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## UNDP Mine Action Programming: Cambodia

January 2016

### I. UNDP Approach to 'Development and Mine Action'

UNDP's 2014-17 Strategic Plan focuses on helping countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of extreme poverty and reduction of inequalities and exclusion. In many of the most fragile post-conflict contexts that count on UNDP support, however, landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) are a significant hindrance to this vision. To be an effective development partner in settings rife with landmines and ERW, UNDP has revamped its 'Development and Mine Action' Agenda through programmes that tackle the connected issues of poverty, inequality and exclusion while lowering the risks arising from shocks and stressors.

With this in mind, UNDP's approach to what is now a Development and Mine Action service line focuses on restoring livelihoods capacities and building resilience by: (1) translating mine action into sustainable development dividends in the form of jobs/livelihoods and (2) strengthening national institutions that accelerate development benefits. This approach frames overall UNDP support to Mine Action in Cambodia.

### II. Cambodia Mine Action Context

Cambodia's landmine problem is the result of a protracted sequence of internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the mid-1960s until the end of 1998. The nature of landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) 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. Despite significant progress, mine/ERW remain a challenge in people's lives and for national development. This is why mine action is a priority focus of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). A ninth Millennium Development Goal on demining and victim assistance was created in 2005. In December 2009, States Parties to the APMBT granted Cambodia a ten-year extension of its mine clearance deadline. In the extension request, Cambodia estimated that some 648.8km<sup>2</sup> of mine affected land require clearance. Some 1,195 km<sup>2</sup> of suspected land had been surveyed in 2012 and found to contain landmines. In order to address the remaining mine problem, Cambodia will require USD 455 million. In addition, Cambodia will require financial assistance to address the ERW problem. To make a substantial contribution to Cambodia's development goals while fulfilling the goals of its Article 5 Extension Request, the CMAA in consultation with demining operators and relevant partners formulated a 2010-2019 National Mine Action Strategy. The NMAS consists of four goals: 1 - reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts; 2 - contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction; 3 - ensure sustainable national capacities to adequately address the residual mine/ERW contamination; 4 - promote stability and regional and international disarmament.

### III. Key Activities

- Establish a CMAA mine action performance monitoring system that links human development and mine action.
- Training of Trainers for the collection and reporting of the new set of indicators for the mine action sector.
- Strengthen the CMAA's international and national participation in relevant fora.
- Conduct an Impact Assessment of priority mine-ERW-impacted areas and villages in the target provinces.
- Contract mine action services clear a minimum of 27 km<sup>2</sup> in areas located among the most affected and poorest provinces from the impact of mines/ERW by the CMAA.

### IV. Budget

UNDP mine action activities	Budget allocated in 2016 (USD)	Budget allocated in 2017 (USD)	Budget allocated in 2018 (USD)	Budget allocated in 2019 (USD)	Budget shortfall 2016-2019 (USD)
MA policies and strategies aligned to national and sub-national sectorial policies and planning strategies	30,000	0	0	0	
A CMAA performance monitoring system delivers quality evidence on sustainable development outcome/impact	120,000	60,000	60,000	30,000	
A minimum of 27 km <sup>2</sup> of the total mine/ERW contaminated areas located in the most affected and poorest provinces	2,143,697	2,368,468	2,368,468	3,025,108	



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are impact-free					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,293,697</b>	<b>2,428,468</b>	<b>2,428,468</b>	<b>3,055,108</b>	<b>\$4,000,000</b>