRGG is active and is composed of representatives from UNDP, Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), MoSVY, MAPU, operators as well as international and national organizations working in VA and MRE.

The NMAS (2018-2025) addresses challenges identified by the Gender in Mine Action Plan (GMAP) evaluation report 2016 and MA Sector Review 2016. It aims to effectively strengthen the planning

and implementation of gender mainstreaming in all aspects of mine action sectors at national, and sub national levels.

i. Capacity development

Continual improvements in capacity have always been a priority and will be maintained. Cambodia needs the world's best technicians and managers. Research and development, the use of appropriate demining equipment and skills, better documentation, improved and more timely data collection and presentation, IM, gender mainstreaming, mine risk education, victim assistance, planning and prioritization for mine/ERW including CM clearance, quality management, and the sector management are all important.

Ongoing capacity building provided by mine action local, regional and international experts in these areas remain significant to help Cambodia mine action community achieve more with less resources. Explicit Knowledge gained allows Cambodian experts also to enhance their confidence to share their expertise with other practitioners in mine/ERW affected countries. It includes developing a stronger spirit of cooperation across mine action agencies to share knowledge through south-south cooperation. Capacity will be built through stronger relations with regional and international partners through exchanges and cooperation.

j. Regional and International Disarmament

Cambodia is a responsible and committed international citizen in the humanitarian mine action sector and is a signatory to APMBC and the CCW (various protocols) and an observer to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. As previously mentioned, Cambodia is committed to meeting its obligations under various conventions, including acting in good faith in relation to conventions for which it is not yet a signatory.

Cambodia is an active participant in international peacekeeping and mine clearance operations under the auspices of the United Nations. In the spirit of cooperation, Cambodia will continue to participate in South-South capacity building initiative. This could include exchanges to provide training, host study tours and provide policy and organizational information with other mine action organizations in the region and elsewhere. Cambodia will continue to act in good faith, but also in the national interest, in demining efforts associated with border demarcation and the resolution of outstanding border issues to ensure regional stability.

Within its capacity to assist, Cambodia will continue to support mine action and disarmament initiatives as they emerge to bolster regional and international stability.

Cambodia is resolute in its commitment to regional and international cooperation and intends to continue with its current positive policy and practices.

9. COORDINATION MECHANISM

Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA)

TWG-MA lead by CMAA is a 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's mandate is to support Government leadership in coordinating with relevant RGC Ministries, TWGs from other sectors, development partners and NGOs led activities and resources, and to promote aid effectiveness consistent with the Cambodian Declaration on Enhancing Aid Effectiveness and the RGC's Action Plan on Harmonization, Alignment and Results. The TWG-MA is chaired by the CMAA Vice President. It aims to meet two times yearly.

Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC)

Effectiveness and efficiency of mine action largely depends on better coordination led by the national authority, the CMAA. To ensure this, CMAA established a Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC), which met regularly several times each year chaired by the CMAA Secretary General. The MACC mechanism has not been used in the last few years. Going forward, CMAA plans to reactivate it to allow key mine action stakeholders to discuss operational matters, share information on the development of the sector and allow CMAA to coordinate the sector more effectively. The CMAA plans to organize MACC meeting at least three times per year. .

Technical Reference Group (TRG)

At the technical level, the CMAA organizes six Technical Reference Groups (TRG) to facilitate coordination, and address technical issues with all operators active in the sector. The six TRGs are Mine Clearance and Survey, Information Management (IM), Performance Monitoring System (PMS), Mine Risk Education (MRE), Victim Assistance (VA) and Gender.

10. SUSTAINABILITY

The NMAS 2018-2025 includes the transitional and exit phase for international assistance, localization of ordnance removal and the dealing with any residual threat. As a first step, Cambodia has set an end date of 2025 to free the country of known landmines in accordance with Maputo action plan. It has determined an end state, (completion of APMBC Article 5) for the national mine action program in its current arrangement.

Early consideration will be given to mine action arrangements that will exist after 2025. A transitional exit strategy will involve a number of considerations and principles. These are:

- Preparation. Establishment or strengthening over time of new or existing institutions ready to assume the responsibility for remnant contaminations.
- Implementation. Gradual exit of international mining operators as the contaminated areas diminishes.
- Transfer of responsibility for any residual threat to Cambodian institutions and agencies.
- Transfer of assets, equipment, personnel to replacement organizations.

Following completion of demining in 2025, a residual risk will remain because it is impossible to clear every piece of ordnance. A national capacity is required to deal with any ordnance causing local interference.

A review by 2020 of Cambodia's legal and institutional framework will determine the organizations needed, and their roles to address the residual threats. The review will examine best practices in other countries. In response to this review, the Government will establish the effective institutional framework and capacity by 2021. To achieve this Cambodia will build an information management system, which will contribute to an appropriate documentation of the risk and effectively address the residual threats.

By 2025, Cambodia will have an appropriate national legal, institutional and operational framework, resources and capacity available to address residual threats. It is not yet possible to define exactly the type of framework at this stage; however, it will undoubtedly require a central agency with chief responsibility and the cooperation of other authorities.

11. FINANCIAL RESOURCE

Partnerships in humanitarian mine action in Cambodia have been critical to the success the sector has enjoyed to date and have been instrumental in substantially contributing to saving lives and supporting Cambodia's economic growth.

Cambodia has had the support of international partners, especially from Japan, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Australia, European Union, Germany, Norway, Canada, France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Sweden, China and the United Nation, philanthropic organizations and individuals in tackling the landmine and ERW issue in the country since 1992.

In the last 10 years, RGC has contributed more than USD110 million to mine clearance operations in support of public infrastructure projects such as hydropower plants, irrigation system, roads and bridges and so on. In addition, Cambodia has provided funding to the management of the institutions responsible for managing and delivering mine action in the country. Indirectly, tax exemptions on mine action equipment has contributed to humanitarian demining operations.

An analysis undertaken by the CMAA based on the average cost provided by operators combined has shown that Cambodia demining operation is cost efficient. Financial projection based on the average cost per square meter by land classification indicates that approximately **USD194 million** needed to release all known mine, and **USD121 million** for prioritized cluster munition areas, and **USD39 million** to address ERW problems within the 8-year period to 2025. For the first three years, the sector will need around **USD0.6 million** to complete the Baseline survey for the remaining 36 districts. The cost for overall management of the sector including operation coordination and regulation as well as advocacy Cambodia needs **USD 52 million**. Accordingly, Cambodia needs an average annual budget of USD24 million to complete landmine clearance, USD15 million to address prioritized cluster munition problem and USD5 million to tackle the ERW problem.

The above projection is based on the assumption that in 2017 Cambodia will release 136 km², which is the same amount of contaminated land released in 2016.

To release all known mine and prioritized cluster munitions and address ERW, Cambodia needs around USD406 million for a period of 2018 to 2025 under this National Mine Action Strategy.

With these resources, Cambodia will be able to release around **1,709 km²** (see Annex B-Land Release Projection 2018-2025). The remaining will be considered as residual threats, which need to be addressed after 2025.

The RGC recognizes that demands on the development dollar have increased in recent years. Emerging crises in the Middle East, and refugee flows as well as the impact of a downturn of the economic sector in many countries constrain aid dollars. Like Cambodia, there are many demands on a finite development budget. Future contributions are likely to be insufficient to meet the full

requirement for the NMAS target of 2025. As a consequence, Cambodia will be proactive in planning the final phase of addressing the remaining landmine and ERWs contamination issue. Cambodia will engage with both traditional and potential new donors, and further explore additional funding sources for assistance, and seek—to be more effective in the use of available resources and technologies all its DPs.

The transition from external to domestic funding will see the gradual withdraw of international donors and the acceptance by Cambodia of more responsibility for any residual clearance.

The approach that Cambodia will employ to ensure sufficient resources for the complete removal of landmines and ERW will be:

- The cost efficiency of the sector will be improved. An enhanced way of planning and of approaching the landmine/ERW issue as outlined in the operational framework under the planning and prioritization process, will be implemented particularly in relation to land release and task prioritization.
- The policy dialogue with development partners and the TWG-MA will be strengthened, through additional (at least two or three times) meetings each year. Meetings will be used to engage development partners, collect their opinion and listen to their advice and recommendations on the best strategy for the program. While the end is in sight, Cambodia needs continued external assistance both in the form of donors and operators to complete the task. Traditional ‘humanitarian donors’ will be encouraged to continue their support to the sector for as long as it is possible towards the ‘end state’ by 2025.
- New emerging donors already involved in other infrastructure development or education projects linked to mine action will also be encouraged to assist. East Asian (China and South Korea, for instance) and the Gulf region countries are of particular interest in this regard. Tasking traditional and new donors to address high priority aspects such as dense Anti-Personnel mine contamination which represent a high threat to local communities will be a focus.
- Another emerging pillar of global humanitarian action is private funding. Cambodia will explore a more direct targeting of philanthropic stakeholders possibly through intermediary actors such as philanthropic advisors.
- Broaden the donor base by examining other non-bilateral sources of support. This is likely to include sourcing soft loans from multilateral financial institutions. Cambodia will also seek to build on the approach of some international non-government organizations, which have successfully sourced support from private foundations.
- Realizing the negative aspects of contamination on national development and poverty alleviation, the RGC recognizes that more needs to be done. Cambodia will continue to provide a fuller disclosure of the monies it contributes to the various aspects of mine action in a more transparent and accountable manner.
- RGC will continue to support national coordination and regulatory functions of mine action through CMAA and will support national operators for contract demining and large infrastructure projects.

Supporting the above efforts, CMAA will develop a resource mobilization strategy after the NMAS 2018-2025 seeking financial and in-kinds support from below sources:

- The RGC contributions
- Development Partners
- Others including philanthropies.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In view of the critical role that monitoring, review and evaluation play in ensuring positive development outcomes, increased emphasis will be placed on ensuring quality control by strengthening existing systems. Issues of effectiveness, progress monitoring, continual improvement, reporting and forward planning are recognized as critical to good program management. Progress will be measured based on monitoring and analysis of NMAS 2018-2025's strategic indicators. It will be mainstreamed into Cambodia's mine action processes.

Performance Indicator Matrix (PIM) outlined in Annex C below is based on principles of Simple, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time bound (SMART), adapted to Cambodia and mine action in particular. It aims to provide means of measurement of mine action performance over the period of the strategic plan (2018-2025).

The monitoring, review and evaluation structure will comprise:

- a continual monitoring process of regular 6-month data collection/reviews of progress against performance indicators to be conducted by CMAA. It will be based on the annual work plans and the outcome of annual performance monitoring for the NMAS 2018-2025.
- a mid-term review either internally or using external expertise.
- a post project evaluation of achievements and outcomes after the conclusion of this strategy in 2025. It will evaluate the performance, lessons learned, recommendations for efficiencies and improvements in any remaining mine action. It will recommend improvements for any future planning processes.

As a process, monitoring review and evaluation will be open, fully consultative, transparent and participatory and based on continual data collection and analysis. A collective approach among all the development partners will ensure positive and effective outcomes.

To ensure a systematic approach of monitoring and evaluation the CMAA in consultation with donors, operators and relevant stakeholders will develop a well-coordinated Performance Monitoring System (PMS) that will put mine action in the forefront of all sectors in Cambodia, as well as put Cambodia in the forefront of all mine-affected countries in the world.

The PMS will allow the mine action sector to report mine action outputs (through the implementation of the NMAS 2018-2025) and development outcomes including poverty reduction and socio-economic development priorities.

To develop, implement and enhance the performance monitoring system, a joint Technical Reference Group on **(TRG-PMS)** with participation from MAPUs, operators, development partners, rural development organisations and relevant stakeholders will be established. The TRG-PMS will review the collection, analysis and reporting of socio-economic data, together with the plans for implementing and enhancing the PMS.

13. CONCLUSION

With nearly 65,000 victims as the result of landmine/ERW accidents, Cambodia has already paid too high a price. Landmines/ERW claim not only the lives of innocent poor people, they continue to pose obstacles to poverty reduction and broader development challenges in post-conflict environments. All the components for success are present – Cambodia’s humanitarian mine action program is world class best practice and the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 builds on the success of previous phases to set a clear vision and mission, supported by achievable goals and objectives. Sustained commitment by and shared responsibility by the RGC all stakeholders and adequate resources (technical, human, equipment, and financial) will be required to back up the National Strategy to achieve its goals and objectives. The Success will be measured in terms of results such as precise mapping, focused planning and prioritization, cleared minefields, effective mine risk education and improved assistance for victims.

Cambodia has received technical and financial support from the development community to humanitarian mine action since 1992. It also contributed its own financial and in kind support. The Royal Government of Cambodia is absolutely committed to playing its part in leading role with support from the development community in meeting all the provisions of the APMBC by ensuring the total clearance of all known APM in Cambodia by 2025. This requires the support of other stakeholders including operators, national and sub national authorities, local communities and international partners.

Maintaining an ongoing capacity and infrastructure to respond to any residual threat will be the last chapter of a success story for Cambodia and the world. The Cambodian mine action sector must work together tenaciously to achieve the end state of land mine clearance. Moreover, Building on the strengths and experiences from over 25 years in mine action, Cambodia continues to share this expertise as part of disarmament initiatives around the world through south-south cooperation as well as to continuing contributions to UN peacekeeping operations.

The goal to clear Cambodia of landmines by 2025 is achievable with the goodwill and commitment of RGC and all stakeholders. The moral, economic and social responsibility is ours to guarantee a safe environment for this and future generations. A safe place in which to live and work is a basic human right. It is also critical prerequisite for economic development and poverty eradication.

ANNEXES

Annex A: Land classification

Annex B: Land Release Projection 2018-2025

Annex C: Performance Monitoring Matrix (PIM)



ANNEX A: LAND CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	SUB-CLASSIFICATION	SUB-CLASSIFICATION DETAILS	REMARKS
<p>A (Mined Area) Land that presents evidence of mines</p>	A1	Land containing dense concentration of AP mines	<p>Deployment of humanitarian clearance resources should be concentrated on A1- A3 land provided it addresses community priorities.</p> <p>All polygons should be further investigated to delineate the perimeter of the mined area before deployment of full humanitarian clearance assets. Allocation of clearance assets on A4 polygons should be limited to those where there is a development justification.</p> <p>Allocation of clearance assets on B land should be limited to those where there is a community requirement</p>
	A2.1	Land containing mixed dense AP and AT mines	
	A2.2	Land containing mixed scattered AP and AT mines	
	A3	Land containing AT mines	
	A4	Land containing scattered or nuisance presence of AP mines	
	Strategically located, logical patterns of protective, denial mine laying such as mine belts, mines along road alignment, borders, military bases, and other infrastructures.	Land that is not in productive use with limited presence of AP and AT mines laid in a non-defined manner. In-use or abandoned route alignment presenting threat of AT mines. Land that is not in productive use with limited presence of AP mines laid in a non-defined manner	
<p>B (Residual Threat Land) Land that presents evidence of ERW or an indeterminate presence of mines</p>	B1	Battle areas containing ERW. These areas are suitable for BAC	
	B1.1	Bomb data or evidence that single aircraft bombs may be present.	
	B1.2	Bombing data or evidence that an area contains cluster munitions or bombs.	
	B1.3	Areas containing evidence of ground fighting only.	
	B1.4	Locations where caches or stockpiles are existing.	
	B1.5	Locations which may be more highly suspected to contain munitions.	
B2	Previously suspected land that local population are putting back into productive use. No accidents or evidence of mines for a period of 3 years will result in reclassification as C1		
<p>C (End State Land) Land that presents no obvious threat</p>	C1	Previously suspected land that has been put back into productive use without accident or evidence of mine in the past 3 years as per Cambodia Area Reduction Policy	<p>Deployment of humanitarian demining assets on this land should not be considered.</p>
	C2	Previously mined or suspected land where as a result of approved survey methodology no obvious threat remains.	
	C3	Land formally cleared by accredited mine clearance operators adhering to the national standards (CMAS).	

**ANNEX B
LAND RELEASE AND FUNDING PROJECTION (2018-2025)**

Hazardous Area	2017 Assumption (km ²)	Total Area (after deduction 2017 Assumption) (km ²)	Prioritization (for 8-Yr) (%)	Total Area To Be Released (2018-2025) (km ²)	Planned Release 2018-2025									
					2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
Landmines	69	877	100%	877	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6
Cluster Munitions	21	624	80%	499	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Other Explosive Remnant of Wars	46	333	100%	333	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
TOTAL LAND RELEASE PROJECTION	136	1,834		1,709	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
LAND RELEASE BUDGET				\$353,988,945	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618	\$44,248,618
BASELINE SURVEY BUDGET				\$655,920	\$218,640	\$218,640	\$218,640							
OPERATOR AND SECTORE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION				\$ 51,464,487	\$ 6,446,726	\$ 6,446,726	\$ 6,446,726	\$ 6,424,862	\$ 6,424,862	\$ 6,424,862	\$ 6,424,862	\$ 6,424,862	\$ 6,424,862	\$ 6,424,862
TOTAL REQUIRED BUDGET				\$ 406,109,352	\$ 50,913,984	\$ 50,913,984	\$ 50,913,984	\$ 50,673,480						

Note: The figure above is extracted from IMSMAng as of 27/Mar/2017

* Additional on-going process has been conducted after the original BLS.

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



Annex C

Performance Indicator Matrix

National Mine Action Strategy (2018-2025)

Vision	Cambodia is mine free and the threats of explosive remnants of war is minimized, and human and socio-economic development takes place safely
Mission	To release all known landmine and prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas, and to minimize the residual risks caused by explosive remnants of war in Cambodia; and to advocate the rights and services for landmine and ERW survivors and indirect victims

Goal 1:	Release all known landmine contaminated areas by 2025			
Impact:	Released known mine contaminated land available for productive use, socio-economic and infrastructure development			
Objective	Strategy	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
Objective 1: Complete national Baseline Survey of remaining districts by 2020	Strategy 1: Develop Baseline Survey plan for remaining landmine/ERW contaminated districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline Survey plan for the remaining landmine/ERW contaminated district is developed - List of the remaining commune/districts to be surveyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Baseline Survey plan - Approved List of the target commune/district for survey 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of full participation of relevant stakeholders - Inaccessible areas - Key informants for the survey not available - Late data submission from operators <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMAS on Baseline Survey is fully applied by all operators - Data for desk assessment available - Full quality monitoring support - All relevant BLS tools and inputs are available
Objective 2: Conduct Land Reclamation/Land	Strategy 2: Mobilize resources to support Baseline Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline Survey Resource mobilization strategy is developed as part of the overall mobilization strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Baseline Survey resource mobilization strategy - Availability of funding to conduct Baseline Survey 	
	Strategy 3: Conduct Baseline Survey covering all remaining districts by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from Baseline Survey covering all remaining districts available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey reports - BLS/NTS Quality Assurance assessment forms - National database 	
Objective 1: Develop concept paper and case study on Land Reclamation/Land	Strategy 1: Develop concept paper and case study on Land Reclamation/Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept paper on Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of dissemination seminar - CMAA official endorsement 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources to develop concept paper and case study on

<p>Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey to update contamination data</p>	<p>Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey</p>	<p>survey developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of case study on Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey conducted 	<p>Reports of case studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<p>Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept on Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey is not fully applied by operators - Turnover of the trained staff <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The model is feasible for scaling up nation wide - Resources are well coordinated to roll-out the initiative - Sufficient support from stakeholders -
<p>Strategy 2: Promote and roll-out Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey initiative</p>	<p>Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey</p>	<p>Best practice of Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey disseminated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Size of mine contaminated area released through Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey - Size of new BLS captured through Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey 	<p>Report of dissemination seminar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operators Reports and National database 	
<p>Objective 3: Release prioritized known mine contaminated villages</p>	<p>Strategy 3: Expand the capacity to conduct Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey</p> <p>Strategy 1: Develop 3 year operational work plan with annual review, based on prioritization process</p>	<p>Resources to implement Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey increased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved 3-year operational work plan - Annual review reports 	<p>Approved work-plan and budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoU and contracts - CMAA official documents - Minute meetings 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participation from stakeholders - Demining resources insufficient to

<p>by 2021 and remaining villages by 2025</p>	<p>Strategy 2: Deploy clearance resources in priority villages considering local priority by 2021, and the remaining contaminated villages by 2025</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of prioritized known mine contaminated villages identified - Size of prioritized known mine contamination released 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved list of priority villages - Reports of size of prioritized known mine contamination released 	<p>achieve the set target in priority villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility to prioritized known mine contaminated villages - Limited resources to support CMAA Quality Management teams <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved planning and prioritization guidelines is applied - Necessary tools and resources available - Operators comply with CMAS
<p>Objective 4: Review and enhance the existing operational systems and capacity</p>	<p>Strategy 3: Strengthen the compliance of Quality Management System in mine clearance activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMAS revised and applied by operators - Number of deminers accident reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minute of CMAS review meetings - QA/QC reports - Accident reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
<p>Objective 4: Review and enhance the existing operational systems and capacity</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Review and enhance Planning and Prioritization system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised Planning and Prioritization guidelines available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Planning and Prioritization guidelines 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participations from MAPU and operators - Limited resources to apply new innovative technology
<p>Strategy 2: Review and enhance Land Release methodology</p>	<p>Strategy 3: Diversify use of innovative technology in mine action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised Land Release methodology available - Types of new innovative technology (demining assets) introduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Land Release Methodology - Reports of trial test of new innovative technology 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAPU mechanism is still in place - Need driven and people center is central to Planning and Prioritization <p>CMAS on Land Release is applied by operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative technology is appropriate for Cambodian Mine Action context

Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas by 2025				
Goal 2:	Released prioritized cluster munitions contaminated land available for productive use, socio-economic and infrastructure development			
Impact:	Released prioritized cluster munitions contaminated land available for productive use, socio-economic and infrastructure development			
Objective	Strategy	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
Objective 1: Plan and Prioritize cluster munitions contaminated areas	Strategy 1: Review current planning and prioritization guidelines applicable to cluster munitions contaminated areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised Planning and Prioritization guidelines applicable to cluster munitions available and applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Planning and Prioritization guidelines 	Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participations from MAPU and operators Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAPU mechanism is still in place - Need driven and people center is central to Planning and Prioritization - Planning and Prioritization on Cluster Munitions is applied
	Strategy 2: Plan and prioritize of cluster munitions contaminated areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearance Work Plan for Cluster Munitions Area - List of prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved clearance work plan - Approved list of prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas 	Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participations from stakeholders - Turnover of the trained staff - Inaccessibility to cluster munitions contaminated areas Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMAA and operators encourage and support on Cluster Munitions Survey and Land Release - Stakeholders are committed to sustain the capacity - National Standards of Cluster Munitions Survey is fully applied - Stakeholders fully participate in the survey process
Objective 2: Conduct survey and release confirmed cluster munitions contaminated areas	Strategy 1: Develop national standards on cluster munitions survey and land release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National standards on cluster munitions survey and land release available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved national standards on cluster munitions survey and land Release 	Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participations from stakeholders - Turnover of the trained staff - Inaccessibility to cluster munitions contaminated areas Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMAA and operators encourage and support on Cluster Munitions Survey and Land Release - Stakeholders are committed to sustain the capacity - National Standards of Cluster Munitions Survey is fully applied - Stakeholders fully participate in the survey process

	Strategy 2: Increase capable survey and clearance capacity	- Number of capable survey and clearance teams exist	- List of accredited survey and clearance teams - Operational deployment plan	-
	Strategy 3: Conduct cluster munitions remnant survey	- Size of cluster munitions contaminated (CHA) areas	- National database	
	Strategy 4: Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas	- Size of prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas released	- National database	
Goal 3:	Address the threats from other explosive remnants of war			
Impact:	Other ERW threats removed allowing livelihood and development activities to take place safely			
Objective	Strategy	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
Objective 1: Survey and Release known ERW contaminated areas	Strategy 1: Review CMAS on ERW survey and Land Release	- CMAS on ERW survey and Land Release are reviewed	- Approved CMAS on ERW survey and Land Release	Risk: - Lack of participation from stakeholders - Limited resources to support the release of ERW contaminated areas Assumption: - Reasons are sufficiently justifiable to review on CMAS - Revised CMAS on ERW Land Release is fully complied
	Strategy 2: Identify and release the known ERW contaminated areas	- Size of ERW contaminated areas released	- National database	-
Objective 2: Provide timely EOD call-out responses as requested by community and	Strategy 1: Review and strengthen current EOD capacity	- EOD capacity reviewed and strengthened	- EOD capacity review and evaluation report	Risk: - Lack of support from stakeholders - Lack of sufficient EOD reports Assumption:

authorities					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination and rapid EOD response mechanism of CMAA is in place - The mechanism of national ERW reporting is applied by stakeholders
	<p>Strategy 2: Establish sustainable national ERW reporting and recording system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable national ERW reporting and recording system established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of EOD call out requests and responses in the system 		
Goal 4:	Minimize mine, cluster munitions and other ERW casualties, and improve livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities				
Impact:	Cambodians living in a safe environment and victims enjoying fulfilled, worthwhile and productive lives				
Objective	Strategy	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions	
<p>Objective 1: Provide effective mine/ERW risk education to people in current and emerging high risk areas, appropriate for gender and age, and strengthen local initiative network</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Strengthen the operator capacity to provide effective mine/ERW risk education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRE operator capacity assessed and capacity development plan developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRE operator capacity assessment report 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited participation of vulnerable persons - Lack of participations from stakeholders <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource is well allocated to support capacity building of MRE Operators - Accredited operators well comply with MRE's national action plan - Collaboration and coordination mechanism between mine action and MoEYS is already in place - CBMRR and CBURR still exist - The dissemination of Mine/ERW risk education aspect of the Village/Commune Safety Policy complies with CMAS on MRE 	
	<p>Strategy 2: Coordinate the provision of MRE to the emerging high risk areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of high risk villages received MRE messages - Number of mine/ ERW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS) report - Reports of MRE sessions 		

			casualties disaggregated by gender and age		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing MRE topics for primary school revised - MRE curriculum integrated in lower secondary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated MRE topics for primary school - Endorsed MRE curriculum for lower secondary school by 2018 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing Community Based Risk Education capacity improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training reports - Profile list of CBMRR and CBURR 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of MRE trainings conducted - ERW police capacity sustained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training reports - ERW Police report 	-
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims available for relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports and case study of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victim assistance - Disaggregated data on mine/ERW victims receiving assistance services 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims who perceive that their needs and rights are appropriately addressed - Number of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims received rights promotion and lives improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception survey report - Data of victim support generated from national database 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy 1: Ensure documentation of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims and make it available for relevant government agencies, development partners and NGOs - Strategy 2: Strengthen national coordination mechanism on disability to ensure that needs and rights of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims are being addressed in a timely and appropriate manner 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy 3: Ensure MRE is mainstreamed in the school curriculum - Strategy 4: Assess and reinforce community based risk education - Strategy 5: Strengthen mine/ERW risk education aspect of the Village/Commune Safety Policy 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective 2: Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective 1: Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation 		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffective use of data and capacity response by relevant stakeholders
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate national capacity to collect, store and disseminate information related to mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of inclusive quality services for mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims rest on other government agencies and stakeholders
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal framework to support PWDs

				<p>especially mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims is in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing national coordination mechanism to include mine/ERW survivors and indirect victim in disability, is maintained
<p>Objective 3: Improve livelihood capacity of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to enhance their inclusion and full participation in the society</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Enhance survivor reintegration into society through the provision of accessible vocational training and livelihood activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims who perceive more economic self-reliance - Average income of small-scale food producers who are living in former contaminated area, by sex and indigenous status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood capacity survey report 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority of development partners in mine actions is more on mine clearance than victim assistance <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The RGC has a strong commitment and mechanism to support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims
<p>Goal 5: Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction</p>				
<p>Impact: Cambodians benefiting from economic growth, and enjoying better living conditions</p>				
<p>Objective 1: Support local development priorities in communities affected by mine, cluster munitions and other ERW</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Ensure planning and prioritization of mine action activities are aligned with local development priorities and plans</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of local development priorities reflected in the approved annual clearance plan - Percentage of households in former mine contaminated area who have access to basic services (health, education, water and sanitation) 	<p>Means of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on mine/ERW clearing plan integrated into local development plans - Household survey report 	<p>Risks/Assumptions</p> <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local and national development priorities fail to focus its attention on impact of mine on the areas to be developed - Lack of capacity to obtain information about the local, and national development plans <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAPUs and operators have maintained a good relationship with

<p>Objective 2: Support national and sub-national development priorities</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Promote development projects in mine, cluster munitions and other ERW affected areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of development projects in mine, cluster munitions and other ERW affected areas integrated in mine action program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of mine action intervention in the development projects 	<p>local authorities</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Advocate for allocation of mine action budget in national development projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of national development projects receiving national budget for mine clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report from the relevant ministries 		<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local and national development priorities fail to focus its attention on impact of mine on the areas to be developed - Lack of capacity to obtain information about the local, and national development plans - Lack of collaboration with relevant ministries <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAPUs and operators have maintained a good relationship with local authorities - Document of national development project is available

Promote regional and international disarmament and cooperation in mine action			
A safer world and mine action best practices shared with other mine affected countries			
Objective	Strategy	Indicators	Means of Verification
Objective 1: Promote compliance of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) obligations	Strategy 1: Ensure APMBC obligations, particularly Article 7 on transparent measures and Article 5 on destruction of APMs are fully complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of report on transparent measures (article 7) and destruction of APMs (article 5) developed and submitted to State Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual transparent and APM destruction reports submitted to State Parties
	Strategy 2: Ensure Cambodia's full participation in international mechanism to promote regional and international cooperation (APMBC 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia's participations in regional and international mechanisms documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of Cambodia's participations at regional and international meetings
Objective 2: Promote compliance of Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) obligations and support progress toward protocol V	Strategy 1: Ensure CCW obligations are fully complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of compliance reports submitted to State Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual compliance reports submitted to State Parties
	Strategy 2: Contribute to building consensus among national stakeholders to ensure acceding to Protocol V of CCW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia accedes to Protocol V of CCW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed Protocol V of CCW
Objective 3: Support acceding to Convention on Cluster Munitions	Strategy 1: Contribute to building consensus among national stakeholders to ensure that Cambodia becomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia ratified the CCM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia becomes a State Party to CCM
			Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional political instability Assumption:

<p>(CCM) by 2020</p> <p>Objective 4: Support demining operations under the framework of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations</p>	<p>a State Party to CCM</p> <p>Strategy 1: Ensure mine action operations under UN Peacekeeping Operations are accredited to IMAS</p> <p>Strategy 2: Deploy RCAF's qualified demining and EOD teams under the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IMAS mine action operation accredited - Qualified RCAF demining team accredited and effectively deployed - Qualified RCAF's EOD teams accredited and effectively deployed - Qualified RCAF demining team accredited and organized as capacity readiness system for UN operations - Qualified RCAF's EOD teams accredited and organized as capacity readiness system for UN operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demining operations accredited - Report on deployment of RCAF demining teams - Report on deployment of RCAF EOD teams - Report on deployment of RCAF demining teams under the framework of UN operations - Report on deployment of RCAF EOD teams under the framework of UN operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong support from the government and relevant ministries <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serious instability and conflicts in countries of operations - Demining not compatible with international standards, difficult geographical locations and extremely bad weather <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational standards known, accepted and met by RCAF for UN operations
<p>Objective 5: Enhance international cooperation and assistance in mine action including South-South cooperation</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Institutionalize mine action capacity that can be used in enhancing international cooperation and assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good practices and lesson learned are documented - System and training materials available - Training sessions/exchange visits conducted - Number of staff capable in providing professional mine action training services at regional and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication on good practices of mine action in Cambodia - Training materials - Training/exchange visits reports - Reports of training services delivered at regional and internal levels by Cambodian staff 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turnover of experienced staff affect support for the capacity building - Deficiency of baseline and end-line assessment by recipient states <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top management possess good will in documenting and sharing good practices of mine action in Cambodia

	<p>Strategy 2: Support other mine/ERW affected states by mine clearance operation, and sharing good practices, and lessons learned from Cambodia's mine action activities</p>	<p>international levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback report from recipient states obtained - Number of qualified Cambodian mine action experts/operators engaged in the South-South cooperation initiatives and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOU/agreements/contracts/exchanges and communications - Feedback report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMAA continue its existence to coordinate mine action capacity building at regional and international levels - Political commitment of recipient states at national and subnational levels
Goal 7:	Establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025			
Impact:	Strong national capacity responding properly to residual threats requirements			
Objective	Strategy	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
<p>Objective 1: Strengthen national capacity to manage and implement effective and efficient MA program</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Conduct capacity development needs assessment and develop implementation plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development plan developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of capacity development needs assessment - Report of capacity development implementation plan 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources available to conduct the capacity development needs assessment - Limited budget available to reactive the existing mechanism to promote better coordination in mine action <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development needs assessment and implementation plan is fully supported by top management - Existing coordination mechanisms are in place and able to reactivate
	<p>Strategy 2: Strengthen and sustain national and subnational authority capacity and their mandate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of coordination meetings held (for instance, TWG, MACC and TRG) - Number of trainings provided related to sustain national and subnational authority capacity and their mandate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination meeting reports - Training reports 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources available to develop a knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application
<p>Objective 2: Preserve, enhance and share mine action knowledge within the sector and beyond</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Develop a knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy on Knowledge management developed - Action plans for knowledge management developed - Established Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved strategy - Approved action plan - Establishment of library and system for knowledge management 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources available to develop a knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application

<p>Objective 3: Review by 2020 legal, institutional and operational framework strategy and capacity needed to address the residual threats</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Assess current legal, institutional and operational framework and capacity to address residual threats</p> <p>Strategy 2: Define necessary capacity building and resources needed to address residual threats</p>	<p>available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established system for storage retrieval, transfer and application available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment report - Approval from top leadership for required capacity and resources 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application is available <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited participation and cooperation from key stakeholders in mine action - Lack of global modality of institutional responsibility in mine action and of method in addressing residual threats <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top leadership is clearly informed of the necessity for assessment - Good participation by all stakeholders and strong support from top leadership
<p>Objective 4: Develop, strengthen and maintain a sustainable national capacity to effectively address the residual threats after 2025</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Develop legal and institutional framework for sustainable national capacity</p> <p>Strategy 2: Develop operational framework, resources and capacity plan to address residual threats</p> <p>Strategy 3: Coordinate and implement national plan with assigned competent authorities for addressing residual threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National capacity established - Appropriate national operational framework, resources and capacity building plan developed - National plan delivered and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal degree/sub-degree issued - Documentation of endorsed national operational framework, resources, and capacity building plan - Performance report 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources in developing the plan - Action plans of all stakeholders are neither coordinated nor aligned with the national plan - Inadequate resources to achieve the plan - Limited resource - Malfunction of residual threat data storage <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government agrees to new national

	<p>Strategy 4: Develop coordinated monitoring and evaluation system for implementation of the national plan</p> <p>Strategy 5: Enhance information management capacity to support residual threats intervention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinated M&E system developed - Residual threat information management system available for use - IM technology with appropriate software and hardware functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E tool and report - Residual threat data and information management system - Reporting tools 	<p>capacity to address the residual threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All data and necessary documents are available (As the results of the assessment) - Good participation from all actors and strong support from top leadership - National plan is well communicated and informed to all actors and stakeholders - Coordination mechanism is in place and working well - Good collaboration is required from all actors - All data and information are well documented - Information is refined to support residual threat clearance
Goal 8:	Ensure mine action activities are supported by enhanced quality management system, effective information management, and are gender and environment protection sensitive			
Impact:	Improved safety, effectiveness and efficiency; gender mainstreamed; and minimized negative environmental impacts of demining activities			
Objective	Strategy	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
Objective 1: Enhance Quality Management System	<p>Strategy 1: Review, update and develop relevant CMAS</p> <p>Strategy 2: Enhance and sustain the Quality Management system and capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised CMAS on Quality Management System is available - Number of dissemination meetings on CMAS Quality Management System - Number of QM teams operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minute of CMAS review meetings - Approved CMAS Quality Management System - Reports of dissemination meetings 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participation from stakeholders - Lack of resources to ensure fully application of Quality Management System in Mine Action <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMAS on Quality Management

<p>Objective 2: Strengthen National Information Management System for Mine Action</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Enhance Information Management capacity and ensure sustainability of the national system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of accurate reports and products analyzed and produced in a timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of IM trainings participated by staff - Report of IM trainings delivered - IM activity reports 	<p>System is fully applied</p> <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malfunction of the software and hardware - Lack of participation from stakeholders - Limited resources to apply new innovative technology <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IM technology is upgraded in a timely manner to prevent technical software and hardware problem - CMAS on Information System is fully applied - Appropriated technology applied in Mine Action sector
<p>Strategy 2: Review and enhance the relevant standards on Information Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised CMAS on Information Management is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minute of CMAS on Information Management review meetings - Approved CMAS Information Management 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IM technology is upgraded in a timely manner to prevent technical software and hardware problem - CMAS on Information System is fully applied - Appropriated technology applied in Mine Action sector 	
<p>Strategy 3: Diversify use of innovative technology to improve Information Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of new innovative technology (IM toolboxes) introduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of trail test of new innovative technology 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local perception that mine clearance is not suitable job for women - Other concerned institutions do not see the priority of gender mainstreaming <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing CMAA Gender Team continue to support the implementation of gender mainstreaming in mine action - Gender remains the focus of development partners 	
<p>Objective 3: Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Develop Gender Mine Action Plan (GMAP) and Gender Mainstreaming Guideline</p> <p>Strategy 2: Strengthen capacity of CMAA, MAPUS, operators, sub-national and local authorities in implementing the gender mainstreaming guidelines</p> <p>Strategy 3: Promote equal participation of women in mine action processes, services for survivors, MRE and advocacy activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Mine Action Plan (GMAP) developed - Gender Mainstreaming Guideline developed - Number of gender training sessions carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved GMAP - Approved Gender Mainstreaming Guideline - Periodic assessment reports of improved capacity on gender mainstreaming - Progress reports - Progress report 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local perception that mine clearance is not suitable job for women - Other concerned institutions do not see the priority of gender mainstreaming <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing CMAA Gender Team continue to support the implementation of gender mainstreaming in mine action - Gender remains the focus of development partners

			<p>mine action activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of women present in the leadership position mine action sector (in CMAA, PMAC, MAPU, demining operators) 		
<p>Objective 4: Mainstream environmental protection in mine action</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Develop Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS) on environment in line with IMAS on environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental sustainability CMAS and guidelines/SOPs developed and launched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved environmental sustainability CMAS and SOPs developed - Environmental sustainability progress Report 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low buy-in and capacity among stakeholders to develop Guidelines/SOPs and lack of recognition of their importance in mine action among all stakeholders - Trained staff leave for other jobs <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The guidelines are developed and CMAA and operators have the appropriate capacity to enforce guidelines - The CMAA focal point for environmental and social management plan is appointed 	
	<p>Strategy 2: Strengthen capacity of CMAA, MAPUs, operators, sub-national and local authorities to comply with CMAS on environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of environmental sustainability training carried out on erosion control, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and resource use efficiency and pollution prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic assessment reports of improved capacity on environmental and social management - Progress report 		
<p>Objective 5: Performance Monitoring System (PMS) for mine action applied</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Develop the PMS in consultation with relevant stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring framework guideline for PMS developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved monitoring framework for PMS 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participation from stakeholders <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMS allows CMAA management to report Mine Action contribution to wellbeing of effected to communities to government, donors and relevant stakeholders 	
	<p>Strategy 2: Establish capacity and implement the PMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMS Taskforces and TRGs on SE Monitoring formed - Trainings on PMS conducted to stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved ToR of PMS Taskforce and TRGs on SE Monitoring - Training reports 		



Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority

Three-Year Implementation Plan

(2018-2020)

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/ Assumption	Responsible	Target				
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	
GOAL 1	Release all known landmine contaminated areas by 2025								
Objective 1	Complete national Baseline Survey of remaining districts by 2020								
Strategy 1	Develop Baseline Survey plan for remaining landmine/ERW contaminated districts								
Activity 1	Create a list of remaining districts to be surveyed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of the remaining districts to be surveyed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved List of target village/commune/district for survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of full participation of relevant stakeholders Data for desk assessment is available Inaccessible area Key informants not available Late data submission from operators Data for desk assessment is available 	CMAA/DBU	1 list	1		
Activity 2	Develop a plan of the Baseline survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved baseline survey plan. 		CMAA/DBU	1 item	1		
Strategy 2	Mobilize resources to support Baseline Survey								
Activity 1	Organize consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meetings conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invitation letter. List of participants. 		TWG-MA	6 meeting	2	2	2
Activity 2	Develop BLS resource mobilization strategy (as part of the overall resource mobilization strategy).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLS resource mobilization strategy developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved BLS resource mobilization strategy. 		TWG-MA	1 item	1		
Activity 3	Mobilize resources to conduct survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funding to conduct BLS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOU, Contract. 		TWG-MA	600,000 dollar	400,000 dollar	200,000 dollar	
Strategy 3	Conduct Baseline Survey covering all remaining districts by 2020								
Activity 1	Conduct BLS of the remaining districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from Baseline Survey covering all remaining district available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey report BLS/NTS quality assurance assessment form. 	Operators	36 district	24 district	12 district		
Objective 2	Conduct Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and Re-survey to update contamination data								
Strategy 1	Develop concept paper and case study on Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and Re-survey								
Activity 1	Collect and compile data for desk analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources to develop concept paper and case study on Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey 	CMAA/RMD	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 2	Organize consultative meetings with operator to share lesson learned and collect inputs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultative meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes, Invitation and list of participants. 		CAMAA/RMD	9 meeting	3	3	3

Activity 3	Develop concept paper and case study on land reclamation/land cancellation and resurvey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concept paper and case study on land reclamation/land cancellation and resurvey developed. Number of case study on Land Reclamation/ Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAA official endorsement on the concept paper. Reports of case studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept on Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey is not fully applied by operators Turnover of the trained staff The model is feasible for scaling up nation wide Resources are well coordinated to roll-out the initiative Sufficient support from stakeholders 	CAMAA/RMD	1 item	1			
Strategy 2	Promote and roll-out Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey initiative									
Activity 1	Conduct dissemination workshop at sub-national level on best practice of Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops are conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshop report. 			CAMAA/RMD	3 workshop	1	1	1
Activity 2	Conduct workshop at national level disseminate concept paper and case study land reclamation/land cancellation and resurvey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops are conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshop report. 			CAMAA/RMD	3 workshop	1	1	1
Strategy 3	Expand the capacity to conduct Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey									
Activity 1	Mobilize resources to expand capacity to conduct land reclamation/land cancellation (NTS) and resurvey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources to implement land reclamation/land cancellation(NTS) and resurvey increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved work-plan and budget. MoU and Contracts. 			CAMAA/RMD	1.6 million dollars	0.5	0.5	0.6
Activity 2	Conduct Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of BLS polygons re-visited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of Land Reclamation/Land Cancellation (NTS) and re-survey team. 			CAMAA/RMD	12,000 polygon	3750	3750	4500
Objective 3	Release prioritized known mine contaminated villages by 2021 and remaining villages by 2025									
Strategy 1	Develop 3-year operational work plan with annual review, based on prioritization process			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation of stakeholders Insufficient demining resources Inaccessibility of some mined areas Improved planning and prioritization guidelines Available tools for demining activities Operators comply CMAS 						
Activity1	Organize consultative meetings with stakeholders to prepare 3-year implementation plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of participants. Meeting reports. 			CMAA, operators	2 meeting	2		
Activity2	Develop 3-year operational work plan based on prioritization process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-year operational work-plan developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved 3-year operational/implementation work plan. 			CMAA, operators	1 workplan	1		
Activity3	Review annual performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review report. 			CMAA, operators	3 report	1	1	1
Strategy 2	Deploy clearance resources in priority villages considering local priority by 2021, and the remaining contaminated villages by 2025									
Activity 1	Prioritize mine contaminated villages for deploying clearance resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of prioritized known mined villages developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved list of prioritized known mined villages. 		CMAA/SEPD	1 list	1	1	1	

Activity 2	Mobilize clearance resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearance resources established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoU and Contract. 		CMAA	72.75 million dollars	24.25	24.25	24.25	
Activity 3	Deploy clearance resources in prioritized known mined villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of known mined areas released. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of size of known mined areas released. 		CMAA/SEPD	328.8 km ²	109.6	109.6	109.6	
Strategy 3	Strengthen the compliance of Quality Management System in mine clearance activities									
Activity 1	Continue to conduct monitoring to ensure the compliance of Quality Management System in mine clearance activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of monitoring visits conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring QA/QC reports. Accident report. 		CMAA/RMD	3,900 visit	1,300	1,300	1,300	
Objective 4	Review and enhance the existing operational systems and capacity									
Strategy 1	Review and enhance Planning and Prioritization system									
Activity 1	Review planning and prioritization guideline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised P&P guideline available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved P&P guideline. 		CMAA/SEPD	1 Item	1			
Activity 2	Conduct trainings to MAPUs and operators on the revised P&P guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number training sessions to MAPU and operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports. 		CMAA/SEPD	3 training	3	3	3	
Strategy 2	Review and enhance Land Release methodology									
Activity 1	Organize consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders to review existing standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs reflect in meeting minute. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports. List of participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent practice of MAPU on annual MA planning and prioritization process. Limited resources to apply new technologies. Available MAPU mechanism Improved P&P guidelines and the principle of Needs-driven, people-centered Operators comply CMAS Innovative technologies for mine action. 	CMAA/RMD	6 meeting	2	2	2	
Activity 2	Revise existing Land Release methodology (CMAS15).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised CMAS15 available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved revised CMAS15. 		CMAA/RMD	1 Item	1			
Activity 3	Conduct dissemination workshop on revised CMAS15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflected inputs in meeting minutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination workshop report. 		CMAA/RMD	6 meeting	2	2	2	
Strategy 3	Diversify use of innovative technology in mine action									
Activity 1	Conduct sector R&D capacity assessment to identify existing and potential new innovative technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector research and development capacity assessment report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sector research capacity assessment report is endorsed by CMAA management 		CMAA/RMD	3 report	1	1	1	
Activity 2	Organize workshop to introduce types of new innovative demining technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshop conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop report 		CMAA/RMD	3 workshop	1	1	1	
Activity 3	Mobilize resources for Research Development on new innovative technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources establishment. new innovative technology is introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of trial test of new innovative technology. MOU, Contract. 		CMAA/RMD	3 report	1	1	1	

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/Assumption	Responsible	Target					
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020		
GOAL 2	Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas by 2025									
Objective1	Plan and Prioritize cluster munitions contaminated areas									
Strategy 1	Review current planning and prioritization guidelines applicable to cluster munitions contaminated areas									
Activity 1	Organize consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports. List of participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participations from MAPU and operators Existing MAPU mechanism Availability of P&P guideline for CM. 	CMAA/SEPD	5 meeting	3	2		
Activity 2	Develop planning and prioritization guideline for cluster munitions clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A P&P guideline for cluster munitions clearance developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved P&P guideline for CM clearance. 		CMAA/SEPD	1 item	1			
Strategy 2	Plan and prioritize of cluster munitions contaminated areas									
Activity 1	Organize consultative meeting at sub-national and national level with relevant stakeholders to identify priority communes for targeting cluster munitions clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meeting to plan and prioritize CM areas conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of prioritized cluster munition contaminated areas. 		CMAA/SEPD	5 meeting	3	2		
Objective 2	Conduct survey and release confirmed cluster munitions contaminated areas									
Strategy 1	Develop national standards on cluster munition survey and land release									
Activity 1	Organize consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders to develop national standards on cluster munition survey (CMAS16).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMAS16 on cluster munition survey and land release developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An approved CMAS16 on CM survey and clearance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participations from MAPU and operators Turn-over of MAPU and operator staff Inaccessibility of CM contaminated areas Availability of CMAS on CM Availability of P&P guideline for CM Stakeholders commit to address CM. 	CMAA/RMD	1 item	1			
Strategy 2	Increase capable survey and clearance capacity									
Activity 1	Assess capability of survey and clearance teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capability assessment report developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An endorsed capability assessment report. 		CMAA/RMD	1 report	1			
Activity 2	Provide appropriate training for the survey and clearance teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training sessions on the CM survey and clearance teams conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports. 		CMAA/RMD	3 training	1	1	1	
Activity 3	Establish capable survey and clearance team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of capable survey and clearance teams. Operational Deployment plan developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of accredited survey and clearance teams. 		CMAA/RMD, operators	21 team	21			

Strategy 3	Conduct cluster munitions remnant survey								
Activity 1	Mobilize resources to conduct cluster munitions remnant survey and clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources to conduct cluster munitions remnant survey increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOU and Contract 		CMAA	45.3 million dollars	15.1	15.1	15.1
Activity 2	Conduct cluster munitions remnant survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of suspected CM area released by CMRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Database 		Operators	55.8 km ²	18.6	18.6	18.6
Strategy 4	Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas								
Activity 1	Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas released. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Database 		Operators	130.2 km ²	43.4	43.4	43.4

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/Assumption	Responsible	Target				
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	
GOAL 3	Address the threats from other explosive remnants of war								
Objective 1	Survey and Release known ERW contaminated areas								
Strategy 1	Review CMAS on ERW survey and Land Release			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources to support the release of ERW contaminated areas Reasons are sufficiently justifiable to review CMAS on ERW 					
Activity 1	Organize consultative meeting to collect input to review CMAS on ERW survey and land release.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAS7 on ERW clearance and CMAS14 on baseline survey are reviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review report 		CMAA/RMD	None done in this 3 Years			
Strategy 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and release the known ERW contaminated areas 								
Activity 1	Release identified ERW contaminated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of ERW contaminated areas released. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERW Land Release report Number of ERW pieces reported 		CMAA/RMD	Not done in this 3 Years, except there's actual development needs on the area.			
Objective 2	Provide timely EOD call-out responses as requested by community and authorities								
Strategy 1	Review and strengthen current EOD capacity			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of support from donors to address ERW threats Limited resources to release the ERW contaminated areas Revised CMAS on ERW land release Coordination and rapid response mechanism of CMAA is in place. 	CMAA/RMD				
Activity 1	Conduct assessment on current EOD capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOD capacity assessment report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity assessment report 		CMAA/RMD	1 report			1
Activity 2	Assess operational effectiveness and efficiency of EOD call-out response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOD operational assessment report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOD assessment report 		CMAA/RMD	1 report			1
Activity 3	Increase number of EOD team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of EOD team increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of accredited EOD team increased 		CMAA/RMD	Not done in this 3 Years, except there's actual development needs on the area.			
Activity 4	Conduct EOD callout responses as per requests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of EOD call-out task responses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOD call-out response reports 		Operators	36,000 tasks	12,000	12,000	12,000
Strategy 2	Establish sustainable national ERW reporting and recording system								
Activity 1	Organize consultative meeting with stakeholders to review current ERW reporting and recording system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review report 	CMAA/RMD	Not done in this 3 Years, except there's actual development needs on the area				
Activity 2	Establish sustainable national ERW reporting and recording system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable national ERW reporting and recording system exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of EOD callout requests and response in the system 	CMAA/RMD	Not done in this 3 Years, except there's actual development needs on the area				

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/Assumption	Responsible	Target				
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	
GOAL 4	Minimize mine, cluster munitions and other ERW casualties, and improve livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities								
Objective 1	Provide effective mine/ERW risk education to people in current and emerging high-risk areas, appropriate for gender and age, and strengthen local initiative network								
Strategy 1	Strengthen the operator capacity to provide effective mine/ERW risk education			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited participation of vulnerable persons Lack of participations from stakeholders Accredited operators follow MRE's national action plan Collaboration and coordination mechanism between mine action and MoEYS is already in place CBMRR and CBURR still exist 					
Activity 1	Conduct capacity assessment of MRE operators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of operator to implement MRE conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 		CMAA/PR	1 report		1	
Activity 2	Develop capacity development plan, based on results of the assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development plan developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development plan 		CMAA/PR	1 report		1	
Activity 3	Organize TRG-MRE meetings to disseminate the capacity need assessment and development plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of TRG-MRE meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 		CMAA/PR	6 meeting	2	2	2
Strategy 2	Coordinate the provision of MRE to the emerging high-risk areas								
Activity 1	Conduct consultation meeting with stakeholder to identify emerging high areas to provide MRE messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of prioritized high- risk villages to provide MRE 		CMAA/PR	1 meeting	1		
Strategy 3	Ensure MRE is mainstreamed in the school curriculum								
Activity 1	Conduct consultation meetings with MoEYS to update MRE topics in the primary school curriculum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meetings with MoEYS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A copy of primary school curriculum with MRE topic 		CMAA/PR	2 meeting		2	
Activity 2	Conduct consultation meetings with MoEYS to mainstream MRE messages in the secondary school curriculums.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meetings with MoEYS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A copy of secondary school curriculum with MRE messages 		CMAA/PR	5 meeting	1	2	2
Strategy 4	Assess and reinforce community based risk education								
Activity 1	Identify community based MRE capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based MRE capacity profiled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profile of community based MRE capacity 		CMAA/PR	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 2	Develop and provide MRE messages to community based MRE network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MRE sessions in the high mine/ERW affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports 		CMAA/PR	6 training	2	2	2
Activity 3	Monitor MRE 's community based education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of monitoring visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of field visits 		CMAA/PR	12 visit	4	4	4
Strategy 5	Strengthen mine/ERW risk education aspect of the Village/Commune Safety Policy								
Activity 1	Coordinate provision of MRE trainings to police and local authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of police officers and local authority attending MRE training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training report 		CMAA/PR	3 training	1	1	1
Activity 2	Conduct coordination meeting on MRE mainstreaming with local authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings with local authority on MRE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting report 	CMAA/PR	6 meeting	2	2	2	

Objective 2	Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to receive adequate and gender sensitive medical and mental care, and physical rehabilitation								
Strategy 1	Ensure documentation of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims and make it available for relevant government agencies, development partners and NGOs			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate national capacity to collect, store and disseminate information related to mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims. • Inclusive services for mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims rest on other government agencies and organizations • Existing national coordination mechanism to include mine/ERW survivors and indirect victim in disability is maintained 					
Activity 1	Prepare case study of assistance services provided to mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and case study of mine/ survivors and indirect victim assistance. • Disaggregated data on mine/ERW victim receiving assistance service documented. 		CMAA/VA	9 item	3	3	3
Strategy 2	Strengthen national coordination mechanism on disability to ensure that needs and rights of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims are being addressed in a timely and appropriate manner								
Activity 1	Conduct Quality of Life Survey of needs and rights for Mine/ERW survivors and indirect victim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of QLS participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QLS survey report. 		CMAA/VA	24,000 person	8,00	8,000	8,000
Activity 2	Conduct assessment about services to support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of existing services to support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data of victim support generated from national database. 		CMAA/VA	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 3	Organize forums to promote right of people with disabilities and address needs of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of forums to promote PWD's rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum report 		CMAA, MOSVY	9 meeting	3	3	3
Activity 4	Disseminate the laws on the protection and promotion of the rights of PWDs and the nation policies to support and encourage PwDs for working in government and private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings to disseminate the laws and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes 		CMAA/VA	9 meeting	3	3	3
Objective 3	Improve livelihood capacity of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to enhance their inclusion and full participation in the society								
Strategy 1	Enhance survivor reintegration into society through the provision of accessible vocational training and livelihood activities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority of development partners in mine actions is more on mine clearance than victim assistance. • The RGC has a strong commitment and mechanism to support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victim. 					
Activity 1	Build up networks with existing vocational training centers to support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims receiving vocational training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims receiving vocational trainings 		CMAA/VA	150 person	50	50	50
Activity 2	Support mine/ERW survivors and indirect victims to do small-scale agriculture production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income of small scale food producers who are living in former contaminated area, by sex and indigenous status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood capacity survey report. 		CMAA/VA	3 report	1	1	1

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/Assumption	Responsible	Target				
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	
GOAL 5	Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction								
Objective 1	Support local development priorities in communities affected by mine, cluster munitions and other ERW								
Strategy 1	Ensure planning and prioritization of mine action activities are aligned with local development priorities and plans								
Activity 1	Disseminate P&P guidelines and national instruction for Mine/ERW/CM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination workshop on P & P guidelines and national instruction provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and national development priorities fail to focus its attention on impact of mine on the areas to be developed MAPUs and operators have maintained a good relationship with local authorities 	CMAA/SEPD, MAPU	6 workshop	2	2	2
Activity 2	Train MAPU, local authority, operators staff on P&P guidelines and national instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MAPU, local authority and operators staff receive training on P&P guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports 		CMAA/SEPD, MAPU, operators	70 person	30	20	20
Activity 3	Monitor implementation of P&P guideline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of visits to monitor implementation of P&P guideline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring report of implementation of P&P guideline 		CMAA/SEPD	12 visit	4	4	4
Objective 2	Support national and sub-national development priorities								
Strategy 1	Promote development projects in mine, cluster munitions and other ERW affected areas								
Activity 1	Conduct TWG-MA to share MA progress to relevant government ministries and other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of TWG-MA meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of the TWG-MA meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity to obtain information about the local, and national development plans MAPUs and operators have maintained a good relationship with local authorities 	TWG-MA	6 meeting	2	2	2
Activity 2	Conduct annual provincial workshop to disseminate mine action progress and needs of former mine/ERW affected community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of community needs developed. Number of provincial dissemination workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of provincial dissemination workshops (West and East site) 		CMAA/RMD, TWG-MA	6 meeting	2	2	2
Strategy 2	Advocate for allocation of mine action budget in national development projects								
Activity 1	Reinforce circular 05 to allocate mine action budget in national development projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy meetings with national and subnational stakeholders to include budget for mine action in development project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAPUs and operators have maintained a good relationship with local authorities 	CMAA/RMD, TWG-MA	6 meeting	2	2	2
Activity 2	Develop and disseminate land release costing standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of land release costing standard developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An approved land release costing 		CMAA/RMD, TWG-MA	2 report		1	1

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/Assumption	Responsible	Target				
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	
GOAL 6	Promote regional and international disarmament and cooperation in mine action								
Objective 1	Promote compliance of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) obligations								
Strategy 1	Ensure APMBC obligations, particularly Article 7 on transparent measures and Article 5 on destruction of APMs are fully complied		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources to participate in international mechanism All humanitarian operators still continue their operation in Cambodia All operators correctly apply Land Release methodology and comply with CMAS Mine action remains a strong commitment of RGC Relevant support is available for key Cambodian representatives 						
Activity 1	Develop and submit reports on transparent measures (article 7) and APM destruction (article 5) to the APMBC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of reports on transparent measures (article 7), destruction on APMs (article 5) developed, submitted. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual transparent measure reports APM destruction reports submitted to APMBC 	Compliance officer	6 report	2	2	2
Activity 2	Assign compliant officer work with operators and relevant partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CMAA compliant officer assigned. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR of compliant officer ToR of the system 	CMAA management	1 person	1		
Activity 3	Raise awareness of the report requirements (APMBC compliant and obligations) to operators and stakeholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of TRGs meetings conducted. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRG meeting reports Sector reports 	TRG heads, compliant officer	15 meeting	5	5	5
Strategy 2	Ensure Cambodia's full participation in international mechanism to promote regional and international cooperation (APMBC 2025)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine action remains a strong commitment of RGC Relevant support is available for key Cambodian representatives 						
Activity 1	Assign compliant officer work with ISU and GICHD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAA compliant officer assigned. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR of compliant officer 	Compliance officer	1 person	1		
Activity 2	Attend regional and international meetings related to mine action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional and international meetings attended by Cambodia's delegation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on regional and international meetings 	Compliance officer	12 meeting	4	4	4
Objective 2	Promote compliance of Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) obligations and support progress toward protocol V								
Strategy 1	Ensure CCW obligations are fully complied		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional political instability Strong support from the government and relevant ministries 						
Activity 1	Prepare and submit compliance report to CCW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of compliance reports sent to CCW. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual compliance reports 	Compliance officer	3 report	1	1	1
Strategy 2	Contribute to building consensus among national stakeholders to ensure acceding to Protocol V of CCW								
Activity 1	Conduct workshop with stakeholder on the protocol V of CCW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshop with stakeholder on protocol V of CCW conducted. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of workshop 	Compliance officer	3 workshop	1	1	1
Activity 2	Contribute to Acceding of Cambodia to protocol V of CCW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambodia accedes to Protocol V of CCW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed Protocol V of CCW 	CMAA management	1 item	1			
Objective 3	Support acceding to Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) by 2020								
Strategy 1	Contribute to building consensus among national stakeholders to ensure that Cambodia becomes a State Party to CCM								

Activity 1	Continue working to promote acceding to CCM with relevant national and international stakeholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop/meeting with stakeholder on CCM conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report of workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional political instability 	TRG-Clearance	6 meeting	2	2	2
Activity 2	Contribute to Cambodia's ratification of the CCM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambodia ratified the CCM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambodia becomes a state party to CCM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong support from the government and relevant ministries 		1 item	1	1	1
Activity 3	Participate in all meetings related to CCM at regional and international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings participate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 			3 meeting	1	1	1
Objective 4	Support demining operations under the framework of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations								
Strategy 1	Ensure mine action operations under UN Peacekeeping Operations are accredited to IMAS								
Activity 1	Strengthen capacity of national operators to perform mine action operations under UN peacekeeping operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National operators to perform mine action operations under UN peacekeeping operations accredited by UNMAO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> list of companies/ platoons accredited by UNMAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious instability and conflicts in countries of operations 	RCAF	6 item	2	2	2
Strategy 2	Deploy RCAF's qualified demining and EOD teams under the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations								
Activity 1	Build capacity of RCAF's personnel in demining and EOD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCAF's personnel/companies accredited to demining and EOD operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> list of RCAF's personnel accredited to demining and EOD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational standards known, accepted and met by RCAF for UN operations 	RCAF	6 list	2	2	2
Activity 2	deploy RCAF's personnel to perform demining and EOD under UN peacekeeping operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of RCAF's personnel/companies deployed under UN peacekeeping operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> list of RCAF's personnel deployed under UN peacekeeping operations 		RCAF	6 list	2	2	2
Objective 5	Enhance international cooperation and assistance in mine action including South-South cooperation								
Strategy 1	Institutionalize mine action capacity that can be used in enhancing international cooperation and assistance								
Activity 1	Identify areas needed for international cooperation and assistance in mine action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas needed for international cooperation defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnover of experienced staff affect support for the capacity building 	CMAA, operators	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 2	Access national capacity to address needs for international cooperation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National capacity analyzed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top management possess good will in documenting and sharing good practices of mine action in Cambodia 	CMAA management	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 3	Develop mechanism to manage International Cooperation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR of the mechanism to manage developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR of international cooperation mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAA continue its existence to coordinate mine action capacity building at regional and international levels 	CMAA management	1 item		1	
Activity 4	Standardize existing system, and enhance professional capacity for delivery of International Cooperation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized system developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines of professional capacity for delivery of international cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political commitment of recipient states 	CMAA, relevant partners	1 item		1	
Strategy 2	Support other mine/ERW affected states by mine clearance operation, and sharing good practices, and lessons learned from Cambodia's mine action activities								
Activity 1	Facilitate delivery of International Cooperation through ARMAC or others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of International Cooperation serviced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of delivery of international cooperation 		CMAA management	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 2	Deploy Cambodian qualified expert in mine action activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback Report from recipient mine/ERW states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of deployment of Cambodian MA experts 		CMAA management	3 report	1	1	1

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/Assumption	Responsible	Target				
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	
GOAL 7	Establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025								
Objective 1	Strengthen national capacity to manage and implement effective and efficient MA program								
Strategy 1	Conduct capacity development needs assessment and develop implementation plan			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources available to conduct the capacity development needs assessment Existing coordination mechanisms are in place and able to reactivate 					
Activity 1	Conduct capacity development need assessment of existing structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development need identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 		CMAA, operators	1 report			1
Activity 2	Develop capacity development and implementation plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development and implementation plan developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved CD and Implementation plan 		CMAA, operators	1 item			1
Strategy 2	Strengthen and sustain national and subnational authority capacity and their mandate								
Activity 1	Implement capacity development plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of coordination meetings/trainings/workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report 	CMAA, operators	6 meeting			6	
Objective 2	Preserve, enhance and share mine action knowledge within the sector and beyond								
Strategy 1	Develop a knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources available to develop a knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application Knowledge management strategy, including knowledge creation, storage/ retrieval, transfer and application is available 					
Activity 1	Develop strategy on mine action knowledge management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy on Knowledge management developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved knowledge management strategy 		CMAA	1 item			1
Activity 2	Develop action plan of knowledge management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plans for knowledge management developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved knowledge management plan 		CMAA	1 item		1	
Activity 3	Establish mine action resource center.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established library available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine action library report 		CMAA	1 item			1
Activity 4	Establish system for knowledge management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established system for storage retrieval, transfer and application available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National knowledge management database 	CMAA	1 item			1	
Objective 3	Review by 2020 legal, institutional and operational framework strategy and capacity needed to address the residual threats								
Strategy 1	Assess current legal, institutional and operational framework and capacity to address residual threats			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of global modality of institutional responsibility in mine action and of method in addressing residual threats 					
Activity 1	Assess current legal, institutional and operational framework and capacity to address residual threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal, institutional and operational framework, capacity, and resources assessed and documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 		CMAA	1 report			1
Strategy 2	Define necessary capacity building and resources needed to address residual threats			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top leadership is clearly informed of the necessity for assessment Good participation by all stakeholders, support from top leadership 					
Activity 1	Define necessary capacity building and resources needed to address residual threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary capacity and resources to address residual threats documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of needed necessary capacity building and resources. 		CMAA	1 report			1
Objective 4	Develop, strengthen and maintain a sustainable national capacity to effectively address the residual threats after 2025								
					Not implemented in this three years				

Detail Activity	Indicator	Mean of Verification	Risks/Assumption	Responsible	Target				
					TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	
GOAL 8	Ensure mine action activities are supported by enhanced quality management system, effective information management, and are gender and environment protection sensitive								
Objective 1	Enhance Quality Management System								
Strategy 1	Review, update and develop relevant CMAS			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to ensure fully application of Quality Management System in Mine Action CMAS on Quality Management System is fully applied 					
Activity 1	Organize consultation meetings to develop CMAS on quality management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meetings to develop CMAS on quality management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minute of meetings 		CMAA/RMD	5 meeting	5		
Activity 2	Develop relevant CMAS for quality management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAS on quality management approved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved CMAS on quality management 		CMAA/RMD	1 item	1		
Strategy 2	Enhance and sustain the Quality Management system and capacity								
Activity 1	Organize meetings to disseminate CMAS on quality management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dissemination meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination meetings report 		CMAA/RMD	3 meeting	2	1	
Activity 2	Review number of quality management teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structure of QM team (ToR and number) developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An established quality management structure 		CMAA/RMD	2 meeting		1	1
Objective 2	Strengthen National Information Management System for Mine Action								
Strategy 1	Enhance Information Management capacity and ensure sustainability of the national system			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malfunction of the software and hardware Lack of participation from stakeholders Limited resources to apply new innovative technology IM technology is upgraded in a timely manner to prevent technical software and hardware problem CMAS on Information System is fully applied Appropriated technology applied in Mine Action sector 					
Activity 1	Assess information management capacity of mine action sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of IM capacity conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 		CMAA/DBU	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 2	Develop action plan on enhancing IM capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan on enhancing IM capacity developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan approved 		CMAA/DBU	3 report	1	1	1
Activity 3	Implement action plan on IM capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of accurate reports and products analyzed and produced in a timely manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National database 		CMAA/DBU	9 report	3	3	3
Strategy 2	Review and enhance the relevant standards on Information Management								
Activity 1	Develop CMAS on IM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAS IM is developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAS IM approved 		CMAA/DBU	1 item	1		
Strategy 3	Diversify use of innovative technology to improve Information Management								
Activity 1	Define necessary capacity and resource needs to improve information management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The necessary capacity and resource need documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 	CMAA/DBU	3 Report	1	1	1	

Activity 2	Test and upgrade newly software and hardware to strengthen information management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Software and hardware upgraded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System report 		CMAA/DBU	3 report	1	1	1
Objective 3	Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action								
Strategy 1	Develop Gender Mine Action Plan (GMAP) and Gender Mainstreaming Guideline				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local perception that mine clearance is not suitable job for women Other concerned institutions do not see the priority of gender mainstreaming The existing CMAA Gender Team continue to support the implementation of gender mainstreaming in mine action Gender remains the focus of development partners 				
Activity 1	Conduct TRG-Gender meetings to develop GMAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of TGG-Gender meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved GMAP 	CMAA/PR		1 item	1		
Activity 2	Disseminate GMAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dissemination meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 	CMAA/PR		1 report	1		
Activity 3	Monitor and evaluate the GAMP implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E matrix for GMAP developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E reports 	CMAA/PR		3 item	1		
Strategy 2	Strengthen capacity of CMAA, MAPUs, operators, sub-national and local authorities in implementing the gender mainstreaming guidelines								
Activity 1	Conduct training courses on gender mainstreaming to CMAA, MAPU, operators and sub-national and local authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Gender mainstreaming trainings provided to CMAA, MAPU, operators and local authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports 	CMAA/PR		5 report	1	2	2
Activity 2	Capacity building to women staff of CMAA, MAPU, operators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of skill trainings provided to women staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports 	CMAA/PR		6 report	2	2	2
Strategy 3	Promote equal participation of women in mine action processes, services for survivors, MRE and advocacy activities								
Activity 1	Update record and report format by inclusion of age, sex and disability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and report forms revised to include age, sex, and disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved record and report formats 	CMAA/PR	5 form	1	2	2	
Objective 4	Mainstream environmental protection in mine action								
Strategy 1	Develop Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS) on environment in line with IMAS on environment				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines/SOPs and lack of recognition of their importance in mine action among all stakeholders CMAA and operators have the appropriate capacity to implement the standard The CMAA focal point for environmental and social management plan is appointed 				
Activity 1	Consult with operators and stakeholders to develop the CMAS on environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation meetings conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 	CMAA/RMD		3 Report	1	2	
Activity 2	Develop CMAS on environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CMAS on environment developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved CMAS on environment 	CMAA/RMD		1 item		1	
Strategy 2	Strengthen capacity of CMAA, MAPUs, operators, sub-national and local authorities to comply with CMAS on environment								
Activity 1	Conduct dissemination workshop of CMAS on environment to operators and stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination workshops on CMAS on environment conducts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of workshop participants 	CMAA/RMD	4 Worksho p		2	2	

Objective 5		Performance Monitoring System (PMS) for mine action applied								
Strategy 1		Develop the PMS in consultation with relevant stakeholders			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation and support from stakeholders PMS focal point is assigned PMS is seen as a key tool to report progress of NMAS implementation. CFR III is strongly interested to support this initiative. 					
Activity 1	Consult with relevant stakeholders to collect inputs on PMS development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings with relevant stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 	CMAA/DBU, MAPU		9 report	3	3	3	
Activity 2	Develop data collection forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms of data collection developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardcopy of data collection forms 	CMAA/DBU		3 form	1	1	1	
Strategy 2		Establish capacity and implement the PMS								
Activity 1	Create database system of PMS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A PMS's matrix developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> database system of PMS 	CMAA/DBU		1 item	1			
Activity 2	Train MAPUs and relevant stakeholder how to collect data on the ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MAPU trained on PMS data collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports 	CMAA/DBU		7 report	3	2	2	
Activity 3	Pilot PMS system (data collection, analysis and reporting).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of monitoring visits to support the PMS data collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring report 	CMAA/DBU		9 report	3	3	3	
Activity 4	Feedback the PMS pilot and prepare for roll-out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback report developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback report 	CMAA/DBU		1 item	1			
Activity 5	Roll-out of PMS for mine action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation meeting to roll-out the PMS system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 			8 report		5	3	

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025
RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY (2018-2019)

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper outlines the resource mobilisation strategy (RMS) to achieve the goals outlined in the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2018-2025) and expand engagement with public and private sector partners to support the realisation of the NMAS goals.

The National Mine Action Strategy and Sustainable Development Goal 18

The NMAS aims to achieve the vision “Cambodia is mine free and the threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW) is minimized, and human and socio-economic development takes place safely.” It outlines how Cambodia will address its mine and ERW problem, specifically to release all known anti-personnel mine impacted areas by 2025. To achieve this vision, eight strategic goals have been set together with objectives and strategies. In addition to the NMAS, and as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Royal Government of Cambodia agreed on a national SDG (SDG18) to end the negative impact of mines/ERW and promote victim assistance in the country.

There are indications that official development assistance (ODA) from traditional donor countries may be stagnating or – in some cases – may be redirected elsewhere in the world (addressing new challenges), with possible consequences for the resources available for the mine action sector in Cambodia. Both the NMAS and SDG18 expand opportunities for partnerships and engagement with a much wider group of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. Likewise, opportunities for mobilising and leveraging additional resource for mine action from the public and private sector, and from domestic and international sources, are also presenting themselves.

Interdependence of NMAS/CSDG18 and resource mobilisation strategy

The NMAS presents the Governments statement of intent to achieve Cambodia mine free by 2025. In addition, the Cambodian SDG18 is a statement of intent to achieve Cambodia ERW free by 2030.

This RMS is in alignment with the NMAS three-year implementation plan to provide the necessary resources to implement it. It looks at opportunities to attract more flexible and predictable multi-year funding. It considers the changing aid environment and includes increasing government financial resources and potential private development financing.

II. KEY COMPONENTS

The following components form the guiding approaches of the RMS.

Deepen relations with existing donors

- Steward relations with traditional donors

The most critical strategic objective is to maintain and strengthen relationships with the traditional donors, **who have and will be expected to continue to provide the majority of the sector's funding requirements**. These include United Nations, Australia, Canada, Japan, Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom and the United States.

CMAA will focus on developing closer relations with these donors to map changing national ODA budgets and policies, and the budgetary and allocation processes that will assist in identifying specific threats and opportunities to access funding streams.

Additional information will be utilised through targeted outreach to governments, ministries and parliaments, to accurately frame NMAS and CSDG18. Engagement with academia and think-tanks will also form a key component to engender supportive political environments for CMAA.

Deepen Relations with diversified donor base

- Support from the APMBC Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance

CMAA will work with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance to seek support from States Parties under the individualised approach. This approach aims to facilitate a platform for individual affected states to provide – on a voluntary, informal basis – detailed information on the challenges they face and their needs with the aim of fulfilling the remaining obligations of the Convention in an effective and expedient way.

- Regional states/ NGOs/ International Organizations are essential partners

CMAA recognises the importance of its partners within the region and will increase diplomatic and political engagements accordingly.

This will translate into systematic engagement at the governmental level by CMAA senior management and other supportive external actors, such as the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre or ARMAC, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), to cement the partnerships developed between key states (Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia), NGOs, and International Organizations.

This may also include working with CPP organisations present in donor countries, further creating visibility for the mine action sector.

- Foster emergent donor relations

The potential support available from emergent donors offer CMAA the opportunity to further diversify and strengthen its donor base. CMAA will continue working closely with China and explore working with Russia, Malaysia, France, Italy, India as well as South Korea.

Engagement with the emergent donors through decision makers in capitals will be a central objective achieved through political engagement.

Senior-level engagement with the emergent donors will also be a feature in all relevant capital and multilateral forum missions.

Specific outreach and engagement will look to reinstate previous donors as core donors (European Union, Canada, Luxembourg, Scandinavian countries, and New Zealand.) CMAA will coordinate engagement and messaging so previous donors may resume their historic support to mine action sector in Cambodia.

- Other non-traditional donors remain important continuing partners

There remain a number of other donors who do not fall into the above categories. CMAA will work to develop relationships with the Gulf States, including United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman, amongst others. High-level engagement at the capitals, where appropriate, as well as engagement at the local level (at the embassies in Thailand), should assist.

- Royal Government of Cambodia as a donor

CMAA will continue to seek the best possible collaboration and partnership within the Royal Government of Cambodia to secure resources for mine action in Cambodia. Strong engagement and sustained dialogue on mine action form the best basis for mobilising and leveraging resources.

Going forward, CMAA will prioritise finding ways to build the strongest possible support from Government for receipt of regular and flexible mine action resources, which are critical to the **organisation's ability to deliver the NMAS three-year implementation plan.**

CMAA will seek to strengthen investment in advancing mine action activities from all relevant sources.

III. DIVERSIFY DONOR BASE TO NEW FUNDING STREAMS

Further develop private and academia partnerships

CMAA acknowledges the latent and underdeveloped potential for support in the private sector and academia. The value to be gained in private partner relations lies not just in financial relationships; improved engagement offers the opportunity to share expertise in a variety of areas and access to influential networks of opinion formers and decision makers.

CMAA will also identify and grow potential in private giving by laying the base as well as identifying the most receptive income streams to target.

Engagement in Technical Working Group (TWG) and National Armed Forces of donors

CMAA will seek the technical engagement with various donors, such as the United States, Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), Canada, India, Germany, Japan, Australia, Thailand, United Kingdom, South Korea, and CCW Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to organize the requirements for training and equipment for mine clearance activities and to enhance the Information Management capacity for mine action.

Expansion of existing partnership and exploration of new partnerships

CMAA will seek focused engagement with various multilateral financing institutions (MFIs) such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. CMAA to develop key messaging for MFIs, including the requirement for clearance activities in areas where no clearance is needed.

Engagement in Multilateral Policy Forums

CMAA significant institutional experience in mine action will be given greater visibility through improved engagement at multilateral policy development forums that engage a wider range of actors to influence debate and input into mine action.

Royal Government of Cambodia permanent missions in New York and Geneva are well placed to take the lead on UN-led multilateral initiatives on mine action. CMAA will work with these missions to add experience and expertise to the various discussions. This will include hosting side events and receptions at the UN General Assembly as well as during meetings of States Parties to the APMBBC, International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisors (NDM-UN), Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention (APLC), and Disarmament Commission in New York.

IV. Mine action strategy of each donor/Donor profiles

1. Australia- Current donor, request for continuing funding for clearance

The Commonwealth of Australia signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 14 January 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 July 1999. Australia formally halted operational use of antipersonnel mines on 15 April 1996. Australia was a minor producer of antipersonnel mines and imported mines from the United States but was not an exporter. On 10 December 1998, Australia enacted legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty domestically. On 30 April 2011, Australia submitted its 13th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Australia served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Stockpile Destruction (2000–2002), Victim Assistance (2002–2004; 2009–2011), and Mine Clearance (2007–2009) and was president of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties in 2006.

Australia attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in Geneva in December 2010 and the intersessional Standing Committee Meetings in Geneva in June 2011. Australia is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

Australia is a strong supporter of mine action and is a party to the international conventions which guide mine action including 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 (also known as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (also known as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention); and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Australia has supported the Cambodian mine action sector since 1992, with over AUD\$100 million and is currently the largest donor to Clearing for Results.

Australia has made a tentative commitment for ongoing support to Clearing for Results phase 4. However, indications from the Embassy in Phnom Penh are that the expected support is going to be less than AUS\$1 million per year – significantly less than current commitments.

Australia is mostly supporting the mine clearance in Cambodia. From 2013–2017, **Australia's** contribution to mine action totalled more than A\$47 million.

2. Canada- Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance

Canada was the first government to sign and ratify the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Canada ceased antipersonnel mine export in 1987 and production in 1992. Canada has not imported nor used antipersonnel mines. Legislation to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically was enacted in November 1997. In 2011, Canada submitted its 12th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Canada attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in Geneva in November–December 2010 and served as coordinator of the Universalization Contact Group. Canada also attended the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in June 2011, where it served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention.

Canada is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

Canada re-started funding mine action activities in 2017 by contributing through the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives. This amounted to CAD170,000 in 2017 and CAD100,000 in 2018.

3. China- Current donor, request for continuing funding, training and equipment

The People's Republic of China has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. China did not participate in the Ottawa Process, but it has attended all the Mine Ban Treaty's Review Conferences held in 2004, 2009, and 2014, as well as most of the treaty's Meetings of States Parties, including the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties held in Vienna in December 2017. China has also attended many intersessional meetings held in Geneva.

China is not party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It is a party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines.

China provides international mine action assistance through the ministries of foreign affairs and defense. It provides support to mine-affected countries based on need, local conditions, and ensuring capacity-building and sustainability.

In 2008, it was reported the annual budget for mine action support was approximately CNY6 million (US\$863,595). Since then, China has not reported an annual financial contribution to mine action. China, however, contributes to international humanitarian demining operations by sending engineers to participate in UN peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, through the provision of demining equipment to mine-affected countries, and by training deminers through its humanitarian demining training course.

In 2018, China contributed US\$2.5 million to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre for mine action activities in Steung Treng.

4. Denmark- Previous donor, request for renewed funding

The Kingdom of Denmark signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 8 June 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. No additional legal or administrative measures were deemed necessary for national implementation of the treaty beyond ratification.

Denmark submitted its 15th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report in March 2011.

Denmark attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva in November–December 2010, as well as the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in June 2011.

Denmark is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and submitted its Article 13 report on 29 September 2011. Denmark is also party to the CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2016, the Kingdom of Denmark contributed DKK68.9 million (US\$10.2 million) in mine action funding to seven states. The largest contribution went to Iraq (DKK33.5 million/\$5 million) for clearance activities, **representing half of Denmark's total contribution for the year**. Denmark is also supporting the risk education activities in South Sudan, Afghanistan, Mali, Syria, Central African Republic, Myanmar, and Thailand.

5. European Union- Previous donor, request for renewed funding

Support to international mine action remains among the high priorities of EU foreign policy. Years of experience have made the EU assistance progressively expand from mine clearance to include additional activities such as stockpile destruction, mine risk education and victim assistance. About one third of EU support for mine action is provided through the Commission's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP). Mine action programmes are financed under the Article 3 of the IcSP that covers assistance in response to situations of crisis or emerging crisis to prevent conflicts. Mine action funded by the IcSP supports measures to address, within the framework of EU cooperation policies and their objectives, the socioeconomic impact on the civilian population of anti-personnel landmines, and explosive remnants of war (ERW). This may include, inter alia, risk education, mine detection and clearance and, in conjunction therewith, stockpile destruction.

When addressing mines and ERW is part of the national development plan or other longer-term strategy or programme of a mine-affected country, EU mine action can be funded through geographic instruments, such as the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) or the European Development Fund (EDF), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) or the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA), depending on the country in question. Also EU Regional Trust Funds can support mine action.

In humanitarian crisis situations the Commission also funds mine action as part of its overall support to the protection of civilians. Such assistance may be provided on the basis of identified needs and in line with the fundamental humanitarian principles. This may include funding for humanitarian demining, assistance to victims and mine risk education. EU Delegations in mine-affected third countries have an important role in the planning and allocation of EU funding for mine action.

The Council of the EU adopts Decisions to support the implementation and the universalisation of the Ottawa Convention. They are financed from the EU budget for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The European External Action Service (EEAS) supports the High Representative in fulfilling her mandates including the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. It also sets up EU mine action interagency coordination meetings and compiles information about EU-funded mine action. Mine action is also funded within the EU through financial instruments such as the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and European Territorial Cooperation (Interreg).

6. France- Previous donor, request for renewed funding, training and equipment

The French Republic signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 23 July 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. France served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on Technologies for Mine Action (1999–2000), and as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance (2001–2003).

France attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012. At both **meetings, France reaffirmed its “unwavering” commitment to the treaty’s universalization** and gave updates on its efforts, in cooperation with Handicap International, to promote the treaty and demarche states not party.

France is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

France’s largest contribution went to Iraq and Syria for clearance and risk education activities, representing 54% of its total support in 2016.

As in previous years, France also allocated a large part of its contribution, some \$1.3 million (41%), to provide training to the West African Humanitarian Mine Action Training Center based in the Benin (Centre de perfectionnement aux actions post conflictuelles de déminage et de dépollution, CPADD), as well as in Cambodia, Lebanon, and Niger.

France is also supporting the capacity-building and advocacy activities globally.

7. Germany- Current donor, request for continuing funding in clearance

The Federal Republic of Germany signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 23 July 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Germany produced, imported, and exported mines. Production was renounced in April 1996, and a 1994 export moratorium was made permanent in 1996. Legislation to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically entered into force on 9 July 1998. In April 2012, Germany submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

In 2011 and 2012, Germany served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on stockpile destruction. Germany served as co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on Technologies for Mine Action (1999–2000) and as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Mine Clearance (2000–2002) and General Status and Operation of the Convention (2006–2008).

Germany attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012. At both meetings, Germany made several statements including on stockpile destruction and retention, the **treaty’s implementation support unit, cooperation and assistance, and on its progress to clear unexploded ordnance, including antipersonnel mines, from a former military training base at Wittstock.** Germany is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Federal Republic of Germany provided nearly €75 million (US\$84.4 million) in mine action funding to 13 countries and one other area, compared to €33.7 million (\$37.3 million) in 2016. This represents a 123% increase.

The largest contribution went to Iraq (€41.8 million/\$47.3 million) for clearance, victim assistance, and capacity-building activities, which represents more than half (56%) of Germany's total contribution for the year.

Germany is also supporting the demining activities in Syria, Afghanistan, Libya, Western Sahara, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Somalia, Ukraine, Myanmar, Yemen, and South Sudan.

8. India- Potential donor, request for funding for training and equipment

The Republic of India has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. In October 2017, India reiterated its long-held position that the Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) "enshrines the approach of considering legitimate defence requirements of states with long borders." India has previously offered the same explanation each year, stating it "supports the vision of a world free of anti-personnel mines" and that the "availability of cost-effective alternative military technologies that can perform the legitimate defensive role played by anti-personnel landmines will considerably facilitate the goal of the complete elimination of anti-personnel mines."

India attended, as an observer, the convention's Third Review Conference held in Maputo in September 2014. India sent an observer to the Mine Ban Treaty Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties in Vienna in December 2017 but did not attend the intersessional meetings in June 2018.

On 4 December 2017, India abstained from voting on United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 72/53 calling for universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has on similar annual resolutions since 1997.

After a bilateral meeting with the delegate of India to the Vienna Meeting of States Parties, at the invitation of the delegate, the ICBL sent a *Note Verbale* to the government of India regarding its concerns about the Mine Ban Treaty and requesting the government of India consider undertaking a comprehensive policy review, with both military and civil input, on its use of antipersonnel landmines. As of August 2018, no official reply to the note was received. To the side of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) meeting, two representatives met informally with the Monitor but indicated that no such review was planned, and that they did not believe that the casualties indicated by the Monitor were accurate. In February 2018, much of the material and suggestions within the *Note Verbale* were published in the Indian press. In April 2018, a major newspaper in Jammu & Kashmir called on both India and Pakistan to join the Mine Ban Treaty.

India is party to the CCW and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

India has no civilian mine action programme. The Director-General of Military Operations decides on mine clearance after receiving assessment reports from the command headquarters of the respective districts where mine clearance is needed.

India has not reported that any mine clearance has occurred in its Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Amended Protocol II Article 13 transparency reports since 2006. In August 2016, India

stated that “mines used for military operations were laid within fenced and marked perimeters and were cleared after operations.”

9. Ireland- Current donor, request for continuing funding

Ireland signed and ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. In 2012, Ireland submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report. Ireland attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Phnom Penh in November–December 2011, and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in May 2012.

Ireland is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, Ireland contributed €1.6 million (US\$1.8 million) in mine action funding to seven countries and one other area.

Ireland allocated most of its mine action support in 2017 for clearance and risk education activities in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Somaliland, Zimbabwe, Colombia, and Palau.

10. Italy- Potential donor, request for funding for victim assistance

The Italian Republic signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 23 April 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 October 1999. Italy attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Phnom Penh in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012.

Italy is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Republic of Italy contributed €3.4 million (almost US\$4 million) in mine action funding to eight countries. Overall, nearly €1 million (\$1.1 million)—or 28% of Italy’s mine action funding—went to victim assistance programs in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Somalia. Italy allocated €800,000 (some \$900,000) to clearance and risk education activities in Colombia and Libya; this accounted for 24% of its total contribution. The remaining 38% (€1.3 million/\$1.5 million) supported mine action activities in Iraq, Sudan, and Ukraine, but was not disaggregated by sector.

11. Japan - Current donor, request for continuing funding in clearance, training and equipment

Japan signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 30 September 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Japan is a former antipersonnel mine producer and importer. It ceased antipersonnel mine production in 1997 and production facilities were decommissioned by 31 March 1999. Legislation to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically entered into force on 1 March 1999. On 27 April 2011, Japan submitted its 12th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Japan attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva in November–December 2011, and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in June 2011. Japan

served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Victim Assistance (1999–2001), Mine Clearance (2002–2004), Stockpile Destruction (2004–2006), and the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2007–2009).

Japan is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines but not Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, Japan contributed ¥3.6 billion (US\$32.5 million) in mine action funding to 18 countries, as well as to global activities. The largest contribution went to Cambodia, receiving more than ¥1.7 billion (\$16.5 million) and representing 40% of Japan's total funding.

Japan reported contributing ¥1.1 billion (\$9.4 million)—or 23% of its total mine action funding—through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to support mine action projects in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, and Syria, as well as some coordination costs.

In February 2018, Japan reiterated its will to provide “continuous support” to the most heavily mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW)-affected countries and recognized the importance of providing comprehensive support to victim assistance.

Japan also is supporting the mine clearance, risk education, and other activities in Colombia, Sri Lanka, Lebanon, Lao PDR, Palau, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Georgia, and Ukraine.

12. Luxembourg- Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 14 June 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 December 1999. Luxembourg has not produced or exported antipersonnel mines, but previously imported mines. Export of antipersonnel mines was banned in April 1997. Luxembourg submitted its 13th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 30 April 2012. Luxembourg attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November-December 2011 in Phnom Penh, where it delivered a statement during the General Exchange of Views. Luxembourg did not attend the intersessional Standing Committee meetings for the treaty in 2011 or 2012. Luxembourg is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg contributed €1.3 million (US\$1.4 million) to two affected countries (Iraq and Lao PDR), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), and the European Defense Agency.

13. Malaysia - Potential donor, request for training

Malaysia signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 22 April 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 October 2009. Malaysia submitted its sixth Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 3 May 2006. Malaysia has submitted subsequent annual reports, but they have consisted only of a cover page. Malaysia served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction from 1999–2001.

Malaysia attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva in November–December 2010 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in June 2011.

Malaysia is not party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons.

14. Netherlands – Previous donor, request for renewed funding for clearance

The Kingdom of the Netherlands signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 12 April 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 October 1999. In 2011, it submitted its 11th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

The Netherlands was appointed as the co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education, and Mine Action technologies at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November-December 2011. In the past, the Netherlands served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Mine Clearance (1999–2001) and the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2002–2004).

At the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, the Netherlands stated that it contributes approximately €15 million (approximately US\$21 million) annually to mine clearance and reiterated its intention to remain a large international donor in this field. The Netherlands also attended the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012, where it provided information on the use and purpose of the mines it retains for training and research.

The Netherlands is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Kingdom of the Netherlands contributed €17 million (US\$19.2 million) in mine action funding to 13 states and one territory.

The largest country-specific contribution went to Iraq (€2.2 million/\$2.4 million), with three additional countries—South Sudan, Lebanon, and Afghanistan—each receiving the equivalent of more than \$1 million.

The Netherlands announced it would provide €45 million (\$49.7 million) from 2016–2020 to support mine action projects run by DanChurchAid (DCA), HALO Trust, and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in 13 countries and territories.

Since 2012, the Netherlands has been a strong advocate for a multiyear funding approach to mine action and cites the improvement of administrative efficiencies, the building of strategic partnerships, and the commitment to building national capacities as benefits in multiyear funding.

15. New Zealand - Previous donor, request for funding for clearance

New Zealand signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 27 January 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 July 1999. In 2012, New Zealand submitted its 13th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

New Zealand served as the co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2003–2005) and Victim Assistance (2006–2008).

New Zealand attended the Eleventh Meeting of State Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010 in Phnom Penh, and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012.

New Zealand is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, New Zealand contributed NZ\$7.6 million (US\$5.4 million) in mine action funding. This represents a significant decrease (57%) compared to the NZ\$17.9 million (US\$12.5 million) provided in 2016.

New Zealand allocated a large part of its contribution—NZ\$3.3 million (US\$2.3 million) or 43% of its total contribution in 2017—to victim assistance activities of the ICRC and Myanmar. New Zealand also is supporting the mine clearance activities of UNMAS, Solomon Islands, Colombia, and Afghanistan.

16. Norway - Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance

The Kingdom of Norway has fulfilled its Article 4 obligations to clear cluster munition remnants, having completed clearance of the sole confirmed area containing cluster munition remnants in September 2013. At the Fifth Meeting of States Parties in September 2014, Norway announced it had submitted its formal Declaration of Article 4 Compliance to the UN on 29 August 2014, and, as such, had completed its clearance obligations under the Convention.

Under Article 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Norway was required to destroy all cluster munition remnants in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 August 2020. Norway completed cluster munition clearance nearly seven years before its deadline.

For the Mine Ban Policy of Norway, the Kingdom of Norway hosted the negotiations for the Mine Ban Treaty in September 1997. It signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 9 July 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. In 2012, Norway submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Norway has played a crucial role in developing Mine Ban Treaty structures and processes. It served as co-rapporteur and later co-chair of the Standing Committees on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2000–2002, 2010–2012), Victim Assistance (2003–2005), and Mine Clearance (2005–2007). Norway was president of the Second Meeting of States Parties in 2000. Norway also served as president of the Second Review Conference, also known as the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World, held in Cartagena, Colombia in November–December 2009.

Norway established and coordinated the Contact Group on Resource Mobilization. At the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010, Norway agreed that the Contact Group be subsumed into the new Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance.

Norway attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November–December 2011, where it made statements on mine clearance, stockpile destruction, the Implementation Support Unit, and international cooperation and assistance, on its assistance to Ukraine

to destroy its stockpiles of PFM-1 mines. At the intersessional meeting of the treaty in Geneva in May 2012, Norway called for condemnation and investigation of allegations of use of antipersonnel mines in 2012.

Norway is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Kingdom of Norway contributed approximately NOK324 million (US\$39.1 million) in mine action funding to 20 affected states (including 14 States Parties and six states not party), one other area, and several NGOs and institutions for global activities. The largest contributions went to Iraq (NOK80.4 million/\$9.7 million) for clearance, risk education, and victim assistance activities. Norway allocated 90% of its mine action support in 2017—or \$35 million—for clearance and risk education activities in 20 affected states (including Cambodia) and one other area. Norway contributed \$2.6 million to victim assistance in six countries; this represents about 7% of its support. In February 2018, Norway indicated that it will continue to give priority to countries demonstrating strong national ownership and clear progress towards completion.

Norway is currently the President of the APMBC as well as the Fourth Review Conference.

17. Qatar - Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The State of Qatar signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 April 1999. Qatar has never used, produced, exported, or imported antipersonnel mines, including for training purposes. It believes that existing legislation is sufficient to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically. Qatar submitted its seventh Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 7 July 2011.

Qatar attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010 in Geneva and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in June 2011.

Qatar is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2010 Qatar contributed US\$139,700 for victim assistance activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories via the International Trust Fund for Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). Qatar made its first recorded mine action contribution in 2009, when it contributed \$2 million to Sudan for the purchase of mine clearance equipment.

18. Russia – Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The extent of antipersonnel and antivehicle mine contamination in the Russian Federation is unknown. Russia is continuing to progress in clearance of Chechnya and Ingushetia, with the aim of completing clearance of most or even all of these two North Caucasus republics by 2018. However, there is no formal civilian mine action program in Russia and no national mine action authority. Mine clearance is carried out by Federal Ministry of Defense engineers, demining brigades of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and by the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), through its specialized demining units (EMERCOM **Demining and the “Leader” Center for Special Tasks**). **Russia reported that its armed forces established an International Demining Action Center in 2014.** The center serves as a base for specialist training in

detection and clearance of explosive devices, demining, and operation of mobile robotic tools, and does not function as a mine action center as the term is generally understood in mine action.

The Russian Federation has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. Perhaps signaling a shift in its attitude **to joining the treaty, Russia stated in October 2017, “We do not exclude our possible accession to Ottawa Convention in the future. In the meantime, Russia continues work to address several technical, organizational and financial issues related to implementation of Ottawa Convention.”**

Russia last attended as an observer the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in Geneva in November–December 2010, where it made a statement for the first time at an annual meeting for the Mine Ban Treaty. Russia did not participate in the intersessional meetings of the treaty in Geneva in June 2017. Russia is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on mines. It routinely submits national annual reports as required by Article 13, including in 2017. Russia is also a party to CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In November 2004, Russia released official information for the first time on the number of antipersonnel mines in its stockpiles, when then-Minister of Defense Sergei Ivanov cited a figure of 26.5 million. The minister forecast that approximately 23.5 million of these antipersonnel mines would be destroyed between 2005 and 2015. At the Mine Ban Treaty Tenth Meeting of States Parties, Russia declared that it has destroyed 10 million mines, including antipersonnel mines.

In 2010 only, more than 464,000 antipersonnel mines that did not meet international requirements were also destroyed.

Russian officials have acknowledged that Russian military units in other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States maintain antipersonnel mine stockpiles, such as 18,200 in Tajikistan and an unknown number in Georgia (Abkhazia).

19. Saudi Arabia - Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

Saudi Arabia is not mine-affected but it may have a small residual problem of unexploded ordnance from the 1991 Gulf War, including cluster munition remnants. Saudi Arabia does not have a civilian mine action program. The engineering corps of the Saudi Army has a unit in every region of the kingdom to respond to requests for clearance. These units cleared training areas and camps used by allied forces before and during the 1991 Gulf War. No information is available on any recent clearance activities.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. Saudi Arabia has made no recent statements regarding its intentions toward the Mine Ban Treaty. Saudi Arabia abstained from voting on UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 71/34 calling for universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty on 5 December 2016, as it has for every annual pro-ban UNGA resolution since 1996.

Saudi Arabia has participated as an observer in most recent meetings of the Convention, including the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties in Santiago, Chile, in November–December 2016. It attended as an **observer at the convention’s Third Review Conference in Maputo, Mozambique, but did not make any statements.**

Saudi Arabia is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons but has yet to join its Amended Protocol II on landmines. Landmine Monitor has previously reported that Saudi Arabia is not known to

have produced, exported, or used antipersonnel mines, but that it stockpiles a small number imported in the past.

In 2014, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributed US\$100,000 to mine action activities in Afghanistan through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF). No mine action contribution from Saudi Arabia was reported in 2013.

In 2012, Saudi Arabia provided US\$1,000,000 in mine action funding to Lebanon and \$100,000 in Afghanistan through the VTF.

20. Singapore - Potential donor, request for funding for training

The Republic of Singapore has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty.

In May 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote the Monitor that “Singapore believes that humanitarian concerns pertaining to antipersonnel mines...should be balanced against the legitimate right of States to use such munitions judiciously for self defence...We will continue to support international efforts to resolve the humanitarian concerns over antipersonnel landmines...and to work with members of the international community towards a durable and truly global solution.”

In 2010, the ICBL asked political parties in Singapore to share their views on the Mine Ban Treaty. The Singapore Democratic Party said that it supports a complete ban on the manufacture and use of mines **and expressed its concern over Singapore’s role in mine production. It urged the Singapore government to join the treaty.**

Singapore voted in favor of UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 71/34 on the implementation and universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty, as in previous years.

Singapore has regularly attended Mine Ban Treaty meetings, including the annual Meetings of States Parties in 2015 and 2016, and the Third Review Conference in 2014.

Singapore is not party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons.

21. South Korea- Previous donor, request for funding for clearance

There is no national mine action authority or mine action center in South Korea. Demining is conducted by the South Korean army, which has undertaken limited clearance of the DMZ and CCZ and has concentrated mostly on demining military bases in rear areas.

The Republic of Korea (South Korea) has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. On 5 December 2016, South Korea abstained from voting on UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 71/34 calling for the universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has in previous years. South Korea has stated for many years that the security situation on the Korean Peninsula prohibits it from acceding to the treaty. South Korea has never sent an observer delegation to a meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, including in 2016. Its last attendance at an intersessional meeting was in 2008.

In September 2014, South Korea’s key military ally, the United States (US), announced a new policy committing not to use antipersonnel landmines outside of the Korean Peninsula. Additionally, US

President Barack Obama commented, “We’re going to continue to work to find ways that would allow us to ultimately comply fully and accede to the Ottawa Convention.” In September 2017, during a Memorial Day ceremony, South Korean President Moon Jae-in stated that he intended to take the right of Wartime Operation Control away from US Army as soon as possible. When this occurs, there will no longer be any obstacle from South Korea for the US to join the Mine Ban Treaty.

South Korea is not party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines.

In 2017, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) contributed US\$300,000 to mine action (mostly, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Palestine) through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance **in Mine Action (VTF). Compared to 2016, South Korea’s mine action funding in 2016 dropped considerably, by more than \$2 million (88% decrease).**

22. Sweden - Previous donor, request for funding in clearance

The Kingdom of Sweden signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 25 November 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 May 1999. In 2012, Sweden submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Sweden served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance from 2003–2005.

Sweden attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012.

Sweden is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Kingdom of Sweden allocated some SEK44 million (US\$5.2 million)[1] in mine action **funding. Compared to 2016, Sweden’s funding decreased by 20% (\$1.3 million less).**

As in 2016, the largest contribution went to Danish Demining Group (DDG) (SEK20 million/\$2.3 million) for clearance and risk education activities in Iraq, Lao PDR, Libya, Myanmar, and South Sudan. This **represents 45% of Sweden’s total contribution in 2017.** Sweden also is supporting the risk education and various activities in Yemen, Syria, ICRC, Colombia and Afghanistan.

In February 2018, Sweden announced a SEK320 million (nearly \$40 million) new contribution to support mine action activities implemented by DDG and Mines Advisory Group in up to 15 countries over three years.

Sweden is currently the Chair of the Committee on International Cooperation and Assistance of the APMBC.

23. Switzerland- Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance

The Swiss Confederation signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 24 March 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Switzerland formerly produced and imported

antipersonnel mines but did not export any. Switzerland submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 30 April 2012.

Switzerland was nominated as Secretary-General-Designate of the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties to be held in Geneva in December 2012. Switzerland has served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Stockpile Destruction (2001–2003), Victim Assistance (1999–2000 and 2004–2006), and Mine Clearance (2009–2011). Switzerland also served as President of the Ninth Meeting of States Parties in 2008.

Switzerland attended the treaty's Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012. Switzerland actively engaged in both meetings and made several statements, including about mine clearance and Article 5 extension requests, the implementation support unit, the discovery of previously unknown mined areas, and about cooperation and assistance.

Switzerland is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Swiss Confederation contributed CHF19.2 million (US\$19.5 million) in mine action funding to 11 countries and one other area, as well as to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the ICRC, and other NGOs.

The largest contribution went to the GICHD, which received almost half of Switzerland's total contribution for the year (CHF9.3 million/\$9.5 million).

In addition to financial support, Switzerland provided in-kind assistance valued at CHF2.8 million (\$2.8 million) through the United Nations Mine Action Service Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (UNMAS MINURSO), and the Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to support clearance operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Libya, Mali, and South Sudan, as well as in Western Sahara, and other global activities.

In September 2016, Switzerland released its 2016–2019 Mine Action Strategic Plan. The strategy **reaffirms Switzerland's commitment to the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Switzerland's new mine action strategy will focus on contributing to the universalization of and ensuring compliance with the norms of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions;** including mine action activities in peace and sustainable development process, and strengthening national capacity and ownership in affected countries.

Up to 2019, Switzerland plans to provide financial support to at least five demining projects, expert support in planning and implementation procedures to at least one state with an extended deadline, as well as technical expertise to at least four UN/OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) mine action projects. In its strategic plan, Switzerland also indicated that its contribution to **victim assistance will follow a "dual approach" and be provided both through specific victim assistance efforts as well as development, human rights, and humanitarian initiatives.**

In releasing its strategy, Switzerland stated it expected to contribute between CHF16 million (\$16.5 million) and CHF18 million (\$18.6 million) each year.

Switzerland is a main donor to the UNDP/CMAA Clearing for Results Project and is expected to continue funding phase 4. However, there are no firm indications of how much will be committed.

24. Thailand – Potential donor, request for funding for victim assistance

The Kingdom of Thailand signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 27 November 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 May 1999.

Thailand has not enacted domestic legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty. Thailand submitted its annual Article 7 transparency report in 2018, covering calendar year 2017. Thailand has attended all **of the Mine Ban Treaty's Review Conferences held in 2004, 2009, and 2014, as well as most of the treaty's** Meetings of States Parties and many of the intersessional meetings held in Geneva. Thailand has regularly co-chaired committees of the Meeting of States Parties.

The National Committee for Humanitarian Mine Action (NMAC), chaired by the prime minister, has responsibility for overseeing the national mine action program, but has not met since 2008. The Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC), which is under the Armed Forces Supreme Command, coordinates, monitors, and conducts mine/ERW survey, mine clearance, mine/ERW risk education, and victim assistance. TMAC is also responsible for establishing a program to **meet Thailand's obligations as a State Party** to the Mine Ban Treaty. However, TMAC has had to contend with limited funding and, as a military organization, with regular rotation of personnel at all levels.

The Kingdom of Thailand has not reported any national contributions to its mine action program since 2008, when it provided US\$3.2 million. From 2010–2012, **Norway had been Thailand's sole international** mine action donor, contributing US\$1.4 million toward clearance activities. In 2013, four donors—Germany, Japan, Liechtenstein, and Norway—provided a total of \$1.5 million for clearance operations. In 2016, Japan and Norway contributed a combined total of \$1.1 million to support clearance efforts in Thailand. This represents a 55% decrease compared to 2015.

Since 2012, international contributions to mine action in Thailand totaled some \$5 million and averaged \$1 million per year.

25. The United States- Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance and training and equipment

The United States of America (US) has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Since its inauguration in January 2017, the administration of Donald Trump has not indicated if US landmine policy will be reviewed nor has it commented on the matter of US accession to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Previously, in 2014, President Barack Obama announced new US landmine policy measures banning production and acquisition of antipersonnel mines as well as halting their use by the US anywhere, except the Korean Peninsula.

Under the 2014 policy, the US has committed to not use antipersonnel landmines outside of the Korean Peninsula and not to assist, encourage, or induce other nations to use, stockpile, produce, or transfer antipersonnel mines outside of Korea. It has also committed to no future production or acquisition of antipersonnel mines. **It is not clear if the Defense Department ever concluded its "high fidelity modeling**

and simulation effort” study into “alternatives” to antipersonnel mines announced as part of the policy measures in 2014.

The US was the first country to call for the “eventual elimination” of antipersonnel mines in September 1994 and it participated in the Ottawa Process that led to the creation of the treaty yet did not sign it in 1997. After the treaty was adopted in 1997, the Clinton administration set the US goal of joining it in 2006, but the Bush administration then reversed that objective in 2004.

In 2009, the US participated as an observer in the Mine Ban Treaty’s Second Review Conference in Cartagena in 2009, and since then it has attended the Third Review Conference in Maputo in June 2014 and every Meeting of States Parties, most recently the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties in Vienna in December 2017. The US also participates in the treaty’s intersessional meetings Geneva, most recently in June 2018.

On 4 December 2017, the US abstained from voting on United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 72/53 calling for universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has done for every Mine Ban Treaty resolution since 1998.

The US is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war. In 2018, it submitted its annual national report for Amended Protocol II as required under Article 13.

In 2016, the United States (US) contributed more than \$152 million to 27 countries (19 States Parties, seven states not party, and one signatory). Afghanistan, Iraq, and Lao PDR received the largest contributions, with a combined total of \$81 million, representing more than half of total US funding in 2016. US support to mine action was distributed among the following regions: East and South Asia and the Pacific (\$72.3 million, 48%), the Middle East and North Africa (\$50.9 million, 33%), Sub-Saharan Africa (\$8.7 million, 6%), the Americas (\$8.5 million, 5%), and Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia (\$7.1 million, 5%). A further \$4.6 million (3%) designated as global was not earmarked for any state or area or region.

The US allocates the majority of its mine action funding through the State Department’s Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA). Additional funding is allocated through the Patrick Leahy War Victims Fund within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance at USAID.

26. United Arab Emirates- Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty, although it has, on occasion, expressed interest in joining. In November 2007, a UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs official told the ICBL that the UAE planned to join the treaty in the near future.

The UAE has not attended a Mine Ban Treaty Meeting of States Parties since the twelfth meeting in Geneva in December 2012. The UAE has never submitted a voluntary Article 7 report. The UAE voted in favor of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/34 in December 2016, calling for universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has for all previous pro-ban resolutions since 1996. The UAE is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and has adopted CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war, but not Amended Protocol II on landmines.

In September 2011, in its continuing support for the reconstruction of Afghanistan that began in 1997, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) committed US\$25.83 million to mine action to conduct community-based mine action services in Kandahar province. The UAE selected the United States-based company EOD Technology (EODT) to implement the project. In 2012 EODT merged with Sterling Global Operations. The first installment, paid in late 2011, was for \$1,999,975. In 2012, the UAE allocated \$13,397,300 to EODT to continue clearance operations in Kandahar province.

27. United Kingdom- Current donor, request for increased funding

In 2017, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) contributed £20.8million (US\$26.8 million) **in mine action funding to 15 countries. Compared to 2016, the UK's funding increased by 7% (\$1.8 million more) in US dollar terms, and rose by 13% (£2.4 million more) in national currency terms.**

The largest contribution went to Iraq, receiving the equivalent of more than \$6.4 million, and representing one-quarter of UK's total funding. As in 2016, the UK allocated most of its mine action support in 2017 for clearance and risk education activities. In addition to financial support, the UK provided in-kind assistance valued at £3million (\$3.9 million) to support clearance operations in Libya. In September 2018, the UK announced the provision of an additional £46 million (some \$58 million) towards projects for demining, risk education, and capacity development in Angola, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, and Vietnam.

In comparison from 2014–2016, the UK contributed a total of £36.4 million (US\$53.4 million). This new **funding will focus on countries “where the greatest numbers of people continue to suffer from landmine contamination...and where continued insecurity and instability pose an ongoing threat to UK interests.” The countries that will benefit from this support are: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe.**

V. INNOVATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS

CMAA will explore innovative financing for mine action that would provide predictable funds, including the creation of a mine/ERW Trust Fund managed by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

VI. INTERNAL SUPPORT FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Mainstream resource mobilisation across CMAA

While CMAA President, First-Vice President and the Secretary-General play an active role as the external faces of the mine action sector in Cambodia, all CMAA staff should internalise and mobilise resources.

Harmonized messaging

Critical to the success of any RMS is a powerful and appropriate communications approach that accurately explains and demonstrates the advantages of supporting mine action. This messaging needs to be internalised by CMAA staff involved in resource mobilisation.

Communication and visibility

Making use of social networking technology, CMAA will communicate a fresher, forward-looking image that continuously adapts to provide the most effective support.

The messaging will reflect cases that lay out the key outputs, arguments and/or outcomes that support the case for mine action.

CMAA shall increase the volume of quality products produced promoting mine action and encourage donors and partners to disseminate these on their own platforms, increasing CMAA reach and visibility within the donor community.

CMAA spokespersons will ensure continued targeted visibility through media action (for example, op-eds, articles in mainstream print and broadcast media, and interviews with media outlets).

CMAA recognises the tangible and intangible opportunities offered by a goodwill ambassador or similar prominent advocates on behalf of the mine action sector. CMAA looks to further develop a goodwill ambassadorial role and shall develop a policy to ensure that such a role is as successful as possible in increasing awareness on mine action.

CMAA shall continue to explore opportunities to hold high-level sessions to promote mine action.

VII. RESOURCE MOBILISATION CAPACITY

CMAA will need to restructure/reorganise to implement the resource mobilisation strategy. This may include the creation of a strategic management/programme/resource mobilisation office.

VIII. Work Plan 2019

Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Traditional/non-resident donor consultation meeting (BANGKOK)				X					X			
EMERGENT/non-traditional donor embassy calls												
Donor field visit										X		
Traditional Donor Consultation Meeting in Phnom Penh		X							X			
Gala dinner for mine action		X										
Briefing for RGC ministries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Meeting with MFIs				X								
Meeting with private sector		X							X			
Mine action events in Cambodia		National Day for Mine Action		International Day for Mine Action (4 th April)							Independence Day, Water Festival displays	
Side Event in Geneva and New York (collaborated with Permanent Missions)				International Day for Mine Action (4 th April)					GA in New York			
Bilateral Meeting in Capitals												
Quarter Newsletters-provide data and evidence	Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute			Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute			Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute			Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute		

