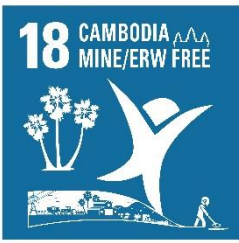


SDGs from Theory to Practice: Linking Mine Action to Development and SDGs

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)

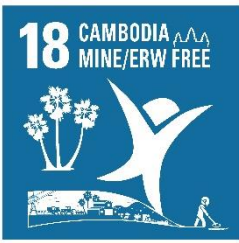
H.E. Prum Sophakmonkol, Secretary-General of CMAA and CRF
Project Director



Contents



- Background of CSDG 18
- Key Partnerships under SDGs
- Progress and Achievement
- Cambodia's Efforts (Strategic and Implementation Level)
- Challenges to Achieve the Target
- Conclusion



Background of CSDG 18



- In light of the magnitude of the problem, the Royal Government of Cambodia decided to formulate an SDG 18 entitled: 'End The Negative Impact of Mine/ERW and Promote Victim Assistance in 2018.'
- Targets and indicators are being developed by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in terms of their contribution to eradicating poverty, achieving zero hunger, good health, decent work and reduced inequalities.
- Targets and indicators are also captured in Cambodia's Mine Action Strategic Plan.



Key Partnerships under SDGs



Mine Action Donor Partners
(Donor countries, Private Sector, Mine Action Organizations, etc...)

Mine Action Operators

Progress and Achievements

27 years Accomplishments

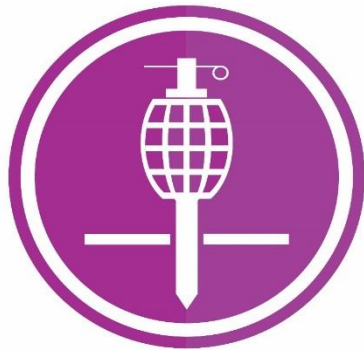
Description	1992-Dec 2019
Area cleared/released (km ²)	1,979
Anti-personnel mine (APM) destroyed	1,080,814
Anti-tank mine (ATM) destroyed	25,186
Explosive remnants of war (ERW) destroyed	2,832,626
People reached by clearance activities	5,548,869



Progress and Achievements



Clearance 1,979 km²



**AP mine
destroyed
1,080,814**



**AT mine
destroyed
25,186**



**ERW destroyed
2,832,626**

Progress and Achievements



1996: 4,320
2015: 111
2016: 83
2017: 58
2018: 58
2019: **77**



Beneficiaries
Reached
5,548,869
individuals




69,125 sessions
Reached **5,038,372**
individuals





Cambodia's Efforts (Strategic Level)


NMAS 2018-2025


THE EIGHT GOALS


- 


1 Release all known landmine contaminated areas by 2025.
- 


2 Release prioritized cluster munitions contaminated areas by 2025.
- 

3 Address the threats from other explosive remnants of war.
- 

4 Minimize mine/ERW including cluster munitions casualties, and improve livelihood of survivors and mine/ERW affected communities.
- 

5 Contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.
- 

6 Promote regional and international disarmament and cooperation in mine action.
- 

7 Establish a sustainable national capacity to address the residual threats after 2025.
- 

8 Ensure mine action activities are supported by enhanced quality management system and effective information management, and are gender and environment protection sensitive.

VISION

Cambodia is mine free and the threat of explosive remnants of war is minimized and human and socio-economic development takes place safely.

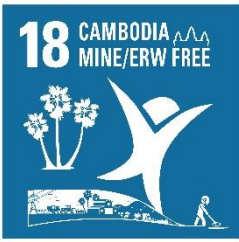
- Provide a **strategic guidance** to the follow-on Implementation Plans in line to national development plan and international obligations
- Prepare for what **remained as mine/ERW residual threats** going forward.

Managing the Problem – Planning and Prioritization

- In 2018, the planning and prioritization guidelines on mine clearance and cluster munitions were developed and revised to align with the recent changes in the commune investment program process.
- These revisions simplified the process and allowed clearance resources to be better targeted (from communes to villages).



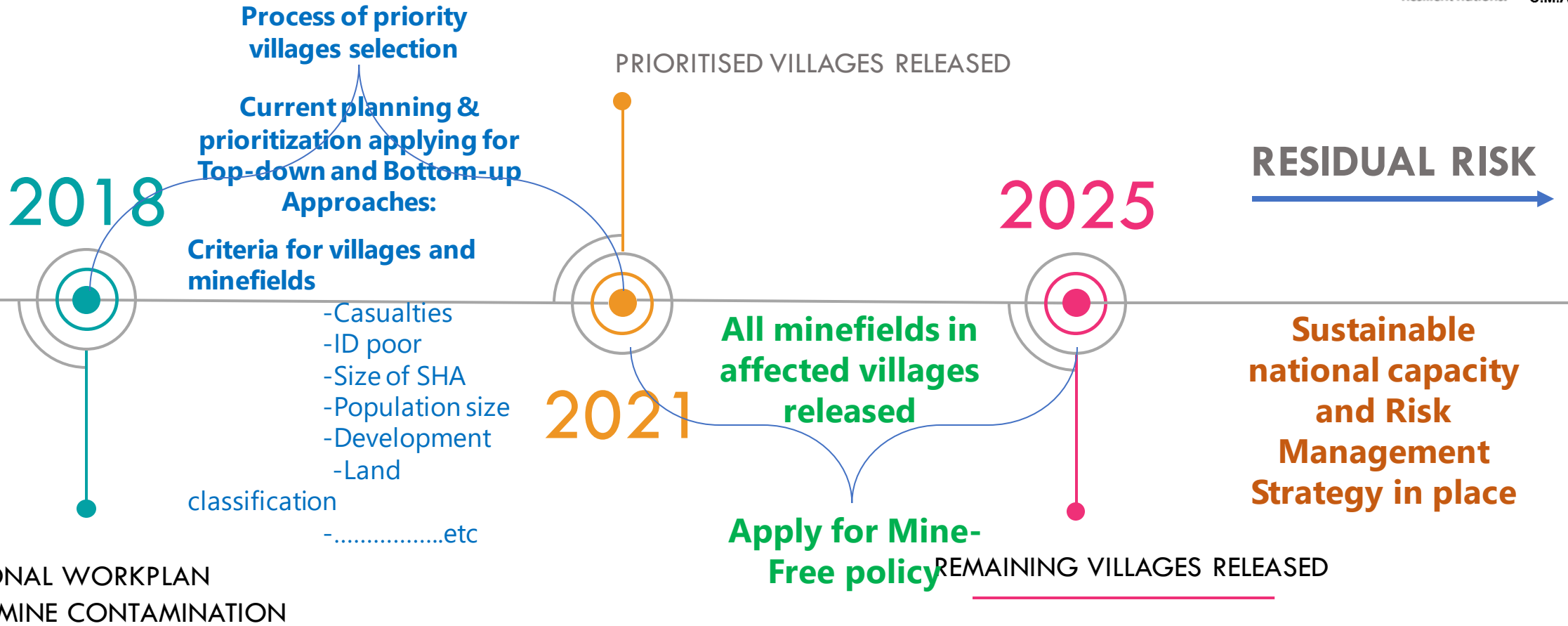
Mine-free village policy



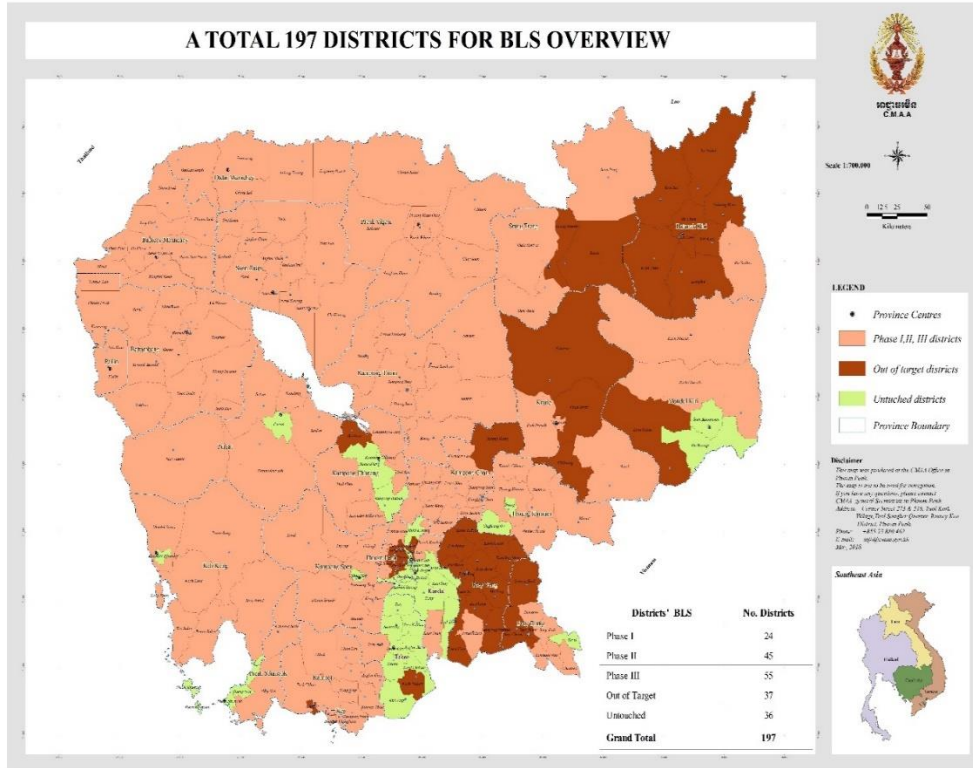
Mine-free Cambodia by 2025



Prioritized Villages and Mine-Free Village Policy

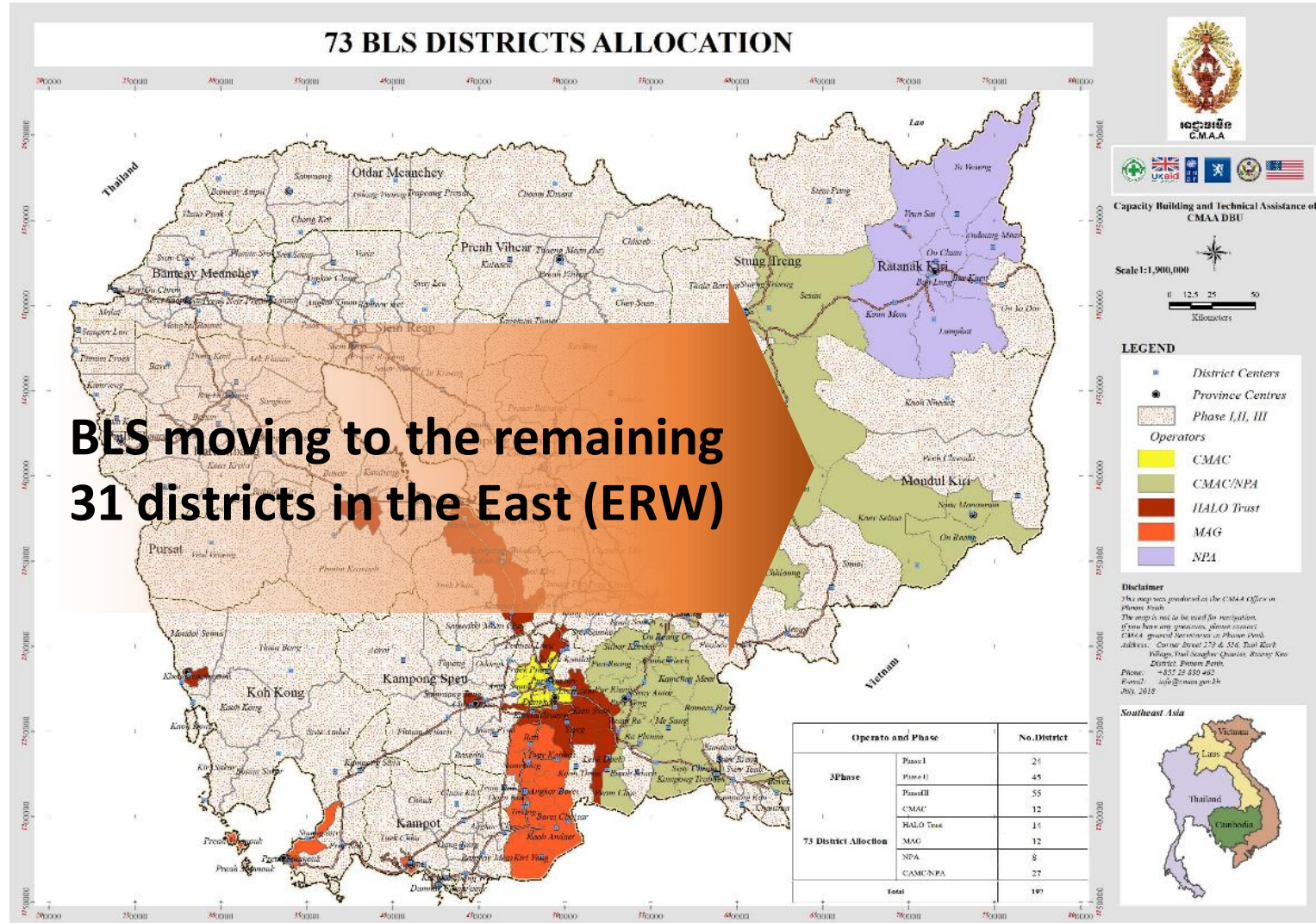


Understanding the Problem-Baseline Survey



- To better quantify the remaining problem in the country, a nationwide baseline survey (BLS) was initiated and implemented under the coordination of CMAA.
- The term “baseline survey” describes a survey activity undertaken to collect and analyses local information to determine size and classification of suspected mine/ERW land.

Complete BLS in remaining districts by 2020



BLS Original Area=2,847 Km2

Result of BLS categorized into:
Group A: Landmines (AP,AT)
Group B: CM and ERW

Mine Action Contributes to Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Reduction

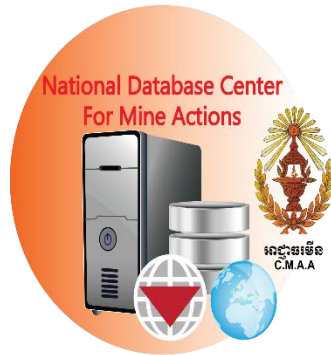


Managing the Problem



Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)

The goal is to promote a common and consistent approach to the external monitoring of mine action organizations. Monitoring is used, particularly at the beginning of a clearance project as on-site demonstration.



Information Management

Within CMAA, the database unit handles gathering, storing, analyzing, and distributing data and ensuring an availability of information with accuracy for sharing if needed.



Cambodia's Efforts (Strategic Level)



Gender

Mainstreaming

GMAP 2018-2022



Mine risk education



Victim Assistance

Quality of life survey
(QLS)



Rights promotion

National Strategic
Development Plan 2019-2023,
the NMAS 2018-2025, and
various policies and programs
at all levels

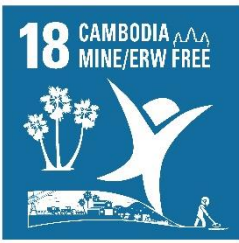
Cambodia's Achievements (Implementation Level)

CSDG 18	Indicator	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019
18.1 To completely clear the identified mine and ERW areas by the year 2030	18.1.1 The annual report of cleared mine and ERW areas	ha	19,087	19,659	20,049	20,857
		result	13,228	14,672	12,432	13,008
18.2 To reduce number of mine / ERW casualties to less than 10 persons/year by 2030	18.2.1 The number of mine / ERW casualties (killed and injured annually).	person	100	90	81	73
		result	83	58	58	77
	18.2.2 The number of villages contaminated by mines / ERW to receive Mine Risk Education messages follow the annual work plan.	Village	315	330	347	364
		result	2385	2969	3322	3364
18.3 Promote the rights and improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities by landmine/ERW.	18.3.1 The number of mine and ERW casualties received rights promotion.	person	296	309	324	340
		result	296	309	320	337
	18.3.2 The number of mine and ERW casualties received rehabilitation service.	person	2 300	3 577	3,648	3,721
		result	2,300	3,577	3,582	3,409
	18.3.3 The number of mine and ERW casualties received emergency and rapid response from CMAA	person	123	137	139	142
		result	123	137	124	156

Challenges to Achieving the Target



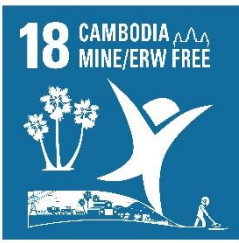
- The magnitude of the problem
- Demining technologies and methodologies available
- Available funding/resources
- Un-demarcated border areas
- Inaccessible areas
- Additional deminers
- Data management



Conclusion



- With CSDG 18, Cambodia successfully achieved:
 - **Increased awareness and understanding** of the 2030 Agenda amongst the mine action community and its core partners;
 - **Promote clear mainstreaming of mine action** into broader sustainable development through integrated prioritisation, planning, financing, implementation, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms;
 - **Establish SDG-compatible outcomes and indicators** for monitoring and reporting on project achievements;
 - Participate in the **development of national SDG strategies, policies, plans and frameworks.**



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