



# CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE IV Mine Action for Human Development



## 2023 ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT



PROJECT BOARD MEETING AT BANTEAY MEANCHEY ON 6 DECEMBER 2023



Project Title	Clearing for Results, Phase IV- Mine Action for Human Development	
Project ID	00096338	
Strategic Plan and/or CPD Outputs/Outcomes	<p><b>Contributing UNDAF/CPD Outcome:</b> By 2023, women and men in Cambodia in particular those marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from expanded opportunities for decent work and technological innovations; and participate in a growing, more productive, and competitive economy, that is also fairer and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p><b>CPD Output 1.3:</b> Left-behind, &amp; mine-affected, communities have access to mine-free land for better livelihoods (GEN 2)</p>	
Donors	Australia, the Republic of Korea (KOICA), New Zealand, UNDP, and the Royal Government of Cambodia	
Implementing Partner(s)	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority - CMAA	
Project Duration	1 April 2020 to 31 December 2025	
2023 Project Budget	US\$ 3,681,692 ( <i>Donors + GPF</i> )	
Total resources required	US\$ 23,878,612 ( <i>Donors + GPF in proposed budget G07</i> )	
Revenue received	KOICA	US\$ 9,146,628
	Australia (DFAT)	US\$ 5,336,188 (included US\$ 151 balance from CfRIII)
	New Zealand (MFAT)	US\$ 6,754,106
	Royal Government	US\$ 2,136,738
	UNDP	US\$ 504,952
Unfunded budget	N/A	
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## Acronyms

APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention	OMC	Oddar Meanchey province
ARMAC	ASEAN Mine Action Centre	PIST	Promotion Inclusive Skill Training
BDPO	Battambang Disabled People's Organization	PLN	Pailin Province
BLS	Baseline survey	PMS	Performance Monitoring System
BMC	Banteay Meanchey province	PO	Prosthetists & Orthotists
BTB	Battambang province	PT	Physiotherapists
CDPO	Cambodian Disabled People's Organization	PVH	Preah Vihear province
CfRIV	Clearing for Results IV	PWDF	People with Disability Foundation
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority	QA	Quality Assurance
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre	QC	Quality Control
CMAS	Cambodian Mine Action Standard	QLS	Quality of Life Survey
CPD	Country Programme Document	QMT	Quality Management Team
DBU	Database Unit	RCA	Royal Cambodian Army
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education	RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	SADDD	Sex-Age Disability Disaggregated Data
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GMMAP	Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan	SEPD	Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department
GT	Gender Team	TCF	Trauma Care Foundation
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	ToR	Terms of Reference
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	TRG	Technical Reference Group
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action	TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
MACC	Mine Action Coordination Committee	TWG	Technical Working Group
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy	VA	Victim Assistance
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid	VSN	Volunteer Service Network
NTS	Non-Technical Survey		

## **I. Executive Summary**

The project expenditure at the end of 2023 is USD 3,474,168 from an annual budget of USD 3,681,692 (proposed budget G07). This expenditure consists of contribution from donors, USD 3,119,550 (97%), and Government contribution of USD 354,617 (77%).

### **Survey and Clearance:**

- 36.49 km<sup>2</sup> of land released through Non-Technical Survey (28.17 km<sup>2</sup>) and clearance (8.32 km<sup>2</sup>) and this is equivalent to 435% of the target (8.39 km<sup>2</sup>).
- 48,934 people, including 23,648 (48%) women and girls, 199 (0.41%) persons with disabilities who can now access safe land for farming, housing, risk reduction.

### **Victim Assistance:**

In partnership with government and non-government organizations:

- Provided 15 (3 women) mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) survivors with amputations and phantom limb pain with mirror therapy in partnership with the Trauma Care Foundation (TCF).
- Enabled 8,925 (2,168 women) persons with disabilities to access modern and improved rehabilitation and outreach services through the Battambang (BTB) Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC), including 4,085 (228 women) mine/ERW victims.
- Supported 156 people (74 women) through the Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO), for skills training at Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centres and local shops. At the end of 2023, 95 participants (45 women) had completed their training, with 49 (24 women) now engaged in work.
- Supported and provided training to 25 volunteers to conduct the Quality-of-Life Survey (QLS).
- Two (2) Technical Reference Group (TRG) Victim Assistance and two (2) Victim Assistance (VA) national workshops were held.
- Two (2) disability forums reaching 349 mine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities.

### **Explosive Ordnance Risk Education:**

Assisted the the CMAA Public Relation (PR) department to:

- Conduct four (4) x EORE Campaigns including risk education sessions, billboard installations, EORE materials distribution, reaching 1,570 people in high-risk communities in BTB, BMC and Pursat, including 208 women, 244 girls and 301 boys.
- 76 teachers (12 women) and 78 police (9 woman) were trained on EORE.
- Monitor EORE operators.
- TRG EORE conducted on 24 October.

### **Socio-Economic Information Management:**

Drafted 10 Performance Monitoring System (PMS) reports based on data collection of 439 minefields over 36,781,348m<sup>2</sup> in 10 communes in BMC, BTB, and PLN which benefited 137,380 people (49% women). The reports identified an average land value increase of 319% post clearance, with USD 2,495,274 income generated from the sale of agricultural produce grown on the cleared land. The consolidated report is attached as Annex 3.

### **Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment:**

Supported the CMAA Gender Team (GT) to:

- Disseminate the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP) 2021-2025 and Gender Guidelines.
- Finalized the English version of the Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS) on Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Mine Action.
- Conducted a TRG meeting on Gender in Mine Action.
- Conducted training to Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU) and mine action operators.
- Supported the development of monitoring tools.
- Conducted midterm review of CMAA implementation of the GMAP.

## II. Background

The Clearing for Results Phase IV: Mine Action for Human Development (CfRIV) 2020-2025 project supports the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) 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 by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), CfRIV provides technical and advisory support across survey and clearance, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), victim assistance (VA), gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, information management and performance monitoring, and institutional development to CMAA to further strengthen the capacity of CMAA's 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, UNDP, and with financial contribution from the RGC, the CfRIV project achieved strong results throughout 2023.

## III. Progress Review

### Output 1: 73.85 km<sup>2</sup> of suspected hazardous areas in targeted villages are released through survey and clearance activities

Collectively, through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and clearance efforts, a total of 36.49 km<sup>2</sup> of land was released in 2023 and this is equivalent to 435% of the target (8.39 km<sup>2</sup>).

#### Non-Technical Survey (NTS)<sup>1</sup>

Four (4) Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NTS teams remained operational in Battambang (BTB), Banteay Meanchey (BMC), Pailin (PLN), Siem Reap (SRP), Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat and Kampong Thom (KPT) throughout 2023, visiting 857 minefields. Of the 857 minefields visited (total size 123,099,462 m<sup>2</sup>), 28,171,159 m<sup>2</sup> was released, representing 23% of surveyed land being released through NTS, with 77% of the minefield size remaining for clearance.

It costs CfRIV USD 426,817 to deploy the four NTS teams in 2023. With this cost, the project released 28,171,159 m<sup>2</sup> that would cost USD 4,253,845 (\$0.151/m<sup>2</sup>) to release through clearance. Therefore, the project saved USD 3,827,027 by releasing the mined area through NTS instead of clearance.



FIGURE 1-NPA NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY TEAM

<sup>1</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.

## Clearance



FIGURE 2-CLEARANCE SITE SIGNBOARD (BMC 2023)

As a result of a competitive tendering process, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) was awarded clearance contracts for clearance activities in BMC, PVH, OMC and PLN. Throughout 2023, clearance operations cleared 8.32 km<sup>2</sup> across BMC (2.27 km<sup>2</sup>), PVH (4.53 km<sup>2</sup>), PLN (0.9 km<sup>2</sup>), and OMC (0.62km<sup>2</sup>).

Clearance operations resulted in 942 anti-personnel mines (APM), five (5) anti-tank mines (ATM), and 1,088 items of ERW being located and destroyed. As a direct result, 12,610 households consisting of 48,934 individuals (23,648 women) can now safely access the cleared land.

Table 1: 2023 CfrIV land release beneficiaries

Type of Land Use	Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) %	No. of Households	No. of People <sup>2</sup>	No. of Women	No. of People with Disability
Agriculture	54.8%	259	1,279	658	0
Housing	3.5%				
Risk reduction	41.7%	12,351	47,655	22,990	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>48,934</b>	<b>23,648</b>	<b>199</b>

### Support CMAA quality management teams

A total of 2,435 (1,947 Quality Assurance (QA) and 488 Quality Control (QC)) inspections were completed (by CMAA QA/QC teams) across CfrIV and non-CfrIV sites; and this represents 109% of the target (2,240).

Of the QA inspections, 3.29% identified minor non-compliance (64 sites) and 0.82% major non-compliances (16 sites), see Table 2.

The minor non-compliances involve a less serious situation and included isolated instances of not meeting non-critical requirements, incorrect or missing pieces of non-critical information, problems where the consequences are limited to internal inefficiencies, but products and customers/end users are not affected. The 16 major non-conformities pertain to a serious situation usually associated with a major element of the quality management system or other system subject to monitoring not being implemented, something that affects everything or everyone in the operating element, significant problems resulting if the non-



FIGURE 3-CMAA'S QUALITY MANAGEMENT TEAM

<sup>2</sup> Note: The sector only collects beneficiaries for land released through clearance and does not collect beneficiaries for land released through LR-NTS. The reason being that the local community members themselves reclaimed the land, and operators only record the land the community members reclaimed that meets the criteria for release.

conforming product is released to the customer/end-user, and problems carrying a significant risk to an organization, its people, or other interested parties. There were two critical non-compliance issues. The first issue was due to the performance of a deminer's use of a detector. This was rectified. The second issue was due to there being no medical kit on the site. The team rectified the situation to ensure conformity to the Cambodian Mine Action Standards and the site was therefore re-opened.

Table 2: 2023 Quality Assurance Inspections

Location	# QA Inspections	Non-Compliance			Suspended operation
		Minor (%)	Major (%)	Critical (%)	
CfRIV Sites	117	6.84% (8 sites)	0% (0 site)	0% (0 site)	0% (0 site)
Non- CfRIV Sites	1,830	3.06% (56 sites)	0.87% (16 sites)	0.11% (2 sites)	0.05% (1 site)
Total	1,947	3.29% (64 sites)	0.82% (16 sites)	0.11% (2 sites)	0.05% (1 site)

Of the 488 QC inspections, 31 were conducted in CfRIV sites, and 457 QC inspections were conducted in non-CfRIV sites, with no QC failures identified. See Table 3.

Table 3: 2023 Quality Control Inspections

Location	# QC inspections	Area inspected	# of QC failed
CfRIV sites	31	9,203 m <sup>2</sup>	0
Non-CfRIV sites	457	121,800 m <sup>2</sup>	0
Total	488	131,003 m <sup>2</sup>	0

**Output 2: Affected and vulnerable populations provided with expanded opportunities for decent livelihoods, inclusion, and wellbeing in accordance with national development priorities**

**Support to Victim Assistance**

In 2023, there were 32 casualties (17 landmine by landmines and 15 by ERW). Of the 32 casualties, 4 were killed, 18 were injured, and 10 sustained injuries which resulted in amputation.

To best enhance VA activities, CfRIV has partnered with government and non-government organizations<sup>3</sup> through financial and non-financial partnerships to leverage specialized services already embedded in the target communities to design and implement a demand-based and sustainable VA project in Cambodia.

Mirror therapy was provided to 15 (3 women) mine/ERW survivors with amputations who experience phantom limb pain. The project provided mirror therapy training to 10 (5 women) rehabilitation staff of five PRCs (Kien Khleang, Prey Veng, Kratie, Takeo, and SRP) and delivered 250 mirrors to them to provide further mirror therapy interventions to amputees who have phantom limb pain at those centers.

<sup>3</sup> MoU with People with Disabilities Foundation (PWDF), Procurement Contract with Trauma Care Foundation (TCF), ToR with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) with the Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO), and an RPA with Exceed Worldwide. Preparations of RPA with Peoples Action for Inclusive Development (PAFID).



Figure 4-Ms. York Nom is supported by CfRV to start her own tailoring business.

Through coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), People with Disabilities Foundation (PWDF), and Battambang Physical Rehabilitation Centre (BPRC), the project procured medical and rehabilitation equipment for BPRC which enabled 8,925 (2,168 women) persons with disabilities (including 4,085 (228 women) mine/ERW victims) to access modern and improved rehabilitation and outreach services, including access to prostheses and orthosis repair services, wheelchairs, crutches, etc., in 2023.

Additional outreach support, including provision of daily subsistence allowance and fuel costs, ensured device repairing and consultation services were provided to mine victims and persons with disabilities in the communities in BTB, PLN, PST, OMC, and BMC.

The Promote Inclusive Skill Training (PIST) the project enabled 156 people (74 women) to rebuild or adjust their lives after a mine/ERW incident, equaling 89% achievement of 2023 target of 175 people, and 42% achievement of percentage of women (30 %) involved. In collaboration with the Cambodian Disabled People’s Organization (CDPO), 95 participants (45 women) of mine/ERW victims and their family members completed their skill training. After completing training, 8 people (5 women) have started their own business<sup>4</sup>, 41 people (19 women) have gained employment<sup>5</sup>, and 107 people (50 women) are looking for a job or seeking support from various NGOs to start a business. CDPO regularly monitors their learning process through collaboration with training service providers.

To enhance rehabilitation expertise in Cambodia, the project partnered with Exceed Worldwide to continue supporting student scholarships for 30 Physiotherapists (PT) (27 women) and four (4) Prosthetists & Orthotists (PO) (2 women).

Out of the 30 PT students studying at the University of Health Sciences, 27 enrolled in 2022 and three (3) students enrolled in 2023. The students are progressing well. The PO students study at the Department of Prosthetics and Orthotics (DPO) at the National Institute of Social Affairs (NISA) and progressing well. In 2023, the course was upgraded to an internationally recognised bachelor’s degree.



FIGURE 5-ACTIVITIES OF THE SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS AT THE SCHOOL OF PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC

Khoem Putvicheka, enrolled in the PO course in 2022. She is progressing very well with her studies. She has completed Ankle-Foot-Orthosis (AFO) and is currently studying Knee-Ankle-Foot-Orthosis.

<sup>4</sup> 4 people started tailor shops, 2 people run salon shops and 2 people motorbike repair shops.

<sup>5</sup> 18 people work for salon shops, 11 for computer shops, 6 for motor repair shops, 3 for car taxi companies, 2 for electronic shops, and 1 for machine repair shop.

The remaining three students (Kea Sotheamulika, Pises Samnang, Khoeun Khmrakboth) enrolled in the PO course in March 2023. All have been progressing very well with their studies. They have completed Transtibial prostheses (below knee amputation) and now are practicing Transfemoral prostheses (above knee amputation).

The CMAA VA department supported 25 volunteers<sup>6</sup> as part of the Volunteer Survivor Network (VSN). Since the beginning of the survey (July 2021) until the end of 2023 the VSN have engaged with 10,933 (3,144 women) mine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities who are living in BTB, BMC, and PLN. The VSN conducted Quality of Life Survey (QLS) data collection, provided peer to peer counselling to landmine/ERW survivors, shared information on the available physical rehabilitation services and contact details, and advised on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, including information on the legal framework which supports persons with disabilities. The QLS data was transferred to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and is used by CMAA and relevant stakeholders to support victims of EO, for research, work planning, and project implementation.

The 25 QLS volunteers were supported on the ground through coordinated efforts of CMAA VA Department and CfRIV. With support of the project the CMAA VA Department provided training from 21–22 February 2023 in SRP to 25 volunteers, including 4 women, from the VSN. Volunteers were trained in data collection techniques, peer to peer counselling, and on the Law of the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

On 23 August 2023, the project supported a two-day reflection workshop for 25 QLS volunteers in SRP. The goal was to reflect on the results of project implementation so far, lessons learned, experiences, challenges, and solutions.



**FIGURE 6-QLS VOLUNTEERS REFLECTION WORKSHOP**

As part of the QLS data collection, the CMAA VA team also undertook 12 field monitoring visits throughout 2023 to monitor the 25 VSN members and provide guidance on QLS data entry procedures, use of QLS forms, data transfer procedures, and QA/QC activities for QLS data in BTB, BMC, and PLN provinces.

On 25-26 May 2023, in Kep province, the project supported CMAA to conduct a VA workshop and brought 75 national stakeholders (including 15 women) together from the mine action and disability sector, including civil society actors, to catalyse cooperation and increase the network of support available, while promoting the inclusion of persons with disabilities and the participation from the government and non-governmental organisations, the CMAA and UNDP. The participants discussed gaps in services, the challenges related to the transfer of the rehabilitation centres to the Ministry of Health and the need for the sector to develop comprehensive mapping of services and referral pathways for victims of EO.

On 13-15 November 2023, the project supported a VA workshop in BTB. 63 participants attended the workshop. The workshop focused on the results of the VA global conference and updates from VA

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<sup>6</sup> 9 (4 women) volunteers in 9 districts of BMC province, 14 volunteers for 14 districts in BTB and 2 districts in PLN province.

service providers. Discussions also focused on the impact of climate change for survivors of EO and for the CMAA to promote further assistance for livelihood support to victims and their families.

The project also supported two (2) disability forums: on the 6 October in BMC attended by 220 mine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities, and on 30 May in Pursat attended by 129 mine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities. The forum is a platform where mine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities can share their unique insights and concerns, and provides an opportunity for local authorities and the CMAA to share information in the forum on the rights of persons with disabilities.

**Third Global Conference on Assistance to the Victims of Anti-Personnel Mines and Other Explosive Ordnance in a Disability Rights Context**

The project supported the CMAA technically and financially in the run up to, during and after the Victim Assistance Conference.



FIGURE 7-OPENING OF THE GLOBAL VA CONFERENCE ON 17 OCTOBER 2023

The conference was held in Cambodia from 17-19 October and provided a platform for representatives of affected communities and survivors, disability and VA rights practitioners representing State and civil society to discuss global challenges faced to implement VA. Specifically, the outcomes of this conference resulted in a formal call for action and will feed into a new Action Plan to be considered by the States

Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention at the Fifth Review Conference in 2024 in Cambodia.

**Support to Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) Activities**

To reduce the number of casualties and build resilience, the project supports CMAA to work with Mine Action organisations to conduct EORE. Nine (9) organizations support EORE in Cambodia. These include the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS); the Cambodian National Police; the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC); the National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces Mines and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance (NPMEC); CMAC; The Halo Trust (HT); Mines Advisory Group (MAG); Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD); and Spirit of Soccer (SoS). The project supports monitoring of the EORE provided by these different actors, the promotion of targeted EORE and EORE materials.

On 24 February 2023, the project also supported the 24th National Mine Awareness Day under the theme: ‘We unite for a community safe from landmines and UXO.’ H.E. Ly Thuch, Senior Minister and First Vice President of CMAA, urged for more participation to end the tragedy and suffering caused by landmines, cluster munitions and ERW through education on the danger posed by EO. During the event, the CMAA spoke about the importance of educating the public on the risk of mines and other EO. EORE materials produced under the project were distributed during the event. These included t-shirts, posters, and books.

In addition, the project supported four (4) EORE Campaigns (including risk education sessions, billboard installations, EORE material distribution) on 23 May in BTB, 3 August in OMC, 22 September in PVH, and 17 November in Pursat, collectively reaching 1,570 people in high-risk communities, including 264 women, 361 girls.

The project continues to collaborate with the Cambodian National Police. A Human Rights Due Diligence was conducted during 2023 to permit the continuation of this collaboration. The police raise awareness and enforce the law pertaining to possession, carrying, use, purchase, sale, trading, loan, transfer of explosives by the civilian population in Cambodia and conduct risk education.

With support of the project, training was conducted on 22 May to 24 (1 woman) police in Pursat, on 8 June to 20 male police officers in SRP, and on 30 November to 34 police (8 women) in Pursat. From pre and post-tests there was a 66% increase in their knowledge after the training.

From 14-17 March 2023, under the project the CMAA conducted an EORE monitoring trip to observe CMAC Demining Unit 2 (DU2) EORE activities. Meetings were conducted at DU2 in Banan District, BTB, to observe an EORE session by CMAC. The team observed opportunity to improve community involvement, participation, and ownership with EORE to enhance effectiveness. With support from the project, CMAA Public Relations Department developed two presentations on best practices in EORE for a regional EORE workshop in Sihanoukville, from 30 May to 2 June 2023, organised by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC).

In addition, EORE continues to be conducted in schools and is included within the school curriculum at primary and secondary schools. The school program covers 637 schools, across 17 districts in seven provinces. In the second quarter the project continued to support monitoring of teachers trained to deliver EORE from the school curriculum.

On 25 August, the project supported teacher training to 51 (5 women) from Pursat and on 8 December to 25 teachers (7 women) from PVH and SRP. Results from pre-training testing indicated a 43.5% increase in knowledge after the training.

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

Table 4: SADDD for mine action sector in Cambodia (as of 31 December 2023)

Organization	Position	Men	Women	Women%	PWD	PWD%
CMAA	Management staff	75	18	19%	1	1%
	Office staff	25	20	44%	1	2%
	Field staff (QM, CMVIS, survivor network focal points)	57	4	6%	1	1%
CMAC	Management staff	38	2	5%	0	0%
	Office staff	326	85	20%	5	1%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	1,072	204	16%	4	0%
NPMEC	Management staff	7	3	30%	0	0%
	Office staff	10	0	0%	0	0%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	520	0	0%	0	0%
RCAF	Management staff	21	0	0%	0	0%
	Office staff	140	0	0%	0	0%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	426	0	0%	0	0%
HALO Trust	Management staff	9	1	10%	0	0%
	Office staff	101	33	24%	4	3%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	588	441	43%	5	0%
MAG	Management staff	15	6	29%	0	0%

Organization	Position	Men	Women	Women%	PWD	PWD%
	Office staff	33	18	35%	1	2%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	354	160	31%	9	2%
CSHD	Management staff	2	1	33%	0	0%
	Office staff	1	5	71%	1	14%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	20	8	27%	2	7%
NPA	Management staff	6	2	25%	0	0%
	Office staff	15	17	52%	1	3%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	25	22	47%	0	0%
APOPO	Management staff	4	1	20%	0	0%
	Office staff	7	6	46%	0	0%
	Field staff (deminers + EOD)	41	11	21%	0	0%
PMAC	Chief of PMAC from 25 municipality and provinces	24	1	4%	0	0%
MAPU	MAPU Officials from 25 municipality and provinces	83	10	11%	1	1%

The CMAS on Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Mine Action was finalized in a workshop in Kep province from 10-11 May 2023. The translation is underway and CMAA plan to finalise the translation during the first quarter of 2024.

The project, in partnership the GT, provided substantive technical input into the finalisation of the CMAS on Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Mine Action. In addition, a midterm review of the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP) 2021-2025 was conducted and the report was finalised. The Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines in Mine Action were also finalised and disseminated in 2023, and a monitoring tool developed for CMAA to monitor operators' adherence to these guidelines.

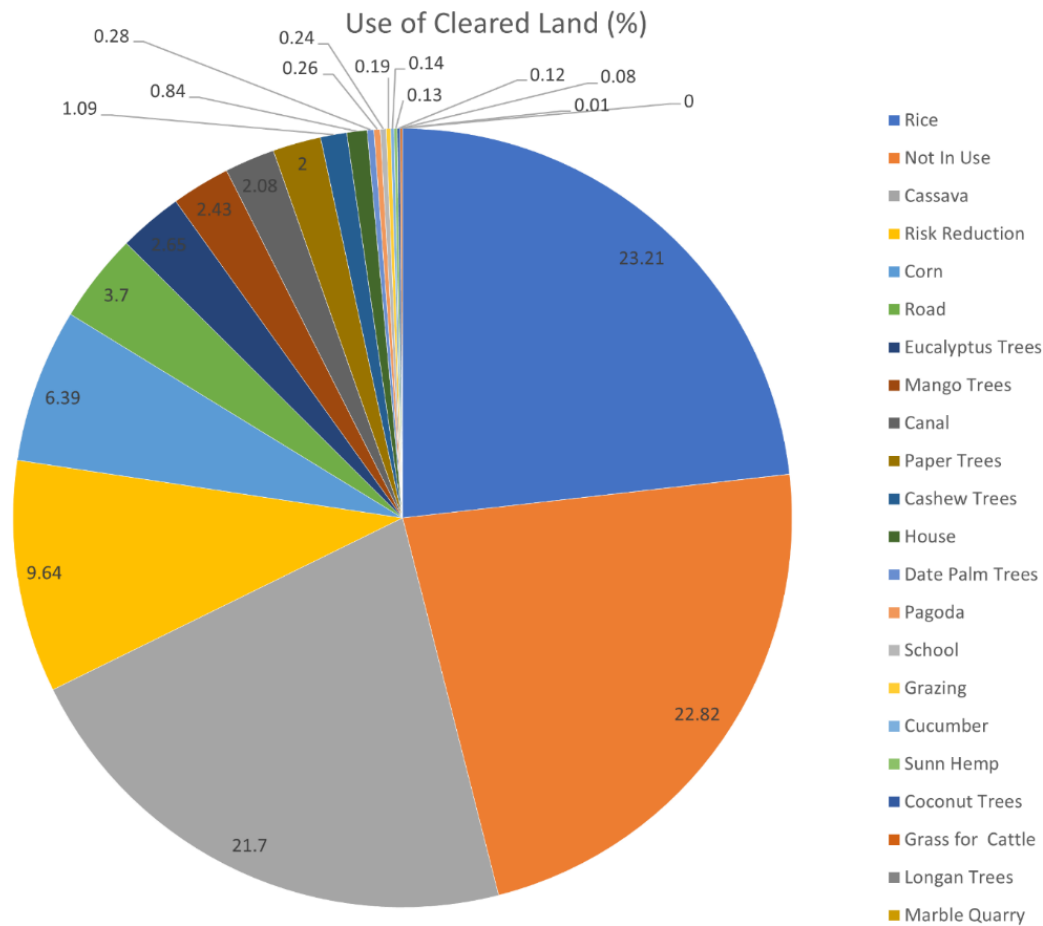
The project supported CMAA GT to provide training on gender equality and inclusion to MAPU/CMAA (Kampong Chhnang, 7-8 December) and to Mine Action Operators (Kep, 11 December). Learning outcomes included strengthened capacity to define key terminology related to gender equality and inclusion and discuss how it applies to the Cambodian mine action programme, understanding of the normative framework relating to mine action and gender and diversity in Cambodia in order to implement the GMAP effectively, application of SADDD into mine action reports, applying the Cambodian Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines, and recognising key concepts relating to safeguarding.

### **Improved Performance Monitoring System data collection, analysis, and dissemination**

With technical and analytical support from CfRIV, the Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department of CMAA (SEPD) produced ten (10) Performance Monitoring System (PMS) reports throughout 2023 based on data collected by the MAPUs of BTB, BMC, and PLN.

Collectively, across all 10 reports, 439 minefields were cleared covering a total area of 36,781,348 m<sup>2</sup>. On average, land value post clearance increased by 319%. Cleared land was predominantly used for growing rice (23%) and cassava (22%). The percentage of land use can be seen in the pie chart below<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Other consists of longan, pond, coconut, sugar cane, grazing land, school, pagoda, and cassia tree.



**Output 3: Strengthened MA Sector management and national capacities that address residual threats**

**Support to Capacity Development Plan activities based on the CDNA findings and recommendations.**

The management response to the Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) recommendations has been implemented by the CMAA and CfRIV project team over the past two years. Following the CDNA recommendations on 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. In 2023, four (4) sessions were organised.

**Support to the Development of National Policy on Mine Action**

The project has supported the CMAA in the development of a National Policy on Mine Action, which will assist the CMAA to establish a National Mine Action Strategy 2026-2030.

The National Policy will demonstrate Cambodia’s commitment to reaching the Cambodia 2025 Mine Free goal and maintain a proactive mine action sector to address other forms of EO contamination beyond the APM threat, including to address remaining physical and socio-economic threats from: ATM, cluster munition remnants, and other ERW. The National Policy will also address how Cambodia will deal with any newly discovered APMs beyond when Cambodia is declared ‘known emplaced anti-personnel landmine free.’

The Policy will also make clear how VA under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) will be managed and related commitments to other explosive hazard accident survivors, will be maintained over time. As of December 2023, the draft National Policy on Mine Action has been received from the consultant. The CMAA, with support of the project, will coordinate a stakeholder consultation and then process the Policy for approval. Once approved, the CMAA will start developing a National Mine Action Strategy 2026-2030.

### **Normative framework development**

CfRIV supported CMAA, with three CMAS. Work was conducted to finalise the CMAS on Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Mine Action, to review the CMAS on the Baseline Survey. Significant time and effort were spent to ensure the draft CMAS on Victim Assistance meets all requirements under the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). At the end of 2023, a task team had finalised the CMAS on Victim Assistance and the CMAA will need to review and translate into Khmer in 2024.

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

The project provided technical advice and practical assistance in the preparations for the Intersessional Meeting of State Parties to the APMBC from 19-21 June in Geneva and the 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting



FIGURE 8-CMAA'S OFFICIALS ATTENDING MEETING OF STATES PARTIES IN NOVEMBER 2023 (GENEVA)

of States Parties to the APMBC from 20-24 November in Geneva during which Cambodia was elected to chair and host the 5<sup>th</sup> Review Conference of the Mine Ban Convention. During the intersessional event, the Cambodian delegation co-hosted a side event on the status of Mine Action in Southeast Asia 50 year after the Paris Peace Accord and 25 years after the APMBC entered into force. The side event was held in partnership with the Cambodian

delegation, UNDP and national authorities from Lao PDR, Vietnam, and Thailand. During the event, CMAA's Performance Monitoring System (PMS) was also showcased.

The project also supported the detailing of Cambodia's workplan for the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the APMBC, detailing Cambodia's efforts in pursuit of Article 5 obligations and preparation of statements on Article 5 implementation as well as on cooperation and assistance, and VA. Furthermore, the project supported attendance of CMAA for the 26<sup>th</sup> International Meeting of Mine Action Directors and United Nations Advisers (NDM-UN26) in Geneva on 22-23 June. Finally, CfRIV supported data collection and input into the Landmine Monitor 2023 report and the Mine Action Review for Cambodia 2023 report.

### **Support for Information Management**

The project continued to support six (6) staff of the CMAA Database Unit in 2023. The CMAA Database Unit are responsible for housing and administering the national information management system and ensuring that data collected and reported during mine action activities is sufficient for the planning, implementation and quality management of mine action activities and products, as well as national and international reporting obligations.



FIGURE 9-MEETING OF DATABASE UNIT STAFF

## Technical Working Group (TWG)



FIGURE 10-MEETING OF TWG-MA ON 4 APRIL 2023

On 4 April 2023, CMAA organized a TWG-MA meeting attended by 123 participants from government ministries, UN agencies, military, non-government organisations including mine action operators, development partners and the business community. During the welcoming remarks, H.E. LY Thuch, Senior Minister, and First Vice-President of CMAA and Chairman of TWG, expressed his deepest gratitude for the generous support of development partners, donors, and national and international operators over the years to support mine action and socio-economic development in Cambodia.

Ms. Alissar Chaker, UNDP Resident Representative, highlighted the development partners engagement in mine action in Cambodia and the strong partnership with the RGC through the "Clearing for Results" project to support development of national strategies, strengthen coordination, support mine/ERW victims, enhance EORE, promote gender mainstreaming in mine action, support monitoring and evaluation of mine action activities and enhance mine action data management.

H.E. Ly Panharith, CMAA Secretary General and CfRIV Project Director, gave an overview of sector achievements and lessons learned from the Mid Term Review on the implementation of the NMAS 2018-2025 and the Work Plan towards achieving a Mine-Free Cambodia, including the anticipated launch of the National Policy on Mine Action.

## Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC)

A MACC meeting was conducted on 4 April following the TWG-MA with the objective to share information of interest to the sector, discuss implementation of sector strategies, and enhance coordination of the sector. The meeting was attended by 40 participants including eight women. Operators updated on their work and held a deep dive discussion on Cambodia's goal to be mine free by 2025. It was agreed that operators will provide further support to the National Policy on Mine Action for the reactive phase.

## Technical Reference Groups (TRG)

A key part of the sector coordination mechanism, the following TRGs were held throughout 2023, bringing together technical experts to discuss needs and opportunities within the respective fields.

On 3 March 2023, a **TRG - Survey and Clearance** was organised under the project with 44 participants including three (3) women. This meeting was motivated by the fact that there were still over 1,113 polygons (equivalent to 159.6 km<sup>2</sup>) area on IMSMA workbench and most the polygons are located on social concession land for local communities. In the TRG meeting it was agreed that CMAA QMT teams will visit a random selection of polygons to confirm if there is evidence of mines and then to enter the IMSMA and where there is no evidence, remove the polygon from the workbench.

Furthermore, the CMAA VA unit organized a **TRG - Victim Assistance** on 14 March in BTB to discuss the reporting mechanism for Victim Assistance service providers and how to report activities of service

providers for Victim Assistance. During the TRG discussion also focused on the current situation of Victim Assistance, gaps, needs, challenges, and solutions. A total of 35 people attended (8 women) from line ministries and other Disabled People's Organisations. The project team advocates that any event which is about persons with disability, is attended by persons with disability and/or their respective organisations keeping to the motto "nothing about us, without us." A key takeaway from the meeting was the need for the development of referral pathways and service directories and accessible rooms for wheelchair users.

On 17-18 August 2023, conducted a **TRG - Victim Assistance** in Mine Action. 75 national stakeholders (including 15 women) joined the meeting. The participants discussed gaps in services, the challenges related to the transfer of the rehabilitation centres to the Ministry of Health and the need for a comprehensive mapping of services and referral pathways. During the meeting, the Gender Team from CMAA also presented the guidelines on gender mainstreaming in VA and advocated to participants to closely align their work with the guidelines. A discussion focused on gender and diversity mainstreaming principles for Victim Assistance.

On 24 October 2023, a **TRG - EORE** was conducted in Kep. The TRG reflected the contributions and perspectives of dedicated stakeholders at all levels of government and civil society. 30 (7 women) participants joined in person. A Communication for Behaviour Change Impact (COMBI) strategy was discussed and shared during the meeting.

On 12 December 2023, with the project's support, CMAA organised a **TRG - Gender** in Mine Action in Kep. During the TRG an update was provided on the implementation of the GMAP. Operators were invited to present their achievements in mainstreaming gender in their projects and programmes. Finally, the meeting was a forum to discuss the 2024 workplan.

## **Regional Cooperation**

To further enhance cooperation, the project and CMAA attended and presented at the Regional Mine Action Conference for Sustainable Peace and Development in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 29-30 March 2023.

The purpose of the conference was to provide a platform to explore regional opportunities and to discuss possible regional collaboration and to encourage innovation and renewed commitment in the region to end the legacy of landmines and ERW. The Conference reassured that landmines and ERW remain remarkable threats to life, livelihoods, and sustainable development. While the governments, international development partners and civil societies are working hard to eliminate these threats, the Conference reaffirmed the need to double efforts to address these threats more effectively in a coordinated manner.

The Conference reaffirmed that innovation in technology and methodology would play an important role in accelerating the survey, clearance, and risk education. The Conference further confirmed that IMSMA and management protocols have been key tools for effective decision making and prioritization. These tools must continue to ensure that they are adaptable, configurable, and flexibly applicable at local, national, and regional levels.

## **Regional Mine Action Workshop in Phnom Penh**

The Regional Workshop on 'Enhancing Innovative and Sustainable Practices in Mine/UXO Action' was held on 12-14 September 2023, supported by the project. The workshop consisted of two parts, comprising of nine sessions, dedicating to the spirit of south-south cooperation with regards to knowledge and experience sharing, fostering collaboration and partnerships, promoting innovation and integration, identifying practical recommendations, and advocating for resource mobilization. The first part was a field study to the CMAC's Technical Institute of Mine Action.



FIGURE 11-PARTICIPANTS OF REGIONAL MINE ACTION WORKSHOP (SEP 2023)

The workshop was attended by representatives from government institutions, local and international organizations, operators and representatives from Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and Lao PDR.

This workshop assembled numerous speakers and participants from ASEAN Member States, donor States, the ASEAN Secretariat, and organizations. The workshop provided a forum for exchange of experience, skills, and best practices, resulting in a deeper understanding of issues and challenges faced by each participant country.

Through the different presentations it facilitated reflection on strengths and weaknesses in the sector and solutions for improvement and innovation. Moreover, it promoted organizational and personal networking and an opportunity to build and strengthen relationships and cultural exchange.

#### **CFRIV Mid-Term Review**

The CFRIV Mid-Term Review (MTR) was completed in March 2022, but the MTR consultant presented the preliminary findings to the Project Board on 24 January 2023 for further discussion and input. The final MTR remarks: ***“CFRIV is a strong and sound project which represents the culmination of many years of partnership. All stakeholders are to be commended for their commitment and professionalism. CFR is highly recommended to continue in the coming years.”***

A key recommendation from the MTR states: ***“CFR should consolidate and further build upon its work to strengthen gender, disability, and social inclusion programming. To ensure buy-in and independence of the gender work in particular, UNDP should ensure sufficient resources are directed toward CMAA for their work in this area, including building sufficient capacity and buy-in. The VA workstream adds strong value to CFR and balances the portfolio, and the ‘whole household’ approach is to be commended.”***

#### **IV. Project Management**

##### **Project Field Monitoring**

A project field monitoring was organized from 27-29 March 2023 with the CFRIV project team, CMAA, MAPU and development partners, including KOICA and DFAT, and the UNDP Country Office staff. The team visited three (3) cleared minefields in Sralao Chrom village, Tuol Pongro commune, Malai District of Banteay Meanchey province, and four (4) cleared minefields in Kork Roka village, Don Ba commune, Koas Krala district of Battambang province and the BPRC.

## Project Board Meeting

The mid-year Project Board Meeting was conducted on 15 June at the UNDP Country Office and online and was attended by members of the Project Board and CfRIV project team. The Board reviewed and endorsed the project's implementation progress, achievements, financial expenditures, and proposed revision. The 2023 revised workplan and budget and draft 2024 workplan and budget as proposed to the Board was also approved.

The end of year Project Board Meeting was held on 6 December 2023 at the BMC Office meeting room to review the project's implementation progress, achievements, and challenges and to inform the Board members of the proposed 2024 and 2025 work plan and budget. The meeting was chaired by Excellency Ly Thuch, Senior Minister, and First Vice President of CMAA, and co-chaired by Ms. Alissar Chaker, UNDP Resident Representative.



FIGURE 12-SIGNING OF COST-SHARING AGREEMENT FOR ADDITIONAL FUND FROM NEW ZEALAND TO CfRIV

The meeting was attended by the representatives from development partners including the Embassy of Australia, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand, KOICA, UNDP, MAPU, CMAA, and H.E. Oum Reatrey, the Governor of Banteay Meanchey Province. During the meeting, there was a signing ceremony of a Cost-Sharing agreement (Amendment #1) between Ms. Alissar Chaker, UNDP Resident Representative and H.E. Jonathan Kings, Ambassador of New Zealand to Thailand, Lao PDR, and Cambodia, for additional funds of NZD 5 million to the CfRIV project.

## High-Level Donor Field Visit



FIGURE 13-HIGH LEVEL DONOR FIELD VISIT AFTER PROJECT BOARD MEETING

A high-level donors' field visit was organized from the 7-8 December in BMC and BTB with delegations from the Embassy of the Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of Cambodia, Embassy of New Zealand to Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR, Embassy of Australia to Cambodia, KOICA, CMAA and UNDP.

The delegations visited and observed CMAC's clearance operations funded by CfRIV in Khvav Lech village, Svay Chek commune, Svay Chek district, which is one of the most mine-contaminated districts in Banteay Meanchey. The board members also participated in the controlled

demolition of a live mine and conducted interviews with members of the affected community and mine/ERW survivors at the demining site. The team visited the BPRC, met with project beneficiaries and the Trauma Care Foundation.

## V. Communications and Visibility

Mine action efforts were highlighted throughout 2023, 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>8</sup>. In

<sup>8</sup> UNDP Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPCambodia/>  
UNDP Twitter: <https://twitter.com/UNDPCambodia>

2023, UNDP shared 12 news items, and 40 posts on social media (Facebook, Instagram, linkedIn, and twitter). During the VA global conference, the project also received a significant amount of publicity and the contribution Clearing for Results has made towards VA.

## **VI. Project Risks and Issues**

Risks and issues are being monitored and mitigation measures are updated on a regular basis. The updated project risk and issue log is attached as [Annex 2](#) of this report. The project team continues to follow up and monitor these risks and issues and implement mitigation measures as required. The project team continues to actively identify changes in the external environment that may affect the project's plan and intended results. The project board is aware of access issues for border areas. It is anticipated clearance may slow as the project will face denser contamination and tasks located in more difficult terrain on the border with Thailand. However, no new risks were added to the risk log in 2023 and the identified risks remain the same. The project continued to monitor those risks to ensure a smooth delivery of outputs.

## **VII. Lesson Learned**

Despite progress and support under the project, there are still significant challenges in Cambodia to meet the assistance needs of EO victims. The project has significantly scaled up its support to Victim Assistance and in partnership with government and non-government gained significant insight into the needs of victims and scale of the problem. The victim assistance provided thus far has made scant difference to the vast majority of those who are impacted by mines and other EO. Victims still find it difficult to get employment, or to continue farming and therefore contribute to household income. Most amputees leave the PRCs with little or no hope for the future. Amputees must be protected against discrimination or exploitation. While it is appreciated that the project has enhanced its assistance for victims of EO, these efforts must be coordinated with the entire disability sector.

The project has been supporting CMAA to conduct the QLS. Expertise is required to conduct a proper intersectional analysis of the QLS which may inform future planning. There is a need to cross-tabulate to understand the gaps by gender, age, age at the accident, urban vs rural, access to service, employment status, etc and how these factors are influencing their levels of life satisfaction. If the data can prove a causal link between accessibility of education/vocational training/capital and employment status, the project can build some practical recommendations relevant to the context of Cambodia, which will go beyond the MA sector.

## **VIII. Conclusions and Way Forward**

Clearing for Results IV continued to demonstrate a strong performance throughout 2023. From January to December 2023, the project released 36.49 km<sup>2</sup>. Clearance benefitted 48,934 people.

Performance Monitoring reports of 10 communes were produced in September 2023. The project should support CMAA to expand its quality assurance (QA) capacity by increasingly the number of in-field/site working days to cope with the increased number of demining teams and ensure effective monitoring of RCAF and NPMEC as well as mine action operators. The project should continue to improve information management capacity to cope with the increased volume of reporting generated by accelerating land release and eliminate persistent significant discrepancies between official and operator data. The project should support CMAA to finalise the CMAS on VA and QLS analysis and

## IX. Financial Status and Utilization

Table 5: Total Donors Commitment and Funds Received

Donors	Signed Agreements	Currency		Payment Schedules	Received (USD)		To be received (USD)		TOTAL	
					Amount	Date	Amount	Date		
DFAT	Agreement signed in December 2019	AUD	1,000,000	1st Received	690,446	7 Jan 2020			690,446	
		AUD	800,000	2nd Received	517,023	30 Apr 2020			517,023	
		AUD	800,000	3rd Received	613,539	3 Jun 2021			613,539	
		AUD	2,500,000	4th Received	1,773,100	17 Jun 2022			1,773,100	
		AUD	1,500,000	5th Received	1,052,445	Feb 2023			1,052,445	
		AUD	1,000,000					689,484	Dec 2023	689,484
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>AUD</b>	<b>7,600,000</b>		<b>4,646,553</b>		<b>689,484</b>		<b>5,336,037</b>	
KOICA	Agreement signed in March 2021	USD	1,767,349	1st Received	1,675,883	Apr 2021			1,675,883	
		USD	2,362,192	2nd Received	2,362,192	Mar 2022			2,362,192	
		USD	1,828,576	3rd Received	1,828,576	Mar 2023			1,828,576	
		USD	1,664,737					1,664,737	2024	1,664,737
		USD	1,615,240					1,615,240	2025	1,615,240
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>9,238,094</b>		<b>5,866,651</b>		<b>3,279,977</b>		<b>9,146,628</b>	
New Zealand	Contract Amendment1	NZD	2,000,000	1st Received	1,270,987	30 Jun 2020			1,270,987	
		NZD	1,500,000	2nd Received	1,036,391	28 Apr 2021			1,036,391	
		NZD	1,000,000	3rd Received	662,274	Mar 2022			662,274	
		NZD	1,000,000	4th Received	629,834	Feb 2023			629,834	
		NZD	2,928,000					1,692,948	Dec 2023	1,692,948
		NZD	2,500,000					1,461,671	Jul 2024	1,461,671
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>NZD</b>	<b>10,928,000</b>		<b>3,599,486</b>		<b>1,692,948</b>		<b>6,754,106</b>	
UNDP		USD	500,000	1st Received	475,157	2020			475,157	
		USD	4,952	2nd Received	29,794	2021			29,794	
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>504,952</b>		<b>504,952</b>		-		<b>504,952</b>	
DFAT	fund balance from MAfHD	USD	151	Fund transferred	151	7 Jan 2020			151	
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>151</b>		<b>151</b>		-		<b>151</b>	
GPF	Government Parallel Funding	USD	242,931	1st Received	242,931	2020			242,931	
		USD	250,357	2nd Received	250,357	2021			250,357	
		USD	334,833	3rd Received	334,833	2022			334,833	
		USD	461,914					461,914	2023	461,914
		USD	709,965					846,703	TBC	846,703
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>		<b>828,121</b>		<b>1,308,617</b>		<b>2,136,738</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL Donors:</b>					<b>14,617,793</b>		<b>7,124,081</b>		<b>21,741,874</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL GPF &amp; Donors</b>					<b>15,445,914</b>		<b>8,432,698</b>		<b>23,878,612</b>	

Note:

- GPF (10%) is the parallel funding to the CfR project
- MEF will transfer the government funds directly to CMAA's bank account
- CMAA will manage the government funds as the government's rules
- The "TOTAL (USD)" of KOICA contribution and the "GRAND TOTAL GPF & Donors" are exclusive of UN Levy (1%), equal to 91,466 USD

Table 6: Funds Received and Annual Allocation

Donors	2023 Donor Allocation (Proposed G07)	Expenditure Report (Jan-Dec 2023)		Fund Balance (USD)
		In USD	In %	
DFAT	1,375,938.38	1,346,692.74	98%	29,245.64
KOICA	1,321,762.41	1,264,431.21	96%	57,331.20
New Zealand	522,077.37	508,426.68	97%	13,650.70
UNDP	0	0	0%	0.00
DFAT - fund balance from CfRIII	0		0%	0.00
<b>TOTAL Donor</b>	<b>3,219,778.16</b>	<b>3,119,550.62</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100,227.54</b>
Government Parallel Fund (GPF)	461,914.00	354,617.86	77%	107,296.14
<b>TOTAL Donor + GPF</b>	<b>3,681,692.16</b>	<b>3,474,168.48</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>207,523.68</b>

CfRIV expenditure in 2023 was USD 3,474,168.48 from the annual 2023 budget. This figure consists of USD 3,119,550.62 under donors' contribution (97%) and USD 354,617.86 under Government contribution (77%). Funds received are subject to the UN operational rate of exchange at the time funds were received (if contribution was in a currency other than the US dollar).

Note: GPF represents the RGCs 10% parallel funding to CfRIV.

Table 7: 2023 Expenditures

#	Responsible Party	Descriptions of Expenditures	2023 Annual Budget (Proposed G07)			Jan - Dec 2023 Expenditure		
			Donor	GPF	Total	Donor	GPF	Total
I	Mine Action Clearance budgets	Non-Technical Survey	426,820	-	426,820	426,818	-	426,818
		Mine Clearance Activities	1,454,589	-	1,454,589	1,454,583	-	1,454,583
		<b>Sub-total Clearance Budgets:</b>	<b>1,881,409</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,881,409</b>	<b>1,881,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,881,400</b>
II	UNDP Technical Assistance and Other Expenses	Consultancy cost (Gender Training Need Assessment, Impact Evaluation, Mid-term Evaluation, Final Evaluation, ...)	1	-	1	59,226	-	59,226
		Annual Audit and Spot Check	11,095	-	11,095	15,730	-	15,730
		International Conference/Meeting	15,935	-	15,935	9,504	-	9,504
		Local Travel/Mission (Project/Programme staff)	10,000	-	10,000	8,772	-	8,772
		Online Training	500	-	500	1,209	-	1,209
		Office Equipment	10,500	-	10,500	6,580	-	6,580
		Remuneration (Project Coordinator, NMA advisor, Project and Finance Assistant, Driver)	261,999	-	261,999	236,887	-	236,887
		Direct Project Cost (Assurance and Management Support Cost)	110,661	-	110,661	76,323	-	76,323
		Office utilities, Communication and Advertisement Cost	27,401	-	27,401	6,939	-	6,939
		DPC2 (ISS cost)	20,000	-	20,000	39,805	-	39,805
		Remuneration (VA Project Coordinator)	7,768	-	7,768	9,641	-	9,641
		Safe Ground related	-	-	-	-	-	-
		VA related	10,779	-	10,779	5,559	-	5,559
		TCF related	52,500	-	52,500	52,458	-	52,458
		PWDF/BPRC related	99,743	-	99,743	96,983	-	96,983
		RPA with Exceed	70,618	-	70,618	70,618	-	70,618
		CDPO related	69,316	-	69,316	62,380	-	62,380
PAFID related	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HI related	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		<b>Sub-total UNDP Technical Assistance Budgets:</b>	<b>778,816</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>778,816</b>	<b>758,614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>758,614</b>
III		Meeting/Workshop (TWG, MACC, relevant Dept. mtgs)	93,700	115,500	209,200	76,376	96,517	136,653

		Consultancies (International & National)	25,000	20,000	45,000	25,706	6,314	32,020
		Meeting/Workshop (VA related)	32,000	1,200	33,200	35,132	-	39,465
		PMAC to develop a strategy to promote a sustainable,	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Support to gender mainstreaming activities	32,000	6,000	38,000	7,111	580	7,691
		Audit Operator	16,800	-	16,800	4,680	-	4,680
		PMS related activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
		International Conferences	10,000	5,000	15,000	5,072	2,814	7,886
		Travel costs/DSA of QMT teams in 4 provinces	10,000	46,080	56,080	-	49,818	55,257
		Local Travel/Mission	46,772	73,259	120,031	64,996	74,708	160,301
		Remuneration of QMT (4 teams)	27,311	19,600	46,911	16,160	26,936	48,966
		Remuneration of DBU staff	-	29,112	29,112	-	15,396	15,396
		Remuneration of Finance and Admin staff, TWG, Cabinet	-	27,192	27,192	-	27,796	27,796
		Support ASEAN regional Mine Action Center	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine action related equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Office utilities, Communication, and other related costs (Website, Design, Translation, Printing, Copy, Advertisement, Phone Card, others)	12,000	116,557	128,557	10,316	48,351	58,666
		CMAA's equipment and materials	9,471	2,414	11,885	2,910	5,389	8,299
		<b>Sub-total CMAA Operations Cost Budget:</b>	<b>315,054</b>	<b>461,914</b>	<b>776,968</b>	<b>248,459</b>	<b>354,618</b>	<b>603,077</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Legal General Management Costs</b>	<b>GMS 8%</b>	244,500		244,500	231,078	-	231,078
		<b>Sub-total GMS:</b>	<b>244,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244,500</b>	<b>231,078</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>231,078</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>			<b>3,219,778</b>	<b>461,914</b>	<b>3,681,692</b>	<b>3,119,551</b>	<b>354,618</b>	<b>3,474,168</b>

Table 8: 2023 Expenditure by Outputs

Description	Summary activities Description	2023 Budget (Proposed G07)			Jan-Dec 2023 Expenditure			Exp. in %		Balance (Donor)
		Donor	GPF	Total	Donor	GPF	Total	Donor	GPF	
<b>Key Output 1:</b> 73.85km2 of suspected hazardous areas in targeted villages are released through survey and clearance activities	Clearance Contract and NTS	1,881,409	-	1,881,409	1,881,400	-	1,881,400	100%		8
	Support to QMT, PMAC, and VA activities	118,960	65,680	184,640	98,328	76,754	175,082	83%	117%	20,632
<b>Sub-total:</b>		<b>2,000,369</b>	<b>65,680</b>	<b>2,066,049</b>	<b>1,979,728</b>	<b>76,754</b>	<b>2,056,482</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>117%</b>	<b>20,640</b>
<b>Key Output 2:</b> Affected and vulnerable populations provided with expanded opportunities for decent livelihoods, inclusion, and wellbeing in accordance with national development priorities	Support activities to VA, MRE, DBU/SEPD, Gender, and R&M	597,349	134,119	731,468	559,726	39,140	598,866	94%	29%	37,623
	<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>597,349</b>	<b>134,119</b>	<b>731,468</b>	<b>559,726</b>	<b>39,140</b>	<b>598,866</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>37,623</b>
<b>Key Output 3:</b> Strengthened mine action sector management and national capacities that address residual threats	Support CMAA compliance with and reporting commitment to international treaties.	114,069	55,000	169,069	123,344	25,128	148,472	108%	46%	(9,275)
	<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>114,069</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>169,069</b>	<b>123,344</b>	<b>25,128</b>	<b>148,472</b>	<b>108%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>(9,275)</b>
<b>General Operation Support to project implementation (UNDP)</b>	Operational support to project (UNDP)	229,692	-	229,692	212,852	-	212,852	93%		16,840
	<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>229,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>229,692</b>	<b>212,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212,852</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>16,840</b>
<b>General Operation Support to project implementation (GAD-CMAA)</b>	Operational support to project (CMAA)	33,800	207,115	240,915	12,823	213,596	226,419	38%	103%	20,977
	<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>207,115</b>	<b>240,915</b>	<b>12,823</b>	<b>213,596</b>	<b>226,419</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>20,977</b>
<b>Total:</b>		<b>2,975,278</b>	<b>461,914</b>	<b>3,437,192</b>	<b>2,888,473</b>	<b>354,618</b>	<b>3,243,091</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>86,805</b>
<b>General Management (GMS-8%)</b>	GMS (8%) as stated in the donors' agreement	244,500	-	244,500	231,078	-	231,078	95%		13,422
<b>GRAND-TOTAL:</b>		<b>3,219,778</b>	<b>461,914</b>	<b>3,681,692</b>	<b>3,119,551</b>	<b>354,618</b>	<b>3,474,168</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>100,228</b>

## Annex 1: Results Framework

Output Indicator	Baseline <sup>9</sup>	Target (2023) <sup>10</sup>	Status <sup>11</sup>
<b>Output 1</b>			
CPD Output 1.3 indicator 1.3.1 Area of mine-affected land released (total CPD 2019-2023 target: 65 km <sup>2</sup> ) (total project target: 73.85 km <sup>2</sup> )	244.19 km <sup>2</sup> (2019)	8.39 km <sup>2</sup> (305.5 km <sup>2</sup> cumulatively)	<b>Completed</b>  A total of 352.35 km <sup>2</sup> of land was released through CfrIV activities cumulatively from 2006 to December 2023.
Percentage of annual minefield's size surveyed released through Non-Technical Survey as per LR-NTS contract	0% (2020)	20%	<b>Completed</b>  23% of surveyed land being released through NTS
Number of QA/QC Inspections completed annually by CMAA <sup>12</sup>	1,399 (2019)	2,240 (<5% critical issues identified)	<b>Completed</b>  2,435 QA/QC inspections completed with 0.1% critical non-compliances.
Number of people benefitting from cleared and released land (disaggregated by gender)	1,019,258 people (50% women)  (2019)	1,139,094 people cumulatively (20,463 people) (50% women)	<b>Completed</b> (1,186,898 people cumulatively achieved from 2006 to December 2023) (50% women)
<b>Output 2</b>			
Number of mine/ERW victims or family members benefiting from livelihood development opportunities through access to skill training (Disaggregated by gender, type of benefits – direct/indirect)	0	155 mine victim survivors or their family members enrolled in skills training (disaggregated by gender)	<b>Completed</b>  156 people (74 women)
Number of persons with phantom limb pain who received the training on mirror therapy techniques and treatment (disaggregated by gender)	0	300 (5% women)	<b>Completed</b>

<sup>9</sup> [Cambodia CPD 2019-23 approved \(6\).pdf](#)

<sup>10</sup> 2023 project target (9.77km<sup>2</sup>) will cover both clearance and LR-NTS+BLS activities.

<sup>11</sup> Colour legend used: **Red** – no progress/significantly behind schedule; **Yellow** – potential for delays; **Green** – on schedule; **Blue** – completed.

<sup>12</sup> In 2021, a reduction of Government budget from June resulted in a reduction of QMT from 8 to 5 teams. In May 2023, CMAA set a new target of 1,425 annual QA/QC inspections which has resulted in an overall decrease of annual and project life targets.

Output Indicator	Baseline <sup>9</sup>	Target (2023) <sup>10</sup>	Status <sup>11</sup>
			Provided 15 (3 women) mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) survivors with amputations and phantom limb pain with mirror therapy in partnership with the TFC.
Number of students registered to study physiotherapy (PT) course at the University of Health Sciences and prosthetic and orthotic (PO) course at the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics (disaggregated course and gender)	0	34 (4 PO and 30 PT) (30% women)	<b>Completed</b>  4 PO (2 women) and 30 (27 women) PT students enrolled
Number of EORE Training of Trainer participants with increased understanding, demonstrated through pre- and post-testing (Disaggregated by gender and profession)	0	80 teachers (30% women)  80 police (10% women)	<b>Completed</b>  75 teachers (10 women) 80 police (1 woman)
Percentage of people in EORE campaign targeted villages who report an increased awareness of mine/ERW risks post EORE campaigns	0	80% (50% women/girls)	<b>Completed</b>  80% reported increased knowledge
No. of communes where Performance Monitoring System data is collected	0	4 communes	<b>Completed</b>  10 PMS reports produced in 2023
Extent to which the GMAP 2021-2025 annual implementation achieved (Scale [0] not implemented, [1] less extent <sup>13</sup> , [2] some extent <sup>14</sup> , [3] great extent <sup>15</sup> )	0	2	<b>On schedule</b>  Scale 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2023 Workplan developed and implemented</li> <li>- SADD data collected and reported</li> <li>- Institutional capacity development implemented</li> <li>- Criteria D and E is pending for NMAS MTR report</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3</b>			

<sup>13</sup> [1] Less extent is defined by: a) GMAP 2021-2025 developed, b) functional review of Gender Team, c) Gender Team ToRs developed, d) gender disaggregated data collected and reported, e) Gender Team capacity development as per GMAP 2021-2025 implementation plan.

<sup>14</sup> [2] Some extent is defined by: a) annual workplan developed and implemented, b) gender disaggregated data collected and reported, c) Institutional capacity development as per GMAP 2021-2025 implementation plan, d) gender is mainstreamed in NMAS mid-term review report in 2023, e) mid-term review completed on the GMAP implementation in 2023.

<sup>15</sup> [3] Great extent is defined by: a) annual plan developed and implemented, b) gender disaggregated data collected and reported, c) gender related findings from NMAS mid-term review implemented, d) GMAP mid-term review findings implemented, e) final evaluation on GMAP in 2025.

Output Indicator	Baseline <sup>9</sup>	Target (2023) <sup>10</sup>	Status <sup>11</sup>
Percentage of agreed activities of the capacity development plan (CDP) by CMAA implemented based on UNDP-added value)	0	100%	<p><b>On schedule</b></p> <p>Four out of six CMAA interdepartmental sessions held, target 66% achieved.</p>
Residual threat management activities completed in line with NMAS 2018-2025 three-year implementation plan/s (Yes/No)	No	Yes	<p><b>On schedule</b></p> <p>Mine Action Policy drafted</p>
Percentage of management responsive actions to the NMAS mid-term review recommendations implemented.	No	25%	<p><b>On schedule</b></p> <p>21%</p>

**Annex 2: Project Risks & Issues Logs (Updated: 22 December 2023)**

#	Cause	Event	Impact(s)	Risk Category*	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
1	At least, in the current project cycle which will end in 2025, there would be change in political priorities and economic situation could see the RGC de-prioritize the national budget for mine clearance	Change in government policy to its regular budget allocated for mine action, including 10% government parallel funding to CfRIV	10% reduction in CfRIV budget would result in failure to reach project targets (clearance and non-clearance).	Political	<b>P (Likelihood) = 3</b>  <b>I (Impact)= 5</b>  <b>Risk level = Substantial</b>	<i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025  <i>Activities for treatment:</i> Based on the multi-year Work Plan in the CfRIV project document, RGC has committed 10% GPF for project lifecycle. Due to the current global climate, there is a possibility that the funds could be diverted. CfRIV is maintaining an on-going dialogue and advocacy with CMAA and RGC for stable implementation of the GPF budget plans and allocations.  <i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> The current level of GPFs is maintained.  <i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfRIV Project Director <i>Status: ongoing</i>	CMAA	Risk valid from: 01/04/2020  Risk valid to: 31/12/2025
2	At least, in the current project cycle which will end in 2025, if CMAA is not equipped with the system to ensure the continuation of work when facing staff turnover issue both at	The flow and continuation of work would be interrupted when there is change in staffs.	CfRIV project delivery would be delayed due to the capacity gaps.	Organisational	<b>P (Likelihood) = 2</b>  <b>I (Impact)= 4</b>  <b>Risk level = Moderate</b>	<i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025  <i>Activities for treatment:</i> To strengthen the Authority's capacity to maintain their mandate irrelevant of staff turnover, CfRIV is providing 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 CfRIII, CDNA, and gender capacity assessment.	CMAA	Risk valid from: 01/04/2020  Risk valid to: 31/12/2025

#	Cause	Event	Impact(s)	Risk Category*	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
	management and administrative level, which regularly happens.					<p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> CMAA are equipped to fulfil their mandate.</p> <p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfRIV Project Director</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> CfRIV is undertaking the aforementioned treatments under Output 2 and 3; however, have limited direct control of the cause and event.</p>		
3	At least, in the current project cycle which will end in 2025, with Cambodia status as middle-income country, the share of ODA is gradually decreasing in supporting Mine Action. If there are no other new sources of funding identified.	Cambodia would face the challenges to fill in the resources gap needed for Mine Action which as of June 2023 was USD 228.6 million.	Without other sources of funding beside ODA, the RGCs 2025 target of mine-free Cambodia would not be achievable.	Financial	<p><b>P (Likelihood) = 2</b></p> <p><b>I (Impact) = 5</b></p> <p><b>Risk level = Substantial</b></p>	<p><i>Time plan for treatment:</i> On-going until 31/12/2025</p> <p><i>Activities for treatment:</i> At the project level, on-going resource mobilization efforts and maintaining donor relations to promote timely release of funds as per agreement is ongoing. Treatment as per risk #1 regarding RGC's GPF.</p> <p>At a sector level, the project is supporting CMAA to pursue innovative resource mobilization, including through private sector, and enhance communication with current and potential development partners to mobilize new resources towards clearance and land release activities, including NTS and Mine Free Village activities.</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> Sufficient resources to implement project activities.</p>	CMAA & UNDP	<p>Risk valid from: 01/04/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: 31/12/2025</p>

#	Cause	Event	Impact(s)	Risk Category*	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
						<p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfRIV Project Director</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>		
4	Environmental disasters such as flooding could happen in the areas identified for clearance operation.	This would pose challenges to clearance operation due to access issues and/or changing suspected hazardous area polygons through terrain change requiring re-survey of the targeted land area.	Delivery of the target cleared areas (Output 1) would be delayed or would not meet the target.	Environmental	<p><b>P (Likelihood) = 2</b></p> <p><b>I (Impact) = 4</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> 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> CfRIV Project Director</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	If the Covid-19 pandemic would continue at large scale that triggers national or global level restriction measures, e.g., travel restriction at global level, lock down at country level.	There would be the delay in implementing the events planned by the project (workshops, trainings, and international conferences).	Delivery of the relevant project outputs would slow down or would not meet the target for the year.	Health	<p><b>P (Likelihood) = 4</b></p> <p><b>I (Impact) = 4</b></p> <p><b>Risk level = Moderate</b></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, 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 (including staff from CMAA, UNDP, mine clearance operators, and NGOs)</p> <p><i>Expect effect from treatments:</i> Potential for delayed activities minimized.</p>	CMAA & UNDP	<p>Risk valid from: 01/04/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: 31/12/2025</p>

#	Cause	Event	Impact(s)	Risk Category*	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
						<p><i>Responsible for treatments:</i> CfRIV Project Director</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>		
6	For the minefields located in the border areas (7km from boarder), approval from the Royal Cambodian Army (RCA) is required to undertake clearance operations, as per the Executive Order (Oder #7) issued by the Council of Minister. If there is a delay in the approval process RCA on the areas along the border that can be cleared.	CMAA would need to delay the clearance operation on the hazardous areas along the border.	There would be a delay in land clearance, hence delay in land release. That would hinder the progress against the commitment set under Article 5 of the APMBC for a mine free by 2025.	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 implications of being unable to clear within the 7km. The issue was also raised at the 2020 end-year project board meeting held on 6 January 2021. CMAA and RCA are now working in partnership to systematically visit minefields within the border areas to identify those safe for civilian clearance operations and those requiring RCA demining platoons. The project is requesting the joint team to visit minefields in target villages within this buffer zone. The project team is consistently monitoring the progresses on operational planning</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> CfRIV Project Director</p> <p><i>Status:</i> ongoing</p>	CMAA	<p>Risk valid from: 08/2020</p> <p>Risk valid to: 31/12/2025</p>
7	If polygons are added to the national database	There may be an intentional or unintentional	Which result in a net change of minefields in the database which	Operational	<p><b>P (Likelihood) = 4</b></p> <p><b>I (Impact)= 5</b></p>	<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: 01/01/2021</p> <p>Risk valid to:</p>

#	Cause	Event	Impact(s)	Risk Category*	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
	without the required evidence base.	inflation of minefields.	continue to increase rather than decrease, resulting in an unmanageable workload. Donors may lose confidence and suspend their support to the project/sector until the matter is addressed.		<b>Risk level = High</b>	<p>CfRIV has scaled up LR-NTS activities to release land through cancellation in line with the Cambodian Mine Action Standards. CfRIV supports QA/QC process through the deployment of Quality Management Teams and is working with CMAA Database Unit to improve information management processes.</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> CfRIV Project Director</p> <p><i>Status: ongoing</i></p>		31/12/2025

Note: Probability (P) on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) & Impact (I) on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)

#### Project Issues Log (Updated: 31 December 2023)

#	Date raised	Status	Issue description (including the cause)	Impact analysis	Priority	Response recommendation	Issue Actioner	Response outcome	Comment/updates
1	31 Dec 2023	Open	Project Coordination Specialist role is vacant	Implications on project team overall	Medium	Recruitment of Project Coordination Specialist should be expedited	UNDP	Pending - to fill the position has not been possible due to failure of first round applicants to pass written examination.	Still in process

## Annex 3: Consolidated PMS Report

**Consolidated Case Study Report 2023**  
**The Contribution of Mine Clearance to the Economic**  
**Development in one commune in Pailin, 4 communes**  
**in Battambang and 5 communes in Banteay Meanchey**  
**province**  
**(October 2023)**

### Purpose and scope

This report combines the ten case study reports produced in September 2023. The purpose of this report is to present the economic contribution of mine clearance in 439 minefields in the provinces of Pailin (30), Banteay Meanchey (196), and Battambang (213). This report does not present the contribution of mine clearance in other minefields in these provinces.

### Data collection and analysis

The Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) of Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, and Battambang collected data from the 439 minefields from April to June 2023. The data was checked, cleaned, and analyzed by the Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department (SEPD) of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) before it was used in individual case study reports.



### Clearance

The 439 minefields (36,781,348m<sup>2</sup>) were cleared by CMAC, HALO, MAG and CSHD from 2014 to 2021 with funds from various donors. Clearance resulted in locating and destroying 3,180 anti-personnel mines, 29 anti-tank mines, and 3,561 items of explosive remnants of war (ERW), making the cleared land safe for productive use.

### Beneficiaries

Clearance of the 439 minefields directly and indirectly benefited 31,545 households (2,721 headed by women), consisting of 137,380 people of which 49% were women and girls, and 1,062 were persons living with disabilities.

### Price of the cleared land

On average, the price of the minefield land before clearance was \$1,958 per hectare. After clearance, the average price was \$6,248, indicating that the price of the land increased by 319% after the clearance. Note: only the

land that could be sold before and after clearance was taken into consideration in this calculation.

### Use of the cleared land

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

Land use	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percent (%)
Rice	8,563,146	23.21%
Not in use	8,421,752	22.82%
Cassava	8,006,107	21.70%
Risk Reduction	3,555,620	9.64%
Corn	2,357,000	6.39%
Road	1,365,803	3.70%
Eucalyptus trees	978,005	2.65%
Mango trees	896,375	2.43%
Canal	767,786	2.08%
Paper tree	738,792	2.00%
Cashew trees	402,103	1.09%
House	310,054	0.84%
Date palm trees	105,136	0.28%
School	89,187	0.24%
Pagoda	94,736	0.26%
Grazing	69,402	0.19%
Cucumber	51,000	0.14%
Sunn Hemp	46,540	0.13%
Coconut trees	44,543	0.12%
Grass for cattle	29,300	0.08%
Longan trees	4,684	0.01%
Marble quarry	817	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,897,888*</b>	<b>100%</b>

**\*Note:** 20,000m<sup>2</sup> of land used to grow cashew trees was reused to grow cassava, 50,000m<sup>2</sup> of land used to grow mango was reused to grow cassava, and 46,540m<sup>2</sup> of land used to grow corn was reused to grow sunn hemp. Therefore, the total size of the land used is greater than the total size of the minefields by 116,540m<sup>2</sup>.

### Rice

8,563,146m<sup>2</sup> (23.21%) of the cleared land was used to grow rice. The rice harvest in the season before the data collection was 2,395,854kg, of which 336,947kg (14%) were kept for consumption, with the rest being sold, generating an income of \$516,401. The average productivity of rice farming was 2,798kg per hectare.



### Land not in use

8,421,752m<sup>2</sup> (22.82%) of the cleared land was found not in use at the time of data collection. Part of this land has been

reserved as social concession land (for housing and agriculture) for allocation to the families of retired armed personnel, and part of this land is in hilly areas. 54% of this land is in Battambang and 46% in Banteay Meanchey.

### **Cassava**

8,006,107m<sup>2</sup> (21.7%) of the cleared land was used to grow cassava. The cassava harvest in the season before data collection was 14,316,814kg that were sold and generated an income of \$1,589,542. The average cassava productivity was 17,882kg per hectare.

Note: some of the cassava crops were damaged due to flooding. Usually, average cassava productivity is over 20,000kg per hectare.



### **Risk reduction**

3,555,620m<sup>2</sup> (9.64%) of the cleared land was used for risk reduction purposes. Most of this land is in hilly areas.

### **Corn**

2,357,000m<sup>2</sup> (6.39%) of the cleared land was used to grow corn. In the season before data collection, 1,145,184kg of corn were harvested and sold, generating an income of \$285,662. The productivity of corn is 4,859kg per hectare.



### **Road**

1,365,803m<sup>2</sup> (3.7%) of the cleared land was used for construction and reconstruction of 29 sections of road with a total length of 48,456 meters linking villages to agriculture land or placed within villages. 18 sections of the road are in Battambang, 8 in Banteay Meanchey, and 3 in Pailin.

### **Eucalyptus**

978,005m<sup>2</sup> (2.65%) of the cleared land was used to grow eucalyptus trees. The trees will yield results in the coming years.

### **Mango**

896,375m<sup>2</sup> (2.43%) of the cleared land was used to grow mango trees. Some of the mango trees will yield results in the coming years and some have yielded results. The mango harvest in the season before the data collection was 759,420kg that was sold and generated an income of \$74,414. The mango productivity was 8,472kg per hectare.



### **Canal**

767,786m<sup>2</sup> (2.08%) of the cleared land was used for construction and reconstruction of 13 sections of canal with a total length of 26,705 meters for irrigation. 11 sections of canal are in Battambang, one in Banteay Meanchey, and one in Pailin.

### **Paper trees**

738,792 m<sup>2</sup> (2%) of the cleared land was used to grow paper trees (trees grown to produce paper). The trees will yield results in the coming years.



### **Cashew trees**

402,103m<sup>2</sup> (1.09%) of the cleared land was used to grow cashew trees. The cashew trees will yield results in the next few years.

### **Houses**

310,054 m<sup>2</sup> (0.84%) of the cleared land was used to provide safety to 134 houses that were built and are planned to be built on the cleared land. These houses are distributed in Battambang (43), Banteay Meanchey (41), and Pailin (50).

### **Date palm**

105,136m<sup>2</sup> (0.28%) of the cleared land was used to grow date palm trees. The date palm trees will yield results in the coming years.



#### **Pagoda**

94,736m<sup>2</sup> (0.26%) of the cleared land is pagoda's land. Two pagodas are in Battambang and two in Banteay Meanchey. A pagoda is the location where community members gather for religious ceremonies or events.

#### **School**

89,187m<sup>2</sup> (0.24%) of the cleared land belongs to three schools. There are 464 students (211 females) who study at these three schools with 19 teachers. One school is in Battambang, one in Banteay Meanchey, and one in Pailin.

#### **Grazing land**

69,402m<sup>2</sup> (0.19%) of the cleared land was kept as grazing land for 37 cows.

#### **Cucumber**

51,000m<sup>2</sup> (0.14%) of the cleared land was used to grow cucumber. 5,100kg of cucumber were harvested in the season before the data collection, and 110kg were kept for household consumption while the rest being sold, generating an income of \$1,497. The productivity of the cucumber was 1,000kg per hectare.



#### **Sunn Hemp**

46,540m<sup>2</sup> (0.13%) of the cleared land was used to grow sunn hemp. The sunn hemp harvest in the season before the data collection was 18,616kg, which were sold and generated an income of \$18,616. The average productivity of sunn hemp was 4,000kg per hectare.

#### **Coconut trees**

44,543m<sup>2</sup> (0.12%) of the cleared land was used to grow coconuts, which will yield results in the next few years.

#### **Grass (for cattle)**

29,300m<sup>2</sup> (0.08%) of the cleared land was used to grow grass for cattle feed. The grass harvest in the season before the data collection was 117,200kg that were sold and generated an income of \$9,142. The average productivity of the grass was 40,000kg per hectare.

#### **Longan trees**

4,684m<sup>2</sup> (0.01%) of the cleared land was used to grow longan trees that will yield results in the coming years.

#### **Building (marble quarry)**

817m<sup>2</sup> (0.00%) of the cleared land belongs to marble quarries.

#### **Summary**

Clearance of the 439 minefields removed and destroyed 3,180 anti-personnel mines, 29 anti-tank mines, and 3,561 items of ERW to prevent potential deaths and injuries and provide the affected community members, including men, women, boys, and girls, with the safe land for productive use and infrastructure development. The price of the minefield land increased by 319% on average after clearance.

Income from the sales of rice, cassava, corn, mango, cucumber, sunn hemp, grass in the season before data collection totaled \$2,495,274. This does not include rice (336,947kg) and cucumber (110kg) that were kept for household consumption, nor the economic value of the land cleared for roads, risk reduction, canals, pagodas, schools, houses, and other fruit trees, eucalyptus, and paper trees that will yield results in the next few years.

If we separate the cleared land into categories, we see that 62.5% of the cleared land was used for agricultural production, 22.82% was not in use, 9.64% was for risk reduction, and 5.04% was for other purposes.

Mine clearance is not only about removing the threats to lives and limbs, but also providing the affected communities with safe land for productive use for sustainable livelihood and infrastructure development.

While clearance has clearly increased the economic well-being of the communities, it has also provided a sense of safety and addressed the potential long-term mental traumas.

#### **Contact person:**

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## Annex 4: 2024 Workplan

Project Outputs	Description	2024 Est. Workplan
		Total Budget (BRV G07)
Output1: The prioritized mine-impacted villages in BTB, BTC and PLN are deemed mine-free (56 km <sup>2</sup> )	Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey.	490,619
	Mine Clearance contract with operators	2,123,743
	Support CMAA - QM teams	26,271
	Technical Advisory Support (Project staff)	196,500
<b>Total Output 1</b>		<b>2,837,133</b>
Output 2: Mine action activities are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies.	Support VA activities	141,646
	Support to First Aid and Mirror Therapy trainings (TCF)	30,017
	Support to Exceed	70,618
	Support to PWDF/BPRC	75,590
	Support to CDPO	54,877
	Support on inclusive livelihood and skill training	204,591
	Support the 5 PRCs in 5 provinces	75,000
	Support EORE activities	51,000
	Support to SEPD/DBU	45,800
	Support to gender activities	27,400
Support to R&M Activities	30,273	
Technical Advisory Support (Project staff)	126,000	
<b>Total Output 2</b>		<b>932,812</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
	Support on national policy on Mine Action	5,000
	International meeting/event	26,000
	Support to the 5th global review	50,000
	Support the development of new NMAS 2026-30	60,000
	Technical Advisory Supports (Project staff)	88,000
<b>Total Output 3</b>		<b>239,000</b>
Project Management CMAA and UNDP	Purchase one project vehicle	40,000
	Support the development of new project document (new phase)	30,000
	General Operation Support by UNDP	200,139
	CMAA General Operation Costs (Donors' contribution)	27,000
Total Project Management		<b>297,139</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>4,306,084</b>
GMS 8% to donor funds		344,487
Grand Total:		<b>4,650,571</b>

## Annex 5: 2024 Procurement Plan

No.	Description of goods/services/works	Type of Procurement			Timeline in 2024				Budget (USD)	Responsible Party	Status	Remark
		Goods	Individual Contract	Services	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
1	Procurement for mine clearance operator (for mine clearance contract in 2024)			x					858,000	CMAA	Completed	The remaining budget will be topped-up on the current contracts
2	Procure equipment/tools for QM team	x				x			6,671	CMAA		List of equipment/tools is tbc
3	Develop and produce EORE educational/promotional materials			x	x				10,000	CMAA	To be initiated	List of materials is tbc
4	Procure project vehicle	x			x				40,000	UNDP	In progress	UNDP Country Office has been requesting quotation from suppliers
5	Provision of audit service to operators			x			x		10,000	CMAA	To be initiated	Financial audit
6	Development of new project document		x				x		30,000	UNDP	To be initiated	Consultancy service
7	Develop and produce materials to support 5 <sup>th</sup> Review Conference			x			x		50,000	CMAA	To be initiated	List of product/materials is tbc
8	Procure equipment/tools for rehabilitation center (s)	x					x		75,000	UNDP	To be initiated	List of equipment/tools to be finalized after actual assessment
<b>Total - Estimate Procurement Plan in 2024</b>									<b>1,079,671</b>			

## Annex 6: 2023 Disbursement Plan

No.	Description	Type of Disbursement		Timeline in 2023				Budget (USD)	Responsible Party
		RPA	Other	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1	Support the non-technical survey implementation		x	x	x	x	x	490,619	CMAA
2	Support the mine clearance contracts		x	x	x	x	x	2,123,743	CMAA
3	Support to First Aid and Mirror Therapy trainings (TCF)		x	x	x	x	x	30,017	UNDP
4	Scholarship support to Prosthetic and Orthotic students (PO) and Physical Therapy students (PT) through Exceed Worldwide	x		x	x	x	x	70,618	UNDP
5	Support CDPO on skill training and internship program for people with disabilities or their family members	x		x	x	x	x	54,877	UNDP
6	Support the development of new NMAS 2026-30		x	x	x	x	x	60,000	UNDP
7	Purchase one project vehicle		x	x	x	x	x	40,000	UNDP
8	Support the development of new project document (new phase)		x	x	x	x	x	30,000	UNDP
<b>Total – Estimate Disbursement Plan</b>								<b>2,899,874</b>	

## Annex 7: Donors' field Visit Finding

### Field visit conducted in December 2023 to BPRC Office

No.	Findings	Project Response	Action Required	Responsible person	Implementation Date	Status
1	Some equipment is not working well and needs some after-service repair.	The finding is well noted and after meeting with PBRC, we understand that there are two pieces of equipment NuStep T4r recumbent cross trainer (for arm and leg exercises) and Rehabilitation therapy	UNDP suggested BPRC to find a place to repair this equipment.	BPRC	30 April 2024	To be updated

		supplies passive exercise equipment for hand and leg that are required for repair. BPRC confirmed that they were aware of the electronic issue on screen. However, they did not request the budget repair because they thought that they could use this equipment without the function of the electronic screen.				
2	<p>For organization, we found that BPRC has 7 staff-5 PTs and 2 PT assistants. Both PTs and PTAs apparently do not know how to use the equipment, which of them are mainly manufactured by Chinese company.</p> <p>We found that UNDP has yet to give them an extra training or session of how the equipment works, how to use them, cautions in use.</p>	After meeting with the BPRC team, the project understood that all PT staff have limited capacity to use the equipment. UNDP advised PBRC to find the trainers including the Cambodian Physiotherapy Association. Even though, the training that was provided by a Korean person PT, PBRC confirmed that they can use all the equipment now.	UNDP suggested PT unit at BPRC to organize a refresher training every 6 months on how to use all equipment.	BPRC will do the refresher training (with the observation from UNDP)	November 2024	To be updated
3	<p>Moreover, since all the materials for use are written in Chinese, and some of them do not have user manuals, it takes much time to get to know how to use them.</p> <p>This prevents PTs from using the equipment</p>	The project team agreed that the products were purchased from China, that is why the guiding manuals were in Chinese language and the project team originally thought we could translate them in Khmer language. Again, we acknowledged the support of Korean PT who provided the training on how to use it. We suggested BPRC to write key instructions in Khmer languages on each PT equipment so that	<p>As explained in the action in #2</p> <p>Write instructions in Khmer languages on each PT equipment.</p>	PT Unit, BPRC	April 2024	To be updated

	effectively (On average 1 PT has to see 50 patients a day)	<p>everyone can easily understand how to operate them.</p> <p>We believed that you calculated this rate which was based on the BPRC statistic. However, in real practice, one PT or one PT assistant has the capacity to treat the PRC users between 8 and 10 people per day. It was confirmed by the BPRC PT team at the meeting and this rate is mentioned in the PT Standard of practice too. The reason why this rate of one PT or one PT Assistant seeing 50 PRC users per day was that the statistic included two PT sessions per day, even though the users just received small and quick repairs of the devices that were not used much time by the PT.</p>				
4	And we found that BTRC has no system of maintenance of the equipment so that once the provided equipment is broken, they are of no use and abandoned.	<p>BPRC confirmed that equipment maintenance is performed annually (December).</p> <p>The project team has a concern that annual equipment maintenance is too long, so the project team has suggested equipment maintenance be performed for very six months.</p>	BPRC will perform equipment maintenance every six months.	BPRC	June and Dec	To be updated