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

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1992-Dec 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area cleared/released (km²)</td>
<td>1,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-personnel mine (APM) destroyed</td>
<td>1,080,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-tank mine (ATM) destroyed</td>
<td>25,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive remnants of war (ERW) destroyed</td>
<td>2,832,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached by clearance activities</td>
<td>5,548,869</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram showing various strategies and management tools in the context of mine action.](https://example.com/diagram.png)
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

**Operational Workplan**

Known Mine Contamination

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**Process of priority villages selection**

Current planning & prioritization applying for Top-down and Bottom-up Approaches:

Criteria for villages and minefields:
- Casualties
- ID poor
- Size of SHA
- Population size
- Development
- Land classification
- ................. etc

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2018

Operational workplan

2021

Prioritized Villages and Mine-Free Village Policy

2025

All minefields in affected villages released

Apply for Mine-Free policy

Sustainable national capacity and Risk Management Strategy in place

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Remaining villages released

Residual Risk

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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

BLS moving to the remaining 31 districts in the East (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)

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