



CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE II



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Project ID: 00076990
Project Duration: 01st January 2011 - 31st December 2015
Current Project Budget: US\$ 26,213,333.54
Implementing Partner: Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
Country Programme Outcome: National and sub-national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



Teng Louch, from Khla Ngap village in Banteay Meanchey province, bundles cassava tubers for planting on land that is now free of landmines. He is an amputee who lost his left leg from a landmine during the Khmer Rouge regime.

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01 January to 31 December 2014



Canadian International
Development Agency



Australian Government

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Swiss Agency for Development
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ACRONYMS

APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
ATM	Anti-Tank Mine
CFRI	Clearing for Results Phase I
CFRII	Clearing for Results Phase II
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Center
CMAS	Cambodian Mine Action Standards
CMVIS	Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
EDD	Explosive Detection Dog
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA-NG	Information Management System for Mine Action-New Generation
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NPMEC	National Center for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance
NSAP	National Strategic Action Plan
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018
PCM	Post-Clearance Monitoring
PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QLS	Quality of Life Survey
QM	Quality Management
QMS	Quality Management System
R&M	Regulatory and Monitoring Department
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEPD	Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance

A EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This year has seen an increase in the delivery of released land by the Clearing for Results Phase II project, benefitting over 51,000 people, both directly and indirectly.

In support of Deliverable 1, the project assisted the CMAA in representing the Cambodian mine action programme globally and within Cambodia to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are informed and can participate in further contributing to the development of the programme. This included representation at international fora and at provincial level through outreach workshops in gender, Information Management System for Mine Action, National Mine Action Strategy, and other relevant areas. It is important to continue to develop the capacity and understanding of the Cambodian mine action programme at international, national, and provincial levels. The CMAA also continued to develop the National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP)¹ with a number of key internal and external stakeholders and it is important that the momentum of completing this document is maintained by the CMAA.

In support of Deliverable 2, the project has assisted a number of Technical Reference Group workshops that focused on key areas of review and revision of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards. This includes work on the land release standards and guidelines that will increase operational effectiveness and efficiency. The eight Quality Management Teams continued to visit operational sites of all accredited operators in all working provinces. They have ensured that operators deliver released land in compliance with the Cambodian Mine Action Standards and the Standard Operating Procedures of their organization.

The 2011-2014 outputs for Deliverable 3 now totals 69.3km², with 2014 contributing the following outputs:

- 280 minefields released;
- 26.5 km² of land released;
- 3,809 anti-personnel mines (APM) destroyed;
- 84 anti-tank mines (ATM) destroyed;
- 7,020 explosive remnants of war (ERW) destroyed;
- 14 improvised mines (IPM) destroyed;
- 51,527 project beneficiaries from land release and Mine Risk Education activities:
 - 37,429 people to benefit from released land and safer access to community assets (51% female and 6% PwD)
 - 14,098 people benefitted from CMAC's Mine Risk Education (46% female and 0.5% PwD)

These total achievements have contributed to creating a safer environment for communities and assisted households to further develop their agricultural livelihoods so that they can endeavor to improve the quality of life for themselves and their families.

Unfortunately, despite the gains in productivity, the number of reported casualties increased by 39% from 111 in 2013 to 154 in 2014. The increase in accidents is mostly due to tampering, travel on old/abandoned roads where contamination is unknown and has not been captured by the Baseline Survey, and the increased use of machinery on farmland. Generally, increasing pressure for productive agricultural land has led to an increase in risk-taking behavior, which has led to an increase in the number of incidents and casualties.

In 2014, the project received an additional contribution from SDC of US\$740,000 to implement a Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey. The survey will be implemented in Q1 2015 and will have a positive impact not only on the CFRII project but also on the Cambodian mine action programme. It is difficult to estimate the final output figures for the survey but it is expected that there will be an increase the final total combined outputs of both Clearing for Results Phases I and II by an additional 25-50%.

The project has also developed the following initiatives in 2014 for implementation in 2015:

1. Mid-Term Review of the National Mine Action Strategy;
2. End of project evaluation;
3. Household Impact Assessment Survey to gather data on the impact of CFRII land release in the target provinces.

¹ The NSAP sets out an overview of concepts for understanding, implementation methodologies, and calculations of the resources required to deliver the targets set out in the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS), in the context of the understanding of the problem of contamination by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) as provided by the Baseline Survey (BLS).

B IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Output 1:			
Mine action policy and strategic frameworks ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximize the land available for local development			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Land cleared annually through MAPU planning used for agriculture	50% (2009)	70% (2015)	66% (2013)
Percentage of funding for mine action that is endorsed by CMAA	0% (2010)	80% (2015)	40% ² (2014)
Capacity of the CMAA to lead the implementation of the NMAS annually ³	0 point (2009)	5 points (2015)	1 point ⁴ (2014)

NOTE: Land cleared by CFRII through MAPU planning and planned for agricultural use after release is 88% in 2014 with the remaining 12% planned for construction of road and shelter infrastructure, and making community assets, such as forest land, safer.

CMAA Management

In October 2014, the CMAA appointed a new Secretary-General, His Excellency Prum Sophakmonkol, formerly the Deputy Secretary-General in-charge of the CMAA's Regulation and Monitoring Department and CFRII Project Manager. With this appointment, he was also assigned to be the new CFRII Project Director.

His Excellency, Tep Kallyan, was appointed as Deputy Secretary-General of the CMAA's Regulation and Monitoring Department and was also appointed as the new CFRII Project Manager.

A number of portfolio changes of the CMAA senior management were also completed after the appointment of the new Secretary-General.

A 2nd Vice President of the CMAA was appointed with responsibility for follow-up of all demining and victim assistance activities, the Provincial Mine Action Committees, and the Mine Action Planning Units

UNDP Project Team

In December 2014, the UN Volunteer Communications Specialist departed and was replaced by another UN Volunteer in the position of Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. As the project enters its final year, the need for outcome and impact data was identified and the position will work with the CMAA to develop project indicators and collate and analyze field data that will meet the final project reporting requirements. The team also welcomed an additional member of staff in the position of Project Coordinator, whose role is to coordinate the linkages between the different CMAA departments and the UNDP Project Team, especially in supporting quarterly and annual project data collection and reporting. The Project Coordinator will also support the work of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

Project Board

There were two Project Board meetings in 2014 under the chairmanship of the CMAA Vice President with representatives from development partners.

On 11 February 2014, the first Project Board meeting of the year was held. Participants were briefed on the implementation results of the CFRII 2013 work plan and the 2014 work plan was presented. The second Project Board meeting of the year was held on 03 December 2014 and reviewed the achievements of 2014.

² Projects: CFRII; DFID; WRA, US Dept. of State

³ NMAS annual work plans (2 points) + progress reports (2 points) + NMAS integrated gender-sensitive M&E system in place and endorsed by TWG during Year 1 and sustained during Year 2-5 (1 point)

⁴ The Gender Action Plan was endorsed and implemented in 2013.

CFRII Mid-Term Review

In 2013, a Mid-Term Review Report was submitted to assess the project's progress and to highlight any risks to the full achievement of the project's outputs and overall outcome. Each of the project's key deliverables was analyzed to determine its contribution to the project output, within the context of the deliverable's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

At the end of 2014, the management response update indicated that out of the 38 recommendations of the Mid-Term Review:

- 15 are fully completed;
- 14 are partly completed and ongoing;
- 9 are not applicable;

The major highlights are:

- 1a. CMAA prepared a draft National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) in Q3. The workshop to discuss NSAP with stakeholders will be in Q1 2015 and NSAP is expected to be engaged from Q2 2015;
- 3c. There is still only an annual process and report for Post-Clearance Monitoring (PCM) conducted by MAPU. UNV M&E Officer is being recruited to work with CMAA on PCMs and Performance Monitoring System;
- 5a. 1st monitoring report on Gender Action Plan was issued in Q2 2013 and 2nd one will be in Q2 2015. Gender training and workshops held in 2014 assisted the development of required reporting mechanisms;
- 7a. CMAA and UNDP reduced the spending by bringing down the excesses in Deliverables 1 and 2;
- 7b. No change to the structure of UNDP advisory support except for the addition of Project Coordinator to be recruited.

Please see Annex A for the updated Mid-Term Review management response.

National Strategic Action Plan

The second draft of the National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) was completed and the following draft schedule was developed for completion of the process:

Jan 2015	Outreach for comment from operators, DPs, MAPUs
Jan 2015	Briefing and debriefing on the final draft (3 days workshop in Province)
Jan 2015	Consolidate and clean the draft
Feb 2015	Briefing and debriefing on the clean draft (1 day meeting at CMAA)
Feb 2015	Submit the clean draft to CMAA management for final comment and approval
Feb 2015	Translation and printing
Mar 2015	Dessemination Workshop of NSAP

Technical Working Group-Mine Action (TWG-MA)

There were no TWG-MA meetings held in 2014. However, there were a number of activities completed as part of its mandate.

In May and November 2014, the CMAA Secretary-General and the Head of the TWG-MA attended meetings on the development and validation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2018 which was co-organized by CRDB/CDC and the UN system in Phnom Penh. The rationale for including the contribution for the mine action sector in the document was raised, specifically to feed into the UNDAF's Outcome 3 on sustainable, inclusive growth and development. As a result, the UNDAF 2016-2018 was consolidated with comments and inputs from governmental ministries and agencies for its finalization.

The Head of the TWG-MA Secretariat and one CMAA staff attended the Technical Working Group network retreat of all 19 TWGs that was organized by CRDB/CDC in Sihanouk province, 16-17 June 2014. The retreat provided a forum for dialogue, shared learning and agreeing on collaborative actions related to the NSDP implementation, and the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy through review of: (i) achieved results; (ii) system and capacity strengthening; and (iii) effective partnerships improvement. Specifically, the objectives of the retreat were to: (i) Discuss the final NSDP and jointly identify next steps in results-based M&E work; (ii) Present the final Development Cooperation & Partnerships Strategy; (iii) Finalize the new Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs); (iv) Discuss TWG performance, including JMI implementation for

2012-2013; (v) Consider actions to strengthen and use country systems through the SOPs; and (vi) Provide a briefing on recent trends in provision of ODA and external cooperation. The meeting was attended by nearly 100 participants from senior officials of Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), Technical Working Group (TWG) Chairs and secretariats, development partners, civil society, and TWG members. Please see Annex B for a copy of the signed JMIs for mine action.

International Mine Action Outreach

The project funded CMAA's and UNDP's representation of the Cambodian mine action programme and the Clearing for Results Phase II project at a number of international conferences and meetings. This helped to report on the achievements of the Cambodian national mine action programme and the CFRII project. It also ensured that key project staff remained networked into, and updated on, current global mine action trends, issues, and best practice.

The CFRII Project Manager represented Cambodia at the 17th International Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and UN Advisors in Geneva organized by GICHD, 31 March-02 April 2014. He was accompanied by the UNDP Mine Action Advisor. This year's meeting was focused on "Monitoring, Measurability, and Evaluation" with the practical application and relevance of monitoring, measurability, and evaluation. The outcome was to look at improving the current performance monitoring of the Cambodia mine action programme. This led to the agreement to initiate a review of the national mine action programme that will be funded by CFRII in 2015. The CFRII Project Manager chaired a side event at this meeting, "*Doing the right job, and doing the job right: Quality Management System frameworks*" and shared his experience in quality management.

<http://www.gichd.org/what-we-do/calendar-of-events/conference/event/17th-international-meeting-of-mine-action-national-programme-directors-and-un-advisors-by-invitation-only-1379323402/#.VPgoOlec5PQ>

The CFRII Project Manager attended the IMAS Review Board Meeting at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) office, 03 April 2014. The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) provides guidance, establishes principles and defines international requirements and specifications in some cases. These are designed to improve safety, efficiency and quality in mine action, and to promote a common and consistent approach to the conduct of mine action operations. The IMAS are intended to be the main guide for the development of the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and training material in mine action. Cambodia's extensive experience in mine action is crucial to having a voice in the review process. It also allows Cambodia to review and further develop the Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS) in line with any new/revised IMAS.

Four delegates from the CMAA and the UNDP Project Team's Senior Project Officer attended the 3rd Review Conference on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in Maputo, Mozambique, 23-27 June 2014. The gathering is held every five years and participants discuss and share lessons learned in implementing the APMBC, as well as their respective plans and activities in the succeeding five years. More than 600 people from various government officials, from Ministers to heads of departments, participated in the event. The event encouraged governments to fulfill their obligations by 2025 under Article 5. The Cambodian government reported on their recognition that, with the extent of landmine contamination in the country, it needs to significantly raise funds to achieve its obligations by 2019.

National Mine Action Outreach

The project provided support for national activities aimed at ensuring awareness and understanding of the national mine action programme. Awareness of the National Mine Action Strategy, the roles/responsibilities of CMAA and demining operators as well as on how PMAC and MAPU work remains low with key government and agency staff at sub-national level.

The CMAA organized 30 meetings in 15 Provinces (Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Monduliri, Ratanakiri, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Stung Treng, Kratie and Kampong Cham) with 2 departments (Environment and Education) in each province. A total of 810 government staff who used to or are expected to be involved mine action planning and prioritization at subnational level attended. Through the meetings, significant amount of updated mine action information such as casualties, BLS results, and RGC's circular on further strengthening mine action, were shared.

Output 2:
The CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
% of annual tasks conducted in accordance with the MAPU work plan	45% (2009)	90% (2015)	96 % (2014)
% of beneficiaries from mine clearance that are women and PwD	48% women 0.3% PwD (2010)	54% women 4% PwD (2015)	52% women 2% PwD (2014)

NOTE: CFRIL beneficiaries from land release in 2014 are 51% women and 6% PwD.

Regulation and Monitoring Department (R&M)

The CMAA's Regulation & Monitoring Department carries out its mandate to ensure that all mine action activities are conducted safely and efficiently. The project has provided the following support to the R&M Department activities:

- a) Regulatory control through organizational accreditation and licensing, development of Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) and reviewing of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and other policies and methodologies requiring implementation, review and/or development such as land release guidelines and policy.
- b) Monitoring through Quality Management (QM) inspections. The QM Teams are responsible for Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) of operational activities of all accredited and active mine action operations and assets including mechanical and Mine Detection Dog (MDD). Quality management of the demining process is achieved through the accreditation and monitoring of demining organizations before and during the clearance process, and by the inspection of cleared land prior to its formal release. The inspection is crucial to monitoring worksite safety and the delivery of a quality product.

"The CMAA will apply external monitoring to confirm that demining organizations are applying their approved management processes and operational procedures in a manner that will result in the safe, effective and efficient clearance of land. Monitoring is, essentially, a passive activity conducted by the CMAA. It will involve observation, recording and reporting.

The aim of this standard is to provide a framework for the implementation of a monitoring system as part of the demining process in Cambodia. The goal is to promote a common and consistent approach to the external monitoring of demining organizations." – CMAS Chapter 3

- c) Investigations of incidents and accidents involving a mine action organization.

Cambodia Mine Action Standards

The Department is responsible for reviewing and updating current Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) and developing new standards. This is done in consultation with accredited demining operators.

The CMAS is a set of technical standards that guide demining organizations in Cambodia, covering aspects from management to operations. Developed by the CMAA in consultation with experienced demining organizations in the country, the CMAS are based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and grounded in the country's context. The CMAS is the basis for demining organizations to comply with and develop their standard operating procedures.

There are currently 13 approved standards and 3 proposed standards, available in both English and Khmer from the CMAA website: <http://www.cmaa.gov.kh/what-we-do/regulation-and-monitoring>

The project supported a number of meetings to review and further develop Chapter 6 Clearance Requirements Demining, Chapter 7 Clearance Requirements UXO, Chapter 15 Land Release, and a review of five reporting forms on Land Release, Baseline Survey (form I & II), EOD, and Mine/UXO devices. The

meetings were attended by CMAA, UNDP CFR II Project Team, and accredited operators. Clarifications and agreements were made on key issues related to land release and clearance depths. This will help to further improve operational reporting, coordination, and efficiency.

Quality Management

The project is supporting the deployment of eight Quality Management Teams (QMT). The QMT conducts Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) of operational sites of all accredited mine action organizations in the 17 provinces of Cambodia. There is no other funding for QMT at present and thus the project makes a national contribution to the mine action sector in Cambodia from this support.

The CMAA's external QM process is complementary to a mine action organization's own internal QM and non-compliance is reported through inspection reports and follow-up inspections. A major non-compliance requires immediate action and a critical non-compliance could lead to immediate suspension of site activities.

QA is a component of QM focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled. The purpose of QA in humanitarian demining is to confirm that management practices and operational procedures for demining are appropriate, being applied, and will achieve the stated requirement in a safe, effective and efficient manner. Internal QA will be conducted by demining organizations themselves, but external inspections by an external monitoring body should also be conducted.

In 2014, there were 1,598 QA inspections, with 348 minor non-compliances with Cambodian Mine Action Standards and/or Standard Operating Procedures due to poor briefing method and marking systems; 46 major non-compliances due to issues with safety distance, medical and demining equipment; and nine critical non-compliances. One site was suspended as no land clearance request was submitted.

Table 1: Quality Assurance Inspections Completed in 2014

	Number of Inspections	Non-Compliance			Suspended operation
		Minor	Major	Critical	
CFR II Project Target Provinces	824	219	22	1	0
Non-Project Target Provinces	774	129	24	8	1
Total	1,598	348	46	9	1

QC verifies the quality of clearance and establishes sufficient confidence that the demining organization has removed or destroyed all mine and ERW hazards from the specified area to the specified depth to produce safe cleared land in accordance with CMAS and agreed contractual obligations. There were no QC failures identified in this reporting period.

Table 2: Quality Control Inspections Completed in 2014

	Number of Minefields	Inspected areas (m ²)	Number of QC failed
CFR II Project Target Province	149	69,650	0
Non-Project Target Provinces	110	75,743	0
Total	259	145,393	0

Investigations

A team from the CMAA, led by the QM Manager, participated in the on-site investigation of two demining incidents that resulted in fatalities and injury to HALO Trust and MAG staff. The HALO Trust and CMAA agreed to a number of recommendations and action points.

Animal Detection Systems Accreditation

The MDD programme in Cambodia is one of the largest in the world and is integrated with manual and mechanical assets and can provide the foundation for learning within the mine action sector globally.

The project supported further training of the CMAA Quality Management Teams by GICHD and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) at the MDD Training Centre in Kompong Chhnang. The training was supported by CMAC and their Mine Detection Dog (MDD) teams:

- Development of MDD accreditation process
- Discussions on the required Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS)
- Quality Management Systems (QMS)

The QMT observed MDD training, imprint training, maintenance training, and the training of new dogs involved in a method trial to enhance MDD technical survey capabilities. However, whilst short training interventions enhance skills and attitudes in MDD operations, further development of a Quality Management System for Mechanical and Animal Detection Systems needs a long-term commitment through advice, training, and mentoring to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and credibility.

Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department (SEPD)

The SEPD has responsibility for the following functions:

- Management of the Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System (CMVIS) Unit
- Management of the planning and prioritisation process for mine action activities
- Oversight of the Post-Clearance Monitoring Process
- Coordination of provincial Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU)
- Management of the information and database

Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System (CMVIS) Unit

The number of reported casualties increased from 111 in 2013 to 154 in 2014. The 39% increase in accidents is mostly due to travel on old/abandoned roads where there is no information from the local people to determine evidence of contamination and the increased use of machinery on farmland. With more people needing land for agriculture, there is an increase in risk-taking behavior, leading to an increase in accidents.

In the 3 target provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang and Pailin) CMVIS reported 83 mine/ERW casualties in 2014. This is a 207% increase compared to the 27 reported casualties in 2013. 43 casualties were caused by ERW and 40 by landmines. These casualties account for 54% of the total casualties reported. In 2014, there were 53 incidents compared to 26 incidents in 2013, a 103% increase.

51% (42 victims) tampering, 14% (12 victims) travelling on old/abandoned roads, 11% (9 victims) collecting non-timber products in the forest, 10% (8 victims) farming on suspicious land, 6% (5 victims) clearing new land, 6% (5 victims) demining incident, and 2% (2 victims) timber logging. This highlights the need to continue Mine Risk Education activities and the release of safe agricultural land and areas requiring risk reduction (roads and forest areas).

Please see Annex D for historical CMVIS data.

Table 3: CMVIS data in 2014

	CFRII target provinces	All Provinces	%
Number of Incidents	53	98	54%
- ERW	21	42	50%
- Mine	32	56	57%
Number of Casualties	83	154	54%
- ERW	43	82	52%
- Mine	40	72	56%
Number of People Amputated	19	38	50%
Number of People Injured	55	95	58%
Number of People Killed	9	21	43%

Planning and prioritisation process for mine action activities

The Planning Unit (PU) of the SEPD conducted a technical meeting on mine action data entry into the Commune Database (village and commune data book), with district governors and commune councils of 46 communes in Prey Veng province, 43 communes in Svay Rieng province, and 44 communes in Kampong

Cham province. Furthermore, PU also conducted field missions to Koh Kong, Sihanoukville, Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kep and Kampong Chhnang provinces to integrate mine action data with the respective Commune Database, in coordination with Provincial Planning departments. All data in these six provinces had been integrated.

As part of the mandate, SEPD conducted a meeting with relevant departments of the CMAA, demining operators and MAPUs to identify priority communes to target mine/ERW clearance resources in 2015. As a result, CMAA developed planning instructions that were issued to PMAC, MAPU, and demining operators for implementation.

Post-Clearance Monitoring (PCM) Process

The SEPD conducted five days training on PCM database management in Information Management System for Mine Action-New Generation 2 (IMSMA-NG) application to 15 MAPU officers from 15 provinces. While some officers are already familiar with the application, others will need refresher training in 2015.

The SEPD compiled the PCM report with data collected from Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU) in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Pursat and Siem Reap provinces. 991 sites released in 2013 were visited to follow up on land use. This accounts for 83% of the 1,192 sites and 70% of all land released in 2013.

Table 4: PCM visits completed in 2014

Province	Number of released sites visited	Size of Sites	
		Area (m ²)	%
Battambang	299	23,686,075	39
Banteay Meanchey	252	12,642,509	21
Pailin	86	5,004,345	8
Oddar Meanchey	211	7,752,510	13
Preah Vihear	28	5,143,470	8
Kompong Thom	19	1,441,554	2
Siem Reap	47	1,746,596	3
Pursat	9	589,478	1
Kompong Cham	3	40,366	0.06
Kratie	37	3,141,868	5
TOTAL	991	61,188,771	100

Table 5: Land Use and Beneficiaries of 991 sites released in 2013

Land Use	Land Released (m ²)	% Land Released	# Households	% Female Headed Households	# Individuals	% Female	% PwD
Agriculture	40,424,601	66.1%	3,116	5.3%	12,851	50.7%	0.4%
Housing	1,692,773	2.8%	367	3%	1,584	49.6%	2%
Adm. Office	15,000	0.02%	32,709	10.4%	140,984	51.7%	1%
Road	2,089,854	3.4%					
Irrigation system	12,580	0.02%					
Well/Pond	11,945	0.02%					
Pagoda	392,627	0.6%					
Temple/Historical site	554,337	0.9%					
Risk reduction	12,508,033	20.4%					
School	229,377	0.4%	0	0%	2,477	49.3%	0.2%
Not yet used	3,257,644	5.3%	347	2.3%	1,714	50.2%	0.4%
TOTAL	61,188,771	100.0%	36,539	10%	159,610	51.5%	2%

Coordination of provincial Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU)

The officers from SEPD of the CMAA took part in the three provincial workshops of Monitoring Implementation of the Planning Guidelines by MAPU in Battambang, Odor Meanchey and Kratie. SEPD participated to provide recommendations/suggestions on the process of planning and prioritization for the 2015 mine clearance work plan.

The end of year meeting for the 15 MAPUs was held in Mondulkiri province. The meeting reviewed achievements in 2014 and planning for 2015. It was also an opportunity to review the current Post-Clearance Monitoring process and the Planning Guidelines. MAPUs identified equipment and transport issues as one of the key challenges to their work. PCM data has not been entered / stored in IMSMA database due to lack of computers. CFRIL is considering providing some computers and equipment to the MAPUs in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin to support the work.

Information and database management

CMAA, through its Database Unit (DBU), manages a wide range of information and statistics in the mine action sector in Cambodia. Information tracked in the database covers all phases of mine action, from historical conflict information to post-clearance land use. The DBU deploys the New Generation of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA-ng), the UN-approved standards for information systems supporting humanitarian demining. Through the IMSMA, CMAA collects standardized mine-related data and manages it in a standardized system using powerful statistical and geographical tools. IMSMA was developed by the Center for Security Studies and Conflict Research at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETHZ) on behalf of the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). The DBU manages the following mine action datasets:

- Baseline survey
- National Level 1 Survey
- National archive of US Air Forces (USAF) bombing data (1965-1975) during the Vietnam war
- Minefield completion report from all accredited operators in Cambodia
- Minefield clearance progress report from all accredited operators in Cambodia
- Mine risk education activities
- Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) data
- Technical survey and non-technical survey results
- National gazetteer and administrative border data
- Topography maps
- National census and socio-economic data
- Land use and forest cover data
- Road networks
- Accidents and victims data

The Commune Database (village and commune data book) was updated, with district governors and commune councils of 46 communes in Prey Veng province, 43 communes in Svay Rieng province, and 44 communes in Kampong Cham province, taking part in the workshop exercises and meetings.

A number of field missions to Koh Kong, Sihanoukville, Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kep and Kampong Chhnang provinces were carried out to integrate mine action data with the respective Commune Database, in coordination with Provincial Planning departments. All data in these six provinces had been integrated. Integration of data in other provinces will be pursued afterward.

The Planning Unit also cooperated with the Database Unit (DBU) and CMVIS to update the mine action data in the Commune Database of the Ministry of Planning that covers all 24 provinces. This was done to cross-check the data with provincial Planning Departments, which will aid in monitoring the CMDG 9 (mine action and victim assistance), as well as the sectoral score cards at the sub-national level.

Outcome Assessment

The CMAA contracted the National Institute of Statistics of the Royal Government of Cambodia to conduct an outcome assessment in 2013.

The objectives of this study were:

1. To construct baseline indicators reflecting socio-economic outcomes of mine action interventions in the CFR2 implemented regions;

2. To understand socio-economic outcomes of three different stages—not yet started, on-going, completed - of mine interventions in locations of this baseline study; and
3. To suggest measures coping with loopholes of this baseline study so that future follow-up studies can be well implemented.

Due to concerns regarding the quality of the draft report, UNDP initiated a peer review and after a number of revisions, the final report was submitted by the consultant in January 2014. During the review of the draft report, UNDP discussed access to the collected data with the NIS. The NIS stated that the data collected by the assessment cannot be released to the project for further analysis because of the current data protection laws, "...according to the Statistics Law of Cambodia *"staff and employees of the NIS and statistical units and other institutions of the RGC, as well as the designated statistical officers shall ensure confidentially all individual information obtained from respondents"* (article 22), email from Lay Chhan, NIS, 13 January 2014.

This means that any follow-up outcome assessment survey in 2-3 years, with the same households interviewed for comparative analysis, cannot be completed unless NIS is provided the contract. In addition, with the completion of the project on 31 December 2015, there is no mechanism currently in place to conduct this follow-up.

Victim Assistance Department (VAD)

Victim assistance is enshrined in the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and on the Convention on Cluster Munitions as an essential aspect of mine action. The victim assistance framework in Cambodia is thus made up of components of Treaties focusing on victim assistance, including the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (UNCRPD) which plays a fundamental role in the creation of Cambodia's National Strategic Plan on Disability.

The CMAA coordinates with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY) to better integrate activities with the Government's overall victim assistance efforts. Meanwhile, the Disability Action Council (DAC), the national focal point on disability issues, provides technical support to the MoSAVY and coordinates services for People with Disabilities.

The CMAA raises awareness about landmine/ERW victims' needs and ensures their inclusion in national disability plans and services. The CMAA also assisted the Government in ratifying the UNCRPD and in formulating rules and regulations to effectively implement the Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of People with Disability in Cambodia.

The VA team conducted two refresher training workshops for mine/ERW Survivors Network including orientation on the Quality of Life Survey questionnaire, quality assurance and monitoring of data collection from local authorities, and meeting with operators at local level. The training was conducted in Pursat and Preah Sihanouk provinces, attended by 47 persons from the networks. Participants gained increased knowledge of Quality of Life Survey for the follow-up on assistance of mine victims at communities which will help to improve the quality and efficiency of the survey process.

An Assessment of Cambodia's progress in implementing the 11 actions on Victim Assistance in the Cartagena Action Plan was carried out by the CMAA leading to the 3rd Review Conference of the APMBC. The findings from the assessment were presented in the 3rd Review Conference on Mine Ban Convention at Maputo, Mozambique.

Four forums for survivors were organized in Kampong Thom, Kampot and Takeo provinces to provide the opportunity for them express their needs and services' gap from relevant local authorities. These were attended by representatives from CMAA, representatives from district governor and local police offices, commune chiefs, village leaders, and 169 mine survivors and people with disabilities. All participants were engaged in the discussion to understand and list down all of the needs of the disabled persons and to make recommendations for further improvements required for the welfare of survivors and people with disabilities.

Quality of Life Survey (QLS)

The project provided funds to support CMAA's work on the Quality of Life Survey. The QLS is a joint project with the Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCBL), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), the Arrupe Center, and many people with disabilities who participated from May 2012 to 2014. Survey activities include:

- Meeting between people with disability, community leaders to encourage dialogue and to understand needs.
- Enhancing the knowledge of Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD), the Convention on the Cluster Munitions (CCM), the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), and the National Law on Disability of the village leaders.
- Encouraging people with disability to participate in the assessment of their own quality of life and ways to improve it.
- Building up a village survivor's liaison network.
- Advocating at the village, provincial and national levels for implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and CRPD.

The QLS achievements in 2014 were:

- Discussions held on the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD), National Disability Law with 637 village leaders and communities in 23 provinces.
- Data gathered from 5,142 survivors and people with disability in 637 villages;
- Opinions gathered from people with disability think about their own quality of life.
- Conducted district forums on the rights and needs of people with disability including landmine survivors.
- Created and printed the disability Service Guide.
- Enlisted survivor liaison in most village groups.
- Built up on the current Survivors Network in 23 provinces in collaboration with CCBL.
- Initiated a rapid response to emergency needs.
- Built capacity of the Survivors Network.
- Planned follow up action with Survivors Network in village surveyed.
- Dialogue and education about disability issue and with 637 Villages leaders and communities
- Produced and distributed books outlining provincial services available for people with disabilities in Cambodia
- Dialogue with survivors and communities on how they could work on specific issues that affected people with disability.
- Conducted peer counselling to survivors individually.
- Referred survivors and other persons with disability to available services

For better awareness of the rights of persons with disability, 250 copies of the law for the Protection and Promotion of the Right of Persons with Disabilities, National Community Based Rehabilitation, Disability Services Books, and Quality of Life Survey report findings were disseminated to 162 villages leaders living in 18 provinces as conducted QLS.

In the last quarter 2014, the VA team visited the 13 Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs) to discuss data disaggregation of mine/ERW victim assistance in Phnom Penh, Takeo, Preah Sihanouk and Kampong Speu, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Katie, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh. After the meeting, the CMAA prepared the questionnaire on victim assistance for PRCs to complete and data from this will be integrated into the IMSMA-ng. The consultation workshop on this questionnaire is planned for 2015 and all PRCs, partner organizations working with PRCs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, Disability Action Council and Person with Disability Fund will be invited to attend.

Public Relations Department (PRD)

The project supports the CMAA's work in communications and gender, which are the responsibility of the Public Relations Department.

Communications

A workshop on developing the CMAA's communications strategy was conducted by the UNDP Project Team's Communications Specialist. The workshop was part of the capacity building of the CMAA in raising its profile to stakeholders and target audiences. The objectives of the workshop were: (1) to differentiate the meaning among framework, strategy and work plan; (2) to identify the importance of a communications strategy; and (3) to understand the different steps and components of a communications strategy. Participants from all of the CMAA departments joined in drafting the key components of the communication strategy with guidance and inputs from the Communications Specialist. During the training, they also identified and discussed the CMAA brand, CMAA's products and services, target audiences, and channels/modes of external communications.

The PRD took the lead in organizing the event of National Mine Awareness Day in Banteay Meanchey on 24 February. The purpose of the event was to raise awareness of the people living in the contaminated area about accidents caused by mine/ERWs and also appeal to all development partners and donors to continue support mine action program in Cambodia. The event was conducted by CMAA with hundreds of participants from relevant ministries, institutes, demining operators, development partners, landmine survivors, teachers, students, and people in the communities. While event was organizing in the contamination community, the message of Prime Minister was also broadcasted in all the national mass media in Cambodia. The story of this celebration was disseminated to the media as well as included into the newsletter for the International Campaign to Ban Landmine (ICBL).

Due to the increase of the incidents and casualties in the first quarters in 2014 compared to 2013 (about 40% increased), the MRE team of the Public Relations Department and the CMVIS Unit jointly conducted a study to find out the causes behind the increase of the number of casualties which was happened in the first quarter of the year. Representatives of demining operators, administrative police officers, teachers, students, local authorities and people living in mine/ERW contaminated areas located in Battambang, Pailin, and Pursat Provinces were involved in this study. The results of the study have yet to be officially presented during this reporting period but indicative evidence showed that the increase was primarily due to deliberate tampering with ERW.

As part of the communication strategy of the project, at least, 4 beneficiaries' stories were written and published on the UNDP Cambodia and global websites, and broadcasted through UNDP official social media accounts. Moreover, some of the female deminers were also interviewed and their stories were published to present to the public about their lives and challenges they have faced as deminer working daily in the mine field.

The communication strategy has been drafted and finalized by the PR department with technical support from the UNDP Project Team's Communications Specialist. This outcome will assist the CMAA to maximize its resources to reach out to more audience about the national mine action programme as well as to raise the profile of the CMAA which has been playing very important role in mine action as the authority.

As part of the improvement of communication, the new website of the CMAA was completed with its new layout design and uploaded online. Five personnel from the PRD were provided training on the management of the CMAA's new website. This newly renovated website will allow users to view the available information and documents in a more structured way; and search for the required information more easily. This new layout and capacity of the website will target a broader audience as the website will also accommodate the Khmer language for local audiences.

Gender

The CMAA Gender Mainstreaming Team is headed by a staff member from Public Relations Department as the Gender Focal Person. The team coordinates with the Technical Reference Group on Gender, composed of representatives from the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation, Mine Action Planning Units, UN agencies, and international and national non-government organizations.

CMAA's gender team conducted the interviews with 10 female deminers of CSHD and HALO Trust in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces to understand their working condition and their needs. As a result, we figured out that finally, the female deminers are satisfied with the incomes that they earn from their work, and the working condition. However, there are some challenges such as carrying the heavy demining tools, weather constraint, and monthly female health problem. On the other hand, for health consultation, women found the inconvenience in talking with the male doctor. Thus, it was suggested that female doctor should be employed.

For advocacy and promotion of gender, 280 T-shirts and 350 posters were printed and distributed to all relevant stakeholders such as CMAA, line ministries, MAPUs, CMVIS, mine clearance operators, some donors and NGOs during the workshop and training. On the printed t-shirts, there was a message talked about the four pillars of gender quality in mine action. This was done in order to advocate gender mainstreaming in mine action.

A two-day training course entitled, "The Concept of Gender Mainstreaming and Coordination Skill", was organized by the Gender Team of the CMAA in cooperating with Ministry of Woman Affairs (MoWA) to

provide the training to head of the 15 MAPUs to become gender focal points who play the role to promote women and men in mine action planning and prioritization at their communities in their province. The training focused on gender equality and coordination strategy. As a result from the pre- and post-test evaluations, 70 % of trainees could fully catch up with all the trained courses while about 30 % of them could do partially. At the end of the training, 90% of trainees suggested to have this training to be organized by the CMAA for the MAPU's members.

A gender workshop on "Dissemination of the Achievements of Gender Mainstreaming in mine action" was organized in Phnom Penh in order to look at the data collected disaggregated by sexes and ages in 2013 comparing with 2012. The purpose of the workshop was to disseminate the result of gender mainstreaming of CMAA, MoWA, MAPU, and mine action operators. As a result, there were about 83 participants, of whom 25 were women attended the workshop. The participants were from line ministries, MAPUs, mine action operators, development partners, and NGOs. Moreover, some experiences of gender mainstreaming and some challenges were shared in the workshop such as limit of disaggregated data by sexes/ages, delay in response from the relevant stakeholders on data collected on sex and age disaggregated and limit of gender knowledge. More gender trainings were requested by the participants for the future organizing.

The annual survey on gender mainstreaming achieved in 2013 was carried out in early-2014 with demining organizations such as MAG, HALO Trust, CSHD and CMAC, and the MAPUs of 15 provinces. The purpose was to monitor and evaluate the Gender Action Planning (GAP). The result will be used for monitoring and evaluation at the end of GAP (2013-2015). Comparisons between 2012 and 2013 showed that:

- In the CMAA, there are 18 women (12%) working at the management level, a 0.41% increase;
- Two female CMAA staff were promoted from officer to Deputy Director of the Department and another one was promoted from officer to Chief of Bureau. In the MAPUs, there are only 3 women, one each in in Battambang, Pailin and Kampong Cham;
- The participation of women at commune level increased from 21% to 27% and the number of women who provided presentations at the district meetings increased from 22% to 25%;
- Female deminers working in the 4 demining operators - HALO Trust, MAG, CMAC and CSHD - increased from 12% to 14% of the total deminer workforce. All women received the same amount of salary for the same job as men do. In addition, different needs of women from men have been reflected in the welfare policy for their work place;
- Female beneficiaries from land release increased from 47% to 48% for agricultural and housing land. The number of female indirect beneficiaries went up to 51% in 2013 compared to 49% in 2012.

Key challenges:

- The number of female staff working in the CMAA remains low;
- The total number of women working in mine action has decreased compared to previous years and requires intervention from all stakeholders;
- The Gender team of the CMAA still faces some challenge in developing the monitoring and evaluation framework for the GAP. A Gender expert will be required for this assignment.

General Administration Department (GAD)

GAD is responsible for the procurement of the mine clearance service contracts and has complied with the required recommendations. The required documents were advertised internationally and the evaluation and review mechanism were followed and were observed by a member of the UNDP Project Team.

GAD is also responsible for compliance with the asset management of all project assets and the required spot checks in the provincial locations were made.

- Field uniforms and office equipment were procured for CMAA's Quality Management Teams.
- CFRII has continued with the existing competitive bidding process with the addition of international advertisement for land release project and baseline survey. The evaluation process of land release projects is finished. The contracts are expected to be signed in late January 2015. Land reclamation non-technical survey and BLS proposals are due in early February 2015.
- Key CMAA staff attended English language training.

Output 3:
At least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning and that promote efficiency and transparency

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Reduction in the number of landmine casualties in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin	8% (2010)	10% (per year)	207% increase (2014)
Million square metres cleared using CFR resources	37 (2010)	72 (2015)	109.6 (2014)

Procurement of Services

After an international competitive bidding process, CMAC and NPMEC were awarded funds to implement land release from 01 May 2014 to 31 January 2015. Over US\$4 million was provided to the contractors to release over 22.7 km² of contaminated land located in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin.

Table 6: Contracts for CFRII from 01 May 2014 to 31 January 2015

Province	Contractor	Budget (US\$)	BLS Area (m ²)	Cost (US\$) per m ²
Battambang	CMAC	2,099,457	12,113,496	0.17
Banteay Meanchey	CMAC	1,099,900	6,201,586	0.18
Pailin	NPMEC	856,813	4,427,568	0.19
Total		4,056,170	22,742,650	

Project Beneficiaries

The project assisted a total of 51,527 people - 18,675 direct beneficiaries⁵ and 32,852 indirect beneficiaries⁶.

Table 7: Total CFRII Beneficiary Numbers in 2014

	Land Release			Mine Risk Education			TOTAL		
	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL
Male	2,349	16,069	18,418	7,646	N/A	7,646	9,995	16,069	26,064
Female	2,228	16,783	19,011	6,452	N/A	6,452	8,680	16,783	25,463
TOTAL	4,577	32,852	37,429	14,098	N/A	14,098	18,675	32,852	51,527
PwD	89	2,211	2,300	64	N/A	64	153	2,211	2,364
% Female	49%	51%	51%	46%	N/A	46%	46%	51%	49%
% PwD	12%	7%	6%	0.45%	N/A	0.45%	0.8%	7%	5%

Land Release

The CFRII project released a total of 280 minefields, releasing 26,527,178 m² of land, destroying 3,281 anti-personnel mines (APM), 57 anti-tank mines (ATM), 2,221 exploded remnants of war (ERW), and 14 improvised mines.

EOD teams deployed by CMAC in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey on tasks outside of BLS polygons destroyed a total of 528 anti-personnel mine (APM), 27 anti-tank mine (ATM), and 4,799 exploded remnants of war (ERW). For example, a village that has reported an explosive item would initiate a rapid EOD response task. Data of items removed/destroyed by the EOD teams in the BLS polygons are not recorded under EOD but are captured by the reporting clearance teams.

Beneficiary numbers for CFRII land release activities are based on planned post-clearance land use. The CFRII project direct beneficiaries total 4,577 people (49% female). Indirect beneficiaries total 32,852 people (51% female). PwDs are mostly indirect beneficiaries of land release.

⁵ Direct beneficiaries are defined as land owners and their household members who will directly benefit from the released land, people receiving Mine Risk Education and household members participating in Household Visits.

⁶ Indirect beneficiaries are defined as those with access to shared community assets located on released land such as roads, schools, ponds, pagodas, forest areas, etc. Indirect benefits of Mine Risk Education and Household Visits is not assessed.

Table 8: Number of minefields released by CFRII and beneficiaries in 2014

Activity	Land Release	EOD	Total
Number of minefields released	280	0	280
Total area (C1+C2+C3)	26,572,178	0	26,572,178
Area released by NTS (C1)	4,808	0	4,808
Area released by TS (C2)	8,828,876	0	8,828,876
Area released by clearance (C3)	17,738,494	0	17,738,494
APM found/destroyed	3,281	528	3,809
ATM found/destroyed	57	27	84
ERW found/destroyed	2,221	4,799	7,020
Improvised mines found /destroyed	14	0	14
Direct beneficiaries, Male	2,349	N/A	2,349
Direct beneficiaries, Female	2,228	N/A	2,228
Direct beneficiaries, People with Disabilities	89	N/A	89
Indirect beneficiaries, Male	16,069	N/A	16,069
Indirect beneficiaries, Female	16,783	N/A	16,783
Indirect beneficiaries, People with Disabilities	2,211	N/A	2,211

The CMAA was unable to provide national data at time of writing. Thus, it was not possible to include an analysis of the CFRII contribution to the national land release outputs in 2014.

Table 9: Cumulative Total of Released Land by CFRI and CFRII 2006-2014

CFR Phase I (2006- Mar. 2011) (km ²)	CFR Phase II (May 2011-Dec. 2014) (km ²)	Total CFRI & CFRII (May 2011-Dec. 2014) (km ²)	Estimated CFRII Non-Technical Survey (km ²)	Estimated CFRII 2015 Land Release (km ²)	Estimated Total CFRII (km ²)	Estimated Total CFRI + CFRII (km ²)
40.3	69.3	109.6	30.0	27.7	127.0	167.3

The CFRII project has achieved a cumulative total of 69.3 km² of land released by end of 2014. This represents 198% of the CFRII project target of 35.0 km² achieved. With an additional 10 months of land release operations remaining⁷, the project expects a further 27.7 km² from the mine clearance service contracts and an estimated target of 30 km² from the Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey. This would increase the CFRII land release outputs to an estimated total of 127.0 km² released.

Total for Clearing for Results Phase I and Phase II land release outputs for 2006-2015 is estimated at 167.3 km².

Table 10: Released Land by Contract Year

Contract Year	Total Contract Value (US\$)	Land Released (m ²)
2006	3,450,000	8,700,061
2007	4,120,000	9,071,891
2008	4,000,000	6,788,437
2009	4,006,912	7,811,856
2010	3,445,648	7,983,035
Total CFRI	19,022,560	40,355,280

⁷ The 2015 contracts will run from 01 February and will end on 31 October 2015. This will allow two months for project data collection and final reporting, and implementation of the project close down procedures

May 2011-April 2012	2,381,616	10,349,648
February 2012-January 2013	2,883,034	15,013,587
February 2013 to April 2014	4,193,647	22,983,035
May 2014-January 2015	4,056,170	24,579,096
February-October 2015 (estimated)	4,911,961	54,071,558
Total CFRII	18,426,428	126,996,924
TOTAL CFRI + CFRII	37,448,988	167,352,204

Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey project

The results of the Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey developed in late-2014 won't be fully realized until the beginning of Q4 2015 and reported in the final report. However, if the target of 50km² is achieved, it will confirm the value of the land release policy developed by the CMAA. Efficient land release is achieved by avoiding default clearance of entire suspected hazardous areas where feasible and implementing less expensive survey to reduce the area of a Suspected Hazardous Area (baseline Polygon) that may require expensive clearance. The Non-Technical Survey will also provide more accurate data sets for use in prioritisation and planning for future operations by the Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) and operators, the Non-Technical Survey will also contribute to an improvement of operational outcomes and priority settings, with increased precision in deployment of scarce and expensive clearance assets into areas with confirmed evidence of mines/ERW.

If Non-Technical Survey is rolled out in all the provinces, it could well significantly reduce the area of land requiring further mine action interventions and the estimated time and cost for completion of the minefield problem in Cambodia (if the current level resources are maintained).

A principal objective of mine action is to remove the explosive hazards (landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)) from areas where they have been laid or abandoned. Mine action operations have typically employed demining assets to do this, such as manual clearance teams, explosive detection animals and mechanical systems, either individually or in combination. These methods have resulted in thousands of square kilometres of land being released back to communities for productive use. However, on some occasions, land has been subjected to expensive full clearance unnecessarily. While some of the operational principles of survey and clearance have been well understood and used by many mine action operators, inadequate or inaccurate survey can exaggerate the mine/ERW problem. In addition, survey data needs to be reviewed over time as more information becomes available particularly as communities become established and land use further developed in the aftermath of conflict. An objective of mine action is to define, re-define and clear land that is contaminated by mines.

Land Release is the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify or better define Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) and remove all suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey (TS), and clearance, using an evidence based and documented approach; it is at the heart of addressing the real and perceived threat of landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnant of war (ERW). The polygons identified and developed from the Baseline Survey (BLS) are Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) and should not be incorrectly perceived as the true boundaries of mined areas.

Mine Risk Education

Mine-risk education, or MRE, refers to educational activities aimed at reducing the risk of injury from mines and unexploded ordnance by raising awareness and promoting behavioural change through public-information campaigns, education and training, and liaison with communities.

MRE ensures that communities are aware of the risks from mines, unexploded ordnance and/or abandoned munitions and are encouraged to behave in ways that reduce the risk to people, property and the environment. Objectives are to reduce the risk to a level where people can live safely and to recreate an environment where economic and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine contamination.

MRE, along with demining (which includes technical surveys, mapping, clearance of unexploded ordnance and mines, marking unsafe areas, and documenting areas that have been cleared), contributes to mine-

risk reduction, or limiting the risk of physical injury from mines and unexploded ordnance that already contaminates the land.⁸

Table 11: Mine Risk Education in 446 villages in 2014

Beneficiary Type	Beneficiary Number
Adult male	6,293 (45%)
Adult female	5,149 (37%)
Boy	1,353 (9%)
Girl	1,303 (9%)
People With Disabilities	64 (0.45%)
TOTAL MRE PARTICIPANTS	14,098

Table 12: Community Requests in 2014

# Community requests for intervention	294
# community requests responded to	287 (98%)
- # APM destroyed	46
- # ATM destroyed	9
- # ERW destroyed	2,605

C PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP) OUTPUTS

Output 1: Mine action policy and strategic frameworks ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximize the land available for local development

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Land cleared annually through MAPU planning used for agriculture	50% (2009)	70% (2015)	66% (2013)
Percentage of funding for mine action that is endorsed by CMAA	0% (2010)	80% (2015)	40% (2014)
Capacity of the CMAA to lead the implementation of the NMAS annually ⁹	0 point (2009)	5 points (2015)	1 point (2014)

Output 2: The CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
% of annual tasks conducted in accordance with the MAPU work plan	45% (2009)	90% (2015)	96 % (2014)
% of beneficiaries from mine clearance that are women and PwD	48% women 0.3% PwD (2010)	54% women 4% PwD (2015)	52% women 2% PwD (2014)

⁸ <http://www.mineaction.org/issues/education>

⁹ NMAS annual work plans (2 points) + progress reports (2 points) + NMAS integrated gender-sensitive M&E system in place and endorsed by TWG during Year 1 and sustained during Year 2-5 (1 point)

Output 3: At least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning and that promote efficiency and transparency

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Reduction in the number of landmine casualties in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin	8% (2010)	10% (per year)	207% increase (2014)
Million square metres cleared using CFR resources	37 (2010)	72 (2015)	109.6 (2014)

NOTE: Land cleared by CFRII through MAPU planning used for agriculture was 88% in 2014 with the remaining 12% used for construction of road and shelter infrastructure, and making community assets, such as forest land, safer. CFRII beneficiaries from land release in 2014 are 51% women and 6% PwD.

The CMAA was consulted on some new projects and approved the following:

- CFRII Workplan for 2014 and 2015
- Mine action project by HALO Trust funded by DFID – three year project
- Capacity Development of CMAA by NPA/GICHD funded by DFID – three year project
- Mine action projects by HALO Trust and MAG funded by WRA, US Dept. of State – one year projects

The NMAS annual work plans have not been developed. This requires the NSAP to be approved and implemented as part of the annual planning process.

The NMAS integrated gender-sensitive M&E system is in place and is being sustained. The Gender Action Plan is still being implemented. Figures related to female beneficiaries are based upon on post-clearance monitoring of minefields released in 2012.

Please see Annex E M&E Framework for more details.

D PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP) OUTCOME

Outcome 1: By 2015, national and sub-national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy.

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
NSDP 2014-2018 includes new priorities and targets for inclusive growth	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Yes (2014)
% of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for agriculture	50% (2009)	70% (2015)	66 % (2013)
No. of countries that benefit from Cambodia expertise on demining	4 (2009)	10 (2015)	5 countries (2014)

NOTE: Land cleared by CFRII through MAPU planning and planned for agricultural use after release is 88% in 2014 with the remaining 12% planned for construction of road and shelter infrastructure, and making community assets, such as forest land, safer.

The UNDP Project Team provided support to the CMAA during discussions with the chair of the Technical Working Group-Mine Action, (a Deputy Secretary-General of the CMAA), prior to him attending the Technical Working Group meeting of all 19 Technical Working Groups to finalize the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018, the Development Cooperation Partnerships Strategy (DCPS) 2014-2018, and the Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs). Mine action continues to be represented in all of these documents.

The following five countries benefit from the demining expertise developed in Cambodia:

1. Angola - National Demining Institute of Angola (INAD) visit to Cambodia to strengthen institutional capacity of National Institute of Demining (INAD) by sharing knowledge and experiences and learning in the mine action sector.
2. Lao PDR - to develop human resources and strengthen institutional capacity of Laos and Cambodian governmental organizations working in the UXO/Mine Action sector through sharing knowledge and experiences
3. Lebanon - demining units as part of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
4. Mali - demining units as part of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
5. Cyprus - demining units as part of United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Please see Annex E M&E Framework for more details.

E FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION

Table 13: Donor Contribution Overview as of December 31, 2014

Donor Name	Contributions US\$		Balance
	Committed	Received	
Australian Agency for International Development (00055_AUL)	10,241,889.55	8,112,796.94	2,129,092.61
Canada International Development	10,017,386.19	10,017,386.19	-
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (10282_SDC)	3,740,000.00	3,240,000.00	500,000.00
United Nations Development Programme	1,292,162.12	1,292,162.12	
Government of Austria (00056_AUS)	533,485.49	533,485.49	-
Department for International Development (00296_DFID)	432,786.00	432,786.00	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian (10503_NORW)	219,699.74	219,699.74	-
Department of Foreign Affairs & Int'l Trade, Canada (10281_DFAIT)	102,986.61	102,986.61	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade of Ireland (11211_IRISH)	70,721.36	70,721.36	-
Government of Belgium (00061_BEL)	68,212.82	68,212.82	-
Government of France (00112_FRAN)	42,796.01	42,796.01	-
Total	26,762,125.89	24,133,033.28	2,629,092.61

Table 14: Expenditure by Activity as of December 31, 2014

Activities – Description	Approved Budget 2014	Annual Expenditure 2014		Total	Balance	Delivery (%)
		CMAA (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)			
Activity 1: Build further stage for a Programme-Based Approach in Mine Action Sector by: holding 2 TWG, continuing to promote the signing of the Partnership Principles by more DPs, continuing to promote joint programme formulation with DPs by applying the project review process, formulating, implementing and monitoring a TWG Work plan and monitoring JMIs 2012-2013, conducting a Mid-term Review of CFR 2 project and a review of the NMAS.	202,634.89	22,725.03	184,125.22	206,850.25	-4,215.36	102%
Activity 2: Enhance national cross-sector coordination for the implementation of the NMAS by: promoting the use of policies, tools, standards and best practices through quarterly workshops with operators and line ministries and annual Mine Action Conference, strengthening collaboration between MAPU/CMVIS at sub-national levels, advocating for the integration of survivors assistance in disability frameworks, conducting cross-departments joint-missions to assess priorities and gaps.	78,098.55	19,688.30	52,149.66	71,837.96	6,260.59	92%
Activity 3: Strengthen mine action planning, monitoring and outcome assessment by: conducting the baseline data collection on the Outcome Assessment in Q1 2013, compiling a 2014 mine clearance work plan, updating PIP for a 2013-2015 period, enhancing CMAA's capacities to monitor and disseminate progress on JMI, CMDG 9, NMAS.	3,534.82	3,303.57	231.25	3,534.82	0.00	100%
Activity 4: Increase the visibility of the CMAA and improve its capacity to communicate effectively by: preparing Quarterly newsletters and Annual Reports; supporting the preparation of knowledge exchange visits from external stakeholders.	45,272.44	10,266.42	29,923.05	40,189.47	5,082.97	89%
Activity 5: Monitor the implementation of the capacity development plan including provision of training and specific management measures.	37,209.51	36,378.29	2,546.48	38,924.77	-1,715.26	105%

Activity 6: Enhance finance, procurement and HR capacities by: implementing CMAA staff performance assessment guideline, finalizing HR and Administrative guidelines, reviewing audit findings and amending manuals and processes as necessary, reviewing the 2011-2013 competitive bidding processes in light of the projects' objectives and formulating recommendations for future procurement.	47,302.29	46,531.16	3,257.18	49,788.34	-2,486.05	105%
Activity 7: Support the implementation by the MAPU of the new Guidelines on Planning and Prioritization by: providing training and follow-up assistance to MAPU staff in the west, ensuring all relevant stakeholders are familiar with the guidelines and will commit to the process, supporting MAPU in its efforts to orientate authorities, ensuring the guidelines roll-out to gather lessons learned and fine tune the guidelines and processes.	79,379.64	32,229.79	44,270.59	76,500.38	2,879.26	96%
Activity 8: Act as a national gender focal point to mainstream gender in MA by: organizing TRG meetings to disseminate Gender Action Plan 2013-2015, conducting gender assessment missions.	28,122.14	11,998.24	15,781.36	27,779.60	342.54	99%
Activity 9: Enhance the quality of demining operations and ensure highest levels of confidence in the land being released by demining operators by: monitoring QA & QC activities to ensure sampling is carried out to provide extra confidence in the land release process, establishing, completing and making operational the Dog Accreditation facility in 2013.	273,847.39	235,006.87	36,868.82	271,875.69	1,971.70	99%
Activity 10: Support completion of baseline survey.						
Activity 11: Analyzing all BLS data and updating mine clearance WP for SPs, supporting clearance that promotes poverty reduction & economic growth based on annual clearance plans and the use of improved methodologies for demining.	5,576,698.99	5,411,027.48	0	5,411,027.48	165,671.51	97%
TOTAL	6,372,100.66	5,829,155.15	369,153.61	6,198,308.76	173,791.90	97%

F KEY PLANS FOR 2015

CFRII will continue to further increase the outputs in 2015 with additional land released through the mine clearance service contracts and through a Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey. The survey will have a positive impact not only on the CFRII project but also on the Cambodian mine action programme. It is difficult to estimate the final output figures for the survey but it is expected that there will be an increase the final total combined outputs of both Clearing for Results Phases I and II by an additional 25-50%.

- i. It will ensure that the project can continue increasing operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the mine action sector
- ii. It will increase the development the CMAA's capacity to deliver Non-Technical Survey and will be achieved by agreements in national approaches and methodologies for Non-Technical Survey as part of implementing the CMAA's land release policy and guidelines.
- iii. It will reduce the area of baseline polygons through removal of part or the entire area of a polygon that is no longer suspected to be hazardous from the CMAA's database. A more accurate data set will ensure greater compliance with Cambodia's international obligations to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC).
- iv. It will identify additional polygons not included in previous surveys based upon new evidence.

To further support the NMAS and NSAP, the project will support the implementation of a review of the national mine action programme. The review will take into consideration a number of key factors, including current and future signatory obligations to international treaties and agreements related to mine action, the goals of national development plans, the National Mine Action Strategy and the objectives of the National Strategic Action Plan. It is clear that with the Baseline Survey and the current resources that Cambodia will require another 10 year extension to its commitment to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban and will cover all five pillars of mine action: Clearance of mines and Explosive Remnants of War; Mine Risk Education; Victim Assistance, Advocacy; and to a lesser extent, Stockpile Destruction issues.

A project evaluation will be implemented in Q2 2015. The Final Project Evaluation will be implemented in the final year before completion of the Project to inform key stakeholders on the actual and planned achievements of project results, identify lessons that can improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and identify the potential future role and contribution of UNDP to Cambodia's national mine action programme. This will aid UNDP's future programming and project development process in line with the UNDP Country Programme Document 2016-2018.

To assist in the final project reporting, UNDP will be implementing an Impact Assessment Survey to gather data on the impact of CFRII land release in the target provinces. The current plan is to sample 450 households.

The study will identify changes in livelihoods, community infrastructure and development and risk reduction in three target provinces: Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. The project technical monitoring reports state that cleared land is mostly used for agriculture (more than 60%) and the rest of the released/cleared land is used for housing and infrastructure such as: construction of roads, schools, temples and historical sites.

- At the household level, the survey will analyze to what extent project has contributed to changes in quality of life - employment, livelihood assets, income and food consumption of the households;
- At the community level, the study will cover to what extent project had an impact on access to education, access to safe roads and other community infrastructures.

ANNEX A MID-TERM REVIEW – MANAGEMENT RESPONSE UPDATE

Evaluation Recommendation	Management Response	Key Action(s)	Responsible Unit(s)	Time Frame	Tracking*	Comments
					Status**	
1a. An annual clearance plan and Annual Mine Action Plan for the mine action sector should be prepared by the CMAA for 2014, in conjunction with the MAPU process, and in consultation with mine action operators, and development partners. The process should be participative and the plan should be designed to feed into the implementation and tracking of the NMAS documents, as well as national obligations such as the AP Mine Ban Convention and Convention on Persons with Disabilities.	Agreed	1. Organize internal CMAA/UNDP meeting to discuss format of annual clearance plan and format of annual mine action plan and propose process to formulate the plans.	CMAA SEPD	Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (1 st Revised) Q1 2015 (2 nd Revised)	Not Initiated	Provincial Clearance Plans for 2015 are being developed. The National Strategic Plan is now called the National Mine Action Plan. CMAA have requested funding to host a workshop with all stakeholders to discuss the NSAP. As this is an unplanned expenditure it will be considered during the 2014 budget review. Please note that implementation and delivery of Victim Assistance is not in the remit of the CMAA.
		2. Organize meeting with operators to present format of the plans, proposed process to formulate the plans and seek initial inputs to the plans.	CMAA SEPD	Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (1 st Revised) Q1 2015 (2 nd Revised)	Not Initiated	
		3. Draft the plans and share within CMAA/UNDP for comments, make necessary revision and share with DP and operators for review.	CMAA SEPD	Q1 2014 Q2 2015 (Revised)	Not Initiated	
		4. Organize meeting with DP and operators to finalize the plans.	CMAA SEPD	Q1 2014 Q2 2015 (Revised)	Not Initiated	
1b. The UNDP CFR project team should orient a portion of their work plan, in a focused way, to mentoring and facilitating the process for developing the Annual Mine Action Plan. The CTA should work on helping CMAA management design the planning framework.	Agreed	1. The UNDP project team will assist and fully participate in the process in 2013 and their individual work plan will incorporate this for year 2014 and 2015	UNDP project Team	Q3-Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (Revised) Q1 2015 (Revised)	Initiated	Pending NSAP the development of the Annual Plan will be discussed with the new SG. The UNDP Mine Action Advisor is also promoting the concept of a Performance Monitoring Tool
1c. The Capacity Development Plan should be re-assessed and re-adjusted to target the capabilities that have been highlighted in the Capacity Assessment document. In particular, there needs to be a focus on: 1) strategic planning, 2) statistical analysis, 3) coordination of diverse actors, and 4) meeting chairing and facilitation skills. In this regards, the following elements from the Capacity Development Assessment still need to be addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMAA is needed to build consensus around strategic directions of the NMAS and plans based on the BLS Insufficient analysis of the role, 	Partially Agreed. Limited budget for capacity development might hamper some of potential responses to this recommendation.	1. CMAA will support an update exercise of its capacity development plan based on the recommendations of the review and the new functions/activities that will be carried out.	CMAA Management	Q1 2014 Q1 2015 (Revised)	Initiated	Coordinate with potential DFID capacity building contracts to avoid duplication of effort. The contract was won by NPA/GICHD partnership. These plans have yet to be shared with UNDP CFRIL.

<p>responsibilities, capacities or resource requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All demining proposals should be channeled through the CMAA • CMAA needs a strong planning department or function to ensure that planning between local and national levels are linked • Regular meetings with a clear agenda between CMAA and its partners are needed to discuss issues and build consensus on priorities for mine action linked with development. • Strengthened TWG-MA mechanism is needed to include action taken based on recommendations emanating from meetings. • Capacities building of CMAA staff through technical training is required through international study tours, workshops and on-site training. 						
<p>2a. Data being collected on mine clearance within the IMSMA system should capture how much time is spent on each methodology. This information should be easily available and printable in table form to allow a calculation of productivity by method.</p>	<p>Not applicable Methodologies to release land consist of NTS, TS and clearance. It is impossible to capture this information due to the fact that a team deployed on a task can apply the three methodologies instantaneously and the rates of their productivity are massively different based on conditions of the minefield, local information and land release methodologies to be applied.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No Longer Applicable</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>2b. Expected rates of productivity per method of clearance should be included in the CFRII's contracts and/or organisations should be monitored to ensure that they are not proceeding too slowly Or too quickly as clearance advances.</p>	<p>Not applicable. Methods of releasing land consist of NTS, TS and clearance. It is impossible to establish rates of productivity for each method due to massive differences in conditions of the minefields, local information and land release methodologies to be applied.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No Longer Applicable</p>	<p>N/A</p>

2c. The Regulation and Monitoring Department should track the clearance (not simply land release) rates for each tasks, to ensure that the productivity falls into the norms of best practice. This needs to be carried out through IMSMA in order to centralize the information and make it accessible to those outside the R&M Department.	Not applicable as the proposed rates of productivity recommended at 2b is impossible to establish	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Longer Applicable	N/A
2d. Terminology such as "land release" and "clearance" need to be used very carefully and accurately, so as not to be misleading about what has been accomplished. References to "clearance" in the CFRII Annual Reports were often incorrect, since the terminology used should have been "released". The statistics collected by the CFRII primarily consist of calculations for total land released, since survey is also included in these figures and this is not clearance.	Agreed	1. The term used in the CFR reports will be changed to address this. The appropriate term should be "released or cleared/released"	CMAA R&M	Q3 2013	Completed	CMAA is already collecting and recording data on different release techniques used.
		2. A glossary of terms will be produced by the R&M department to address the issue	CMAA R&M	Q3-Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (1 st Revised) Q1 2015 (2 nd Revised)	Initiated	Ongoing in consultation with operators as and when required to ensure it is in line with IMAS and CMAS.
		3. Organize TRG meeting between operators and stakeholder by Q3 this year	CMAA R&M	Q3-Q4 2013	Completed	
		4. Conduct refresher training for operator on the agreed data to be entering into IMSMA system	CMAA R&M	Q3-Q4 2013	Completed	
2e. IMSMA data entered currently has inconsistencies in the way that land release is recorded. Some areas where there was certainly some area released through survey, has been recorded as "full clearance" for the entire area, whereas others have been listed as "multiple". This issue should be addressed, perhaps by carrying out follow-up refresher training for operators entering data into the IMSMA system and for the R&M department to recognize the benefits of having this data in a form that can be accessed centrally from the IMSMA system.	Agreed	1. A letter from CMAA will be issued to all operators to distinguish between the two land release categories (cleared and released through NTS and TS)	CMAA SEPD	Q3 2013	Completed	This has been informed to the operators in various meetings. Some errors of Land Release data were found by the DBU. Those errors were corrected.
		2. The DBU will explain this to all operators' data management officers in a data management reference group meeting to address this issue.	CMAA SEPD	Q4 2013	Completed	
3a. Data gathering regarding land use should aim for more detailed information collection on the use of land. For example if agricultural land has been cleared, the crop being grown and what are the yields being achieved by beneficiaries on the land could be recorded.	Agreed	1. CMAA will revise the PCM forms.	CMAA SEPD	Q3-Q4 2013	Completed	

3b. IMSMA forms should avoid categories such as "agriculture and housing" in terms of use of land. Where there is more than one use for the land, MAPU PCM Officers should be estimating the are used for each activity, so that aggregated data on land returned for agriculture, for example, is more accurate. Categories such as agriculture and housing impede any real analysis since there is no way to know how much of the land was used for housing and how much for agriculture.	Agreed	1. This has already been addressed in the newly revised PCM form where the two land use categories have been separated and the database application form will follow the PCM form	CMAA SEPD	Q2 2013	Completed	Database PCM form has been redesigned.
3c. Regular post-clearance monitoring reports should be disseminated by the CMAA semi-annually or quarterly, as data becomes available regarding the economic impact of clearance in the CFRII project, but also for directly-funded clearance.	Agreed.	1. CMAA will task MAPU to conduct PCM all year round and semi-annually PCM reports will be distributed by the CMAA to all stakeholders. A period of one year will be allowed for beneficiaries to use the cleared land before it is monitored.	CMAA SEPD	Q1-Q4 2014 Q1-Q4 2015 (Revised)	Initiated	MAPU have been tasked to conduct PCM all year round. This is not happening. There is still only an annual process and report. The report does not focus on economic impact. UNV M&E Officer is currently being recruited with a ToR to work with CMAA on PCMs and Performance Monitoring System.
3d. PCM data should be made more widely available in published reports and in electronic form (on the CMAA web site if possible). Also, data should be presented in a more disaggregated way – for example by province. This would enhance the CMAA monitoring and evaluation procedures by providing a more specific picture of the dynamics taking place at province level in particular. This would also allow the CFRII to get a more precise measure of the project outcome of the CFRII project.	Agreed	1. CMAA will make the consolidated PCM reports available for DP, operators, MAPU and post them on its website.	CMAA SEPD	Q3 2013	Completed	
		2. DBU will finalize PCM database application form so that the PCM result can be queried easily by project.	CMAA SEPD	Q3 – Q4 - 2013	Completed	Database PCM form has been redesigned.
4a. CMAA and UNDP project management staff should look closely at ways for the CMAA's national budget to cover shortfalls to Deliverables 1 and 2, showing commitment on the part of the RGC to fund additional mine action commitments.	Agreed. This has been discussed by CMAA and UNDP. CMAA will submit the budget for 2014 by requesting additional fund from the RGC to cover the cost of stationery and PCM which are estimated to be around \$40,000. RGC also increases their budget for the overall mine action sector outside of CFRII framework.	1. The allocation for D1 and D2 by the CFR project for the period from 2013 to 2015 have been discussed and agreed upon.	CMAA Management	Q3 2013	Completed	
		2. CMAA will present this to its top management and request additional fund from the Royal Government to address the shortfalls. In Q3 2013, CMAA will prepare the 2014 budget and submit to the government for approval. Official Results will be available in early 2014. Until then,	CMAA Management	Q1 2014	Completed	Budget was submitted to MEF in Q3 2013 MAPUs supported by CFRII previously are now under RGC funding.

		we are not certain whether this additional request will be approved or not. In case, PCM funding is transferred to CMAA, UNDP will still provide technical support to the PCM operations				
4b. A consolidated budget document should be produced for the running of CMAA, so that the global budget required should be clear and the RGC can analyze their ability to cover the entirety of the CMAA's budget prior to the project's end in 2015. This would also be an act of transparency for donors that are contributing to the CFRIL project.	Partially Agreed	1. CMAA will discuss with donors about the feasibility and benefits of preparing this consolidated budget. If agreed by all parties, the CMAA will develop the format of the budget which indicates different contributions from DPs and the main budget lines to be transparent.	CMAA Management	Q1 2014 Q1 2015 (Revised)	Initiated	Consolidated budget has not been developed yet. Some data on amounts and sources of funds have been collected. CMAA will continue to discuss with donors to receive the clear budget and required template.
4c. CMAA should request the assistance of UNDP to begin organizing a planning process for mine clearance (in conjunction with the MAPU process) and subsequently for the mine action sector as a whole, so that these key planning documents can be complete for 2014.	Agreed, but already raised in 1b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5a. Progress in the implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan should be closely monitored by the designated Gender Focal Point and relevant departments and organisations should be given clear targets to meet.	Agreed	1. The Gender Action Plan will be monitored throughout its period of implementation by the CMAA. A first monitoring report has been issued in Q2 2013 and a second one will be in Q2 2015. These reports will be reviewed by the gender technical reference group and will contain recommendations for actions.	CMAA PR	Q2 2013 for the Baseline report Q2 2015 for the Follow-up report	Completed Not initiated	Gender training and workshops in 2014 assisted the development of required reporting mechanisms.
		2. This recommendation is reflected in the latest Gender report that captured the gender imbalance of staff particularly at the senior level.		Q4 2015	Not initiated	Gender training and workshops in 2014 will address the issue of gender imbalance
5b. The CMAA should lead by example and promote training for female members of staff to encourage more opportunity for women's advancement in the organization.	Agreed	1. Provide training on gender mainstreaming to all stakeholders in all pillars of mine action.	CMAA PR	Q3 2014	Completed	3-year action plan has been approved and being implemented.
5c. Recently-established IMSMA forms for data collection should be re-examined to ensure that disaggregated information is collected for all relevant areas and that data for standardized reports can be printed in a disaggregated format.	Agreed	1. Always consider disaggregated information for inclusion in various reports built from IMSMA.	CMAA SEPD	Q4 2013	Completed	

5d. CMAA should work with MOSVY to ensure that gender disaggregated data is being collected regarding assistance to mine/ERW survivors. Cooperation with the already-established CMVIS should be explored to determine if this structure could be modified to collect disaggregated survivor assistance data on behalf of MOSVY.	Agreed	1. This recommendation has been formulated in the Review of the National Plan of Action on People with Disability and advocated by CMAA. The forthcoming Disability Programme aims to solve this issue within MoSVY/DAC.	CMAA VA	Q2 2014	No Longer Applicable	NDSP 2014-18 is wider strategic framework and specific recommendations are not included. The Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC) program supported for implementation of NDSP for improved quality of life for person with disability.
		2. CMAA's VA Department will follow up closely with MoSVY/DAC to ensure any data collection mechanism put in place will collect information on assistance provided to survivors.	CMAA VA	2013-2015	Initiated	Working Group (WG) Established on 27 th May 2014 is working on the forms for data collection. It is led by CMAA.
		3. CMVIS will keep conducting its victim assistance survey for victims injured by mines and ERW in the period. The purpose of this survey is to identify what assistance is provided to victims, their needs and living conditions.	CMAA SEPD	2013-2015	Initiated	
5e. Efforts should be made to collect data on hiring of PwD within the mine action sector, and subsequently in other sectors through MoSVY.	Agreed	1. Collect number on PwD employed in the mine action sector.	CMAA VA	Q3-Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (Revised)	Completed	Report on number of PwD employed in the mine action sector was issued in Q2 2014.
		2. Suggest a systematic data collection on employment of PwD in other sectors to MoSVY/DAC.	CMAA VA	Q2 2014 (new)	Completed	Form for collecting data on PwDs employment has created by MoSVY/DAC and disseminated amongst stakeholders, but it is not systematic.
6a. Issues of motivation need to be addressed with staff that are less engaged since the loss of the POC salary incentives formerly paid by the CFRIL project.	Agreed English training is provided to staff under CFRIL as a motivation. Some awards are also provided for good-performed staff. Yet, more needs to be done.	1. CMAA will contact CDC for further discussion between the RGC and DPs.	CMAA Management	Q4 2013	Completed	CMAA met with CDC several times but no solution was found.
6b. A re-focusing on coordination skills through the establishment of a clear process to develop a sector-wide coordination process that includes the development of key planning documents should be put in place for relevant senior CMAA personnel. A suggested structure for this process is included in Annex 9 and Annex 10.	Agreed but already raised in 1a.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6c. The development of this new coordination and planning process should be supported through mentoring by the	Agreed but already raised in 1b.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

UNDP Technical Advisory Team and/or a qualified consultancy capacity, until the mechanisms are established and operational – that is after the first series of planning documents are produced.						
7a. Spending excesses for Deliverable 1 and 2 within the CFR project should be brought back into line as close as possible for 2014 and 2015.	Agreed CMAA and UNDP made an effort to reduce the spending by bringing down the excesses in Deliverable 1 to 32% and Deliverable 2 to 49%.	1. Revision of the budget has been made and shared with the project donors. AusAID is in agreement with the revised budget and we are awaiting feedback from CIDA. If RGC approves on additional request from CMAA on stationery and PCM, further reduction in budget will be done in 2014.	CMAA CFR team	Q1 2014	Completed	85% of 2014 and 2015 annual budget now in place for Deliverable 3.
		2. CMAA and UNDP will continue discussing during the AWBP and mid-year budget revision preparation if further budget can be reduced.	CMAA and UNDP CFR Team	2014-2015	Completed	
7b. An assessment of capacity development to date should be carried out by CMAA and UNDP, in the aim of reducing budget expenditure on international and national UNDP advisers while ensuring the realization of CFRII outputs/outcomes and maximum transparency.	Agreed CMAA has been discussing with UNDP about this capacity development support. Further assessment is still required.	1. The CMAA management and UNDP team will meet to review the deployment and use of UNDP recruited staff for the project, discuss and decide on the number of positions to be retained.	CMAA and UNDP Team	Q4 2013	Completed	No change to UNDP staff numbers except for one additional staff member requested by CMAA. Staff numbers as agreed under the 2014 and 2015 budgets.
		2. CMAA and UNDP will review the need for advisory support during each Annual Workplan preparation process	CMAA and UNDP Team	Q4 2013 and Q4 2014	Completed	2014 and 2015 AWBP approved.
7c. An integrated budget document for the operation of the CMAA should be developed jointly with UNDP and other contributors, such as NPA, so that donors have transparency regarding funding gaps, and a clear picture of the funding levels necessary to ensure sustainability over the long term. This overall budget should include a transparent presentation of spending carried out by UNDP within the frameworks of the project.	See 4b.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
7d. Given its growing level of national income, the RGC should increasingly move towards taking charge of the complete budget for costs related to the running of the CMAA.	Agreed	1. CMAA will request the RGC to increase its annual budget for the running of CMAA.	CMAA Management	Q3 2013	Completed	This increase of RGC budget for mine action sector is shown in the 2014-2018 NSDP.

7e. Efforts should be made by CMAA and UNDP project staff to highlight to donors the gains in productivity and in terms of the project's sustainability and impact as a result of investments in Deliverables 1 and 2.	Agreed	1. CMAA will mention this in the project board meetings and UNDP management is to echo this	CMAA Management and UNDP project team	Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (Revised)	Completed	Develop guidelines for reporting that highlight the key achievements including those required.
		2. Highlight this in the project reports	CMAA Management and UNDP project team	Q3 and Q4 2013	Completed	The highlight is presented in the Q3 report. We will highlight this again in the 2014 annual report
8a. Develop a visibility strategy for each individual CFRII donor, looking at that donor's particular interests and needs. This should be discussed as one component of on-going interaction and reporting with individual donors.	Partially Agreed. CMAA will maintain its efforts in communicating results and putting forward donor's contribution, while standing ready to provide information to donors as needed. Developing communication materials for each individual donors would be very time consuming	1. CMAA will continue to respond to individual queries by donors regarding sharing of information and results	CMAA PR, TWG-MA and UNDP team	2013-2015	Completed	New website being developed.
		2. CFR team will discuss with donors on their expectations regarding communication and visibility	CMAA PR, TWG-MA and UNDP team	Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (Revised)	Completed	2014 Comms and PR workplan developed and to be implemented
8b. Engage bilateral donors, both in Phnom Penh and in Geneva, in discussions related to the overall mine action strategy promoted by CMAA and how that particular donor fits into that strategy. Not everything needs to be about money and contributions, instead their needs to be an initial focus on building relationships in order for the CMAA to ensure that it is the key focal point for development partners regarding mine action in Cambodia.	Agreed	1. CMAA and UNDP will continue their efforts to engage with all development partners working in mine action and encourage them to participate actively in policy fora such as the Technical Working Group	CMAA PR, TWG-MA and UNDP project team	2013-2015	Initiated	No TWG to date. Planned for mid- to late-December 2014
		2. CMAA will ensure its presence at international meetings as the representative of mine action sector in Cambodia	CMAA Management and UNDP project team	2013-2015	Completed	Ongoing. CMAA attended relevant fora in 2014 with further plans in 2015.
9a. The outcome indicator "number of countries that benefit from Cambodia on demining" does not address the project outcome. The outcome is purely national in nature and this indicator relates to other countries. It should be removed.	Disagreed. The demand for international cooperation to Cambodia reflects the impact of Clearing for Results on CMAA's capacity and is an important sign of the visibility of the project.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Longer Applicable	
9b. Given that post-clearance use of land should in general be able to be determined 6-8 months after clearance (especially for agricultural sites) and MAPU teams could to prioritize visits to areas planned for agriculture, some initial reporting could start to be submitted on a quarterly basis. If the report could include projected land use	Agreed but already raised in 3c.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

figures for the current year.						
9c. The above Outcome/Output indicator should be revised to specify "in provinces where PCM is carried out" since not all clearance is verified by PCM. Representing that the % calculated is representative of all clearance is misleading.	Agreed	1. This has been mentioned in the 2013 consolidated PCM reports	CMAA SEPD	Q3 2013	Completed	
9d. Additional tracking of accidents, comparing the 3 CFRII provinces to the other provinces, or an average could be added. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional indicator on resource mobilization by CMAA, or by the programme as a whole could be added Post-clearance monitoring of what % of land remains unused would be useful Looking separately at survey and clearance for targets would be more informative Dividing clearance into manual mine clearance, mechanical clearance and technical survey Mine-free districts (as that occurs) should be tracked - and then verified by QA/QC teams Adding a measure of economic development (such as income added to villages through demining) would be an interesting measure, given the focus of the CFRII on economic development Percentage and not just number of BLS polygons cleared (to track APMBC progress) 	Partially Agreed. Some of the suggested indicators, such as the one on economic development, would be challenging for a regular data collection. Additionally, the Outcome Assessment activity aims at capturing socio economic benefits of mine clearance on the livelihoods of beneficiaries.	1. CMAA and UNDP Team will review, and amend if necessary, the M&E framework	CMAA and UNDP CFR team	Q1 2014 Q1 2015 (Revised)	Initiated	Ongoing. UNV M&E Officer is currently being recruited with a ToR to work with CMAA on PCMs and Performance Monitoring System.
10a. The terms of reference for each type coordination framework should be examined by CMAA/UNDP to ensure that coordination meetings are achieving the desired outcomes.	Agreed	1. With support from UNDP project team the CMAA will revise TOR for different TRG.	CMAA Management	Q3 and Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (1 st Revised) Q2 2015 (2 nd Revised)	Initiated	Workplan and budget will support coordination meeting. TWG-MA to be held twice a year. Revised TWG-MA ToR completed. TRG ToRs to be revised in line with needs. CMAS Review Committee under TRG

10b. An informal consultation should be initiated with operators and other stakeholders regarding their expectations from coordination structures, so that meetings can increasingly target the needs of stakeholders from coordination mechanisms.	Agreed	1. The CMAA will strengthen the structure of interaction between Government and mine action stakeholders	CMAA Management	Q3 and Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (1 st Revised) Q2 2015 (2 nd Revised)	Initiated	
		2. The CMAA will share the revised draft TOR for different TRG with DP and operators for comments and then finalize them.	CMAA Management	Q3 and Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (1 st Revised) Q2 2015 (2 nd Revised)	Initiated	
10c. Strategic analysis of the current approach to mine action operations should be carried out by CMAA, supported by UNDP, for each component of mine action, with a view to initiating the coordinated planning process with operators and other stakeholders under each component	Agreed. The CMAA will implement the suggested approach and structure for an annual planning process.	1. This will be addressed through the annual operational planning process as recommended above in 1a.	CMAA Management	Q3-Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (1 st Revised) Q2 2015 (2 nd Revised)	Initiated	Pending NSAP
10d. Leadership of the planning process should include a request for the key elements of operator projects. These project outlines should be approved by the CMAA as part of the planning framework (an example of a project outline form is included in Annex 10) and a method of operationalizing the Partnership Principles for mine action projects established by the CMAA.	Agreed. The CMAA has, on multiple occasions, emphasized the need for operators to share their projects outlines. This is reflected in the project review process.	1. CMAA will continue to promote the use of the project review process for any new projects	CMAA Management	Q3 and Q4 2013 Q1 2014 (Revised)	Completed	Only DFID projects (two) reviewed as bidders required letter of support from CMAA.
		2. CMAA will promote the use of the UN Portfolio for Mine Action Projects	CMAA Management	Q4 2013 Q4 2015 (Revised)	Initiated	No initiation from UNMAS for 2014. 2015 in progress

* The implementation status is tracked in the ERC.

** **Status:** (Not Initiated, **Initiated**, **Completed**, and **No Longer Applicable**)

ANNEX B JOINT MONITORING INDICATORS

03-2014

2014-2018 Joint Monitoring Indicator for TWG Mine Action

(Outcomes and intended for entire 5 year period 2014-18, outputs may be adjusted annually or as required)

Current Outcome 2014-2018	Output	Output Indicator 2014-2015	Activity 2014-2015 (Identify Implementer)	Partnership Actions Required
<p>A national mine action program that delivers measurable benefits for the human security and socio-economic development of people and communities affected by mine/ERW</p>	<p>1. Released land is productively used by beneficiaries for the development of their rural livelihoods and for rural infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over 9,000 hectares of mine/ERW contaminated land released per year ▪ All released land used by intended beneficiaries for the development of their livelihoods and for rural infrastructure ▪ All MAPUs trained on land rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue toward compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction in line with Cambodia's commitments as a State Party ▪ Coordinate mine action planning with Systematic Land Registration and Social Land Concession planning ▪ Develop and implement annual mine action plans in line with NMAS and NSP ▪ Strengthen the post clearance monitoring system, to measure post clearance land use and ensure security of intended beneficiaries. ▪ Ensure the CMAA mine/ERW clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote international cooperation and assistance with effective and coherent support for the national mine action program to support the commitments made under the Cambodia Declaration on Aid Effectiveness ▪ Promote Development Partners' engagement and alignment to NMAS ▪ Promote the benefits of partnership principles by development partners ▪ Increased longer-term financial commitments from the RGC ▪ Ensure the inclusion and engagement of the TWG-MA and its sub-groups in development policy and planning ▪ Ensure coordination with

	<p>2. Reduction in the number of reported mine/ERW casualties</p> <p>3. Mine/ERW survivors are informed of their rights and have access to effective support services that restore their dignity and improves their quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of reported mine/ERW casualties reduced to less than 100 per year. ▪ 1,000 of villages visited during Quality of Life Survey ▪ Effective and regular participation/advocacy by the CMAA focal point for mine/ERW survivors in national and international mine action meetings, and other related fora and networks. 	<p>Planning Guidelines remain fit for purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide MAPUs and operators with training and guidance on handling land-related conflict ▪ Seek funding for CMAA and MAPU workshops/training on Land Rights ▪ Priority clearance in areas identified as hot spots of high risk ▪ Strengthen the provision of risk education programs to specific high risk groups ▪ Implement the Quality of Life Survey ▪ Monitor the provision and access to available medical care, physical/psychosocial rehabilitation for mine/ERW survivors and their families ▪ Monitor the implementation of the NMAS and victim assistance-related action 	<p>MLMUPC and TWG-Land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical developments and the outcome of technical assessments feed into future programming.
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			plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and report on the implementation of Cartagena Action Plan on victim assistance in Cambodia. ▪ Contribute to the development of the Maputo Action Plan on Victim Assistance and to implement this Action Plan 	
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ENDORSED BY:

TWG CHAIR:

PRAK SOKHONN
Name


Signature

24.03.14
Date

LEAD DP FACILITATOR:

NAPOLEON NAVARRO - UNDP
Name


Signature

2014.03.12
Date

ANNEX C LAND RELEASE GUIDELINES

Guide on Application of Land Release Techniques

BLS Land Classification	LR Methodology	LR Technique	Criteria	End State Land
A1 (land containing dense concentration of APM)	NTS	Land cancelation	Applicable to areas where subsequent non-technical survey established that there is no evidence ¹⁰ of a hazard.	C1
		Land reclamation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed for at least 3 times without accident or evidence of mine presence.	
A4 (land containing scattered or nuisance presence of APM)	TS	Systematic investigation	Applicable to areas where mine presence cannot be determined by non-technical survey	C2
		Target investigation	Applicable to certain areas which are more likely to contain mines than others (previous accident sites or other evidence points) by non-technical survey.	
		Full coverage investigation	Applicable to areas where there is evidence of ERW and where it is deemed necessary to build confidence.	
B2 (land with no verifiable mine threat)	Clearance	Clearance	Applicable to shallow search that should concentrate on areas where there is evidence of mines	C3
A2 (land containing mixed APM and ATM)	NTS	Land cancelation	Applicable to where subsequent non-technical survey established that there is no evidence of a hazard	C1
		Land reclamation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed by heavy tractors for at least 3 times without accident or evidence of mine presence	
	TS	Systematic investigation	Not applicable	C2
		Target investigation	Not applicable	
		Full coverage investigation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed by cattle/rotivators/light tractors or by heavy tractors less than 3 times	
	Clearance	Clearance	Applicable to shallow search and deep search and should concentrate on areas where there is evidence of mines	C3
A3 (land containing ATM)	NTS	Land cancelation	Applicable to areas where subsequent non-technical survey established that there is no evidence of a hazard	C1
		Land reclamation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed by heavy tractors at least 3 times without accident or evidence of ATM presence	
	TS	Systematic investigation	Not applicable	C2
		Target investigation	Not applicable	
		Full coverage investigation	Not applicable	
	Clearance	Clearance	Applicable to deep search	C3

Definitions of technical terms used in this Guide:

Terms	Suggestion
Cancelled Land	Cancelled land is previously suspected land that has been incorrectly surveyed and where subsequent non-technical survey has established that there is no evidence of a hazard.
Reclaimed Land	Reclaimed land is previously suspected land that has been put back into productive use involving ground-intrusive activity and ploughed a minimum of three times without accident or evidence of mine.
Systematic Investigation	The systematic investigation refer to the systematic process of applying technical survey in a polygon. It is typically used where there are no areas within a polygon that are more likely to contain mines/ERW, than others.
Target Investigation	Targeted investigation is technical survey conducted in certain areas of a polygon which are more likely to contain mines/ERW than others (e.g. previous accident sites or other evidence points).
Full Coverage Investigation	Full Coverage Investigation is the method involves the processing of the entire area by an asset which does not meet standards considered as clearance (e.g. a flail without follow-up), in a technical survey role. If no further evidence of mines/ERW is found the area may be released , or further survey/clearance may be carried out.

¹⁰ The term "evidence" of mine presence in this Guide is meant when mine(s) was/were physically seen by surveyor or local people or accident was occurring on land in question.

ANNEX D CMVIS DATA

Mine/ERW Casualties by Provinces -1979 to 2014

Province	Device	1979-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% of Grand Total
Banteay Meanchey	ERW	1,487	12	30	25	33	36	26	13	15	13	15	15	0	2	4	7	1,733	13%
	Mine	6,277	114	105	110	87	98	113	64	40	18	15	26	17	15	2	14	7,115	14%
Banteay Meanchey Total		7,764	126	135	135	120	134	139	77	55	31	30	41	17	17	6	21	8,848	14%
Battambang	ERW	2,054	79	66	82	60	124	150	62	40	45	30	27	27	13	10	23	2,892	21%
	Mine	11,223	189	136	107	109	129	99	48	42	42	48	46	41	21	6	17	12,303	24%
Battambang Total		13,277	268	202	189	169	253	249	110	82	87	78	73	68	34	16	40	15,195	24%
Pailin	ERW	54	18	20	8	24	47	35	22	10	12	2	2	5	1	0	13	273	2%
	Mine	700	47	37	54	55	51	68	20	13	12	16	29	10	3	5	9	1,129	2%
Pailin Total		754	65	57	62	79	98	103	42	23	24	18	31	15	4	5	22	1,402	2%
All Other Provinces (non-CFR II)	ERW	5,858	282	306	365	293	351	298	165	149	84	86	101	72	104	49	39	8,602	64%
	Mine	29,474	117	126	96	111	62	86	56	43	45	32	40	39	27	35	32	30,421	60%
Other Provinces Total		35,332	399	432	461	404	413	384	221	192	129	118	141	111	131	84	71	39,023	61%
Grand Total	ERW	9,453	391	422	480	410	558	509	262	214	154	133	145	104	120	63	82	13,500	21%
	Mine	47,674	467	404	367	362	340	366	188	138	117	111	141	107	66	48	72	50,968	79%
	Both	57,127	858	826	847	772	898	875	450	352	271	244	286	211	186	111	154	64,468	100%

Mine/ERW Incidents - 1997 to 2014

Province	Device	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	% of Grand Total
Banteay Meanchey	ERW	101	34	44	12	14	15	9	18	14	8	9	8	6	7	0	2	4	3	308	7%
	Mine	72	187	169	112	79	81	64	79	82	54	27	14	13	19	14	6	6	10	1,088	19%
Banteay Meanchey Total		173	221	213	124	93	96	73	97	96	62	36	22	19	26	14	8	10	13	1,396	14%
Battambang	ERW	311	88	69	64	34	55	40	61	66	35	24	24	18	17	13	7	5	14	945	23%
	Mine	264	489	256	178	94	92	84	93	74	31	29	28	27	17	22	6	7	16	1,807	31%
Battambang Total		575	577	325	242	128	147	124	154	140	66	53	52	45	34	35	13	12	30	2,752	28%
Pailin	ERW	10	7	13	18	16	7	15	29	17	14	7	8	1	2	4	1	0	4	173	4%
	Mine	14	37	48	46	25	48	43	43	58	16	14	7	11	14	13	3	4	6	450	8%
Pailin Total		24	44	61	64	41	55	58	72	75	30	21	15	12	16	17	4	4	10	623	6%
All Other Provinces (non-CFRII)	ERW	721	331	236	220	163	196	136	171	142	87	68	46	47	45	34	34	26	21	2,724	66%
	Mine	748	895	235	108	66	66	55	46	50	27	35	22	27	29	19	18	19	24	2,489	43%
Other Provinces Total		1,469	1,226	471	328	229	262	191	217	192	114	103	68	74	74	53	52	45	45	5,213	52%
Grand Total	ERW	1,143	460	362	314	227	273	200	279	239	144	108	86	72	71	51	44	35	42	4,150	42%
	Mine	1,098	1,608	708	444	264	287	246	261	264	128	105	71	78	79	68	33	36	56	5,834	58%
	Both	2,241	2,068	1,070	758	491	560	446	540	503	272	213	157	150	150	119	77	71	98	9,984	100%

Mine/ERW Casualty Outcomes - 1979 to 2014

Province	Outcome	1979-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% of Grand Total
Banteay Meanchey	Amputation	1,047	46	68	49	30	51	47	38	12	6	8	13	1	3	2	6	1,427	16%
	Injured	4,663	44	45	55	74	60	73	32	36	22	13	23	14	5	4	14	5,177	14%
	Killed	2,054	36	22	31	16	23	19	7	7	3	9	5	2	9	0	1	2,244	11%
Banteay Meanchey Total		7,764	126	135	135	120	134	139	77	55	31	30	41	17	17	6	21	8,848	14%
Battambang	Amputation	2,128	88	57	64	58	62	50	22	14	14	13	7	11	5	4	11	2,608	29%
	Injured	7,659	136	91	104	80	141	163	77	50	56	52	40	50	15	10	22	8,746	24%
	Killed	3,490	44	54	21	31	50	36	11	18	17	13	26	7	14	2	7	3,841	19%
Battambang Total		13,277	268	202	189	169	253	249	110	82	87	78	73	68	34	16	40	15,195	24%
Pailin	Amputation	389	22	18	30	25	24	30	12	13	6	7	7	3	3	3	2	594	7%
	Injured	239	33	35	28	50	61	56	28	9	17	9	19	9	1	1	19	614	2%
	Killed	126	10	4	4	4	13	17	2	1	1	2	5	3	0	1	1	194	1%
Pailin Total		754	65	57	62	79	98	103	42	23	24	18	31	15	4	5	22	1,402	2%
All Other Provinces (non-CFR II)	Amputation	3,776	77	84	72	43	58	46	21	21	26	26	18	18	13	12	19	4,330	48%
	Injured	18,904	234	246	297	297	270	242	159	132	77	68	88	62	98	53	40	21,267	59%
	Killed	12,652	88	102	92	64	85	96	41	39	26	24	35	31	20	19	12	13,426	68%
Other Provinces Total		35,332	399	432	461	404	413	384	221	192	129	118	141	111	131	84	71	39,023	61%
Grand Total	Amputation	7,340	233	227	215	156	195	173	93	60	52	54	45	33	24	21	38	8,959	14%
	Injured	31,465	447	417	484	501	532	534	296	227	172	142	170	135	119	68	95	35,804	56%
	Killed	18,322	178	182	148	115	171	168	61	65	47	48	71	43	43	22	21	19,705	31%
	All	57,127	858	826	847	772	898	875	450	352	271	244	286	211	186	111	154	64,468	100%

ANNEX E M&E FRAMEWORK

Indicators to Monitor from Project Results Resources Framework	Project Related Activities	Responsible/Focal point CMAA Department	Baseline data		Annual Target and results					Target (Ended Project)	Means of Verification: Data Source and Type	Extra Resources required	Frequency	Remarks 2014
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015					
Outcome 1: By 2015, national and sub-national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy														
% of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for agriculture	Output 1	SEPD	50% (2009)	Targets	60%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70% (2011)	PCM Report	Costs covered by government	Annual	CFRII is 88%
				Results	57%	80%	76%	66%						
No. of countries that benefit from Cambodia on demining	Output 1, 2, 3	PR	4 (2009)	Targets	2	2	2	2	2	10 (2015)	Annual Report	None	Progress reports	
				Results	3	5	6	5						
Output 1: Mine action policy and strategic frameworks ensure most resources are effectively allocated onto national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximize the land available for local development														
% of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for agriculture	Activity 1, 2, 3, 4	SEPD	50% (2009)	Targets	60%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70% (2011)	PCM Report	Costs covered by government	Following March	CFRII is 88%
				Results	57%	80%	76%	66%						
Percentage of funding for mine action that is endorsed by CMAA	Activity 1, 2, 3, 4	PR	0% (2010)	Targets	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	80% (2015)	Project Appraisal Review	None	First Quarter of Following Year	
				Results	N/A	N/A	20%	40%						
Capacity of the CMAA to lead the implementation of the NMAS annually. NMAS annual workplans (2 points) + progress reports (2 points) + NMAS integrated gender sensitive M&E system in place and endorsed by the TWG during Year 1 and sustained during Year 2-5 (1 point).	Activity 1, 2, 3, 4	HVD	0 point (2009)	Targets	3	5	5	5	5	5 point (2015)	Review of documents at end of the year	None	End year/Annual progress report	2015 workplan in progress
				Results	N/A	N/A	1	1						
Output 2: The CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment														
% of annual tasks conducted in accordance with the MAPU workplan	Activity 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	SEPD	45% (2009)	Targets	50%	65%	70%	80%	90%	90% (2015)	PCM Report Progress Report	None	Annually	
				Results	N/A	79%	91%	96%						
% of beneficiaries from mine clearance that are women and PwD	Activity 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	SEPD/VA	48% women; XX% (2010)	Targets	N/A	50% XX%	51% XX%	52% XX%	54% XX%	54% women 4% PwD (2014)	PCM Report	Costs covered by government	Each April	
				Results	N/A	48% 0.35%	50% 15%	51% 2%						
Output 3: At least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning and that promote efficiency and transparency														
Reduction in the number of landmine casualties in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin	Activity 10 and 11	SEPD/R&M	8% (2010)	Targets	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10% per year	CMVIS reports	None	Monthly, quarterly and annual	Increase from 11 in 2013 to 154
				Results	-45%	-43%	-67%	+207%						
Million Square meters released using CFR resources	Activity 10 and 11	SEPD/R&M	37 (2010)	Targets	7	7	7	7	7	72 (2015)	Progress Reports	None	Monthly, quarterly and annual	Target exceeded
				Results	9.0	13.9	19.8	26.6						
Output 4: Cambodia successfully preside over the APMBC in 2012														
No. of universalization visits	Activity 12	HVD	2 (2010)	Targets	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 (2012)	Press releases	None	Annual progress report	101 states attended
				Results	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					

WOMEN DEMINERS TAKE ON A MAN'S JOB

They're young, female, and fearless. Meet the deminers who boldly take risks by clearing landmines in the most contaminated areas in Cambodia.

Ruot Sreyla is 24 and mother to a three-year old boy. Five years ago, she lived in Pursat Province, tilling farmland for a daily wage of KHR 12,000 (\$3). When she learned about a job opportunity as a deminer in neighboring Battambang province, she signed up for the training.

Meanwhile, Song Sreymao, 25 years old with a four-year old son, was also a low-wage earner before becoming a trained deminer. Both women did not have the opportunity to finish school but both longed to provide a better income for their families.

Sreyla and Sreymao underwent a six-week training course provided by the Cambodia Mine Action Center (CMAC) in Kompong Chhnang province. Here, they learned how to use mine detectors, follow standard operating procedures and practice safety, among others.



"It was my decision to become a deminer," says Ruot Sreyla in Battambang province. "As a deminer, there is no difference between a man and a woman," she says.
© UNDP/Maria Frio



"I had to familiarize myself with the mines so I can be more confident and not be afraid," says Song Sreymao, a deminer in Battambang province. "If you're afraid of the mines, you cannot do this job."

Five years later, they are among the growing number of female deminers working at CMAC in Battambang province, one of the most heavily mined areas in western Cambodia.

"It was my decision to become a deminer," says Sreyla. "I am an uneducated girl trapped in the city. If I weren't a deminer, I would still be a laborer earning much less," she shares. As deminers, each of the women are paid \$203 per month, gets life and medical insurance and receives three months paid maternity leave.

Through the Clearing for Results project, the United Nations Development Programme has been mainstreaming gender in the mine action sector by advancing the vital role of women in public participation and planning. The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) which implements the project, has instituted the Gender in Mine Action Plan (GAP). As the lead government agency that regulates, monitors, and coordinates the mine action sector, CMAA through the GAP ensures that it promotes equal access to women and men in clearance work, including in planning and prioritization.

"Mine risk educators have made efforts to encourage women's participation in activities and have promoted equality of access to employment," says Peang Sovannary, CMAA's gender focal person.

"However, there are some areas where gender inequality persists, such as the number of women attending planning meetings. Greater focus on participation at the local level to promote gender equality would assist in increasing women's involvement in planning and prioritization," she states.

In addition, traditional gender roles often prevent women from participating in public life and therefore have limited influence in the planning process, thus potentially impeding on the legitimacy and success of the process.¹¹ Where fatalities occur, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, because of gender biases in

¹¹ Increasing Female Voices in Mine Action Planning and Prioritization', Catherine Cecil and Kristen Rasmussen, IWDA

work and of the prominent place of women in the household, often take on an expanded family role to assume the economic, social and psychological responsibilities previously held by their fathers, husbands or brothers. In many cases, a landmine accident will push an economically vulnerable household into extreme poverty.¹²

The GAP ensures that apart from promoting equal employment opportunity, it also monitors the equal access by women, men, boys and girls to mine risk information, access to gender-sensitive services by landmine survivors, and equal participation and representation in advocacy activities.

“I would encourage other women to be a deminer so they can earn more income,” says Sreylla who has by far detected around 20 landmines. “I am not afraid because we had a good training. You just have to be careful and follow the SOP,” she says.

¹² Strategic Directions in Gender Mainstreaming, CMAA, 28 November 2007

SAFER GROUND: WHERE CROPS, NOT LANDMINES, ARE PLANTED

For many smallhold¹³ farmers in western Cambodia, farming can be a risky business. Not only are landmines and explosive remnants of war a safety hazard, but they also hinder agricultural productivity which is often a ticket to a better income and greater food security for poor families.

In Banteay Meanchey province, 55-year old Teng Louch is happy. Nineteen anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) were found, removed and destroyed in Malai district, including in plots of land near his home. Now, he grows crops on land that are free of such dangerous devices that can still maim or kill if undetected and not destroyed properly.

"I used to be a laborer, cultivating other people's land for them and being paid KHR 16,000 (\$4) a day," says Louch. "Now, I can plant near my home and earn from it"



Teng Louch from Khla Ngap village in Banteay Meanchey province bundles cassava tubers for planting on land that is now free of landmines. He is an amputee who lost his left leg from a landmine during the Khmer Rouge regime. ©UNDP/Maria Frio

Through the Clearing for Results project, the United Nations Development Programme and its partners have been helping the government of Cambodia clear landmines in the most highly contaminated provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. The project, supported by the governments of Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Austria and the United Kingdom, has helped clear around 83 km² of land since 2006. Now on its second phase, the \$25 million project has also contributed to the steady decline of landmine casualties throughout Cambodia, from 188 in 2006 to 48 in 2013.

Furthermore, 80% of land cleared in the three provinces in 2011 is now being used for agricultural purposes, according to the project's post-clearance monitoring. One such family benefitting from this is Louch's.



Len Pheap recounts how her mother almost stepped on a landmine barely 10 metres away from their house. Now, she is able to grow crops on safe ground. "I feel safe for my children," Pheap adds. © UNDP/Maria Frio

"I was able to plant cassava and rice on 10 rai (1.6 hectares) of land," Louch says. "The following year, I earned \$667 from the cassava. I also harvested 10 sacks of un-milled rice which I kept for me and my family. It lasted us an entire year," he shares.

The provincial Department of Agriculture states that around 80% of the land cleared in Malai district by all demining operators is being used for agriculture. Of this, 70% is planted to cassava, a lucrative crop in high demand for export to Thailand.

In Battambang province, 36 year old Len Pheap now grows sesame and mango seedlings on a 200m x 25m plot in her backyard that was also swept clear of landmines through the Clearing for Results project. Come harvest time, Pheap could earn around \$138 from sesame and as much as \$1,031 from mangoes. This is not a small profit for a former laborer hired to clear forests and was being paid around KHR 16,000 (\$4) a day.

Both Louch and Pheap say they use their earnings for basic necessities such as food, clothes and medicines as well as for household utilities. Louch has also set aside a small portion of his profit to hire a tractor to prepare the soil for the next cropping season. Pheap, on the other hand, saved some amount to hire trucks to collect water from the nearby river for her crops.

¹³ Farmers owning and/or cultivating less than two hectares of land (FAO 2012)