

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

United Nations Development Programme, Cambodia
CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE II (CFRII)
[From 01-January-2011 to 29-February-2016]



Neb Den is carrying his harvested cassava tuber for replanting in his field which was cleared of mines by the CFRII Project (Photo: CMAA)

Project ID: 00076990

Duration: January 2011-February 2016

Component (Strategic Plan): National and sub national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy

Total Budget: US\$ 27,595,667.22

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)

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Acronyms

APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
ATM	Anti-Tank Mine
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CPRD	Convention on the Rights of People with Disability
CFRI	Clearing for Results Phase I
CFRII	Clearing for Results Phase II
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
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA-NG	Information Management System for Mine Action-New Generation
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NPMEC	National Center for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance
NSAP	National Strategic Action Plan
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018
PCM	Post-Clearance Monitoring
PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee
QMT	Quality Management Team
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Executive summary

CFRII has generally been relevant, effective, and efficient. Due to the context of Cambodia and the landmine/Explosive Remnants of War issues, it has been highly relevant, achieving very positive impact with outcomes sustained for the longer term. CFRII has been a convincing demonstration of how a combination of strong Government ownership, targeted capacity development support and the delivery of services (i.e. demining) can lead to substantial impact in the management of a sector towards greater accountability, transparency and cost-efficiency whilst yielding substantial development results.

The project assisted the CMAA in increasing its international and national outreach, representing the Cambodian mine action programme globally and within Cambodia to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are informed and can participate in further contributing to the development of the programme. This included representation at international fora and at provincial level through outreach workshops in gender, Information Management System for Mine Action, National Mine Action Strategy, and other relevant areas. It is important to continue to develop the capacity and understanding of the Cambodian mine action programme at international, national, and provincial levels. It is important that the momentum of this support is maintained. The project also provided support to Cambodia hosting the 11th Meeting of State Parties in late 2011. The meeting was declared successful with a significant representation of the international mine action community attending.

A number of Technical Reference Group meetings that focused on key areas of review and revision of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards were supported by the project. Of significance, the work on the land release standards and guidelines has significantly increased operational effectiveness and efficiency. The eight CMAA Quality Management Teams continued to visit operational sites of all accredited operators in all working provinces. They have ensured that operators deliver released land in compliance with the Cambodian Mine Action Standards and the Standard Operating Procedures of their organization, thereby increasing beneficiary confidence in the released land.

In total, the CFRII achievements can be summarized as follow:

- Released 145.26¹ square kilometer of contaminated land for productive use;
- Destroyed 18,789 anti-personnel mines (APM);
- Destroyed 294 anti-tank mines (ATM);
- Destroyed 21,872 explosive remnants of war (ERW);
- Released land benefited 391,626 people (50% women and 1% PWD) and 787 students.
- Mine risk education benefited 131,380 people.

Unfortunately, despite the gains in productivity and reduction in casualties since 2011, the number of reported casualties in 2014 increased due to tampering, travel on old/abandoned roads where contamination is unknown and has not been captured by the Baseline Survey, and the increased use of machinery on farmland. Generally, increasing pressure for productive agricultural land has led to an increase in risk-taking behavior, which has led to an increase in the number of incidents and casualties.

In 2014, the project received an additional contribution from SDC of US\$740,000 to implement a Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey. The survey was implemented from March to October 2015 and had a positive impact not only on the CFRII project but also on the

¹ Included 43.97 released by land reclamation non-technical survey and baseline survey (LRNTS+BLS) contracts

Cambodian mine action programme with coordination between key implementing stakeholders to further develop this component of the land release process.

In support of the UNDAF/CPAP, the national mine action strategy, the government's development plans, and the UN's mine action global strategic objectives, the project outputs have contributed to achieving the following key outcomes:

1. Mine action is promoted and integrated in multilateral instruments and frameworks as well as national plans and legislation.

UNDP supported the CMAA in the development of mine action policy and strategic frameworks that ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximizes the land available for local development. UNDP supported the development of the National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) and the continuation of UNDP support to the Technical Working Group-Mine Action (TWG-MA). The NSAP sets out an overview of concepts for understanding, implementation methodologies, and calculations of the resources required to deliver the targets set out in the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS), in the context of the understanding of the problem of contamination by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) as provided by the Baseline Survey (BLS). UNDP has also supported CMAA representation at the Mine Action National Programme Directors and UN Advisors meetings, IMAS Review Board meetings, the Review Conferences of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and Meetings of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

2. The transfer of mine action functions to national actors is accelerated, with national capacity to fulfill mine action responsibilities increased.

UNDP assisted the CMAA in the further development of its technical and functional capacities to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the Cambodia mine action programme within an evolving environment. This includes delivery of international mine action tender and contracting services, the deployment of eight Quality Management Teams responsible for QA/QC of land release activities, and the review and revision of Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS), including the development of the Land Release CMAS and revision of MAPU planning guidelines. Further support was provided through the planning and funding of the Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey (LRNTS+BLS).

3. Risks to individuals and the socio-economic impacts of mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, are reduced.

UNDP is working in partnership with the CMAA to implement the Clearing for Results Phase II project in three provinces. Through this partnership, UNDP has supported the release of over 145.26²square kilometers of contaminated land for agricultural livelihood development (82%) and safe access to community resources and infrastructures, such as pagodas, schools, water points, roads, forested land (18%) in three provinces benefiting 391,626 people and 787 students. Mine risk education provided affected individuals and communities with the information needed to reduce potential risks. And 131,380 people have benefitted from MRE activities.

4. Comprehensive support is provided by national and international actors to mine and ERW victims within broader responses to injury and disability.

The National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP) 2014-2018 was adopted in July 2014. The NDSP includes four goals and 10 key objectives, all of which are relevant to addressing the rights and needs of mine/ERW survivors. The efforts of the government will be supported by the Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia programme. This is a new 5-year joint programme to be implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, with funding from Australia. The programme will

² Included 43.97 released by land reclamation non-technical survey and baseline survey (LRNTS+BLS) contracts

contribute to and support the implementation of the NDSP 2014-2018 and the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CPRD).

UNDP continued to support the CMAA's victim assistance obligations, including funding of the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) implemented by the CMAA in collaboration with the Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines. The survey works with people with disability (including mine/ERW survivors) to participate in the assessment of their own quality of life and ways to improve it. It also enhances government and community knowledge of Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CPRD), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), and the National Law on Disability.

These total achievements have contributed to creating a safer environment for communities and assisted households to further develop their agricultural livelihoods so that they can endeavor to improve the quality of life for themselves and their families.

I. Context

This project is the second phase of UNDP's *Clearing for Results* projects. It has been developed to respond to national priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as spelled out in the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2010-2019. It is consistent with the UNDP Country Programme Document (2011-2015) and builds on an in-depth review of achievements and lessons learnt under the previous phase of the project.

Clearing for Results Phase II (CFRII) expanded upon the capacity development framework and the project is being implemented by the CMAA with support and oversight by UNDP. The primary donors have been Australia, Canada, Switzerland and UNDP.

UNDP's CFRII project has a three pronged approach focused upon further support to the capacity development of the technical and support functions required by the CMAA to coordinate, regulate and monitor the mine action sector. This has included support to policy and strategy development, including support to the government-development partner Technical Working Group-Mine Action, support for both national and international outreach by the CMAA to promote the mine action sector in Cambodia. One of the key deliverables of Phase II has been the contracting by the CMAA under NIM guidelines of mine action services to release contaminated land in support of agricultural livelihood development. These services include non-technical survey, technical survey, clearance, EOD and Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR). Approximately 391,626 people have benefited from increased safety and opportunities for livelihood development, safe access to community resources and infrastructures, such as pagodas, water points, schools, roads, forested areas. The three pronged approach were:

1. Supported the overall coordination of the sector through empowering the CMAA to promote and implement the NMAS (2010-2019) and other international instruments, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and development strategies at national and sub-national levels.
2. Supported developing the capacity of the CMAA to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector efficiently and effectively. The Royal Government of Cambodia has put good governance at the core of its *Rectangular Strategy*, recognizing its importance in attaining the CMDGs. As pointed out by the NSDP, the quality, efficiency and delivery of public services remain a key challenge in this respect.
 - CMAA now leads the implementation of the project taking ownership of the results, with increased opportunities to expand leadership over the sector;
 - UNDP provided phased Capacity Development support and oversight to CMAA in project management and key technical areas;
 - Increased responsibilities handed over as the CMAA's capacity in managing financial, procurement and HR capacity was demonstrated.
3. Continued to play an active role in surveying and clearing areas contaminated by landmines with an emphasis on promoting efficiency and transparency to achieve increased releases of contaminated land to support poverty reduction and economic growth. The project supported land release activities in three target provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin following a competitive tendering that promotes transparency, cost-efficiency and accountability.

II. Performance review

Progress review

1. Overall progress towards the UNDAF outcome

CFRII was designed to link directly to the outcomes of UNDAF on Economic growth and Sustainable Development and the Country Programme Development (CPD) on National and sub national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy. In line with the most recent research in the field as well as the national new commitments of UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2018, the project supported the government in the development of holistic approaches that could help maximize mine action results on human development. In particular the project seeks to support: (i) the development of policies that links mine action to development (public investment and livelihood) and value chains; (ii) the development of performance monitoring systems: that provides credible evidence of the link between mine action and human development outcomes in using poverty related indicators in a systematic manner; (iii) land release activities that strengthen the delivery of gender mainstreaming and equality and effective and efficient uses of new and existing technologies.

UNDP worked in partnership with the Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to implement the Clearing for Results Phase II project in three target provinces. Through this partnership, UNDP has supported the release of 145.26 square kilometers of land for agricultural livelihood development (82%) and safe access to community resources and infrastructures, such as pagodas, schools, water points, roads, forested land (18%) in three provinces benefiting 391,626 people and 787 students. Mine risk education provided affected individuals and communities with the information needed to reduce potential personal risks. 131,380 people have benefitted from MRE activities.

2. Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s) relating to your project

The project supported the CMAA in the development of mine action policy and strategic frameworks that ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximizes land available for local development. UNDP assisted the CMAA in the further development of its technical and functional capacities to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor mine action programme within an evolving environment that resulted in the release of 145.26 square kilometers of safe land for agricultural livelihoods and community development. The project also supported the development of the National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) and the continuation of the Technical Working Group-Mine Action (TWG-MA). The NSAP sets out an overview of concepts for understanding, implementation methodologies, and calculations of the resources required to deliver the targets set out in the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS), in the context of the understanding of the problem of contamination by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) as provided by the Baseline Survey (BLS). UNDP has also supported CMAA representation at the Mine Action National Programme Directors and UN Advisors meetings, IMAS Review Board meetings, Review Conferences of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and Meetings of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

3. Capacity development

The project assisted the CMAA in the further development of its technical and functional capacities to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the Cambodia mine action programme within an evolving environment. This includes delivery of international mine action tender and contracting services, the deployment of eight Quality Management Teams (QMT) responsible for QA/QC of land release activities, and the review and revision of Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS),

including the development of the Land Release and Marking CMAS and the revision of MAPU planning guidelines. Further support was provided through the planning and funding of the Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey. The over achievement of the project in relation to 145.26 square kilometers of contaminated land being made safe compared to the project target of 35 square kilometers is testament to the increased competence of the CMAA to deliver its mandate and maximize results for the benefit of local communities.

4. Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries

CFRII assisted a total of 391,626 beneficiaries (19,852 direct beneficiaries), of which 50% were female and 1% were People with Disabilities and 787 students through clearance/land release. The Household Impact Assessment conducted in Quarter 3 and 4 of 2015 concluded that at household level, a major benefit of land release is safety and at the community level is the increase of the confidence investing in land. Several years after the release of land, beneficiary households in the vast majority of cases still own the land. The majority of households hold land ownership certificates (Soft or Hard titles). Land Titles provide all legal rights and typically are used to get a loan. The loan is usually for buying agricultural inputs and hiring extra labor. There is direct impact of mine clearance on the labor market and work opportunity for women. As a result of increased safe agricultural land, farmers hire more labor on a seasonal basis and for certain work female labor is preferred and hired. On the released land, households grow crops for the markets and for household consumption (cassava for the market, and rice for household consumption). Based on the generated additional income, priority expenditures are for food and healthcare. Also, release of safe land leads to a marked increase in the value of land. Hence, mine action land release in target areas provides a good basis for improved livelihood and local economic development.

Implementation Strategy Review

1. Participatory/consultative processes

A Project Board was established with key project stakeholders. The Project Board met generally twice a year to review achievements and to review and approve future plans and budgets. The forum allowed key issues to be discussed and addressed.

In addition, the mine action sector has a Technical Working Group-Mine Action supported by CFRII which also met at least once a year under the management and coordination of the CMAA. The TWG-MA is a sector forum to discuss mine action policies and strategies with additional government departments and all development partners involved in the Cambodia mine action sector invited.

Consultation with project beneficiaries, other than the CMAA, as part of the decision-making process was not implemented by CFRII.

2. Quality of partnerships

The partnership between UNDP and the CMAA on CFRII has been great and delivered greater outputs for the project and the mine action sector in general. The establishment of key initiatives alongside key capacity building has increased the roles and authority of the CMAA within the sector. Key significant areas of project support include the development and application of land release policies and guidelines which has contributed to a dramatic increase in operational efficiency and effectiveness and the training and deployment of quality management teams at field level which has increased operational safety for both the teams working in mine action and the beneficiaries of released land.

3. National ownership

UNDP's support to the CMAA within this project to develop the current annual planning and prioritization process has been fundamental in ensuring the most rational, effective and efficient allocation of mine action resources to mine-affected communities, in support of the project outcome, *'National structures and mechanisms ensure demining resources are effectively allocated, promoting the release of land for productive use by the poor'*. The MAPU planning process is relevant to the needs of mine affected communities and people, and the use of accident data is a simple and relevant indicator of impact. However, the funding of land release through tendering process has been highly relevant, and has had substantial positive impact in contributing to the socio-economic impact.

4. Sustainability

The Royal Government of Cambodia has indicated that it is already providing substantial resources not only to the CMAA, but also to mine action support to infrastructural development that is currently *not* fully being reported. Repeated requests from UNDP and CFRIL donors for budget figures have not been responded to, thus figures are still unconfirmed. With decreasing ODA forecasted for Cambodia, it is imperative that the Royal Government of Cambodia increases its financial ownership in line with its demands for increased mine action efforts.

The release of safe land that was once contaminated with landmines and Explosive Remnants of War is sustainable in terms of use and productivity. With increasing pressure for more agricultural and community development land, the socio-economic impact and sustainability is not only the outputs of CFRIL, but also the mine action sector, will continue.

Management Effectiveness Review

1. Quality of monitoring

There has been substantial support from CFRIL for both technical and project monitoring, by both UNDP and the CMAA. CFRIL has supported the establishment of development of quality management through the deployment of eight quality management teams that conduct both quality assurance and quality control of field mine action activities. These teams have ensured that the project has met the required technical safety and end-product standards.

Project monitoring has involved both joint and agency field monitoring visits by UNDP and CMAA project management and advisors. Project donors have also had involvement with some field visits to key locations.

Monthly and quarterly progress reports from contractors were reviewed by CMAA/UNDP project team and performance assessed to ensure that the progress was on track to achieve agreed outputs.

2. Timely delivery of outputs

Outputs were delivered on time and exceeded the original target as a result of increased national and project capacity and partnership between UNDP and the CMAA. Land release contractors have delivered target outputs on time.

3. Resource allocation

Please see the Table 3 for the detail resource allocation and uses.

4. Cost-effective use of inputs

Land release has been extremely cost-effective with the cost per square kilometers released at US\$185,000 per square kilometre being extremely competitive at both national and global level.

CFRII has released 145.26³ square kilometers over the five years of project implementation. This is 415% over achievement of the original project target of 35 square kilometers and was achieved through the development and application of land release policies and guidelines under CFRII, and the competitive procurement process managed by the CMAA, ensuring best delivery outputs.

III. Project Result Summary

Output 1: Mine action policy and strategic frameworks ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximize the land available for local development			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Land cleared annually through MAPU planning used for agriculture	50% (2009)	70% (2015)	70.46% (2015)
Percentage of funding for mine action that is endorsed by CMAA	0% (2010)	80% (2015)	50% (2015)
Capacity of the CMAA to lead the implementation of the NMAS annually ⁴	0 point (2009)	5 points (2015)	1 point (2015)
Output 2: The CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
% of annual tasks conducted in accordance with the MAPU work plan	45% (2009)	90% (2015)	94.63 % (2015)
% of beneficiaries from mine clearance that are women and PwD	48% women 0.3% PwD (2010)	54% women 4% PwD (2015)	49% women 2% PwD (2015)
Output 3: At least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning and that promote efficiency and transparency			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Reduction in the number of landmine casualties in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin	8% (2010)	10% (per year)	57% decrease (2015)
Million square metres cleared/released using CFR resources	37 (2010)	72 (2015)	182.62 ⁵ (2015)

UNDP has also been instrumental as an active project partner in CFRII, with key areas of work achieved.

a. **International and National Outreach**

UNDP assisted the CMAA in representing the Cambodia mine action programme globally and within Cambodia to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are informed and can participate in further contributing to the development of the programme. This included representation at international fora, such as State Parties meetings, International Meetings of Mine Action National Programme Directors and UN Advisors, and at provincial level through outreach workshops in

³ Included 44 square kilometers released through land reclamation non-technical survey

⁴ NMAS annual work plans (2 points) + progress reports (2 points) + NMAS integrated gender-sensitive M&E system in place and endorsed by TWG during Year 1 and sustained during Year 2-5 (1 point)

⁵ This does not include the progress made in the two-month extension period (Jan-Feb 2016)

gender, Information Management System for Mine Action, National Mine Action Strategy, and other relevant areas. It is important to continue to develop the capacity and understanding of the Cambodia mine action programme at international, national, and sub-national levels.

b. Development of Cambodian Mine Action Standards

UNDP assisted a number of Technical Reference Group meetings that focused on key areas of review and revision of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards and practices. This includes work on the land release and marking standards and MAPU planning guidelines that will increase operational effectiveness and efficiency. UNDP has funded eight Quality Management Teams which visit operational sites of all accredited operators in all working provinces. They have ensured that operators deliver released land in compliance with the Cambodian Mine Action Standards and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of their operator.

c. Baseline Survey (BLS)

In order to better quantify the remaining challenges of the landmine/ERW contamination for the Request for Extension under the Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, the BLS was initiated by the CMAA and implemented by the main accredited operators namely CMAC, The HALO Trust and MAG. As planned, the BLS was successfully completed in 124 target districts by end of 2012 with a total area of over 1,111 square kilometers found to be contaminated with landmines and an additional 803.25 square kilometers with ERW. The CMAA plans to continue and complete the BLS in 2016 with support from NPA to better understand the overall magnitude of landmine/ERW contamination throughout the country.

The main objective of BLS was to allow all actors in mine action to utilize the BLS data/information for the efficient and effective planning and well targeting of their mine/ERW operation, funding and resources in Cambodia. The BLS data, incorporated into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) operated by CMAA will also enhance prioritization for the two operational pillars of mine action - Mine Risk Education and Land Release. In addition, the Royal Government of Cambodia is able to take stock of the data to expedite and target funding and resources to relieve immediate hazards, as well as support other social, economic, and reconstruction efforts.

d. Land Release

A principal objective of mine action is to define, re-define and remove the explosive hazards (landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)) from areas where they have been laid or abandoned. Mine action operations have typically employed demining assets to do this, such as manual clearance teams, explosive detection animals and mechanical systems, either individually or in combination. These methods have resulted in thousands of square kilometers of land being released back to communities for productive use. However, on some occasions, land has been subjected to full clearance unnecessarily. While some of the operational principles of survey and clearance have been well understood and used by many mine action operators, inadequate or inaccurate survey can exaggerate the mines/ERW problem. In addition, survey data needs to be reviewed over time as more information becomes available particularly as communities become established and land use further developed in the aftermath of conflict.

Land Release is the process of applying all reasonable efforts to identify or better define Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) and remove all suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey (TS), and clearance, using an evidence-based and documented approach; it is at the heart of addressing the real and perceived threat of landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnant of war (ERW). The polygons identified and developed from the Baseline Survey (BLS) are Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) and should not be incorrectly perceived as boundaries of mined areas.

All mine action operators accredited to work in Cambodia conduct land release activities in compliance with the Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) and the guidelines of the CMAA. The CFRII project contracts mine action operators to release suspected or confirmed hazardous areas in the three target provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin. The CMAA has been active in continually developing the CMAS for land release and, as a result of discussion within the mine action sector, has developed a guide on application of land release techniques to guide the release of land based on evidence.

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

The LRNTS+BLS project within CFRII was initiative developed by UNDP and CMAA project team and has been implemented since 01 March 2015 and completed on 31 October 2015. Contracted by the CMAA with CFRII funding, CMAC and the HALO Trust conducted the survey work and NPA provided support for information management. The LRNTS+BLS:

- Contributes to increasing operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the mine action sector. Efficient land release is achieved by avoiding default clearance of entire suspected hazardous areas where feasible and implementing less expensive survey to reduce the area of a SHA that may require expensive clearance. The LRNTS+BLS also provides more accurate data sets for use in prioritisation and planning for future operations by the Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) and operators. It will contribute to an improvement of operational outcomes and priority settings, with increased precision in deployment of scarce clearance assets into areas with confirmed evidence of mines/ERW.
- Helps to increase the development the CMAA's capacity to deliver NTS and is being achieved by agreements in national approaches and methodologies for NTS as part of implementing the CMAA's land release policy and guidelines. This ensures that agreed standards are met and delivered. It also delivers increased capacity and training to the CMAA, Mine Action Planning Units (MAPUs), and operators in the application of NTS, information management of NTS, and internal and external quality assurance and control. The project is therefore increasing national experience and learning for the delivery of NTS across the rest of the country, resulting in a more productive and efficient national mine action programme.
- Contributing to global learning. Cambodia's valuable experience in the mine action sector makes a positive contribution to South-South co-operation and learning in the development of mine action programmes in other countries and to the mine action sector globally. Supporting an increased application of NTS in Cambodia through the CFRII project, this work will be an area of interest for other mine action programmes and stakeholders.
- Reduces the area of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) through removal of part or the entire area of a BLS polygon that is no longer suspected to be hazardous from the CMAA's database. A more accurate data set will ensure greater compliance with Cambodia's international obligations to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC);
- Identifies new BLS polygons based upon any new evidence of mine/ERW threats. A total area of 66.80 square kilometers have been newly identified and entered into IMSMA.

The CFRII target provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin collectively account for around 20-51% of all reported casualties in Cambodia each year since 2006 and it should be recognized that the mine action activities conducted by the UNDP CFR project, CMAC, MAG, and the HALO Trust have all contributed to such a significant reduction in casualties. It should be highlighted that increased safety as indicated by a reduction in incidents and casualties is not considered as a key outcome of the CFRII project, yet evidence clearly indicates the positive impact of the project in saving lives and supporting community development.

In 2014 the number of casualties increased from the year before. The CMAA reports that this was primarily due to expansion of agricultural activities, including use of tractors. This emphasizes the risk of mines and ERW in the development of agricultural livelihoods.

IV. Implementation Challenges

Project Risks and Actions

Risk Security issues prevent the project from being completed as planned

Impact & Probability Any deterioration in security leading to relocation/evacuation of key staff and given the re-structure of the Country Office it is unlikely that the capacity to complete the project will be in place. Probability = 1; Impact = 5

Management Response Contingency project completion plans to be developed. No security issues experienced during the project.

Risk Key documentation lost due to fire, flood, theft, negligence, computer problems.

Impact & Probability There is no disaster mitigation plan of any description within the CMAA. There is no budget allocated for this work. Probability = 2; Impact = 5

Management Response CMAA recently had an office fire which highlighted the lack of awareness/preparation for disaster mitigation. UNDP staff have key documents remotely located on the CO server.

Risk National data for the final project report is unavailable.

Impact & Probability Official national mine action data for the project period are still unconfirmed due to data management issues. However, UNDP Project Team to continue to apply pressure to CMAA to address this problem. Probability = 5; Impact = 5

Management Response Whilst this does not affect the implementation of the project and the project report, it will not be possible to provide comparative analysis of the project outputs with national outputs.

Project Issues and Actions

Capacity in Country Office to provide the required support for 100% budget expenditure. There is a requirement to fully spend out the project budget by 29 February 2016. This required monthly financial reporting from CO. This was addressed through the provision of the required financial information.

V. Lessons learnt and next steps

Lessons learnt

1. Government ownership of the sector is central to strategic and policy leadership. This not only requires physical ownership but also increasing financial ownership if the mine action sector is to continue increasing the amount of land released in support of the socio-economic development of mine/ERW-affected areas. A strong role of the CMAA in managing a project is best way to build its capacity and achieve such national ownership. However, such capacity building should be holistic and led from the inside complemented by contributions that are transparent and accountable.
2. The lack of a baseline impact assessment data for CFRII has meant that comparative data analysis of outcomes and impact has been more difficult and less scientific in approach. It is important that any future UNDP/CMAA project should include a baseline impact assessment at the beginning of the project. This will help to guide planning and prioritization based upon the effective utilisation of limited resources for maximum human development outcomes and

impact. This will then assist mid-term and final impact assessment to deliver comparative and credible results and conclusions of achievements and impact.

3. It is recognized that continued investment in strengthening competent and effective information management at CMAA and operator level is crucial to establishing credibility on the outputs, outcomes and impact of the mine action sector in human development. Credible evidence is an important source of future ODA support for Cambodia's mine action sector in a very competitive global market for funding.

Recommendations

1. In collaboration with national and subnational authorities, UNDP should reframe its assistance to mine action to strengthening human development outcomes while pursuing the target output. The assistance should have directed to the communities where mine action assistance is mostly needed in the target provinces.
2. Conduct baseline impact assessment of the communities where the next phase of the project will target and conduct a follow impact assessment to measure human development outcomes of the project.
3. Establish a mine action sector performance monitoring system that provides evidence on human development outcome of mine action while supporting Cambodia's ultimate efforts to become an APMBC compliant by 2025.
4. Under the phase II, the project has supported CMAA in its efforts to develop a new National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2017-2025) from late 2015. Under its phase III, the project should continue the support until the NMAS 2017-2025 that aligns with Maputo +15 declaration is developed.
5. UNDP mainstreams Social and Environmental sustainability into its programme and project management cycles. The Social and Environmental Standards (SES) require that all UNDP programmes and projects enhance positive social and environmental opportunities and benefits and ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, and mitigated. As such, an initial assessment was performed during the formulation of the CFRIII project. Based on the overall rating of the assessment, a second assessment is required and the project will ensure it is conducted before end of 2016.

A successor phase of the project (CFRIII) was agreed and the project document containing activities that will address the recommendations to ensure that the project supports the development of new NMAS 2017-2025 that is aligned with Maputo +15 declaration, negative impact of the project on Social and Environmental, if any, is minimized and mitigated, and positive human development impact resulting from mine action and the project is evidently measured to guide future planning and interventions.

VI. Financial status and utilization

Financial status

Table 1: Contribution overview (2011 – February 2016) by donor

Donor Name	Contributions		
	Year	Committed	Received
CIDA (Fund 30000 - Donor 00550)	2011	CAD2,250,000.00	USD4,751,788.41
	2012	CAD2,500,000.00	USD5,240,722.16
	2013	CAD2,000,000.00	USD24,875.62
	2014	CAD2,000,000.00	Received in 2012
	2015	CAD1,250,000.00	Received in 2012
Total CIDA			USD10,017,386.19
AusAid (Fund 30000 - Donor 00055)	2011	AUD2,200,000.00	USD2,418,975.40
	2012	AUD2,000,000.00	USD2,008,032.12
	2013	AUD2,000,000.00	USD1,814,882.03
	2014	AUD2,000,000.00	USD1,870,907.39
	2015	AUD2,000,000.00	USD2,256,450.88
	2016 (Jan-Feb)	AUD1,000,000.00	USD718,906.70
Total AusAid			USD10,369,247.82
DFID (Fund 30000 - Donor 00296)	2011	GBP100,000.00	USD309,813.00
	2012	GBP100,000.00	USD98,655.00
	2013	GBP76,858.00	USD24,318.00
Total DFID			USD432,786.00
CANADA/DFAIT (Fund 30000 - Donor 10281)	2011	CAD100,000.00	USD102,986.61
Total DFAIT			USD102,986.61
Norway (Fund 30000 - Donor 110503)	2011	NOK12,000,000.00	USD219,699.74
Total Norway			USD219,699.74
France (Fund 30000 - Donor 00012)	2011	EUR30,000.00	USD42,796.01

Total France			USD42,796.01
Ireland (Fund 30000 - Donor 11211)	2011	EUR50,000.00	USD70,721.36
Total Ireland			USD70,721.36
Belgium (Fund 30000 - Donor 00061)	2011	EUR50,000.00	USD68,212.82
Total Belgium			USD68,212.82
Austria (Fund 30000 - Donor 00056)	2012	EUR410,000	USD533,485.49
Total Austria			USD533,485.49
Switzerland (Fund 30000 - Donor 10282)	2013	USD1,500,000.00	USD1,500,000.00
	2014	USD1,000,000.00	USD1,740,000.00
	2015	USD500,000.00	USD500,000.00
Total Switzerland			USD3,740,000.00
UNDP (Fund 04000 - Donor 00012)	2011	USD238,313.00	USD238,313.00
	2012	USD199,523.25	USD199,523.25
	2013	USD329,955.11	USD329,955.11
	2014	USD499,461.08	USD499,461.08
	2015	USD750,000.00	USD750,000.00
Total UNDP			USD2,0117,252.44
Total fund received in USD			USD27,614.574.48

Financial Utilization

Table 2: Output Planned Delivery (2011- February 2016)

Output	Delivery					Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015-Feb 2016	
Output1	313,097.78	349,639.22	410,871.04	320,280.46	573,870.51	1,967,759.01
Output2	800,248.71	632,440.50	507,941.69	469,466.99	785,398.02	3,195,495.91

Output3	3,125,255.45	4,038,339.65	3,716,673.52	5,419,828.22	6,114,809.31	22,414,906.15
Total	4,238,601.94	5,020,419.37	4,635,486.25	6,209,575.67	7,474,077.84	27,578,161.05

Table 3: Funding Balance (2011-February 2016)

DONORS	Fund received 2011-Feb 2016	Expenditure 2011-Feb 2016	Balance	Delivery Rate (%)
Canada/CIDA - 00550, Fund 30000	10,017,386.19	10,017,386.18	0.01	100%
AusAID (Fund 30000 - Donor 00055)	10,369,247.82	10,369,247.26	0.56	100%
DFID (HQ) - 00296, Fund 26960	432,786.00	432,786.00	-	100%
Canada/DFAIT - 10281, Fund 30000	102,986.61	102,986.61	-	100%
Norway - 10503, Fund 30000	219,699.74	219,699.74	-	100%
France - 00112, Fund 30000	42,796.01	42,796.01	-	100%
Ireland - 11211, Fund 30000	70,721.36	70,721.36	-	100%
Belgium - 00061, Fund 30000	68,212.82	68,212.82	-	100%
Austria - 00056, Fund 30000	533,485.49	533,485.49	-	100%
SDC - 10282, Fund 30000	3,740,000.00	3,739,999.99	0.01	100%
UNDP - 00012, Fund 04000	2,017,252.44	1,980,839.58	36,412.86	98.2%
Total	27,614,574.48	27,578,161.04	36,413.44	99.9%

Table 4: Cumulative Expenditure by Activity (As of February 2016)

Activities - Description	Cumulative Expenditure		
	Govt/CMAA (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)	Total
Activity 1: Promote Alignment of Program by TWG-MA	157,284.00	1,016,784.42	1,174,068.42

Activity 2: Coordinate Implementation of NMA5	73,290.48	286,625.38	359,915.86
Activity 3: Strengthen Planning, Monitoring and Outcome Assessment	144,708.94	42,878.60	187,587.54
Activity 4: Raise CMAA's Profile	92,174.99	154,012.20	246,187.19
Sub-Total Delivery 1	467,458.41	1,500,300.60	1,967,759.01
Activity 5: Implementation of the Capacity Development Plan	202,747.92	8,314.01	211,061.93
Activity 6: Enhance Finance, Procurement and HR Capacities	318,476.12	104,353.13	422,829.25
Activity 7: Support the Implementation of Planning Guidelines by MAPU	220,913.50	205,887.27	426,800.77
Activity 8: Act as National Gender Focal Point to Mainstream Gender in MA	60,720.88	220,539.83	281,260.71
Activity 9: Enhance the Quality of Demining Operations and Ensure Highest Confidence	1,236,309.42	617,233.83	1,853,543.25
Sub-Total Delivery 2	2,039,167.84	1,156,328.07	3,195,495.91
Activity 10: Support Completion of Baseline Survey	1,047,731.16	-	1,047,731.16
Activity 11: Support Clearance that Promotes Poverty Reduction & Economic Growth	20,714,973.32	30,412.99	20,745,386.31
Activity 12: Support for the 11th Meeting	569,342.50	52,446.17	621,788.67
Sub-Total Delivery 3	22,332,046.98	82,859.16	22,414,906.14
Total	24,838,673.23	2,739,487.83	27,578,161.04