



# Clearing for Results IV: Mine Action for Human Development

## Annual Project Progress Report 2021



Photo: Community members from mine affected Kouk Roka village, CMAA and development partners joined the Mine Risk Education Campaign, supported by Clearing for Results IV, in Battambang.

### CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE IV Mine Action for Human Development

<b>Project ID:</b>	00096338
<b>Project Duration:</b>	1 April 2020 to 31 December 2025
<b>2021 Current Project Budget:</b>	USD 3,861,435.55
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
<b>Country Programme Outcome:</b>	Contribution of the national mine action programme to the human development of poor communities



## CONTENTS

<b>1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Progress Toward Project Outputs/ Key Deliverables .....	6
Release of contaminated land through clearance activities.....	8
Visit 531 minefields through Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey (LR-NTS) + Baseline Survey (BLS)	8
Support CMAA quality management teams.....	9
Support to PMACs and MAPUs to develop a strategy to promote sustainable, inclusive development in ‘mine-free’ villages .....	10
2.2.2 Output 2: Mine action activities are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies.....	10
Support to Victim Assistance and Mine Risk Education activities .....	11
Improved PMS data collection, analysis, and dissemination.....	13
Gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment in mine action .....	13
2.2.3 Output 3: The mine action sector management is strengthened and broader national capacities to address residual threats are established.....	15
Support to Capacity Development Plan activities based on the CDNA.....	16
Support to sector capacity development .....	16
Support CMAA compliance with and reporting commitments to international treaties .....	17
South-South and Triangular Cooperation .....	17
<b>3 PROGRESS TOWARD COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1 Project Board Meetings .....	19
4.2 Donor Field Visit .....	19
4.3 Technical Working Group – Mine Action.....	20
<b>5 COMMUNICATION/VISIBILITY .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6 LESSONS LEARNED.....</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1 Gender .....	22
6.2 Impact of COVID-19 .....	23
6.3 Recruitment Processes.....	23
6.4 Project Document Revision .....	23
<b>7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND ISSUES .....</b>	<b>24</b>
7.1 Updated Project Risks and Actions .....	24
7.2 Updated Project Issues and Actions.....	24
<b>8 FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILISATION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Annex 1: Project Risks Log .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Annex 2: Project Issues Log.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Annex 3: CFRIII Final Evaluation Management Responses .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Annex 4: CDNA Management Responses.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Annex 5: Gender Assessment Management Responses.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Annex 6: PMS Report 2021 .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Annex 7: Annual Workplan 2022 .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Annex 8: Procurement Plan 2022 .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Annex 9: Disbursement Plan 2022.....</b>	<b>59</b>

## TABLES

Table 1: CPD Output 1.3 Indicator + Output 1 Indicators.....	7
Table 2: CfRIV land release beneficiaries (January to December 2021).....	8
Table 3: Quality Assurance Inspections from January to December 2021.....	9
Table 4: Quality Control Inspections from January to December 2021 .....	9
Table 5: Output 2 Indicators.....	11
Table 6: Number and Percentage of Female Staff and Deminers in CfRIV direct stakeholders (as of December 2021).....	14
Table 7: Output 3 Indicators.....	15
Table 8: CPD/CPAP Output progress .....	18

Table 9: Total Donors Commitment and Funds Received.....	25
Table 10: Funds Received and Annual Expenditures .....	25
Table 11: Summary Expenditures per Outputs.....	26
Table 12: 2021 Budget allocation per Key Outputs.....	28

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARMAC	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre	MRE	Mine Risk Education
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention	NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy
BTB	Battambang	NPA	Norwegian People’s Aid
BLS	Baseline survey	NPMEC	National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces
BDPO	Battambang Disabled People’s Organization	PCs	Provincial Mine Action Coordinators
BMC	Banteay Meanchey	PMS	Performance Monitoring System
BPRC	Battambang Physical Rehabilitation Center	PIST	Promotion Inclusive Skill Training
CDNA	Capacity Development Needs Assessment	PLN	Pailin
CDP	Capacity Development Plan	PWD	Persons with Disabilities
CDPO	Cambodian Disabled People’s Organization	PWDF	People with Disabilities Foundation
CfRIII	Clearing for Result III	QA	Quality Assurance
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority	QC	Quality Control
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre	QMT	Quality Management Team
CMAS	Cambodian Mine Action Standard	QLS	Quality of Life Survey
CMVIS	Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System	RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
DBU	Database Unit	RRF	Results and Resource Framework
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)	RPA	Responsible Party Agreement
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	RDC	Regional Development Coordinator
ESP	English for Special Purpose	R&M	Regulation & Monitoring Department
GAD	General Administration Department	SADD	Sex-Age Disaggregated Data
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
GMAP	Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan	SEPD	Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department
GT	Gender Team (CMAA)	SSC	South-South Cooperation
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	TCF	Trauma Care Foundation
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency	TNA	Training Needs Assessment
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	ToR	Terms of Reference
LRNTS	Land reclamation non-technical survey	TRG	Technical Reference Group
LVG	Low Value Grants	TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
MACC	Mine Action Coordination Committee	TWG	Technical Working Group
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit	VA	Victim Assistance
MAG	Mines Advisory Group	VHSG	Village Health Support Group
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clearing for Results IV: Mine Action for Human Development (CfRIV) 2020-2025 project supports to the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGCs) mine action efforts. CfRIV was designed to support the transition of a humanitarian-driven mine action sector to one that utilizes the results of mine action to support targeted action for poverty reduction and human development in identified communities.

Nationally implemented through the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), CfRIV continues to provide technical and advisory support across land survey and clearance, mine risk education (MRE), victim assistance (VA), gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, information management and performance monitoring, and institutional development to the CMAA to further strengthen the capacity of CMAAs leadership and coordination of the mine action sector. Through the financial and technical support from international development partners including, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade, and UNDP and with financial contribution from the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), the CfRIV project continued to successfully implement its goals and objectives throughout the year of 2021.

**Land clearance and release:** From January to December 2021, CfRIV cleared and released 14.86 km<sup>2</sup> of land. Mine action operations in 2021 resulted in 1,723 anti-personnel mines, 13 anti-tank mines, and 1,690 items of explosive remnants of war (ERW) located and destroyed, benefiting 32,570 individuals (51 percent women) in the provinces of Battambang (BTB), Banteay Meanchey (BMC), and Pailin (PLN). From April to December 2021, 11.47 km<sup>2</sup> were also released through Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey (LR-NTS), equaling 15 percent of the 74.49 km<sup>2</sup> total minefield size surveyed, with 85 percent of the minefield size remaining for clearance.

In total, the project released 26.33km<sup>2</sup> of land through clearance and LR-NTS in 2021, equaling 254 percent of annual target achievement (10.35km<sup>2</sup>). The released land is largely being used for agriculture, housing, and infrastructure development, including schools and roads.

**Victim Assistance (VA) and Mine Risk Education (MRE):** Through financial and nonfinancial partnerships and procurement, UNDP has been able to partner with government and non-government organizations to enhance victim assistance activities across immediate emergency response and medical treatment, improved physical rehabilitation services and mirror therapy, socio-economic inclusion, and mine risk education (MRE). Through the partnership with Battambang Physical Rehabilitation Center (BPRC) and Trauma Care Foundation (TCF), the CfRIV has been able to improve rehabilitation services for over 3,700 persons with disabilities, including 1,822 mine/ERW victims who access rehabilitation services and mirror therapy through the BPRC and outreach activities. During this reporting period, after MRE training was unable to be delivered as a result of COVID-19, MRE materials were instead distributed to more than 210 people, including teachers and police, who are living in the three target provinces.

**Socio-Economic Information Management:** From May to June 2021, the Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) of Banteay Meanchey (BMC) collected Performance Monitoring System (PMS) data in seven (7) villages in Kouk Romiet commune, Thma Puok district, with data captured from a total of 68 minefields over 256 hectares. The project provided technical data analysis and reporting assistance to develop the Kouk Romiet commune report which found that the value of cleared land increased by 260 percent post-clearance (pre-clearance: \$392,250 vs. post-clearance: \$1,018,429) and generated a total income of \$202,030 through the sale of agricultural produce (cassava, rice, and cashew nut) grown on the cleared land (excluding 47.5 percent of rice kept for household consumption).

**Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment:** The efforts by CMAA and the project on gender mainstreaming in mine action were increased during this year through the 2021 workplan for the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP) 2021-2025 to integrate gender perspectives into the planning, implementation and evaluation of Cambodian mine action programmes, notably including the revision of the Gender Mainstreaming Guideline in Mine Action. Following identification of a lack of visibility of gender inclusion in the MAPU Planning and Prioritization Guidelines, the project team drafted a 'Village Meeting to Prioritize Minefields for Clearance' guideline to address the gap and establish a mechanism at the village level to promote equal and inclusive participation of all women, men, girls, and boys to ensure the principle of needs-driven, people-centered planning approach. Through UNDPs convening power, the project was able to engage with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and NPA to draw on their expertise and resources to draft the Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS) on Gender and explore potential case studies or a video showcasing female deminers. These knowledge products will help to raise awareness about gender issues in mine action, the importance of integrating gender, and the importance of women's participation in clearance operations as well as in planning and prioritisation.

**Capacity Development:** The project continues to support the follow-up activities on CMAA Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA). CMAA and CfrIV team commenced English for Special Purpose (ESP) training in November and provided interdepartmental mine action knowledge-sharing sessions across the various departments to build a comprehensive understanding across CMAA of various roles and responsibilities within CMAA. Additionally, together with government and non-government partners, the project provided capacity development activities in VA, including mirror therapy, national VA database information training, and physical/psychological first aid training.

**Sector, Regional and International Cooperation:** The project supported CMAA in virtually organizing the Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA) on 25 August 2021. Additionally, the project supported the CMAAs commitment to international treaties, the Safe Ground campaign, South-South Cooperation (SSC), outreach, and advocacy activities in 2021 to highlight Cambodia's international presence in mine action.

**Innovation:** In 2021, CfrIV land release was 212 percent higher than land released in 2020. This was achieved due to the application of an improved land release methodology, LR-NTS. LR-NTS is a method used to partially release a suspected minefield based on available information. This methodology can effectively and efficiently reduce the size of a minefield from the national minefield database by up to 25 percent, enabling clearance operators to be deployed to the areas of greatest need. Calculations from UNDPs 2021 LR-NTS and clearance contracts indicate that releasing land through LR-NTS requires only 10-15 percent of the cost of deploying full clearance assets, thereby increasing the cost-effectiveness of limited resources.

**Challenges:** In 2021, the project faced some difficulties due to COVID-19 and recruitment needs. Due to the RGCs inter-provincial travel ban and measures to mitigate COVID-19 transmission, the planned field data collection activities, training, workshops, and public campaigns (notably for PMS and MRE) were postponed during the reporting period. To ensure on-going delivery and build in contingency plans to alleviate against the impact of COVID-19 on project implementation, the project team recommended CMAA conduct online workshops, training, campaigns and provided financial support to purchase three (3) Zoom enterprise accounts for CMAA to enable online sessions and training with better quality of service.

The project also faced repeated challenges to successfully recruit suitable applicants across various positions, including the [Gender Specialist](#), [Provincial Mine Action Coordinators](#), [Regional](#)

[Development Coordinator](#), and a [Service Provider](#) to complete a VA baseline assessment. To address the gap resultant from the inability to recruit these roles, the project leveraged additional internal and external resources and are applying adaptive management to redefine the development model to best meet emerging needs and project requirements. See relevant sections and [Lessons Learned](#) for future details.

**Looking Forward:** The CfRIV project team will continue to support CMAA in implementing the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2018-2025 second three-year implementation plan 2021-2023.

Under Output 1, the project will maintain support to CMAA on effective and efficient land clearance and release activities, including planning and prioritization processes and quality assurance activities. As per agreement at the 2021 end-year Project Board, the project team plans to expand the deployment of clearance assets and LR-NTS efforts to other provinces moving forward due to the high rate of project achievement in these areas and current limitations in accessing CfRIV allocated minefields within the 7km Cambodian/Thai border buffer zone.

Under Output 2, the project will focus on the provision of support to VA, MRE, PMS and gender activities with CMAA and relevant partners. This will include medical care support for victims, first aid response activities, improved rehabilitation and revitalization services, skills training, utilization of data from the Quality of Life Survey (QLS), MRE to high-risk communities and groups, and implementation of PMS and GMAP 2021-2025. The project aims to focus on monitoring the direct impact to the beneficiaries on the ground from 2022 through the post-clearance development approach under Output 2.

Lastly, under Output 3, the project will continue to provide the required support to CMAA to implement the Capacity Development Plan (CDP) and management responses to the CDNA recommendations. The project plans to support CMAA to conduct the NMAS 2018-2025 mid-term review and provide technical and financial input to the development of the residual threat strategy to establish sustainable national capacity to address residual threats after 2025.

With the financial support received from New Zealand and KOICA from 2021 onwards, the project is planning to undertake a revision of the CfRIV Project Document to include [1] contributions received from New Zealand and KOICA since the project's inception in the multi-year workplan, [2] increased clearance and land release targets and expanded clearance and LR-NTS efforts to other provinces under Output 1, [3] expanded VA and MRE activities plus revised gender and post-clearance development approaches under Output 2, and [4] an amended Results and Resource Framework (RRF) based on updated activities. The revised Project Document will be shared with relevant stakeholders for input and review by the end of Q1 2022.

## **2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The CfRIV 2021 Work Plan and Budget were approved by the CfRIV Project Board on 6 January 2021. Throughout 2021, the CfRIV project continued to successfully achieve its goals and objectives by implementing holistic approaches to maximize mine action results for human development by working towards the three outputs according to the CfRIV Project Document.

### **2.1 Progress Toward Project Outputs/ Key Deliverables**

2.2.1 Output 1: The prioritized mine-impacted villages in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin provinces are deemed mine-free

Output 1 focuses on effective and efficient implementation of land clearance and release contracts awarded through a competitive tendering process (clearance) and direct contract (LR-NTS) and monitored through robust and certified institutional mechanisms. Clearance and land release is the first stage of creating safe and accessible land which can be put to productive use by community members.

Table 1: CPD Output 1.3 Indicator + Output 1 Indicators<sup>1</sup>

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (2019)</b>	<b>Target (2021)</b>	<b>Result (2021)</b>	<b>Status<sup>2</sup></b>
Area of mine-affected land released (total project target: 56.82km <sup>2</sup> )	246 km <sup>2</sup> (2019)	10.35 km <sup>2</sup> (263.81km <sup>2</sup> cumulatively)	26.33km <sup>2</sup> (290.14km <sup>2</sup> cumulatively)	<b>On schedule</b> 254% of target achieved
CfRIV targeted villages identified through a consultative process and following agreed criteria	152	152 <sup>3</sup>	154 (identified 2 new villages)	<b>On schedule</b>
Number of CfRIV targeted villages deemed mine-free	52 villages	N/A	76 villages	<b>On schedule</b>
Number of QA Inspections completed annually by CMAA	1,399	1,500 <sup>4</sup>	1,333	<b>On schedule</b>  Slightly below target due to COVID movement restrictions in January 2021 and reduction of Government budget from June onwards which reduced the number of QM Teams from 8 to 5.
Number of people benefitting from land clearance (disaggregated by gender)	986,448 people	1,085,159 people cumulatively (57,374 people) (female 50%)	1,047,997 people cumulatively (32,570 people) (female 51%)	<b>On schedule</b> 97% of target achieved
Gender and socially inclusive development strategy for mine-free villages endorsed by PMAC in the targeted	No	No	No	<b>On schedule</b>

<sup>1</sup> The project is planning to undertake a review of the CfRIV Project Document in 2022, notably the activities under each output and their associated indicators which will inform changes to the project's Results and Resource Framework.

<sup>2</sup> Color legend: **Red** – no progress/significantly behind schedule; **Yellow** – potential for delays; **Green** – on schedule; **Blue** – completed.

<sup>3</sup> There is no new target for 2021, remaining same identified 152 villages from 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Target as per current ProDoc, with CMAA setting a new target of 1,725 QA/QC visits from 2021 onwards.

provinces for distribution (Yes/No)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan		

### Release of contaminated land through clearance activities

As a result of a competitive tendering process, CMAA awarded clearance contracts for the project's three target provinces to the CMAC from January to December 2021 (12 months). With increased funding from DFAT, alongside KOICA and New Zealand contributions, CMACs clearance contract was amended for 2021, increasing the output by approximately 3.85 km<sup>2</sup>, from 10.25km<sup>2</sup> to 14.1km<sup>2</sup>. The total value of the three contracts (including top-up) was approximately USD 2.1 million. As of December 2021, operations under the three contracts cleared and released a combined 14.86km<sup>2</sup> across BTB (6.68 km<sup>2</sup>), BMC (4.41km<sup>2</sup>), and PLN (3.77km<sup>2</sup>). Mine action operations resulted in 1,723 APM, 13 ATM, and 1,690 items of ERW being located and destroyed. As a direct result, 7,827 households consisting of 32,570 individuals (51 percent women) in BTB, BMC, and PLN can now access the cleared land safely, see Table 2. The cleared and released land will be productively used for agriculture (87.06 percent), infrastructure (irrigation – 0.88 percent, and road – 0.23 percent), pond/well (0.47 percent), school (0.3 percent), pagoda (0.07 percent), risk reduction (10 percent), and housing (0.93 percent) by the affected communities.

Table 2: CfrIV land release beneficiaries (January to December 2021)

Type of Land Use	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Households	No. of People	No. of Women	No. of People with Disability (PwD)
Agriculture and Housing	14.86	443	1,831	893	14
Infrastructure		7,384	30,739	15,726	557
Total	14.86	7,827	32,570	16,619	571

### Visit 531 minefields through Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey (LR-NTS)<sup>5</sup> + Baseline Survey (BLS)<sup>6</sup>

LR-NTS+BLS operations during the reporting period contributed to a better understanding of the remaining mine/ERW problem in the country. The LR-NTS contract period with NPA commenced in March 2021, originally running through to February 2022. With funding from DFAT, NPAs contract was extended to June 2022 with an additional 720 minefields added to the original 220 minefields, totalling 940 minefields to be visited from March 2021 to June 2022.

After mobilization and training, and a delay to deployment owing to COVID-19 movement restrictions, NPAs LR-NTS team began operations in late April 2021. Between April and December 2021, 815 minefields were visited as part of NPAs LR-NTS activities representing 153 percent of the period target (815/531). Of the 74.49 km<sup>2</sup> surveyed, 11.47 km<sup>2</sup> were released, representing 15 percent of surveyed land being released through LR-NTS. National averages estimate that an

<sup>5</sup> Non-technical survey refers to the collection and analysis of data, without the use of technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine/ERW contamination, in order to define better where mine/ERW contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support land release prioritisation and decision-making processes through the provision of evidence. Definitions listed come from the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10 Glossary of mine action.

<sup>6</sup> Baseline survey is a survey activity undertaken to collect and analyse local information in order to determine size and classification of mine suspected land. The baseline survey may involve the use of limited clearance or verification assets. BLS is the non-technical survey methodology used in Cambodia and better quantifies the remaining mine and ERW problem.

average of 25 percent of the area of a minefield could potentially be released through LR-NTS. However, differing contamination levels throughout the country would result in variable results from province to province. CfRIVs target provinces are amongst the highest concentrations of landmines in the country; hence it would be expected a naturally lower percentage of land could be released through LR-NTS in this area, with increased clearance operations being required.

During the Project Board Meeting in December 2021, the project team proposed and received agreement from the Project Board to expand LR-NTS efforts outside of current target provinces from 2022. The Project Board were also asked to consider supporting increased LR-NTS efforts through additional resource mobilization. To design the systematic approach to this, the project team is consulting with CMAA about casualty and contamination data to identify priority provinces for the expansion.

### Support CMAA quality management teams

As of 2021, CMAA set a new target of 1,725 quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) inspections to be undertaken annually. In 2021, 1,498 QA and QC inspections were completed across CfRIV and non-CfRIV sites, of which four (4) percent identified minor non-compliance (51 sites) and 0.5 percent major non-compliances (6 sites) were identified, see Table 3. The minor non-compliances included the absence of clearance requests in the minefield dossiers, improper starting lane marking, awareness of beneficiaries by the site supervisor, insufficient medicine for first-aid kits, absence of a deployment sketch map to update clearance progress, improper perimeter marking at demining sites, etc. Most of the issues were resolved at the time of the Quality Management Team (QMT) visit, with some issues needing to be addressed after the visit.

Table 3: Quality Assurance Inspections from January to December 2021

Location	Number of QA Inspections	Non-Compliance			Suspended operation
		Minor (%)	Major (%)	Critical (%)	
CfRIV Sites	233	7% (17 sites)	1% (3 sites)	0%	0%
Non- CfRIV Sites	1,100	3% (34 sites)	0.3% (3 sites)	0%	0%
Total	1,333	4% (51 sites)	0.5% (6 sites)	0%	0%

During this reporting period, 30 QC inspections were conducted on CfRIV sites, and 135 QC inspections were conducted in non-CfRIV sites. QMTs found no QC failures in the sites visited, as seen in table 4.

Table 4: Quality Control Inspections from January to December 2021

Location	Number of QC inspections	Area inspected	Number of QC failed
CfRIV sites	30	15,300m <sup>2</sup>	0
Non-CfRIV sites	135	28,545m <sup>2</sup>	0
Total	165	43,845m <sup>2</sup>	0

## Support to PMACs and MAPUs to develop a strategy to promote sustainable, inclusive development in ‘mine-free’ villages

To enhance CMAA and MAPUs institutional and functional capacities, CMAA posted a recruitment advertisement for three Provincial Mine Action Coordinators (PC) for each target province in the second quarter. As a result of the recruitment process, CMAA approved the employment of one PC for BTB province, who commenced in June. Due to the shortage of applicants for the two PC positions for BMC and PLN provinces, and following additional advertising, CMAA revised the Terms of Reference (ToR) to reduce the required English fluency and experience level and re-advertised for the two positions in this reporting period. After the fifth round of re-advertisement, no successful candidate was identified for either position.

The project also supported CMAA to further recruitment procedures of a Regional Development Coordinator planned to work across the three target provinces with the PCs to identify development needs and opportunities in villages cleared of minefields by the CfR project. The project team supported the development of written assessment, interview plan, and scoring guidance notes for written assessment and interview. However, the project could not find a successful candidate who met the criteria for this position.

The recruitment committee decided to cancel the recruitment of two PCs in BMC and PLN and not extend the contract of the one PC in BTB as feedback from the MAPU indicated the position was not effective in supporting their work. CMAA will work with UNDP in 2022 to develop a new approach to the project’s development model to address the shortfall resultant from this change in project recruitment and design.

Additionally, the project provided technical support to draft the procedure and standardized templates to support the Mine Free Village Program process in 2021. The Mine Free Village Program aims to mobilize additional financial resources from traditional and non-traditional donors, including private sector, to clear a contaminated area, step by step, village by village, to make it mine-free – removing the risk and associated fear, enabling community livelihood and development activities to safely take place to their full potential. See flow chart below.



From 2022, the needs-driven, people-centered approach of the MAPU Planning and Prioritization procedure will be enhanced by alignment with the Mine Free Village Program to effectively and efficiently shift from clearance of priority villages (by the end of 2021) to systematically clear the remaining villages by 2025.

### 2.2.2 Output 2: Mine action activities are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies

Activities under Output 2 move from technical mine and land clearance operations as seen in Output 1, to the peace-humanitarian-development nexus; prioritizing MRE, VA, gender, and the effective utilization of the PMS data to inform outcome and impact planning and reporting.

Table 5: Output 2 Indicators<sup>7</sup>

Output Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Target (2021)	Result (2021)	Status
Number of people with disabilities are aware of their rights and services available to them through CMAA's survivor network (disaggregated by gender)	5,000 people	5,000  (15,000 people cumulatively)	2,280 people  (12,180 people cumulatively)	Potential for delays  81.2% of cumulative target achieved
Number of people who are aware of mine-risk through mine-risk education activities in affected areas (disaggregated by gender)	0 <sup>8</sup>	TBD	210 (the total number of MRE campaign participants in 2021)	On schedule
Number of communes where PMS data is collected	1 commune	3 communes	3 communes	On schedule
The revision of GMAP strategy completed with clear action plans to ensure the gender-sensitive process in prioritization and land release	No revision of GMAP strategy	Yes	Yes	On schedule
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan				

### Support to Victim Assistance and Mine Risk Education activities

Recorded by the Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS), a total of 44 casualties<sup>9</sup> (1 female and 11 boys under 18 years old) were reported from January to December 2021 from all provinces in Cambodia, including 22 casualties by mines and 22 casualties by ERW. Of the 44 casualties, 11 victims were killed by accident, 24 were injured, and nine (9) became amputees.

To map sectoral VA activities and needs to inform project interventions and identify the expected effectiveness/impact, the project sought an International Consultant or Service Provider to produce a comprehensive **VA baseline assessment** report. Despite four rounds of advertisements, no application was received. As a result, the project team in consultation with CMAA decided to re-allocate the budget under VA assessment (USD 50,000) to 2022 clearance activities following discussion and agreement with KOICA and the Project Board.

To best enhance VA activities, CfrIV partnered with government and non-government organizations<sup>10</sup> through financial and nonfinancial partnerships and procurement to leverage off

<sup>7</sup> The project is planning to undertake a review of the CfrIV Project Document in 2022, notably the activities under each output and their associated indicators which will inform changes to the project's Results and Resource Framework.

<sup>8</sup> CfrIII did not directly support MRE activities.

<sup>9</sup> In 2020, CMVIS recorded a total of 65 casualties (28 by mines and 37 by ERW).

<sup>10</sup> MoU with People with Disabilities Foundation (PWDF), LVG with Trauma Care Foundation (TCF), ToR with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) with the Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO)

specialized services already embedded in the target communities to design and implement a demand-based and sustainable VA project in Cambodia.

Through the **Trauma Care Foundation (TCF)**, the project supported the production of 750 mirrors and the distribution of 250 of them to BPRC and 202 to mine/ERW survivors (9 females) with amputations and phantom limb pain to undertake mirror therapy. The remaining 298 mirrors will be distributed in 2022. The recipients were identified through consultation with 31 (2 females) village chiefs who referred persons with phantom limb pain in their communities. Following treatment, TCF reported that 186 persons with disabilities (9 females) expressed their pain level has been reduced after receiving mirror therapy.



Photo: TCF treat mine/ERW survivors with phantom limb pain through mirror therapy

To support victims of mine accidents and their family to rebuild or adjust their lives after the incidents, the project collaborated with **Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO)** and initiated the Promotion Inclusive Skill Training (PIST) project. Four DPOs (16 participants, 4 females) participated in preliminary briefings regarding target areas, beneficiaries, and key activities. Needs assessment forms and monitoring and evaluation forms were developed to identify training needs for victims and their families and to assess partner Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) organizational capacity to deliver the required skill training.

Through coordination with the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), People with Disabilities Foundation (PWDF), and BPRC**, the project purchased modern physical rehabilitation equipment for the BPRC and is planning to complete the distribution processes in Q1 2022 due to a delay in the supply chain.

The **CMAA VA department** recruited 25 volunteers (9 volunteers, including 4 females, in 9 districts of BMC province, and 16 volunteers for 14 districts in BTB and 2 districts in PLN province) for QLS data collection and engagement as part of the Volunteer Survivor Network (VSN). The QLS data is used by CMAA and relevant stakeholders to support VA activity research, work planning and project implementation.

Two Technical Reference Groups on Victim Assistance (TRG-VA)<sup>11</sup> and two National Victim Assistance Workshops<sup>12</sup> were held in 2021. During the two TRG-VA and national workshops, CMAA VA and relevant stakeholders from line ministries, national and international operators, NGOs, UNDP, GICHD, development partners, and donors were able to share/discuss the current VA activities, challenges, lessons learned, and develop an action plan for the way forward. The CMAA VA department plans to share the discussion points and challenges mentioned in the two TRG-VA and national workshops with relevant stakeholders in Q1 2022.



Photos: CMAA, supported by UNDP Cambodia, conducted a TRG-VA and a National Victim Assistance Workshop with national and international operators, disability and humanitarian organizations, national ministries/institutions, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders.

<sup>11</sup> 54 participants (19 females) participated on 9 September and 48 participants (16 females) participated on 1 December in Kampong Cham province

<sup>12</sup> 74 participants (28 females) participated between 30 September-1 October in Kampong Cham province and 80 participants (31 females) participated on 21-22 December in Siem Reap province.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and RGCs lockdown mitigation measures, the CMAA **MRE** department and project team drafted an alternative plan for 2021 MRE activities. Additional MRE materials (including t-shirts, posters, notebooks, billboards, etc) were distributed to teachers and police in Q4 instead of providing face-to-face MRE training. The MRE department also conducted four (4) MRE campaigns in three target provinces, installing a total 12 billboards (4 in BTB, 4 in BMC, 4 in PLN) with two (2) remaining billboards to be installed in BTB in Q1 2022.



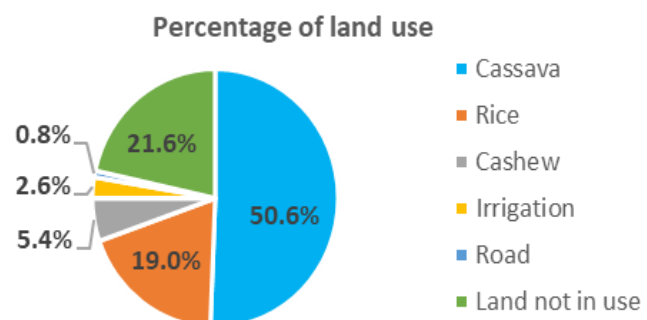
Photo: CMAA, supported by UNDP Cambodia, conducted MRE campaign in November and installed a MRE billboard.

### Improved PMS data collection, analysis, and dissemination

During Q2 2021, the project team and the CMAA Socio-Economic Planning and Database (SEPD) department identified three communes - Traeng commune in BTB, Kouk Romiet commune in BMC, and Stueng Trang commune in PLN - for socio-economic data collection under the PMS system.

Despite a slight delay to deployment in March due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, from May to June 2021, the MAPU of BMC collected PMS data of 68 minefields in seven (7) villages Kouk Romiet commune and CMAA SEPD department produced one PMS report (attached as [Annex 6](#)). The PMS report found that the clearance of 2.56 km<sup>2</sup> (68 minefields) resulted in 136 APM, 11 ATM, and 910 items of ERW discovered and destroyed. Through the clearance and land release, 146 households (9 headed by women), consisting of 561 people (51% women and 1 person with disability) were directly benefited and 33,471 households (3,203 headed by women) consisting of 140,140 people (46% women and 1,411 persons with disabilities) indirectly benefited. The value of cleared land increased by 260 percent post-clearance and generated a total income of \$202,030 through the sale of agricultural produce (cassava, rice, and cashew nut) grown on the cleared land (excluding 47.5 percent of rice kept for household consumption).

The CMAA SEPD department conducted PMS data collection training with the MAPUs of BTB and PLN on 26-28 September in Kampong Cham with data collected in December in the identified commune of each province (BTB - 39 minefields, and PLN - 33 minefields). The project will continue to support the SEPD to clean/transfer the PMS data to IMSMA and produce two pending reports on the socio-economic contribution of mine clearance to the livelihoods of people living in the mine-affected areas in 2022.



### Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in mine action

Through the combined efforts of CMAA and the CfrIV project, between January to December 2021, the project recorded gender-disaggregated data of 32,570 people benefiting from land cleared, including 16,619 women (51 percent) and 571 people living with disabilities (0.2 percent).

In 2021, the project also recorded the number of female staff and deminers in CMAA, PMACs and MAPUs, CMAC and NPA due to the project’s respective contracts with these stakeholders, see Table 6.

Table 6: Number and Percentage of Female Staff and Deminers in CfrIV direct stakeholders (as of December 2021)

Organization	Position	Men	Women	%
CMAA	Management staff	36	12	25%
	Office staff	74	30	29%
	Field staff (QMT, CMVIS, survivor network focal points)	56	4	7%
CMAC	Management staff	44	2	4%
	Office staff	287	72	20%
	Field staff (deminers and EOD)	924	117	11%
NPA	Management staff	7	4	36%
	Office staff	29	14	33%
	Field staff	51	27	35%
PMAC	Chief of PMAC from 25 municipality and provinces	24	1	4%
MAPU	MAPU Officials from 25 municipality and provinces	85	9	10%

The project supported the CMAA Gender Team (GT) to implement the workplan 2021 in line with the Gender Assessment recommendations in 2020 (see [Annex 5](#)) and GMAP 2021-2025 implementation.

Following the project team’s recommendation to recruit a fixed-term CMAA Gender Specialist, the project team and CMAA advertised two rounds of recruitment but received no suitable applications. After discussion between CMAA GT and the project team, both agreed to implement GMAP 2021-2025 activities by leveraging additional support from the CfrIV team, UNDP Cambodia Country Office, and other relevant partners, such as GICHD and NPA.

In accordance with Strategy 1 of the GMAP 2021-2025, the project team provided technical support to organize the GMAP 2021-2025 consultation meeting on 29 September in Kampong Cham province. During the meeting, all relevant stakeholders, including MAPU, PMAC, CMAC, NPA, GICHD, and UNDP, reviewed the GMAP 2021-2025 as part of the approval process. The discussion points and comments from each representative will be incorporated and reflected in the finalized GMAP 2021-2025 which will be distributed to relevant stakeholders in 2022 by the CMAA.



Photo: CMAA, supported by UNDP Cambodia, conducted a GMAP 2021-2025 consultation meeting in September with national and international operators, line ministries and institutions, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders.

CfrIV provided technical support to organize the Technical Reference Group – Gender (TRG – Gender) on 17 December in Kampong Cham. In the meeting, the 76 participants (44 females) shared their challenges on the ground and recommended solutions to CMAA GT to address them. CMAA GT is planning to share the challenges and solution table and agreed action points to the participants before the TRG-Gender meeting in 2022.



Photo: CMAA, supported by UNDP Cambodia, conducted a TRG-Gender meeting in December with national and international operators, line ministries and institutions, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders.

While preparing a briefing paper on the MAPU Planning and Prioritization Guideline, the project identified a lack of visibility of gender inclusion in the existing mechanism. To address this, the project drafted a 'Village Meeting to Prioritize Minefields for Clearance (coordinated by Village Chief)' guideline to enhance gender-inclusive village consultation processes prior to the Commune Meetings where chiefs and other key village members present the priority minefields they want cleared. The addition of the new village level guideline improves alignment between national and sub-national sectoral policy and planning strategies, including the "Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action", the pending "Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) on

Gender" and the "MAPU Planning & Prioritization Guidelines". The implementation of the Village Chief Guidelines will first be piloted in Q1 2022.

The project will continue to monitor the implementation of GMAP 2021-2025 and ensure efforts to raise gender activities in mine action to a functioning, effective, reliable, and sustainable state are implemented. This includes engagement of GICHD to support the drafting of the CMAS on Gender, organizing, and exploring potential case studies or a video showcasing female deminers with NPA.

### 2.2.3 Output 3: The mine action sector management is strengthened and broader national capacities to address residual threats are established.

Output 3 tackles the forward-looking components of the CfRIV project, with primary focus shifting to this output in the coming years, notably supporting efforts under the NMAS Goal 7: Establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025.

Table 7: Output 3 Indicators<sup>13</sup>

Output Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Target (2021)	Result (2021)	Status
Selected activities of the capacity development plan (CDP) implemented based on UNDP added-value (Yes/No)	CDNA management response	Yes	Yes	On schedule
CMAA is compliant with the reporting commitments to the international treaties and conferences (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	On schedule

<sup>13</sup> The project is planning to undertake a review of the CfRIV Project Document in 2021, notably the activities under each output and their associated indicator. There are some possibilities to the project's logframe and indicators can be changed from the CfRIV Project Document.

Residual threat strategy in place (Yes/No)	No	No	No	<b>On schedule</b> As per the NMAS 2018-2025, this is not targeted until 2022 onwards
Management response to the review recommendations of NMAS 2018-2025 implementation developed and implemented by CMAA (Yes/No)	No	No	No	<b>On schedule</b> As per the NMAS 2018-2025, this is not targeted until 2022 onwards
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

### Support to Capacity Development Plan activities based on the CDNA

The management response to the CDNA recommendations has been implemented by the CMAA and CfrIV project team. Following the CDNA recommendations, the project team provided support to CMAA to arrange non-mine/mine action training for relevant CMAA staff. Based on the CMAA staff training needs assessment survey for non-mine action training, the project team provided financial support for ESP training. After the review and evaluation process by the Technical Reference Group - Capacity Development (TRG-CD), Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia (PUC) was awarded to provide the ESP classes to 33 CMAA staff, with the training commencing in November.

For mine action training, CMAA management approved an interdepartmental knowledge-sharing exercise to build a comprehensive understanding across CMAA departments on various roles and responsibilities within CMAA. Below is the information of knowledge-sharing session in 2021.

[1] CMAA SEPD (13 August 2021): 58 participants (16 female) briefed on the function of CMVIS and DBU and their support in understanding mine action's contribution to social-economic development, and the process of minefield prioritization for annual work plans.

[2] CMAA General Administration Department (GAD) (25 August 2021): 59 participants briefed on financial and administrative support to the CMAAs roadmap and externally with public and non-public authorities.

[3] CMAA Regulation & Monitoring (R&M) (3 September 2021): 45 participants briefed on the tasks and responsibilities of the R&M department, including an overview of the types of mines and ERWs, regulation, monitoring, and technical tasks.

CMAA plans to continue to provide knowledge-sharing sessions on MRE, VA, Gender, and PMS in 2022 and will ensure to record Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) for all sessions. The updated management response to CDNA recommendations is attached as [Annex 4](#) of this report.

### Support to sector capacity development

In addition to the follow-up activities on CMAA CDNA, the project provided capacity development activities in VA with TCF, CMAA, and external organization, on Psych (Dr. Milè).

From August to December 2021, the project, in collaboration with the **TCF**, provided first-aid training to 351 (214 females) health center staff and Village Health Support Groups (VHSG). Due to COVID-19 outbreak and in following the Government measures, the first aid training was provided to health staff and VHSG virtually. This virtual learning tried for the first time with remote community faced challenges due to limited internet access of health centers and the VHSG. Therefore, face-to-face training is now planed in 2022. TCF also provided mirror therapy training to four (4) BPRC senior staff (1 female) to enhance their capacity to provide mirror therapy to persons with disabilities who visit the center for treatment.

With the support from the project, the **CMAA VA department** implemented sectoral and policy level VA activities to strengthen national VA sector coordination. Together with CMAA Database Unit (DBU), the VA department updated seven (7) VA forms for specialized database usage (Arc GIS, Arc GIS mapping system, survey 123, and task board system in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)). With the revised VA forms, CMAA VA and DBU departments organized training on the national database for 24 CMAA VA staff in Q2-Q3 and undertook three (3) field monitoring visits for data mapping services and data collection in Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, and Kampong Chhnang in Q3.

As part of the QLS data collection, the CMAA VA department conducted three field monitoring trips to three target provinces in Q3 to monitor and provide capacity building support to the 25 VSN members on QLS data entry procedures, QLS forms, and data transfer procedures to CMAA VA staff for QA/QC.

The project team enabled a voluntary collaboration between CMAA and an external organization, **onPsych (Dr. Milê Glamcevski)**. Through workshops facilitated by Dr. Milê, CMAA VA staff and NGO staff were trained in psychological first aid, while the 25 members of the VSN were trained in peer-to-peer counselling/psychological support skills. Dr. Milê also provided technical input into the drafting of the Victim Assistance Guideline for Operators and the Cambodian Mine Action Standard on Victim Assistance (CMAS-VA).

### **Support CMAA compliance with and reporting commitments to international treaties**

The project team provided technical inputs to the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action third Country-Level Survey for the UN Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023, while CMAA presented at two virtual sessions on [1] Standardising Beneficiary Definitions in Humanitarian Mine Action in Practice, and [2] Community Engagement Matters during the 24th International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisers, from 25-27 May. The project team also virtually participated in the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) - Intersessional Meeting of States Parties, from 22-24 June, with CMAA presenting at a session on the potential application of innovative finance models in Cambodia and submitting their 'Statement of Cambodia on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention'. The project team and CMAA also joined the 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty on 15-19 November. The project team will continue to provide support to CMAA in their efforts to adhere to international conventions and treaties.

### **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

CfRIV has increase support to and engagement with ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) and regional UNDP counterparts in UNDP Lao PDR and Viet Nam mine action projects. To identify potential opportunities and enhance technical cooperation and knowledge sharing within the ASEAN region, the project is currently drafting an MoU to formalize the spirit of cooperation between UNDP Cambodia and ARMAC, covering [1] UNDPs technical and advisory support to

ARMAC, [2] ARMACs role as a strategic partner in supporting regional SSC efforts, and [3] joint advocacy on mine action's role as an enabler for national and regional development in accordance with the 2030 Agenda and the imperative to Leave No One Behind.

The CfrIV team participated and shared knowledge and experiences in the below ARMAC events in 2021.

[1] Achieving Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Landmine and ERW-Affected Countries event - 'Sustainable and Inclusive Mine Action Financing' (1 July 2021): The CfrIV team highlighted initiatives to secure support from Member States and relevant development partners, the need to extend innovative resource mobilization to include human, technical, material and financial support, and coordinating efforts towards a mine-free 2025 and the 2030 Agenda.

[2] ARMAC's consultative meeting on victim assistance (2 December 2021): The project team shared the CfrIV achievements, challenges, and lessons learned on the victim assistance component with regional participants.

[3] ARMAC's first TWG - Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Resource Mobilization Capacity in Mine/ERW in ASEAN (23 December 2021): The project team, together with CMAA, jointly presented two case studies, highlighting LR-NTS as an efficient use of existing resources and the Mine Free Village Program as a model to leverage new resources.

Additionally, CMAA requested the CfrIV project to provide technical and financial support for a stocktaking exercise to identify opportunities for SSC. CfrIV provided technical input into the concept note and ToR for an International Consultant to commence the stocktaking exercise in early 2022, with recruitment underway by the end of 2021. The SSC exercise seeks to identify Cambodian mine action sector strengths and areas of expertise and identify global mine action programmes that wish to engage in the collaboration enabled through the framework of SSC.

### 3 PROGRESS TOWARD COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

Table 8: CPD/CPAP Output progress

<b>CPD/CPAP OUTPUT 1.3: Left-behind and mine-affected communities have access to safe land for better livelihoods.</b>				
<b>Output Indicators</b>		<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target (2021)</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>CPD Indicator 1.3:</b> Left-behind and mine affected communities have access to safe land for better livelihoods	1.3.1 a) Area of mine-affected land released (km <sup>2</sup> )	216km <sup>2</sup>	263.81km <sup>2</sup>	<b>On schedule</b> 281.94km <sup>2</sup>
	1.3.1 b) Number of people benefitting from UNDP assisted mine action programme	908,958 (50% women)	57,374 (1,085,159 cumulatively; female 50%)	<b>On schedule</b> 31,537 (51% women) (1,079,774 cumulatively)
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan		<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

## 4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Project Board Meetings

The 2020 end-year Project Board meeting was held on 6 January 2021 where the 2021 Budget and Work Plan were approved. At the 2021 mid-year Project Board meeting on 30 June, a revised budget was presented and approved owing to contract top ups for both clearance and LR-NTS activities and the inclusion of funds under the KOICA Cost Sharing Agreement signed in March 2021.



Photos: CMAA, together with UNDP, organized 2020 end-year/ 2021 mid-year/ end-year board meeting in January, June, and December 2021.

During both Project Board meetings, CMAA and UNDP CfrIV team presented on the project's key priorities, implementation challenges, six-year budget plan, 2021 budget expenditures, changes in 2021 budget plan (KOICA 2021-2025 funding support to VA), and implementation status of management response to CFRIII final evaluation (see [Annex 3](#)), CDNA (see [Annex 4](#)) and gender assessment (see [Annex 5](#)), and project assets disposal.

The 2021 end-year Project Board meeting, held on 16 December 2021, provided the project implementation progress, achievements, and challenges in 2021 and discussed the CfrIV 2022 key priorities work plan with the project board members. During the meeting, all members approved 2022 Workplan and Budget, CfrIV LR-NTS expansion to other provinces, CfrIV clearance expansion to other provinces, and CfrIV Project Document revision.

### 4.2 Donor Field Visit

A joint donor field visit took place on 24 November with the delegation of DFAT, CMAA, and UNDP. The team observed minefield clearance activities in Kouk Roka village, including participating in a controlled demolition, before attending a MRE session led by CMAA with the local school and meeting with representatives from the mine-affected community in BTB province.

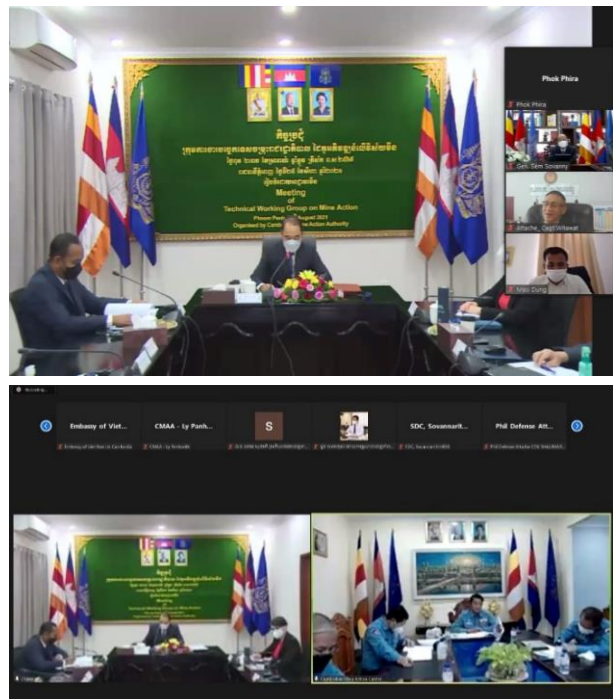
The joint donor field visit aimed to facilitate donor representatives to observe the project's field activities (mine clearance) and to meet with project beneficiaries (people who received cleared land) to better understand the contribution of the project to the livelihoods of the communities living in mine-affected areas. The project will continue to clear and release the remaining contaminated areas until the village is mine-free.



Photo: CMAA and CfrIV team invited board members for field visit in Battambang in November.

### 4.3 Technical Working Group – Mine Action

On 25 August 2021, CMAA held the TWG-MA, with CfrIV providing technical support. The TWG-MA is a platform for all stakeholders to strengthen mine sector cooperation to identify and leverage synergies for successful implementation of the NMAS 2018-2025 as well as resource mobilization towards a mine-free 2025. The TWG-MA was attended by 144 participants from relevant national ministries/institutions, development and diplomatic partners, national and international mine action operators (CMAC, HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), NPA), UNDP, ARMAC, and National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces (NPMEC)).



Photos: CMAA, joined by UNDP Cambodia and 144 participants at the TWG-MA

During the meeting, CMAA presented the achievements and lessons learned from the first three-year implementation plan 2018-2020 of NMAS 2018-2025 and presented the second three-year implementation plan 2021-2023, updated on current key developments within the mine action sector, including progress on engagement with the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) to support humanitarian demining, demining along the Cambodia and Thailand border, and the status of the Mine Free Village Program pilot. Mine sector partners, such as ARMAC, France, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), KOICA, NPA, and Russia, expressed their strong commitment to support the RGCs efforts to become mine-free.

## 5 COMMUNICATION/VISIBILITY

### Safe Ground Launched

CfrIV, together with CMAA and UNMAS, successfully launched Cambodia's first Safe Ground on 22 January 2021. Through this global event, the United Nations Global Advocate for the Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards, Mr Daniel Craig, officially launch Cambodia's first Safe Ground, and met with beneficiaries and deminers who are undertaking frontline demining activities in mine affected villages in BTB to discuss the significance of their work and gain an insight into the continued and devastating impact of mines/ERW.

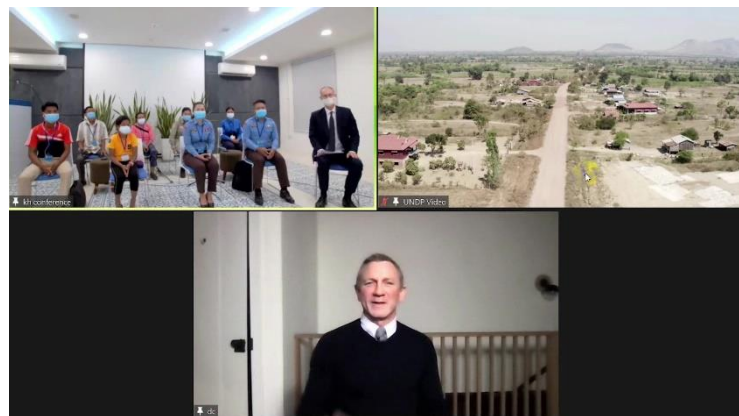


Photo: Daniel Craig, United Nations Global Advocate for the Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards, launches Cambodia's first Safe Ground on 22 January 2021.

Mr Craig also spoke with the delegation about the need for sustained commitment and increased resource mobilization to meet the financial, logistical, and technical requirements essential to the

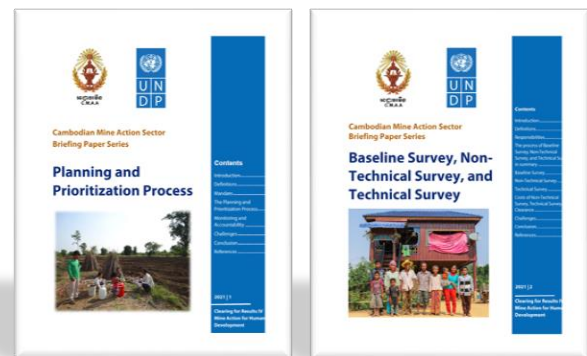
pursuit of a mine-free Cambodia by 2025, in accordance with the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 and Cambodia’s Sustainable Development Goal 18 (CSDG 18: End the negative impact of Mine/ERW and promote victim assistance). The Safe Ground launched and associated videos and press coverage can be accessed via the [UNDP Safe Ground Page](#).



Photos: Daniel Craig, United Nations Global Advocate for the Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards, talks to CMAA, UN Representatives and the broader international community at the Safe Ground launch on 22 January 2021.

### Briefing Papers

The project team, together with CMAA, produced two briefing papers on [1] planning and prioritization process for the mine action sector in Cambodia (April)<sup>14</sup> and [2] baseline survey, non-technical survey, and technical survey for the mine action sector in Cambodia (May)<sup>15</sup>.



Photos: two briefing papers were published.

### Two articles were published

[1] *Victim Assistance in Cambodia: Development for Dignity and Equality in Society* was published in ARMAG Magazine - Issue 2 Towards Integrated Victim Assistance Across ASEAN (previously unreported).<sup>16</sup>

[2] *War ends for children when the last land mine is cleared* joint Op-Ed between KOICA and UNDP was published in local media for International Mine Action Day.<sup>17</sup>

### Mine Action for Human Development Video Series

In line with identified activities deemed as requiring greater prominence in the RGCs Cambodian SDG Framework 2016-2030, the Mine Action for Human Development Video Series was developed to support the RGC to undertake a communications and resource mobilization campaign to sensitize stakeholders and traditional and non-traditional donors to the value of mine action as an investment, not a cost. The series of four short videos (5-8 min) each highlight a different theme surrounding the impact of mine action and will showcase a village supported through clearance activities under each phase of the CfR project, engaging local beneficiaries and officials to talk about the value of mine action as a catalyst for development. The videos were released on CMAA and UNDP Cambodia social media, with the topics including:

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/cambodian-mine-action-sector-briefing-paper-series---planning-an.html?fbclid=IwAR39pnteZ25G\\_bTza72I9SZ1WgMx0Pn2slLoKd-sZe\\_5Y4WIY5mxzWxACOg](https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/cambodian-mine-action-sector-briefing-paper-series---planning-an.html?fbclid=IwAR39pnteZ25G_bTza72I9SZ1WgMx0Pn2slLoKd-sZe_5Y4WIY5mxzWxACOg)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/library/cambodian-mine-action-sector-briefing-paper-series---baseline-su.html>

<sup>16</sup> <https://aseanmineaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/MAGAZINE-2021-2nd-Issue.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> [1] Phnom Penh Post- <https://www.phnompenhpost.com/opinion/war-ends-children-when-last-land-mine-cleared>

[2] <https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/war-ends-for-children-when-the-last-land-mine-is-cleared.html>

[3] [https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/km/home/\\_-news-centre/articles-and-opeds0/2021/\\_-\\_.html](https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/km/home/_-news-centre/articles-and-opeds0/2021/_-_.html)

[4] <https://thmeythmey.com/?page=detail&id=102283>

- CfRI: Mine Action and development
- CfRII: Mine Action, gender and inclusion
- CfRIII: Mine Action, agriculture and economic development
- CfRIV: Deminers in action, towards a Mine Free 2025 and the 2030 Agenda

## Social Media

Mine action also remained visible to the public in 2021, with stories highlighting successes and key events of mine action regularly released on the internet and social media. Both UNDP and CMAA communication teams posted project activities on their respective Facebook and Twitter pages<sup>18</sup>. The UNDP communication team produced two Press Releases for the Safe Ground Campaign<sup>19</sup>, 33 posts on UNDP social media pages to highlight the achievement of CfRIV project as well as sector efforts towards a mine-free Cambodia by 2025 for the National Mine Awareness Day (24 February), and a signing ceremony with KOICA, International Mine Awareness Day (4 April)<sup>20</sup>, the TWG-MA (25 August), and the four-video series. The CMAA Public Relations department uploaded 254 posts and eight (8) CfRIV bidding advertisements, and 11 staff recruitment advertisements on the CMAA website and on Facebook<sup>21</sup>.

## 6 LESSONS LEARNED

### 6.1 Gender

Throughout 2021, institutional challenges, including recruitment and suitable staffing arrangements – in addition to COVID-19 - impacted on results being achieved to their full potential. The CMAA GT faced continued difficulties in implementing the 2021 workplan and project activities, especially preparing and facilitating training to operators and relevant stakeholders, updating the Guidelines and CMAS chapter on gender, monitoring and evaluation forms, reporting, and producing the communication series. There is still a capacity gap of gender focused-knowledge amongst the CMAA GT with a limited understanding of how to implement what has been included in the GMAP and gender guideline, monitoring and evaluation, and result-based reporting.

Capacity building for CMAA GT to implement and track against the GMAP 2021-2025 needs to be continued with both technical and non-technical work-related skill training (i.e., leadership and management, monitoring and evaluation, and result-based reporting, planning and prioritization, resource mobilization, etc). Gender knowledge, both in general and in mine action, is a priority area for improvement across CMAA, with a long-term view to transition from internal (institutional) development to external (beneficiary) development when the capacity of the CMAA GT is improved.

Additionally, the project team observed the current GMAP 2021-2025 and its associated workplan and LogFrame focused largely on the national policy/institutional level. The project team also noted a lack of data analysis or monitoring measurement against collected SADD for gender mainstreaming program design directly impacting the beneficiaries on the ground. As part of an adaptive management response, and taking into consideration challenges and lessons learned, the project team recognized a need to revisit the project's development and gender mainstreaming approach. As a result, and with in-principal support of the Project Board, these community-based approaches will be incorporated as part of the 2022 Project Document (ProDoc) revision and implementation in addition to the project's continued monitoring of the GMAP 2021-2025

<sup>18</sup> UNDP Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPCambodia/>  
UNDP Twitter: <https://twitter.com/UNDPCambodia>

<sup>19</sup> <https://undpcambodia.exposure.co/cambodian-safe-ground>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50834008/cambodia-marks-international-day-of-mine-awareness-in-mine-action/>

<sup>21</sup> CMAA webpage: <http://www.cmaa.gov.kh/>; Facebook: Cambodian Mine Action Authority

implementation to assist efforts to raise gender activities in mine action to a functioning, effective, reliable, and sustainable state.

## **6.2 Impact of COVID-19**

Due to the RGCs inter-provincial travel ban and measures to mitigate COVID-19 transmission, the planned field data collection activities, training, workshops, asset verification field mission, the joint project field monitoring visit and public campaigns (especially for PMS and MRE) were postponed during the reporting period. Additionally, six planned TRGs and the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) meeting were delayed. To ensure on-going delivery and build in contingency plans to mitigate against the impact of COVID-19 on project implementation, the project team recommended CMAA conduct online workshops, training, campaigns and provided financial support to purchase three (3) Zoom enterprise accounts for CMAA to enable online sessions with better quality of service. For training, i.e., first aid or field data collection, which demands face-to-face activities, the project worked with the respective departments to develop training plans that limit the number of participants and build in additional sessions to enable social distancing and progress to continue.

Notably, following the successes of the two CfRIV virtual Project Board meetings, the TWG-MA, National Workshops, GMAP consultative meeting, and TRG-VA and Gender, confidence in holding significant and sizeable meetings online has been developed. With this, the MACC and seven (7) TRGs, including Mine Clearance and Survey, Information Management, PMS, MRE, VA, Gender, and CD, are all being mobilized in 2022.

## **6.3 Recruitment Processes**

Due to the lack of successful applicants, the project team and CMAA have held several discussions regarding the alternative recruitment processes of two Provincial Mine Action Coordinators (PCs) (BMC and PLN), a Regional Development Coordinator, a Gender Specialist, and an International Consultant/ Service Provider for VA baseline assessment. After the discussion, the CMAA and project team decided to cancel the recruitment of PCs, Regional Development Coordinator, Gender Specialist, and a Service Provider for VA baseline assessment. Regarding the Gender Specialist, the CMAA GT and project team decided to withdraw this position and reviewed/ revised the current workplan. With the revised workplan, the project team provided the technical support and guidance to GT to implement the prioritized activities of GMAP 2021-2025 and advice to seek additional support from relevant partners, such as GICHD and NPA. Together with the CMAA GT, the project team will continue implementing the GMAP 2021-2025 activities based on the revised work plan in 2022. In addition, the project team will continue to support CMAA to fulfill project implementation and apply a new development model to address the shortfall of the defunct PC and Regional Development Coordinator positions in 2022.

## **6.4 Project Document Revision**

The project team recognized the revision of ProDoc is needed to include [1] contributions received from New Zealand and KOICA since the project's inception in the multi-year workplan, [2] increased clearance and land release targets and expanded clearance and LR-NTS efforts to other provinces under Output 1, [3] expanded VA and MRE activities plus revised gender and post-clearance development approaches under Output 2, and [4] an amended Results and Resource Framework (RRF) based on updated activities. The revised Project Document will be shared with relevant stakeholders for input and review in Q1 2022.

## 7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

### 7.1 Updated Project Risks and Actions

Risks is being monitored and mitigation measures are updated on a regular basis. The updated project risk log is attached as [Annex 1](#) of this report. The project team has had ongoing discussions with CMAA, most notably on COVID-19 pandemic responses (risk #5), Border Buffer Zone (risk #6), and minefield identification (risk #7).

Given the significant impact risk #6 has on CFRIV's clearance activities, while CMAA and the RCAF collaborate to resolve the issue, the project team and CMAA have been working on identifying contaminated villages to ensure uninterrupted project implementation. At the 2021 end-year Project Board meeting, the project received approval from the Board to expand LR-NTS and clearance activities into other priority provinces.

### 7.2 Updated Project Issues and Actions

The project team is closely monitored and recorded the project issues on a regular basis. The project issues log is attached as [Annex 2](#) of this report. This year, the project team observed the issues related to the restriction of travel due to COVID-19 (issue #1), recruitment processes (issue #2), and project document revision (issue #3).

The project team continues to monitor these risks and issues and develop proper mitigation measures in 2022 and beyond.

## 8 FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILISATION

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

The last updated budget in December 2021 showed the total amount of **USD 3,861,435.55**. From January to December 2021, the project spent up to **USD 3,489,315.48** with delivery rate of **90.36%**. The balance of **USD 372,120.07** will be used between January to March 2022 to cover the planned activities in 2022.

Table 9: Total Donors Commitment and Funds Received

Donor	Proposed Budget in signed Project Doc (2020-2025)	Actual donors' contributions per signed agreement (including Levy)	Committed contributions from donors, 2020-2025, in USD (BRVG03)	Remarks
DFAT	5,000,000	AUD 7,600,000 (USD 5,287,841)	5,234,800.96	- The planned contribution for 2022, AUD 2.5 million, is included in this table. - The exchange rate of AUD 1.4340; 1.5710; and AUD 1.2910 was applied to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instalments respectively. - The exchange rate for the two remaining instalments (4&5) applies at AUD 1.4500.
KOICA	10,000,000	USD 9,238,094	9,146,628.00	
New Zealand		NZD 5,928,000 (USD 3,884,964)	3,847,335.00	- The exchange rate of NZD 1.5580, and 1.4330 was applied to the 1st and 2nd instalments.
UNDP	500,000	USD 505,000	505,000.00	
Government Cost Sharing	2,000,000	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000.00	
Fund to be mobilized	2,500,000			- This amount required mobilization at the time of the Project Document signing. Funds have since been mobilized and the project is fully funded to deliver current commitments.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>		<b>20,733,763.97</b>	
UN Levy 1% (DFAT, KOICA, NZL)			182,135.00	
<b>TOTAL + Levy</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>		<b>20,915,898.97</b>	

Table 10: Funds Received and Annual Expenditures

Donors	Funds Received (2021)	Expenditures (2021)
<b>AUS/DFAT</b>	405,358.05	367,914.93
<b>New Zealand</b>	1,771,203.05	1,769,523.33
<b>KOICA</b>	1,228,031.82	1,039,495.50
<b>UNDP</b>	29,842.62	29,794.32
<b>GCS</b>	282,587.40	282,587.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,717,022.95</b>	<b>3,489,315.48</b>

Table 11: Summary Expenditures per Outputs

#	Responsible Party	Descriptions of Expenditures	AWP Budget 2021 (BRVG03)			Expenditure			Related Outputs
			Donor	GCS	Total	(Jan-Dec 2021)			
						Donor	GCS	Total	
I	Mine Action Clearance budgets	Non-Technical Survey	305,569.00	-	305,569.00	305,569.00	-	305,569.00	KD1
		Mine Clearance Activities	2,061,971.39	-	2,061,971.39	2,061,969.00	-	2,061,969.00	KD1
<b>Sub-total Clearance Budgets:</b>			<b>2,367,540.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,367,540.39</b>	<b>2,367,538.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,367,538.00</b>	
II	UNDP Technical Assistance and Other Expenses	Consultancy cost (Gender Training Need Assessment, Impact Evaluation, Midterm Evaluation, Final Evaluation, ...)	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	KD2, KD3, PMC
		Annual Audit and Spot Check	7,000.00	-	7,000.00	3,920.27	-	3,920.27	PMC
		International Conference/Meeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	PMC
		Local Travel/Mission (Project/Programme staff)	2,576.76	-	2,576.76	2,521.84	-	2,521.84	PMC
		Online Training	-	-	-	904.75	-	904.75	PMC
		Office Equipment	826.90	-	826.90	826.90	-	826.90	PMC
		Remuneration (Project Coordinator, NMA advisor, Project and Finance Assistant, Driver)	296,453.79	-	296,453.79	293,780.22	-	293,780.22	KD1, KD2, KD2, PMC
		Direct Project Cost (Assurance and Management Support Cost)	79,012.59	-	79,012.59	65,670.63	-	65,670.63	PMC
		Office utilities, Communication and Advertisement Cost	12,918.21	-	12,918.21	7,126.61	-	7,126.61	PMC
		DPC2 (ISS cost)	-	-	-	4,864.61	-	4,864.61	PMC
Remuneration (VA Project Coordinator)	19,779.37	-	19,779.37	20,230.61	-	20,230.61	KD2		

		Safe Ground related	22,237.85	-	22,237.85	20,944.49	-	20,944.49	PMC	
		VA related	370.00	-	370.00	130.00	-	130.00	KD2	
		TCF related	41,733.00	-	41,733.00	41,733.00	-	41,733.00	KD2	
		PWDF/BPRC related	105,420.00	-	105,420.00	9,725.00	-	9,725.00	KD2	
		CDPO related	11,970.69	-	11,970.69	3,817.51	-	3,817.51	KD2	
		Support to gender mainstreaming activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	KD2	
		<b>Sub-total UNDP Technical Assistance Budgets:</b>	<b>630,299.16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>630,299.16</b>	<b>476,196.44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>476,196.44</b>	<b>-</b>	
III	<b>Support to CMAA Operation Cost</b>	Meeting/Workshop (TWG, MACC, relevant Dep't mtgs)	20,530.00	73,000.00	93,530.00	4,049.80	17,821.75	21,871.55	KD2, KD3	
		Consultancies (International & National)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KD2, KD3
		Meeting/Workshop (VA related)	21,947.00	1,600.00	23,547.00	1,947.00	2,975.50	4,922.50	KD2	
		PMAC to develop a strategy to promote a sustainable,	4,550.00	-	4,550.00	-	-	-	-	KD1
		Support to gender mainstreaming activities	19,000.00	7,500.00	26,500.00	5,488.80	600.00	6,088.80	KD2	
		Audit Operator	6,650.00	-	6,650.00	-	-	-	-	PMC
		PMS related activities	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	-	-	-	KD2
		International Conferences	-	16,000.00	16,000.00	-	-	-	-	KD2, KD3
		Travel costs/DSA of QMT teams in 4 provinces	10,288.00	64,468.00	74,756.00	33,360.00	42,240.00	75,600.00	KD1	
		Local Travel/Mission	23,168.00	82,900.00	106,068.00	26,872.00	57,012.00	83,884.00	KD1, KD2, KD3, PMC	
		Remuneration of QMT (4 teams)	9,250.00	33,312.00	42,562.00	-	33,312.00	33,312.00	KD1	
		Remuneration of DBU staff	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	KD2	
		Remuneration of Finance and Admin staff, TWG, Cabinet	9,406.09	18,120.00	27,526.09	4,550.00	18,120.00	22,670.00	KD3	
		Support ASEAN regional Mine Action Center	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	KD3	
Mine action related equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KD1		

		Office utilities, Communication, and other related costs (Website, Design, Translation, Printing, Copy, Advertisement, Phone Card, others)	33,916.69	93,600.00	127,516.69	33,460.91	66,185.25	99,646.16	PMC
		CMAA's equipment and materials	14,500.00	6,500.00	21,000.00	12,936.70	14,320.90	27,257.60	PMC
	<b>Sub-total CMAA Operations Cost Budget:</b>		<b>184,205.78</b>	<b>427,000.00</b>	<b>611,205.78</b>	<b>127,665.21</b>	<b>282,587.40</b>	<b>410,252.61</b>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Legal General Management Costs</b>	<b>GMS 8%</b>	252,390.22	-	252,390.22	235,328.43	-	235,328.43	<b>UNDP HQ</b>
	<b>Sub-total GMS:</b>		<b>252,390.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>252,390.22</b>	<b>235,328.43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>235,328.43</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>			<b>3,434,435.55</b>	<b>427,000.00</b>	<b>3,861,435.55</b>	<b>3,206,728.08</b>	<b>282,587.40</b>	<b>3,489,315.48</b>	

Table 12: 2021 Budget allocation per Key Outputs

Description	2021 AWP (BRVG03)			2021 Expenditure			Balance	Delivery Rate	Summary activities Description
	Donor	GCS	Total	Jan-Dec 2021		Total			
				Donor	GCS				
<b>Key Output 1:</b> The prioritized mine-impacted villages in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin provinces are deemed mine-free.	2,367,540.39	-	2,367,540.39	2,367,538.00		2,367,538.00	2.39	100.00%	Clearance Contract and NTS
	125,740.65	73,392.00	199,132.65	115,042.40	75,552.00	190,594.40	8,538.24	95.71%	Support to QMT, PMAC, and VA activities
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>2,493,281.04</b>	<b>73,392.00</b>	<b>2,566,673.04</b>	<b>2,482,580.40</b>	<b>75,552.00</b>	<b>2,558,132.40</b>	<b>8,540.64</b>	<b>99.67%</b>	
<b>Key Output 2:</b> Mine action activities are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial	397,887.92	162,838.00	560,725.92	263,482.53	87,500.15	350,982.68	209,743.24	62.59%	Support activities to VA, MRE, DBU/SEPD, Gender, and R&M

policies and planning strategies.									
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>397,887.92</b>	<b>162,838.00</b>	<b>560,725.92</b>	<b>263,482.53</b>	<b>87,500.15</b>	<b>350,982.68</b>	<b>209,743.24</b>	<b>62.59%</b>	
<b>Key Output 3:</b> The mine action sector management is strengthened and broader national capacities to address residual threats are established	94,777.40	16,000.00	110,777.40	83,756.01	9,814.00	93,570.01	17,207.39	84.47%	Support CMAA compliance with and reporting commitment to international treaties.
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>94,777.40</b>	<b>16,000.00</b>	<b>110,777.40</b>	<b>83,756.01</b>	<b>9,814.00</b>	<b>93,570.01</b>	<b>17,207.39</b>	<b>84.47%</b>	
<b>General Operation Support to project implementation (UNDP)</b>	187,572.79	-	187,572.79	139,610.10	-	139,610.10	47,962.69	74.43%	Operational support to project (UNDP)
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>187,572.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,572.79</b>	<b>139,610.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139,610.10</b>	<b>47,962.69</b>	<b>74.43%</b>	
<b>General Operation Support to project implementation (GAD-CMAA)</b>	8,526.19	174,770.00	183,296.19	1,970.61	109,721.25	111,691.86	71,604.33	60.94%	Operational support to project (CMAA)
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>8,526.19</b>	<b>174,770.00</b>	<b>183,296.19</b>	<b>1,970.61</b>	<b>109,721.25</b>	<b>111,691.86</b>	<b>71,604.33</b>	<b>60.94%</b>	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,182,045.33</b>	<b>427,000.00</b>	<b>3,609,045.33</b>	<b>2,971,399.65</b>	<b>282,587.40</b>	<b>3,253,987.05</b>	<b>355,058.28</b>	<b>90.16%</b>	
<b>General Management (GMS-8%)</b>	252,390.22	-	252,390.22	235,328.43	-	235,328.43	17,061.79	93.24%	GMS (8%) as stated in the donors 'agreement
<b>GRAND-TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,434,435.55</b>	<b>427,000.00</b>	<b>3,861,435.55</b>	<b>3,206,728.08</b>	<b>282,587.40</b>	<b>3,489,315.48</b>	<b>372,120.07</b>	<b>90.36%</b>	

## Annex 1: Project Risks Log

Updated: 10 January 2022

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category*	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
1	Change in government policy to its regular budget allocated for mine action	RGC is currently committed to a mine-free Cambodia by 2025 and has committed 10% cost-sharing on projects in mine action, in addition to its regular budget allocated for mine action. A change in government policy could reduce government contributions and land areas to be cleared and released.	Project's targets (clearance and non-clearance targets) will not be reached	Political	<b>P (Likelihood)</b> = 3 <b>I (Impact)</b> = 5 <b>Risk level</b> = Substantial	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i> Based on the multi-year Work Plan in the CfR4 project document, RGC has 10 percent GCS for coming five years. Due to the current COVID climate, there is a possibility that the funds could be diverted. CfR4 is maintaining and on-going dialogue and advocacy with CMAA and RGC for stable implementation of the GCS budget plans and allocations.</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> The current level of GCS is maintained.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfR Project Manager and Project Director</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>	CMAA	<p>Risk valid from: 01/04/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: 31/12/2025</p>
2	Change in government staff of CMAA	Routine changes in government staff (management and administrative levels)	CFRIV project delivery is delayed with potential impact on CMAA's institutional	Organisational	<b>P (Likelihood)</b> = 2	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i></p>	CMAA	<p>Risk valid from: 01/04/2020</p>

		could interfere with project activity implementation and the results of capacity building as the rotation of staff interrupt the flow of work and new capacity gaps are addressed.	memory and capacity development.		<p><b>I (Impact)= 4</b></p> <p><b>Risk level = Moderate</b></p>	<p>To strengthen the Authority's capacity to maintain their mandate irrelevant of staff turnover, CfR team is providing the on-going information management and institution development support to CMAA. E.g. PMS support to SEPD department, standardizing reporting templates and procedures, and following-up on management responses to CfR3, CDNA, and gender capacity assessment.</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> CMAA are equipped to fulfill their mandate.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfR Project Manager and Project Director and CfR project team</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> CfR is undertaking the aforementioned treatments under Output 2 and 3; however, have limited direct control of the cause and event.</p>		Risk valid to: 31/12/2025
3	Decrease of ODA	As Cambodia is now a middle-income country, the share of ODA is gradually decreasing. Without other sources of funding beside ODA, the 2025 target of	Project could not meet its targets. At mine action sector level, Cambodia will not meet its 2025 target of mine free.	Financial	<p><b>P (Likelihood) = 2</b></p> <p><b>I (Impact)= 5</b></p> <p><b>Risk level = Moderate</b></p>	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i> At project level, on-going resource mobilization efforts and maintaining donor relations to promote timely release of funds as per agreement.</p>	CMAA & UNDP	<p>Risk valid from: 01/04/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: 31/12/2025</p>

		mine-free Cambodia might not be met. The project's target of land release would also be decreased if funding gap cannot be filled.				<p>Treatment as per risk #1 regarding RGC's GCS.</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> Sufficient resources to implement project activities.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfR Project Manager and Project Director and UNDP</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>		
4	Environmental disaster (flooding)	Environmental disasters such as flooding could impact land release operations, and slow or even stop project implementation.	Delivery of Output 1 impacted, i.e. area cleared is delayed or less than target. Landmines flushed from minefields into cleared areas.	Environmental	<p><b>P (Likelihood)</b> = 2</p> <p><b>I (Impact)</b> = 4</p> <p><b>Risk level</b> = Moderate</p>	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i> Operational planning around current weather patterns encouraged. Survey and re-clearance post significant flooding.</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> Land clearance activities can be undertaken with limited disruption.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfR Project Manager and Project Director and UNDP</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>	CMAA & UNDP	<p>Risk valid from: 01/04/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: 31/12/2025</p>
5	Restriction of travel, and activities due to COVID-19 Pandemic	COVID-19 pandemic	Delivery of outputs impacted, i.e. area cleared is less than target and planned project activities can be postponed (workshops, trainings,	Health	<p><b>P (Likelihood)</b> = 4</p> <p><b>I (Impact)</b> = 4</p>	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> Unknown/ on-going</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i> Operational and project management planning to include contingency plans. Where possible,</p>	CMAA & UNDP	<p>Risk valid from: 01/04/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: unknown/on-going</p>

			and international conferences).		<b>Risk level = Substantial</b>	<p>activities are implemented virtually and technology introduced to ensure the operations of the project continue as much as possible. Health preventive measures put in place to ensure safety of personnel working for the project (incl staff from CMAA, UNDP, mine clearance operators, and NGOs)</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> Potential for delayed activities minimized.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfR Project Manager and Project Director and UNDP</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>		
6	Border Buffer Zone (5km from border with Thailand)	National security issue	<p>Delivery of Output 1—the project's clearance/ land release operational implementation for 2022 and beyond—impacted.</p> <p>If not resolved, CMAA may potentially be in breach of APMBC with implications for UNDP's ability to provide on-going support under such circumstance.</p>	Political	<p><b>P (Likelihood) = 4</b></p> <p><b>I (Impact)= 5</b></p> <p><b>Risk level = High</b></p>	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> Unknown/ on-going</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i> The project team brought to the attention of CMAA the implication of the clearance matter in this buffer zone. The project team is consistently monitoring the progresses on operational planning, such as a joint working group between CMAA and RCA.</p> <p>The issue was also raised at the 2020 end-year project board meeting held on 6 January 2021.</p>	CMAA	<p>Risk valid from: 08/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: unknown/ on-going</p>

						<p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> CMAA and RCA will work together to resolve this issue.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfR Project Manager and Project Director</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>		
7	Newly identified minefields added to the national database do not present with enough evidence for their inclusion.	<p>Information management issue</p> <p>Intentional inflation of the size of minefields</p> <p>Lack of adherence to survey requirements</p> <p>Lack of QA/QC processes</p>	<p>Donors lose confidence and suspend their support to the project/sector until the matter is addressed.</p> <p>Net change of minefields in database continues to increase rather than decrease, resulting in an unmanageable workload.</p>	Operational	<p><b>P (Likelihood)</b> = 4</p> <p><b>I (Impact)</b>= 5</p> <p><b>Risk level</b> = High</p>	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i> The project team will bring to the attention of CMAA the implication of the poor quality of new minefields added to the national database and request that CMAA addresses the matter as a priority.</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> Historical data cleaned and new minefields checked for credible evidence prior to entry to the database.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CMAA</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>	CMAA	<p>Risk valid from: 01/01/2021</p> <p>Risk valid to: 31/12/2025</p>

## Annex 2: Project Issues Log

Updated: 2 February 2022

#	Date raised	Status	Issue description (including the cause)	Impact analysis	Priority	Response recommendation	Issue Actionee	Response outcome	Comment / updates
1	1 Apr 2020	Open	Restriction of travel, and activities due to COVID-19 Pandemic	Delivery of outputs impacted, i.e. area cleared is less than target and planned project activities can be postponed (workshops, training, and international conferences).	Medium	Work with CMAA to manage the issue and observe COVID-19 situation.	CfR Project Manager, Project Director and UNDP	Operational and project management planning to include contingency plans. Where possible, activities are implemented virtually, and technology introduced to ensure the operations of the project continue as possible. Health preventive measures put in place to ensure the safety of personnel working for the project.	Still in process
2	1 Feb 2021	Open	Recruitment Processes (Lack of successful applicants) - 3 Provincial Coordinators - 1 Regional Development Coordinator - 1 Gender Specialist - 1 International Consultant/ Service Provider for VA Baseline Assessment	Delivery of outputs and project's activity implementation impacted.	Medium	Work with CMAA to develop response to meet the shortfall of the position.	CfR Project Manager, Project Director and UNDP	Through adaptive programming and leveraging from internal and external resources, the project is revising its development model and utilized UNDPs conveying power to engage stakeholders to increase support activities.	Still in process
3	1 Jan 2022	Open	Project Document revision based on gender and post-clearance development approach	Expanded Output 2 activities are not reflected in the current Project Document and are difficult to monitor.	Medium	Work with CMAA and UNDP to revise the Project Document.	CfR Project Manager, Project Director and UNDP	Project team recognized the revision of the Project Document is needed due to the expansion of Output 2 activities. Therefore, the project team plans to revise the Project Document based on gender (community-based) and post-clearance development approaches.	Still in process

**Annex 3: CFRIII Final Evaluation Management Responses**  
**Updated: 19 April 2021**

**Management response:** Disagreed, Partially Agreed, Agreed  
**Status update:** Not yet initiated, Initiated, Not applicable, Completed.

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
1	CfRiii's logframe is flawed in several respects, and this compromises the ability of the program to confidently demonstrate concrete results.	CfRIV's logframe should be more straightforward, precise, and oriented toward results (rather than activities). The logframe should 'unpack' different components and frame benchmarks more precisely and place elements within a results chain. Monitoring report templates should be more detailed, and the program should track progress towards all logframe indicators in a single file which is updated periodically.	<b>Agreed</b> Engage internal UNDP M&E department to update CfRIV logframe.	CfRIV Project team	July 2020	<b>Completed</b> CfRIV project team has updated CfRIV logframe in June 2020.
2	It is difficult to gauge the results of participating in international fora, although doing so is warmly welcomed by stakeholders who point to many benefits. These include showcasing lessons learned from Cambodia's longstanding mine action sector, as well as learning from global best practice.	CfR should better articulate the purpose of participating in international fora. It should distinguish between educating officials from disseminating best practices and lessons learned from the Cambodia experience. If the latter is indeed a major aim, then a more comprehensive course of action should be pursued.	<b>Agreed</b> Mention more specific results in sharing information with other member states, lessons learned. Specify actions for learning at the forum, and actions for sharing Cambodian best practices.  Work with UNDP M&E department to develop indicators to monitor results from attending international fora.	CMAA	Q4 2020	<b>Completed</b> With the financial closure of CfRIII, lessons learned here are applied in CfRIV.  CfRIV are working with CMAA to develop a learning request form  In line with CDNA Management Responses, CMAA has undertaken an internal survey to identify non-technical areas of training needs in CMAA which were

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
						presented to the SG on 29 March.
3	The capacity building support extended by CfR is widely appreciated. However, results are impossible to fully gauge in the absence of a current needs assessment, strategy, and targets.	This evaluation strongly endorses CfR's current effort to conduct a broad-based capacity building needs assessment. CfR is also encouraged to develop a flexible yet coherent capacity-building strategy. This strategy should clearly distinguish between topics (e.g., landmine technical support, financial management, reporting, gender, data analysis, etc), and between national and sub-national levels.	<b>Agreed</b> Capacity building will be addressed in the management response to CDNA recommendations.	CMAA/ CfRIV project team	Q3 2020	<b>Completed</b> CMAA and CfRIV project team has finalized management response to CDNA recommendations in June 2020.
4	Landmine clearance enables socioeconomic development in some of Cambodia's most remote and impoverished areas. However, CfR represents a unique funding and work stream which should not be diluted. CfR and CMAA are not ideally equipped to implement development programs, but can more directly facilitate linkages to them.	CfR should retain its focus, precisely because it is both exceptional and critical. Although there may be lost opportunities for enhancing landmine clearance-to-development pathways, CfR (and the landmine sector) should not redirect resources nor seek to implement development programs. They should, however, pro-actively seek and welcome other agencies who may be poised to more directly catalyze synergies. UNDP's move toward area-based programming is likely to facilitate this, and so should be encouraged.	<b>Agreed</b> CfRIV will continue to maintain its focus on mine clearance and capacity development of CMAA. As recommended by CDNA, CMAA with support from CfRIV will establish Coordinator position at MAPU office in BTB, BMC and PLN to provide referral pathways for post-clearance development in villages receiving mine clearance intervention. The development of this capacity will be addressed in the management response to CDNA recommendations.	CMAA/ CfRIV project team	Q3 2020	<b>Completed</b> CMAA and CfRIV project team has finalized management response to CDNA recommendations in June 2020.
5	The foundation for gender mainstreaming has been laid within CfR. An action plan is in place which encompasses key areas. However, gender mainstreaming is not yet	CfR should build on its foundation for gender mainstreaming and consider ways to strengthen and nuance the approach. CfR should also consider lost opportunities for mainstreaming disability and other social inclusion topics.	<b>Agreed</b> Action plan to support and engage with gender mainstreaming is included in the CfRIV 2020 workplan.	CMAA with support from CfRIV team	Q3 2020	<b>Completed</b> Gender assessment completed and management response to assessment

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
	mature and there are opportunities for a more nuanced approach. Other social inclusion considerations are largely absent. Disability is a particularly striking gap.		Based on GICHD Gender and Diversity Baseline Assessment in 2019, CfRIV will recruit a gender consultant who will provide technical training in gender analysis, planning, monitoring, and communication.			recommendations developed.
6	The PMS represents an important and ambitious effort to quantify the development impact of mine action. This is an important nascent effort. Questions surrounding data quality, sustainability, and capacity should be considered. However, many are focused on immediate operational matters, i.e., data collection and database-building.	The PMS is still nascent, and thus now is precisely the right time to review and course-correct if necessary. Decision-makers should realistically assess how sustainable and practical the PMS is, whether it may ultimately 'poach' resources from the mine action national database and identify opportunities to enhance linkages with development agencies. CfR management should define what deliverables or other knowledge products are expected to be prepared and when, and plan accordingly.	<b>Agreed</b> PMS aims to measure sector outputs and outcomes. Output matrix is used to collect data to measure the outputs and outcome matrix is used to collect data to measure the outcomes of the mine action.  CMAA will continue to collect data to measure outputs and will stop measuring outcomes when quality evidence of mine action contributions is available to present to development partners.  Note: Cambodia is obliged to clear all known mined areas from its territory. It is anecdotal that mine clearance contributes in many ways (save lives, improve livelihood of affected communities and support development)	CMAA	Q4 2021	<b>Completed</b> With the financial closure of CfRIII, this finding will be implemented under CFR4.  PMS report for Tuol Pongro commune prepared and shared with donors. The project plans to produce additional reports in 2021 based on data collection scheduled to be completed by SEPD during Q2 2021.
7	CfRiii has exceeded its target to clear landmines, which is a	CfRIII should be congratulated for its impressive results, while seeking	<b>Agreed</b>	CMAA/ CfRIV project team	Q4 2021	<b>Completed</b>

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
	welcome measure of success and effectiveness.	improvement to further improve effectiveness and efficiency. For example, exceeding targets partially reflects that many suspicious areas do not pose current risk, and so can be released via non-technical survey.	CfRIV will continue to conduct land reclamation non-technical surveys (LRNTS) in its target villages to release land requiring no technical intervention (TS and/or clearance).			CfRIV has contracted NPA as an independent operator to conduct LRNTS+BLS in the CfRIV target villages from March 2021. CfRIV will continue to engage NPA to conduct these activities post 2021.
8	Land mine clearance in Cambodia is efficient insofar as the cost per square meter is lower than international norms. However, there are several confounding factors which may exaggerate the cost-effectiveness of operations.	CMAA should maintain a high standard of quality assurance to ensure no risk of mine accidents.	<b>Agreed</b> CMAA will maintain the 8 QMT teams and will seek to improve their QA/QC when possible.	CMAA	2021	<b>Completed</b> By mid of April 2021, CMAA still employ 8 QMT teams. CMAA will continue to seek to improve performance of the QMT teams when there is an opportunities.
9	Which locations are prioritized for landmine clearance is a controversial topic, insofar as there are tensions and trade-offs between clearing as per development priorities versus technical ones.	This evaluation endorses the current approach to prioritize areas according to development priorities (i.e., settlements, agricultural areas, concentration of identified poor, etc). The chief reasons are that villagers in FGDs unanimously endorsed this approach, and the sector's environmental safeguards need to be strengthened before any shift in emphasis to sensitive habitats. Objections to current prioritization are nevertheless valid.	<b>Agreed</b> We believe that high density minefields should not be the deciding factor for clearance prioritization. Mine action is more than the removal of mines themselves from the ground. It is about addressing the needs and priorities of the affected communities. This approach is in line with 'needs-driven, people-centered' principles.	CMAA	Q4 2020	<b>Completed</b> By end of 2020 the planning and prioritization process which was approved in March 2018 is still applied.

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
			CMAA will continue to apply the current approach to prioritization.			
10	CfRIII's new Mine-Free Village Strategy calls for clearing (or releasing via non-technical survey) the entire boundaries of a village before moving to a new area.	This evaluation endorses the Mine-Free Village Strategy. It makes no sense to leave possible 'pockets' of contamination, which introduces inefficiencies over the long-term. Moreover, the Mine-Free Village Strategy presents many development benefits, including psychological relief and improved land values.	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The project will continue to implement mine-free village strategy initiated in 2018.</p> <p>A procedure to implement the mine-free village strategy has been drafted and presented to CMAA management in August 2019. The CMAA will accelerate the introduction of mine-free village procedure in the sector.</p>	CMAA	Jul 2020	<p><b>Completed</b></p> <p>The project is implementing the mine-free village procedure.</p> <p>The CMAA has developed a draft of mine-free village procedure, which was circulated internally for comment.</p> <p>CMAA are currently incorporating feedback obtained during the first round of consultation with their decision pending as to whether or not to conduct another round of consultation.</p>
11	Community outreach and landmine education are an important component of field-level demining operations, but are not explicitly recognized or tracked by CfR's logframe and project documents. Qualitative evidence suggests that these components of the program are strong and sound, but their	A number of institutions in the mine action sector – including the operators – are engaged in community outreach and landmine education activities. However, these efforts are not included in CfR's logframe or monitoring. Going forward, CfR should 'unpack' Key Deliverable 3 to more explicitly address and follow community outreach and landmine education conducted by the operators that it funds.	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>CfRIV will mainly focus its efforts on clearance activities to enable Cambodia to achieve its 2025 target.</p> <p>However, as per CfRIV donor requests, CfRIV will support some MRE activities. This will include training community</p>	CMAA with support from CfRIV project team	Q4 2020	<p><b>Completed</b></p> <p>MRE component of the project has been finalized in consultation with CMAA and KOICA.</p>

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
	results are not fully articulated or documented.		leaders and police officers in high-risk communities in the targeted provinces. The number of beneficiaries of the mine risk education component of CfRIV will be recorded and reported in project quarterly and annual reports.			
12	Victim Assistance and disability services are not an explicit focus of CfRiii, although they are part of the mine action sector. There are ample opportunities for improvement.	CfR and/or CMAA should pro-actively identify opportunities to improve victim assistance and disability services. One of CfRIV donors has expressed interest in financing this unmet need and this should be encouraged.	<b>Agreed</b> CfRIV team will work closely with CMAA Victim Assistance department as well as KOICA to discuss detailed workplan for 2021.  More detailed VA activities and the workplan 2021 will be discussed in 2020.	CMAA with support from CfRIV project team	Q4 2020	<b>Completed</b> VA component of the project has been finalized in consultation with CMAA and KOICA.
13	Cultural heritage risks were not systematically investigated, and there are no reports of damage to archeological sites. However, demining operations are suspected to be the source of metal detectors and other equipment used to loot such sites.	CfR should liaise with the Apsara Authority in regard to safeguarding potential archaeological sites, and operators should put strict controls on equipment. Any broken or outdated equipment should be securely discarded so as to not fall into the hands of looters.	<b>Disagree</b> There is no known archaeological site in CfRIV target villages. The safeguarding of potential archaeological sites is under the responsibility of Apsara authority and CMAA has no authority to control equipment of operators.	No	No	<b>Not applicable</b>
14	Land conflicts are a pervasive problem within Cambodia. The issue was not investigated thoroughly in this evaluation, but qualitative evidence suggests that protocols are in place and officials in both	CfR should continue to take measures to safeguard against inadvertently contributing to land conflicts or disputes. Post-clearance monitoring of land use and tenure is also important and should be continued.	<b>Agreed</b> CMAA will continue to ensure that post-clearance monitoring (PCM) by MAPU is conducted every year to detect any land conflicts or disputes.	CMAA	Q4 2021	<b>Completed</b> There is no dispute on cleared land reported to the MAPU and/or the CMAA by end of 2020. The CMAA and the MAPU will

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
	Phnom Penh and in the provinces can articulate them. Villagers in FGDs did report any controversies or problems, and suggest that demining improves tenure security because the improved utility and value of land incentivizes them to sort/upgrade their land documents.					continue to be vigilant about the dispute and address it as soon as it appears.

## Annex 4: CDNA Management Responses

Updated: 14 January 2022

Management response: **Disagreed**, **Partially Agreed**, **Agreed**

Status update: **Not yet initiated**, **Initiated**, **Not applicable**, **Completed**.

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
1	<p><b>Environment constrains:</b> The Royal Decree and Sub-Decrees governing CMAA predate NMAS. As such, there are inadequacies in terms of certain “organizations and functions” necessary for implementing 2018-2025 NMAS.</p>	Review, internally, the Articles inside those Sub-Decrees that need updating in NMAS context and initiate the updating process.	<p><b>Disagreed.</b> There is no need to revise those Royal Decree and Sub-decrees as they do not prevent CMAA and PMAC/MAPU from involving in post-clearance development activities. The involvement of CMAA and PMAC/MAPU is limited to providing referral pathways for development in villages receiving mine clearance.</p>	N/A	N/A	<b>Not applicable</b>
2	<p><b>Organizational constraints:</b> 2.1) Existing organizational arrangements are not fully supportive of NMAS: CMAA and PMAC/MAPU structure and organizational arrangements now need to re-structure in ways suitable for leading, coordinating and supporting the NMAS:  2.1.1) The post clearance livelihoods and socio-economic needs and related issues as per NMAS strategic goal #5.</p>	<p><b>Establish CMAA strategic management support office with three full time suitably qualified professionals on contract.</b> This office is designed to support CMAA leadership and senior management with policy-, decision-, and strategy-support knowledge functions and knowledge services: writing high quality position papers, policy briefs, fund raising proposals, concept notes and papers on partnership, engagement, collaboration, cooperation, advocacy, presentation slides, donor and treaty reports. Given its nature, this office be staffed</p>	<p><b>Disagreed.</b> After consideration and consultation with UNDP project team, UNDP project team agreed to provide support to CMAA Management to perform the functions. Thus, the CMAA will not consider this recommendation.</p>	N/A	N/A	<b>Not applicable</b>

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
	2.1.2) In the NMAS frame, CMAA needs to acquire the below technical skills urgently technical writing and drafting, proposal formulation for fund raising, policy and position briefings, MOU drafting, advocacy, campaigning, international and South to South engagement in English.	with a minimum of three suitably qualified and skilled professionals through a competitive and transparent process.				
	2.2) CMAA also needs to streamline, update and standardize its management, operations and policies, procedures, manuals, operations and management processes across its departments and units to recognized standards and norms.	Measurably strengthen management and operations related policies, systems, procedures, processes and practices preferably, through ISO 9001 certification. <b>CMAA to engage in ISO 9001 certification process.</b>	<b>Disagreed.</b> CMAA will not pursue for ISO 9001 certification as this will involve regular costs, efforts, constant commitment for little benefit.	N/A	N/A	<b>Not applicable</b>
	2.3) Post clearance socio economic development and management is under PMAC's jurisdiction with technical guidance and support from CMAA. It is strongly recommended here to technically support PMAC/MAPU with services of a full-time resident coordinator in the three priority provinces.	<b>Establish Provincial Coordinator position to support PMAC/MAPU and local governments in NMAS frame.</b> Support PMAC/MAPU and local governments moving forward with post-clearance inclusive socio-economic development through full time services of Provincial Coordinators (BTB, BMC and Pailin), as a pilot.	<b>Agreed.</b> CMAA agrees to establish a Provincial Coordinator position at each CfRIV target province. CMAA and CfRIV project team will review the job description proposed by the consultant to ensure better coverage. The positions to be recruited by CMAA and a member from CfRIV project team will be a member of the recruiting committee and one person from UNDP CO as an observer. The CMAA will manage and supervise and the CfRIV will fund the positions for a period of 3 years from 2021 to 2023. If it is proven to be working well,	CMAA	2021	<b>Initiated</b>  The TOR for the three Provincial Mine Action Coordinator positions was finalized and a recruitment plan was submitted to CMAA SG. The initial advertisement was posted on 5 February 2021.  After the recruitment processes, CMAA approved the

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
			<p>the CMAA will absorb the positions within CMAA structure from 2024.</p>			<p>employment of the Provincial Mine Action Coordinator for BTB, who commenced on 15 June 2021.</p> <p>CMAA attempted 5 rounds of advertising, however, no successful candidates were identified for two Provincial Coordinators for BMC and PLN.</p> <p>Given the recruitment challenges, CMAA decided not to extend the contract of the one PC and not proceed with any further recruitment of the other 2 vacant PC positions.</p> <p>CMAA will work with UNDP to revise the project's development</p>

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
						approach in light of this change.
3	<p><b>Individual constraints:</b> CMAA managers and MAPU staffs have been receiving training after training. It is now necessary for CMAA and especially, for PMAC/MAPU to fill in the current gaps through acquisition of NMAS-supporting knowledge, skills and competencies and retention. For examples: English proficiency for the managers, reports writing skills, extraction and analysis of databases to inform decision making and programmatic management by results.</p>	<p><b>Option A: Learning-by-doing and on the job competency improvement of CMAA managers.</b> As opposed to classic class-room style training model, imparting knowledge through learning by doing assignments specific to real life job functions and supported by subject matter-specific expert/coach is proven to be more effective model for know-how transfer and building functional competencies sustainably. Hence, this modality of knowledge, skills development and know-how transfer is strongly recommended. A short list of tentative topics relevant to CMAA and MAPU managers: English proficiency to TOFEL score of 78, report writing, project, proposal writing, TOR writing, progress monitoring, performance review and analysis, supporting senior managers and leadership with donor and accountability reporting, data use and analysis and management by results. Topic-specific freelance subject-matter experts should be procured on a retainer fee for service basis to serve in the role of on-line expert/coach and mentor.</p>	<p><b>Partly agreed.</b> It is expensive to procure freelance subject-matter experts. As such, the CMAA decided the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For non-mine action subjects, the CMAA will procure customised courses from professional training institutions in country for selected CMAA officials. The costs of the training will be covered by CfRIV.</li> <li>- For mine action subjects, the CMAA will organize in-house training/ orientations provided by qualified staff from within the CMAA structure to selected staff from other Departments. This training will allow sharing of knowledge and experience exist within the organization. This training/ orientation should be organized regularly (once per month) and managed and coordinated by General Administration Department.</li> </ul>	CMAA	2021	<p><b>Initiated</b></p> <p>Non-Mine Action Training: CMAA staff training needs assessment survey completed. Survey identified English for Special Purpose (ESP) as key priority. TRG-CD tasked to review plans to procure a service provider to facilitate the training at CMAA, commenced in November 2021.</p> <p>Mine Action Training: The CMAA management approved an interdepartmental knowledge sharing exercise between July to December 2021 to build understanding across CMAA departments on various roles and responsibilities. The</p>

#	Findings	Recommendations	Management Response and Key Action(s)	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
		<p><b>Option B:</b> Procure several short-term subject matter experts. This option is not as suitable to the CMAA competency improvement needs and is not as effective as option A above.</p>				<p>list of mine action training completed to date is below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 August: SEPD sharing session conducted with 58 participants (16 female)</li> <li>• 26 August: GAD sharing session conducted with 59 participants</li> <li>• 3 September: R&amp;M sharing session conducted with 45 participants</li> </ul>

**Annex 5: Gender Assessment Management Responses**  
**Updated: 24 January 2022**

**Status update:** Not yet initiated, Initiated, Not applicable, Completed.

**Management response:** Disagreed, Partially Agreed, Agreed

Findings	Recommendations	Management response and key action	Responsible party	Timeframe for action	Status
<p><b><u>Institutional and policy level</u></b></p> <p>1. Unclear structure of Gender and Gender is not mentioned in the revised roles and responsibilities of CMAA for 2020.</p> <p>2. There is no clear ToR for the GT members which leads to poor performance.</p> <p>3. The implementation activities are focused on the three-year implementation plan in which some activities set forth in GMAP are missing.</p> <p>4. Gender activities within the CMAA is still considered as separated activities and is not the core work of the GT members.</p> <p>5. There is lack of cooperation amongst the five departments on how to integrate gender</p>	<p>1. Develop ToR that dedicate the specific roles and responsibilities of each position in the existing structure.</p>	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender team will finalize the ToR that dedicate the roles and responsibilities of each member in the existing structure for approval by CMAA management.</li> <li>CMAA management will ensure that the roles and responsibilities are implemented.</li> </ul>	<p>CMAA Management/ Gender Team</p>	<p>Q1 2021</p>	<p><b>Completed</b></p> <p>With a gender consultant, CMAA GT finalized the GT ToR, including roles and responsibilities. The ToR was approved by CMAA management in Q1 2021.</p>
	<p>2. The Gender Team needs to pay attention on the process of GMAP implementation that puts into the three-year implementation plan.</p>	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CMAA Gender Team have developed a LogFrame based on GMAP 2021-2025 in line with the three-year implementation plan 2021-2023.</li> <li>Quarterly monitoring against the LogFrame will be undertaken by the</li> </ul>	<p>Gender Team</p>	<p>Quarterly 2021 - 2023</p>	<p><b>Initiated</b></p> <p>Log frame developed and attached to the GMAP 2021-2025. Progress is underway on implementation, including drafting the CMAS on Gender, conducting GT quarterly meetings, and developing a synopsis for a video on female deminers.</p> <p>As agreed during the consultation meeting on the draft GMAP 2021-2025 on 29 September 2021, the</p>

Findings	Recommendations	Management response and key action	Responsible party	Timeframe for action	Status
<p>mainstreaming activities into their respective departments' activities.</p> <p>6. There is limited guidance on how to report gender issue provided to the MAPUs, QMT and Operators and follow-up, reporting mechanism and M&amp;E to assess against the indicators set forth in GMAP.</p>		CMAA Gender Team and progress reported to CMAA management.			timeframe for the activities under 1 case study and 1 video on women working in mine action has been moved to 2022.
	3. The GMAP needs to be developed.	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GMAP 2021-2025 has been developed. CMAA management to approve the GMAP 2021-2025.</li> <li>• CMAA whole-of-management support to be provided to the implementation of the GMAP 2021-2025, including CMAA Department Directors allocating a proportion of their respective Gender Team staff's weekly working hours to enable the activities of the Gender Team to be completed.</li> </ul>	CMAA	Approval Q1 2021 and ongoing	<b>Completed</b> GMAP consultation meeting held on 29 September 2021 and the GMAP 2021-2025 was approved in 2021.
	4. Through advocacy activity, the head of gender team need to raise awareness that show gender is a cross-cutting issue and is supposed to integrate in each department's activities and the	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head of CMAA Gender Team to meet with each department to brief them on the Gender Team ToR and identify links to the department's work.</li> </ul>	Gender Team/ CMAA's departments	Q1 2021-2023	<b>Initiated</b> The GT has been working with the gender focal point of each CMAA department to integrate a gender perspective in the workplans.

Findings	Recommendations	Management response and key action	Responsible party	Timeframe for action	Status
	gender team members from each department shall have the roles to be the focal person in their respective departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department Gender Team focal point to identify gender specific activities and indicators for annual work plans.</li> </ul>			
	5. A) In each department's reports shall have a section that indicates to gender mainstreaming activities within their scope of work.	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMAA departments to update quarterly/annual report format to include a specific gender section and will track and report on activities and indicators accordingly.</li> <li>The Head of Gender Team will review each department's report (Quarterly/Annual report) to ensure the gender mainstreaming activities are included in their reports.</li> </ul>	Gender Team/ CMAA's departments	Quarterly 2021-2023	<b>Initiated</b> GT requested the annual report from all CMAA departments and is planning to review annual reports to ensure that gender mainstreaming activities are integrated into the activities and reports of each department.
	5. B) Review and integrate gender perspective into all the report formats that introduces by the CMAA to operators, MAPUs and QMT.	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Gender Team will work with head of relevant departments under the technical support from DBU to integrate gender</p>	Gender Team/DBU/ CMAA's departments	Q4 2021	<b>Initiated</b> CMAA GT finalized the revision of 27 report forms with DBU and UNDP to ensure integration of gender perspective. As a result, 11 forms have been updated in the system. Pending reporting forms

Findings	Recommendations	Management response and key action	Responsible party	Timeframe for action	Status
		perspective into all the relevant report formats.			will be transferred into the system by 2022.
	5. C) Gender Team shall develop M&E plan for internal use and to trace the progress of implementation of gender mainstreaming against indicators set forth in GMAP/three-year implementation plan/NMAS.	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The GMAP 2021-2025 LogFrame has been developed. Based on the LogFrame, the Gender Team will work with each department to develop annual work plans to monitor gender activities.</p>	Gender Team	Q1 2021-2023	<p><b>Initiated</b></p> <p>CMAA GT has engaged the support of GICHD to develop an M&amp;E plan and tool. Following the agreement with GICHD, GICHD will develop detailed plans and monitoring and evaluation forms. This work will continue in 2022.</p>
<p><b>Gender representation</b></p> <p>1. By using occupational gender segregation tool to analyze, the number of female staff is not considered as gender responsive just yet because number of women at decision making positions is very limited.</p> <p>2. The increasing number of female staff happens with only international operators and still finds it low with national operators.</p> <p>3. CMAA haven't collected detailed data by positions and female retaining rate from all the operators.</p>	1. The Gender Team of CMAA needs to collect data of female staff who are working in mine action by positions and also retaining rate of female staff from relevant stakeholders.	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender and role disaggregated data collection has been included in the revised GMAP 2021-2025.</li> <li>CMAA Gender Team to develop a template/tool for data collection.</li> <li>CMAA Gender Team to inform the ongoing data collection to the member of the TRG-G meeting in 2021 and present the tool for approval and implementation, including expected reporting period</li> </ul>	Gender Team	Q4 2020 and ongoing reporting	<p><b>Initiated</b></p> <p>Following the discussion in TRG-Gender, some operators suggested monitoring the updated data every three months or six months. GT will continue working with all operators to collect data by suggested timelines from 2022.</p>

Findings	Recommendations	Management response and key action	Responsible party	Timeframe for action	Status
<p>4. Based on current situation, gender needs and challenges, the QMT that composes of all male can be considered as gender-responsive because the nature of work and existing services provided is insufficient to recruit women; however, in the future more women shall be recruited with a better working condition.</p> <p>5. CMAA doesn't have equity and diversity policy which is stated fundamental areas for measuring implementation of operators and relevant stakeholders on the progress of gender.</p>		timelines i.e., quarterly/annually			
	2. Through advocacy work, head of gender team shall raise the concern of low women representation during TRG-G meeting.	Agreed Referencing gender data, the gender team will raise this issue in the TRG-G meeting.	Gender Team/TRG-G members	2021-2023	Initiated The TRG-Gender meeting was conducted on 17 December 2021. During the meeting, the head of the GT addressed this issue and noted it in the discussion minutes. Further discussion with an action plan will be discussed in TRG-Gender 2022.
	3. CMAA shall provide more support to better working condition of the QMT in which it can increase the interest of women to apply for the job.	Partly Agreed CMAA fully support the better working condition for future QMT female staff; however, the implementation will depend on the availability of additional resources to fund requirements.	CMAA	2021-2023	Completed Discussions with QM teams identified challenges for women working in QM teams due to the nature of the work. Issues, including difficulties finding suitable accommodation in minefield locations and the requirement to travel to remote areas, creates a difficult work environment for women. At this time, the CMAA R&M department do not have any foreseeable plans to recruit additional QM staff. Should future recruitment be undertaken, the Gender Team will work with QMT teams to review working conditions and gender-sensitised recruitment processes. As such, CMAA is closing this activity at this stage.
	4. CMAA shall develop a standard equality and	Agreed	Gender Team	Q4 2022	Initiated

Findings	Recommendations	Management response and key action	Responsible party	Timeframe for action	Status
	diversity policy which include PSEA in order to assess the performance of the relevant stakeholders in promoting the gender equality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the discussion in December 2020 with GICHD, CMAA gender team will engage with GICHD and NPA to develop a CMAS chapter on gender, including an annexed gender equality diversity policy and PSEA content.</li> </ul>			A zero draft of CMAS on Gender was drafted with the support from GICHD. The GT provided inputs and shared with GICHD in mid-September 2021 and is awaiting GICHD's further inputs. GT will continue working with GICHD for further procedures.
<p><b>Capacity Building</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for CMAA needs to be continued with both technical and management skills.</li> <li>Gender knowledge both in general and in mine action is a main topic that needs to be provided all staff.</li> <li>M&amp;E and result-based reporting is also proved to be a main topic that needs to be trained. Lacking knowledge on result-based reporting leads to missing a number for useful activities that had been done.</li> <li>Capacity to implement following and responding to</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMAA's gender team needs to strengthen their capacity on gender and gender mainstreaming in mine action, M&amp;E, and reporting writing. Result-based report writing is a main skill that needs to improve.</li> </ol>	<p>Agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A National Consultant was employed in Q3 2020 to develop and deliver training on gender and gender mainstreaming in mine action, M&amp;E, and result-based reporting.</li> <li>CMAA Gender Team will complete annual capacity development plans to roll out additional training as required. The CMAA Gender Team will engage GICHD to provide the required trainings.</li> </ul>	Gender Team	Q4 2020 (point 1) Q2 2022 (point 2)	<p><b>Initiated</b></p> <p>With support from UNDP-CfRIV, a national consultant provided 2 training courses to CMAA GT and head of departments in Q4 2020.</p> <p>GICHD plans to provide online capacity-building training to CMAA GT and key mine action stakeholders in Q1 2022.</p>

Findings	Recommendations	Management response and key action	Responsible party	Timeframe for action	Status
<p>the three-year implementation plan is also a main topic because for gender per se the implementation activities sometimes are not responded to the indicators set forth and some indicators haven't paid attention on when it comes to practical implementation.</p>	<p>2. The team also needs to improve their knowledge on management skills such as development workplan with the follow-up method, working as a team, setting up follow-up mechanism, etc.</p>	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Gender Team has developed a LogFrame and will develop annual road maps. The gender team will use the road maps to track progresses at their quarterly team meetings.</li> <li>If gender team identifies any areas of training they need, they will engage with GICHD and other relevant partners as part of the above-mentioned capacity development plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Gender Team</p>	<p>2021-2023</p>	<p><b>Initiated</b></p> <p>Prior to providing capacity-building training, GICHD will conduct a capacity/ training need assessment 2-4 weeks before training to identify the needs of targeted participants and topics. The GT is continuing follow-up activities with GICHD to facilitate this in Q1 2022.</p>

## Annex 6: PMS Report 2021

**Issue 1: Case Study Report 2021**  
**The Contribution of Landmine Clearance to the Socio-Economic Development in Kouk Romiet Commune, Thma Puok District of Banteay Meanchey Province**

### Purpose and scope

This report presents the socio-economic contribution of **68** minefields cleared by CMAC and HALO Trust in the Kouk Romiet commune, Thma Puok district of Banteay Meanchey province from 2018 to 2019. The report does not present the contribution of other minefields cleared in the same commune before and after this period.

### Data collection

The Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) of Banteay Meanchey used tablet devices to collect the socio-economic data of the **68** minefields through qualitative and quantitative interview. The data was collected from May to June 2021. The data was checked, cleaned, and analyzed by the Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department (SEPD) of the CMAA before it was used for this report.



### Minefield clearance

The **68** minefields (**256** hectares<sup>1</sup>) were cleared by CMAC and HALO Trust from 2018 to 2019 with funding from multiple donors<sup>2</sup>. UNDP Clearing for Results project funded clearance of **48** minefields (155 hectares). The clearance resulted in **136** anti-personnel mines, **11** anti-tank mines, and **910** items of explosive remnants of war (ERW) discovered and destroyed, making the cleared land safe for productive use.

### Beneficiaries

Clearance of the **68** minefields directly benefited **146** households (**9** headed by women), consisting of **561** people of which **51** percent are females and one person living with disability. The clearance also benefited indirectly **33,471** households (**3,203** headed by women) consisting of **140,140** people of which **46** percent are females, and **1,411** are persons living with disabilities.

### Price of the cleared land

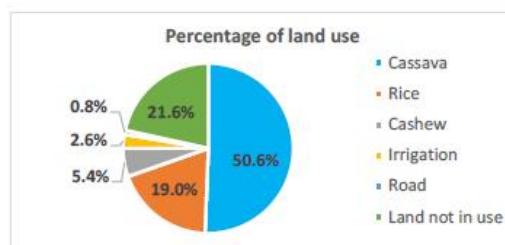
On average, the price of the land before clearance was **\$<sup>3</sup>1,589** per hectare. After clearance, the average price was **\$4,127**, indicating that the price of the cleared land increased **260** percent after the clearance. If the land was sold before mine clearance, the price of the land would have been **\$392,250** vs. **\$1,018,429** after the clearance. This calculation was applied to land cleared for agriculture (cassava, rice and

cashew that accounted for **97** percent of the cleared land) as the land cleared for public use (irrigation, road and risk reduction that accounted for **3** percent) cannot be sold as it is the state's public land.

### Utilization of the cleared land

At the time of data collection, the MAPU observed the cleared land was being used as follows:

Land use	Area (Hectare)	Percent
Farming cassava	129.40	50.6
Farming rice	48.57	19.0
Farming cashew	13.71	5.4
Irrigation system	6.72	2.6
Road	2.08	0.8
Land not in use	55.11	21.6



### Farming cassava

**129.40** hectares (**50.6** percent) of the cleared land is being used for cassava farming. The cassava harvest in the season before the data collection was **3,121,619** kg<sup>4</sup>, which was sold, generating an income of **\$187,580**. The average productivity of cassava farming was **24,124** kg per hectare.



### Farming rice

**48.57** hectares (**19** percent) of the cleared land is being used for rice farming. The rice harvest in the season before the data collection was **86,586** kg, of which **41,114** kg (**47.5** percent) were kept for household consumption, with the rest sold, generating an income of **\$12,652**. The average productivity of rice farming was **1,783** kg per hectare.

<sup>1</sup> Hectare equals 10,000 square meters.

<sup>2</sup> UK, USA, Ireland, UNDP

<sup>3</sup> \$ refers to United States Dollar

<sup>4</sup> Kg stands for kilogram



#### Farming cashew

13.71 hectares (5.4 percent) of the cleared land is being used for cashew tree planting. The cashew harvest in the season before the data collection was 1,835 kg, which was sold, generating an income of \$1,798. The average productivity of cashew farming was 263 kg per hectare. It should be noted that the harvest was from 51 percent of the land planted with cashews while the harvest from the remaining 49 percent of the land is to be yielded in the following years as the plantation is about one to two years old.



#### Irrigation System

6.72 hectares (2.6 percent) of the cleared land is used as a reservoir to hold rainwater for household consumption and crop irrigation. There are 5,654 households that have access to the water from the reservoir.



#### Road

2.08 hectares (0.8 percent) of the cleared land was on a road previously used by the military during the civil war. The clearance now provides the affected community members with the confidence that the road is safe for public use to access their farmlands and to collect food and firewood.



#### Land not in use

55.11 hectares (21.6 percent) of the cleared land was not in use at the time of MAPU data collection. The qualitative information collected indicates that some owners could not make full use of the cleared land due to insufficient investment, and some owners could not return from Thailand to Cambodia in time to cultivate the land due to movement restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### Summary

Clearing of the 68 minefields removed over one thousand explosive items preventing potential deaths and injuries and providing the affected community members, both men and women, with safe land for productive use and infrastructure development. Price of the cleared land increased by 260 percent after the clearance.

Incomes from the sale of agriculture produce (cassava, rice, and cashew nut) for one season was \$202,030, not including the rice (41,114 kg or 47.5 percent) that was kept for household consumption. The income could increase further if the land that was not in use at time of data collection was put into productive use.

The valuation of social wellbeing through lives saved, jobs created, access to safe road and communal water reservoir has also not been included given the broad range of unmeasurable effects, however, these factors all have a multiplier effect on communities socio-economic development and prosperity.

Mine clearance is not only removing the threats to deaths and injuries, but also providing the affected communities with safe land for productive use for sustainable livelihood and infrastructure development. Ultimately, mine clearance provides the rural poor with a hope for livelihood betterment.

#### Contact person

H.E. Tan Sara, Director of Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department (SEPD), CMAA.  
Mobile: 011 292 527, Email: [sara@cmaa.gov.kh](mailto:sara@cmaa.gov.kh)

## Annex 7: Annual Workplan 2022

Project Outputs	Expenditure Description	2022 Workplan Budget (BRVG03)		
		Donor	GCS	Total
Output1: The prioritized mine-impacted villages in BTB, BTC and PLN are deemed mine-free (56km2)	Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey.	340,620.00	-	340,620.00
	Mine Clearance contract with operators	3,152,077.28	-	3,152,077.28
	Support CMAA QM teams	10,800.00	80,352.00	91,152.00
	Technical Advisory Support (Project staff)	106,058.52	-	106,058.52
<b>Total Output 1</b>		<b>3,609,555.80</b>	<b>80,352.00</b>	<b>3,689,907.80</b>
Output 2: Mine action activities are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies.	Support VA activities	95,726.60	10,000.00	105,726.60
	Support to TCF	50,267.00	-	50,267.00
	Support to PWDF/BPRC	259,611.50	-	259,611.50
	Support to CDPO	64,705.75	-	64,705.75
	Support MRE activities	40,000.00	15,000.00	55,000.00
	Support to DBU/SEPD.	32,315.00	54,500.00	86,815.00
	Support to gender activities	26,000.00	6,000.00	32,000.00
	R&M Activities	13,500.00	22,350.00	35,850.00
Technical Advisory Support (Project staff)	110,401.80	-	110,401.80	
<b>Total Output 2</b>		<b>692,527.65</b>	<b>107,850.00</b>	<b>800,377.65</b>
Output 3: The mine action sector management is strengthened and broader national capacities to address residual threats are established	Professional Development Training	10,000.00	-	10,000.00
	Development of the residual threat strategy	40,000.00	-	40,000.00
	International meeting/event	9,400.00	10,000.00	19,400.00
	South-South Cooperation	25,000.00	-	25,000.00
	NMAS mid-term review	35,000.00	-	35,000.00
	Technical Advisory Supports (Project staff)	80,163.60	-	80,163.60
	Support to ARMAC	-	-	-
<b>Total Output 3</b>		<b>199,563.60</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>209,563.60</b>
Project Mgt CMAA and UNDP	General Operation Support by UNDP	228,872.19	-	228,872.19
	CMAA General Operation Costs	20,000.00	230,794.00	250,794.00
Total Project Management		248,872.19	230,794.00	479,666.19
Total Budget		4,750,519.24	428,996.00	5,179,515.24
GMS 8% to donor funds		380,041.54	-	380,041.54
<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>5,130,560.78</b>	<b>428,996.00</b>	<b>5,559,556.78</b>

## Annex 8: Procurement Plan 2022

No.	Description of goods/services/works	Type of Procurement			Timeline in 2022				Budget	Responsible Party
		Goods	Individual Contract	Services	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1	Procurement for mine clearance operator (for mine clearance contract in 2023)			x				x	1,625,838	CMAA
2	Development of residual threat strategy		x			x			40,000	CMAA
3	Support South-South Cooperation initiation		x			x			25,000	CMAA
4	NMAS mid-term review		x				x		35,000	UNDP
5	Project mid-term review		x				x		25,000	UNDP
6	Provision of audit service to operators			x		x			18,000	CMAA
7	Scholarship support (tuition fee) to covers 30 Physical Therapy students			x	x				30,533	UNDP
8	Procure equipment/tools for rehabilitation center (through local & international bidding)	x				x			100,000	UNDP
9	Purchase office equipment to support operational of the rehabilitation center	x				x			2,000	UNDP
10	Provision of service to renovate the center to improve rehabilitation services			x		x			76,718	UNDP
11	Purchase of office equipment (request from CMAA's departments, VA \$2000, SEPD \$4500, R&M \$1500)	x			x				8,000	CMAA
12	Produce case studies and videos including printing leaflet of the case studies			x		x			6,000	CMAA
	<b>Total</b>								<b>1,992,089</b>	

**Annex 9: Disbursement Plan 2022**

No.	Description	Type of Disbursement			Timeline in 2022				Budget	Responsible Party
		Grant (LVG)	LOA	RPA	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1	Grant to Trauma Care Foundation (TCFC)	x			x		x		50,267	UNDP
2	Scholarship support (tuition fee) to covers 4 Prosthetic and Orthotic students			x	x	x	x	x	35,200	UNDP
3	Support CDPO on skill training and internship program for people with disabilities or their family members (TVET, local shop or farming short-term training course etc.)			x	x	x	x	x	64,706	UNDP
Total									<b>150,173</b>	