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CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE III Mine Action for Human Development



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Project ID: 00096246
Project Duration: 01st March 2016 to 31st December 2019
Project Period: 01 March to 31 December 2016
Project Budget for the Period: US\$ 2,375,061
Implementing Partner: Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
Country Programme Outcome: Contribution of the national mine action programme to the human development of poor communities
Strategic Plan Output: National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment- and livelihoods- intensive

2016 Annual Report Covering the period March to December 2016



Deminer from one of CFRIII's demining operators working in a severely mine affected area in Pailin Province, 2016.

Source: CFRIII/UNDP



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ACRONYMS

APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
BIA	Baseline Impact Assessment
BLS	Baseline Survey
CfRIII	Clearing for Results or the Project
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre
CMAS	Cambodian Mine Action Standards
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSHD	Cambodia Self-Help Deminer
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive remnants of war
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
GAD	General Administration Department
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GMAP	Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit
MORE	Management of Residual ERW
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NPMEC	National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance
PCM	Post-Clearance Monitoring
PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee
PMS	Performance Monitoring System
PRD	Public Relations Department
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QLS	Quality of Life Survey
QMS	Quality Management System
QMT	Quality Management Team
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEPD	Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department
TG	Technical Reference Group
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VA	Victim Assistance

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clearing for Results III (CfRIII) started in March 2016 and had three key deliverables: (1) ensuring mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectoral policies and planning strategies; (2) developing a CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system that would deliver quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact; and (3) a minimum of 27 square kilometres of the total mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces as impact free. CfRIII also provided support to CMAA in delivering various aspects of their mandate, including support to quality management, support to socio-economic planning and support to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), among others. Key achievements for the period March to December 2016 include:

The zero draft of the National Mine Action Strategy (NMA 2017-2025) was finalised at the end of 2016. There were slight delays in the process following changes in key leadership roles within the CMAA.

The development of the national mine action performance monitoring system began in December 2016 with the development of a concept note. The concept note provides the foundation for the PMS, the necessary background for the development of the system, and outlined the steps required to develop it.

CfRIII supported the participation of Cambodian officials to the Intersessional Meeting of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in May 2016 as well as the 15th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in November 2016. Presentations were made and meetings with donors were held.

The baseline impact assessment of priority mine/ERW impacted areas and villages in the three target provinces was not conducted as this is linked to the performance monitoring system.

Three contracts of US\$1.65 million were awarded through a competitive process to two operators, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) and National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance (NPMEC). Clearance work over 8.78 km² reached 24,085 girls, boys, women and men living in 5,433 households in the provinces of Pailin, Battambang and Banteay Meachey.

CfRIII also conducted an environmental and social impact assessment of the clearance component. The report had several recommendations and showed that clearance has a significant negative impact on biodiversity, climate change, cultural heritage, pollution and displacement.

CfRIII also supported the work of CMAA in gender mainstreaming, provided capacity development, and supported the operations of various CMAA departments and units.

Project delivery is on-track with issues and risks identified and managed.

II. CONTEXT

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), with funding from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) signed an agreement to implement the project, Clearing for Result III: Mine Action for Human Development (CfRIII: MAFHD) in 2015¹. CMAA is the main implementing agency of the Project with UNDP providing technical and advisory support as well as oversight on project implementation.

The Project seeks to support the Government in the development of holistic approaches that could help maximise mine action results on human development. In particular: (1) ensuring mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectoral policies and planning strategies; (2) developing a CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system that would deliver quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact; and (3) a minimum of 27 square kilometres of the total mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces as impact free.

In 2016, the first year of the project, CfRIII supported CMAA in: developing the National Mine Action Strategy (2017-2025); conducting the Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA); exploring approaches to prioritize villages for clearance in line with human development; and funding mine clearance in the target provinces of Pailin, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

III. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT KEY DELIVERABLES/SUB-OUTPUT

Key Deliverable 1: Mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2015)	Target (2016)	Current Status
National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) for 2017-2025 that will align Cambodia to the Maputo +15 declaration is developed	NMAS 2010-2019	NMAS 2017-2025 is developed	Partially achieved By end of reporting period, the NMAS has been drafted incorporating comments from NMAS Technical Groups.

***Red** – significantly delayed/no progress; **Yellow** – potential for delay; **Green** – on track.

National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2017– 2025

At the end of December 2016, the first draft of NMAS was completed and will be submitted to Government for review in 2017.

¹ Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) signed an agreement in January 2017, making them a donor to the Project in 2017.

CMAA has taken the lead in the development of the new NMAS (2017-2025) with support from the NMAS Steering Committee. The Committee consists of representatives from CMAA, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines. Task force teams were organised within CMAA while technical groups included clearance operators.

However, the development of NMAS (2017-2025) was interrupted by the change in key positions in the CMAA structure in early 2016.

In July 2016, CMAA organized a four-day meeting in Siam Reap to review the goals, objectives, activities and indicators of the zero draft. A copy of the zero draft was sent to the Council of Ministers for an informal review. This resulted in a revision to fit the required template. A performance matrix was also developed.

Between October and December 2016, CMAA organized several consultative meetings between representatives from Mine Action Planning Units (MAPUs), Technical Reference Group of Clearance (TG-Clearance), of Gender (TG-Gender), of Mine Risk Education (TG-MRE) and that of Victim Assistance (TG-VA) to further review and revise the strategy, expected targets and timeframe as well as identify resources needed to deliver the NMAS.

Key Deliverable 2: A CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system exists that delivers quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2015)	Target (2016)	Current Status
Mine action sector performance monitoring system (PMS) that links human development and mine action in place	No national mine action sector performance monitoring system in place	PMS developed	Partially achieved A concept note of the development of the Performance Monitoring System (PMS) was finalized.
CMAA actively participates in international and national relevant fora	Two fora	Two fora	Achieved - Two fora participated in by CMAA (Intersessional Meeting of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in Geneva, Switzerland and 15th Meeting of State Parties in Santiago, Chile)

National Mine Action Performance Monitoring System

A concept note of the development of the national mine action performance monitoring system (PMS) was finalized.

In December 2016, an international expert was engaged to develop the concept note for the PMS. The purpose of this concept note was to provide a shared understanding of the PMS between the CfR/III Project Team, CMAA and other mine action stakeholders. The concept note provided the foundation for the PMS, the necessary background for the development of the system, and outlined the steps required to develop it.

Strengthen the CMAA international and national participation in relevant fora

Through CfRIII, CMAA represented Cambodia at the Intersessional Meeting of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in Geneva in May 2016. During the meeting, Cambodia shared its own practices in complying with the various articles under the APMBC. During the time in Geneva, CMAA met with the Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to discuss the pilot project of Management of Residual ERW (MORE) and their visit to Cambodia. A meeting was also held with the Director of Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) to discuss about their visit to Cambodia

In November 2016, CMAA participated in the 15th Meeting of State Parties (15MSP) in Santiago, Chile. CMAA delivered statements on: the overall aspect of mine action in Cambodia; Article 5 implementation; victim assistance; and enhancement of cooperation and assistance. CMAA also hosted a side event on key achievements, challenges and strategy on mine action in Cambodia. Bilateral meetings were also held with donor representatives, including Australia, Switzerland, United States, Japan, Canada, China, Norway, Germany, Thailand and Jordan.

Key Deliverable 3: A minimum of 50² km² of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free			
Output Indicators	Baseline (Feb 2016)	Target (2016)	Current Status
A Baseline Impact Assessment of Priority mine-ERW-impacted areas and villages in the target provinces conducted	None	Conduct of a BIA on the target provinces to be cleared	Partially Achieved , A new approach to identify priority villages/areas to be cleared developed.
Area (km ²) of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for human Development	185 ³ km ²	193.46 ⁴ km ²	On track Total in 2016: 8.78 Km ² Total CfR (from 2006 to Dec 2016): 193.78 km ²

Conduct a Baseline Impact Assessment of Priority Mine-ERW impacted areas and Villages in the target provinces to be cleared

The Baseline Impact Assessment (BIA) of priority mine/ERW impacted areas and villages was not conducted as this is linked to the PMS which needs to be developed.

As part of the baseline impact assessment process, a new approach to identify villages/areas to be cleared of mines was developed. Indicators such as village poor and the number of accidents in the area over the past five years will be part of the criteria. This approach was

² Approximately 20 square kilometers are expected to be through the land reclamation non-technical survey (LRNTS).

³ Cumulative achievements of CfRI and CfRII (2006 to Feb 2016)
Accumulative achievement from 2006 to Feb 2016 (CFRI+CFRII)
RIII-2016. The 2016 target is 8.46 Km².

field-tested in Battambang province, with the participation from MAPU and local village chiefs, and feedback was incorporated in the revised system.

Contract Mine Action Services to clear a Minimum of 50 km² in areas located among the most affected and poorest Provinces from the impact of Mines/ERW by the CMAA

In 2016, CfrIII reached 24,085 girls, boys, women and men living in 5,433 households in the provinces of Pailin, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey by clearing 8.78 km² of contaminated land. This figure is 12 per cent of the total area cleared in Cambodia in 2016. During clearance operations, 1,566 anti-personnel mines, 42 anti-tank mines and 2,949 items of ERW were found and destroyed. Tables 1 and 2 show further details of the operations.

The clearance work of US\$1.65 million was contracted through a competitive process to two operators, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) and National Centre for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance (NPMEC). Contract delivery was from March 2016 to February 2017. Table 3 shows details of the contracts.

Table 1: Number of Beneficiaries from March to December 2016

	CfrIII			Mine Action Sector			% of CfrIII beneficiaries
	N. of Direct Beneficiaries	N. of Indirect Beneficiaries	Total	N. of Direct Beneficiaries	N. of Indirect Beneficiaries	Total	
Men	598	11,003	11,601	15,048	69,689	84,737	14%
Women	504	11,980	12,484	16,968	69,683	86,651	14%
Total	1,102	22,983	24,085	32,016	139,372	171,388	14%
Household	243	5,190	5,433	9,277	46,178	55,455	10%
PWD	4	214	218	67	345	412	53%

Table 2: Areas of Released Land and Number of Destroyed/Found Devices

Description	Total for CfrIII	Mine Action Sector	% of CfrIII contribution
Areas cleared (Km ²)	8.785	72.81	12%
Num. of APM found/destroyed	1,566	7,434	21%
Num. of ATM found/destroyed	42	231	18%
Num. of ERW found/destroyed	2,949	24,845	12%

⁵ Areas cleared under the project was not classified by land use.

Table 3: Contract delivery

Project	Operator	Contract Value (US\$)	Contract Outputs (m2) (Mar 2016-Feb 2017)	Planned Output (Mar-Dec 2016) (m2)	Actual Output (Mar-Dec 2016) (m2)	Performance (%)
BTB	CMAC	710,775	4,471,998	3,511,353	3,614,440	103%
BMC	CMAC	507,697	3,189,411	2,932,674	3,095,756	106%
PLN	NPMEC	431,528	2,218,430	2,014,876	2,073,696	103%
Total		1,650,000	9,879,839	8,458,903	8,783,892	104%

In 2016, CMAA recorded 83 mine casualties, of which over 70 per cent were caused by mines. Casualties were still recorded in CfrIII three provinces of operations and unfortunately represent 60 per cent of the recorded casualties from mines nationwide.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In addition to the provision of technical and advisory support to CMAA, CfrIII funded two trainings in 2016:

- a. Procurement and Effective Work Practice training for CMAA General Administration Department (GAD) - 29 people (eight women) attended. This training was co-funded by CfrIII and the DFID capacity building project to strengthen GAD knowledge on procurement processes. This includes procurement ethics, complaint handling mechanisms, types of procurement and methods, as well as negotiation skills. Participants are expected to use the knowledge gained in their day-to-day work.
- b. Quick Book training for CMAA Finance and Procurement Unit – 15 people (seven women) attended. The training aimed to improve knowledge of the people in the unit on how Quick Book works, the concept of accrual and cash basis, and their capacity to manage data. As a result of the training, UNDP quarterly FACE report was completed in a timely manner by staff who were just appointed to the role.

OTHER PROJECT OUTPUTS

In addition to the above achievements, CfrIII supported CMAA in the following initiatives and activities:

Gender

With financial and technical support from CfrIII, CMAA gender team took the lead in mainstreaming gender in the CMAA and mine action. The team monitored the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the operations of CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG, Cambodia Self-Help Deminer (CSHD), MAPU, community and local authorities located in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Banteay, Battambang, Siem Reap, Pailin, and Monduliri.

During the monitoring visits, the team checked recording forms and human resource policies existing in the various organizations. The team discovered that most human resource policies of the various organisations took into account sex-age disaggregated data and considered needs of females including leave, mobility, salary. Despite these policies, retention rates of females remain an issue in the sector and the next GMAP development will take this into account.

CMAA gender team also organized a training of Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action to improve the understanding of its concept as well as the new concept of inclusive and social equity. The training was attended by 63 participants (22 women). Through the training, participants gained an understanding of the gender concept as seen through their active participations in the various discussion. The CMAA gender team also requested MAPU to include costs required to implement gender mainstreaming in their budget plan to mobilize more financial support from the Government.

In August 2016, CfrIII hired a consultant to evaluate the implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP) 2013-2015. Part of the consultant's work was to develop a concept note for the development of the next GMAP. A key recommendation was for CMAA to develop a new phase for GMAP (2017-2021) with SMART indicators, considering the recommendations from the independent Sector Review conducted by the GICHD, NMAS (2017-2025) and lessons learned from the implementation of GMAP 2013-2015.

CMAA gender team, with the support of CfrIII, began working on the draft GMAP 2017-2021. A workshop was organised to collect inputs from all technical reference groups. The zero draft was presented during another workshop in December 2016 with participation from various operators and some key government ministries. More comments were collected and the draft will be finalized in 2017.

Social and Environmental Standard

To understand the potential impact of clearance funded by CFRIII, a consultant was engaged in September 2016 to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. The assessment showed that clearance activities had a significant negative impact on biodiversity, climate change, cultural heritage, pollution and displacement. The report recommended the development of a national standard on environment and that clearance in protected areas should be limited to those necessary. The report also suggested establishing partnerships with land rights NGOs and the creation of a grievance mechanism. The CMAA will develop management responses to the study in early 2017.

Quality management of clearance activities

Financial support from CfrIII enabled the Regulation and Management Department (R&MD) to deploy to the provinces of Battambang, Pailin, Kratie, Tboung Khmom, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, and Kampong Cham. These missions were to strengthen the performance of the Quality Management Teams working in the field and monitor mine/ERW clearance and survey operations of the various operators.

Eight Quality Management Teams (QMT) conducted 1,224 Quality Assurance (QA) inspections and 139 Quality Control (QC) inspections, including to CfRIII sites as seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Quality Assurance Inspection completed from March to December 2016

Location	Number of QA Inspections	Non-Compliance			Suspended operation
		Minor (%)	Major (%)	Critical (%)	
CfRIII Sites	75	11%	1%	0%	0%
Sector	1,224	14%	4%	0%	0.1%

Spot Checks of Quality of Life Survey

Financial support to CMAA Victim Assistance Department (VAD) enabled VAD to carry out spot checks on the Quality Life Survey (QLS) conducted by CMAA survivor networks in Takeo, Kompot, Prey Veng, Svay Reang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, and Pursat provinces. No significant issues in data collection were identified during the spot checks. However, VAD provided additional input to the QLS teams to enhance their interview techniques.

In October 2016, CfRIII supported the refresher training for 48 members (14 women) of CMAA survivor networks. The training strengthened their capacity in collecting information and revised the QLS questionnaire.

General Administration

Financial support to the General Administration Department (GAD) enabled the department to complete routine tasks, including the preparation of quarterly financial reports (UNDP FACE report), direct payments for demining contracts, procurement of services and other similar activities. Most importantly, support enabled GAD to manage the Request for Proposals for the Land Release Project in 2017.

Database Management

CfRIII supports the CMAA Database Unit (DBU) by contracting six staff to process data. In 2016, the DBU ensured the quality of all incoming data before entering into the Information Management System for Mine Action. This includes 2,022 records of baseline survey (BLS), 1,252 records of land release (LR), 3,315 records of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), 4,314 records of mine risk education (MRE), 507 records of incidents and 509 records of victims. The DBU also collected and verified all 2016 clearance work plans from the 25 MAPUs. A monthly mine action information statistics report was produced and shared with operators. The DBU also provided trainings to MAPU and operators to ensure that IMSMA was up-to-date and that MAPUs can use the geographic information system (GIC) to produce maps and sketches for operations.

Technical Work Group of Mine Action

CfRIII supported the work of the Technical Working Group (TWG) of Mine Action. In 2016, the TWG members continued its effort to mainstream the NMA 2010-2019 in the work of all

government sectors. Sixteen meetings were held with various provincial officials the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong and Kep. In total, 420 officials (65 women) participated in the meetings. As a result, the participants better understood the roles and responsibilities of key players at national and sub-national levels within the mine action sector, how to mainstream mine clearance in support of provincial development priorities and the status of NMAS implementation. Hopefully, these meetings provided a venue for staff at sub-national agencies and CMAA, PMAC/MAPU and operators to work together.

Quality Control of MAPU Performance

CfRIII supported the work of CMAA Socio-Economic Team (SET) to oversee the quality of work performed by MAPU. This included monitoring MAPU planning process against planning and prioritization guidelines. Results showed that MAPU followed the guidelines to complete their jobs. Sixty-seven sites previously visited by MAPU as part of post-clearance monitoring were also visited in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear Provinces. The visits showed that PCM was properly done, that the data collected was already available on IMSMA, that most of the cleared land is being used for agriculture and community construction, and that only seven per cent of the cleared land remains to be used as planned as beneficiaries lacked the capital to invest.

Communications

CfRIII supported CMAA Public Relations Department (PRD) and raised CMAA profile by providing input through the CMAA website and on its social media platform. Twelve articles were uploaded on CMAA website. The website is also being revised to incorporate both Khmer and English languages. Eighty posts were also made on CMAA Facebook page in 2016 while 13 press releases were produced and published in local newspapers.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Risk and issue management

CfRIII continues to identify various risks, their possible impact on CfRIII as well as mitigation measures. Risks are identified in Annex 1 of this report while issues are identified in Annex 2 of this report.

Lessons learned

Three main lessons were identified:

- a. Donor engagement: due to the lack of a project advisor in 2016, project donors were not informed and updated on a regular basis.
- b. Document sharing: documents prepared by the CfRIII team were shared with project board members only a few days before the actual project board meeting. The CfRIII team

will ensure that the documents are shared with board members at least ten working days before such meetings.

- c. Donor visibility: the CfRIII team will raise donor visibility throughout the project period. This will include CfRIII and donor logos displayed during clearance operations.

Financial status

An unofficial financial report is included as Annex 3 of this report. Please note that this is for purposes of this report only and is not a final version nor is it a certified financial report from UNDP.

Board Meetings

The first project board meeting was held on 07 July 2016 at CMAA. This was the final meeting for CfRII and the first meeting for CfRIII. A review of CfRII achievements and expenditures was presented and endorsement from board members was sought. The review of the progress made by CfRIII for the first three months (Mar to May 2016) was also made. At the end of the meeting, the Board agreed to close the CfRII, approved the CfRIII budget, and noted the three-month progress made under CfRIII.

The second project board meeting was held on 14 December 2016 at UNDP. The meeting was to report the progress of the project from March to November 2016 and to present the 2017 work plan and budget for approval by the Board. The Board however did not approve the 2017 budget as discussions were still needed.

Donor Field Visit

CfRIII organized a field visit for CfRIII donors to a clearance operation in Pailin province on 17 August 2016. The Australian Ambassador was the head of the delegation for the visit. All visitors received a briefing of CfRIII achievements, demining operations and the visitors could talk to CfRIII beneficiaries.

V. PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTPUT

The relevant CPAP Output is as follows:

Country Programme Output 1.5: Institutional measures are in place to strengthen the contribution of the national mine action programme to the human development of poor communities

CPD Indicator 1.5.1: The extent to which mechanisms measure and facilitate the development impact of mine action.

All three key deliverables are directed to strengthen CMAA management of the mine action sector especially in terms of human development in areas impacted by the presence of mines and ERW.

Technical and advisory support provided by the Project contributes to CMAA better managing the sector as evidenced by CMAA taking the lead in the NMAS process, CMAA representing Cambodia in two international workshops and meetings where presentations well received, the participation of the CMAA in terms of the development of the concept note for the performance monitoring system, the various capacity development efforts for CMAA personnel and CMAA managing the successful delivery of clearance projects, among others.

Key deliverable	Contribution to Output 1.5
Key Deliverable 1: Mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies	CMAA is leading the sector in developing the national mine action strategy, strengthening its position in managing the national mine action programme.
Key Deliverable 2: A CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system exists that delivers quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact	Progress towards Country Programme Output 1.5 under indicator 1.5.1 will be assessed at the end of 2017.
Key Deliverable 3: A minimum of 50 Km2 of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free	CMAA management of the contract strengthen CMAA role in managing the national mine action programme and ensuring human development by directing mine action activities to poor communities.

VI. Stories from the field

A couple of beneficiary stories are seen in Annex 4 of this report.

Annex 1. Project Risk Log

Risk/Event	Risk Category	Risk Rating	Impact	Probability (1 - 5)	Impact (1 - 5)	Risk Management/ Mitigation
Identification of priority villages for 2017	Operational	Low	2017 mine clearance plan will be developed using current prioritization process	3	1	CfRIII working with CMAA and MAPU through government structures to identify villages
Major non-conformities in contractor standard operating procedures and in Cambodian Mine Action Standards lead to accidents	Operational	Moderate	Loss of confidence by donors in CMAA QMT procedures	3	3	Continuing monitoring by QMTs and recommendations to contractors to increase internal QM and refresher training
CMAA restructuring	Political	Moderate	Staff motivation and/or project capacity may be impacted resulting in delays in project delivery	3	3	Advocacy with CMAA leadership on a moratorium in reshuffling CMAA project staff until the end of CfRIII
Shortfall in CfRIII budget	Operational	Moderate	Shortfall will decrease funds allocated to support various operations within CMAA	3	3	Advocacy with CMAA leadership to secure government cost sharing

Annex 2. Project Issue Log

Issue description (including the cause)	Impact analysis	Priority	Response recommendation	Issue Actionee	Response outcome	Comment/updates
NMAS (2017-2025) development: due to change in key positions in the CMAA structure mid of 2016, the NMAS development process was interrupted and the original finalization deadline was missed.	Key deliverable on NMAS delayed	High	Work with CMAA to manage the issue	CfR/III staff	Ongoing	CfR/III supporting the Government process in NMAS development – which is taking more time than anticipated.
Recruitment of key project staff (Technical Advisor and M&E specialist) – a number of attempts were made to recruit key staff but no qualified candidates were identified	Project delivery delayed	High	Work with UNDP to manage the issue	UNDP CO	Ongoing	Final interview for the technical advisor held in December 2016 with an expected deployment by Q1 of 2017. M&E specialist recruitment changed to recruitment of an international consultant to develop the PMS and the recruitment of a national M&E specialist to manage the PMS.

Annex 3. Financial Status and Utilization

This is an unofficial financial report. Please note that this is for purposes of this report only and is not a final version nor is it a certified financial report from UNDP.

Donor Name	Contributions US\$		2016 Expenditure	Balance
	Committed 2016-2019	Allocated for 2016	US\$	US\$
Australian Agency for International Development (00055_AUL)	6,532,977	2,593,257	2,175,706	417,551
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (10282_SDC)	3,500,000	-	-	-
United Nations Development Programme (00012_UNDP)	219,355	112,506	199,355	(86,849)
Shortfall	(926,962)	-	-	-
Total	11,179,294*	2,705,763	2,375,061	330,702

*Based on ProDoc

Table 5: Expenditure by Activity & Key Deliverable from March to December 2016

Activity Description	2016 Approved Budget	2016 Expenditure	Balance	%
Activity 1: Develop a National Mine Action Strategy for 2017-2025 that will align Cambodia to the Maputo + 15 declaration	155,909	24,325	131,584	16%
Key Delivery 1:	155,909	24,325	131,584	16%
Activity 2: Establish a CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system that links human development and mine action	98,507	86,854	11,653	88%
Activity 3: ToT for collection & reporting the new set of indications for the mine action sector	0	216	(216)	0%

Activity Description	2016 Approved Budget	2016 Expenditure	Balance	%
Activity 4: Strengthen the CMAA's International and National Participation in relevant fora	26,136	17,201	8,935	66%
Key Delivery 2:	124,643	104,271	20,372	84%
Activity 5: Implementation of the Capacity Development Plan	337,861	266,494	71,367	79%
Activity 6: Contract mine action services clear a minimum of 27 km2 in areas located among the most affected and poorest provinces from the impact of mines/ERW by the CMAA. Project Management Support	1,652,400	1,645,325	7,705	100%
Activity 7: General Operation Support to project implementation	434,950	334,646	100,304	77%
Key Delivery 3:	2,425,211	2,246,464	178,747	93%
TOTAL AWARD	2,705,763	2,375,061	330,702	88%

Annex 4. Stories from the field

Beneficiary Story

Removed Landmines, Better livelihood

Ea Thorn, 53 years old is one of the CFRII's direct beneficiaries in Banteay Meanchey province. He was a former Khmer Rouge soldier until 1989. He has been living in Tamang village, Kork Romiet commune, Thma Puok district, farming on land used to be contaminated by landmines.

"I have a small piece of land (less than 1 hectare) for cropping and the remaining land were contaminated by landmines," he said. "At first, I took risk to plant some crops on my land but one day, I found an anti-personal mine while I was preparing the land for corn planting. I stopped preparing the land and decided to seek help from my village chief," Thorn shared his story.

He further said the village chief contacted Mine Action Planning Unit in Banteay Meanchey province to clear his land. Through the Clearing for Results II project, around three hectares of his land was cleared and released in 2013.



Mr. Ee Thorn is harvesting his cassava grown on mined land cleared under financial support from CFII project
Source: CMAA/Art Veasna



Ms. Siet Hanh hopes to harvest mangos on her farmland that was cleared of landmines through UNDP's Clearing for Results II project.

Source: CMAA/Art Veasna

Thorn began to plant corn and earned about US \$700 profit in 2014. In 2015, he decided to grow cassava instead and he earned about US \$2,500. Now he is harvesting the cassava and storing cassava tubers for the next planting season. He intends to sell most of the harvest to the market and use some of the income for the next season's labour cost. The father of four hopes that the profit from the cassava will be about US \$3,000 this year (2016).

"I am happy and would like to thank all development partners and operator who cleared my farmland from the risk of landmines," Thorn reflects. "Now I feel safe ploughing the soil, and planting without worries," he concludes.

Like Thorn, Ms. Siet Hanh could not use her entire farmland because of the landmines. After the area was entirely cleared, she now plants cassava and 200 mango trees on her two hectares of land. She reckons that the profit from her plantation will add to her meagre annual income of US \$700. She is looking forward to collecting her mangos in the next several years.