

KEY DATA

NO ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE:

State not party to the CCM

CMR CONTAMINATION:

663km²

Heavy (national authority data, excluding contamination added in 2025)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2025 (km ²)	Release in 2024 (km ²)
Clearance	65.47	55.25
Technical Survey	6.96	4.44
Non-Technical Survey	4.11	9.21

Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
Submunitions destroyed	5,503 (including 669 in spot tasks)	8,678 (including 698 in spot tasks)

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025

- APOPO
- The HALO Trust
- Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Thailand's use of cluster munitions during border hostilities in July and December 2025 resulted in extensive new cluster munition remnants (CMR) contamination in six provinces. Cambodia officially approved a National Mine Action Policy 2026–2035, which called for clearance of all CMR-affected areas by 2035. Cambodia released a total of 76.5km² of cluster munition-contaminated land, 11% more than the previous year, although the number of CMR destroyed fell by more than one-third. The HALO Trust completed its first full year of CMR survey and clearance in Cambodia.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Cambodia should accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) as a matter of priority.
- Cambodia should strengthen efforts to establish an evidence-based baseline estimate of CMR contamination.
- Cambodia should deliver a clear strategy and institutional framework for managing residual contamination.

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
- Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- APOPO
- The HALO Trust (HALO)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

OTHER ACTORS

- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Cambodia recorded 663km² of CMR contamination affecting 20 provinces at the end of 2025, of which a quarter was confirmed (see Table 1).¹ This total represented a small (2.6%) drop from the previous end-year total, but the data are incomplete. Extensive areas still required survey even before border clashes with Thailand in 2025 that added significant new contamination.

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by province or region (at end 2025)²

Province or Region	CHAs	CHA area (m ²)	SHAs	SHA area (m ²)	Total area (m ²)
Banteay Meanchey	1	712	1	145,394	146,106
Kampong Cham	108	19,425,147	49	10,120,666	29,545,813
Kampong Chhnang	0	0	16	2,062,617	2,062,617
Kampong Speu	0	0	80	11,749,239	11,749,239
Kampong Thom	23	4,741,550	360	72,753,840	77,495,390
Kampot	0	0	2	103,392	103,392
Kandal	7	1,194,531	54	5,231,094	6,425,625
Kratie	78	22,278,719	82	31,817,739	54,096,458
Mondul Kiri	0	0	52	20,921,805	20,921,805
Oddar Meanchey	0	0	1	26,326	26,326
Phnom Penh	1	214,846	17	1,505,640	1,720,486
Preah Sihanouk	0	0	14	2,984,350	2,984,350
Preah Vihear	0	0	99	172,566,569	172,566,569
Prey Veng	78	39,050,210	34	6,698,139	45,748,349
Pursat	0	0	6	1,203,341	1,203,341
Ratanak Kiri	199	31,409,437	329	14,827,929	46,237,366
Stung Treng	18	3,642,396	89	100,887,043	104,529,439
Svay Rieng	110	22,595,600	75	17,051,086	39,646,686
Takeo	0	0	9	1,675,366	1,675,366
Tboung Khmum	88	16,005,792	136	28,075,471	44,081,263
Totals	711	160,558,940	1,505	502,407,046	662,965,986

Thailand shelled Cambodia over a period of five days from 24 to 28 July 2025 and in December 2025, employing 155mm and 105mm artillery to deliver M42, M46, and M85 submunitions. The areas most affected by cluster munitions, including residential and agricultural areas, were in Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, and Banteay Meanchey provinces but contamination by other UXO from the conflict was also reported in Koh Kong, Pursat, and Siem Reap provinces (see Table 2).³ Some unexploded submunitions were found as far as 30km from the border.⁴

¹ Email from Tan Sara, Deputy Director General, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

² Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Online interview with Laura Moreno Gonzalez, Deputy Programme Manager, HALO Trust, 11 June 2026.

For more information on use, please see the country profile on Cambodia on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.⁵

The Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) conducted a survey in 2026 to determine the extent of contamination by CMR and other unexploded ordnance added by the border hostilities. CMAC's director general Heng Rattana stated

that the survey had identified about 3,500 polygons based on evidence points, not just interviews with local inhabitants, covering a total of 2,623km².⁶ Questions remain whether this claimed total includes previously recorded hazardous areas and new contamination is expected to be considerably less. The CMAA said analysis of its findings had not been completed in time for publication in this report.⁷

Table 2: CMAC survey of areas affected by border conflict with Thailand⁸

Province	Districts affected	Villages affected	Villages surveyed	People affected	Area of contamination (km ²)			
					Mk bombs	CMR	Battle area	Totals
Prey Vihear	2	50	50	62,762	11.6	1,777.8	48.4	1,837.9
Oddar Meanchey	5	145	139	203,700	19.9	615.1	796.5	1,431.5
Banteay Meanchey	7	128	120	26,772	9.3	230.7	252.6	492.6
Pursat	1	5	5	36,122	2.9	0	80.8	83.7
Battambang	3	16	16	16,627	1	0	4.8	5.8
Koh Kong	1	2	2	19,002	0	0	1.3	1.3
Siem Reap	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	21	348	334	364,985	44.7	2,623.6	1,184.4	3,852.8

The border hostilities added another layer of complexity to achieving a reliable baseline estimate of CMR contamination. Cambodia's pre-2025 CMR resulted from intensive bombing by the United States (US) during the Vietnam War and is concentrated in provinces bordering the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Vietnam. A survey of explosive ordnance contamination that started in 2009 applied a mine survey methodology that resulted in large and inaccurate polygons and missed significant areas of contamination. Since 2015, Cambodia has adopted cluster munition remnant survey (CMRS) combining non-technical and technical (NTS and TS) survey methods, but in areas affected by decades-old contamination, operators find the local population have often moved evidence points they use

to define polygons, disrupting the pattern of bomb strikes and complicating the task of defining hazardous areas.⁹ By the end of 2025, CHA's made up less than a quarter (24%) of estimated pre-2025 CMR contamination.¹⁰

The CMAA said Cambodia had expected to complete evidence-base survey of contamination in 2026, subject to safe access to border areas. However, baseline survey of CMR contamination in 2025 identified 103 newly identified cluster munition-contaminated areas (BLS-SHA), covering 16,204,706m² bringing the total added to the database since the start of 2023 to a little over 68km².¹¹ NPA, operating in Ratanak Kiri province since 2014, continues to receive call-outs to deal with cluster munition remnants pointing to significant contamination that still remains to be identified.¹²

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

Cambodia has extensive contamination by other explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines. This consists mainly of anti-personnel (AP) and anti-vehicle (AV) mined areas provisionally estimated to cover 488km² at the end of 2025.¹³ CMAC started a survey of mined areas on the border with Thailand in November 2024 but the outbreak of border hostilities in July 2025 prevented completion.¹⁴ Deep-buried AV mines pose a particular threat to rural communities.¹⁵

5 <https://the-monitor.org>.
6 Interview with Heng Rattana, Director General, CMAC, in Phnom Penh, 3 June 2026; also statement to a workshop in Siem Reap, 25 March 2026.
7 Interview with Ly Panharith, Secretary General, CMAA, and Tan Sara, CMAA, in Phnom Penh, 1 June 2026, and emails, 29 and 30 April 2026. See also: Niem Cheng, "CMAA condemns Thai use of cluster munitions", *Phnom Penh Post*, 25 July 2025, <https://bit.ly/4nD7JUd>; and "Thai Military Uses Fighter Jets and Cluster Munitions as Civilians Are Killed and Over 400,000 Displaced", *Khmer Times*, 14 December 2025, <https://bit.ly/4dwX20L>.
8 CMAC presentation at CMAA, 7 May 2026.
9 Email from Alexey Kruk, Country Director, MAG, 21 April 2026.
10 Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.
11 Ibid.
12 Interview with Hans Risser, Country Director, NPA, and Sron Samrithea, Project Manager, NPA, in Phnom Penh, 2 June 2026.
13 Ibid. In 2025, CMAC embarked on a survey of border areas expected to add previously unrecorded mined areas to the total.
14 See Mine Action Review, *Clearing the Mines 2025*, p. 84.
15 Interview with Heng Ratana, CMAC, Phnom Penh, 27 May 2024.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), established by royal decree in 2000, has a mandate to regulate, monitor, and coordinate the mine action sector in Cambodia. The CMAA has Prime Minister Hun Manet as its President and a government minister, Ly Thuch, as first vice president. Its Secretary General, Ly Panharith, who was appointed in January 2023, manages CMAA's planning and operations.¹⁶ Since 2000, CMAC has conducted humanitarian and commercial survey and clearance as well as risk education and training.¹⁷ It remains Cambodia's largest mine action operator.¹⁸

Since 2004, Cambodia has had Provincial Mine Action Committees (PMACs) and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPUs) in mine- and CMR-affected areas. These bodies draw up work plans for the CMAA's priority areas in consultation with affected communities in order to ensure that clearance addresses their housing, agricultural, and infrastructure needs.¹⁹ MAPUs meet regularly with all mine action operators to plan annual mine action activities.²⁰

The Cambodian government established a Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA) as a consultative mechanism facilitating coordination between the government and implementing partners.²¹ The Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) and seven Technical Reference Groups (TRGs) have been established by the CMAA to facilitate coordination and feedback at a strategic and technical level in areas such as survey and clearance, risk education, victim assistance, information management, gender, cluster munitions, and capacity development.²² The TRG on cluster munitions met in September 2025 focused on application of survey methodologies.²³

In 2025, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) convened a working group to review progress in implementing the recommendations from the 2022 "Mine Action Risk Management Capacity Assessment of the CMAA".²⁴

FUNDING FOR CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

The CMAA reported funding for CMR survey and clearance was received in 2025 from China, Germany, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the same donors supported the programme in 2026.²⁵ HALO's CMR activities were funded exclusively by the US Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA)²⁶ while MAG also received support from PM/WRA, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program (HDR&D), and private donors.²⁷

For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Cambodia on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.²⁸

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The CMAA has continued to implement a Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMMAP) in line with the objectives of the National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025, focusing on training, inclusive participation, and gender-responsive action. In September 2024 it adopted a national mine action standard on mainstreaming of gender and diversity in mine action, the first country to do so.²⁹ The CMAA reported strengthening the provisions for integrating gender considerations in mine action in the National Mine Action Policy 2026–2035.³⁰

Gender was one of the cross-cutting themes discussed at a Technical Reference Group meeting convened in October 2025, which promoted gender balance in decision making, integration of gender considerations into planning and operations, encouragement of operators to apply gender-sensitive approaches, and support for inclusive community engagement.³¹

16 CMAA, "Legal framework and mandate", <https://bit.ly/3UguhQ1>.

17 CMAC, "20 Years' Achievement in Mine Action 1998-2018 and Path Ahead", 2018.

18 Interview with Heng Rattana, CMAC, Phnom Penh, 25 April 2019.

19 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 28 November 2024, p. 10; and Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), "Landmines and Land Rights in Cambodia", December 2010, pp. 9 and 13.

20 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, Programme Manager, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), 5 May 2020.

21 CMAA, National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025, p. 24; and email from Tong Try, National Mine Action Adviser, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 18 June 2019.

22 CMAA, National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025, p. 24; and emails from Tong Try, UNDP, 18 June 2019 and 27 July 2021.

23 Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

24 Email from the GICHD, 1 July 2026.

25 Ibid.

26 Email from Laura Moreno Gonzalez, HALO Trust, 30 April 2026.

27 Email from Alexey Kruk, MAG, 21 April 2026.

28 <https://the-monitor.org>.

29 Email from Hean Kimsin, CMAA, 16 May 2025.

30 Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

31 Emails from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026; and Alexey Kruk, MAG 21 April 2026.

The CMAA reported that the 100 staff employed in MAPUs included 13 women and said it actively encouraged training to strengthen their participation in coordination, planning, and prioritization. CMAC did not report its operations but among other operators the level of women's employment remained

at broadly the same level as the previous year. HALO and NPA maintained or exceeded a gender balance in their operational teams but the level of women's participation in management was more varied (see Table 3).

Table 3: Gender composition of the CMAA and operators in 2025³²

Operator	Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Women operational staff
CMAA	198	42 (21%)	71	13 (18%)	N/A	N/A
APOPO	137	42 (31%)	18	4 (22%)	90	25 (28%)
CMAC ³³	2,115	423 (20%)	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
HALO	1,157	469 (41%)	86	13 (15%)	866	419 (48%)
MAG	475	177 (37%)	32	10 (31%)	418	155 (37%)
NPA	100	56 (56%)	4	1 (25%)	85	48 (56%)
Totals	4,182	1,209 (29%)	211	41 (19%)	1,459	647 (44%)

N/A = Not applicable N/R = Not reported

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

The CMAA issued a national standard on Environmental Management in Mine Action (CMAS 20) in 2022. This requires operators to minimise the adverse impact of their activities on the environment; identify steps necessary to mitigate harm; and ensure that land is left in a suitable condition for its intended use. Operators are required to take account of erosion or soil degradation; possible pollution of air, water, or soil; and damage to infrastructure, wildlife, and vegetation, while also dealing with litter, debris, and other waste as well as damage to heritage sites or objects.³⁴

The CMAA said it is strengthening cooperation with the Ministry of Environment to reinforce integration of environmental protection considerations in mine action. A Technical Reference Group workshop in October 2025 discussed operator experiences, good practices, and lessons learned on environmental considerations in mine action with an emphasis on sustainability and maintaining operational effectiveness and identifying capacity development needs.

HALO, after a visit from its Global Environmental Manager in November 2025, drafted an Environmental Management Plan for Cambodia with input from programme staff which covers environmental screening, operational mitigation measures,

waste management, and staff training. Work on developing the plan continued in 2026. HALO also adapted its global Green Field Tool to local factors, working with Survey123 to screen survey and clearance tasks and generate summary reports of key impacts and mitigation measures for inclusion in task books.³⁵ NPA applies the organisation's Green Field Tool launched in March 2025 and introduced it to the CMAA to strengthen alignment of national practices with the updated IMAS 07.13 standards. It also invited CMAC and the CMAA to participate in the Southeast Asia Environment and Climate Workshop held in Pakse, Lao PDR, in November 2025.³⁶

Operators are contending with increasingly variable weather patterns and climate factors ranging from extreme heat, limiting working hours, to flooding which has restricted access to some task sites and reduced productivity. Flash floods in September 2025 affected eight provinces³⁷ while the Ministry of Environment reported that a number of provinces, particularly the north-eastern provinces of Stung Treng and Ratanak Kiri, experienced hundreds of dry season forest fires.³⁸

32 Emails from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026; Laura Moreno Gonzalez, HALO Trust, 30 April 2026; Alexey Kruk, MAG, 26 April 2026; and Hans Risser, NPA, 5 May 2026.

33 CMAC data cited in Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 28 November 2024, p. 15. In 2023, women reportedly held 5% of CMAC managerial or supervisory positions (2 out of 38) and made up 16% of its operational staff (204 out of 1,072).

34 Email from Tep Kallyan, CMAA, 9 May 2023; and CMAS 20.

35 Email from Laura Moreno Gonzalez HALO Trust, 30 April 2026.

36 Emails from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026; Laura Moreno Gonzalez HALO Trust, 30 April 2026; Alexey Kruk, MAG, 26 April 2026; and Hans Risser, NPA, 5 May 2026.

37 Kampong Thom, Prey Veng, Banteay Meanchey, Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, and Siem Reap.

38 Email from Hans Risser, NPA, 5 May 2026.

Table 4: Environmental policies and action

Operator	Environmental policy in place	Environmental assessments conducted to support planning and delivery of survey and clearance	Environmental focal point at country programme level
APOPO	Yes	No	No
CMAC	N/R	N/R	N/R
HALO	Yes	Yes	Yes
MAG	Yes	Yes	Yes
NPA	Yes	Yes	Yes

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The CMAA upgraded its database from Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) New Generation to IMSMA Core in 2024, and in 2025 met regularly with operators on measures to address reporting inconsistencies and technical issues related to data submission and database entries. These included a Technical Reference Group meeting in July 2025 which agreed on an action plan to improve the accuracy and consistency of reporting and improve data quality. Evidence of the progress in IM was seen in 2025, as, for the first time, land release data provided to the Mine Action Review by the CMAA closely aligned with the data available from operators. The CMAA said its information management staff also joined two quality management field visits to verify newly identified hazardous areas.³⁹

PLANNING AND TASKING

Cambodia's National Mine Action Policy 2026–2035, officially approved in April 2026⁴⁰ set out six general goals, including clearance of all known CMR contamination along with prioritised ERW hazardous areas by 2035.⁴¹ Provinces prioritised for survey and clearance include Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Prey Veng, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, and Tbong Khmum.

In 2025, the GICHD provided technical recommendations and inputs to support the development of the draft National Mine Action Policy 2026–2035.⁴² The policy was drafted before the outbreak of the 2025 border hostilities with Thailand and an immediate priority for operators in 2026 was clearing new contamination resulting from the border hostilities

to facilitate safe return of people displaced by fighting. The CMAA acknowledged NMAP targets would need to be reassessed in light of those events and in June 2026, it was preparing a three-year implementation plan to take account of evolving priorities.⁴³

Annual work plans continue to be drawn up by operators in consultation with MAPUs and endorsed by the CMAA, taking account of local priorities, accident data, population density, and development plans.⁴⁴ The work plan for 2026 provides for clearance of 60km² of prioritised land but gives priority to clearance of areas affected by Thai cluster munition bombardments in 2025 to enable the safe return of border communities displaced by the conflict.⁴⁵

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Mine action is conducted according to Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS), which are broadly consistent with the IMAS.⁴⁶ In 2017, the CMAA approved in principle the CMRS methodology, which combines non-technical survey (NTS) and TS and adopted a national mine action standard for CMRS (CMAS 16) in 2018.⁴⁷

The CMAA revised its standard for Baseline Survey (CMAS 14) to focus solely on landmines and released a new national standard for cluster munitions baseline survey (CMAS 24) in May 2024, setting guidelines to strengthen evidence-based survey.⁴⁸ This CMAS still called for the creation of SHAs even when direct evidence of CMR contamination is identified,

³⁹ Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

⁴⁰ "Cambodia Approves New Roadmap to End Landmine Threat by 2030", *Agence Kampuchea Presse*, 24 April 2026, <https://bit.ly/42IC3mM>.

⁴¹ National Mine Action Strategy 2026–2035 (final draft), April 2025, p. 10.

⁴² Email from the GICHD, 1 July 2026.

⁴³ Interview with Ly Panharith and Tan Sara, CMAA, Phnom Penh, 1 June 2026.

⁴⁴ Email from Hean Kimsin, CMAA, 16 May 2025.

⁴⁵ Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

⁴⁶ Emails from Rebecca Letven, MAG, 7 April 2020; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 19 March 2020.

⁴⁷ Emails from Ros Sophal, on behalf of Prum Sophakmonkol, CMAA, 6 September 2020; and Portia Stratton, NPA, 4 September 2020.

⁴⁸ Email from Hean Kimsin, CMAA, 16 May 2025.

which did not align with the IMAS technical note 08.20/02 on CMRS.⁴⁹ A technical reference group meeting in September 2025 accepted that areas where no evidence of CMR contamination is identified may be cancelled through NTS.⁵⁰

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Survey and clearance of CMR in 2025 was conducted by one national operator (CMAC) and four international operators (APOPO, HALO, MAG, and NPA). The total number of INGO clearance teams rose from 12 in 2024 to 32 in 2025 and the number of personnel from 97 to 263 (see Table 4), buoyed by the US-funded capacity deployed for the first time by HALO.

HALO started deploying survey teams in the last quarter of 2024 and in 2025 scaled up to include clearance operations focused on five eastern provinces of Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Stung Treng, and Tboung Khmum. In 2026, it aimed to achieve greater efficiency by integrating survey and clearance by cross-training clearance teams for survey so as to have up to six clearance teams at any time available for survey, depending on operational requirements. It also hoped to add another clearance team from August 2026 raising the total number to 19.⁵¹

MAG had nine BAC teams working in Ratanak Kiri province in 2025, one fewer than the previous year. They included two teams operating the Scorpion detection system and one with Vallon VMX10 large loop detectors. MAG is also supported in Ratanak Kiri by an APOPO team with four technical survey

dogs. In 2026, MAG looked forward to the possibility of increased funding that would allow it to deploy two additional BAC teams in Ratanak Kiri.⁵²

NPA increased the number of clearance personnel from 32 to 44 after re-purposing two PM/WRA-funded NTS teams into clearance teams in May 2025. These became operational in August after relocation to Ratanak Kiri and retraining. NPA also conducted quality assurance on CMAC's PM/WRA-funded Demining Unit (DU) 5 in 2025. As the response to tackling the contamination left by border hostilities took shape in 2026, NPA supported CMAC DU1, working with 20 teams in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey, and CMAC DU3, which relocated 10 teams from Pursat to Oddar Meanchey, conducting clearance of all forms of UXO, including submunitions.⁵³

CMAC, Cambodia's biggest operator, reported its cluster munitions programme included four technical survey dog teams and eight land release teams as well as mechanical assets but did not give details of the number of personnel employed in the programme.⁵⁴

Table 5: Operational CMR clearance capacities deployed in 2025⁵⁵

Operator	Manual clearance teams	Total deminers	Animal detection capacity (dogs and handlers)	Mechanical assets/machines	Comments
APOPO			1 TSD teams with 4 dogs and 4 handlers	0	In partnership with MAG in Ratanak Kiri province
CMAC	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	
HALO	18	144	0	0	Also 3 NTS teams with 12 personnel
MAG	9	75	0		MAG also deployed 3 TS teams with 30 staff who do not release land.
NPA	5	44	3 teams totalling 6 dogs and 6 dog handlers		2 NTS teams with 8 personnel and 2 TS teams with 10 personnel
Totals	32	263	10 dogs	4 drones	

N/R Not reported. BAC = battle area clearance

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

Cambodia released a total of 76,543,415m² of CMR-affected land through survey and clearance in 2025, an 11% rise from the previous year (see Table 6). Increased capacity helped raise productivity, offsetting a succession of disruptions, including the temporary stop work order issued to operators in January 2025 by the US PM/WRA, the major funder of CMR operations, and security issues relating to the border conflict with Thailand. The number of CMR destroyed, however, dropped by more than a third.⁵⁶

49 CMAS 24 states the purpose of the CM Baseline Survey is to identify, define, and report SHAs. The IMAS Technical Note on CMRS states: "The CMRS report is a combination of NTS and TS. Therefore, it is not necessary to produce separate reports for NTS and TS."

50 Emails from Tan Sara, CMAA, 21 April 2026; and Hans Risser, NPA, 5 May 2026.

51 Email from Laura Moreno Gonzalez, HALO Trust, 30 April 2026.

52 Email from Alexey Kruk, MAG, 26 April 2026.

53 Interview with Hans Risser and Sron Samrithea, NPA, 2 June 2026.

54 CMAC, Draft Annual Report 2025, p. 33.

55 Emails from Mick Raine, APOPO, 8 April 2025; Alexey Kuk, MAG, 22 April 2025; and Hans Risser, NPA, 16 May 2025.

56 Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

Table 6: Land release outputs in 2025 (official data)⁵⁷

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Area (m ²)	Comments
Clearance	65,474,431	
Technical Survey	6,957,515	
Non-Technical Survey	4,111,469	
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	Comments
Submunitions destroyed	5,503	Includes 669 destroyed in spot tasks

SURVEY IN 2025

Despite the extra capacity brought by HALO in its first full-year engagement in CMR operations in 2025 the amount of area cancelled by NTS dropped to 4.1km² (see Table 7), less than half the previous year's result. This mainly reflected a drop in the area cancelled by NPA from more than 9.7km² in 2024 to 1.8km² which it attributed to the fact that NTS teams funded by the PM/WRA were supported for only five months of 2025 instead of the full year.⁵⁸

Table 7: Area cancelled through NTS in 2025⁵⁹

Operator	Province	Area cancelled (m ²)
HALO	Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Tboung Khmum	2,311,570
NPA	Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kandal	1,799,899
Total		4,111,469

More area was reduced through technical survey reflecting mainly the output of CMAC, which nearly tripled its 2024 result to reduce almost 7km² in 2025 (see Table 8), nearly half of it in Stung Treng province,⁶⁰ with the rest reduced in seven other, mainly eastern, provinces.⁶¹

Table 8: Area reduced through TS in 2025⁶²

Operator	Provinces	Area reduced (m ²)
CMAC	Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Prey Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Tboung Khmum	6,450,508
HALO	Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie,	507,007
Total		6,957,515

CLEARANCE IN 2025

Operators cleared 65.47km² of cluster munition-contaminated area in 11 provinces in 2025 (see Table 9), 18% more than in the previous year. The 4,834 CMR destroyed in clearance operations, however, was down by two-thirds from 2024.⁶³

National data showed that CMAC, working in 10 provinces, accounted for almost three-quarters of the total cleared area and cleared 16% more land than in 2024, but it destroyed less than half the number of CMR it cleared in 2024. Overall CMR clearance was also increased by the participation in 2025 of NPMEC (which was not involved in CMR operations the previous year) but its clearance of more than 3km² added only 72 submunitions to the total destroyed.⁶⁴

MAG, conducting clearance operations exclusively in north-eastern Ratanak Kiri province, recorded lower output in 2025 as a result of standing down three BAC teams after completing two projects. A stop work order issued by the US in January 2025 also caused it to lose a month's work by for BAC teams and three survey teams.⁶⁵ NPA, also working in Ratanak Kiri, converted NTS teams to clearance and the amount of land cleared dipped slightly from the previous year but the number of CMR destroyed more than doubled.⁶⁶

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Email from Han Risser, NPA, 5 May 2026.

⁵⁹ Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

⁶⁰ Email from Han Risser, NPA, 5 May 2026.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

⁶³ Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Email from Alexey Kruk, MAG, 21 April 2026.

⁶⁶ Email from Hans Risser, NPA, 5 May 2026.

HALO's participation in CMR operations helped boost area clearance, half of it located in the south eastern province of Tboung Khmum. It shut down operations for 11 days in December after the outbreak of border hostilities. In 2026, while the main focus remained on five eastern provinces, it also expected to work in north western provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey responding to contamination left by 2025 border hostilities.⁶⁷

Table 9: CMR clearance in 2025⁶⁸

Operator	Province	Area cleared (m ²)	Submunitions destroyed	Submunitions destroyed in spot tasks	Comments
CMAC	Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Prey Vihear, Prey Veng, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Tboung Khmum	48,433,241	2,941	309	In partnership with MAG in Ratanak Kiri province
MAG	Ratanak Kiri	7,068,081	498	299	
HALO	Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Tboung Khmum	2,348,981	135	46	Also 3 NTS teams with 12 personnel
NPA	Ratanak Kiri	4,582,538	1,188	15	MAG also deployed 3 TS teams with 30 staff who do not release land.
NPMEC	Svay Rieng	3,041,590	72	0	2 NTS teams with 8 personnel and 2 TS teams with 10 personnel
Totals		65,474,431	4,834	669	

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

Cambodia has steadily accelerated clearance of CMR in the last five years (see Table 10) but its progress was reversed in 2025 by border conflict with Thailand that appears to have more than doubled the area affected by CMR. CMAC indicated this may amount to around 2,360km². The CMAA declined to estimate the extent of contamination before completing detailed analysis of the results of CMAC's survey. Cambodia's National Mine Action Policy 2026–2035 calls for completing clearance of all CMR in the coming decade. At the rates of land release achieved to date it would not meet this target.

Table 10: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2025	65.47
2024	55.25
2023*	38.24
2022	30.36
2021	20.58
Total	209.90

* Mine Action Review estimate.

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Goal Seven of Cambodia's National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025 is to establish a sustainable national capacity to address residual threats after 2025. The policy for 2026–2035 largely repeats that objective and calls for “a review of Cambodia's established legal, institutional and operational frameworks as well as development of cost-effective systems, mechanisms and tools”.⁶⁹ From June 2025, UNDP's Clearance for Results programme supported two CMAC teams conducting a pilot residual management project in two provinces, Kampong Speu and Takeo, which destroyed 1,619 items of ERW, including eight aircraft bombs and three submunitions. The project was due to cover three more provinces in 2026, including Kampot, Kep and Sihanoukville, working with two teams in the first half of the year but dropping to one team in the second half due to funding constraints.⁷⁰

67 Email from Laura Moreno Gonzalez, HALO, 30 April 2026, and online interview, 11 June 2026.

68 Email from Tan Sara, CMAA, 29 April 2026.

69 National Mine Action Strategy 2026–2035 (Draft), p. 6.

70 UNDP, Clearing for Results Phase IV, Final Report, p. 21; interview with Tong Try, National Mine Action Adviser, UNDP, in Phnom Penh, 1 June 2026.