**ANNUAL REPORT**

**January to December 2018**



*Happily smiling after her family’s farm was deemed safe from landmines and other explosive remnants of war, Battambang province*

# Executive Summary

The approved National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2018-2025) and NMAS three-year implementation plan (2018-2020) were successfully launched during the national mine conference in May 2018. The project continues to support the implementation of the NMAS with the development of the mine-free village policy, the NMAS resource mobilization strategy and the second request for extending Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. Relatedly, the CFRIII also provided support in formulating terms of references for the technical working group on mine action (TWG-MA), the mine action coordination committee (MACC), and seven technical reference groups of mine action (survey and clearance, information management, mine risk education, victim assistance, gender, performance monitoring system and capacity development) to further strengthen CMAA management of the mine action sector.

In September 2018, CMAA conducted a meeting of the MACC. The meeting was participated by representatives from national and international mine action operators, UNDP, the Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the National Police. Amongst other logistical consideration, the focus of the meeting was to share current progress made and identify challenges to overcome for the mine action sector in relation to specific priorities under the NMAS.

CMAA piloted the Performance Monitoring System for mine action (PMS). This includes training to staff of the Mine Actin Planning Unit (MAPU) in Banteay Meanchey to collect data on post-clearance land use in the selected villages. The collected data was electronically transferred into the Information Management System of Mine Action (IMSMA) which is centrally managed by CMAA. The PMS pilot test allows CMAA to finalize the PMS output and outcome matrix, data collection tools and reporting templates.

From January to December 2018, the CFRIII cleared/released 17.21 km2 (12.47 square kilometres through clearance and 4.74 square kilometres released through non-technical survey[[1]](#footnote-1)). In the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin, 11,689 households can safely access 12.47 square kilometres (2018 target: 7.0 square kilometres) of land deemed safe from mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW). Mine action operations resulted in 1,803 anti-personnel mines, 17 anti-tank mines and 2,994 items of ERW found and destroyed.

The project continues to support CMAA capacity development, gender mainstreaming, and South-South and Triangular cooperation activities through an engagement with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) operational capacity assessment.

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| APMBC | Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention |
| ARMAC | ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre |
| BLS | Baseline survey |
| CFRIII | Clearing for Results III |
| CMAC  CMAS | Cambodian Mine Action Centre  Cambodian Mine Action Standards |
| DFAT  DFID | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)  Department for International Development, United Kingdom |
| ERW  EOD  IMSMA  ISU | Explosive Remnants of War  Explosive Ordnance Disposal  Information Management System of Mine Action  Implementation Support Unit of APMBC |
| LRNTS | Land reclamation non-technical survey |
| MACC | Mine Action Coordination Committee |
| MAPU | Mine Action Planning Unit |
| NMAS | National Mine Action Strategy |
| NPA | Norwegian People’s Aid |
| PMS | Performance Monitoring System |
| QMT  SADD | Quality Management Team  Sex and Age-Disaggregated Data Management |
| SDC  TRG | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  Technical Reference Group |
| TWG-MA | Technical Working Group – Mine Action |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |

# Achievements

## **Narrative**

Clearing for Results III: Mine Action for Human Development (CFRIII) is a UNDP programme implemented through the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA.) It is funded primarily by Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC.) In 2017, Canada provided financial resources to support clearance and victim assistance activities, continuing in 2018. UNDP has also allocated its own financial resources for CFRIII.

CFRIII seeks to support the Government in the development of holistic approaches to maximize mine action results on human development by working towards the following outputs:

1. **Output 1:** Ensuring mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectoral policies and planning strategies;
2. **Output 2:** Developing a CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system that would deliver quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact; and
3. **Output 3:** Clearing and releasing a minimum of 27 km2 of the total mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces.

The CFRIII 2018 work plan and budget was approved by the CFRIII project board on 25 January 2018. Main activities under each output in 2018 are:

**Output 1:**

1. Support to the launching and dissemination of National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2018-2025[[2]](#footnote-2));
2. Support to the development of the NMAS three-year implementation plan (2018-2020);
3. Support to the revision of the national planning and prioritization guidelines;
4. Support to the development of the NMAS resource mobilization strategy;
5. Support to the development of the second extension request under article 5 of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC);
6. Support to the development of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) on quality management and environmental mainstreaming in mine action;
7. Support the work of CMAA as the Secretariat of the Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA), and the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC); and
8. Support CMAA to attend international conferences and training workshops.

**Output 2:**

1. Support to the launching of the Performance Monitoring System (PMS) for mine action;
2. Support CMAA to train mine action planning unit (MAPU) staff on data collection and to test the PMS;
3. Support CMAA to pilot-test the PMS for mine action;
4. Support to the database unit and the work of CMAA Socio-Economic and Planning Department; and
5. Support to ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) by providing technical advice and networking opportunities and south-south cooperation initiatives.

**Output 3:**

1. Release**[[3]](#footnote-3)** of 7.00 square kilometres of land through clearance;
2. Release 6.67 square kilometres of land through land reclamation non-technical survey[[4]](#footnote-4) (LRNTS);
3. Support to CMAA quality management teams (QMTs);
4. Procure services to deliver the 2019 clearance and LRNTS contracts;
5. Support to gender;
6. Support to victim assistance activities; and
7. Support to communication/visibility.

## Achievements per output

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output 1: Mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies. | | | |
| **Output Indicators** | **Baseline**  **(2015)** | **Target**  **(2018)** | **Status**[[5]](#footnote-5) |
| NMAS for 2018-2025 that will align Cambodia to the Maputo +15 Declaration[[6]](#footnote-6) is developed. | NMAS 2010-2019 | NMAS 2018-2025 is launched and NMAS phase one is implemented. | On schedule  The approved NMAS 2018-2025 was launched on 16 May 2018. NMAS phase one was initiated, including the pilot-testing of the performance monitoring system, the development of the NMAS resource mobilisation strategy, the approval of the three-year implementation plan and the development of the extension request under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. |

#### The launch and dissemination of the National Mine Action Strategy (2018-2025)

The NMAS was launched during the national mine action conference on 16 May 2018. The conference showcased the achievements of Cambodia’s mine action sector over the past 25-years. Moreover, the conference displayed Cambodia’s capability of addressing mine/ERW threats and looked at opportunities and means to engage, re-energise and mobilise support for the sector to end the impact of mines and ERW. It had four plenary sessions and four side-events, which included a presentation on the NMAS three-year implementation plan, international cooperation and assistance and on resource mobilisation.

CFRIII continued its support of the implementation of the NMAS, including drafting the mine-free village policy.

#### The development of the NMAS three-year implementation plan (2018-2020)

The NMAS three year-implementation was approved during the national mine action conference in May 2018. It was developed through extensive consultations with national and international operators. The plan outlined various activities that will lead to the achievement of the goals outlined in the NMAS. It addresses land reclamation criteria, village prioritisation, data consolidation within the sector, cluster munition land release, amongst others.

#### The revision of the national planning and prioritization guidelines

The planning and prioritization guidelines on mine action[[7]](#footnote-7) were approved by CMAA First Vice-President in March 2018. These guidelines address selection of priority villages where at least 90 per cent of the sector’s clearance assets will be deployed under the three-year implementation plan.

With support from the CFRIII, CMAA worked with the British Department for International Development (DFID) capacity development project implemented by Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), to conduct orientation sessions of these guidelines for mine action planning units (MAPUs) and operators during the first quarter of 2018.

#### Development of the NMAS resource mobilization strategy

CFRIII was instrumental in drafting the NMAS Resource Mobilization Strategy which covers:

* Seeking support from the Royal Government of Cambodia as a donor;
* Deepening relationships with existing donors;
* Deepening relationships with diversified donors such as regional states and emerging donors such as China, Russia and India as well as South Korea;
* Building relationships with other non-traditional donors such as the Gulf States, including United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman, amongst others; and
* Identifying new funding streams, including private partnership and engagement of multilateral policy forums.

The strategy was presented at the Mine Action Coordination Committee Meeting for comments by stakeholders with a work plan for 2019 being developed.

#### Development of the second deadline extension request under article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

The second extension request under article 5 of the APMBC was drafted and circulated amongst operators for review and comments. It was also submitted to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the Anti-Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and was cited as a strong draft to support Cambodia’s request. The final version will be submitted to the ISU in March 2019.

#### Development of the Cambodia Mine Action Standards on quality management and environmental mainstreaming in mine action

Mine action standards comply with international standards, further increasing quality of mine action activities. Two Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) were revised: CMAS#2 on accreditation of demining organisations and licensing of operations; and CMAS#3 on monitoring of demining organisations). In addition, a guide on rating of mine action technical non-conformities was developed.

CFRIII worked in close collaboration with the NPA capacity development project and provided technical support to CMAA in revising the two CMAS.

#### Meeting of the Technical Working Group on Mine Action and the meeting of the Mine Action Coordinating Committee (MACC) supported

The technical working group on mine action (TWG-MA) was revived when CMAA convened a TWG-MA on 29 March 2018 at the Office of the Council of Ministers. CMAA provided updates on Cambodia’s mine action achievements, challenges and lessons learned in 2017. Also discussed were the achievements of the first 100-day priorities of CMAA[[8]](#footnote-8), the development of Cambodia SDG18 and the planned national mine action conference in May 2018. Fifty-six participants attended, including delegates from the Government ministries, United Nations, foreign embassies, donor agencies and national mine action operators.

CMAA held a meeting of the Mine Action Coordinating Committee (MACC) on 27 September 2018. The meeting was attended by senior representatives from national and international mine action operators, UNDP (representing the donor community) and other representatives from the Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the National Police.

Participants reintroduced their organisations’ vision and mission, shared their progress, and identified challenges and opportunities to achieving the NMAS. The resource mobilisation strategy was presented. The most recent issues affecting the sector were also raised and discussed during the meeting. Minutes of the meeting was made available and disseminated to all participants for reference and actions.

#### Attending international conferences and training workshops

CMAA profile was raised and Cambodia’s mine action requirements communicated directly to donors with CFRIII supporting CMAA attendance at the 21st International Meeting of National Mine Action Program Directors and UN Advisors in February 2018 in Switzerland. Similar messages were reiterated at the Intersessional Meetings to the APMBC in June. Similar messages were again made, focusing more on seeking support as well as a very strong message on Cambodia’s commitment to achieving mine-free status by 2025, at the Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC in November. CFRIII facilitated meetings between CMAA and key donors to mine action in Cambodia and provided key advisory support to CMAA.

During the two sessions in June and November, CMAA attended the meetings on victim assistance, article 5 implementation, and enhancement of cooperation and assistance.

CMAA also hosted a side event at the 17th MSP in November 2018. This side event showcased the Cambodian mine action sector’s 25 years of achievements, display the country’s capability in addressing the challenges posed by mines/ERW, present the lessons learned and look at opportunities and means to engage, re-energize and mobilise support to meet the mine-free Cambodia, 2025.

All donors at the three meetings were pleased to hear about Cambodia’s progress, with a few donors citing how Cambodia is a good case to learn from in terms of managing its mine/ERW problem. All donors welcomed Cambodia’s resource mobilisation strategy, especially the 10 per cent commitment of the Government for mine action funds, in light of Cambodia’s new status as a lower middle-income country. Donors accepted the mine-free village policy and cited other countries who successfully used this phased approach.

Lastly, a team of two officials, comprised of a CMAA Deputy Secretary-General and a UNDP National Project Officer, attended a one and half-day conference in Singapore under the sponsorship of UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence in Singapore. CMAA Deputy Secretary-General was given an opportunity to present mine action in Cambodia. The launched publication highlights the work of mine action in Cambodia. Conference participants seem to be unaware of the magnitude of the mine problem in Cambodia.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output 2: A CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system exists that delivers quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact. | | | |
| **Output Indicators** | **Baseline (2015)** | **Target**  **(2018)** | **Status** |
| Mine action sector performance monitoring system (PMS) that links human development and mine action in place. | No national mine action sector performance monitoring system in place. | PMS is implemented | On schedule    The approved PMS was launched during the national mine action conference in May 2018. CMAA and MAPU staff trained on data collection. PMS pilot-testing conducted in Banteay Meanchey province. These led to the finalisation of the PMS output and outcome matrixes, data collection tools and the PMS reporting templates. |

#### Launching of the mine action Performance Monitoring System

The approved Performance Monitoring System (PMS) for mine action was launched during the national mine action conference in May 2018.

#### Train MAPU staff on PMS and data collection

CMAA conducted two training sessions for thirty-eight MAPU staff from seventeen provinces. The training sessions allows MAPU personnel to understand the mine action theory of change as well as to read the PMS Matrix (output and outcomes).

#### Pilot-test the performance monitoring system for mine action

During the PMS training, CMAA took the opportunity to discuss the site selection for testing the PMS tools. From the discussion, two former contaminated villages of Banteay Meanchey province was selected for the PMS pilot-testing.

The PMS pilot-test allowed CMAA to finalize the PMS matrix, data collection tools and reporting templates. The results of the PMS pilot-test, together with the plan to roll-out the PMS in 2019, is currently pending approval by CMAA management.

CMAA also established the Technical Reference Group for mine action Performing Monitoring System (TRG PMS). The group worked with MAPU staff to develop the data collection tools (the post-clearance monitoring form and the socio-economic development form) and the templates for the PMS report.

#### Support to the database unit and the work of CMAA Socio-Economic and Planning Department

With CFRIII supporting the work of six people in CMAA database unit, accurate and recording of mine clearance information in IMSMA continued in 2018. Apart from these routine tasks, this CMAA database unit team provided technical support to other CMAA departments, MAPU, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) on information management.

#### Support to ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre by providing technical advice and networking opportunities and south-south cooperation initiatives

CMAA database unit (DBU) conducted a training session for ARMAC staff on mine action information management system, on-line data collection (using Fulcrum and Survey 123 applications), and reporting tools (ArcGIS).

CfRIII also supported two activities which strengthened cooperation between ARMAC and CMAA: (i) collaboration with universities for research and documentation on best practices on mine action in the region, and (ii) the ARMAC Regional Workshop/Conference. In addition, the project supported the work of the ARMAC Steering Committee members as well as a field trip to the CMAC Peace Museum in Siem Reap. A presentation on the work of the Clearing for Results project was made during the ARMAC Steering Committee meeting.

CFRIII also supported ARMAC to develop the terms of reference for contracting an ARMAC Mine Action Advisor. This was submitted to the Swiss Ministry of Defence for consideration. Unfortunately, following a meeting between ARMAC and the Swiss Ministry of Defence facilitated by CfRIII, an advisor could not be deployed in the near future.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output 3: A minimum of 27 km2 of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free. | | | | |
| **Output Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target (2018)** | **Status** |
| A baseline impact assessment (BIA) of Priority mine-ERW-impacted areas and villages in the target provinces conducted. | 0  (Baseline  Feb 2016) | BIA in the target provinces conducted | A recommendation to remove this output was approved by the project board in August 2017. |
| Area (km²) of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for human development. | 216.08 km2  (Baseline  Dec 2017) | Clearance: 7.00 km2;  LRNTS: 6.67 km2 | On schedule  January - December 2018:  -Clearance: 12.47 km2  -LRNTS: 4.74 km2 (71%) |

#### Release of 7.00 square kilometres of contaminated land through clearance

In 2018, the project cleared 12.47 square kilometres against the targeted 7.0 square kilometres. Some 11,689 households in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin can now access the cleared land safely. Mine action operations resulted in 1,803 anti-personnel mines, 17 anti-tank mines and 2,994 items of ERW found and destroyed. Details are seen in the following tables:

**Table 1: Land release[[9]](#footnote-9) targets and outputs (Jan-Dec 2018)**

| **Clearance component** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **TOTAL** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Target (km2) | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 27.00 |
| Actual (km2) | 8.78 | 10.05 | 12.47 | - | 31.3 |
| ***Percentage*** | ***125%*** | ***144%*** | ***178%*** |  | ***116%*** |
| **LRNTS+BLS component [[10]](#footnote-10)** |  | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **TOTAL** |
| Target (km2) | - | 6.66 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 20.00 |
| Actual (km2) | - | 11.63 | 4.74 | - | 16.37 |
| ***Percentage*** | ***-*** | ***175%*** | ***71%*** |  | ***82%*** |
| **Consolidated figures** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Target (km2) | 7.00 | 13.66 | 13.67 | 12.67 | 47.00 |
| Actual (km2) | 8.78 | 21.68 | 17.21 | - | 47.67 |
| ***Percentage*** | ***125%*** | ***159%*** | ***126%*** |  | ***101%*** |

Data currently with CMAA show that CfRIII achievements land release achievements account for 47 per cent of the sector’s total.

**Table 2: CFRIII land release beneficiaries (January to December 2018)**

| **Type of Land Use** | **Area (km2)** | **Number of Beneficiaries** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of Households** | **Number of People** | **Number of females** | **Number of People with Disability** |
| Agriculture and Housing | 12.47 | 583 | 2,335 | 1,148 | 28 |
| Infrastructure | 11,106 | 56,806 | 28,855 | 948 |
| **Total** | **12.47** | **11,689** | **59,141** | **30,003** | **976** |

#### Release of 6.67 square kilometres of contaminated land through Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey + Baseline Survey

LRNTS + Baseline Survey (BLS)[[11]](#footnote-11) operations during the reporting period contributed to a better understanding of the remaining mine/ERW problem in the country.

Baseline survey operations led to an evaluation of 2,217 polygons in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap, leading to a reduction in the size of the polygons. Also, 294 new minefields were discovered. Additional details are seen in the following table.

LRNTS was able to release 71 per cent of the target 6.67km2. As LRNTS aims to release land meeting certain criteria[[12]](#footnote-12), not meeting the target indicates that land surveyed cannot be released under the criteria and needs to be cleared. Land released under LRNTS is one of the efficiency measures[[13]](#footnote-13) implemented under the project and before the deployment of more expensive clearance assets.

**Table 3: Areas released through LRNTS+BLS (March-December 2018)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Total** | | |
| **Polygon** | **km2** | **Released** |
| BLS polygons[[14]](#footnote-14) visited | 2,217 | 160 |  |
| BLS polygons fully released | 84 | 3 | 3 |
| BLS polygons partly released | 59 | 4.4 | 1.7 |
| BLS polygons not released | 2,074 | 152.7 |  |
| New BLS polygons discovered | 294 | 23 |  |
| **Total land released (km2)** |  |  | **4.74** |
| **Target (km2)** |  |  | **6.67** |
| **Percentage (delivery against target)** |  |  | **71%** |

#### Support to CMAA quality management teams

Four quality management teams (QMTs) were supported by the project in 2018, covering the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin and Siem Reap. The QMTs quality assured the work of the operators and the results are seen in the following table.

In total, thirteen per cent minor and one per cent major non-compliances were identified. These non-compliances include the absence of clearance requests in the minefield dossiers and improper perimeter marking at demining sites. Issues were fixed.

**Table 4: Quality Assurance Inspections from January to December 2018**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Number of QA Inspections** | **Non-Compliance** | | | **Suspended operation** |
| **Minor (%)** | **Major (%)** | **Critical (%)** |  |
| CFRIII sites | 112 | 13% | 11% | 0% | 0% |
| Non-CfRIII sites | 974 | 9% | 1% | 0% | 0% |
| Total | **1086** | **10%** | **2%** | **0%** | **0%** |

In addition, QMTs found no quality control failures in the sites visited as seen in the following table:

**Table 5: Quality Control Inspections from January to December 2018**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Number of QC inspections** | **Area inspected (sqm)** | **Number of QC failed** |
| CFRIII sites | 20 | 9,600 | 0 |
| Non CFRIII sites | 115 | 37,600 | 0 |
| **Total** | **135** | **47,200** | **0** |

#### Procurement services to deliver the 2019 clearance contracts

Evaluation of bid proposals for three mine clearance contracts in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin provinces were conducted in mid-November. Follow-on processes and the preparation of contracts for signatures is expected to be completed by mid-December 2018.

# Progress toward country programme outputs

| **CPD/CPAP OUTPUT 1.5:** Institutional measures are in place to strengthen the contribution of the national mine action programme to the human development of poor communities. | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | ***Baseline*** | ***Target (2019)*** | ***Status*** |
| **CPD Indicator 1.5.1**:  The extent to which mechanisms measure and facilitate the development impact of mine action. | (Baseline  2016)  NMAS 2010-2019 | Output 1:  Mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies | The approved NMAS 2018-2025 was launched on 16 May 2018. NMAS phase one was initiated, including the pilot-testing of the performance monitoring system, the development of the NMAS resource mobilisation strategy, the approval of the three-year implementation plan and the development of the extension request under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. |
| (Baseline  2016)  No PMS | Output 2:  A CMAA mine action program performance monitoring system exists that delivers quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact | The approved PMS was launched during the national mine action conference in May 2018. CMAA and MAPU staff trained on data collection. PMS pilot-testing conducted in Banteay Meanchey province. These led to the finalisation of the PMS output and outcome matrixes, data collection tools and the PMS reporting templates. |
| (Baseline  Dec 2017)  216.08 km2 | Output 3:  A minimum of 27 Km2 of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free | January- December 2018:  -Clearance: 12.47 km2  -LRNTS: 4.74 km2 |

# Gender Mainstreaming and Women’s Empowerment

The Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP 2018-2022) was officially launched in March 2018. The plan links to the NMAS and mainstreams gender into the planning and prioritization for clearance, victim assistance and mine risk education activities. CFRIII supported the development of GMAP by providing technical and financial support.

In addition, the project hosted the workshop on gender mainstreaming in management policy and human resource development in mine action on 11 December 2018 at the Sunway Hotel in Phnom Penh. Through this workshop, UNDP, CMAA, related organizations, and operators were able to update the progresses on gender mainstreaming in Mine Action, to collect the updated data of the number of women staffs in Mine Action and Sex and Age-Disaggregated Data Management (SADD), and to collect inputs from operators, especially from MAPU, to develop the gender mainstreaming guidelines in mine action.

Key messages communicated were on the outcome of the achievement of gender mainstreaming in Mine Action in line with the support of the Technical Reference Groups, the NMAS 2019-2025, Three-year implementation plan (2019-2020), the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan 2018-2022.

During this workshop, participants highlighted the importance of the women capability in the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team and the importance of support for the female staffs and participants in Mine Action. Also, the number of participants proposed the following suggestions: develop the gender guidelines on Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for mine action sector; strengthen the capacity of CMAA, MAPUs, operators, sub-national and local organizations to implement the gender mainstreaming guidelines and activities; and increase the budget for gender mainstreaming policy in mine action.

From January to December 2018, the project recorded gender-disaggregated data of 59,141 people benefiting from land cleared, including 30,003 females and 976 people living with disabilities. Gender specific mine risk education activities reached 14,840 people, including 7,311 females and 77 people living with disabilities.

# Victim Assistance Activities

Sixty per cent of the members of the 48-member CMAA survivor network are now able to use a computer and enter data into the quality of life survey forms. This follows a series of trainings conducted with Canadian funds to enhance the contributions of CMAA survivor network. Members of CMAA survivor network work with other survivors in their areas of responsibilities, engaging survivors to understand their rights, refer them to various services, etc. Members of the survivor networks reach at least 5,000 mine/ERW survivors and people with disabilities in 25 provinces and cities in Cambodia per year.

# Communication/Visibility

Mine action remained visible to the public in the first quarter of 2018, with stories highlighting successes, key events of mine actions and field visits of key donors, regularly released on both the internet and social media.

With technical support from both the project team and UNDP country office, the public relations department of CMAA uploaded fifty stories and two CfRIII bidding advertisements on CMAA website and on Facebook.[[15]](#footnote-15)

Also, UNDP supported CMAA communication activities on its Facebook and Twitter pages[[16]](#footnote-16), including activities during the national mine action conference in May, donor field visit in October, and the Angkor Wat International Half Marathon in December 2018.

# Capacity Development

A total of twenty CMAA personnel were sent to attend the forty-day technical training in mine action in China. The training was funded by the Chinese government aimed to strengthen the technical capacity of CMAA staff in: blasting materials and demolition technology, IED, mine detection equipment, demining method and battlefields clearance, and mine accident medical rescue and information system.

# Innovation

The project provided technical support to Demine Robotics to develop test protocols in line with International Mine Action Standards on equipment testing.

# Environmental and Social Safeguards

With support from the CFRIII team, CMAA will work with DFID Capacity Development project, implemented by NPA, to develop Cambodian Mine Action Standards on Environment Protection to ensure that demining operations are carried out in a manner that minimises any impact on the environment.

# South-South and Triangular Cooperation

As mentioned in the section covering ARMAC, CFRIII contributions led to a draft cooperation agreement between ARMAC and CMAA. This follows a request by Myanmar authorities to the ARMAC for support in establishing its mine action centre. In addition, CFRIII had informal dialogues with UNDP Lao and UNDP Vietnam as well as the Thai Embassy Defence Attaché on how to work with CMAA and support ARMAC.

CMAA hosted official visits from Thailand including the visit of the Thai Ambassador to Cambodia and the Director of the Thailand Mine Actin Centre (TMAC) to discuss future cooperation in mine action sector between the two neighbouring countries. The visit of the French Embassy to Cambodia boosted the collaboration between the two countries, especially in the mine action sector.

A Cambodian delegation led by CMAA Secretary General attended a meeting on unexploded ordnance (UXO) survey and clearance methods in Thailand. While learning about various methods shared by other countries, CMAA shared about Cambodia’s strategies to achieve a mine free 2025. Participants at the meeting were representatives from national authorities and operators from ASEAN countries, the United States and the UK.

Moreover, CMAA hosted official visits from the Lebanon Mine Action Centre and the Dae Dong Engineering Company. These visits aimed to understand the Cambodian mine action, its challenges and opportunity for future collaboration in mine action sector.

CMAA also hosted a discussion meeting with the representative from the US Embassy to Cambodia to discuss the Cluster Munition Remnants Survey project which is being implemented by the CMAC and the NPA. The project is funded by the US Government.

Also, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) supported a delegation from the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) on an exchange visit to the Sri Lankan mine action sector in November 2018. The key counterpart during the visit was the Sri Lankan National Mine Action Centre (NMAC). The visit was aimed at studying Sri Lanka’s experience in the district-by-district approach (similar to the mine-free village strategy) and the use of Sri Lankan Army for demining operations.

# Lessons Learned

The use of clearance assets to release land through land reclamation non-technical survey is an inefficient use of available resources. To avoid this situation in future CFRIII contracts, LRNTS+BLS teams will be deployed in advance of the next contracting period to re-survey all the minefields in CFRIII target villages.

This lesson learned is a result of a monitoring visit in March 2018 to operations contracted to HALO Trust in Pailin province. An analysis of the results shows that 35 per cent of the minefields in the work plan could have been released through LRNTS. While HALO Trust was correct to release the minefields through this methodology, the use of clearance assets to perform this task was a slightly inefficient use of available resources. This lesson learned will be raised at the technical reference group of the planning and prioritisation guidelines and NMAS three-year implementation plan with the intent to have as policy the deployment of LRNTS in advance of clearance assets.

CMAA highly committed to utilize its own capacity to facilitate and coordinate the tasks when it believes to substantially affect the benefit of the whole mine action sector and its own profile. The organization of the National Conference of Mine Action in mid May 2018 was one of the good examples to demonstrate this. When it comes to its ownership, CMAA could mobilize and apply its potentials to achieve the assigned tasks in a professional and accountable manner.

Though it needs more technical support from the project team, CMAA capacity is remarkably strong in terms of coordination which the project can leverage to achieve its results in a broader scale.

In preparing for donor visits, alternative sites should be identified in case the primary site is not accessible. Site visit by the project team before the actual donor visit is important to ensure that the setups are in place and the sites are accessible.

In site selection, a desktop study using information from MAPU and the database is not sufficient as there may be other factors impacting on site selection. MAPUs should be requested to verify selected sites.

# Project Implementation Challenges

## Updated Project Risks and Actions

The project reviewed and updated the list of project risk and issue. Updated project risk and issue log is attached here as the Annex 1 of this report.

## Updated Project Issues and Actions

#### Management Response to CFRIII mid-term review

The project reviewed and updated the management response to the CFRIII midterm review recommendation. Updated matrix of the CFRIII midterm review management response is attached here as the Annex 2 of this report.

## 

#### Management Response to CFRII Final evaluation

A list of management responses to the CFRII final evaluation is updated and attached as Annex 3 to this report.

# Financial Status and Utilisation

Funds received are subject to the UN operational rate of exchange at the time funds were received (if contribution was in a currency other than the US dollar). Expected funds are in accordance with the donor agreement and presented in US dollars at the UN operational rate of exchange at the time the last tranche of funding was received. Required funds show the funds needed to deliver the project as outlined in the project document.

The budget revision (G07) was completed in December 2018. CFRIII expenditure for 2018 is $2,460,877 out of the budget of $2,550,056 with delivery rate 97%.

**Table 1: Funds Received and Annual Allocation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DONORS** | **Planned Contribution from Donors** | **Funds Received** | **Expenditures** | | **Planned Expenditures** | | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** |  |
| [DFAT [1]](file:///C:\\Users\\bunthy.chea\\AppData\\Local\\Microsoft\\Windows\\INetCache\\Content.MSO\\46F651C8.xlsx" \l "RANGE!A16) | 6,669,295 | 5,958,057 | 2,175,706 | 1,662,745 | 1,639,258 | 1,191,586 | 6,669,295 |
| **SDC** | 3,500,000 | 2,946,000 | - | 1,882,704 | 777,741 | 839,555 | 3,500,000 |
| **CANADA/GAC** | 283,773 | 208,415 | - | 105,358 | 103,057 | 75,358 | 283,773 |
| **UNDP (TRAC)** | 757,531 | 757,531 | 199,355 | 528,176 | 30,000 | - | 757,531 |
| **TOTAL (A)-Fund Received** | **11,210,599** | **9,870,004** | **2,375,061** | **4,178,983** | **2,550,055** | **2,106,500** | **11,210,599** |
| **TOTAL (B)-Required Fund** |  |  | ***2,375,061*** | ***4,178,983*** | ***2,550,055*** | ***2,106,500*** | ***11,210,599*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 2: Expenditures Four Quarters vs AWP2018**

| **Activity Description** | **Signed 2018 AWP (G07)** | **Q1-Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1-Q4** | **Balance** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expense** | **Expense** | **Expense** |
| **I- Mine Action Clearance** | **1,391,387** | **872,013** | **518,980** | **1,390,993** | **395** |
| Mine Clearance contracts with operators and BLS Survey (NTS) | 1,391,387 | 872,013 | 518,980 | 1,390,993 | 395 |
| **II- Project Management Support** | **621,383** | **372,628** | **187,8390** | **560,018** | **61,365** |
| Remuneration (Technical Advisor (P4), Project Officer (SB5), M&E Specialist (SB5) | 286,544 | 233,076 | 76,327 | 309,403 | (22,858) |
| Proj. Asst. (SB3), Proj. Driver (SB1), DPC1, DPC3 (Assurance & Management Support Cost | 189,389 | 68,586 | 50,312 | 118,898 | 70,492 |
| Annual Audit and Spot Check | 16,895 | 7,804 | 1,679 | 9,423 | 7,472 |
| Int’l Conf/Meeting (Advisor/Analyst), APMBC | 18,500 | 8,984 | 9,080 | 18,064 | 437 |
| Training (Staff capacity development) | 2,000 | - | 4,271 | 4,271 | (2,271) |
| Local Travel/Mission (Project/Program staff) | 20,000 | 11,096 | - | 11,096 | 8,904 |
| Vehicle Maintenances | - | - | - | - | - |
| Consultancy cost | 21,200 | 21,916 | 227 | 22,143 | (943) |
| Support to ARMAC/transportation | 2,500 | 46 | 2,116 | 2,162 | 338 |
| Office utilities, communication, others | 16,355 | 8,998 | 6,906 | 15,904 | 451 |
| Vehicle purchase for CMAA | 30,000 | - | 28,440 | 28,440 | 1,560 |
| IT Equipment | 2,000 | - | 88 | 88 | 1,912 |
| Communication related activities | 4,000 | 3,829 | - | 3,829 | 171 |
| DPC2 (ISS cost) | 12,000 | 8,293 | 8,005 | 16,298 | (4,298) |
| **III- Support to CMAA Operations Cost** | **350,613** | **254,541** | **74,293** | **328,834** | **21,779** |
| NMAS workshop/meeting/training | 36,000 | 35,190 | - | 35,190 | 810 |
| Int’l Conf.: Proj. Director/Proj. Manager attend mtg of Nat’l Prog Director&UN Advisor, APMBC Inter-Sessional, and State Parties. | 20,000 | 14,750 | - | 14,750 | 5,250 |
| PMS Workshop (MAPU, CMAA, Operator) | 12,823 | 14,091 | - | 14,091 | (1,268) |
| Remuneration 3 Quality Mgt teams & head of QMT | 29,329 | 21,001 | 8,328 | 29,329 | - |
| -Travel costs/DSA of QMT teams to three Provinces | 39,360 | 27,200 | 11,350 | 38,550 | 810 |
| Remuneration of DBU staff | 30,000 | 22,500 | 7,500 | 30,000 | - |
| Remuneration Finance and Admin staff, TWG, Cabinet | 8,850 | 6,150 | 2,250 | 8,400 | 450 |
| TWG related activities (Workshop and meeting) | 1,500 | 340 | - | 340 | 1,160 |
| Gender Workshop | 8,000 | 3,668 | 4,156 | 7,824 | 176 |
| Workshop/Meeting (QA/QC, IM, CMAS, GAD) | 30,800 | 6,807 | 21,991 | 28,798 | 2,003 |
| Travel costs/DSA for field Monitoring | 40,808 | 26,384 | 11,146 | 37,530 | 3,278 |
| Office utilities, Communication and other related costs ((Website, Design, Translation, Printing, Copy, Advertisement, Phone Card, others) | 16,100 | 13,928 | 1,206 | 15,134 | 967 |
| Mine action related equipment | 6,822 | 7,395 | - | 7,395 | (573) |
| IT & Vehicle Maintenances | 36,572 | 21,855 | 6,367 | 28,222 | 8,350 |
| VA (Equipment) | 11,123 | 13,197 | - | 13,197 | (2,074) |
| VA (Training/Workshop) | 10,646 | 9,707 | - | 9,707 | 939 |
| Vehicle Insurances | 1,500 | - | - | - | 1,500 |
| NMAS Consultant | - | - | - | - | - |
| Audit Cost (Operator) | 7,880 | 7,880 | - | 7,880 | - |
| Project Management Support Consultant | 2,500 | 2,498 | - | 2,498 | 2 |
| **GMS** | **186,671** | **119,934** | **61,097** | **181,031** | **5,639** |
| **Grand Total** | **2,550,0563** | **1,619,116** | **841,761** | **2,460,877** | **89,179** |

**Table 3: Budget Allocation Per Key Outputs**

| **Descriptions** | **AWP 2018 (G07)** | **Budget Expense** | | **Total Expense** | **Balance** | **Delivery Rate** | **Activities Descriptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1\_Q3** | **Q4** |
| **Key Output 1:** | 53,136 | 36,194 | 11,515 | 47,709 | 5,427 | 90% | NMAS related costs (Stakeholders consult, mtg, w/s) |
| **NMAS (2018-2025)** | 81,904 | 67,734 | 22,386 | 90,120 | (-8,216) | 110% | Mine Action Specialist (P4) |
| **Sub-total:** | **135,040** | **103,928** | **33,901** | **137,829** | **(2,789)** | **102%** |  |
| **Key Output 2:** | 128,279 | 94,774 | 20,743 | 115,517 | 13,013 | 90% | International fora, Capacity Development of CMAA leadership, Consultants, PMS Workshops |
| **Mine Action PMS exists, CMAA leadership capacity Developed.** | 101,431 | 79,273 | 26,084 | 105,357 | (3,926) | 104% | Mine Action Specialist (P4) M&E Specialist (SB5) |
| **Sub-total:** | **229,960** | **174,047** | **46,827** | **220,874** | **9,087** | **96%** |  |
| **Key Output 3:** | 1,391,388 | 872,013 | 518,980 | 1,390,993 | 395 | 100% | Land Mine Clearance Contracts (BTB, BTM, PLN and through None-Technical Survey) |
| **A minimum of 27 km² of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free** | 129,596 | 72,756 | 47,508 | 120,264 | 9,332 | 93% | Quality Assurances (QMT-CMAA), TOT, Travel costs, meetings, DSA, CMAS, Gender, IM and others |
|  | 105,208 | 87,103 | 28,027 | 115,130 | (9,922) | 109% | Mine Action Specialist (P4) and Senior National Project Officer (SB5) |
| **Sub-total:** | **1,626,192** | **1,031,872** | **594,516** | **1,626,388** | **(196)** | **100%** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Staff Costs** | 94,450 | 50,840 | 45,285 | 96,125 | (1,675) | 102% | Missions, Quality assurance, M&E, audit, sport check |
| **(UNDP Assistance):** | 189,391 | 68,586 | 50,312 | 118,898 | 70,493 | 63% | Int’l/Local consul., Proj. Coord., Proj. Assist. (SB3), Project Driver (SB1) and DPC1 & 2, DPC3 |
| **Sub-total:** | **283,841** | **119,426** | **95,597** | **215,023** | **68,818** | **76%** |  |
| **CMAA Operation (Support to CMAA)** | 88,352 | 69,909 | 9,823 | 79,732 | 8,621 | 90% | Off. utilities, Comm. and other related costs (Website, Design, Translation, Printing, Copy, vehicle maintenances, Advertisement, Phone Card, others) |
| **Sub-total:** | **88,352** | **69,909** | **9,823** | **79,732** | **8,621** | **90%** |  |
| **Total:** | **2,363,386** | **1,499,182** | **780,663** | **2,279,845** | **83,540** | **96%** |  |
| **General Management (GMS)** | 186,671 | 119,934 | 61,097 | 181,031 | 5,639 | 97% | GMS (8%) as stated in the donors 'agreement |
| **GRAND-TOTAL:** | **2,550,056** | **1,619,116** | **841,761** | **2,460,877** | **89,179** | **97%** |  |

**Annexes:**

1. Annex 1: Project Risks and Issue Logs
2. Annex 2: Management Response to the CFRIII Mid-term Review Recommendations
3. Annex 3: Management Response to the CFRII Final Evaluation Recommendations

# Annex 1: Project Risks and Issue Logs

**Project Risks**

| **Risk/Event** | **Risk Category** | **Risk Rating** | **Impact** | **Probability** | **Impact** | **Risk Management / Mitigation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | **(1 - 5)** | **(1 - 5)** |  |
| Changes in government policy structures impact on CMAA delivery of its mandate | Political | Low | Stakeholders lose confidence and withdraw support to the sector | 2 | 4 | Advocacy within Government on need for a stable mine action sector |
| Policy changes on government contribution to mine action sector | Political | Low | Stakeholders lose confidence and withdraw support to the sector | 1 | 4 | Advocacy within Government on need for a stable mine action sector |
| Accidents occur on demining sites funded by the project | Operational | Low | Stakeholders lose confidence and withdraw support to CMAA | 2 | 4 | Monitoring visits by quality management teams and recommendations to contractors to enhance internal quality management procedures |
| CMAA staff restructuring impacts on CFRIII project delivery | Operational | Moderate | CFRIII project delivery is delayed as CMAA moves key personnel away from the project | 2 | 3 | Advocacy with CMAA leadership on a moratorium in reshuffling CMAA/CFR staff |
| Currency exchange rates impact on expected funds from donors | Economic | Low | Project delivery impacted | 2 | 4 | UNDP to advocate with donors on need for timely release of funds as per agreement. UNDP to seek internal sources. |
| Funding commitments from current donors are not secured in a timely manner or are withdrawn | Economic | Low | Project delivery impacted | 2 | 4 | UNDP to advocate with donors on need for timely release of funds as per agreement. |
| Land released is not used by the beneficiaries as intended | Social | Low | Stakeholders lose confidence in RGC planning processes. | 2 | 2 | UNDP to provide support towards a comprehensive communications strategy on the mine free village policy as well as developing linkages between released land and available services |
| Innovations that may provide positive impact to the mine action sector | Technological | Low | Opportunity to increase output based on available resources lost | 1 | 3 | UNDP/CMAA to monitor innovations and explore potential uses of such in the Cambodian context. |
| Legal status between CMAA and CMAC impacts on mine action stability | Legal | Moderate | Stakeholders lose confidence and withdraw support to the sector | 2 | 5 | Advocacy within Government on need for a stable mine action sector |
| Extreme weather conditions impact on contract delivery | Environmental | Moderate | Delivery of output 3 impacted, i.e. area cleared is less than target | 3 | 3 | Operational planning around current weather patterns encouraged. |

**Project Issues**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue ID** | **Date raised** | **Status** | **Issue description**  **(including the cause)** | **Impact analysis** | **Priority** | **Response recommendation** | **Issue Actionee** | **Response outcome** | **Comment/**  **updates** |
|
| 2017010 | 5-May | Closed  30 Sep 2018 | Implementation of management response to CfR II Final evaluation delayed | Donor/s lose/s confidence in UNDP | Medium | Coordination with CMAA senior management | CfRIII team | Response was updated in the CFRII final evaluation management response matrix attached as annex 3 of the project quarterly report | Addressed |
| 2017016 | 17-May | Closed  30 Sep 2018 | Number of square meters released under LRNTS+BLS component is lower than projected as new information collected confirms SHA size. | Key deliverable on land released is lower than expected. | High | Work with CMAA and Contractor to manage the issue. | Snr Project Officer | This is no longer a case. Size of land released is even greater than what was planned, as shown in the project quarterly report. | Addressed |
| 2017026 | 9-Aug | Closed  30 Sep 2018 | Pailin minefield visit | No clearance conducted in border areas | Medium | Coordination with MAPU | Snr Project Officer | Project minefields along Cambodia-Thai border in Pailin province were accessible for clearance without interruption. | Addressed |
| 2018001 | 22-Jan | Closed  30 Sep 2018 | MAPU planning process in BTB compromised by CMAC influence |  | High | Coordination with SEPD and MAPU | Snr Project Officer | MAPU BTB follows approved planning and prioritization process when selecting minefields in the target villages for inclusion in the RFP. | Addressed |
| 2018002 | 22 Jan | Closed  30 Sep 2018 | Procurement issues with change of leadership | Delay in procurement processes | High | Coordination with CMAA | Snr Project Officer | Composition of proposal evaluation committee (PEC) and procurement review committee (PRC) had been revised due to the change of management and staff in the CMAA and procurement process for 2019 clearance service started on time as planned. | Addressed |
| 2018003 | 19 Mar | Open | Self-assessment in capacity development activities used instead of capacity development needs assessment | Capacity development activities do not address actual needs of CMAA. | Medium | Dialogue with CMAA | MA Specialist | Conducted GICHD-OPS Assessment and the capacity self- assessment in DFID CD project. | Still in process |
| 2018004 | 20 Mar | Closed  30 Sep 2018 | Minefield selection in Pailin lead to selection of minefields that could have been released after one more year | Inefficient use of clearance resources | High | Coordination with MAPU | Snr Project Officer | Project contracted LRNTS+BLS activity to visit all minefields in the target villages before MAPU starts selecting minefields for inclusion in RFP. | Addressed |

# Annex 2: Management Response to the CFRIII Mid-term Review Recommendations

| **No** | **Finings/Recommendations** | **Management Response** | **Key Action(s)** | **Responsible** | **Timeframe** | **Status\*** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **Finding**:  Capacity building for Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) and provincial mine action planning units (MAPU) have been piecemeal and needs a more comprehensive approach to address capacities beyond the individual level.  **Recommendations**:  Implementation of capacity development needs assessment (CDNA) and development of a capacity development plan (CDP). | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR’s recommendation. | Engage external consultants to conduct the Capacity Development Needs Assessment and develop the capacity develop plan. | CMAA with support from CfRIII team | Q4 2019 | Initiated | The project will undertake the CDNA and develop the CDP to support CMAA in conjunction with the current GICHD OPS Assessment and the Capacity Self-Assessment by DFID CD project |
| 2 | **Finding**:  The piloting of the ‘safe village’ approach has found favour with provincial and district authorities, particularly to improve demining efficiency and improve comprehensive village development in the short term.  **Recommendation**:  Development of a ‘safe village’ policy to scale-up implementation of the strategy in all provinces. | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR’s recommendation.  The current CfRIII approach is to achieve impact-free, and not mine free, in target villages. In this case, the term “safe village” will refer to impact-free village. | * Develop and implement the impact free village policy. * Modify planning and prioritisation (P&P) guidelines to implement the impact-fee village concept. | CMAA with support from CfRIII team | Dec 2018 | *On-going* | Mine-free village strategy is drafted, disseminated to operators for comments. |
| 3 | **Finding**:  With the new National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2018-2025, CMAA needs to take ownership of the sector, including being a strong leader in its coordination. The technical working group-mine action (TWG-MA) can serve numerous purposes, from coordination, information sharing, advocacy and resource mobilization, potentially by leading to the establishment of a mine action trust fund.  **Recommendations**:  Revive the TWG-Mine Action, including terms of reference for coordination in line with the needs of NMAS 2018-2025 implementation.  Development of a communication and advocacy plan. Recruitment of a communication and advocacy specialist and a study on the possibility for a Mine Action Trust Fund. | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR’s recommendation.  To ensure better coordination of the MA sector, CMAA will revise the Term of reference (ToR) and membership of the TWG-MA, and regularly hold the meetings of this group.  Establishment of MA Trust Fund is an interesting concept, CMAA will explore an interest from stakeholders on building this Fund. | * Review the TOR and membership of the TWG-MA. * Convene TWG-MA meetings twice per year as stated in the NMAS 2018-2025. * Explore interest of stakeholders on establishment of the Trust Fund. | CMAA with support from CfRIII team | Oct 2018 | *Completed* | TOR of TWG-MA was developed. The TWG-MA met on 29 March 2018.  MoEF raised the idea of forming a Trust Fund for mine action at the TWG-MA. Yet, no interest from stakeholders observed. |
| 4 | **Finding**:  CfRIII has been very weak in terms of leveraging the resources and expertise of partners in the MA sector (and other sectors that could contribute to the sector) leading to inefficiency activity implementation in some cases.  **Recommendation**:  Develop a CfRIII partnership strategy. | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR’s recommendation. | Develop the partnership strategy referring to the CD plan and guidance from the TWG-MA (as it is also part of the partnership strategy). | CMAA with support from CfRIII team and communication volunteer. | Mar 2019 | Initiated | Partnership strategy (with DFID CD project or other stakeholders) will be developed to support the implementation of CMAA CD activity. |
| 5 | **Finding**:  There is a small window of opportunity for CMAA and CfRIII to influence to the programmes of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC), and to take a leading partnership role with the institution.  **Recommendation**:  Develop an action plan to support and engage with ARMAC and promote CMAA leadership on South-South Cooperation in mine action. | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR’s recommendation.  Action plan to support and engage with ARMAC is included in the CfRIII 2018 work plan. | * Upon approval by all ASEAN member states, CMAA and CfRIII will provide technical advisory support to ARMAC in areas agreed upon with ARMAC. * Provide ARMAC with networking opportunities. This also includes support to south-south cooperation initiatives. | CMAA with support from CfRIII team | Mar 2019 | *On-going* | This depends on the ARMAC – a memorandum of understanding was developed outlining cooperation between CMAA and ARMAC but has not been signed as of date – mainly due to ARMAC internal processes.  Support a meeting of the ARMAC Steering Committee meeting, development of ToR for MA Advisor for ARMAC.  CFRIII continues to promote and seek support for ARMAC amongst various donors. |
| 6 | **Finding**:  Irregularities in how villages are selected for clearance as explained by provincial and district officials has raised some red flags as to whether the planning and prioritisation process is being implemented properly.  **Recommendation**:  Spot-check of mine action planning unit (MAPU) Battambang (BTB) province. | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR’s recommendation.  The revised P&P guideline specifies how villages are prioritized for annual mine clearance plan. CMAA will ensure a consistent application of the guidelines. | * CMAA conducted a spot check to MAPU in Battambang province to monitor their performance on selection of prioritized villages for annual mine clearance plan. | CMAA | Mar 2018 | *Completed* | The chief of MAPU in BTB committed to improve their performance, and the chief of PMAC will review the MAPU chief’s performance over the next three months. |
| 7 | **Finding**:  During interviews, there were a couple of mentions of ‘overfamiliarity’ between operators and quality management (QM) teams in the provinces. While no suggestion of wrong doing was made, there needs to some sort of safety measure in place to keep bias among QM teams to a minimum.  **Recommendation**:  Internal CMAA regulation to ensure regular rotation of QM provincial teams. | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR’s recommendation.  It is to acknowledge that because of the years-long working experience of the QM team and operator staff, it is very much likely that those people happened to know each other, though a QM team rotation is applied. | * Revise internal CMAA/QM team regulation and include a requirement of team rotation. | CMAA | Jun 2018 | *Completed* | CMAA revised its QM team internal regulation and include the requirement of team rotation to strengthen the monitoring quality of the team. |
| 8 | **Finding**:  Activities related to supporting CMAA participation in international events would be better allocated under output 1, to support MA policy and strategy development.  **Recommendation**:  CfRIII budget revision to move activities supporting CMAA participation in international fora under project output 1. | **Agreed**  The Project agrees with the MTR recommendation. | * Move the budget line under KD2 to KD1.      * Seek approval from the Project Board for this revision. | CMAA with support from CfRIII team | Q1 2018 | *Completed* | Budget activity line was re-allocated as per recommendation. |

# Annex 3: Management Response to the CFRII Final Evaluation Recommendations

| **Recommendations** | **Management Response** | **Key Action(s)** | **Responsible Parties** | **Time Frame** | **Status** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.Consider funding further non-technical survey through CMAA in the new project. | **Agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP will encourage CMAA to allocate budget to implement LRNTS+BLS every year from 2017 to 2019 | UNDP | 2017-2019 | *Completed* | 200K was allocated for LRNTS+BLS in 2016 and 2017. A similar amount is allocated in 2018. |
| 2.Contract a technically competent third-party operator to verify recent re-survey work. | **Agreed** | Identify and contract qualified third party to conduct the assessment of existing land release procedures and new mined area identification and provide possible recommendations; This in close consultation with CMAA and UNDP teams. | UNDP and CMAA | Dec 2019 | *No Longer Applicable* | This activity is no longer applicable as the project implemented LRNTS+BLS throughout the targeted provinces in 2017 and 2018. |
| 3.Review the structural and institutional position of the MAPUs within the system of Cambodian national governance of mine action coordination, and the degree to which this affects their effectiveness. Formulate a plan to address any gaps identified in MAPU performance in planning and prioritisation, including (as required) a capacity development plan. | **Partially Agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP project team in collaboration with program team will discuss with CMAA the best approach to strengthen partnership with MAPU, including possible review of the MAPU role and utilized processes to increase efficiency of planning and prioritisation support to the project and the sector overall | UNDP and CMAA | Dec 2018 | *Completed* | The planning and prioritization guideline is finalized in the first quarter of 2018. |
| 4.Ensure more effective independent monitoring, not just of the technical quality of land release, but also of the more general management of the multi-stakeholder process of land release at sub-national level, in particular paying close attention to the bottom-up elements of prioritization, planning and task allocation to operators. | **Agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will review clearance tasks proposed by MAPU for inclusion in RFP to ensure high priority tasks requested by communities are included  The UNDP project team will furthermore encourage CMAA to task SEPD with the regular monitoring of MAPU planning process to ensure high priority tasks selected for sector clearance work plans. | UNDP | 2017-2019 (Yearly) | *Completed* | Clearance tasks included in RFP were reviewed by SEPD staff and project team. |
| 6.Use the data sets generated from this evaluation’s field work, the household study and if possible other outcomes studies, including both studies from 2013 referred to in this report, as the basis for further longitudinal studies on the impact of mines and mine action. | **Agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will take into consideration existing datasets in order to insure effectiveness and capitalize previous efforts. When developing a performance monitoring system that links human development and mine action. | UNDP | Dec 2018 | *Completed* | PMS for mine action was finalized and approved in Dec 2017. The PMS links human development and mine action |
| 7.Fund and undertake an impact survey at the start of the next phase of UNDP support to CMAA to develop an evidence base for prioritization and planning, and to strengthen the capacity of MAPUs. | **Agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will conduct an impact survey to identify priority villages/communes to target clearance from 2017 to 2019 | UNDP | End 2016 | *Completed* | The project board in August 2017 agreed to remove the impact survey and incorporate the data collection under the newly developed performance monitoring system, for implementation in 2018. |
| 8.Develop a new national strategic plan that seeks not only to deliver APMBT obligations, but that also maximizes the impact of annual mine action work undertaken in the short term is needed. | **Agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP will help CMAA to develop a new NMAS 2107-2025 that aims to release all known mined areas by 2025 and targeting the most impacted communities first | UNDP | 2016 | *Completed* | The NMAS (2018-2025) was signed by the Prime Minster on 12 December 2017. |
| 10.Review with CMAA both its internal capacity (functionality) AND its intra-institutional level (political) challenges in fulfilling its role; develop and implement a programme of UNDP support during the future project that addresses these findings in a coherent way that also compliments the advice and support received by other stakeholders providing support to CMAA | **Partly agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will encourage CMAA to seek legal advice and address legal inconsistency between CMAA Royal Decree (2000) and the Law Against Landmines (1999). | UNDP | Dec 2018 | *initiated* | CMAA Management is aware of the issue and is looking at opportunity to ensure the issue is addressed politically and administratively correctly. |
| 12.Plan for a residual and reactive response capacity (perhaps centred on the police EOD units that are already in receipt of RGC funding).  13.Develop a resource mobilization plan to support the new national plan to deliver a revised CMAS, as recommended above. | **Agreed** | Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will help CMAA to develop a new NMAS 2018-2025 that considers national capacity to address residual contamination and that contains resource mobilization plan | UNDP | 2016 | *Completed* | Residual capacity and resource mobilization plan have been included in the new NMAS. |

1. Non-technical survey refers to the collection and analysis of data, without the use of technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine/ERW contamination, in order to define better where mine/ERW contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support land release prioritisation and decision-making processes through the provision of evidence.

   Definitions listed in come from the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10 Glossary of mine action. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. NMAS was approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia in December 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. **Land release** in the context of mine action describes the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance. For a more detailed explanation on land release, please visit <https://www.gichd.org/mine-action-topics/land-release/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. **Non-technical survey** refers to the collection and analysis of data, without the use of technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine/ERW contamination, in order to define better where mine/ERW contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support land release prioritisation and decision-making processes through the provision of evidence. **LRNTS+BLS** is a standalone process to re-survey or re-verify suspected hazardous areas identified during the baseline survey. CMAA instituted this in 2015 but it is not part of the land release process defined in CMAS 15. *(Definitions listed in come from the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10 Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations (Second Edition May 2013) or under Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS).)* [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Color legend used: Red – no progress/significantly behind schedule; Yellow – potential for delays; Green – on schedule; Blue – completed. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. States Parties at the Third Review Conference to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in June 2014 adopted the Maputo +15 Declaration. In doing so, the States Parties committed to intensify efforts to clear mine areas and to assist landmine victims and expressed their aspiration to meet their goals to the fullest extent possible by 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The planning and prioritization guidelines for mine and for cluster munition. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Following an announcement in the change in CMAA senior leadership on 02 January 2017, CMAA held a senior management meeting that led to the identification of ten top priorities for action in the first 100-days of the new leadership. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. **Land release** in the context of mine action describes the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance. For a more detailed explanation on land release, please visit <https://www.gichd.org/mine-action-topics/land-release/> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. In the CFRIII project document, there was no mention about implementing the **Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey+ Baseline Survey (LRNTS+BLS)**. However, the CFRII’s final evaluation recommends the continuation of this activity in the CFRIII project. To implement this activity, the project allocates US$200K each year from 2017 to 2019, and the expected outputs of this activity is 20 km2. This makes the total project outputs increased from 27 km2 to 47 km2. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. **Baseline survey** is a survey activity undertaken to collect and analyse local information in order to determine size and classification of mine 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 quantifies the remaining mine and ERW problem. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. **Criteria** includes suspected hazardous areas being ploughed three times without accident and evidence of mines in the land. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. CMAA encourages **operational efficiency** amongst operators through reliable non-technical survey; 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. **Polygon** refers to contaminated land or minefield in the Cambodian mine action context. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. CMAA webpage: http://www.cmaa.gov.kh/; Facebook: Cambodian Mina Action Authority [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. UNDP Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPCambodia/>

    UNDP Twitter: <https://twitter.com/UNDPCambodia> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)