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# 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

25 November 2015

Original: English

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## Fourteenth Meeting

Geneva, 30 November - 4 December 2015

### Item 2 (e) of the provisional agenda

**Operation and status of the Convention. Presentation, reporting,  
discussion and decision with regard to: Conclusions and recommendations  
related to the mandate of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance**

## **Activity Report and Conclusions of the Committee on Victim Assistance<sup>1</sup>**

**Submitted by the Committee on Victim Assistance (Afghanistan, Costa  
Rica, Senegal and Thailand)**

### **I. Introduction**

1. Building upon the solid foundation the States Parties have constructed on victim assistance, the Committee on Victim Assistance was established by the Third Review Conference to support States Parties in their national efforts to strengthen and advance victim assistance, in particular in States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control. The Third Review Conference further agreed that in fulfilling its purpose, the Committee will ensure balance between ongoing discussions on pertinent aspects of victim assistance within the framework of the Convention itself, and taking the discussion on meeting the needs and guaranteeing the rights of mine victims to other fora where relevant and related issues are debated.

2. The Third Review Conference also mandated the Committee to remain transparent and accountable. In this spirit, the Committee presents this report and preliminary observations to the intersessional meeting.

### **II. Activities**

3. The Committee is composed of the following Members: Afghanistan, Costa Rica (chair), Senegal and Thailand. In keeping with the decisions of the Third Review Conference, the Committee has drawn on the expertise of the ICBL and ICRC and involved them in its work. In addition, the Committee has been supported extensively by the Implementation Support Unit (ISU). The Committee met for the first time in September 2014 and has met at least once a month, on average, ever since.

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<sup>1</sup> Late submission



### **Strengthening and advancing national efforts**

4. The Maputo Action Plan contains commitments to strengthen and advance national victim assistance efforts by States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control. As such, the Committee's focus has been on those 29 States Parties that previously had made it known that there are significant numbers of mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control. In September 2014, the Committee Chair instructed the ISU Director to write to all States Parties to ask if any additional States Parties consider themselves to be States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control. No additional State Party identified itself as such at that time.

5. Action #18 of the Maputo Action Plan implies that improvements will have been made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims by the time of the Fourth Review Conference in 2019 and that these improvements – along with challenges that remain and priorities for assistance – will be measurable. The logic of Actions #12, #13 and #14 is that each relevant State Party itself will have made victim assistance measurable in its national context:

(a) Action #12 commits each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control to assess needs.

(b) Actions #13 and #14 commit these States Parties, on the basis of their assessment of needs, to establish time-bound and measurable objectives and to identify enhancements that have been made or will be made to relevant plans, policies and legal frameworks.

(c) Actions #13 and #14 also commit these States Parties to annually communicate progress made relative to their expressed objectives and enhancements regarding relevant plans, policies and legal frameworks.

6. With the input of the ICBL and ICRC, and with the support of the ISU, in November 2014, the Committee produced a conceptual tool to assist States Parties in communicating information related to the commitments contained in Actions #12, #13 and #14. The conceptual tool aimed to assist States Parties in relating the agreed understandings of what constitutes victim assistance to the principal commitments made in Actions #12, #13 and #14. On 24 November 2014, the Committee held a briefing for the States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control. The purpose of this briefing was to review the Maputo Action Plan's victim assistance commitments and to present the conceptual tool.

7. On 28 November 2014, the Committee Chair instructed the ISU Director to write to the States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control to transmit the conceptual tool and to recall that Maputo Action Plan commitments called for States Parties to do their utmost to communicate relevant information, including through their annual transparency reports, as applicable, by 30 April 2015. It was noted that this tool could assist Ministries of Foreign Affairs, likely working in concert with a wide range of other Ministries and State entities, in compiling and organizing information that will indeed serve as a basis to address victim assistance with the same precision and intensity as for other aims of the Convention. It was further noted the conceptual tool is not a reporting format and that it rests with each State Party to determine how and what it might communicate further to commitments made in the Maputo Action Plan.

8. States Parties were informed in November 2014 that the 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. The ISU's capacity to support these States Parties in 2015 was significantly diminished as a result of the imperative that the ISU proceed with spending in a prudent manner in order to avoid a deficit in 2015.

**Engagement in relevant fora**

9. On 21 November 2014, the Committee convened a meeting with the victim assistance coordinators from Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), along with their support units. 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 been agreed to by the parties to all three instruments and that affected States are often party to more than one instrument.

10. On 10 March 2015, the Committee’s Chair, Costa Rica, addressed the XXVII Session of the Human Rights Council during the Council’s interactive dialogue on the rights of persons with disabilities. The Chair recalled the relevance of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and highlighted the need to promote the inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities in international processes and national agendas.

11. On 12 March 2015, the Committee met with Facundo Chávez Penillas, Human Rights and Disability Advisor with the United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR). Committee Members were informed of areas where collaboration between the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the UNOHCHR may be possible and of the importance that disability rights actors currently are given to Article 11 of the CRPD (i.e., situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies).

12. On 25 March 2015, the Committee’s Chair, Costa Rica, addressed the Thirteenth Session of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Chair noted that it is a priority to promote progress at the national level and to do so in partnerships with those with whom the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention share a common agenda, including the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Chair highlighted possible areas for collaboration, including by noting the value, to the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities’ conclusions and observations on the status of national efforts to implement the CRPD.

13. On 23 April 2015, the Committee’s Chair, Costa Rica, convened an event in Geneva to explore ways to follow-up on the Bridges between Worlds global conference that took place in Medellín, Colombia in April 2014. Approximately 50 representatives of States and organizations took part in this event, which featured the participation of Martin Babu, a Member of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Caroline Wörgötter of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations (Geneva), Firoz Alizada, of the ICBL, Facundo Chávez Penillas of the UNOHCHR, and Godliver Omondi, a Senator in the Kenyan parliament’s upper house and chair of United Disabled Persons of Kenya. These experts contributed to an interactive discussion that featured a call for global discussions on supporting landmine survivors to be converted into a template for action at the national level.

14. On 14-17 June, Committee Member, Thailand, convened the Bangkok Symposium on Landmine Victim Assistance: Enhancing a Comprehensive and Sustainable Mine Action. Approximately 100 representatives of States and organizations took part in this event, which featured in-depth discussions on the challenges and opportunities related to how victim assistance is being dealt with in the Maputo Action Plan, the need to strengthen national capacities and individual empowerment, the importance of a right-based, holistic and whole-of-government approach, and the scope for collaboration between the world of anti-personnel mines and the world of disability rights.

15. On 30 September the Committee met with a number of actors involved in issues concerning Disabilities in Geneva . First, it held a bilateral meeting with Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar, Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. There was a discussion on the need to bring together the two worlds. The Special Rapporteur briefed the Committee on how her mandate is developed and how some synergies could be developed. She mentioned that she would be willing to address the issue of rights of victims from landmines in different fora. She also invited the Committee to participate in the events of the Day of the Persons with Disabilities.

16. On that same day, the Committee met together representatives from UNMAS, UNDP, UNODA, the OHCHR and the Secretariat of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Each representative provided an overview of their approach to landmine victims but also the new UN Policy on Victim Assistance was discussed. A common conclusion was that the CRPD is bringing a new perspective to the humanitarian disarmament treaties. A reference was made to global efforts like SENDAI, the World Humanitarian Summit and the Sustainable Development Goals Framework.

### **III. Methodology**

17. In line with its purpose of supporting States Parties in their national efforts to strengthen and advance victim assistance, the Committee gave particular attention to the following aspects of the Maputo Action Plan:

- Assessment of the needs of mine victims, the availability and gap in services and support, and existing or new requirement 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.
- Time bound and measurable objectives for the equal and effective participation of mine victims in society
- Enhancement to plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victim and on budgets allocated for their implementation
- 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.
- 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.

18. The Committee is mandated, in part, to “provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitment under the Maputo Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the State Party concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known.” In order to initiate the achievement of its mandate the Committee put forth an initial effort to engage relevant States in submitting information concerning the implementation of the Maputo Actin Plan. In preparing its conclusions the Committee drew upon information submitted by States to the Committee on the implementation of the Maputo Action Plan as well as through interaction with relevant States Parties.

#### **IV. Information provided by States Parties on victim assistance**

19. Of the 29 States Parties that previously had made it known that there are significant numbers of mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control, as of 1 October 2015, 18 had submitted Article 7 reports in 2015. Of these, 16 States Parties provided information in their Article 7 reports on victim assistance: Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe. In addition, an additional State outside of the 29 States Parties indicated above – Turkey – provided information on victim assistance.

20. In addition the information submitted through Article 7 reports, three States – Cambodia, Peru and Thailand – provided information requested by the Chair on the State's efforts to implement the Victim Assistance actions of the Maputo Action Plan (see Annex).

#### **V. Conclusions of a general nature**

21. The Committee concluded that the task of completing what is required in Actions #12, #13 and #14 of the Maputo Action Plan could be complex and time-consuming. The Committee further concluded that the complexity of the task and the need for adequate support in carrying out this task may be key reasons why no State Party in its Article 7 submission provided information that specifically addresses what has been asked for in Actions #12, #13 and #14 of the Maputo Action Plan.

22. Notwithstanding the fact that no State Party in its 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, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey and Zimbabwe in furnishing information on victim assistance activities.

23. The Committee concluded that, in some instances, rich information on victim assistance activities carried out in 2014 was provided. The Committee concluded that, while this information did not communicate time-bound and measurable objectives and enhancements that have been made or will be made to relevant plans, policies and legal frameworks, the information provided by many States Parties could serve as a starting point for what has been requested through the Maputo Action Plan. For instance, one State Party – Albania – indicated that it will carry out a needs assessment and another – Mozambique – indicated that it has prepared a plan of action for victim assistance, which would serve as an addendum to its National Disability Plan. The Committee concluded that measures like these could be good stepping stones towards fulfilling Maputo Action Plan victim assistance commitments.

24. The Committee concluded that three State Party, Cambodia, Peru and Thailand, through the information it furnished in addition to its Article 7 report, made a good effort at acting upon the commitments contained in Actions #12, #13 and #14 of the Maputo Action Plan of which conclusions were able to be derived from.

25. The Committee concluded that establishing time-bound and measurable objectives and compiling information on enhancements that have been made or will be made to relevant plans, policies and legal frameworks as well as budget allocations for these efforts could involve numerous State entities. In this context, the Committee concluded that an all-of-government or inter-ministerial process would be required to fulfil Maputo Action Plan victim assistance ambitions. Given the time required for such a process and the need by many for support with such a process, the Committee concluded that the Maputo Action Plan's call for information to have been submitted by 30 April 2015 was highly ambitious.

The Committee, in noting the diminishment of the capacity of the ISU to assist States Parties with victim assistance commitments, concluded that there is a need for States Parties to provide support to affected States Parties that is commensurate with the ambition they have for these State Parties.

26. The Committee concluded that the comprehensive nature of reporting under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities may provide overarching guidance to reporting on victim assistance under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The Committee further concluded that the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities could be useful. In addition, the Committee recognized that a large number of States had provided information on victim assistance efforts within their annual transparency reports and concluded that the President's initiative on reporting may provide useful guidance to States Parties in aligning their reporting to the actions of the Maputo Action Plan.

27. The Committee concluded the need for the Committee to engage in dialogue with States Parties concerned to further raise their awareness of Maputo Action Plan commitments, of ways and means to fulfil these commitments, and of support available. The Committee further concluded the importance of the Committee hearing from affected States Parties regarding the challenges they may have encountered in acting upon these commitments.

## **VI. Implementation of Maputo Action Plan commitments by Thailand**

28. The Committee concluded that Thailand is acting upon its 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:

- Thailand has acquired baseline information and identified gaps in services in addressing the needs of landmine victims through a number of efforts such as through maintaining of a comprehensive and accurate landmine victim database which is continuously updated by the Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) and is accessible, through a secure channel, to all relevant stakeholders.
- Thailand provides ongoing referral services including through service centres for persons with disabilities and regional offices of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security located in every province and tasked with supporting the coordination and provision of services to persons with disabilities and providing information to them and their families on available services as well as on how to access them. Thailand further reported that local authorities and governments work with local offices of the Ministry of social Development and Human Security to ensure employment of family members of persons with disabilities.

29. 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:

- Thailand aims to establish, by 2016, a Systematic Landmine Victims Database which will enable all relevant agencies to identify and track new cases to ensure that plans are developed based on actual information and are inclusive of all landmine victims ensuring that timely and sustainable support is provided.

- Thailand aims to develop, by 2016, an Integrated Community Master Plan and establish a Victim Assistance Network to support the inclusion of persons with disabilities in decision making processes on policy, plans and projects related to the provision of services and empowerment of persons with disabilities as well as to support local administration in creating integrated victim assistance plans.
- Thailand aims to ensure that, by 2016, landmine victims receive social welfare services in accordance with their needs and based on relevant regulations such as the refitting of homes with universal design.

30. 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:

- Thailand reported on ongoing efforts to develop Provincial Plans on the Empowerment of Persons with Disability which will contain Integrated Community Master Plan with the aim of identifying the target communities and creating inclusive community-based rehabilitation plans focusing on strengthening the engagement between local administration and communities; encouraging the creation of support groups, communities and associations in support of the improvement of the quality of life; creating risk management mechanisms with leadership from community members to evaluate, monitor and raise awareness of risk; providing training for volunteers with the involvement of Local Administration Authorities; setting up community-based rehabilitation centres, and; promoting knowledge, understanding and skills for families and communities, amongst other.
- Thailand aims to ensure that victims receive physical and psychological rehabilitation services, including the provision, maintenance and training of prostheses as well as supporting with medical equipment such as wheelchairs and walkers, it is establishing physical rehabilitation units in major community hospitals and community-based rehabilitation programs which include the training of care givers in the communities.

31. 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:

- Thailand aims, by 2016, to improve coordination of efforts by establishing a Systematic Landmine Victims Database to connect all agencies concerned which will enable coordination through the seeking the opinion and input from relevant government agencies, private organization and landmine affected local communities.
- Thailand seeks to ensure that all landmine victims receive timely emergency medical care as well as physical and psychological rehabilitation by establishing physical rehabilitation units in major community hospitals and community-based rehabilitation programmes. Thailand also reported that it supports the provision of medical equipment such as wheelchairs and walkers and supports the proactive engagement from stakeholders, communities and families through “Community Volunteers”.
- Thailand reported that Resolution of the Cabinet (25 November 2014) approves, in principle, the increase in welfare allowance for people with disabilities from 500 THB per month per person up to 800 THB per month per person from the fiscal year 2015 onwards. This resolution on the rate of allowance applies to all local

governments in Thailand. Thailand further reported that local government is responsible for setting a budget for the monthly allowance of persons with disabilities. Thailand further reported on other activities to support victims such the provision of financial support for victims in craft education and vocational training and ensuring that the services and goods produces have market access. Thailand further reported that, in order to support persons with disabilities and their assistants in becoming self-employed, loans of not over 40,000 THB are granted per person or 1,000,000 THB per group with borrowers having to repay the loan, interest free, within a period of 5 years.

- Thailand reported on other measures to support victims include through the provision of financial support for daily expense of persons with disabilities, tax policies which reduce the burden of taxation for people with disability, supporting employment of persons with disabilities, and providing facilities for person with disability. Thailand further reported that to enable persons with disabilities to enjoy their rights to employment, business or government agency which consists of more than 100 employees must employ 1 person with disabilities, if the number of employees then accede the first 100 persons by over 50, the business must hire another 1 person with disabilities.
- Thailand further reported on other measures that have been active since 2011 to provide training to new assistants of persons with disabilities nationwide, training for sign language interpreters, training of volunteers and the establishment of community learning centres for the rehabilitation and empowerment of person with disabilities with approximately 168 million THB having been allocated to these efforts.

32. 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:

- in order to ensure that landmine victims can easily claim the rights and benefits they are entitled to , Thailand will publicize information and news on rights and benefits to victims and their families including through a publication of a handbook for persons with disabilities on the integrated services provided by the government and local authority. (a pilot project was launched in Sri Saket Province).
- Thailand aims to, by 2016, see that victims, families and communities participating in the Victim Assistance Network to ensure that all plans are made on an inclusive manner and that it will support the proactive engagement from stakeholders, communities and families via “Community Volunteers”.

33. 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.

## **VII. Implementation of Maputo Action Plan commitments by Cambodia**

34. 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:

- among the efforts to acquire baseline information and identify gaps in services to landmine victims the Cambodian Mine Action Authority's (CMAA) Cambodian Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) which records information on landmine victims and the Quality of Life Survey (QLS) program which was carried out from 2012 – 2014 and will continue in other villages in 2016 with the goal of continuing to understand the needs of landmine victims through sub-national fora and the engagement of local communities and survivors.
- Cambodia reported on an Information and Referral Service Project which is part of the overall project of the National Centre of Disabled Persons and that the QLS Program conducted by the Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines and CMAA in collaboration with the CMVIS also provides referrals and is sustained through 50 networks to survey 1,000 villages. Cambodia reported that in 2016 the CMAA will be collecting disaggregated data on mine/ERW survivor access to physical rehabilitation services.

35. The Committee concluded that Cambodia is acting upon its commitment under Action 13 of the Maptuo 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:

- Cambodia reported that in 2016 the CMAA will be collecting disaggregated data on mine/ERW survivor access to physical rehabilitation services.

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

- Cambodia reported on ongoing plans, policies and legal frameworks to meet the needs of mine victim and highlighted its National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP) 2014-2018 which was developed for line ministries with specific budget allocations based on the activities of each ministry related to the enhancing of quality of health care services and physical and mental rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. Cambodia reported that relevant ministries will develop their respective priority action plans with budgeted allocation for sectorial implementation of the NDSP 2014-2018 with technical assistance from the General Secretariat of Disability Action Council.

37. 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:

- Cambodia reported that due to a lack of financial and human resources, many vocational training centres were not functioning and there was a need for increased opportunities for vocational training and micro-credit to mine victims and other person with disabilities. Cambodia reported that there is also a need to develop education and training opportunities that are appropriate for specific survivors such as those with disabilities and survivors who lack education and literacy and have no work or land from which to make a better living. Cambodia reported that Objective

1 of the NDSP 2014-2018 aims to increase economic opportunities for persons with disabilities through the broader development agenda.

- Cambodia reported that through the Disability Rights Inclusive Program for Cambodia (DRIC) 2014-2018, Cambodia is strengthening the government's ability to manage the rehabilitation sector by building the capacity of key sector stakeholders. Cambodia further reported that the NDSP 2014-2018 of the Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) increases the budget of the rehabilitation sector and targets at least 28,000 persons with disabilities – including landmine victims – to receive physical rehabilitation at 11 existing centres.
- Cambodia reported that through the QLS CMAA and partners provide psycho social support to survivor's families and community. Cambodia further reported that the QLS seeks to increase legal services and interventions to address discrimination, abuse, threats, and exploitation of persons with disabilities.

38. The Committee concluded that Cambodia 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:

- Cambodia reported a number of measures in force to promote the participation of people with disabilities in line with National Legislation on Disability and indicated that it has facilitated the engagement of persons with disabilities and landmine survivors in formulating the National Disability Strategic Plan and through the QLS Program it plans to continue inviting survivors each year to participate in meetings and for a at sub-national levels.
- Cambodia reported that Objectives 6 and 7 of the NDSP 2014-2018 addresses the promotion and the participation of persons with disabilities, advocacy and information dissemination and ensures that involvement of person with disability in social activities including culture, religion, sport, arts and entertainment.

39. 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.

### **VIII. Implementation of Maputo Action Plan commitments by Peru**

40. The Committee had concluded that Peru 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 victim to existing services where possible by reporting the following:

- Peru reported that since 2003 the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) has worked on collecting information and maintaining a data base with information concerning mine victims. Peru reported that this information collection effort allows for the collection of information concerning, not only the direct victim, but also the family members of victims, information on their socioeconomic reality, needs, expectations as well as a greater understanding of accessibility of services. Peru reported that information collection and identification of mine victims is continuous.

- Peru reported that there is constant coordination with entities representative of landmine victims including the National Rehabilitation Institute (INR), the Ministry of Health, the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS), the National Police, the Army, the Marines and Air Force, AVISCAM and international organizations such as the OAS and International Committee of the Red Cross. Peru reported that this has allowed Peru to gain knowledge of the victim's situation.
- Peru indicated that in 2012 it carried out the First National Specialised Survey on Disability organized by the National Institute of Statistic, in coordination with CONADIS, which offered initial data on the number of person with disabilities as well as on their needs.
- Peru also reported that one of the main objectives of the draft Equal Opportunity Plan for Persons with Disabilities is to ensure that people with disabilities can access to institutional mechanisms with guarantee the exercising of their civil and political rights.

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

- Peru reported that currently the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, through the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS), is reformulating the Equal Opportunity Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2015-2021 which is currently in the final stages of validation for which 8 macro regional level workshops will be held to finalize the document. Peru reported that the Equal Opportunity Plan includes a number of diverse time bound objectives to benefit landmines victims.

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

- Peru reported that Comprehensive Health Insurance has registered all civilian landmine victims, providing ample coverage for the production of prostheses as well as orthopaedic items and accessories. Peru also reported that this insurance covers a wide range of medical services as well as costs associated with transportation among others.
- Peru reported that, in 2014, CONADIS received approval for three budgeted programs for people with disability in education, health and employment. Peru reported that through this a program of economic inclusion "Soy Capaz" established a registry of private organizations and public institutions that offer employment opportunities to people with disabilities.

43. The Committee concluded that Peru 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:

- Peru reported that one of the objectives within the draft Equal Opportunity Plan will be of decentralizing support to victims to ensure that support is provided at the regional and municipal level.

44. The Committee concluded that Peru 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:

- Peru reported that in the process of development of the Equal Opportunity Plan for Persons with Disabilities a number of workshops were held by CONTRAMINAS together with CONADIS, with the support of the AP Mine Ban Convention ISU, in which the active participation of mine victims and persons with disabilities, on an individual and collective basis, was sought.

45. 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 Peru's report including the finalizing of the Equity Opportunity Plan. 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.

## Annex: Overview of information provided by states parties

	<i>Article 7 report submitted in 2015</i>	<i>Information on victim assistance contained in the Article 7 report</i>	<i>Information on Maputo Action Plan victim assistance commitments provided in the Article 7 report</i>	<i>Information on Maputo Action Plan victim assistance commitments provided through means other than the Article 7 report</i>
Afghanistan	✓	✓		
Albania	✓	✓		
Angola				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✓		
Burundi				
Cambodia	✓	✓		✓
Chad	✓			
Colombia	✓	✓		
Croatia	✓	✓		
DR Congo				
El Salvador				
Eritrea				
Ethiopia				
Guinea-Bissau				
Iraq	✓	✓		
Jordan	✓			
Mozambique	✓	✓		
Nicaragua				
Peru	✓	✓		✓
Senegal				
Serbia	✓			
Somalia				
South Sudan				
Sudan	✓			
Tajikistan	✓	✓		
Thailand	✓			✓

Turkey ✓ ✓

Uganda

Yemen

Zimbabwe

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