



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

**National Mine Action Strategy
2010-2019**

An extended version of the National Mine Action Strategy is available at www.cmaa.gov.kh

FOREWORD

The main development goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is poverty reduction. However, past conflicts have left our country with countless areas contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war that routinely claim lives and limbs and, holding back development efforts. Until now, we have, together with our partners, successfully responded to the humanitarian and development imperatives by returning several hundred square kilometers of contaminated land to communities. However, the negative impact of landmines on poverty reduction in Cambodia is still major and has led the RGC to make mine action a key component of its national development plans.

The National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) 2010-2019 responds to the challenge set by the RGC to remove development constraints and provide security to Cambodian citizens. It builds on previous mine action strategies and plans, as well as the knowledge and experience that Cambodia has acquired over the last 18 years of intensive demining efforts. It also supports Cambodia's request for a ten-year extension of its clearance deadline (Article 5) under the Anti-Personal Mine Ban Treaty. This strategy was developed under the leadership of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in a consultative and inclusive process with all concerned stakeholders.

The NMAS is a strong, forward-looking and ambitious document. It challenges the status quo by encouraging all actors to deliver results that can be measured, to find solutions to address the gaps and to review systems and processes to improve what we do. It compels all stakeholders to target resources to the most impacted areas to ensure that the most vulnerable are the prime beneficiaries. It also aims to fulfill the RGC's good governance objectives by strengthening national capacities to manage an effective and coordinated response, by achieving commitments under international law and setting sustainable institutions in place to address the residual problem in the long term.

The NMAS will serve as a single guiding reference document for all development partners involved or interested in supporting the mine action sector. The NMAS draws a number of measures and activities to achieve the strategic goals. It also sets key indicators and timelines that will help development partners in formulating programmes and projects in support of the strategy. For the NMAS to be successful, it will require all stakeholders to cooperate, not only during the roll-out but also in collecting data and information to monitor its implementation and measure its contribution to Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals.

I sincerely hope that this strategy will prompt all stakeholders, both within the government as well as development partners, to understand that by following one common guideline, we will all increase the effectiveness and the impact of our collective efforts. This will also show our commitment to Cambodia's Declaration on Harmonization, Alignment and Results to which we have all agreed. I am looking forward working with you in making Cambodia a country free from the impact of mines and ERW.

Sincerely,

Samdech Akak Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen

Prime Minister, and

President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)

February 2010

Introduction

1. The mine action sector in Cambodia is currently at an important stage. Despite significant achievements over the last 18 years, the remaining challenge is still believed to be one of the largest in the world, although its exact extent has yet to be clearly defined. Annual casualty rates from landmines remain high, placing Cambodia among countries with the highest share of casualties in the world. In December 2009, Cambodia was granted a ten year extension of its deadline for the clearance of all mined areas as per Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), suggesting that it will take at least ten years to clear all known mined areas with current levels of funding. On the other hand, demands on the mine action sector remain considerable, with pressing local, provincial and national demands for demining.
2. These considerations have led the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in collaboration with other government agencies, development partners, operators and other stakeholders to take stock of the situation and to identify key challenges that need to be addressed as well as strengths to be built upon in order to successfully implement the Article 5 Extension Request, reduce casualties and contribute to poverty alleviation and economic growth. Taking stock of the situation started with the recognition by both stakeholders and government ministries/agencies of the need for a new national mine action strategy (NMAS). Such a strategy would comprise landmines, other explosive remnants of war (ERW)¹, and risk education, and also touch upon survivor assistance as part of the National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities. It would support the implementation of the APMBC Extension Request and strive to mainstream mine action programming into existing government systems for planning, financing and priority-setting².
3. Cambodia's landmine problem is the result of a protracted sequence of internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the late 1960s until the end of 1998. The nature of landmine and unexploded ordnance contamination in Cambodia is highly complex. The north-western regions bordering Thailand are heavily affected, while other parts of the country (mainly the East) are considered moderate to low impact, affected mainly by ERW. Mines and ERW have caused an unacceptable number of casualties, both military and civilian.
4. Cambodia officially started humanitarian mine clearance in 1992. However, clearance of the Cambodian-Vietnamese border region began as early as 1979. By 1998, demining activities had significantly expanded, with four demining operators, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), the HALO Trust and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) all conducting clearance operations.
5. On 1st January 2000, Cambodia became a State Party to the APMBC. In September 2000, the RGC established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to regulate and coordinate mine action activities throughout Cambodia.

Institutional framework and coordination

6. Today, the structure of the mine action sector is clearly defined. The CMAA was established by Royal Decree with the Prime Minister and Senior Minister as President and Vice-President, and a Secretary-General responsible for day-to-day management. The CMAA is responsible for the coordination, monitoring and regulation of all mine action activities as well as the formulation of strategies and plans to achieve the priorities identified by the RGC's development policies. The CMAA has established a number of policies, standards and guidelines for the management of the mine action programme in Cambodia. As such, it will hold responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the NMAS.
7. A Technical Working Group on Mine Action (MA-TWG) brings the Government and development partners together to discuss policy issues with the aim of improving coordination, promoting alignment and harmonization. The MA-TWG's mandate is to support Government leadership in coordinating all RGC, development partners and NGO activities and resources, and to promote aid effectiveness as per the Cambodian Declaration on Enhancing Aid Effectiveness and the RGC's Harmonization, Alignment and Results Action Plan.

¹ Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) includes both Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Devices (AXO)

² See, "Toward a new Mine Action Strategy for Cambodia," GICHD/ CMAA, August 2008

8. Demining activities are being undertaken by the RCAF, the CMAC, the HALO Trust, MAG and Cambodia Self-Help Demining. In addition, the National Police is involved in monitoring and reporting threats posed by ERW. There are more than 5,000 deminers currently active in Cambodia.
9. Other stakeholders include government ministries and agencies, development agencies promoting demining integrated development projects³ and development partners⁴, local authorities and community based organizations⁵.
10. To ensure demining resources were targeting contaminated areas, an innovative mine action planning mechanism was introduced in 1999 which facilitates both community and demining operator inputs into the prioritization of mine clearance plans (known as the MAPU⁶ process). With a view of promoting development in mine-affected areas, a number of integrated rural or community development projects were established and have partnered with demining operators to provide required demining services. The RGC also recognizes the contribution of the local population in returning suspected and contaminated land to productive use⁷, although these practices are extremely risky and have been discouraged.
11. While mine action efforts initially focused on emergency response to provide access and safe land to refugees returning from border camps, demining efforts were extended in the late 1990s' to the whole country and the integration of demining and development started to take place. With the establishment of the CMAA as a national authority in 2000 and the introduction of a community-based prioritization system to take into account communities' needs, mine action became a much more elaborate undertaking in support of risk reduction and socio-economic development. This also led to mine action being integrated into the RGC's major national development policies and strategies and it was added as a ninth Cambodian Millennium Development Goal.
12. Cambodia has also seen an expansion of Mine Risk Education (MRE). In the early 1990s', MRE consisted of mass awareness campaigns about the risks of mines and ERW. Moreover, the design of MRE recognized that individual behaviours were driven by livelihood issues and developed into a more community-based and tailored responses.
13. Landmine and ERW survivors' assistance was initially coordinated and monitored by the CMAA. In 2001, responsibility for VA was delegated to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) and the Disability Action Council. In 2009, the National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities (NPA-PWD) was approved, which constitutes the framework based on which more detailed plans and programmes will be developed.
14. Mines and ERW still have a substantial negative humanitarian, social and economic impact on Cambodia. While casualty rates peaked at more than 4,300 victims in 1996, there were 243 casualties in 2009. In the Article 5 Extension Request, Cambodia estimated that some 648.8 square kilometres of land still require clearance, entailing sustained efforts for another 10 to 15 years. The Level One Survey (L1S) identified in 2002 that 6,416 communities (some 46% of all communities) had their access to critical livelihoods affected by a suspicion of mines. Projects for the reconstruction of roads and other essential infrastructure and, the resettlement of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons were all slowed down or affected to some extent by the presence of mines and ERW. Private and or public investments affected all areas, from mineral exploration, to tourism and protection of the environment.

Strategic framework

15. This strategy has been prepared by the CMAA in consultation with all mine action stakeholders. It builds on previous strategies⁸, experience and achievements to date, while trying to address gaps and areas for

³ See EC-funded ECOSORN and CIDA-funded ADMAC projects, World Vision, Austcare/ Action Aid, CWS, LWF.

⁴ Ausaid, CIDA, USDOS, DFID, JICA, GTZ, UNDP, UNICEF, NPA, HI-B, GICHD, JRS, WB, ADP, Japan, Ireland, the Netherlands etc.

⁵ Provincial authorities, District and Commune Councils, Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) Networks

⁶ Sub-Decree 70 on the Socio-Economic Management of Mine Clearance Operations confer to Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU) and Provincial Mine Action Committees (PMAC) the responsibility to establish clearance priorities based on community needs.

⁷ Village deminers have reduced the level of threat over large areas of land and return that land into productive use. Such practices have led the RGC to develop national policies such as the Area Reduction Policy allowing operators to reclaim from suspicion previously suspected land that has been returned into productive use.

⁸ Currently, separate documents exist for the *National Mine Action Strategy* (Third Edition-2005); *Five Year Mine Action Plan* (2005-2009); *National Strategy on ERW* (2008-2015); *Mine Risk Strategic Plan* (First Edition-2006); *National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities*,

improvements⁹. It reflects the RGC's ten-year vision for mine action and aims to achieve mine action targets identified in national strategic and policy documents such as the Rectangular Strategy II¹⁰, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)¹¹ and the 9th Millennium Development Goal on mine action and victim assistance. This strategy also aims to contribute to Cambodia's agenda on enhancing aid effectiveness by providing a framework that ensures RGC ownership and leadership, enables development partners to align their support around national priorities, and strengthens national systems for effectively and efficiently managing resources dedicated to mine and ERW related activities. This will in turn enable the sector to move towards a more coherent programme-based approach in managing demining resources.

16. The NMAS has been developed for a ten-year period (2010-2019) covering the ten-year Article 5 Extension Request period as well as two cycles of the NSDP (2009-2013; 2014-2019).

Vision:

17. Cambodia free from the impact of mines and ERW

Mission

18. Ensure that women, men and children live safely and development can take place in a safe environment.

Strategic goals and objectives

See Annex 1 for Activities and indicators corresponding to the following goals and objectives.

1. Reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts

- 1.1 Allocate demining assets to the most impacted areas
- 1.2 Provide effective risk education (RE) and awareness

2. Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction

- 2.1 Support local development priorities in mine/ ERW affected communities
- 2.2 Support national/sub-national development priorities
- 2.3 Support mine victims/survivors and their families to receive adequate medical care, physical rehabilitation & livelihood assistance
- 2.4 Support land administration processes to secure rights of intended beneficiaries on demined land

3. Promote international and regional disarmament and stability

- 3.1 Support the APMBC
- 3.2 Support signing Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Convention Weapons (CCW)
- 3.3 Support signing and ratifying the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)
- 3.4 Support border demarcation
- 3.5 Support international peacekeeping missions' demining needs
- 3.6 Exchange of expertise at national, regional and international levels

4. Ensure sustainable national capacities to adequately address the residual mine/ERW contamination

- 4.1 Review the institutional framework to address the residual mine/ERW threat
- 4.2 Identify and address capacity gaps
- 4.3 Maintain a sustainable national capacity

including Landmine/ERW Survivors (2009-2011).

⁹ See Minutes of the Mine Action Stakeholders' Workshop held on 6-7 July 2009 in Phnom Penh; NMAS Situation Analysis – Annex 2

¹⁰ **The Rectangular Strategy Phase II** is the political platform of the current government, covering Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency. During the fourth legislature, the clearance of mines and UXOs will remain the government's priority, especially in remote areas, with landless farmers and high potential for agricultural and infrastructure development. The Rectangular Strategy specifies that clearance of mines and UXO should be linked to the principles of equitable distribution of cleared land to landless farmers.

¹¹ **The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)** is "a single, overarching document containing the RGC's priority goals and strategies to reduce poverty rapidly, and to achieve other CMDGs and socio-economic development goals for the benefit of all Cambodians." The 2006-2010 National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) is in the process of being updated to cover the period 2009-2013. It refers to the landmine issue as a requirement to reduce casualties and remove development constraints. Targets are set in terms of casualty reduction and proportion of land cleared. The next NSDP will cover the period from 2014-2019.

Measures

19. In order to meet these goals and objectives, Cambodia has identified a number of measures that will guide the work of all stakeholders and form the basis of annual workplans.
20. **Baseline Survey.** Addressing the next 10 years begins with a new effort to quantify the remaining landmine problem. In August 2009, a Baseline Survey (BLS) commenced which aims to define remaining contamination through a national land classification standard and will as a result supersede previous L1S contamination. The findings of the BLS will complement the MAPU system and enhance planning and prioritisation that should see clearance assets targeted where the greatest needs are. Survey of the 21 most mine-affected districts shall be completed by December 2010 and will be followed by subsequent phases which will cover all remaining districts by December 2012.
21. **Land release.** The recent Land Release Policy and Standards will build on the results of the BLS and assist the CMAA and operators in addressing the threat in contaminated areas more effectively. This shall in turn increase the effectiveness of clearance operations as well as maximize the use of clearance resources. The ultimate aim of land release is to convert mined or suspected land into an end state land, implying that the land can safely be used. The BLS will also allow defining with more accuracy the ERW threat, and Cambodia will ensure that an appropriate response to the ERW threat is provided in line with the goals of the NMAS.
22. **Prioritization & Planning.** Recognizing that the existing planning and prioritization system should be enhanced to incorporate the use of BLS findings and to support the goals of the NMAS, the CMAA started reviewing the current system to ensure that clearance is conducted in a coordinated manner and that demining assets are directed to the highest impacted villages. The revised planning and prioritization system combined with results from the Baseline Survey will allow Cambodia to develop gender sensitive annual workplans to target resources and monitor progress against strategic goals.
23. **Capacity development & Coordination.** These measures will require stakeholders to cooperate and align their projects and programmes to the priorities identified by the RGC. It will also require the CMAA to strengthen its capacity in some key areas such as the planning and coordination of demining activities, gender mainstreaming, information management and quality assurance. It will also require the development or revision of policies and guidelines in support of land administration processes. The RCAF has also taken steps towards increasing its contribution to the goals of the NMAS by requesting accreditation and seeking assistance to further build its demining capacity.
24. **International & Regional stability.** Cambodia will continue contributing to disarmament efforts by making progress towards achieving Article 5 obligations and updating States Parties on a regular basis. Cambodia will also join as soon as possible other disarmament instruments such as CCW Protocol V and the Convention on Cluster Munitions in support of peace and security efforts worldwide, and will cooperate closely with its neighbours in order to demark and clear border areas from landmines and ERW.
25. **Risk Education (RE) and Victim Assistance.** RE will remain an important component to achieve the goals of the NMAS in reducing the incidence of casualty and the negative impact of mines and ERW on communities. Stakeholders will continue to develop specific behaviours messages and activities tailored to the needs of the remaining male and female high-risk groups. The sector will also redefine RE implementation mechanisms increasing the use of national and local entities channels. While services for landmine/ ERW survivors have been integrated into the NPA-PWD, mine action stakeholders will continue to play a critical role in support of the MoSVY and the broader disability assistance community through enhanced data collection, advocacy and resource mobilization efforts for services tailored to the specific needs of survivors.
26. **Sustainability.** Cambodia aims to be mine/ERW impact free within the next ten years. In order to address the longer term requirements of solving the mine and ERW contamination problem, sustainable capacities need to be in place. First of all, the CMAA must be further strengthened. The CMAA is undertaking a capacity assessment that will pave the way to improve the CMAA's overall capacity to deliver on its mission. The RGC will also coordinate a dialogue among the key national players (CMAC, RCAF and Police) to review the institutional framework, and identify and address capacity gaps to ensure viable and sustainable institutions are in place to address the remaining problem.

Resource requirements and aid coordination

27. The RGC recognizes that partnerships have enabled important achievements over the last 18 years. Active participation from all development partners and especially demining operators will be essential in achieving the goals of the strategy. Cambodia has benefited greatly from sustained and significant contributions from the international community to fund mine action activities since 1992 and it is hoped that this level of support (approximately USD 29 million per year) will increase or sustain over the next ten years.
28. The RGC's contribution to national entities involved in mine action has been increasing each year (USD 3.5 million in 2009), and significant amount have been invested by the public and private sector for demining in support of reconstruction and development. The RGC will devote its efforts and commitments to the strategic goals and welcomes both private and public-private partnerships for demining in support of economic growth.
29. For the purpose of the Extension Request, Cambodia estimated that approximately USD 330 million will be required for demining operations over the next ten years to release some 470 square kilometers of land. A 38% increase (approximately USD 125 million) of financial resources made available to the sector may make completion of the clearance of all known minefields under the Extension Request timeframe possible. In addition, levels of support for RE activities (approximately USD 0.6 million per year) shall be increased to reach the RE objectives of this strategy. While the sector will continue to advocate for greater and more inclusive assistance to landmine survivors through the implementation of the NPA-PWD, victim assistance support should increasingly be channelled through the disability assistance window. Support for national policy, planning & coordination functions must also increase to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of this strategy parallel with institutional and organizational reforms to further build and maintain CMAA's capacity at a level that allows the provision of adequate and qualitative services to the mine action sector.
30. Cambodia is convinced that the application of the Harmonization, Alignment and Results Action Plan and relevant Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) by all stakeholders is crucial to the successful implementation of the NMAS. This will require that all development partners coordinate and align their contributions and design their projects and programmes in support of its strategic goals and annual workplans. One of the most significant challenge with regard to promoting aid effectiveness in the mine action sector relates to information management and all implementing partners are therefore to report to CMAA on the results of their activities, the challenges faced and resources utilized against the annual workplans. Information on external assistance should be made available via the Cambodia ODA Database and with CMAA. Both RGC and development partners shall report on all contributions to the mine action sector in a transparent and timely manner.
31. The MA-TWG will enhance efforts towards greater coordination, transparency and alignment, and will provide a forum for coordinated programming and monitoring of results.

Monitoring and Evaluation

32. The CMAA will develop on an annual basis a workplan in consultation with development partners to operationalize the implementation of this strategy. This workplan will identify annual targets and activities against the objectives and indicators included in this strategy.
33. Mechanisms to collect and analyse data to monitor achievements and progress in implementing activities will be enhanced and methodologies to measure achievements against the goals of the strategy and more particularly against poverty and development indicators will be developed.
34. The NMAS is a living document which will be monitored, evaluated and revised to remain a reference and guiding tool for all stakeholders in the sector. A mid-term evaluation will take place in 2013 and inform the revision of the NMAS in line with the preparations of the 2014-2019 NSDP. A final review of the strategy will take place in 2019.

ANNEX 1: INDICATOR MATRIX

Goal 1: To reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline (2009)	2012	2015	2019	Activities
1.1. Allocate demining assets to most impacted areas	Resource allocation: percentage of assets allocated to the workplan	44%	80%	90%	90%	Strengthen national operations planning & coordination mechanism
	Mine/ ERW casualties ¹²	243	172	125	82	
	Percentage of urgent tasks vs. planned tasks	56%	20%	10%	10%	
	Number of districts completed	2	122	NA	NA	Complete Baseline Survey
	Resource mobilization: % of resources mobilized versus requirements	Nil	90%	100%	100%	Mobilize resources to support the annual mine/ERW workplan
	Number of square kilometers cleared	44.7				Implement the annual mine/ ERW workplan
	Information management system upgraded and responsive to the needs	Basic system	IM system operational	IM system sustained	Long-term availability of information	Strengthen & maintain a national mine action information management system
1.2. Provide effective Risk Education (RE) & Awareness	Number of casualties among high risk groups that received specific RE	71%				Strengthen the provision of RE services to specific high risk groups
	Percentage of RE activities taking place in high impact areas	Nil				
	RE work plan implementation: percentage of work plan achieved / planed	Nil				Review institutional framework for RE network
	Number of male and female children in affected villages familiar with RE messages	Nil				Sustain RE in school curricula in mine/ERW affected provinces

¹² The rates of year-on-year decline in total casualties were 49% (2006), 22% (2007), 13% to mid-2009. CMAA therefore project a 10% annual decline in total casualties over the period 2010-2019.

Goal 2: Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline (2009)	2012	2015	2019	Activities
2.1. Support local development priorities in mine/ ERW affected communities	Percentage of assets allocated to tasks identified by national or provincial authorities	6%				Strengthen the current planning & prioritization process taking into account local <i>community</i> development priorities, land classification and casualty rate
	Percentage of urgent tasks vs. planned tasks	56%				Produce annual mine/ERW workplans based on local <i>community</i> development priorities, land classification and casualty rate
	Complete BLS in 122 districts	2	122	NA	NA	Complete Baseline Survey
	Resource mobilization: % of resources mobilized versus requirements	NIL				Mobilize resources to support the annual mine/ERW workplan
	Number of square kilometers cleared	44.7				Implement the annual mine/ ERW workplan
	Monitoring: % of cleared land not in use as identified during post-clearance monitoring	6%				Conduct post-clearance land use monitoring & evaluation and use findings to further improve the planning and prioritization process
	Evaluation: mine clearance contribution to poverty reduction (exact indicator TBD)	Nil				
	Provincial/ districts/ communes responsibilities for planning, implementation & monitoring of mine clearance identified and included in new D&D processes	SE management guidelines not integrated	Mine clearance & Local development planning integrated where relevant	Local development planning sustained	Local development planning sustained	Assist and support initiatives for Government D&D planning processes
2.2. Support national/sub-national development priorities	Implementation: percentage of annual plan achieved/ planned	Nil				Produce annual mine/ERW workplans integrating national/sub-national development priorities
	Resource mobilization: percentage of RGC's financial contribution to MA	10%				Advocate for Govt. policy on financing mine action for development
	Nb. of ministries' plans including budget for mine clearance	0	4 / year	4 / year	4 / year	
2.3. Support mine victims/survivors and their families to receive adequate medical care, physical rehabilitation & livelihood assistance	Provision of services: percentage of PWD receiving assistance (Mosvy data)					Support NPA-PWD including Landmine/ERW Survivors
	Resources mobilized by MA sector to support NPA-PWD implementation	USD 3 m	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	CMVIS (gender) disaggregated data integrated into national mine action database	Not	Yes	Yes	Yes	Victim data integrated with national planning/surveillance databases
2.4. Support land management process to secure rights of intended beneficiaries on demined land	Percentage of End State Land subject to land rights issue	0.6%				Support initiative to address land administration issues
	Processes developed to ensure compliance with land policy					Provide available mine action data and inputs to support the allocation of demined land to beneficiaries by the competent /responsible Departments/Ministries

Goal 3: Promote international & regional disarmament and stability

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline (2009)	2012	2015	2019	Activities
3.1. Support APMBC	Percentage of Extension Request targets achieved	0%	30%	50%	100%	Reporting on demining progress
	Percentage of NPA implementation reported (MOSVY)					Reporting on victims & survivor assistance
	RE reporting system generated through national information management system (see 1.1.5)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reporting on other APMBC issues
	Reports on mines retained for training generated through systematic tracking mechanism	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Taskforce established	NA	Yes (2010)	-	-	Host 11 th Meeting of States Parties
	Number of participants attending MSP	NA	700 (2011)	-	-	
3.2. Support signing Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	Cambodia ratifies Protocol V	No	Yes	-	-	Advocate for Cambodia signing the Protocol V
	Number of CCW meetings attended	1	As required	As required	As required	Provide update on signing process
3.3. Support signing and ratifying Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)	Cambodia joins the CCM	No	Sign (2010) Ratify (2011)	-	-	Advocate for Cambodia signing the CCM
	Number of CCM meetings attended	No	As required	As required	As required	Provide update on the signing process
3.4. Support border demarcation	Number of Joint Border Commission (JBC) meetings and missions attended		As required	As required	As required	Provide Joint Border Demarcation Commission with relevant information about contamination
	Number of JBC requests for information answered	Nil				
	Percentage of border tasks					Provide assistance to operators for demining of the border
	Number of border areas defined by BLS	Nil				
3.5. Support international peacekeeping missions demining needs	Number of NPMEC teams accredited	One platoon				Maintain capacity of Cambodian PKO deminers
	Number of PKO deminers deployed for PKO (per year)					Advocate for greater participation of Cambodian Armed Forces in PKO
3.6. Exchange of expertise at national, regional & international levels	Number of presentations provided at international, regional and national events					Participate and share experiences in national, regional and international conferences and workshops
	Number of visits by partner mine action programmes (per year)	2	3	4	5	Host partner mine action programmes and provide knowledge, lessons learned and training in areas of expertise

Goal 4: Ensure sustainable national capacities to adequately address the residual mine/ERW contamination

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline (2009)	2012	2015	2019	Activities
4.1. Review the institutional framework to address the mine/ERW.	Level of Residual threat defined by 2016	Nil			Yes (2016)	Define capacity requirements to deal with residual threat
	Capacity requirements to deal with residual threat assessed	Nil			Yes (2016)	
	RGC residual strategy developed and approved	Nil			Yes (2016)	Develop RGC mine/ ERW residual strategy
	INGO exit plans developed in accordance with Residual Strategy and include work resettlements options for staff	Nil			Yes (2016)	Develop INGO exit plans
4.2. Identify and Address Capacity Gaps	CD plan developed and inclusive of capacity development requirements by 2017	Nil			Yes (2017)	Develop Capacity Development plan
	Implementation: Percentage of plan achieved/ planned	Nil			100%	Implement capacity development plan
4.3. Maintain sustainable national capacity	Resource mobilization: percentage of resources mobilized to support the CD plan vs. resources required	Nil			100%	Ensure adequate response is maintained
	Review and update of CD plan	Nil			Yearly	