Side event

The Way Forward For Victim Assistance: An Integrated Approach

By: Ly Panharith,
Deputy Secretary General,
Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
History, Achievements and Remaining Challenges
History, Achievements and Remaining Challenges

- Cambodia is heavily contaminated with mine and ERW due to decades of conflicts.
- Nearly 65,000 casualties have been reported (CMVIS) with annual rate going up to 4,320 in 1996.
- CMAA established in 2000 to coordinate the mine action.
- Released over 1,500 km², found and destroyed about 1 million APMs, 24,000 ATMs and 2.6 million ERWs.
- Land release and MRE brought down the annual casualty rate to 83 in 2016.
- 1,946 km² remains contaminated.
Legal Framework For Victim Assistance In Cambodia

**International**


**Local**

- National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019
- Law on the Protection and Promotion of Rights of PWDs (2009)
- National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018
- National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018
- Rectangular Strategy Phase III (integrated disability in the RGC agenda)
- CMDGs (Goal 9th) and now CSDGs (Goal 18th)
Ministry of Social-Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), Disability Action Council (DAC) and Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)

Function and mandate

- MoSVY: overall responsibility on disability sector in Cambodia
- DAC: implementing, monitoring and reporting the conventions, policies and strategies
- CMAA: victim assistance specific-effort > data collection
Achievement-CMAA

- Contributed to the VA-inclusion in CMDG (Goal 9th) and now CSDG (Goal 18th)
- Provide disaggregated data on PWDs to relevant stakeholders
Quality of Life Survey (QLS) of Survivors and Other PwDs

First QLS

- Conducted from May 2012 to May 2013 by CCBL, Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), CMAA and NGOs
- Targeted villages with large number of PWDs
- 3,448 PWDs in 393 villages in Cambodia

Subsequent QLS

- JRS: following up on the PWDs 3,448 PWDs surveyed
- CMAA: using 48 survivor network volunteers nationwide to reach other 17,057 PWDs in 1,972 villages by 2016
Quality of Life Survey...(Cont.)

Benefits

• Advocated for CRPD – Cambodia became a State Party in 2013
• Contributed to development of NDSP 2014-2018
• Raised awareness on rights and needs of PWDs at village level
• Allowed PWDs in 2,365 villages to reflect on their quality of life
• Ensured surveyed survivors’s access to appropriate assistance
• Developed Disability Services Book for in 21 provinces
• Improved village survivor liaisons
• Built up survivors network throughout the country
• Initiated a rapid response to emergency needs during QLS
Disaggregated Data On Survivors And Other PwDs

**Mechanism**

- **Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs)**
  - 11 PRCs, different in size and scope, managed by PWDs Fund
  - CMAA support PRCs in collecting data on survivors
  - CMAA plan to expand to cover the PWD-NGOs in collecting data

- **Villages and Communes**
  - Village leaders collect data on survivors and other PWDs
  - Data include personal info, livelihood, services received and vocational skills needed
  - Completed in 2 provinces – Preah Vihea and Pailin with the total of 3,590 PWDs included 1,789 survivors
Benefits

- **Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs)**
  - Contribute to MoSVY on collecting data on survivors
  - Trained 11 PRCs on using the 3 forms of collecting data on survivors
  - Introducing IMSMA concept to 11 PRCs

- **Village and Commune**:
  - Promote conventions and law on the rights and need of PWDs
  - Train 322 village leaders and 59 commune leaders in conducting the interview/survey
  - The data is officially included in commune data
  - Data shared with Provincial Department of Planning, PDoSVY and other PWD-NGOs