Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

7 November 2016

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Fifteenth Meeting
Santiago, 28 November - 1 December 2016
Item 10(a) of the provisional agenda
Consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention
Assisting the victims: Conclusions and recommendations related to the mandate of the Committee on Victim Assistance

Conclusions

Committee on Victim Assistance (Belgium, Colombia, Senegal, Thailand)

I. Introduction

A. Activities of the Committee

1. The Committee had an initial meeting on 18 January 2016 to look at challenges in the implementation of the States Parties' victim assistance commitments and to discuss the way forward for the Committee in 2016. During this initial meeting the Committee considered comprehensively its mandate and recognized that one key challenge faced by States Parties concerns reporting. The Committee considered the possibility of improving the approach to supporting States Parties in implementing their victim assistance commitments as well as on facilitating victim assistance reporting across relevant disarmament conventions with the aim to assist States Parties to fulfil its obligation under the Convention and to alleviate reporting burden. With this aim, the Committee has organized activities, including an event entitled "gold standard" on victim assistance and the development of Guidance to Victim Assistance Reporting, to provide important guidance to States Parties in implementing their victim assistance commitments under the Maputo Action Plan.

2. On 2 February 2016, the Committee Chair wrote to States Parties with a significant number of landmine survivors to recall that the Maputo Action Plan commitments call for States Parties to do their utmost to communicate relevant information by 30 April 2016. The Committee also recalled that the Guide to Reporting and annexed sample report could offer some guidance to the States Parties in providing information. The Committee Chair noted in its letter the importance of transmitting information by the deadline given the short timeframe between the reporting deadline and the intersessional meetings of 19-20 May. The Committee Chair also informed the States Parties that the Implementation Support Unit

(ISU), which is in part mandated to provide advice and technical support to States Parties on the implementation of the Convention, remained ready to support States Parties in fulfilling their Maputo Action Plan commitments.

3. On 18 February 2016, the Committee convened an *Informal Discussion on Reporting on Victim Assistance Commitments under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention*. Observing that reporting on victim assistance commitments under the Maputo Action Plan may be complex, the Committee sought to offer a platform for States Parties to discuss challenges faced by them in responding to the call for information on implementation of Actions 12-14 of the Maputo Action Plan and opportunities to overcome these challenges. At the meeting, the Committee also noted a call from States Parties to consider simplifying victim assistance reporting methods across relevant disarmament conventions.

4. On 18 February 2016, the Committee convened a meeting with the victim assistance coordinators of Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information and experiences regarding how victim assistance is dealt with in the three conventions. It was noted that the basic principles on victim assistance (e.g., a broad definition of "victim", the importance of a rights-based approach, etc.) have gathered general agreement by the parties to all three instruments and that affected States are often party to more than one instrument. The meeting also discussed the issue of reporting.

5. On 4 March 2016, the Committee's Chair, Thailand, addressed the 31st Session of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies (Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, CRPD). The Chair recalled the need to ensure that persons with disabilities are not excluded from services and assistance in conflicts and emergency situations, and to ensure the restoration of communities and assets in a manner that makes them less vulnerable and strengthens their resilience ("Build Back Better"),underlined the importance of data collection and the report's conclusions and recommendations on integrating disability-related strategies in the prevention of risk and humanitarian action, with the aim to promote peace and curb the growing number of people affected and acquiring disabilities in conflicts and emergency situations.

6. In accordance to its mandate to raise awareness of the importance of addressing the needs and guaranteeing the rights of victims in broader domains, such as disability, human rights and employment, on 17 March 2016, the Committee met with Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar, Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Mr. Stefan Trömel, Senior Disability Specialist, International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Mr. Jorge Araya, Secretary of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Committee Members used the opportunity to exchange views with the group and discussed possible areas of common interest.

7. On 19 May 2016, the Committee held a side event on the margins of the Intersessional Meetings to draw the gold standards on victim assistance and provide an opportunity to exchange good practices based on the experiences of affected States Parties to assist landmine survivors. This side event included an expert panel including representatives from Colombia, El Salvador, Thailand and a representative of the UN OHCHR.

8. During the Intersessional Meetings of 19–20 May 2016 the Committee shared their preliminary observations and encouraged the States Parties with a high number of landmine survivors to provide information through their Article 7 reports on the implementation of their victim assistance commitments under the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee also

encouraged States Parties to send additional information on the basis of the preliminary observations drafted by the Committee.

9. On 29 June 2016 the Committee met with Mr. Jorge Araya, Secretary of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Mr Facundo Chavez, Human Rights and Disability Advisor, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Committee Members used the opportunity to share their work to support States Parties in reporting on their victim assistance efforts by developing guidance on reporting applicable across relevant conventions.

10. On 12 July 2016 the Committee sent a communication to States Parties with a significant number of landmine survivors to request any additional information on their victim assistance efforts or in response to the Committee's preliminary observations in order for the Committee to finalize their conclusions for the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

11. In discharging its mandate to take other relevant initiatives to facilitate discussion on ways and means of enhancing victim assistance and to ensure the well being of mine victims, on 27 August 2016 the Committee shared the first draft of the project on development guidance on reporting on victim assistance efforts with Disability experts of the ILO, OHCHR, ICRC, ICBL as well as the Chairs of the Victim Assistance Committees of the Cluster Munitions Convention and Protocol V of the CCW with the aim of finalizing the guidance and launching it during a side event at the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

12. On 27 September the Committee held a side event during the 33rd Session of the Human Rights Council entitled *Promoting mine victims' rights: making their rights real* with the aim of promoting discussion on good practise, lessons learned and key challenges in integrating victim assistance into broader domains such as human rights and across relevant disarmament conventions; examining how to enhance the capacity of States in the provision of sustained services for persons with disabilities, including survivors of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and; examine how to strengthen partnerships with international organizations and civil society organizations at local, national and regional levels and , in particular, organizations of persons with disabilities.

B. Methodology

13. In line with its mandate of supporting States Parties in their national efforts to strengthen and advance victim assistance and in continuation of the Committee's work in 2015, the Committee gave particular attention to the efforts by States Parties with mine victims to report on the following aspects of the Maputo Action Plan:

(a) Assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victim to existing services where possible.

(b) Time-bound and measurable objectives for the equal and effective participation of mine victims in society.

(c) Enhancement to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victim and on budgets allocated for their implementation.

(d) Enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increased availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims.

(e) Enhancement of the capacity to ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation.

14. In preparing its preliminary observations the Committee drew upon information submitted by States in their Article 7 reports.

C. Information provided by States Parties on victim assistance

15. At the close of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, 29 States Parties had reported significant numbers of mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control. Of these, until 1 September, Fifteen provided updated information on their victim assistance activities through their Article 7 reports: Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

16. Of the 29 States Parties, Fourteen have not, as of 1 September 2016, submitted updated information on their victim assistance activities in their Article 7 reports: Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Serbia, Somalia, Tajikistan, Uganda and Yemen.

II. Conclusions of a General Nature

17. The Committee observed that few State Parties in their Article 7 submission provided information that specifically addressed what has been asked for in Actions #12, #13 and #14 of the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee was appreciative of the efforts of Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

18. The Committee observed that reporting on efforts made by States Parties to support victims in accordance with the Maputo Action Plan remains a challenge for States Parties. The Committee observed that the guidance provided in the guide to reporting, adopted by the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, and the additional guidance being developed by the Committee could provide support in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Maputo Action Plan.

19. The Committee observed that commitments made by States Parties to assess the needs of mine victims, and to communicate on budgets allocated for the implementation of victim assistance actions remains a challenge for a numbers of States Parties. The Committee observed that technical assistance in these areas could be further strengthened. This aspect could include and further explore an exchange of training among affected States Parties.

20. The Committee encouraged States Parties to provide a wealth of information on activities undertaken to ensure the inclusion, full and active participation of mine victims in accordance with the Maputo action Plan. The Committee also observed that greater efforts could be exercised in providing an annual update on the progress made in accordance with States Parties' national action plan, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation, and the Maputo Action Plan.

21. The Committee further observed the importance for the Committee to continue to learn from affected States Parties about the challenges they face in acting upon their victim assistance commitments. This aspect is of particular importance in order to better assist them in making their needs known. In this regard, the Committee encourages States Parties with a significant number of victims to continue to communicate, including through its

annual transparency reports, time-bound and measurable objectives they seek to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will contribute to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society.

22. The Committee observed that funding for victim assistance efforts remains a significant challenge for States Parties in implementing their victim assistance efforts and observed the importance of continuing to work in an integrated fashion with other actors from other disciplines to ensure a and efficient, effective and sustainable approach to meeting our challenges.

23. The Committee renewed its commitment to remain seized of these matters.

Annex

[English only]

Conclusions and Recommendations on the information submitted by States Parties

A. Information submitted by Afghanistan

1. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Afghanistan on their victim assistance activities.

2. The Committee concluded that Afghanistan had not reported having carried out during the reporting period assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victim to existing services where possible. The Committee concluded that it would welcome additional information from Afghanistan on the systems in place to carry out assessments as well as referral of victims to existing services.

3. The Committee concluded that Afghanistan is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

(a) Afghanistan reported that a UNMACA/Education (MoE) joint project for VA/disability is being carried out with the objective to (a) increase the level of awareness and commitment to VA/disability as a cross-cutting, rights-based and development issue to be addressed by government, civil society groups and the international community in Afghanistan, and (b) to provide capacity building support to inclusive education to the department of the MoE to define inclusive policies and long terms strategies and programmes for inclusive education as well as providing inclusive education trainings to teachers, headmasters, children with disabilities and their parents in order to make general schools accessible for enrolling children with disabilities.

(b) Afghanistan reported that the MoPH and MoLSAMD established a strategy for the inclusion, provision of equal opportunities and empowerment of persons with disabilities with a programme in 20 out of 34 provinces.

(c) Afghanistan reported that in 2015, the Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme (ACAPIII) provided immediate assistance packages to 1,568 families, physical rehabilitation services to 5,869 people and enrolled 283 people in vocational training courses;

(d) Afghanistan reported that a reform plan for the rehabilitation hospital the of MoPH was developed based on the assessment report of 2014;

4. The Committee concluded that Afghanistan is acting upon its commitments under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan by communicating on ongoing and enhancements to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victim including the following:

(a) Afghanistan reported that the MoPH revised and updated the new disability and physical rehabilitation strategy 2016-2020 for the health sector;

(b) Afghanistan reported that the MoPH finalized the non-technical and technical standards for physiotherapy and prosthetic and orthotic which will be approved in early 2016;

(c) Afghanistan reported that the MoPH reviewed and updated the 3-year physiotherapy curriculum which will be used in the new physiotherapy training programme in 2016;

5. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on the budgets that have been allocated for the implementation of victim assistance efforts.

6. The Committee concluded that Afghanistan is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

(a) Afghanistan reported that the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) is the focal point for victim assistance issues with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Ministry of Education (MoE) involved in disability services and advocacy activities. Afghanistan reported that the MoHP is the coordinating body for community-based rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support services and coordinates the training programme for physiotherapist and healthcare providers.

(b) Afghanistan reported that a victim assistance coordination committee exists which includes all key victim assistance (VA)/disability national and international organisations and line ministers participating, including UNMACA, MoPH, MoLSAMD and MoE.

(c) Afghanistan reported that rehabilitation project concepts for the development and expansion of services to mine/ERW victims and person with disabilities were developed and submitted for funding in 2016;

(d) Afghanistan reported on a number of trainings having been carried out including the training of 500 medical staff from nine provinces on disability awareness, physical rehabilitation and UNCRPD issues to improve access of persons with disabilities to health and rehabilitation services; training of 20 orthopaedic technicians from Kunar, Khost, Bamyan and Kabul with funding from the European Commission to be completed by November 2016; training of 2,101 physiotherapist and 40 orthopaedic technicians from provinces lacking physiotherapists with training starting in August 2016; CBR training to 23 physiotherapists and 20 orthopaedic technicians; training for 150 Community Health Supervisor (CHS) of the MoPH in Afghanistan Civilian Assistance Project (ACAPIII) and disability awareness and physical rehabilitation from 34 provinces of the country; capacity building for 117 child protection officers from 34 provinces, aiming at building capacity of MoE staff to enable them to train other school teachers on ACAP III services in their provinces.

(e) Afghanistan reported that a printing of spinal cord injury management guidelines in the health sector were and dissemination to health centres throughout the country;

7. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Afghanistan on its efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

8. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Afghanistan's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

B. Information submitted by Albania

9. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Albania on their victim assistance activities.

10. The Committee concluded that Albania is acting upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

(a) Albania reported that the Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO) is recording all incidents of previously unreported victims and information drawn from needs assessment forms, assembled by ALB-AID during the reporting period. Albania reported that During 2014-2015, a "Needs Assessment of Socio-Economic and Medical Needs of Marginalized Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Victims in Albania" was conducted all over Albania with the financial support of the Austrian Government and the US Government through the International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security focused on reviewing the status of the survivors, identifying their specific needs and drafting due recommendations for the Government to provide them with relevant assistance.

(b) Albania reported that there are at least 996 UXO casualties (150 killed and 846 injured) all over Albania with disaggregated data by age and gender available for every prefecture/region of Albania.

(c) Albania reported that through the above effort the following needs were identified:

(i) Medical/rehabilitation needs:

a. 527 persons with amputations need to have their prosthesis and orthoses fitted and periodically maintained; this number includes lower and upper limb prostheses.

b. 528 injured persons need to have regular medical checks.

c. 610 persons need to attend physiotherapy sessions.

d. 137 injured survivors should have periodic checks of their eyes by specialist.

e. 12 injured survivors should undergo operation for their vision.

(ii) Economic reintegration/income generation activities:

a. 583 survivors are in need of further economic support such as employment opportunities, income generating activities and support with microloans for family home based businesses.

b. 347 survivors wish to attend vocational training courses.

c. 57 survivors wish to attend high school (secondary school) and 34 persons wish to attend university studies.

e. 123 families of survivors need to be supported for re-imbursement of studies of their children.

f. 20 survivors ask to have access to daily care centres.

(iii) Psycho-social/Peer support, sport activities:

a. 262 injured survivors should attend psycho-social sessions.

b. 32 injured survivors have special needs such as: reading tools for blind persons (braille), sign language media (sound with braille), somniferous books (special books with sound and braille)

c. Almost all survivors want to participate in recreational activities and psychosocial support to overcome the trauma, including in the peer support programmes.

11. The Committee concluded that Albania is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

(a) Albania reported that a national workshop with participation of all stakeholders including donors is planned to be held in 2016 to present all findings from the needs assessment projects. Albania reported that all activities were monitored and coordinated by AMMCO and carried out in cooperation with various implementing partners including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Welfare and Youth, Kukës Regional Hospital, and Directorates of Public Health, UNDP Albania, International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security (ITF), University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia and the NGO "Albanian Association for Assistance Integration and Development" (ALB-AID).

(b) Albania reported that there is a National Plan aiming to support the mine/UXO victims throughout Albania which complies with several international treaties ratified by Albania, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The implementation of the National Plan contributes to the emergency, medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, socio-economic reintegration, data collection, as well as the implementation of relevant laws and policies for all mine/UXO victims throughout Albania.

12. The Committee concluded that Albania had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Albania on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

13. The Committee concluded that Albania is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

Albania reported that the prosthetic workshop in the Regional Hospital of Kukes was upgraded with equipment, raw materials and relevant elements to repair and produce prostheses and orthoses. During 2015, the prosthetic workshop at Kukes Regional Hospital was able to support about 30 amputees with new prostheses and 91 others with major

repairs. The Ministry of Health provided an amount of 45,000 EUR for the raw materials and components for the repairs and production of new prostheses to Kukes prosthetic workshop, but this is not enough to cover all the needs. The workload at Kukes prosthetic workshop is continuously increasing, due to the poor functioning of the national prosthetic centre in Tirana. Kukes Hospital has been upgraded with CT scan in 2015 with the support from Japan. In additions, the cardiology cabinet and the emergency department at Kukes regional Hospital have been upgraded with equipment and training with the financial support from Turkey.

14. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Albania on its efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan

15. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Albania's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

C. Information submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina

16. The Committee concluded that Bosnia and Herzegovina had not reported having carried out during the reporting period assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victim to existing services where possible. The Committee concluded that it would welcome additional information from Bosnia and Herzegovina on the systems in place to carry out assessments as well as referral of victims to existing services.

17. Bosnia and Herzegovina Reported that in 2015 the updating of the database continued at the request of representatives of governmental and nongovernmental sectors with information on 81 victims uploaded into the database.

18. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre has received 14 individual requests for entry in the records of mine victims and to check the status of the same in the database, of which eight new victims were registered.

19. The Committee concluded that Bosnia and Herzegovina had not reported on time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on objectives established by Bosnia and Herzegovina as requested under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan.

20. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that, in 2015, eight projects to help victims of mines were realized, where 899 beneficiaries received assistance.

21. The Committee concluded that Bosnia and Herzegovina had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Bosnia

and Herzegovina on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

22. The Committee concluded that Bosnia and Herzegovina is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

(a) Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that in 2015 it has completed the draft decision on the establishment of a coordination working group within Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) and reported that coordination meetings of the working group took place as well as several individual meetings in order to improve the situation in the field of assistance to victims of landmines. Bosnia and Herzegovina further reported that BHMAC has actively participated in the board of directors and the implementation of the IPA project to help victims of mines.

(b) Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that at the request of NGOs and third parties the Mine Action Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina is continuously delivering the requested information available about the victims of landmines in accordance with the Regulations on the Protection of Personal Data.

23. The Committee concluded that Bosnia Herzegovina had not reported on efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Bosnia and Herzegovina in this regards as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

24. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Bosnia and Herzegovina's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

D. Information submitted by Cambodia

25. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Cambodia on their victim assistance activities.

26. The Committee concluded that Cambodia is acting upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

(a) Cambodia reported that ongoing primary data collection on the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached 800 villages in 23 provinces and that 7,000 persons with disabilities including 2,000 landmine/ERW survivors were interviewed. Cambodia reported that the survey found that most of the survivors met received assistances and few of them lack access to services. Cambodia also reported that the CMAA continues to expand the QLS, supports survivor networks, monitors victims' needs, provides emergency assistance, and disaggregates data on services received by survivors from relevant stakeholder.

(b) Cambodia reported that, In May 2015, a working group led by CMAA for managing, monitoring and collecting data on services received by mine victims was established, composed of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, Disability Action Council, Persons with Disability Fund and the heads of the physical rehabilitation centres.

(c) Cambodia reported that a disability and mine survivor forum was organised at the sub-national level in order to discuss the needs of those disabled by landmines; a total of 280 landmine/ERW survivors (70 of which were women) and people with disabilities participated.

27. The Committee concluded that Cambodia is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

(a) Cambodia reported that, based on the findings from the QLS, a series of activities were made to promote the rights and address the needs of survivors in the broader context of disability and development, at both national and sub-national level. For instance, nationwide survivor networks were created and forums on survivor rights and needs. In addition, CMAA provides emergency assistance to recent victims and organises training workshops to build the capacity of the survivor networks, and the commune and village chiefs on recording survivor assistance.

(b) Cambodia reported that, for the next five years, CMAA will participate in the national coordination mechanism on disability and monitor implementation to ensure that the rights and needs of mine survivors are being addressed, in the broader context of disability.

28. The Committee concluded that Cambodia had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Cambodia on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

29. The Committee concluded that Cambodia is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

(a) Cambodia reported that the responsibility for landmine/ERW victim assistance was delegated to the Ministry of Social Affair, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), where it is most appropriately addressed. Cambodia reported that the Disability Action Council (DAC) secretariat serves in supporting the MoSVY in the area of general disabilities and that the Department of Victim Assistance of CMAA is working with the MoSVY, Person with Disability Fund and DAC in order to obtain information on services provided to landmine/ERW victims.

(b) Cambodia reported that government efforts are supported by the Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia Programme; a five-year joint programme by UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, funded by Australia. The programme supports the implementation of the NDSP 2014-2018 and the CRPD.

(c) Cambodia reported that in 2015, 26,662 persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors received physical rehabilitation included prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches and walking frames. 11,012 persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors received physiotherapy and surgery. 58 Persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centres. Community-based rehabilitation services are available in 22 provinces and provide education, health care, disability empowerment, prostheses, orthotics, and wheelchairs/tricycles, including repair, interviews for referral to other service providers, gender training, job placement and self-help groups.

(d) Cambodia reported that a meeting on developing a policy for supporting ex-deminers injured by demining operation was conducted with relevant ministries and demining operators.

30. The Committee concluded that Cambodia had not reported on efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Cambodia in this regards as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

31. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Cambodia's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

E. Information submitted by Chad

32. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Chad on their victim assistance activities.

33. The Committee concluded that Chad is acting upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

(a) Chad reported that it has reliable data on 84 victims, including 18 mine victims and 66 victims from other ERW. In 2015, seven mine/ERW victims were recorded, one of which was killed and six injured.

(b) Chad reported that it had assessed the needs of victims and the availability and gaps in services and support in the areas of medical care, rehabilitation, psychological support, education, economic integration, social inclusion, coordination and participation.

34. The Committee concluded that Chad is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

(a) Chad reported that first aid treatment for mine victims is provided free of charge. Organisations of persons with disabilities provide psychological support services and aim to generalize and systematize their interventions in the mine-affected areas. Students with disabilities and the children of persons with disabilities are exempted from tuition fees in public schools. Organisations of persons with disabilities have in the past

years successfully launched economic inclusion programmes. They further promote and raise awareness for the rights of persons with disabilities in the public sphere and with various ministries (e.g. with the National Disability Day celebrations on 7 February).

(b) Chad reported that it established a number of objectives in the areas of data collection, medical care, rehabilitation, psychological support, education, economic integration, social inclusion, coordination and participation it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will contribute to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society.

35. The Committee concluded that Chad is acting upon its commitments under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan by communicating on ongoing and enhancements to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victim including the following:

(a) Chad reported that, in 2015, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MPCI), with the support from the World Bank, drafted an ambitious Social Protection Strategy which should be implemented in 2016. Chad reported that this strategy could enable vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities to receive financial support and/or supplies.

(b) Chad reported that, at the beginning of 2016, the National Mine Action Centre with the participation of various ministries revised the 2010 National Plan for Victim Assistance (PANAV). In April 2016, the revised PANAV was awaiting finalization and adoption.

36. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on the budgets that have been allocated for the implementation of victim assistance efforts.

37. The Committee concluded that Chad is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

Chad reported that three preparation missions for the implementation of a pilot project were conducted in Ouaddaï and Borkou and that these missions provide an opportunity to assess the challenges and potential of each of the sub-prefectures of the two regions in the implementation of the PADEMIN project.

38. The Committee concluded that Chad had not reported on efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Chad in this regards as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

39. The Committee concluded that Chad had reported a number of challenges and priorities for assistance including the following:

Chad reported that it faces a number of challenges in providing services and support to mine victims, including the lack of technical expertise in rehabilitation, education and economic integration; the lack of facilities and equipment for medical care, rehabilitation, education and economic integration; the lack of coordination of victim assistance, as well as and social and cultural barriers which impede the participation and integration of persons with disabilities in society.

40. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Chad’s

report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

F. Information submitted by Colombia

41. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Colombia on their victim assistance activities including in the annexed document to Colombia's report which specifically addresses their implementation of the Victim Assistance Maputo Action Plan commitments.

42. The Committee concluded that Colombia is acting upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

(a) Colombia reported that during the period of 1990 to 2016 there were a total of 7,999,663 registered victims of the armed conflict. Colombia further reported that of this total 11,405 are victims of anti-personnel mines or unexploded ordnance (UXO) with 6,985 of these being members of the armed forces and 4,420 being civilians.

(b) Colombia reported the location and assessment of 846 victims of anti-personnel mines and UXO was achieved in which the agencies were able to identify the demographic conditions and individual characteristics of victims including their access to social security, education, employment, socioeconomic and cultural components, among others. This progress will become an essential tool for decision making concerning the activities that will be developed to address the conditions and requirements of victims of anti-personnel mines and UXO. The instrument of assessment was applied in 203 municipalities in the country where mine victims are located.

43. The Committee concluded that Colombia is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

Colombia reported that 20 municipalities have been prioritized for intervention. Colombia indicates that DAICMA in 2016 has decided to alter its model for prioritizing interventions to more which more closely responds to the specific problem and impacts in the different areas. This involves grouping municipalities with similar characteristics for specific interventions into the following five different categories: Prevalence (municipalities with evidence and continued events being recorded concerning anti-personnel mines or UXO), no prevalence (areas that in the last 5 years have not had incidents by mines or UXO in accordance with IMSMA), low humanitarian impact (areas with low numbers or incidents registered), intervened (municipalities that were declared free of mines and those that have ongoing activities), and areas without registered contamination (areas with no previous registered incidents).

44. The Committee concluded that Colombia is acting upon its commitments under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan by communicating on ongoing and enhancements to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victim, and on budgets allocated for their implementation, including the following:

(a) Colombia reported that in order to guarantee the rights of victims, Colombia passed law 1448 of 2011 which dictates Colombia's victim assistance policy with the overall aim to offer comprehensive assistance for the survivor and his/her beneficiaries in an integral manner to ensure the reintegration of victims into the social, economic and

political life of their communities. Colombia reported that this law prioritize their access to support structures of the State.

(b) Law 1448 established the unit for comprehensive attention and reparation of victims (Victims Unit); a special administrative unit with juridical and administrative personnel within the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity belonging to the administrative sector of social inclusion and reconciliation.

(c) In order to apply this law, Colombia reported that it established, within the Victims Unit, a Comprehensive Process of attention, assistance and reintegration (Comprehensive Process). Colombia reported that the Comprehensive Process is Colombia's institutional strategy designed to carry out a defined process of comprehensive and permanent support to victims and facilitate access to measures of assistance and reparation offered by the State.

(d) Colombia reported that the Comprehensive Process includes:

(i) A proactive search for victims of mines and UXO including making contact with the victim, assessing the victim's needs, ensuring preferential access to services and follow-up with relevant territorial entities;

(ii) A common source of information for the immediate activation of the Comprehensive Process (DAICMA and the Victims Unit);

(iii) Defining of the national and territorial implementation of the Comprehensive Process.

(e) Colombia reported that in February 2015, together with the Directorate of Registration and Information Management as well as the DAIMCA, a Protocol on data entry of victims of anti-personnel mines and UXO was established. Within this protocol it is established that the Comprehensive Process will be applied to victims that were reported after 20 December 2011 and that person that suffered accident before this date would be integrated into a "Single Registry of Victims" (RUV) fed by agencies working in mine action and used to monitor actions to address victims' rights and ensure that comprehensive support is extended to them.

(f) Colombia reported that once the victim is registered in the RUV, it can accede in a preferential manner to the application of the Comprehensive Process established by Law 1448 of 2011. Colombia further reported that, in addition to the Comprehensive Process, under Decree 4800 specific amounts are established for compensation to victims depending on their specific situations.

(g) Colombia reported that through the work of the two entities (DAICMA and the Victims Unit) some adjustment were made to the Unit in relation to the Comprehensive Process including:

(i) Measures to ensure that victims can access, in a priority manner, the process of assessment;

(ii) Internal networks to ensure that follow-up is carried out in cases concerning mine and UXO accidents;

(iii) Prioritization of the Comprehensive Assistance and Reintegration Plan for Victims of Mines and UXO with the objective of identifying needs in these areas and carrying out interinstitutional requests for effective access to the different services.

(h) Colombia reported that some of the updates to the Comprehensive Process have been made to both the phase concerning the immediate aftermath of the accident as well as during the assistance phase to ensure preferential access to comprehensive support.

(i) In 2015 in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the structure of the Comprehensive Process for assistance in the area of health for victim of mines and UXO has been developed which is the instrument for identification of the competencies in this sector as well as the mechanism for guaranteeing the right to heath of victims.

45. The Committee concluded that Colombia is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

(a) Colombia indicated that with the end of incorporating concrete actions in Territorial Action Plans developed by territorial entities, the DAICMA has developed technical guidelines which were established following an analysis of the Comprehensive Process in which improvement were identified and conclusions drawn. The incorporation of these improvements in the Territorial Action Plans was carried out by the Victims Unit in coordination with the Subunit of National Provincial Coordination, which works directly with provincial entities. These guidelines provide provincial entities with tools for the identification of the target population within their provinces and flexibility in their offer of effective access and institutional follow-up through the Committee on Transitional Justice.

(b) Colombia reported that, in 2015, efforts by DAIMCA centered on the articulation and coordination with governmental and non-governmental organizations that have competence in guaranteeing the rights of victims of anti-personnel mines and UXO, as part of the Comprehensive Process, which covers measures of care, assistance and reparation of victims, from the perspective of their requirements, conditions and life goals. Colombia reported that in 2015, a total of 59 civilian victims were registered and contacted to orient them on their rights and include them in the RUV.

(c) Through actions taken by DAICMA, 86 family members of survivors identified in 13 departments have been supported with subsidies with the objective of building, in the next two years, accessible housing for victims of mines and UXO.

(d) Held provincial gatherings in 33 municipalities to articulate the national disability and social inclusion policy as well as the national disability system with 777 participants including persons with disabilities and victims of mines.

(e) Advanced the development of the provincial guide on disability for governors and mayors as a tool for the development of new departmental and municipal development plans.

(f) Trained teachers and supplied training materials for schools reporting students with disabilities.

(g) Designed protocols, procedures and instruments to guarantee access for students with disabilities including the provision of an additional 47,857,289,918 Colombian pesos to school to support efforts to ensure the right of education to students with disabilities.

(h) A program in place to support the investment and resource management of victims including on issues such as housing, education, productive projects, and Rural Property.

46. The Committee concluded that Colombia is acting upon its commitments under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of the capacity to ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in

national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation by carrying out the following:

(a) Within the framework of the partnership between the IOM and DAICMA a process is ongoing to develop and put in place protocols and strategies for the implementation of the Guide for Comprehensive Assistance to girls, boys and teenage victims of mines and UXO. Colombia further reported that this guide is being developed in coordination with child and teenage victims as well as their families, communities and municipal authorities for the prosecution, circulation, use and raising awareness about assistance to victims. Pilot projects have been carried out in 11 municipalities.

(b) During 2015 within the framework of the agreement between Colombia and the European Union, entitled "strengthening of Mine Action in Colombia", a project named "Strengthening of associations of victims of anti-personnel mines and UXO as a participative mechanism for inclusion" is being carried out with 10 victims associations. Within this framework, themes are addressed in the areas of human development and strategic and thematic development techniques.

(c) Colombia reported that a number of awareness efforts were carried out at the departmental and municipality level concerning the Comprehensive Process in order to raise awareness of the role of departmental and municipal authorities in guaranteeing the rights of victims. This has been carried out in 20 municipalities of the country.

47. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Colombia's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

G. Information submitted by Croatia

48. The Committee concluded that Croatia is acting upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

(a) Croatia reported that the Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) continued to collect data on mine victims and their needs during the process of non-technical survey in continuation of the 2014 project conducted by the Government Office for Mine Action with a goal of establishing Unified Database of Mine and UXO Victims in Croatia.

(b) Croatia reported that during the year 2015, "Documenta" continued to provide legal advice and to link users with providers of psychosocial assistance.

49. The Committee concluded that Croatia had not reported on time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on objectives established by Croatia as requested under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan.

50. Croatia reported that the NGO "Mine Aid" continued supporting persons affected by mines and members of their families through psychosocial and economic projects.

51. The Committee concluded that Croatia had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment,

development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Croatia on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

52. The Committee concluded that Croatia had not reported on enhancements that have been made to the coordination with subnational entities, as relevant and appropriate, and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation services, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims, including the removal of physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including expanding quality services in rural and remote areas with particular attention to vulnerable groups. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Croatia in this regard as requested under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan.

53. Croatia reported that "Documenta - Centre for Dealing with the Past" in cooperation with the Europe House Vukovar organized a training entitled "Developing local networking and exchange of best practice of provider of psychosocial support to victims of torture and civilian victims of war" in Vukovar (15-16 June 2015.).

54. Croatia reported that a second training on "Developing local networking and exchange of best practice of provider of psychosocial support of victims of torture and civilian victims of war" was held at the Centre M.A.R.E. in Rovinj (11–13 September 2015).

55. Croatia reported that the Centre M.A.R.E. — Model of Active Rehabilitation and Education — provided social rehabilitation during the summer of 2015 for persons affected by mines.

56. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Croatia on its efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

(a) Croatia Reported that the Sitting Volleyball Club "Zagreb" in cooperation with the Sitting Volleyball Club "Šibenik", CROMAC, "Mine Aid" and the Foundation "Croatia without Mines' presented a campaign entitled "Together for Croatia Without Mines" on 27 June 2015 in the town square Poljana in Drniš municipality in which the players of the volleyball clubs from Zagreb, Šibenik, Knin and Zadar played an exhibition match of sitting volleyball.

(b) Croatia reported that during 2015 the Foundation "Croatia without Mines" was part of the project entitled "The Night of Inclusion — Turning Exclusive societies into Inclusive ones" an event that was held during the First Review Conference to the CCM in Dubrovnik.

57. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of any specific objectives indicated in Croatia’s report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

H. Information submitted by Iraq

58. The Committee concluded that Iraq had not reported having carried out during the reporting period assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victim to existing services where possible. The Committee concluded that it would welcome additional information from Iraq on the systems in place to carry out assessments as well as referral of victims to existing services.

59. The Committee concluded that Iraq had not reported on time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on objectives established by Iraq as requested under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan.

60. The Committee concluded that Iraq had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Iraq on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

61. The Committee concluded that Iraq had not reported on enhancements that have been made to the coordination with subnational entities, as relevant and appropriate, and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation services, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims, including the removal of physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including expanding quality services in rural and remote areas with particular attention to vulnerable groups. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Iraq in this regard as requested under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan.

62. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Iraq on its efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

63. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Iraq's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

64. Iraq reported that Iraq has enacted a law to ensure the provision of jobs to persons with disability but that this program was influenced significantly by the current security situation and economic conditions being experienced by the country.

I. Information submitted by Jordan

65. The Committee concluded that Jordan had not reported having carried out during the reporting period assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education,

employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victim to existing services where possible. The Committee concluded that it would welcome additional information from Jordan on the systems in place to carry out assessments as well as referral of victims to existing services.

66. Jordan reported that the Ministry of Health provides treatment, rehabilitation/reintegration for victims; the national authority for mine action provides more rehabilitation/reintegration and financial support depending on available funding with the prosthetics centres in all public hospitals.

67. Jordan reported that victim assistance falls under the National Strategic Plan for Persons with Disabilities which is executed through the Higher Committee of Persons with Disabilities and their Rights. The plan ensures the rights of victims for care, rehabilitation, health, employment, and education.

68. Jordan reported that the five-year Strategic Plan is updated periodically to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are preserved.

69. The Committee concluded that Jordan had not reported on time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on objectives established by Jordan as requested under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan.

70. The Committee concluded that Jordan had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Jordan on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

71. The Committee concluded that Jordan had not reported any enhancement, during the reporting period, to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victims.

72. The Committee concluded that Jordan had not reported on enhancements that have been made to the coordination with subnational entities, as relevant and appropriate, and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation services, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims, including the removal of physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including expanding quality services in rural and remote areas with particular attention to vulnerable groups. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Jordan in this regards as requested under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan.

73. The Committee concluded that Jordan had not reported on efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Jordan in this regards as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

74. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Jordan's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

J. Information submitted by Senegal

75. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Senegal on their victim assistance activities.

76. The Committee concluded that Senegal is acting upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

(a) Senegal reported that it has a database on mine victims which has registered eight hundred and twenty-six mine victims, both civilian and military. Senegal reported that the National Mine action Centre of Senegal (CNAMS) is responsible for collecting and processing data on victims including collecting information on the victim's age, gender and location.

(b) Senegal reported that it has conducted a survey on the identification of civilian victims of mines and their needs.

(c) Senegal reported that a process for monitoring accidents does not exist in the country but that there is a national service for civil protection.

77. The Committee concluded that Senegal is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

(a) Senegal reported that it has developed, in a participatory manner, through an ad hoc Committee, a National Action Plan for Victim Assistance (PANAV) 2010-2014. Senegal reported that, this plan aims to ensure the socioeconomic inclusion of mien victims.

(b) Senegal reported that mine victims have free access to health care, medication, apparatus and psychological support with seven agreements having been signed in 2015 in Ziguinchor Province with the Regional Hospital Pharmacy Tilen of the Academic Centre for Educational and Vocational Guidance (CAOSP) and the Psychiatric Centre for the continuity of free access to services.

(c) Senegal reported that in partnership with the ICRC and the Senegalese Association of mine victims (ASVM), a project for the renewal of prosthesis for amputees was developed in 2015 with the rehabilitation centre Guinea Bissau. Senegal reported that 76% of victims have received new functional prostheses.

(d) Senegal reported that since 2009, pupils and students that are mine victims and parents who are mine victims with depended students received textbooks and school supplies. Senegal reported that the CAOSP handles the counselling and vocational guidance for pupils and students that are victims of mines. Senegal reported that the training supports income generating activities for the socioeconomic integration of mine victims. Senegal reported that in 2015 CNAMS proceeded to carry out follow-up on previously funded projects.

78. The Committee concluded that Senegal is acting upon its commitments under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan by communicating on ongoing and enhancements to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine including the following:

(a) Senegal reported that a mid-term evaluation of the plan was carried out to improve the quality and relevance of measures which resulted in a number of recommendations, including the decentralization of support of health structures to allow victims of other communities to benefit from health care and the strengthening of

psychological support to mine victims. Senegal reported that these recommendations have been included in the Annual Work Plan of the CNAMS.

(b) Senegal reported that the National Action Plan for Victim Assistance takes into account all legislative and regulatory actions in place for persons with disabilities. Senegal further reported that a social orientation Action was passed pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which gives the right to persons with disabilities to obtain an "equal opportunity card".

(c) Senegal reported that this equal opportunity card contemplates rehabilitation strategies, resource mobilization and follow-up support and allows persons with disabilities to have access to universal health coverage and family security grants, amongst other support measures. Senegal reported that in 2015 the quota of equal opportunity cards was 50’000 with distribution having been made in all regions of Senegal.

(d) Senegal reported that it plans the final evaluation of the PANAV and the development of a new action plan as well as the further distribution of equal opportunity cards.

79. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on the budgets that have been allocated for the implementation of victim assistance efforts.

80. The Committee concluded that Senegal is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

(a) Senegal reported activities undertaken by the Government of Senegal to promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities including: the development of a Social Orientation Law which constitutes an institutional framework for the support and integration in society.

(b) Senegal reported that that the Ministry of Health, Social Action and Prevention is the parent Ministry of organisations of persons with disabilities. This service is represented at national, regional and departmental levels which permits the provision of support to all concerned, whatever their geographic location.

(c) Senegal reported that the CNAMS handles mine action, mine clearance, victim assistance, risk education and advocacy and that regional committees and departmental coordination (CRC and CDC) for mine actin were established in Casamance under the authority of regional governors and Kolda departments prefect for information exchange and collection of information on mine action through its various pillars. The CRC and the CDC are composed of administrative authorities, development actors, ASVM, etc.

(d) Senegal reported that the governments has strengthened the institution framework of social action through the creation of the Directorate General for Social Action (DGAs) composed of three technical departments responsible for the management of disability, vulnerability and the medical and social action to improve the living conditions of vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities. Senegal reported that this service is represented at national, regional and departmental levels to support all concerned, whatever their geographical location. Senegal further reported that the ASVM is a member of the Regional Union of Associations of Persons in Situations of Disability, therefore, its members receive the same benefits.

(e) Senegal reported that people with disabilities and mine victims received the support of international partners through the facilitations that the Government of Senegal

grants to NGOs and associations recipients of these funds. Indeed, whose intervention at the location of its target incorporates and complements the government's policy on the matter.

81. The Committee concluded that Senegal is acting upon its commitments under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of the capacity to ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation by carrying out the following:

(a) Senegal reported that the ASVM is a member of the Regional Union of Associations of Persons with Disability, therefore, it participated in various activities organized by the latter. In addition, two women with disabilities were appointed as councillors to the Presidency of the Republic and the Economic social and Environmental Council (CESE).

(b) Senegal reported that the CNAMS takes advantage of all meetings with mine victims to sensitize them about their rights and the services available.

(c) Senegal reported that a project on the promotion and promotion of various conventions and laws related to assistance to victims of mines and explosive remnants of war, funded by French Cooperation, was implemented by the House of Justice in 2010 in partnership with CNAMS with meetings, workshops and informal sessions organized to sensitize victims.

82. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Senegal's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

83. Senegal reported that the socioeconomic inclusion of mine victims remains a challenge due to lack of funds for micro projects for victims of mines.

K. Information submitted by South Sudan

84. The Committee concluded that South Sudan had not reported having carried out during the reporting period assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victim to existing services where possible. The Committee concluded that it would welcome additional information from South Sudan on the systems in place to carry out assessments as well as referral of victims to existing services.

85. South Sudan reported that from 1 January to 31 December 2015, there were 75 recorded new victims of anti-personnel mines and ERW in eight areas (West Bahr El Ghazal, West Equatoria, Upper Nile, Warrap, East Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei and Central Equatoria) with a total of Fifty-eight people injured and 18 killed. This increase in accidents from 2014 was most likely due to population movement and Mine Risk Education efforts were increased accordingly.

86. South Sudan reported that the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Health, civil society organizations, the ICRC, UNMAS, Handicap International, and the Victim Assistance Disability Organizations work together to deliver medical, physical rehabilitation,

psychological support, and socioeconomic services to mine victims and other persons with disabilities.

87. South Sudan reported that a coordination forum is chaired by the Director General for Victim Assistance, Ministry of Gender, and co-chaired by the Director of Victim Assistance, NMAA. South Sudan reported that despite this, there has been no nationwide needs assessment conducted for victims in South Sudan.

88. The Committee concluded that South Sudan had not reported on time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on objectives established by South Sudan as requested under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan.

89. The Committee concluded that South Sudan had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from South Sudan on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

90. The Committee concluded that South Sudan had not reported on enhancements that have been made to the coordination with subnational entities, as relevant and appropriate, and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation services, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims, including the removal of physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including expanding quality services in rural and remote areas with particular attention to vulnerable groups. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by South Sudan in this regards as requested under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan.

91. The Committee concluded that South Sudan had not reported on efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by South Sudan in this regards as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

92. South Sudan reported that a primary challenge has been the lack of funding to support projects targeting, specifically, landmine/ ERW victims and people with disabilities, in general, as it is not a priority of donors. South Sudan further reported that Victim Assistance is also outside the mandate for UNMAS which is established in South Sudan.

93. South Sudan reported that Parliament did not sign the draft national disability policy to protect the rights of all persons with disability. South Sudan reported that is faces challenges that hinder the implementation of the Maputo Action Plan.

94. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in South Sudan’s report. The Committee further concluded that information on further challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

L. Information submitted by Sudan

95. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Sudan on their victim assistance activities.

96. The Committee concluded that Sudan provided information on its efforts to act upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

(a) Sudan reported that since the beginning of the programme, a total of 2,013 victims have been registered in the database with 1,429 injured and 585 having been killed.

(b) Sudan reported that the Victim Assistance program in Sudan has registered progress in all different areas of interventions of victim assistance and disability, starting from data management and ending with the complete reintegration of survivors and victims' families into society with all objectives being in line with the Maputo Action Plan

(c) Sudan reported that 20 reports of ERW accidents were collected and 59 victims have been registered in all Sudan till April 2016. NMAC and UNAMID/ODO linked the injured victims with Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) in respective states, besides supporting the DPOs to integrate them in the available services such as mainstream education, health services and other social and economic needs.

97. The Committee concluded that Sudan provided information on its efforts to act upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

- updating of the Victim Assistance Action Plan
- support 700 mine victim in 2016
- coordinate with the other governmental bodies to mainstream the victim assistance issue in state policies according to the Maputo Action Plan
- carry out workshops and activities related to training and introduction of new concepts in victim assistance
- carry out projects planned for 25 victims with Japanese funding

98. The Committee concluded that Sudan had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Sudan on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

99. The Committee concluded that Sudan is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

(a) Sudan reported that the inter-ministerial /inter-sectorial coordination mechanism is in place and is actively led by the National Mine Action Centre. The National Mine Action Centre in Khartoum chairs the victim assistance working group and co-chairs

the victim assistance/disability coordination working group (VACWG) in Elfasher, North Darfur. Sudan also reported that the VACWG in northern Darfur is co-chair by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

(b) Sudan reported that victim assistance monthly coordination meetings are the main forum were all actors working in victim assistance/disability meet, share information, reports and experiences. Sudan reported that this coordination mechanism was one of the main factors which ensures a successful victim assistance program in Sudan; it avoids duplication and allow the best use of the available funds.

(c) Sudan reported that the National Mine Action Centres, VA Department, is an active member in the National Disability Council. Sudan reported that to Strengthen coordination, advocacy and information-sharing, the Office of Disposal Ordnance (ODO) jointly with National Mine Action sub-office in northern Darfur has formed the victim assistance/Disability Coordination Working Group in North Darfur.

(d) Sudan reported that the NMAC and ODO cooperated with some of the victims' families, NGOs, community leaders, local police and social and health workers in responding to the early needs of the victims, particularly with support in transporting them from the location of the accident to the nearest health facility, then ODO monitored the medication, rehabilitation and inclusion phases.

(e) Sudan reported that the NMAC played a major role in rehabilitation of Mine/ERW victims through ensuring provision of:

(i) Psycho-social support services for MINE/ERW victims in coordination with State Ministries of Health through the local hospitals and health centres

(ii) Prosthetic and orthotics services provided to some victims in collaboration with branch National Authority of Prosthetics and Orthotics.

(iii) Physiotherapy services provided in coordination of Ministries of Health in hospitals and DPO; in addition; ODO supplied 4 Physiotherapy exercise sets for the centres in Khartoum, Nyala, Kassala and El Geneina.

(f) Sudan reported that with respect to physical rehabilitation services, NAPO has continued the provision of these services through their Rehabilitation Center. Hope Medical City which is an active member with the victim assistance working group in Khartoum and the second producer continued the provision of physical rehabilitation services now its Activity is renovated.

(g) Sudan reported that NMAC /OFO initiated Income generating projects in Darfur to support of ERW/UXO victims to improve their economic and livelihood status with the projects provided through the DPOs to serve the ERW victims.

100. The Committee concluded that Sudan is acting upon its commitments under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of the capacity to ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation by carrying out the following:

(a) Sudan reported that landmine victims associations were empowered and involved in implementation of victim assistance/disability projects; mine/ERW victims and other persons with disabilities are fully involved in all victim assistance activities such as monthly coordination meetings, victim assistance training courses and special events such as celebrations for International Day for Mine Action, and other awareness building campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities.

(b) Sudan reported that the office of disposal ordnance in close collaboration and coordination with NMAC sub-office in Darfur established the data collection mechanisms relating to Victims of ERW in Darfur and to build the capacity of the exiting disabled people organizations toward the integration of the ERW victims in the community.

(c) Sudan reported that the capacity building of local organizations represented a very important area of work. Sudan reported that this was done through meetings and discussions organized with organizations (mainly local NGOs).

(d) Sudan reported that the NMAC and ODO played a major role in building the capacity of partners through training sessions for the Disabled People Organizations membership with the following t topics covered: Planning, Report Writing, Monitoring and Evaluation, Leadership, Team work, Basics of Fund Raising, Basics of Proposal writing.

101. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Sudan's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

Sudan reported that recently the number of projects to empower land mine victims and Persons with disabilities is declining due to the lack of funds.

M. Information submitted by Thailand

102. The Committee welcomed the wealth of information provided by Thailand on their victim assistance activities.

103. The Committee concluded that Thailand is acting upon it commitments under Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan to assess the needs of mine victims and the availability of gaps in services and support, as well as existing or new requirements, and to refer victims to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

104. Thailand reported that as of 29 February 2016, there are 1,567,571 (838,499 male and 729,072 female) persons with disabilities. Of these, there are 620,622 (328,466 male and 292,156 female) persons with disabilities who live in 27 mine-affected areas, including 1,200 persons with disabilities who are impacted by mines.

105. The Committee concluded that Thailand is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan to communicate time bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal framework that will tangibly contribute, to the full, and equal and effective participation of mine victim in society by reporting on the following objectives:

(a) Thailand reported that it has been working on disability under the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2007 and its Amendment (Vol. 2) 2013 which allows persons with disabilities to register for disability identification cards.

(b) Thailand reported that to provide psychological remedy and advice to persons with disabilities, including mine victims, and to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, Thailand counts on 152 Community Learning Centres (CLC) in 76 provinces of Thailand with an additional 10 centres in Bangkok with 27 CLC's located in affected areas. Thailand reported that the Centres provide two teams of professionals for the local communities, consisting of social workers, psychologists, local officers, and teachers.

(c) Thailand reported that the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security also makes use of volunteer networks to assist persons with disabilities, such as searching persons with disabilities in communities, registration for disability identification

cards, coordination with persons with disabilities/families/local administrative offices and other related agencies to find out problems and needs, individual planning, independent living skills of each type of disability, promotion of health insurance and assistive devices, preparation to school system, vocational skills for persons with disabilities, and stimulation to self-help groups.

(d) Thailand indicates that the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has been implementing CBR model for psychological support services to persons with disabilities.

106. The Committee concluded that Thailand is acting upon its commitments under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan by communicating on ongoing and enhancements to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victim and on budgets allocated for their implementation including the following:

(a) Thailand indicate that to promote appropriate health care settings in providing physical rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities with the participation of local communities, the Department of Medical Services (DMAS) of the Ministry of Public Health has organised and promoted community-based rehabilitation (CBR) for persons with disabilities, including mine victims. Thailand reported that this has resulted in the development of the Strategic Plan for Heath Care System Development for Persons with Disabilities 2017-2021 and has resulted in the following: caregivers and volunteers in the communities are given primary health care trainings; more than 3,000 persons with disabilities have joined the CBR programme, and; 53 speech therapy networks and 81 swallowing training networks have been created nationwide.

(b) Thailand reported that the success rate of the community health services was around 80.26% in 2015 and that many independent training centres in rural areas are available to support knowledge, information and services for persons with disabilities and their families.

(c) Thailand reported that to support independent living of persons with disabilities and to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities in corresponding to increasing costs of living in Thailand, through its efforts to reduce poverty among persons with disabilities, a Cabinet resolution dated 16 February 16 2016 approved that persons with disabilities who are registered for disability identification cards are eligible to immediately received disability allowances requesting the Ministry of Interior to revise the rules of disability allowance payment for persons with disabilities. Thailand reported the following additional results from these efforts:

(i) Government’s policy to increase the monthly disability allowance from the rate of 500 baht (14 USD) to the rate of 800 baht (27 USD);

(ii) Individuals eligible to seek support from the Fund include (1) persons with Disability ID cards who have no outstanding debt with the Fund (2); caregivers with guarantees by organisations of persons with disabilities or other agencies; (3) groups of individuals or disability related organisations. Tax exemption is applied for persons with disabilities, caregivers, and employers who hire persons with disabilities and provide accessibility for them;

(iii) In term of employment of persons with disabilities, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security have continuously worked to raise awareness of the Regulation among government agencies and private companies in order to increase the rate of employment of persons with disabilities (100:1);

(iv) Recently, the Fund of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has allocated approximately 97 million USD to be loaned for self-employment for persons with disabilities and their caregivers.

107. The Committee concluded that Thailand is acting upon its commitment under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of coordination with subnational entities and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims by carrying out the following:

(a) Thailand reported that given that mine-contaminated lands are often located in remote areas which has proven to be an obstacle to rapid and timely on-site emergency services to mine victims, both local civilians and deminers, during mine clean operations, Thailand has sought to promote collaboration between the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) and the Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) regarding on-site emergency medical service to mine victims. As a result of these efforts, Thailand indicate that NIEM and TMAC have begun to collaborate with NIEM local emergency medical service unit on standby during mine clearance operation and with both agencies conducting joint emergency medical trainings.

(b) Thailand reported that, as of today, there are 34,080 persons with disabilities and 2,167 caregivers who are employed and can apply to receive interest-free loans from the fund at the amount not exceeding 1,333 USD for five years. Thailand further reported that another 128,117 persons with disabilities and their caregivers who are being supported for their self-employment by the same fund.

(c) Thailand reported that, in order to promote independent living and participation of persons with disability in their communities, the Ministry of social Development and Human Security has made available 550 personal assistants, 55 sign language interpreters, 2,498 house modifications, 3,053 volunteers, and 152 CLCs to support persons with disabilities, including mine survivors.

(d) Thailand reported that the Government has allocated budgets for personal assistance since 2011 equalling approximately 1.2 million USD, and for housing modifications equalling approximately 3.6 million USD.

(e) Thailand reported that in order to provide services for persons with disabilities as prescribed by the law and to coordinate and refer persons with disabilities to access further services, Thailand has established two types of Persons with Disabilities Service Centres, namely (1) Provincial Persons with Disabilities Service Centres, operated by the central government, and (2) General Persons with Disabilities Service Centres, operated by any governmental and non-governmental agencies related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities including local administration organisations. Thailand reported that the purpose is to facilitate the access of persons with disabilities, including mine victims, to these services and to reinforce positive social attitudes towards persons with disabilities.

(f) Thailand reported that, currently, there are 77 Provincial Social Development and Human Security Offices all over Thailand operating to provide services for persons with disabilities and referring them to further services they are entitled to. The Government has so far allocated a budget of approximately 650,000 USD for Disability Service Centres.

108. The Committee concluded that Thailand is acting upon its commitments under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan on enhancement of the capacity to ensure the inclusion and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation by carrying out the following:

(a) Thailand reported that in order to enable persons with disabilities at the decision making level to design policies, plans, and projects on disability issues there are governmental and non-governmental agencies including organisations of persons with disabilities working to support full participant of person with disabilities in society, including those of mine victims.

(b) Thailand reported that the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in collaboration with the Thailand Mine Action Centre has, in 2015, organised four workshops on "Rehabilitation and Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities who are Impacted by Mines and Promotion of the Establishment of Disability Service Centres" with the objective to promote the full participation of mine victims and persons with disabilities in general in four mine-affected provinces. Participants in these workshops included persons with disabilities, their personal assistants, and related local government officials.

109. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Thailand's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.

N. Information submitted by Zimbabwe

110. The Committee concluded that Zimbabwe had not reported having carried out during the reporting period assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victim to existing services where possible. The Committee concluded that it would welcome additional information from Zimbabwe on the systems in place to carry out assessments as well as referral of victims to existing services.

111. Zimbabwe reported that it is in the process of capturing data and statistics specifically for those affected by landmines through the assistance of demining partners.

112. Zimbabwe reported that the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in which victim assistance in Zimbabwe lies captures data of all persons with disabilities without discriminating.

113. Zimbabwe reported that plans are in place for the establishment of a mine victim database through coordination with other ministries. In 2015, the Halo Trust assisted 36 people identified by the National Mine Action Authority with prosthetic limbs.

114. Zimbabwe reported that the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in which victim assistance in Zimbabwe lies captures data of all persons with disabilities without discriminating.

115. The Committee concluded that Zimbabwe had not reported on time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on objectives established by Zimbabwe as requested under Action 13 of the Maputo Action Plan.

116. Zimbabwe further reported that the same principle of non-discrimination is employed in the provision of basic needs including medical care, physical rehabilitation, economic and social inclusion.

117. The Committee concluded that Zimbabwe had not reported on enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information from Bosnia and Herzegovina on enhancements made as well as on efforts to implement these plans, polices and legal frameworks as requested under Action 14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

118. The Committee concluded that Zimbabwe had not reported on enhancements that have been made to the coordination with subnational entities, as relevant and appropriate, and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation services, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims, including the removal of physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including expanding quality services in rural and remote areas with particular attention to vulnerable groups. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Zimbabwe in this regards as requested under Action 15 of the Maputo Action Plan.

119. Zimbabwe reported that due to limitation of funding not much coordination has been done with other state entities dealing with disabilities such as the Ministry of Health and Child Care and Public Service and Social Welfare, however, the Mine Action Authority always tries and assists identified victims in remote areas who are in need by having them included in the social welfare database.

120. The Committee concluded that Zimbabwe had not reported on efforts to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation. The Committee concluded that it would welcome information on efforts made by Zimbabwe in this regards as requested under Action 16 of the Maputo Action Plan.

121. The Committee concluded that annual updates on efforts to implement and strengthen the implementation of Victim Assistance related Actions of the Maputo Action Plan would be welcome as well as the outcomes of specific objectives indicated in Zimbabwe's report. The Committee further concluded that information on challenges in implementing the Actions of the Maputo Action Plan and priorities for assistance would also be welcome.