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CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE III

Mine Action for Human Development

Quarter 2 Report (April to June 2017)

Project ID:	00096246
Project Duration:	01 st March 2016 to 31 st December 2019
2017 Project Budget:	US\$ 3,223,087
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

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ACRONYMS

CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy
PMS	Performance Monitoring System
QMT	Quality Management Team
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The implementation of the two of the three key deliverables of the project as stated in the narrative workplan submitted to donors is on track in the second Quarter of 2017. The delays encountered in the awarding of the Pailin clearance contract may impact on the key deliverable on clearance.

The zero draft of National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2018-2025 was finalized and presented during the consultative workshop in May. Stakeholders provided comments and inputs into the draft. A separate workshop was suggested to finalise the clearance section of the NMAS.

Development of the national mine action Performance Monitoring System (PMS) is in progress with the UNDP international consultant starting his assignment from mid-June. The inception report was presented to donors, operators and CMAA staff. A national UNDP monitoring and evaluation specialist was recruited at the end of June and a CMAA focal point was appointed to assist in the PMS development.

Sixty-five households consisting of 266 girls, boys, women and men directly benefited by releasing 1.82 km² of land in the provinces of Battambang and Banteay Meanchey. Another 1.9 km² of land was released through the Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey component of the project while 319 new minefields were assessed as part of the baseline survey. The project has achieved 43% of the 2017 clearance target (8.82 km²) and 29% of the 2017 land release target (6.66 km²) at the end of the reporting period.

The project continued to provide assistance to CMAA and supported the work of the database, public information and quality management, including technical assistance in developing the Cambodian Mine Action Standards on quality management. The project also continued to support CMAA in implementing the various recommendations coming from the various mine action sector and project reviews conducted in 2016 as well as providing support to the newly established ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre.

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) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), signed an agreement to implement the project, Clearing for Result III: Mine Action for Human Development (CfRIII: MAfHD) in 2015 and late 2016 respectively. 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 maximize mine action results on human development: (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 50¹ 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 addition, specific activities for 2017 include: establishing the mine action performance monitoring system; finalizing the national mine action strategy; securing funding for the Project from the Royal Government of Cambodia; begin implementing the recommendations from the various mine action sector reviews conducted in 2016; exploring collaborative opportunities with the ASEAN Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) Executive Director (when appointed); and conducting a mid-term review of the Project.

This report covers activities of the Project between 01 April to 30 June 2017 that would eventually lead to achieving the 2017 planned outputs.

III. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Progress towards project key deliverables/sub-outputs

Key Deliverable 1: Mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sectoral policies and planning strategies			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2015)	Target (2017)	Current Status
National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) for 2018-2025 that will align Cambodia to the Maputo +15 declaration is developed	NMAS 2010-2019	NMAS 2018-2025 is developed and launched	On schedule² A consultative workshop of the draft NMAS 2018-2025 was organized in May 2017.

¹ Revised output as stated in 2017 narrative work plan and includes at least 20 km² of land released through land release/non-technical survey

² Colour legend used: **Red** – no progress/significantly behind schedule; **Yellow** – potential for delays; **Green** – on schedule; **Blue** – completed

National mine action strategy 2018– 2025

In May 2017, a consultative workshop of the draft NMA 2018-2025 was organized in Phnom Penh. The workshop was for donors, mine action operators and relevant government ministries to provide feedback on the draft document.

During the workshop, the participants were divided into three groups and tasked to provide comments and alternative language on three general categories within the document: clearance; resource mobilization; and policy. The groups focusing on resource mobilization and policy were able to agree on the direction the strategy should take and finalised their input. The group focusing on clearance was unable to finalise their input and have requested for an additional workshop to provide the necessary feedback.

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 (2017)	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	On schedule – international consultant and national ME specialist recruited. Inception report presented to stakeholders.
CMAA actively participates in international and national relevant fora	Two fora	Three fora	On schedule - 2 nd fora attended - Intersessional Meeting to APMBT in Geneva in June.

National mine action performance monitoring system

During the reporting period, the international consultant to develop the national mine action performance monitoring system, Mr. Robert Edward Paterson, was identified through a UNDP procurement process. The consultant arrived in Cambodia in June and is expected to complete his mission by September 2017. The consultant is responsible for the design, identification and validation of indicators, development of M&E framework, the collection and procession of information and the subsequent delivery of training on the PMS.

The recruitment process for the UNDP national M&E specialist was also completed at the end of June 2017. The M&E specialist is expected to work with the international consultant in developing the PMS. Mr. Sron Samrithea is expected to manage and enhance the PMS, together with the CMAA, once developed.

Mr. Vong Vanny, Director of the CMAA Socio-Economic and Planning Department, was designated as the CMAA focal point in the development of the PMS.

At the end of June, the inception report was presented at the CMAA with DFAT, UNDP, HALO Trust, NPA and MAG as well as various departments within the CMAA, attending the presentation. The initial concept and work plan was presented and feedback and cooperation was requested from the attendees.

Strengthen the CMAA international and national participation in relevant fora

During the reporting period, the CfRIII Project Manager, together with other delegates from the Royal Government of Cambodia, participated in the Intersessional Meeting on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva, Switzerland in June 2017.

CMAA First Vice-President delivered a statement on Cambodia's commitment and need to manage the mine/ERW over the next eight years as well as Cambodia's achievements. The delegation also met with representatives from Australia, Canada, APMBC-ISU and ICBL to discuss the cooperation and progress.

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			
Output Indicators	Baseline (Feb 2016)	Target (2017)	Current Status
A baseline impact assessment (BIA) of Priority mine-ERW-impacted areas and villages in the target provinces conducted	0	BIA in the target provinces conducted	On schedule – the listed priority villages in the three target provinces were shared with MAPU. PMS consultant developing the BIA terms of reference.
Area (km ²) of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for human Development	10.1 km ²	15.48 km ² (clearance: 8.82 km ² ; LRNTS: 6.66 km ²)	Potential for delay —5.72 km ² of contaminated land released as of June (37% of 2017 target, 31% of project total). Q1 clearance: 2 km ² Q2 clearance: 1.82 km ² Q2 LRNTS: 1.9 Km ²

Baseline impact assessment of priority mine-ERW impacted areas and villages in the target provinces to be cleared

Following the identification of villages based on some criteria which include size of contamination, number of casualties, level of poor and the number of people in the villages, the list was shared with the respective MAPU for consideration. This will allow the MAPU to work with the villages in identifying minefields to be cleared under the Project in 2018 and in 2019.

This is a key innovation of the project which CMAA is pilot-testing. Other operators approach the selection of minefields at the commune level.

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

The 50 km² is a revised figure from the original project document of 27km² and was presented to the CfR/III Project Board in the 2017 project work plan. The revised target now includes expected land release outputs in addition to clearance outputs. In addition to clearance and land release figures, the project also started in 2017 conducting non-technical survey for suspected hazardous areas.

The revised figure is broken down as follows:

Table 1: Land release targets and outputs (as of June 2017)

Clearance component	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
Target (km ²)	8.25	8.82	8.12	5.65	30.84
Actual (km ²)	10.11	3.82			13.93
Percentage	123%	43%	0%	0%	45%
LRNTS+BLS component					
Target (km ²)		6.66	6.67	6.67	20.0
Actual (km ²)		1.90			1.90
Percentage		29%	0%	0%	10%
TOTAL (Clearance + LRNTS)					
Target (km ²)	8.25	15.48	14.79	12.32	50.84
Actual (km ²)	10.11	5.72	-	-	15.83
Percentage	123%	37%	0%	0%	31%
New BLS polygons captured		319			319

During the reporting period, 1.82 km² of mine/ERW affected land in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey were released for productive use through clearance while 1.9 km² was released through land release and non-technical survey.

Land released through clearance during the reporting period directly benefited 65 households and 266 girls, boys, women and men living in these areas. During clearance operations, 266 anti-personnel mines, three anti-tank mines and 671 items of ERW were found and destroyed. A table showing the land cleared and number of mines/ERW found in each site is seen in Annex 1. Table 2 below presents a breakdown of the beneficiaries.

Table 2: CfR/III land release beneficiaries (April to June 2017)

Type of Land Use	Area (km ²)	Number of Beneficiaries			
		Number of Households	Number of People	Number of Women	Number of PwD
Agriculture and Housing	1.82	65	266	130	2
Total	1.82	65	266	130	2

Delays in the issuance of the Pailin clearance contract continued with CMAA First Vice-President raising various issues to avoid signing the award, including border disputes and national security. UNDP met with CMAA continuously to try and manage the issues raised. However, at the end of the reporting period, the Pailin contract is yet to be awarded. UNDP ensured that both SDC and DFAT were updated on the various measures taken to resolve the issues raised.

As the award for the Pailin clearance contract has not been signed at the end of the reporting period, the 2017 project output may be impacted. However, it is expected that this will not impact the overall project output under Key Deliverable 3.

Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey (LRNTS-BLS)

During the reporting period, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) was contracted to deliver the land reclamation non-technical survey and baseline survey (LRNTS+BLS) component of the project. CMAC operations led to an area of 1.9 km² released and the discovery of 319 new minefields.

Table 3: Areas released through LRNTS-BLS (April to June 2017)

Total	Total		
	Polygon	km ²	Released
BLS polygons visited	1,416	102.55	
BLS polygons fully released	46	1.64	1.64
BLS polygons partly released	7	0.83	0.26
BLS polygons not released	1,363	100	
New BLS polygons discovered	319	48.13	
Total land released (km²)			1.9
Target (km²)			6.66
Percentage (delivery against target)			29%

B. Other project outputs

As outlined in the 2017 narrative work plan, the Project is working towards the delivering these other activities and strategic priorities:

Secure funding from the Royal Government of Cambodia

In May, with Project support, the CMAA finalized and submitted the request for funding from Royal Government of Cambodia through the Ministry of Economy and

Finance. A follow-up meeting between CMAA and the MoEF was scheduled in June but was postponed by the MoEF.

Support to the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre

Meetings were held between the Project and the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) interim Executive Director and the representative of the ASEAN steering committee chair to discuss possible support to the ARMAC. The interim executive director requested for support in developing the terms of reference for various ARMAC staff positions.

Support to the development of CMAS on quality management

To develop the Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) on quality management, the project team provided technical assistance and facilitated sessions during various training sessions aimed at understanding different tools used by various operators, identifying and analysing non-conformities, and how these combined can lead to the development of the Standard.

2016 mine action sector reviews

The Project supported various sector reviews and studies in 2016. Implementation of the recommendations made outlined below:

a. Gender mainstreaming in mine action plan 2013-2015

Following the recommendations from the review, UNDP continued to support the next phase of GMAP 2018-2022. At the end of the reporting period, all comments received from stakeholders during the 2016 workshop were incorporated in the document. CMAA continues to work on the revised document.

As part of the support to gender, the project team provided technical assistance to the workshop on gender mainstreaming and sex-age disaggregated data (SADD). The project team also continued to support the work of the CMAA gender team monitoring the gender mainstreaming activities in Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Pailin, Thboung Khmom and Monduliri. Key findings included the lower ratio of females present during village planning and land handover meetings and the number of women working in MAPUs and commune offices.

b. CfRIII final evaluation

The Project is continuing to examine the various recommendations made for UNDP. An update on these are seen in Annex 2 of the report.

c. Independent review of the mine action sector and environmental and social impact assessment

The Project continued work with CMAA in developing plans of action from the recommendations made in the Independent Review of the Mine Action Sector and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. A more detailed plan is expected in Quarter 3 as CMAA was unable to prioritise these matters during the reporting period.

Monitoring

The project continued to support the monitoring missions conducted by CMAA to ensure that work delivered was of quality.

a. Quality Management of demining activities

CMAA quality management teams (QMT) conducted 274 quality assurance (QA) inspections and 29 quality control (QC), including the project sites.

Table 4: Quality Assurance Inspections from April to June 2017

Location	Number of QA Inspections	Non-Compliance			Suspended operation
		Minor (%)	Major (%)	Critical (%)	
CfRIII Sites	13	0%	15%	0%	0%
Sector	274	22%	25%	0%	0%

The major non-compliances found include: documentation (absence of clearance requests in minefield); lack of UXO signage in the ERW field; inappropriate technique used in vegetation clearance; incorrect boundary marking; and inappropriate marking of identified mine spots. The QMT reported these issues to operator who were immediately able to rectify these non-compliance reports.

b. Quality Control of MAPU Performance

The socio-economic team attended the commune and village meetings in Siem Rep, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang coordinated by the provincial Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU) to identify minefields to be included in the 2018 clearance plan. These meetings are part of the planning and prioritisation process. A field investigation will follow.

Communications

With technical support from the project team, the public relations department used its website and social network to provide information and update on various events within the mine action sector. These include monthly updates on mine/ERW casualties, NMAS workshop, participation of CMAA in the Intersessional Meeting on

ATPMBT, field missions and meetings between the CMAA management and donors and other stakeholders.

Support to the CMAA Database

Under support from the CfrIII project, the CMAA database management team continued to ensure the accurate and complete recording of mine clearance data in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). During the reporting period, the team completed data verification and entry of 302 baseline survey records, 348 land release records, 1,047 explosive ordnance disposal records, as well as 76 new location records.

Capacity Development

The Project continues to assist the CMAA by providing technical and advisory support, strengthening CMAA role in managing, regulating, coordinating and monitoring the mine action sector.

IV. 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 various fora with presentations well received 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	Progress towards Country Programme Output 1.5 under indicator 1.5.1 will be assessed at the end of 2017
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 Km ² of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free	Progress towards Country Programme Output 1.5 under indicator 1.5.1 will be assessed at the end of 2017

V. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Risks/Issues and Challenges

Risks and Issues are being monitored and mitigation measures are updated. Current project risks are seen in Annex 3 of this report.

VI. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION

The following tables in this section show the Project's interim financial status for the period. Please note that this is for information purposes only and is not a certified financial report.

Table 5: Donor Contribution Overview

Donor Name	Committed 2016-2019	Receipt			Balance to be received
		2016	2017	Total	
Australian Agency for International Development (00055_AUL)	6,532,977	2,845,928	1,497,006	4,342,934	2,190,043
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (10282_SDC)	3,500,000	840,000	-	840,000	2,660,000
United Nations Development Programme (00012_UNDP)	219,355	199,355	20,000	219,355	-
Total	10,252,332	3,885,283	1,517,006	5,402,289	4,850,043

Table 6: Fund Disbursement vs Fund Receipt

Donor Name	Fund Receipt (A)	2016 (B)	2017 Fund allocated and Disbursement		Total (B)+(C)	Balance (A)-(C)	Delivery Rate (%)
			2017	Disburse up to 30 June (C)			
Australian Agency for International Development (00055_AUL)	4,342,934	2,175,706	2,412,133	254,533	2,430,238	1,912,696	56%
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (10282_SDC)	840,000		790,954	767,542	767,542	72,459	91%
United Nations Development Programme (00012_UNDP)	219,355	199,355	20,000	9,341	208,696	10,659	95%
Total	5,402,289	2,375,061	3,223,087	1,031,415	3,406,476	1,995,813	63%

Table 7: Disbursement by Activity and Key Deliverable from January to June 2017

Activity Description	2017 Approved Budget	Quarter 1 Expenditure	Quarter 2 Expenditure	Total Expenditure Q1+Q2	Balance	Delivery Rate (%)
Activity 1: Develop a National Mine Action Strategy for 2017-2025 that will align Cambodia to the Maputo + 15 declaration	50,797	963	564	1,527	49,270	3%
Key Delivery 1:	50,797	963	564	1,527	49,270	3%
Activity 2: Establish a CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system that links human development and mine action	112,549	3,218	24,041	27,259	85,290	24%
Activity 3: ToT for collection & reporting the new set of indications for the mine action sector	21,600	-	-	-	21,600	0%
Activity 4: Strengthen the CMAA's International and National Participation in relevant fora	46,440	13,679	3,256	16,935	29,505	36%
Key Delivery 2:	180,589	16,897	27,297	44,194	136,395	24%
Activity 5: Implementation of the Capacity Development Plan	209,967	-	106,898	106,898	103,069	51%
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	2,120,586	369,438	227,040	596,478	1,524,109	28%
Activity 7: General Operation Support to project implementation	661,147	114,410	167,908	282,318	378,829	43%
Key Delivery 3:	2,991,701	483,848	501,847	985,695	2,006,006	33%
TOTAL AWARD	3,223,087	501,708	529,707	1,031,415	2,191,671	32%

Annex 1. Land cleared and number of mines/ERW found (January to June 2017)

Between January and June 2017, the project cleared/released 51 minefields. While eight of the 51 minefields did not contain landmines, items of ERW were found in seven of these areas. This instance where a minefield without any mines/ERW was cleared will be looked into. An analysis of the data in the table below shows that the land classification system needs to be improved.

No.	MF ID	LC	Prov.	End date	NTS	TS	Clearance	Total Area (m ²)	APM	ATM	ERW
1	BS/CMAA/20737	A4	BMC	23/Feb/2017	-	72,590	20,290	92,880	10	-	19
2	BS/CMAA/22473	A4	BMC	23/Jan/2017	-	-	67,700	67,700	17	-	5
3	BS/CMAA/22732	A2.2	BMC	23/Feb/2017	-	-	80,959	80,959	6	-	12
4	BS/CMAA/01352	A4	BTB	25/Jan/2017	-	-	53,715	53,715	11	19	9
5	BS/CMAA/30503	A2.2	BTB	23/Feb/2017	-	-	221,859	221,859	10	4	12
6	BS/CMAA/30556	A3	BTB	4/Feb/2017	-	28,443	186,846	215,289	11	-	7
7	BS/CMAA/30499	A4	BTB	8/Feb/2017	-	282,306	-	282,306	1	-	8
8	BS/CMAA/30498	A2.2	BTB	23/Feb/2017	-	212,500	-	212,500	-	-	10
9	BS/CMAA/01234	A4	BTB	17/Jan/2017	-	51,220	-	51,220	-	-	6
10	BS/CMAA/01246	A2	BTB	26/Jan/2017	-	36,025	-	36,025	1	-	4
11	BS/CMAA/06991	A2.2	BTB	23/Feb/2017	-	-	184,004	184,004	36	1	44
12	BS/CMAA/02674	A4	PLN	10/Jan/1917	-	81,834	-	81,834	-	-	5
13	BS/CMAA/02675	A4	PLN	28/Feb/2017	-	116,698	-	116,698	-	-	14
14	BS/CMAA/02892	A4	PLN	28/Feb/2017	-	-	237,240	237,240	373	-	277
15	BS/CMAA/22588	A4	BMC	31/Mar/2017	-	102,490	-	102,490	7	-	11
16	BS/CMAA/22592	A2	BMC	13/Jun/2017	-	109,857	114,393	224,250	45	1	25
17	BS/CMAA/20433	A2	BMC	21/Mar/2017	-	17,927	44,739	62,666	11	-	11
18	BS/CMAA/20434	A2	BMC	30/Mar/2017	-	-	33,037	33,037	13	-	9
19	BS/CMAA/20432	A2	BMC	22/Apr/2017	-	46,229	8,736	54,965	6	-	11
20	BS/CMAA/20065	A2	BMC	26/Apr/2017	-	-	13,987	13,987	6	-	7

No.	MF ID	LC	Prov.	End date	NTS	TS	Clearance	Total Area (m ²)	APM	ATM	ERW
21	BS/CMAA/20425	A2	BMC	7/May/2017	-	21,703	24,736	46,439	12	-	8
22	BS/CMAA/20066	A2	BMC	23/May/2017	-	18,559	7,939	26,498	7	1	6
23	BS/CMAA/20424	A2	BMC	26/May/2017	-	-	17,507	17,507	8	-	7
24	BS/CMAA/20612	A2	BMC	3/Jun/2017	-	34,009	-	34,009	-	-	4
25	BS/CMAA/20064	A2	BMC	26/Jun/2017	-	-	60,907	60,907	10	-	12
26	BS/CMAA/22408	A2	BMC	10/Mar/2017	-	14,800	-	14,800	2	-	2
27	BS/CMAA/22405	A2	BMC	13/Mar/2017	-	-	1,874	1,874	2	-	2
28	BS/CMAA/22465	A4	BMC	15/Mar/2017	-	-	3,900	3,900	-	-	2
29	BS/CMAA/22492	A4	BMC	17/Mar/2017	-	-	8,650	8,650	1	-	3
30	BS/CMAA/22515	A4	BMC	20/Mar/2017	-	-	3,200	3,200	1	-	2
31	BS/CMAA/22510	A4	BMC	31/Mar/2017	-	-	32,430	32,430	6	-	6
32	BS/CMAA/22751	A4	BMC	7/Apr/2017	-	-	14,011	14,011	3	-	3
33	BS/CMAA/22752	A4	BMC	23/Apr/2017	-	12,172	-	12,172	2	-	3
34	BS/CMAA/22745	A2	BMC	30/Apr/2017	-	13,549	4,049	17,598	5	-	71
35	BS/CMAA/22767	A4	BMC	20/May/2017	-	13,944	20,772	34,716	4	-	17
36	BS/CMAA/20913	A2	BMC	28/Mar/2017	-	-	59,582	59,582	3	-	4
37	BS/CMAA/23874	A2	BMC	22/Apr/2017	-	6,526	37,161	43,687	5	-	1
38	BS/CMAA/23875	A2	BMC	5/May/2017	-	19,158	21,566	40,724	6	-	4
39	BS/CMAA/20938	A2	BMC	31/May/2017	-	15,488	34,012	49,500	6	-	5
40	BS/CMAA/20937	A2	BMC	11/Jun/2017	-	24,400	8,334	32,734	3	-	2
41	BS/CMAA/03316	A4	BTB	21/Mar/2017	-	-	53,640	53,640	7	-	4
42	BS/CMAA/03313	A4	BTB	8/Apr/2017	-	21,729	38,359	60,088	5	-	5
43	BS/CMAA/03318	A4	BTB	2/May/2017	-	33,620	12,848	46,468	5	-	9
44	BS/CMAA/03323	A4	BTB	6/May/2017	-	8,886	17,017	25,903	2	-	2
45	BS/CMAA/03326	A4	BTB	31/May/2017	-	32,218	21,904	54,122	4	-	4
46	BS/CMAA/00313	A3	BTB	7/Mar/2017	-	5,503	-	5,503	-	-	-

No.	MF ID	LC	Prov.	End date	NTS	TS	Clearance	Total Area (m ²)	APM	ATM	ERW
47	BS/CMAA/01230	A4	BTB	5/Apr/2017	-	72,040	-	72,040	-	-	5
48	BS/CMAA/01978	A4	BTB	20/May/2017	-	62,181	93,067	155,248	7	-	123
49	BS/CMAA/06947	A4	BTB	27/May/2017	-	-	158,420	158,420	5	-	2
50	BS/CMAA/00310	A4	BTB	6/Apr/2017	-	-	68,000	68,000	3	-	3
51	BS/CMAA/03322	A4	BTB	15/Jun/2017	-	18,850	27,900	46,750	3	-	3

Annex 2. CfR II Final Evaluation – action plan on recommendations

Recommendations	Management Response	Key Action(s)	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Status*	Comments (updated in July 2017)
16 recommendations for UNDP						
1.Consider funding further non-technical survey through CMAA in the new project.	Agreed	Under CFRIII, UNDP will encourage CMAA to allocate budget to implement LRNTS+BLS every year in 2017	UNDP	Dec 2017	Completed	An operator was contracted to implement this project in target provinces
2.Contract a technically competent third party operator to verify recent re-survey work.	Agreed	Identify and contract qualified third party to conduct the assessment of existing land release procedures and new mined area identification, and provide possible recommendations; This in close consultation with CMAA and UNDP teams.	UNDP and CMAA	Jul 2017	Initiated	Following discussions, CMAA took the responsibility of re-verification. The report from CMAA remains pending submission to UNDP.
3.Review the structural and institutional position of the MAPUs within the system of Cambodian national governance of mine action coordination, and the degree to which this affects their effectiveness. Formulate a plan to address any gaps identified in MAPU performance in planning and prioritisation, including (as required) a capacity development plan.	Partially Agreed	Under CFRIII, UNDP project team in collaboration with program team will discuss with CMAA the best approach to strengthen partnership with MAPU, including possible review of the MAPU role and utilized processes to increase efficiency of planning and prioritisation support to the project and the sector overall	UNDP and CMAA	Dec 2017	Initiated	Ongoing discussions with CMAA and MAPU
4.Ensure more effective independent monitoring, not just of the technical quality of land release, but also of the more general management of the multi-stakeholder process of	Agreed	Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will review clearance tasks proposed by MAPU for inclusion in RFP to ensure high priority tasks requested by communities are included.	UNDP	2017	Completed	Clearance tasks included in RFP were reviewed by SEPD staff and project team.

Recommendations	Management Response	Key Action(s)	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Status*	Comments (updated in July 2017)
land release at sub-national level, in particular paying close attention to the bottom-up elements of prioritization, planning and task allocation to operators.		The UNDP project team will furthermore encourage CMAA to task SEPD with the regular monitoring of MAPU planning process to ensure high priority tasks selected for sector clearance work plans.				
5. Use the data sets generated from this evaluation's field work, the household study and if possible other outcomes studies, including both studies from 2013 referred to in this report, as the basis for further longitudinal studies on the impact of mines and mine action.	Agreed	Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will take into consideration existing datasets in order to insure effectiveness and capitalize previous efforts when developing a performance monitoring system that links human development and mine action. And also when establishing the baseline impact assessment.	UNDP	Dec 2018	Ongoing	Weighing system using existing datasets used to select priority villages targeted for clearance in 2018 developed. This will factor in into the performance monitoring system and as part of the national mine action strategy.
6. Fund and undertake an impact survey at the start of the next phase of UNDP support to the CMAA to develop an evidence base for prioritization and planning, and to strengthen the capacity of MAPUs.	Agreed	Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will conduct an impact survey to identify priority villages/communes to target clearance from 2017 to 2019	UNDP	Dec 2017	Completed	Priority villages in the target provinces identified for 2018 clearance.
7. Develop a new national strategic plan that seeks not only to deliver APMBT obligations, but that also maximizes the impact of annual mine action work undertaken in the short term is needed.	Agreed	Under CFRIII, UNDP will help CMAA to develop a new NMAS 2107-2025 that aims to release all known mined areas by 2025 and targeting the most impacted communities first	UNDP	Dec 2017	Ongoing	UNDP continues to provide support and input into the NMAS and NMAS process. However, this is a RGC process.
8. Review with CMAA both its internal capacity (functionality)	Partly agreed	Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will encourage CMAA to seek	UNDP	Dec 2017	Initiated	For discussion with CMAA.

Recommendations	Management Response	Key Action(s)	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Status*	Comments (updated in July 2017)
<p>AND its intra-institutional level (political) challenges in fulfilling its role; develop and implement a programme of UNDP support during the future project that addresses these findings in a coherent way that also compliments the advice and support received by other stakeholders providing support to CMAA</p>	<p>(here are recommendations quoted from the sector review report: <i>"The review does not recommend modifying the existing management and coordination structure of the sector as it would be considered as counterproductive while the programme is reaching its final stage at the 2025 horizon. The legal inconsistency between the CMAA Royal Decree (2000) and the Law against landmines (1999) should be resolved to avoid further distraction from non-essential issues."</i>)</p>	<p>legal advice and address legal inconsistency between the CMAA Royal Decree (2000) and the Law Against Landmines (1999).</p>				<p>Discussions held with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), funded by UK DFID. NPA also supports capacity development within CMAA. Discussions held on complementing the work of the two organisations and avoiding overlap.</p>
<p>9. Plan for a residual and reactive response capacity (perhaps centred on the police EOD units that are already in receipt of RGC funding).</p>	<p>Agreed</p>	<p>Under CFRIII, UNDP project team will help CMAA to develop a new NMAS 2017-2025 that considers national capacity to address residual contamination and that</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Dec 2017</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Residual capacity assessment and development is already part of the NMAS 2018-2025. UNDP working with</p>

Recommendations	Management Response	Key Action(s)	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Status*	Comments (updated in July 2017)
<p>[Rephrased by team to simplify unclear formulation from consultant: <i>When the known mines areas are fully cleared, we enter into residual clearance stage. Therefore, the RGC needs to plan and designate in advance the responsible party in charge of dealing with residual ERW's and remaining mines to be removed.</i>]</p> <p>10. Develop a resource mobilization plan to support the new national plan to deliver a revised CMAS, as recommended above.</p>		contains resource mobilization plan				the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining through their Management of Residual ERW (MORE) project.

Annex 3. Project risk and Issue logs

Risk/Event	Risk Category	Risk Rating	Impact	Probability (1 - 5)	Impact (1 - 5)	Risk Mitigation Management/
Government cost sharing is not secured impacting on CfrIII funding	Political	High	Project outputs outside of Key Deliverable 3 will be impacted	4	5	CMAA, UNDP and donors continue to advocate with RGC for cost sharing contributions
Delays in the delivery of the National Mine Action Strategy	Political	High	Loss of donor confidence and/or delays in the processes needed for the extension request under Article 5 of the APMBC.	3	5	Advocacy with CMAA leadership
CMAA restructuring	Political	Moderate	Staff motivation and/or project capacity may be impacted resulting in delays in project delivery	4	4	Advocacy with CMAA leadership on a moratorium in reshuffling CMAA project staff until the end of CfrIII
Delays in the delivery of demining and land release contracts	Operational	High	Project output, Key Deliverable 3, will be impacted and loss of donor confidence.	5	5	Continuing liaison with CMAA on contract management to ensure delivery and/or identify potential for delay.
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	4	Continuing monitoring by QMTs and recommendations to contractors to increase internal QM and refresher training