**ANNUAL REPORT**

**January to December 2019**



*Happily smiling with CSDG logo after family’s house was deemed safe from landmines and other explosive remnants of war, Battambang province*

# Executive Summary

The project continues to support the implementation of National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2018-2025), the development of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS), the mine-free village policy, the NMAS resource mobilization strategy, and the second request for extending the deadline to implement the Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention by 2025. CFRIII has also provided technical and advisory support (survey and clearance, information management, mine risk education, victim assistance, gender, performance monitoring system and capacity development) to CMAA to further strengthen the capacity of CMAA’s management of the mine action sector.

In March 2019, the CMAA conducted a meeting of the MACC. The meeting was participated by representatives from national and international mine action operators (such as CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG, NPA), UNDP, 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.

In June and December 2019, CMAA organized a meeting of the Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA). The meeting was attended by representatives from development partners, donor organisations, and national and international mine action operators (CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG, NPA), UNDP, ARMAC, and NPMEC. During the meeting, CMAA presented updates on Cambodia’s mine action achievements, challenges and lessons learned in 2018 and 2019. The updated progress on extension request and the Mine-free Village Policy were shared.

CMAA continues to gain experience, successfully representing Cambodia in relevant mine action fora, with financial and technical support from the project. CMAA submitted the second extension request to the Article 5 of the APMBC in November during the Oslo Conference and the committee agreed to grant the Cambodia’s request until 31 December 2025. During the conference, CMAA co-hosted the side events on Individualised Approach (IA) to seek further support and assistance for mine-free Cambodia 2025. CMAA also participated the meeting on Victim Assistance and International Cooperation and Assistance and confirmed their continued engagement to the relevant partners.

The project continues to provide support to the development of the Mine-free Village Policy. This year, CMAA management organised a follow-up meeting regarding the draft of the Mine-free Village Policy for further processes in September. Following the meeting, CMAA management decided to collect the inputs from technical staff from relevant parties.

CMAA selected 127 minefields (40 minefields in Malay and 87 in Thmar Puok district) in Banteay Meanchey province with MAPU for PMS Work Plan 2019. In 2019, PMS was implemented for data collection in the selected minefields/villages for this year. The collected data transferred to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) of CMAA and in the process of being analysed for the PMS report 2019.

From January to December 2019, the CFRIII cleared/released 9.67 km2 (8.87 square kilometres through clearance and 0.80 square kilometres released through non-technical survey[[1]](#footnote-1)). In the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin, 6,980 households can safely access 8.87 square kilometres (2019 target: 6.0 square kilometres) of land deemed safe from mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW). Mine action operations resulted in 1,341 anti-personnel mines, 10 anti-tank mines and 1,368 items of ERW found and destroyed.

The project’s Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) and Final Evaluation started in November 2019 with a desktop and field assessment. Both reports finalised in December and open to share with relevant partners. The CDNA focuses on the formulation a Capacity Development Plan (CDP) for CMAA and PMAC/MAPU through a CDNA process against the NMAS 2018-2025 context. The CDNA scope has been to assess the CMMA’s and MAPU’s current institutional and functional capacity in terms of: delivering its mandate, core functions and responsibilities as per the NMAS 2018-2025 and CFR IV outputs and outcomes towards leading and managing the mine action agenda to 2025 and beyond.

Also, the Final Evaluation provided the result of CFRIII project: how it has contributed to meaningful capacity building for its partners, and concrete change for communities in mine-affected areas. It was led by qualitative inquiry, although data was triangulated by available quantitative data. Moreover, this evaluation has been an opportunity confirm that the program is on track, and also – more importantly – to gauge its results in a nuanced way, and formulate concrete recommendations for the next phase.

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) mine action assessment in Cambodia.

Table of Contents

[1. Executive Summary 2](#_Toc29822814)

[Acronyms and Abbreviations 6](#_Toc29822815)

[3. Achievements 7](#_Toc29822816)

[3.1 Narrative 7](#_Toc29822817)

[3.2 Achievements per output 8](#_Toc29822818)

[Output 1: Mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies. 8](#_Toc29822819)

*Support to the revision of the national planning and prioritization guidelines 8*

*Support the implementation of the NMAS resource mobilization strategy/ work plan 9*

*Development of the second deadline extension request under article 5 of the APMBC 9*

*Support to the development of the Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS) 10*

*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) 10*

*Attending international conferences and training workshops 11*

[Output 2: A CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system exists that delivers quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact. *11*](#_Toc29822820)*1*

[*Support to roll-out PMS in selected province* *11*](#_Toc29822821)*1*

[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. *11*](#_Toc29822822)*1*

*[Release of 6.00 square kilometres of contaminated land through clearance 12](#_Toc29822823)*

*[Release of 6.67 square kilometres of contaminated land through Land Reclamation Non- Technical Survey + Baseline Survey 13](#_Toc29822823)*

*[Support to CMAA quality management teams 14](#_Toc29822823)*

[*[Preparation for 2020 contracts, as part of the next phase](#_Toc29822823)* ***[Error! Bookmark not defined.](#_Toc29822823)***](#_Toc29544015)*4*

[4. Progress toward country programme outputs 14](#_Toc29822824)4

[5. Gender Mainstreaming and Women’s Empowerment 15](#_Toc29822825)5

[6. Victim Assistance Activities 15](#_Toc29822826)5

[7. Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) 16](#_Toc29822827)6

[8. Final Project Evaluation 16](#_Toc29822828)6

[9. Communication/Visibility 16](#_Toc29822829)6

[10. Capacity Development 16](#_Toc29822830)6

[11. Innovation 16](#_Toc29822831)16

[12. Project Management-Project Board Meeting and Donor Monitoring Field Visit 16](#_Toc29822832)7

[13. South-South and Triangular Cooperation 17](#_Toc29822833)7

[14. Lessons Learned 17](#_Toc29822834)7

[15. Project Implementation Challenges 18](#_Toc29822835)8

[15.1 Updated Project Risks and Actions 18](#_Toc29822836)8

[16. Financial Status and Utilisation 18](#_Toc29822837)8

[Annex 1: Project Risks and Issue Logs 23](#_Toc29822838)

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| APMBC | Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention |
| ARMAC | ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre |
| BLS | Baseline survey |
| CFRIII  CFRIV | Clearing for Results III  Clearing for Results IV |
| CMAC | Cambodian Mine Action Centre |
| CMAS | Cambodian Mine Action Standards |
| CFLI | Canada Fund for Local Initiatives |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia) |
| DFID | Department for International Development, United Kingdom |
| ERW | Explosive Remnants of War |
| ISU | Implementation Support Unit of APMBC |
| LRNTS | Land release non-technical survey |
| MACC | Mine Action Coordination Committee |
| MAPU | Mine Action Planning Unit |
| NPMEC | National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces |
| NMAS | National Mine Action Strategy |
| NPA | Norwegian People’s Aid |
| PMS | Performance Monitoring System |
| RGC | Royal Government of Cambodia |
| KOICA | Korea International Cooperation Agency |
| GAC | Global Affairs Canada |
| QMT | Quality Management Team |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| TRG | 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 and 2019. 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 2019 work plan and budget was approved by the CFRIII project board on 23 January 2019. Main activities under each output in 2019 are:

**Output 1:**

1. Support to the revision of the national planning and prioritization guidelines;
2. Support to the implementation of the NMAS resource mobilization strategy/work plan;
3. Development of the second extension request under article 5 of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC);
4. Support to the development of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS);
5. 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
6. 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 to the database unit and the work of CMAA Socio-Economic and Planning Department; and
4. Support to ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) by providing technical advice and networking opportunities and south-south cooperation initiatives.

**Output 3:**

1. Release**[[2]](#footnote-2)** of 6.00 square kilometres of land through clearance;
2. Release 6.67 square kilometres of land through land reclamation non-technical survey[[3]](#footnote-3) (LRNTS);
3. Support to CMAA quality management teams (QMTs);
4. Procure services to deliver the 2020 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**  **(2019)** | **Status**[[4]](#footnote-4) |
| NMAS for 2018-2025 that will align Cambodia to the Maputo +15 Declaration[[5]](#footnote-5) is developed. | NMAS 2010-2019 | NMAS phase one (2018-2022) implementation continued | On schedule  NMAS phase one initiated in 2018. Phase one covered the approval of the NMAS three-year implementation plan; the approval of the resource mobilization strategy; drafting the second extension request under article 5 of APMBC; and the revision of the planning and prioritization guidelines until 2019. |

#### Support to the revision of the national planning and prioritization guidelines- Mine-Free Village Policy

With the revised mine clearance planning and prioritization guidelines and support from CFRIII, CMAA finalised the concept note on Mine-free Village Policy and circulated amongst operators for review and comments.

On 26 February 2019, CMAA conducted the workshop on Mine-free Village Policy with relevant partners. During this workshop, CMAA and operators discussed and agreed on each criteria of Mine-free Village Policy. Also, operators agreed to market the villages with low-contamination and these villages will be cleared with new funding to the sector.

In the third quarter, CMAA management and CFRIII team had a meeting with relevant technical advisors to collect their inputs and discuss further processes. The project continues to support the follow-up procedures in developing the Mine-free Village Policy.

#### Support the implementation of the NMAS resource mobilization strategy/ work plan

The NMAS resource mobilisation strategy was presented at the Mine Action Coordination Committee Meeting in 2018 for comments by stakeholders with a work plan for 2019 being developed.

On 6 March 2019, CMAA and UNDP Clearing for Results (CFR) team led the Canadian Embassy representative in visiting a working site with Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) in Punlic and Reaksmey Sereypheap Villages, Banteay Meanchey province. This field visit shows the deepen relationship and engagement with donors.

The UNDP project team also briefed the project to the representatives of the Embassy of Germany and the United States of America in February and March 2019. Both potential donors expressed their support on the CFRIII project and welcomed Cambodia’s resource mobilisation strategy, especially the 10 per cent commitment of the Government for mine action funds and the engagement with the Royal Cambodian Army.

In March and June, representatives from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) were briefed about the project and mine action sector in Cambodia. In October, the feasibility study team from KOICA HQ conducted its feasibility study mission with the support from the CFRIII team. During the field visit, the KOICA team were pleased to hear of Cambodia’s progress, with a citing that Cambodia as a good example to learn from in terms of managing its mine/ERW problem. After the feasibility study mission, KOICA team mentioned that the CFR project has highly feasible to contribute to the mine-free Cambodia as well as the project is consisted of supporting mine removal activities, training for mine risk, victim assistance, supporting the capacity of CMAA, and conducting monitoring and evaluation.

In the third quarter, the project provided support to CMAA on the preparation of a clearance funding proposal for private sector. This proposal is linked to the Mine-free Village approach and is expected to contribute to the continued implementation of the Mine-free Village Policy. Additionally, the project supported the preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CMAA and the Royal Cambodian Army (RCA) for further engagement and deployment of RCA demining personnel to achieve the mine-free Cambodia goal by 2025.

The project continues to provide substantive support on the implementation of the NMAS resource mobilisation plan (deepen relations with existing and potential donors, and Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF)) and capacity development of mine action sector.

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

The final version of the second extension request under article 5 of the APMBC was submitted to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) on 21 March 2019.

After official submission of the second extension request, CFRIII provided technical support to CMAA in responding to ten suggestions from ISU in August and the project continued to provide support of the follow-up procedures of the second extension request under article 5 of the APMBC.

On 26-29 November, CMAA expressed and indicated its position to the Committee at the Oslo Review Conference and the committee agreed to grant the Cambodia’s request on an extension until 31 December 2025.

#### Support to the development of the Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS)

The project team assisted the Regulation and Monitoring Department of CMAA in addressing CMAC’s comments on Cambodia’s Mine Action Standard (CMAS) chapter 12 on Mechanical Demining. The draft chapter of CMAS was presented to CMAC technical staff and finalized during a meeting. Final review of CMAS by CMAC management is required before the approval of CMAS by CMAA.

#### 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)

CMAA held a meeting of the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) on 20 March 2019. The meeting was attended by senior representatives from national and international mine action operators, UNDP and other representatives from the National Police.

Participants reintroduced their organisations’ vision and mission, shared their progress, and identified challenges and opportunities to achieving the NMAS. The updated progresses on extension request and Mine-free Village Policy were shared. The most recent issues affecting the sector were also raised and discussed during the meeting.

In the second quarter, the Term of Reference (ToR) for the TWG-MA was revised, and the preparation of the TWG-MA was led by CMAA with technical support from the project. The first meeting of the Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA) held on 11 June 2019, with CFRIII providing technical support. During the meeting, CMAA presented updates on Cambodia’s mine action achievements, challenges and lessons learned in 2018. Recent issues affecting the sector were also raised and discussed during the meeting.

On 12 December, the second meeting of the TWG-MA held and CMAA presented updates on the submission on the second extension request to the APMBC and Mine-Free Village Policy, the results of the 4th review conference in Oslo, sector achievement after the first TWG- MA meeting in June, challenges, and lessons learned in 2019.

Eighty-four participants attended at the first meeting and over ninety participants attended at the second meeting, including delegates from Government ministries, United Nations, foreign embassies, donor agencies, and national/ international mine action operators.

Minutes of the last MACC and TWG-MA meetings were 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 22nd International Meeting of National Mine Action Program Directors and UN Advisors on 4-8 February 2019 and at the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Intersessional Meetings on 22-24 May 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. During the sessions in February and May, CMAA attended the meetings on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse- guidance for the Mine Action Sector, victim assistance, article 5 implementation, and enhancement of cooperation and assistance.

Key messages communicated by the Cambodian delegation during the meetings were: Cambodia’s strong commitment as a State Party to the convention, the approval of the NMAS 2018-2025, the need to support the three-year implementation plan, the role of CMAA as manager/regulator of the sector, the size of contaminated land released and challenges, the progress of victim assistance, Cambodia’s current mine action context, and initiatives to secure support from the Government and from the private sector, amongst others.

CMAA also met with key donors, ISU representatives, international demining operators, mine action organisations and other stakeholders to seek their continuous support to the Cambodian mine action programme.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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**  **(2019)** | **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. | With the Work Plan 2019, PMS is implemented during the second and thrid quarter of 2019. | On schedule    With support from MAPU, CMAA collected data to implement PMS during the second and third quarter period.  In November, the consultant for PMS data analysis hired and the PMS report is expected to be drafted by January 2020. The consultant will be led to the finalisation of the PMS output and outcome matrixes, data collection tools and the PMS reporting templates. |

### *Support to roll-out PMS in selected province*

As shown in the previous quarterly reports, the CMAA SEPD and MAPU in Banteay Meanchey implemented an action plan for PMS and collected PMS data during the third quarter of 2019. MAPU staff in Banteay Meanchey monitored 127 cleared sites (40 minefields in Malay and 87 in Thmar Puok district).

In July, CMAA Socio-Economic and Planning Department (SEPD) and Database Unit (DBU) conducted a field monitoring visit in Banteay Meanchey to provide technical support to MAPU staff and monitor the current status on the action plan for the PMS. CMAA DBU completed the process of transferring the collected PCM and SED data by MAPU to its IMSMA.

Recruitment of a PMS monitoring and evaluation consultant is completed, and the report will be drafted and submitted by January 2020. The consultant will focus on analysing the collected data related to the Post Clearance Monitoring (PCM) and Socio-economic Development (SED) forms, revising of the PMS report format, and providing training on subsequent delivery on data analysis and reporting guideline to CMAA staff.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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**  **(Dec 2018)** | **Target (2019)** | **Status** |
| Area (km²) of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for human development. | Clearance: 31.30km2  LRNTS+BLS: 16.37km2 | Clearance: 6.00 km2;  LRNTS+BLS: 6.67 km2 | Exceeded the achievement on clearance and under achievement on LRNTS+BLS  Jan – Dec 2019:  - Clearance: 8.87 km2 (148%);  - LRNTS: 0.80 km2 (12%) *(Output from LRNTS+BLS is remarkably low comparing to the target. This low output indicates the low reclamation of mined land for productive uses by the people in the target villages*) |

#### Release of 6.00 square kilometres of contaminated land through clearance

In 2019, the project cleared 8.87 square kilometres (148 per cent) against the targeted 6.0 square kilometres. Some 6,980 households in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin can now access the cleared land safely. Mine action operations resulted in 1,341 anti-personnel mines, 10 anti-tank mines and 1,368 items of ERW found and destroyed. Details are seen in the following tables:

**Table 1: Land release[[6]](#footnote-6) targets and outputs (Jan-Dec 2019)**

| **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 | 8.87 | 40.17 |
| ***Percentage*** | ***125%*** | ***144%*** | ***178%*** | ***148%*** | ***149%*** |
| **LRNTS+BLS component [[7]](#footnote-7)** |  | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **TOTAL** |
| Target (km2) | - | 6.66 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 20.00 |
| Actual (km2) | - | 11.63 | 4.74 | 0.80 | 17.17 |
| ***Percentage*** | ***-*** | ***175%*** | ***71%*** | ***12%*** | ***86%*** |
| **Consolidated figures** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Target (km2) | 7.00 | 13.66 | 13.67 | 12.67 | 47.00 |
| Actual (km2) | 8.78 | 21.68 | 17.21 | 9.67 | 57.34 |
| ***Percentage*** | ***125%*** | ***159%*** | ***126%*** | ***76%*** | ***122%*** |

Data currently with CMAA show that CFRIII land release achievement accounts for 11 per cent of the sector’s total.

**Table 2: CFRIII land release beneficiaries (January to December 2019)**

| **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 | 8.87 | 403 | 1,615 | 774 | 6 |
| Infrastructure | 6,577 | 26,891 | 13,321 | 351 |
| **Total** | **8.87** | **6,980** | **28,506** | **14,095** | **357** |

#### Release of 6.67 square kilometres of contaminated land through Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey[[8]](#footnote-8) + Baseline Survey[[9]](#footnote-9)

LRNTS + Baseline Survey (BLS)[[10]](#footnote-10) operations during the reporting period contributed to a better understanding of the remaining mine/ERW problem in the country.

Following a competitive tendering process managed by CMAA, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) was awarded a contract to conduct the Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey (LRNTS) in the CFRIII targeted villages in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin. The LRNTS contract runs from October 2019 until January 2020.

As of December 2019, LRNTS was able to release 0.80 km2 (12 per cent) of the target 6.67km2. This low output indicates low-reclamation of mine-contaminated land for productive uses by the villagers in the target villages.

Baseline survey operations led to an evaluation of 262 polygons in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin, leading to a reduction in the size of the polygons by 0.80 km2. Also, 78 new minefields were discovered. Additional details are seen in the following table.

**Table 3: Areas released through LRNTS+BLS (October-December 2019)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Total** | | |
| **Polygon** | **km2** | **Released** |
| BLS polygons[[11]](#footnote-11) visited | 262 | 18,201,292 |  |
| BLS polygons fully released | 14 | 342,187 | 342,187 |
| BLS polygons partly released | 13 | 1,863,934 | 453,830 |
| BLS polygons not released | 235 | 15,995,171 |  |
| New BLS polygons discovered | 78 | 6,106,219 |  |
| **Total land released (km2)** |  |  | **796,017** |
| **Target (km2)** |  |  | **6.67** |
| **Percentage (delivery against target)** |  |  | **12%** |

#### Support to CMAA quality management teams

The QMTs quality assured the work of the operators and the results are seen in the following table.

In total, five per cent minor and two per cent major non-compliances were identified. These non-compliances include the absence of clearance requests in the minefield dossiers, insufficient medicine for first-aid kits, absence of a deployment sketch map to update clearance progress, improper perimeter marking at demining sites, etc. Most of the issues were fixed at the time of QMT visit, but one task was suspended due to no medical kit on site. The task was authorized to restart after the critical non-conforming issue had been resolved in the following day.

**Table 4: Quality Assurance Inspections from January to December 2019**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Number of QA Inspections** | **Non-Compliance** | | | **Suspended operation** |
| **Minor (%)** | **Major (%)** | **Critical (%)** |  |
| CFRIII sites | 190 | 5% | 5% | 1% | 1% |
| Non-CFRIII sites | 1266 | 5% | 1% | 0% | 0% |
| Total | **1456** | **5%** | **2%** | **0%** | **1%** |

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 2019**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Number of QC inspections** | **Area inspected (sqm)** | **Number of QC failed** |
| CFRIII sites | 69 | 9,900 | 0 |
| Non CFRIII sites | 152 | 55,625 | 0 |
| **Total** | **221** | **65,525** | **0** |

### *Preparation for 2020 contracts, as part of the next phase*

Target villages for CFRIV from 2020 – 2021 have been identified in June 2019. The LRNTS contract is being implemented by CMAC from October 2019 until January 2020 to release suspected mined areas that require no clearance intervention in the project target villages. When the LRNTS contract is completed, MAPU will process the selection of minefields for tendering and subsequent procurement of clearance contracts for 2020. The clearance contract for 2020 will start from the second and third quarter of 2020.

# 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 implementation of the performance monitoring system, the approval of the NMAS resource mobilisation strategy, the approval of the three-year implementation plan and the extension request under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. |
| (Baseline  2018)  PMS Pilot Test | 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. With support from MAPU, CMAA collected data to implement PMS during the second and third quarter of 2019. In November 2019, a consultant for PMS data analysis hired and the PMS report is expected to be drafted by January 2020. The consultant will be led to the finalisation of the PMS output and outcome matrixes, data collection tools and the PMS reporting templates. |
| (Baseline  Dec 2018)  216.08 km2 | Output 3:  A minimum of 6Km2 of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free | January- December 2019:  -Clearance: 8.87 km2  -LRNTS: 0.80 km2 |

# Gender Mainstreaming and Women’s Empowerment

On 19 June 2019, the CMAA gender team met the GICHD gender and diversity assessment team at CMAA. The GICHD team proposed the following suggestions: developing the gender guidelines on Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for mine action sector; strengthening the capacity of CMAA’s gender team, MAPUs, operators, sub-national and local organizations to implement the gender mainstreaming guidelines and activities; and increasing the budget for gender mainstreaming policy in mine action. These actions will be further discussed between CMAA gender team, GICHD and the CFRIII project.

Gender disaggregated data have been collected and recorded. From January to December 2019, the project recorded gender-disaggregated data of 28,506 people benefiting from land cleared, including 14,095 females and 357 people living with disabilities. Gender-specific mine risk education activities reached 38,497 people, including 20,175 females and 519 people living with disabilities.

# Victim Assistance Activities

With the data from the quality of life survey and the support from CFRIII, the CMAA survivor network work was able to work with other survivors in their areas of responsibilities, to raise awareness among survivors about their rights, and to refer them to various services available in the provinces. In 2019, 48 members of the volunteer survivor network reached 552 mine/ERW survivors, including 115 females and 451 people living with disabilities resulted from mine/ERW accidents in 388 villages in 25 provinces.

# Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA)

The Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) report has been submitted during the fourth quarter of 2019 and open to share with relevant partners. The purpose of this assessment was to support the design and implementation of a Capacity Development Plan for CMAA and PMAC/MAPU to further improve the management of the mine action sector.

# Final Project Evaluation

The final evaluation report has been submitted to UNDP in December and is now open to relevant partners. The review focuses on the relevance, effectiveness, results, and efficiency of the project to-date, as well as assessing the sustainability and impact of results in the long-term.

# Communication/Visibility

Mine action remained visible to the public in 2019, 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 three hundred and eighty-six posts and five CFRIII bidding advertisements on the CMAA website and on Facebook[[12]](#footnote-12).

Also, UNDP supported CMAA communication activities on its Facebook and Twitter pages[[13]](#footnote-13), including activities during the National Mine Awareness Day event in February and donor field visit in March, June, and October 2019.

In the third quarter, UNDP communication team released three articles from the donor field monitoring visit in June 2019. One of three articles was published in a local news. [[14]](#footnote-14)

# Capacity Development

With the engagement with KOICA by the CFRIII project, a total of five CMAA personnel invited to attend the five-day technical and share-knowledge workshop in title with KOICA- Mekong Peace and Development Forum in mine action- in Seoul, the Republic of Korea in November. The forum was funded by KOICA and other relevant stakeholders aimed to strengthen engagements with countries in the Mekong region and reviewed the results coming from bilateral cooperation between partner countries of the Mekong basin and the ROK. During the forum, with the technical support of CFRIII project, CMAA presented the current status and development plan of Mine/UXOs action, especially in victim assistance, rural development, and information system in Cambodia.

# Innovation

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

# Project Management-Project Board Meeting and Donor Monitoring Field Visit

The 2018 annual report and the 2019 budget and work plan were approved at the project board meeting held in January 2019.

A joint monitoring visit took place in March (Canada), June and October with the participation from SDC, DFAT, Canada, CMAA and UNDP/Cambodia country office. The team visited clearance sites and affected communities in Pailin and Battambang. The donor field monitoring visit aimed to understand the impact of mine clearance activities in assisting the affected villages, and to further understand the challenges these communities continue to face. During the monitoring visit, joint monitoring team spoke with men and women from the villages that are declared mine-free. They expressed their happiness, gratitude and relief in knowing their village is mine-free, and that they could use the land safely.

Recommendations from the donors’ visit and the project’s responding actions was reflected to the further project implementation.

# South-South and Triangular Cooperation

CFRIII had informal dialogues with UNDP Vietnam to discuss possible areas of cooperation and support amongst the three country programmes. In addition, CFRIII has been supporting and contributing to ARMAC’s activities to raise awareness about mine and to share experiences with the region.

The project has continued to support CMAA to share experiences and knowledge to other countries and collaborate with ARMAC to raise awareness about mine action at ASEAN level. CMAA and UNDP representatives participated in the Commemoration of the 2019 International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, under the theme “Raising Mine/ERW Awareness for Peace, Stability and Resilience in ASEAN through Youth Participation” on 4 April 2019 at Cambodia-Korea Cooperation Centre in Phnom Penh. This event was hosted by ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC), with funding support from the Clearing for Result Project, Government of Norway, the Royal Thai Government, and the Government of Ireland. The event was attended by Royal Government of Cambodia officials, foreign embassies, senior representatives from national and international mine action operators, UN officials, mine action experts, and youth population. Participants shared their activities and progresses in mine action and emphasized the issue and danger of landmine/ERW to the youth and local population.

Also, in an ARMAC’s Regional Seminar on Full and Effective Operationalization of ARMAC: Enhancing Regional Efforts in Addressing ERW through Integrated Approach, UNDP delivered a statement on ARMAC’s Full Operationalization: Toward Financial Sustainability to promote regional financial cooperation within ASEAN member states and among relevant international institutions working on the elimination of mine and other ERW. Through this workshop, CMAA and UNDP built a platform for dialogue to support the CMAA’s capacity development with ASEAN member states.

In the third quarter, with financial support from the Department of State of the United States and organised by NPA, Cambodian delegations, including CFR project team, led by CMAA Secretary-General attended a workshop on Cluster Munition Remnant Survey (CMRS) in Quang Tri province in Vietnam. During the workshop, operators and the national authorities from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam agreed on key principles, best practices, and methodologies of CMRS and shared their various methods and lessons learned from CMRS implementation in three countries.

# Lessons Learned

CMAA highly committed to utilize its own capacity to facilitate, coordinate, and proceed the tasks when it believes to substantially affect the benefit of the whole mine action sector and its own profile. The progress of PMS in the first quarter and the preparation of TWG-MA meeting during the second quarter were 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. Also, CMAA seeks to apply its potential to achieve the assigned tasks in implementing its work plan in gender, victim assistance, and performance monitoring system at a high level.

Tendering of clearance services strengthens CMAA leadership and management role and creates competition in the mine action sector. The tendering process strengthens CMAA’s position to direct mine action resources to where they are needed most. In addition, to minimize the risk of being a price-taker, the project introduced procurement tendering for clearance contracts, with all accredited clearance operators invited to participate. This encourages bidders to deliver the most outputs with fewer costs, creating better value for money. Enhanced procurement processes also lead to greater transparency within CMAA and the sector.

With savings from other budget lines of 2019, the project was able to top-up three clearance and LRNTS+BLS contracts with a total amount of US$644,514 and US$71,850. The donors were informed and approved for this top-up arrangement.

Though CMAA requires continued technical support from the project team, CMAA’s capacity is remarkably strong in terms of coordination. The CFR project can leverage this capacity to achieve its results in a broader scale.

# 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.

# 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 (G09) was completed in Dec 2019. CFRIII expenditure for 2019 (Jan-Dec) is $2,152,394 out of the budget of $2,179,687 with delivery rate 99%. The information of the Government Cost Share (6-month expenditure basis) is included in this report.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DONORS | Donor  Contributions | Funds Received | CDR | | | | Interim  Expenditure | Plan | **TOTAL** |
| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | | 2019 | 2020 |
| DFAT | 6,665,771 | 6,665,771 | 2,175,706 | 1,662,745 | 1,580,810 | | 1,237,986 | 8,524 | **6,665,771** |
| SDC | 3,500,000 | 3,446,000 |  | 1,860,890 | 761,156 | | 802,467 | 75,487.10 | **3,500,000** |
| CANADA/GAC | 358,523 | 358,523 |  | 105,358 | 101,379 | | 77,036.07 | 74,750 | **358,523** |
| UNDP (TRAC) | 789,434 | 789,434 | 199,355 | 528,176 | 26,998 | | 34,904 |  | **789,434** |
| TOTAL | **11,313,728** | **11,259,728** | **2,375,061** | **4,157,169** | **2,470,343** | | **2,152,394** | **158,761** | **11,313,728** |
|  |  | 11,259,728 | 9,002,573 | | | |  |  |  |
| **Note:** |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Funds received in 2016/2018 : | |  | 11,259,728 |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Expenditures in 2016/2018 : | |  | 9,002,573 |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Funds available for 2019: | |  | **2,257,155** |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Interim Expenditure in 2019 | |  | 2,152,394 |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Fund to be received from donors: | |  | 54,000 |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Project budget 2020: | |  | 158,761 |  | |

Table 2: Expenditures Four Quarters vs AWP2019

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **DESCRIPTIONS OF EXPENDITURES** | **Workplan (G09)** | | | **Expenditure** | | | | | | **RELATED OUTPUTS** |
| **Donor** | **GCS** | **Total Donor+GCS** | **Q1-Q3** | **GCS** | **Q4** | **GCS** | **Total Donor** | **Total Donor&GCS** |
| I | **Mine Clearance budgets** | Mine Clearance contracts with operators | 1,390,993 | - | **1,392,926** | 1,048,316 | - | 344,611 |  | **1,392,927** | **1,392,927** | KD3 |
| BLS Resurvey (Non Technical Survey) | 64,665 | - | **64,665** | - | - | 64,665 |  | **64,6645** | **64,6645** | KD3 |
| **Sub-total Clearance budgets:** | | | **1,457,591** | **-** | **1,457,591** | **1,048,316** | **-** | **409,275** | **-** | **1,457,591** | **1,457,591** |  |
| II | **UNDP Technical Assistance and other expenses** | Remuneration (Technical Advisor (P4), Project Officer (SB5), M&E Specialist (SB5) | 109,978 | - | **109,978** | 100,503 | - | 12,145 |  | **112,648** | **112,648** | KD1, KD2, KD3 |
| Asst (SB3), Driver (SB1), DPC1, DPC3 (Assurance & Mgt Cost) | 133,312 | - | **133,312** | 91,968 | - | 31,943 |  | **123,912** | **123,912** | General Support Cost |
| Annual Audit and Spot Check | 13,080 | - | **13,080** | 9,540 | - | - |  | **9,540** | **9,540** | General Support Cost |
| Int'l Conference/Meeting (Advisor/Analyst), APMBC | 3,050 | - | **3,050** | 1,315 | - | 1,611 |  | **2,927** | **2,927** | KD2 |
| Support regional Mine conference lead by NPMEC | 2,063 | - | **2,063** | 2,063 | - | - |  | **2,063** | **2,063** | KD2 |
| Training (Staff Capacity Development) | 80 | - | **80** | 80 | - | 40 |  | **120** | **120** | General Support Cost |
| Local Travel/Mission (Project/Programme staff) | 8,665 | - | **8,665** | 4,692 | - | 3,115 |  | **7,807** | **7,807** | KD1, KD2, KD3 |
| Consultancy cost | 69,634 | - | **69,634** | - | - | 70,369 |  | **70,369** | **70,369** | KD2 |
| Office utilities, Communication, Others | 14,929 | - | **14,929** | 7,146 | - | 4,518 |  | **11,664** | **11,664** | General Support Cost |
| Vehicle purchase for CMAA (Car, Motorbike) | 32,000 | - | **32,000** | - | - | 32,000 |  | **32,000** | **32,000** | General Support Cost |
| IT Equipment | 452 | - | **452** | 452 | - | 484 |  | **936** | **936** | General Support Cost |
| Communication related activities | 140 | - | **140** | 140 | - | - |  | **140** | **140** | KD3 |
| DPC2 (ISS cost) | 13,809 | - | **13,809** | 4,696 | - | 6,391 |  | **11,087** | **11,087** | General Support Cost |
| **Sub-total UNDP Technicil Assistance budgets:** | | | **401,191** | **-** | **401,191** | **222,595** | **-** | **162,617** | **-** | **385,212** | **385,212** |  |
| III | **Support to CMAA operations costs** | NMAS workshop/meeting/training | - | - | **-** | - | - | - |  | **-** | **-** | KD1 |
| International Conferences for 2 persons:Project Director/Project Manager to: UMAS, APMBC Inter Sessional Meeting, State Parties Meeting) | - | - | **-** | - | - | - |  | **-** | **-** | KD2 |
| PMS Workshop (MAPU, CMAA, Operator) | 10,000 | - | **10,000** | - | 12,035 | - |  | **-** | **12,035** | KD2 |
| Remuneration of 3 Quality Manaement teams (QMT),head of QMT | - | 33,312 | **33,312** | - | 13,201 | - |  | **-** | **13,201** | KD3 |
| Travel costs/DSA of QMT teams to three Provinces | 3,229 | 49,920 | **53,149** | 1,800 | 14,304 | 1,950 |  | **3,750** | **18,054** | KD3 |
| Remuneration of DBU staff | - | 30,000 | **30,000** | - | 14,600 | - |  | **-** | **14,600** | KD2 |
| Remuneration of Finance and Admin staff, TWG, Cabinet | 8,500 | - | **8,500** | 5,850 | 2,700 | 1,800 |  | **7,650** | **10,350** | CMAA operations |
| TWG related activities (Workshop and meeting) | 2,000 | 1,500 | **3,500** | - | 3,850 | - |  | **-** | **3,850** | KD1 |
| Gender Workshop | 5,750 | - | **5,750** | - | - | 4,843 |  | **4,843** | **4,843** | KD2 |
| Workshop/Meeting (QA/QC, IM, CMAS, GAD) | 40,200 | 30,500 | **7,0700** | 15,112 | - | 28,063 |  | **43,175** | **44,002** | KD2, KD3 |
| Travel costs/DSA for field Monitoring | 29,600 | 41,000 | **70,600** | 19,342 | 827 | 7,930 |  | **27,272** | **41,229** | KD1, KD2, KD3 |
| Office utilities, Comm. and other related costs (Website, Design, Printing, Copy, Advertise, Phone Card, others) | 6,368 | 5,000 | **11,368** | 3,694 | 13,957 | 3,625 |  | **7,319** | **18,027** | CMAA operations |
| Mine Action related Equipments | 6,483 | - | **6,483** | 5,983 | 10,708 | - |  | **5,983** | **5,983** | KD3 |
| IT Maintainances and Vechicle maintenance | 3,128 | 38,768 | **41,896** | 2,904 | - | 1,770 |  | **4,674** | **9,742** | CMAA operations |
| VA (Equipment) | - | - | **-** | - | 5,068 | - |  | **-** | **-** | KD2 |
| VA (Training/Workshop) | 4,394 | - | **4,394** | 4,394 | - | - |  | **4,394** | **14,200** | KD2 |
| Vehicle repaired and maintenance/Insurances | 1,336 | - | **1,336** | 1,236 | 9,806 | - |  | **1,236** | **1,236** | CMAA operations |
| NMAS Consultant | 7,000 | - | **7,000** | - | - | 5,000 |  | **5,000** | **5,000** | KD1 |
| Performance and Monitoring System Consultant | - | - | **-** | - | - | 5,000 |  | **5,000** | **5,000** | KD2, CMAA operat. |
| Audit Cost (Operator) | 9,862 | - | **9,862** | 1,962 | - | 7,848 |  | **9,810** | **9,810** | CMAA operations |
| Support to ARMAC | 25,597 | - | **25,597** | 17,597 | - | 8,000 |  | **25,597** | **25,597** | KD2 |
| **Sub-total CMAA Operations costs budgets:** | | | **163,446** | **230,000** | **393,446** | **79,873** | **101,056** | **75,829** | **-** | **155,703** | **257,024** |  |
| IV | **Legal General Management Costs** | **GMS 8%** | 157,458 | - | **157,458** | 108,063 | - | 45,825 |  | **153,888** | **153,888** | UNDP HQ |
| **Sub-total GMS:** | | | **157,458** | **-** | **157,458** | **108,063** | **-** | **45,825** | **-** | **153,888** | **153,888** |  |
| **GRAND TOTAL:** | | | **2,179,687** | **230,000** | **2,409,687** | **1,458,847** | **101,056** | **693,547** | **-** | **2,152,394** | **2,152,394** |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Workplan (G09)** | | | **Expenditure (Interim)** | | | | | | **Balance**  **(Donor)** | **Delivery Rate** |
| **Donor** | **GCS** | **Total (Donor +GCS)** | **Q1-Q3** | **GCS** | **Q4** | **GCS** | **Total Exp. (Jan-Dec)-Donor** | **Total Exp. (Jan-Dec) Donor+GCS** |
| **Key Output 1:**  **NMAS (2018-2025) developed** | 6,000 | 55,248 | **61,248** | 1,358 | 11,974 | 5,129 |  | **6,487** | **18,461** | (487) | 108% |
| 26,266 | - | **26,266** | 26,254 | - | - |  | **26,254** | **26,254** | 600 | 98% |
| **Sub-total:** | **32,266** | **55,248** | **87514** | **27,612** | **11,974** | **5,129** | **-** | **32,741** | **44,715** | **113** | **100%** |
| **Key Output 2:**  **Mine Action PMS exists, CMAA leadership capacity Developed.** | 72,953 | 39,752 | **112,705** | 34,305 | 38,451 | 21,737 |  | **56,042** | **94,493** | 20,412 | 73% |
| 18,996 | - | **18,996** | 21,375 | - | - |  | **21,375** | **21,375** | (2,378) | 113% |
| **Sub-total:** | **91,950** | **39,752** | **131,702** | **55,679** | **38,451** | **21,737** | **-** | **77,416** | **115,867** | **18,034** | **81%** |
| **Key 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.** | 1,457,591 | - | **1,457,591** | 1,048,316 | 32,155 | 409,275 |  | **1,457,591** | **1,457,591** | 69 | 100% |
| 118,044 | 91,232 | **209,276** | 29,194 | - | 94,415 |  | **123,610** | **155,765** | 9,134 | 93% |
| 65,715 | - | **65,715** | 53,862 | - | 12,145 |  | **66,007** | **66,007** | (792) | 101% |
| **Sub-total:** | **1,641,350** | **91,232** | **1,732,582** | **1,131,373** | **32,155** | **515,835** | **-** | **1,647,208** | **1,679,363** | **8,411** | **99%** |
| **Project Staff Costs (UNDP Assistance)** | 88,173 | - | **87,173** | 22,523 | 18,476 | 53,684 |  | **76,208** | **76,208** | 87 | 100% |
| 133,312 | - | **133,312** | 91,968 | - | 31,943 |  | **123,912** | **123,912** | 13,285 | 90% |
| **Sub-total:** | **221,486** | **-** | **221,486** | **114,492** | **18,476** | **84,976** | **-** | **199,468** | **199,468** | **14,023** | **93%** |
| **CMAA Operations costs (excluded works related to KDs)** | 35,177 | 43,768 | **78,945** | 21,629 | - | 20,043 |  | **41,672** | **60,148** | (16,858) | 168% |
| **Sub-total:** | **35,177** | **43,768** | **78,945** | **21,629** | **-** | **20,043** | **-** | **41,672** | **60,148** | **(16,858)** | **168%** |
| **Total:** | **2,022,229** | **230,000** | **2,252,229** | **1,350,784** | **101,056** | **647,721** | **-** | **1,998,506** | **2,099,561** | **23,723** | **99%** |
| **General Mgt Support** | 157,458 |  | **157,458** | 108,063 |  | 45,825 |  | **153,888** | **153,888** | 3,570 | 98% |
| **(GMS-8%)** |
| **GRAND-TOTAL:** | **2,179,687** | **230,000** | **2,409,687** | **1,458,847** | **101,056** | **693,547** | **-** | **2,152,394** | **2,253,449** | **27,293** | **99%** |

# 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)** |
| 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 |
| 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 Action** | **Response outcome** | **Comment/**  **updates** |
|
| 2018003 | 19 Mar | Closed  31 Dec 2019 | 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. | Addressed |

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. **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-2)
3. **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-3)
4. Color legend used: Red – no progress/significantly behind schedule; Yellow – potential for delays; Green – on schedule; Blue – completed. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 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-5)
6. **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-6)
7. 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-7)
8. 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-8)
9. 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-9)
10. **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-10)
11. **Polygon** refers to contaminated land or minefield in the Cambodian mine action context. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. CMAA webpage: http://www.cmaa.gov.kh/; Facebook: Cambodian Mina Action Authority [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. UNDP Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPCambodia/>

    UNDP Twitter: <https://twitter.com/UNDPCambodia> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Thmey Thmey: [https://en.thmeythmey.com/article/todays-challenges-and-yesterdays-traumas-how- cambodia-is-moving-forward-to-a-mine-free-nation?fbclid=IwAR0eYZo-ZME9kul8T5xiueQ86hK\_TMyeMfA5k00hV0S9XCfJU\_Zl\_42QVVI#](https://en.thmeythmey.com/article/todays-challenges-and-yesterdays-traumas-how-%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20cambodia-is-moving-forward-to-a-mine-free-nation?fbclid=IwAR0eYZo-ZME9kul8T5xiueQ86hK_TMyeMfA5k00hV0S9XCfJU_Zl_42QVVI) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)