



CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE III

Mine Action for Human Development



Project ID: 00096246
Project Duration: 01st March 2016 to 31st December 2019
Current Project Budget: **US\$ 10,456,438.00**
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

QUARTER 3 REPORT From July to September 2016



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



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ACRONYMS

APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
ATM	Anti-Tank Mine
BLS	Baseline Survey
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Center
CMAS	Cambodian Mine Action Standards
CMVIS	Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
IMSMA-ng	Information Management System for Mine Action-New Generation
LR	Land Release
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NPMEC	National Center for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018
PCM	Post-Clearance Monitoring
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee
PRD	Public Relations Department
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QLS	Quality of Life Survey
QMS	Quality Management System
QMT	Quality Management Team
R&MD	Regulatory and Monitoring Department
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEPD	Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VA	Victim Assistance

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is mainly to communicate the progress of the project implementation against its key deliverables and targets for the period of three months from July to September 2016.

The development of NMAS (2017-2025) has been pursued under the lead of the CMAA. As of the reporting period, the NMAS structure was reviewed to align with the standard structure required by the Office of the Council of Minister. The remaining work on the NMAS are the refinement, consultation with local authorities and donors, review by technical and legal team at the OCM, and finally the production and launching of the NMAS for implementation.

The development of the mine action performance monitoring system has been slower. ToR for consultancy has been drafted and reviewed and this activity to be funded by funding from SDC expected early 2017.

During this reporting period, the project cleared/released 2.8 Km² of mined land in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin, found and destroyed 351 anti-personnel landmines, 6 anti-tank mines, and 779 pieces of ERW. Accumulatively from the start of the project from 01 March to 30 September 2016, the project cleared/released 6.49km² mined land for productive use, found and destroyed 1,063 anti-personnel landmines, 27 anti-tank mines, and 2,212 pieces of ERW.

The land cleared/release in this reporting period benefited 1,862 households consisting of 8,624 people of which 4,556 (53%) were females and 104 (1.2%) were people with disabilities. Cumulatively, the land released from March to September 2016, directly and indirectly benefited 4,874 households consisting of 21,611 people of which 11,349 (53%) are females. Among 21,611 people, 162 (0.7%) were people with disabilities. The released land also benefited 440 students in term of clearing school land.

The number of casualties in the project target provinces from January to September 2016 was 28. This number was 36 for the same period last year. This represents a decrease of 22% which is a pleasing number to see.

An environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) of the mine clearance intervention funded by CFRIII in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin commenced around mid of September and the assessment is due to be completed by the end of November 2016. The assessment will provide recommendations to mitigate unintended negative impacts of mine clearance interventions on environment and communities in line with UNDP's Do No Harm approach and its global environmental and social standards. A training has also been organized for relevant stakeholders to execute mine clearance with less impact on the environment.

Last but not least, the evaluation of the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (2013-2015) were carried out and completed during this reporting period. Its draft report and new action plan concept note were completed for the review from CMAA and UNDP project team.

II. 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	Finalizing the zero draft

National Mine Action Strategy 2017– 2025

After a series of task force and technical groups meetings, the CMAA organized a meeting in which the task force team and heads of technical groups participated in Siem Reap from 26-29 July to review goals, objectives, activities and indicators. As a result, a zero draft of the NMAS was produced for further review. There were 24 meeting participants, of which 4 were women.

After the production of the zero draft, the CMAA consulted with an Official from the Office of the Council of Minister (CoM) and realized that the format of the draft NMAS needs to be reorganized to meet the template issued by the OCM and to review some strategies, indicators and objectives, in order to ensure that they are achievable and measurable.

The remaining tasks are the refinement of the NMAS, consultation with local authorities and donors, review by the technical and legal team at the CoM, and finally the production and launching of the NMAS for implementation. UNDP will also make an effort to help CMAA incorporate environmental and social safeguards into the NMAS.

Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA)

From the June 26th to August 13th 2016, the TWG-MA carried out four meetings with the Provincial Departments of Water Resources and Meteorology in Takeo, Kep, Kampong Speu and Koh Kong provinces aiming to mainstream mine action into their sector and to promote the implementation of NMAS (2010-2019). The meetings were participated by 109 participants of which 20 were women. As a result, all participants were aware of the history of contamination, remaining mine/ERW problem in Cambodia, mine action institutions/ mechanism at national and sub-national level, roles and responsibilities of different actors within the sector. From those meetings, we expected that connection between staff of sub-national agencies and CMAA, PMAC/MAPU and Operators will be strengthened.

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 that links human development and mine action in place	No national mine action sector performance monitoring system in place	ToR of consultancy developed	Being revised
CMAA actively participates in international and national relevant fora	2 fora	2 fora ¹	1 (Intersessional Meeting of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC))

National Mine Action Performance Monitoring System

ToR of consultancy service has been developed and reviewed and recruitment will take place early 2017 with funding support from SDC. The consultancy work will be guided and monitored by Mine Action Specialist who is being recruited.

Strengthen the CMAA's international and national participation in relevant fora

CMAA did not participate in any international meeting during the reporting period.

Key Deliverable 3: A minimum of 27 Km2 of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2015)	Target (2016)	Current Status
A Baseline Impact Assessment of Priority mine-ERW-impacted areas and villages in the target provinces conducted	0	0	The proposed approach has been revised and pending further discussion with MAPU
Area (km ²) of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for human Development	185 km ²	193.4 km ²	191.5 km ²

Conduct an Impact Assessment of Priority Mine-ERW impacted areas and Villages in the Target provinces to be cleared

A meeting between UNDP project team and UNDP policy team occurred in July to identify in the target provinces the priority villages where project clearance intervention should be targeted. ID poor, mine casualty and minefield data were used to select the priority villages and at the same time three conditions were proposed to be applied in the priority villages. The three conditions were mentioned in the Table 1 below.

After the meeting, UNDP project team with support from UNDP policy team had a meeting with CMAA team to present priority villages including the way to identify them and the three conditions. The CMAA was a bit unsure and proposed a meeting with MAPU of the target provinces to understand whether or not the new approach would work.

¹ These are account for the international fora.

On 2 August 2016, UNDP and CMAA project team had a meeting with the MAPU of the three provinces to present the new approach and some feedback from MAPU were received. On 3 August, the team (CMAA, MAPU and UNDP) visited two villages in Battambang province to collect some field information to understand whether or not the new approach would work. After the field visit, the field participants met to consolidate their feedbacks.

On 19 August, UNDP and CMAA project team had a meeting with UNDP Policy team to present consolidated feedbacks from MAPU. As a result, the policy team proposed the following revised approach:

Table 1: Summary of priority village approach

Conditions	Recommendations
1. When priority villages have been selected by CFRIII, no other operators are allowed to clear minefields in the villages until after the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We can depart from Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT) then consider using other experimental method which could allow statistic or survey such as Quasi evaluation method to capture impact. ▪ If the Quasi experimental design will be used, there will be no any restriction to other operators to clear land in the selected villages.
2. A minefield to be selected for clearance should have at least one poor family having access to cleared land for housing and/or agriculture. Minefield that is not belonged to the poor should not be cleared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CFRIII will select to work on the eligible minefield/BLS which is owned (no requirement of any official ownership document) by, at least one poor household to process the clearance for the entire one BLS. ▪ The BLS owned by the better-off household, high rank people, and economic land concession will not be selected by CFRIII. <p><i>By definition, the land ownership is identified by right to use regardless official land titling given the forest land or minefield are still remaining high in legal detriment referring to Cambodia by law and geographical conditions (forest cover, mine contamination, mountain area etc.).</i></p>
3. A minefield to be selected for clearance should have over 50% of the cleared land used for public purpose (road, school, pagoda, irrigation etc.). Minefield cleared for public use is qualified for clearance	This condition is applicable.

This new approach has to be discussed with the relevant MAPU before its submission to the managements of the UNDP and CMAA for their approval.

Area (km²) of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for human Development

Demining Contracts

With some saving from the project, the UNDP and CMAA project team amended contracts in the three provinces by increasing contract value and output and maintaining contract period (01 March 2016 to 28 February 2017). The amendments were effective from September 2016. Table 2 presents key information of each contract after the amendment.

Table 2: Key information on the three contracts

Project	Operator	Contract Value (US\$)	Contract Outputs (m ²)	Output (m ²) (Mar-Sep)	Performance (%)
BTB	CMAC	710,775	4,471,998	2,555,965	57
BMC	CMAC	507,697	3,189,411	2,342,861	73
PLN	NPMEC	431,528	2,218,430	1,587,945	72
Total		1,650,000	9,879,839	6,486,771	66

Clearance Outputs

1. Land Release

In Quarter 3, the three projects released 2,783,239 m² (about 2.8 Km²). From March to September, about 66% of contracted output has been achieved. Table 3 presents mined land cleared/released and explosive items found and destroyed in Quarter 3 and its accumulation.

Table 3: Number of devices found and destroyed

Description	Quarter 3 (Jul-Sep)	Total (Mar-Sep)
Mined land cleared/released (km ²)	2.78	6.49
Number of anti-personnel mine found and destroyed	351	1,063
Number of anti-tank mine found and destroyed	6	27
Number of ERW found and destroyed	779	2,212

2. Beneficiaries of Released Land and MRE

The land released in this reporting period directly and indirectly benefited² 1,862 households consisting of 8,624 people of which 4,556 (53%) were females and 104 (1.2%) were people with

² "Direct beneficiaries" are those who received cleared land for housing and agriculture, while "indirect beneficiaries" are those benefit from clearance in support of infrastructure development (roads, irrigation, pagodas, schools etc.)

disabilities. Of the 1,862 households, 114 households made of 488 people of which 214 (44%) are females benefited directly from the released land.

Cumulatively, the land released from March to September 2016, directly and indirectly benefited 4,874 households consisting of 21,611 people of which 11,349 (53%) are females. Among 21,611 people, 162 (0.7%) were people with disabilities. The released land also benefited 440 students in term of clearing school land.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control of Demining Activities

From 18-23 September 2016, a mission to Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces was carried out by the R&MD Team to monitor performance of QMT-05 & 06 and to solve the issues regarding the use of IMSMA and computer maintenance. All IT problems were solved. However, the capacity of the QMT's computers need to be upgraded to run IMSMA effectively. The R&MD Team will visit other QMTs in the coming quarter.

Eight QMT of CMAA were contracted by CFRIII to perform Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) of demining activities by accredited operators to ensure safety of demining personnel as well as safety of the communities who will use released land for productive purposes. Table 4 and table 5 present number of QA and QC inspections conducted from July to September 2016 by the eight QMT respectively.

Table 4: Quality Assurance Inspection completed from July to September 2016

Location	Number of QA Inspections	Non-Compliance			Suspended operation
		Minor (%)	Major (%)	Critical (%)	
CFRIII Sites	16	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-CFRIII Sites	373	14%	5%	0%	0%
Total	389	14%	5%	0%	0%

Table 5: Quality Control Inspection Completed from July to September 2016

Location	Number of QC Inspections	Areas inspected (m ²)	# of QC failed
CFRIII Sites	9	4,500	-
Non-CFRIII Sites	52	22,666	-
Total	61	27,166	-

Development of the CSDG18

On 01 August 2016, an internal CMAA meeting was conducted to discuss the setting of CSDG18's indicators, baseline data and targets by year, and computation methods. As a result, indicators, baselines, targets and computation methods were formulated. After this meeting, CMAA organize a meeting with CMAA management to review what have been formulated before submitting them to the MoP.

Support Sub-National Level

Supporting the Sub-National Development

Planning Unit of SEPD conducted field missions to cross-check mine action data in commune database (CDB) in the provinces of Siem Reap, Svay Reang, Mondulkiri, Kratie, Rattanakiri, and Steung Treng to cooperate with Provincial Planning Departments to integrate mine action data into

Commune database (CDB). The mission team found that all data in those provinces were already entered into CDB, except for Rattanakiri because its official was new to the job. They will pursue the data entry into database next year.

Quality Control of MAPU Performance

From July to August 2016, Socio-Economic team had conducted the quality control on MAPU-Post Clearance Monitoring (PCM) in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, and Siem Reap on 26 cleared sites (or minefields) (5 sites in Banteay Meanchey, 5 in Battambang, 7 in Pailin, 3 in Kampong Thom and 6 in Siem Reap). The result of the QC indicated that MAPU post-clearance monitoring was conducted correctly and the data can be entered into IMSMA.

From August to September 2016, also the Socio-Economic team conducted the quality control on minefield investigated by MAPU in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Pursat. 19 minefields investigated by the MAPUs were visited (3 minefields in KPT, 7 in SRP and 9 in PUS). The team approved on the quality of the works completed by MAPU. All the investigated MFs will be discussed in the district and provincial meetings for annual demining planning.

Casualty Update

From January to September 2016, there were 61 incidents causing 69 casualties (injured 25 people and killed 24 and amputated 20). Out of 61 incidents, 27 occurred in CFRIII target provinces causing 28 casualties (injured 9 people and killed 8 and amputated 11).

In CFRIII target provinces and of the same period last year, the number of incidents were 28 and the number of casualties 36. This represents a 4% decrease in accidents and 22% decrease in casualties.

Table 6: Number incidents and Casualties from January to September 2016

Description	CFRIII (BTB, BMC, PLN)	All Provinces	%
Number of Incidents	27	61	44%
– ERW	6	25	24%
– Mine	21	36	58%
Number of Casualties	28	69	41%
– ERW	7	36	19%
– Mine	21	33	64%
Number of People Amputated	11	20	55%
– ERW	2	6	33%
– Mine	9	14	64%
Number of People Injured	9	25	36%
– ERW	3	13	23%
– Mine	6	12	50%
Number of People Killed	8	24	33%
– ERW	2	17	12%
– Mine	6	7	86%

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

On 07 September 2016, a Quick Book training under CFRIII support carried out by a hired trainer. The training aimed to provide both theory and practice knowledge and skills to relevant personnel working in the Finance and Procurement Unit of the CMAA. The training was participated by 15 participants (7 women) of which 3 were from the UNDP to observe. All trainees gained better knowledge and understand of how Quick Book works, concept of Accrual and Cash Basis, and capacity to enter data as well as edit and add Preference. As a result, the Quarter 3 FACE report was timely completed.

GENDER MARKET

During this reporting period, a national consultant was hired by the project to conduct the evaluation of the Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (GMAP) 2013-2015. The field survey was carried out in Battambang, Pailin and Siem Reap with operators, CMAA, other stakeholders and released land beneficiaries. The draft report and concept note of the new action plan were completed and circulated within the CMAA and UNDP's project team to be reviewed. This assignment will be completed in Quarter 4 2016.

From 11th to 17th July 2016, Gender Team of the CMAA conducted mission to Banteay Meanchey and Battambang to meet with CMAC and MAG to promote gender mainstreaming in Mine Action and encourage them to share this knowledge to the community. At the same time, CMAA Gender Team conducted a survey on Gender Sensitive and Sex & Age-Disaggregated Data Management with demining operators to understand the gender related issues and their data management. As a result, the two operators have good working policy to promote the female deminer such as engaging women with decision making, providing the appropriate accommodation for female deminers and full salary for three months when they are on maternal leaves.

Also, from 26 to 29 July 2016, the CMAA gender team conducted a mission to Monduliri to meet with MAPU, community and local authority in order to share the knowledge relating to Gender mainstreaming in mine action in Royour commune Kaoh Nheak district. 70 people including 32 women have received the gender knowledge from the gender team.

Furthermore, from 29 August to 03 September 2016, the team also continued their gender mainstreaming activities in Siem Reap, Battambang, and Pailin to meet with HALO Trust, MAPU, OEC, CCBL, PRC, local authorities, and beneficiaries of the released land.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

To comply with UNDP's policy, the need for the project to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) of the mine clearance intervention funded by CFRIII was identified based on an initial risk screening. A female consultant was recruited and she commenced her assignment from the 19th of September 2016. During the reporting period, there was an online meeting between the UNDP project team and the consultant to give her an overview of the CFRIII project, focused on the clearance component and to allow her to ask questions and clarify some issues. As a result, she produced an inception report briefing the overview of the ESIA, and the proposed methodology and questionnaires. The consultant would commence her field work in Cambodia from early October and this assignment is due to be completed by the end of November 2016.

LESSON LEARNED

N/A

Other Achievements in the CMAA

Board Meeting Organizing

Board meeting was taken place on 07 July 2016 at the CMAA. The aims of the meeting were to review CFRII achievements and expenditures, obtain endorsement from Board members to close this project, and review the progress made by CFRIII over the first three months. It was the final meeting for CFRII and the first meeting for CFRIII-MAfHD. The meeting were chaired by the First Vice President of the CMAA, and present by the second Vice President, project manager, Deputy Secretary Generals of the CMAA, representatives of Australian Embassy and SDC, and Country Director of UNDP and project team. Please find the minute of the board meeting in the Annex 2.

Donor Field Visit

The CMAA project team took led in organizing a one day donor field visit with support from the UNDP project team in Pailin on 17 August 2016. The trip was participated by the first and second Vice Presidents of the CMAA, our donor—Australian Ambassador, Country Director of UNDP, senior management of SDC, the project manager and other officials of the CMAA. In general, the donor visit went very well. Since this is the first time for Australian Ambassador, UNDP Country Director and SDC senior management to be in the field, they were very interested to learn more about landmine clearance and knowing the situation of community before and after land clearance and the use of cleared land. They were interested to know how land is prioritized for clearance and the challenges and opportunities in this sector. UNDP Country Director appreciated the trip arrangement and the site briefing which she deepened her understanding of demining processes. She was happy to see the demining operations and meet beneficiaries in the village.

Technical Reference Group (TRG) Meeting

R&M Department organized a Technical Reference Group meeting in Steung Treng province from 20-22 July. The aim of the meeting was to continue discussion on development of Guide on Application of Land Release Techniques for B classification, review and create new BLS forms, and to address challenges on ERW clearance in the eastern provinces. There were 39 people including 6 women from CMAA, NPMEC, MAG, NPA and MAPU of Kratie, Ratanakiri, Kompong Cham, and Steung Treng attended the meeting.

The meeting resulted the followings:

1. Guide on Application of Land Release Technique for “B classification” was completed and approved. This guide helps to enhance the land release output. Some areas within the polygon can be cancelled, reduced or be cleared according to the type of land use.
2. BLS Annex B1.1 Form and Form III Remaining of BLS Areas were reviewed and created and approved to be used. BLS Annex B1.1 form allows operators to record location where bombs have been dropped repeatedly.
3. UXO polygon was approved.
4. Handover Process Guideline was approved. It states clearly that handover event is organized only once one entire polygon is released or completely cleared.
5. Challenges on ERW clearance in eastern provinces have been addressed.

CMAA will issue a directive to introduce those forms and Guide for immediate implementation by all operators and R&M Teams will continue to monitor operator’s performance against those forms and Guide.

Victim Assistance

From 04 to 19 August 2016, VA team conducted spot check in Takeo, Kampot, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng to monitor the conduct of the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) carried out by CMAA survivor network who was supported by the government. As a result, the CMAA survivor network has completed interviews with 591 persons with disability (PwDs) (206 women) of which 51 persons were mine survivors (2 women) and 1,182 filled forms were already entered into database. In addition, VA team recommended to CMAA's mine survivor networks to identify other PwDs to be included in the village/commune record and QLS, and to practice their interview skill for improvement.

Database Management

CFRILL extended its support to CMAA Database Unit by funding six national staff to help strengthen capacity of the Unit. The followings are the activities carried out and outputs produced by the six-person team during the reporting period:

- Conducted QC on all incoming data (BLS, LR, EOD, MRE, and accident/Victim) before storing in the database server. As a result, 741 records of BLS, 265 records of LR, 682 records of EOD, 1,968 records of MRE, 52 accidents and 58 victim records were received quality control.
- Collected 2016 clearance work plan from 25 MAPUs and carried out BLS verification with the IMSMA. As of now, 75% of them completed.
- And other routine works to ensure the up-to-date and well-functioning of the IMSMA.

In addition to the above outputs, the six-person team also participated in various technical meetings and training organized by the CMAA to provide technical support and capacity development to MAPU and some operators on mine action information management.

General Administration

Continuing performing their supporting role in the project operation, the General Administration Department (GAD) has processed the procurement of venues for the workshops and trainings conducted in Siem reap, Steung Treng, and Battambang as well as the procurement of services such as vehicle and IT maintenance. Also, they carried out missions to Pursat and Battambang for physical asset verification.

Last but not least, under project fund, a capacity building for the GAD staff on Quick Book was organized on 7 September 2016 at the CMAA.

Communications

From July to September 2016, the Public Relations Department (PRD) which is in charge of the communication and raising the profile of the CMAA had produced and uploaded four events on the CMAA's website, and 35 event stories on its Facebook page. Furthermore, four Press Releases were produced and published on the local newspapers.

The new layout of the CMAA website had been designed by hired web design firm. It has been reviewed by the management before finalizing it. This new layout is expected to be online in early Quarter 4.

Some CMAA's products such as NMAAS 2010-2019, Gender Action Plan, Partnership Principle booklets and brochures were distributed to relevant organizations during the meetings, trainings and workshops.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Risks and Challenges

Updated Project Risks and Action

N/A

Updated Project Issues And Actions

N/A

III. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION

Table 7: Donor Contribution Overview from March to September 2016

Donor Name	Contributions US\$		Actual Expenditure Mar-September 2016	Balance
	Committed 2016-2019	Received 2016	US\$	US\$
Australian Agency for International Development (00055_AUL)	6,392,928.00	2,593,256.76	1,888,398.74	704,858.03
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (10282_SDC)	3,500,000.00	-	-	-
United Nations Development Programme (00012_UNDP)	112,506.00	112,506.00	6,568.71	105,937.29
Shortfall	451,004.00			
Total	10,456,438.00	2,705,762.96	1,894,967.46	810,795.31

Table 8: Expenditure by Activity & Key Deliverable from March to September 2016

Activity Description	Approved Budget			Expense Mar_Jun 2016			Expense Jul_Sept 2016			Balance			%
	Mar-Dec 2016			CMAA	UNDP	Total Expense	CMAA	UNDP	Total Expense	CMAA	UNDP	Total Balance	(%)
	CMAA	UNDP	Total	Disbursed	Disbursed	Disbursed	Disbursed	Disbursed	Disbursed	CMAA	UNDP	Total Balance	(%)
Activity 1: Develop a National Mine Action Strategy for 2017-2025 that will align Cambodia to the Maputo + 15 declaration	47,200.00	108,708.24	155,908.24	6,244.08	499.53	6,743.61	10,977.00	1,340.97	12,317.97	29,978.92	106,867.74	136,846.66	12
Key Delivery 1:	47,200.00	108,709.24	155,909.24	6,244.08	499.53	6,743.61	10,977.00	1,340.97	12,317.97	29,978.92	106,868.74	136,847.66	12
Activity 2: Establish a CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system that links human development and mine action	57,870.00	40,636.80	98,506.80	18,384.00	8,831.22	27,215.22	18,560.00	12,799.87	31,359.87	20,929.00	19,005.70	39,931.70	59

Activity 3: ToT for collection & reporting the new set of indications for the mine action sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.00	216.00	-	(216)	(216)	#DIV /0!
Activity 4: Strengthen the CMAA's International and National Participation in relevant Fora	24,200.00	1,936.00	26,136.00	6,366.81	509.34	6,876.15			-	17,833.19	1,426.66	19,259.85	26	
Key Delivery 2:	82,070.00	42,572.80	124,642.80	24,750.81	9,340.57	34,091.38	18,560.00	13,015.87	31,575.87	57,319.19	33,232.23	90,551.42	53	
Activity 5: Implementation of the Capacity Development Plan	252,834.00	85,026.72	337,860.72	97,129.50	7,943.81	105,073.31	71,932.00	8,130.78	80,062.78	83,772.50	68,952.14	152,724.64	55	
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	1,530,000.00	122,400.00	1,652,400.00	551,928.00	44,154.24	596,082.24	811,318.34	64,905.47	876,223.81	166,753.66	13,340.29	180,093.95	89	
Activity 7: General Operation Support to project implementation	89,500.00	345,450.20	434,950.20	7,533.52	83,697.64	91,231.16	26,195.33	35,370.01	61,565.34	55,771.15	226,382.55	282,153.70	35	
Key Delivery 3:	1,872,334.00	552,876.92	2,425,210.92	656,591.02	135,795.69	792,386.71	909,445.67	108,406.25	1,017,851.92	306,297.31	308,674.98	614,972.29	75	
TOTAL AWARD	2,001,604.00	704,158.96	2,705,762.76	687,585.91	145,635.78	833,221.69	938,982.67	122,763.09	1,061,745.76	375,035.42	435,760.08	810,795.31	70	

Annex:

1- Case study

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 and after then he has been living in Tamang village, Kork Romiet commune, Thma Puok district farming on land where it used to be contaminated by landmines before the intervention of the CFRII project.



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

"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 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 3 hectares of his land was cleared and released in 2013.



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 he earned about US \$700 profit in 2014 and then 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 incomes for the next cultivation labor 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 landmine," Thorn reflects. "Now I feel safe plowing 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 2 hectares of land. She reckons that the profit from her plantation will add to her meager annual income of US \$700, still she is looking forward to collecting her mangos in the next several years.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through the CFR II project, has been partnering with the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in regulating, monitoring and managing the mine action sector. The US \$27.5 million dollars CFRIII project, supported by the governments of Australia, Switzerland and Canada, among others, intends to promote the release of land for agricultural use amongst the most marginalized communities.

The CFRII project, now on its third phase, has cleared/released around 101 km² of land from 2011-March 2016 for the benefits of the local people and development. In total, CFR I and II has released more than 141 km² of land in the most heavily mined provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin since in 2006.

2- Minute of the Board Meeting on 07 July 2016

Project Board Meeting Minutes

Final CFRII and First CFRIII—MAfHD

Venue: CMAA Office

Date: 7th July 2016

1. Introduction

The aims of the meeting were to review CFRII achievements and expenditures, obtain endorsement from Board members to close this project, and review the progress made by CFRIII over the first three months. It was the final meeting for CFRII and the first meeting for CFRIII-MAfHD.

2. Opening Remarks

The meeting was chaired by H.E. Serei Kosal, First Vice President and Project Executive, and moderated by H.E. LY Thuch, Second Vice President, Secretary General and CFRIII Project Director. H.E. Serei Kosal welcomed Board members and other participants, and acknowledged CFR partners' continued support. He noted the excellent results CFRII had achieved over the last five years: 145.26 km² of contaminated land released and 391,626 beneficiaries. The Chair stated that the support from DPs to mine action and their partnership would always be reflected in this humanitarian demining project.

The Chair made the following points:

- CMAA was restructured to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the cooperation between CMAA and UNDP Cambodia.

- Additional support has been requested from UNDP for emergency tasks to clear mines. Incidents could happen anywhere in Cambodia as he learned from his visit in the north-west where many mine accidents have occurred since May this year to the present.
- RGC's commitment to mine action has been affirmed through the inclusion of mine action as CMDG9 and SDG18 (currently being localized). In addition, the new NMAS 2017-2025 is being developed to fulfill the commitment of removing all known mines by 2025 in line with the Maputo Action Plan. As cited by H.E. Prak Sokhonn, Ex-First Vice President, over US \$300 million is required to enable the demining work to be completed by 2025.
- CMAA has submitted a request to the Prime Minister for cost-sharing contribution from the RGC to CFRIII and is now waiting for the approval. CMAA will share information on the outcome of this request as soon as it is available.

Mrs. Setsuko YAMAZAKI, UNDP Country Director, greeted and welcomed all DPs and colleagues present at the meeting. She stated that Cambodia has reached the crossroads and the CFR project has made vital improvements to mine action. We have learnt from the previous project, and now we have new circumstances, new teams and opportunities to consider.

Mrs. Yamazaki made the following points:

- Cambodia achieved the status of Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC) in July 2016, based on 2015 data. This change of income status will result in changes to development partners' assistance policies, such as shifting the type of ODA from grants to loans.
- SDG18 will be rolled out this year as a localized addition to the universal 17 SDGs which aim to ensure sustainable development by 2030. Regarding mine clearance, we have already achieved the set target for mine clearance and reduction of casualties. She also added that it is time to achieve new targets which its indicators and baseline data will serve as measurements for productive and efficient clearance and help ensure economic improvement for the beneficiaries, a majority of whom are poor households.
- New CMAA leadership has helped strengthen CMAA's authority to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the mine sector. Over the last 15 years of capacity building, UNDP is pleased to help CMAA become a self-sustaining institution. Mrs. YAMAZAKI expressed her appreciation to the Ex-First Vice President, H.E. Prak Sokhonn and Ex-Secretary General, H.E. Prum Sophakmonkol, for their leadership during the previous project. The recruitment of a mine action specialist was in progress and she expected that a decision regarding a new specialist would be made in July or August 2016.
- In addition to the CFRII Final Project Evaluation, the Sector Review titled "Finishing the Job", was carried out by GICHD to support the development of the new NMAS 2017-2025.
- Mrs. YAMAZAKI expressed her heartfelt appreciation of development partners who have supported CMAA over the years, including Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Austria, UK, Norway, Ireland, Belgium and France. She also expressed her gratitude for Australia's flexibility regarding the two-month extension of CFRII with additional funding – together with UNDP – of around US\$ 1.5 million (approx. US \$750K each) to bridge the gap between CFRII and CFRIII.

Mrs. YAMAZAKI welcomed and acknowledged Switzerland for re-joining the project. She also requested that the RCG considers providing government cost-sharing contributions as the first step to a self-sustaining CMAA.

3. Clearing for Results Phase II (2011-Feb 2016)

3.1 Progress Review and Lessons Learned/Recommendations

H.E. Tep Kallyan, CFRII's Manager, presented the CFRII progress and completion report which had been distributed to DPs in advance of the meeting.

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

The project achieved the following:

- The 11th Meeting of State Parties to APMBC was organized successfully in late 2011;
- Planning Instruction to guide mine clearance planning was issued since 2012;
- Planning Guidelines were revised in 2012 to align the mine clearance planning process with the Commune Investment Program;
- Four TWG-MA meetings were organized.

Key Deliverable 2: *CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment.*

The project achieved the following:

- Deployment of eight Quality Management Teams to QA/QA of field operations;
- Development of CMAS on Land Release and Marking;
- Supporting CMAA in organizing the Technical Reference Meetings;
- CMAA procured the demining services and managed contracts;
- CMAA leadership over the Cambodia mine action sector recognized by stakeholders;
- RGC represented by CMAA in national and international meetings;
- CMAA hosted south-south cooperation visits from 18 programmes;
- Completion of Final CFRII Evaluation and Mine Action Sector Review;
- Completion of Project Impact Assessment.

Key Deliverable 3: *At least 35 km² of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning which promoted efficiency and transparency.*

The project achieved the following:

- Baseline Surveys funded in 60 districts from 2011 to 2012.
- Released 145 km² (including 44 km² from Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey+Baseline Survey)
- The released land (101 km²) benefited:
 - a) 391,626 people (50% females) and 787 students;

- b) Over 80% of the released land used for agriculture and the remainder used for infrastructure development.
- Reduction of mine casualties in the three target provinces from **101** in 2010 to **17** in 2015 (83% decrease).

Lessons Learned

- Physical and financial ownership is central to CMAA’s strategic and policy leadership. CMAA should take ownership of capacity development using its resources complemented by contributions that are transparent and accountable.
- The lack of baseline impact assessment data for CFRII has meant that comparative data analysis of outcomes and impact of the project has been more difficult and less scientific.
- Investment in mine action information management should continue at CMAA and operator levels to establish credibility of outputs, outcomes and impact of mine action on human development.

Recommendations

- Reframe UNDP support of mine action to achieve human development outcomes by targeting the most impacted villages.
- Conduct baseline and follow up impact assessment of the target villages to measure human development outcomes of the project.
- Establish a performance monitoring system that provides evidence of human development outcomes of mine action.
- Continue to support CMAA in the development of NMA 2017-2025.
- Conduct a second social and environmental assessment of the project.

Discussion

The results of the project were warmly welcomed by Board members. Overall progress has been good. The Project Completion Report adequately identified the results, lessons learned as well as recommendations. Actions to address the above recommendations have been incorporated in the CFRIII project document.

(b) Financial Closure

The table of Resource Mobilizations and Expenditure, circulated prior to the meeting, was presented. The resources were fully disbursed by the end of the project. Board members noted that CMAA and UNDP will proceed with the project closure in line with UNDP procedures and regulations.

Resource Mobilizations and Expenditures

Donors	Funds received	Expenditures	Balance
DFAT	10,369,248	10,369,248	0
SDC	3,740,000.00	3,740,000.00	0

CIDA	10,017,386	10,017,386	0
UNDP	1,980,839	1,980,839	0
DFID	432,786	432,786	0
Canada/DFAIT	102,987	102,987	0
Norway	219,700	219,700	0
France	42,796	42,796	0
Ireland	70,721	70,721	0
Belgium	68,213	68,213	0
Austria	533,485	533,485	0
Total	27,578,161	27,578,161	0

Resource Allocation 2011 – Feb. 2016

KD	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
KD 1	313,098	349,639	410,871	320,280	462,316	111,555	1,967,759
KD 2	800,249	632,440	507,942	469,467	675,728	109,670	3,195,496
KD 3	3,125,255	4,038,340	3,716,674	5,419,828	5,617,127	497,683	22,414,906
Total	4,238,602	5,020,419	4,635,486	6,209,576	6,755,171	718,907	27,578,161

Transfer of Assets

The Board agreed to transfer the serviceable equipment purchased during CFRII with the total value of US\$ 545,600 to Clearing for Results, Phase III (MAfHD). For the non-serviceable equipment with the total value of US\$ 37,828.60, the Board agreed with CMAA's request to be written off or disposed in line with UNDP procedure.

4. Final Evaluation

H.E. LY Panharith, CFRIII-MAfHD's Manager, outlined the status of the final project evaluation. By the end of January 2016, evaluation and review reports were made available. The evaluation was carried out by an independent consultant and focused on two main components:

- 1) CFRII project evaluation;
- 2) Review of the planning and prioritization process in late 2015.

Summary:

- The two reports proposed a total of 50 recommendations, of which 16 were for UNDP and 34 for CMAA.
- Of the 34 recommendations, CMAA agreed with 10, disagreed with 14, partially agreed with two, and eight are pending CMAA investigations.
- CMAA had drafted management responses and shared them with UNDP. CMAA will regularly review and update the management responses.

Comments/Questions/Answers

Ms. Ruth STEWART thanked CMAA for the presentation and congratulated them on CFRII's achievements. She then noted the following points with reference to DFAT's performance assessment:

- The project was very effective and efficient, resulting in an assessment rating of 5 out of 6.
- Pleased that CMAA will aim to increase the MAPU gender balance, as recommended by the Final CFRII Evaluation;
- The Impact Survey and Final Evaluation confirmed that land release has contributed to the decline of landmine casualties in the target provinces and increased the security, livelihoods and wellbeing of people in the mine affected communities;
- Pleased to see RGC's ongoing commitment to the sector. Australia looked forward to receiving information on RGC's commitment to cost-sharing.
- The request to transfer assets from CFRII to CFRIII was accepted.
- CMAA should engage more with the private sector and road construction companies.

H.E. LY Thuch responded to Ms. Ruth STEWART's comments regarding government contributions. He provided brief financial figures for the last five years, stating that the RGC has contributed more than US \$17 million for mine clearance in support of infrastructure development. The RGC is committed to support mine action. He promised to share the result of the cost-sharing request submitted to the Prime Minister with all DPs when available.

Mr. Lars BUECHLER commented that mine problems in Cambodia are similar to those in Sri Lanka, a country he visited recently. He was happy and proud that Switzerland is also supporting demining activity in Cambodia. In regard to CFRII, he was impressed by the achievements: land clearance over the set target of 35 Km² (145 km² released) and which benefitted more than 390,000 people. He noted that Switzerland already approved the proposal to support CFRIII with US \$3.6 million.

H.E. LY Thuch re-confirmed Switzerland's support for CFRIII, as evidenced in the email sent by Mr. Hem Sovannarith a day prior to the Board meeting. He stressed that no support is small since it is all very important for humanitarian mine action and will help contribute to the decrease of casualties.

Mr. HEM Sovannarith conveyed SCD Management's request for a full understanding of the project performance compared to sector performance. Future annual project progress reports should clarify how the project compares and contributes to the sector performance.

In response to Mr. Hem Sovannarith, H.E. LY Thuch agreed that these comparisons would be made when preparing annual project reports.

5. Progress of the Sector Review and NMAS development

H.E. LY Thuch provided an update on the Sector Review which was conducted by GICHD in early 2016. He first mentioned the adverse impact of the landmines and ERW on socio-economic development, food security and livelihoods of people living in the affected communities, with more than 65,000 casualties from landmines and ERW from 1979 to now. The RGC has committed to address landmines and ERW issues by including it in CMDGs (ending 2015) and continued this commitment in the new mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals by adding SDG18 for mine clearance.

Sector Review Update

- The final report is expected to be delivered in early July 2016 [as of now, the report has been received].
- The recommendations will be used in the development of the new NMAS 2017-2025.
- All relevant CMAA departments will provide management responses and actions as required. CMAA will monitor performance and regularly update the management response.

After being invited by the VP1 to provide a brief update on NMAS development. H.E. Chan Rotha made the following points. NMAS development began in January 2016 and since then a number of group discussions have taken place. Up to now, 80% of the first draft of NMAS has been completed and it will be made available for comment to create the second draft. According to the suggestion from H.E. LY Thuch, a consultation workshop will be organized in August 2016 with more than 100 participants invited. The final draft will be needed for the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Santiago, Chile (28 November to 2 December 2016).

H.E. LY Thuch expressed his appreciation and thanked to all steering committees, demining operators and active members in TWG, and UNDP's project team and DFAT for their support during the development of NMAS.

6. Clearing for Results, Phase III—Mine Action for Human Development (MAfHD) 2016-2019

H.E. LY Panharith provided an overview of CFRIII and its progress as of June 2016.

(a) Project Overview

- Started in Mar 2016 and will end in Dec 2019.
- Targeting three provinces: Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin.
- Three key deliverables are to be achieved within this timeframe with estimated budget of US\$ 10,456,438 (shortfall of US \$451,004) with support from three donors, Australia, Switzerland and UNDP.

(b) Progress Report

Key Deliverable 1: *Mine action policies and strategic frameworks are aligned to national and sub-national sector policies and planning strategies:*

- Work on the development of the NMAS had been going well from the start but was interrupted by the recent changes in CMAA staffing.

- About 70% of the work has been completed. CMAA will ensure that work on NMAS continues and the NMAS is produced by end of 2016.

Key Deliverable 2: *A CMAA mine action programme performance monitoring system exists that delivers quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact*

- Recruitment of M&E Specialist was underway.
- No progress on Training of Trainers (this work will start later in the project period).
- A CMAA DSG (CFRIII project manager) attended an Intersessional Meeting of APMBC in Geneva from 19-20 May 2016.

Key Deliverable 3: *A minimum of 27 km² of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces are impact-free*

- Priority villages are being identified. Casualty, contamination, and poverty criteria will be used to identify the villages.
- 2.6 km² (105% of target) released for productive use.

Comments/Questions/Answers

Mr. Lars BUECHLER re-confirmed that the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) funds for CFRIII had been processed.

Ms. Ruth STEWART commended the the presentation as informative and useful. She suggested that documents outlining progress and budget information should be shared with DPs earlier, before future Project Board meetings. She thanked Ms. Setsuko for the update on the recruitment of a mine action specialist as she was looking forward to that being completed as soon as possible. Ms. Stewart added that due to the specialist's absence, the cost saving should be used for mine action activities. She thanked SDC for the update on the Swiss contribution as currently Australia was the only donor for this project. She stressed that Australia's funding will be more focused on Key Deliverables 2 and 3.

Ms. Stewart expressed her appreciation to CMAA and demining operators for maintaining an excellent safety record. This is a priority for Australia, and she urged CMAA to ensure that all partners remain vigilant in term of work safety.

Ms. Stewart added that DFAT has its own branding guidelines and wants to see its branding out there. Sub-grantees should apply the guidelines to ensure that communities are aware of Australia's funding support.

In response to Ms. Stewart's suggestion regarding cost savings, H.E. LY Panharith stated that about US \$150,000 was saved from the absence of the specialist. Other staff will be added to the demining contracts in the three provinces. He agreed with Ms. Stewart's suggestion to share documents before the next Project Board Meeting.

Mrs. Setsuko YAMAZAKI clarified why UNDP's funding for CFRIII is a little low at the moment. UNDP planned to provide substantial funds for CFRIII, but due to the request from operators to bridge the gap between CFRII and CFRIII, UNDP allocated over US \$700K and around the same amount from DFAT to extend the demining contract from Nov 2015 to Feb 2016. For the time being, the funding from UNDP is relatively small (around US \$112K in 2016), and UNDP is waiting for a cost-sharing

contribution from RGC. UNDP is aware that Australia is interested in supporting the clearance activity while UNDP has been supporting the capacity building of CMAA, focusing on the regulatory function. To ensure a self-sustaining CMAA, UNDP would like to propose a 50/50 contribution between UNDP and RGC.

Regarding the absence of a mine action specialist, Mrs. Setsuko explained that the recruitment process started since UNDP learned of the previous advisor's departure in February. However, no qualified candidate could be found after the first recruitment round. The position was re-advertised; a number of candidates have been selected and interviews will take place in the second week of July 2016.

H.E. LY Thuch confirmed that a field visit to the north-west will be organized with an appropriate schedule. He expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the UNDP support, and in particular for the UNDP project team. H.E. LY Thuch was pleased to have them based at CMAA's office with support from the UNDP country team.

7. Concluding Remarks

Mrs. Setsuko YAMAZAKI thanked CMAA for hosting the meeting and the development partners for their support for the project. She concluded with the following agreed points from the meeting:

- CFRII evaluation - key findings:
 - a) RCG commitment was required
 - b) The lack of baseline impact assessment data made it difficult to gauge the result/progress of the project, so it is important to set baselines for the mine sector.
 - c) The investment in information management may help to gauge the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

- CFRII evaluation recommendations – partly addressed:
 - a) Achieve the human development outcome by targeting the most impacted villages – the new project will respond to the real needs of the poor villages.
 - b) Conduct baseline survey and follow up impact assessment.
 - c) Establish a performance monitoring system (this will be discussed with the Secretary General in the next TWG meeting)
 - d) Support CMAA in the development of NMAS 2017-2025.
 - e) Conduct the second Social Environment Assessment of the project under UNDP.

- The Board agreed to close the CFRII project and congratulated its substantial achievements with support from DPs.

- The Board approved the current project's budget subject to SDC funding of about US \$3.5 million and savings from the absence of an advisor to be transferred to mine clearance. UNDP will update the government on the proposal to support this project in the future.

- The Board noted the three-month progress of CFRIII and progress in the development of NMAS 2017-2025, incorporating results from the Sector Review. With permission from the Secretary General, the Sector Review Report will be shared with all DPs in order to help CMAA formulate the new NMAS.

- A future field visit with all DPs was proposed.

- February 2017 was suggested as the date for the next Board meeting because we should have the project expenditure report by then. However, the date can be discussed online.
- Relevant documentation should be shared with participants at least five days prior to the next Board meeting.

8. Closing Remarks

H.E. SEREI Kosal expressed his appreciation of CMAA’s efforts in delivering CFR from Phase I to Phase II, strongly supported the stated achievements of CFRII, and confirmed the transfer of assets from CFRII to CFRIII.

He stated that UNDP has been working closely with the government and agreed that the target provinces – Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin – were correctly targetted by the project because many battles had occurred in these provinces in the past.

Although CMAA’s capacity is strong, there was some weakness within the institution, and recent staff changes have been made to ensure transparency.

HH.E. SEREI Kosal announced the closure of the meeting which adjourned at around 1130 hrs.

These minutes were endorsed as accurate information by,

 H.E. Serei Kosal
 First Vice President of CMAA

 Mrs. Setsuko Yamazaki
 UNDP Country Director

Date:

Date: