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PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
GENEVA

Nr. 174/3

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva, presents its compliments to the APMBC Implementation Support Unit and has the honour to submit here -attached the completed Annex: "Reporting Checklist within the framework of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Convention" from Albania.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the APMBC Implementation Support Unit the assurances of its highest consideration. *f.u*

Geneva, 14 April 2026



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SIEM REAP-ANGKOR ACTION PLAN 2025-2029

VICTIM ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT ABOUT?

In accordance with its mandate to “provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known” the Committee on Victim Assistance with the support of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) prepared this *Checklist* to assist the work of national victim assistance and disability experts in implementing and reporting on the victim assistance and other relevant actions of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP).

The 2025-2029 SRAAP includes ten actions on victim assistance, focusing on creating a sustainable, inclusive framework to address the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims.

This includes:

- assigning a government focal point to oversee victim assistance integration into broader policies.
- ensuring multi-sectoral coordination to align victim assistance with disability and human rights frameworks.
- identifying victims, collecting disaggregated data for a comprehensive and effective response, ensuring emergency response capabilities are robust and accessible.
- establishing a national referral system and service directory to facilitate access to rehabilitation services, assistive technology, psychological and mental health services, and socio-economic support, especially in underserved areas, such as rural and remote affected communities.
- ensure access to mental health support, social and economic inclusion programs, and protection within humanitarian response plans.
- improve accessibility, break barriers, and proactively increase representation, by actively involving mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and their representative organisations in planning and decision-making at all levels.

Additionally, the SRAAP strengthens synergies with broader frameworks, with an emphasis on strengthening synergies with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which is referenced in the introduction and under Actions 31 and 38. Furthermore, to enhance the integrated approach, references are made to the Sustainable Development Goals and the women, peace and security agenda. The mention of other explosive ordnance victims in the victim assistance section further strengthens the notion of the non-discriminatory approach in victim assistance.

The Checklist covers Actions 30 – 39 and three other actions under the section on International Cooperation and Assistance (VIII.). Several other actions under section on Best Practices (such as Actions 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9) overlap or complement the Victim Assistance Actions (further information included in the last table) to be considered when completing the Checklist.

The Checklist serves as a practical tool for the States Parties with victim assistance obligations to establish a comprehensive baseline across all aspects of victim assistance at the outset of the SRAAP implementation. Designed for annual use over the five-year SRAAP cycle (2025-2029), the Checklist is structured to:

- Assist the States Parties in implementing victim assistance to establish baselines for all victim assistance commitments of the SRAAP, to assist with identification of gaps, shortfalls and strengths.
- Facilitate annual reporting (e.g., Article 7 Reports¹) by streamlining information and analysis.
- Enable States Parties and the Committee on Victim Assistance to stay informed of progress and challenges.
- Support final evaluation of outcomes at the conclusion of the SRAAP in 2029.

By completing the Checklist, States Parties can enhance accountability, transparency, and evidence-based decision-making in fulfilling their victim assistance commitments under the Convention.

WHO SHOULD COMPLETE THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance invites all the States Parties that reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control² to complete the Checklist.

HOW WILL THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED THROUGH THE CHECKLIST BE USED?

The information submitted by States in this Checklist, will be used by the Committee on Victim Assistance to carry out their mandate including, amongst other, the presentation of preliminary observations and recommendations to States Parties at the Intersessional Meetings and at Meetings of the States Parties, on an annual basis. However, the key purpose of this tool is to assist the national victim assistance experts and other relevant authorities to

¹ The Guide to Report provides detailed guidance on annual Article 7 Reporting including on Victim Assistance. The Guide to Report is available in multiple languages on the Convention's website, at: www.apminebanconvention.org/en/resources/publications

² The following States Parties have reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo DR, Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

assess how far they have come, the gaps that exist, and challenges that remain to be addressed. This could support States Parties in determining the specific areas of victim assistance which would benefit from increased investment of time and resources to address the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families and communities.

HOW TO COMPLETE THE CHECKLIST?

The Checklist should be completed by an informed national victim assistance/disability authority or by a group of experts (e.g., national inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination forum). Each Victim Assistance Action is accompanied by a set of questions that address all relevant commitments outlined in the action. Some of the questions can be answered with a simple yes or no, while others require more detailed responses. It is important to provide a description, as specific as possible, in both cases of answering yes or no. Descriptions of the situation will help the Committee and the national authority to better understand the state of play in victim assistance activities and the overall integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks. It will also support the Committee in assisting States Parties in making their needs for assistance known.

WHEN TO FILL IN AND SUBMIT THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages the States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control, to complete and review the Checklist on an annual basis, starting in the first quarter of 2025.

The Committee encourages the inclusion of the completed Checklist, as an annex to the *Article 7 Report* to be submitted annually by the 30 April.

February - March	April	30-Apr	May
Assess the situation in victim assistance in conjunction with disability rights and other relevant sectors	Complete the Checklist	Submit the Checklist through your country's Article 7 Report	Review plan/strategy or take steps to plan for the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan on victim assistance

SIEM REAP-ANGKOR ACTION PLAN 2025-2029

Victim Assistance

States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal, and effective participation of mine victims in society based on respect for human rights, gender equality, equity, and diverse needs, inclusion, and non-discrimination. To be effective and sustainable, victim assistance needs to be integrated into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities and to rehabilitation, health, mental health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable, inclusive, and accessible services to mine victims and their families on an equal basis with others and to ensure victims and their representative organisations are consulted on the development and implementation of such services. In this regard, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #30 Ensure that a relevant government entity in affected States Parties is assigned as the focal point to coordinate victim assistance and oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance activities into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion. The focal point will work with relevant national entities, survivors and their representative organisations, and other relevant stakeholders to develop a national specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound disability action plan. The plan should be inclusive of the needs and rights of mine victims and ensure consideration for gender, age, and disability, among others. The focal point will monitor and report on the plan's inclusive implementation.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the relevant government entity assigned as the focal point to oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion;

2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having an inclusive national action plan in place considering mine and other explosive ordnance victims, gender, age, disability, and other considerations and containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound objectives;
3. Percentage of affected States Parties that report including mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level;
4. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
30.1	a. Has a government entity been designated a focal point to overseeing the implementation and integration of victim assistance?	X		The Social Inclusion Unit in the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is the Sector that monitors the situation of implementation of the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities. The Focal point is within the Social Inclusion Unit.
	b. Is the focal point actively coordinating with ministries and other stakeholders? If so, through what mechanisms.	X		The coordination is conducted based on the Law No. 93/2014 “On accessibility and inclusion of persons with disabilities”
	c. Does the focal point have adequate resources and authority?	X		Regarding this point, each institution implements policy according to its legal jurisdiction. Furthermore, the focal point is assigned from the staff of the Social Inclusion Sector, at the Ministry of Health and Social Inclusion.

30.2	a. Has a national action plan ³ been developed with specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound objectives, which is inclusive of the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims?	X	The National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025 is based on the definitions foreseen Law no. 93/20214 “On inclusion and accessibility of Persons with disability”, Article 3, Point 8 “Persons with disabilities” are individuals who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, including environmental and attitudinal barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”.
	b. Are adequate resources allocated for the implementation of the national action plan?	X	
	c. Is a monitoring mechanism in place to track progress?	X	Regarding the relevant provisions, article 14 of Law No. 93/2014, previously mentioned, foresees the coordination of activities concerning the persons with disabilities 1. State institutions, at central and local level, have the legal obligation to cooperate with the minister responsible for disability matters, for the exchange of information and facilitation of the fulfillment of his function. For this purpose,

³ Victim Assistance does not necessarily require a separate national plan. Instead, and in line with integrated approach, victim assistance provisions should be integrated into existing national plans or strategies on disability rights, or other mainstream sectors such as health, human rights, national development, poverty reduction, education, etc. Question 30.2.a refers to such broader national frameworks.

			in each ministry, by the order of the relevant minister, an official dealing with disability matters is appointed. Local government bodies appoint one or several local officials dealing with disability matters within them.
	d. What challenges are encountered in achieving the objectives of the action plan?		The quality of reporting, as well as resources to provide dedicated information on all categories of disability and services they are provided, especially for assistance to the mine and UXO victims/survivors.
30.3	a. Are survivors and their representative organizations involved in developing and implementing the plan?		The mine survivors and representatives of their civil society organizations were present in the consultative meetings in four municipalities during 2024 to discuss the progress on the implementation of the Action Plan of Persons with Disabilities.
	b. In what ways are survivors contributing to the plan's implementation?		
	c. Are there challenges in ensuring their participation in a systemic/regular way?		Meanwhile, civil society actors are included in consultations of legislation. There is a need to strengthen capacities of civil society organizations, particularly those representing the mine survivors.
30.4	a. How does the plan consider gender, age, disability, and other diversity aspects?		These are principles of the national action plan, however the data collection needs to

		<p>improve and disaggregate, to indicate the categories of disability.</p>
<p>30.5</p>	<p>b. What progress has been made in ensuring strong national capacity to achieve victim assistance commitments?</p>	<p>Albania has taken important steps towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In implementation of this Convention, the plan includes measures for access to healthcare, in implementation of the National Health Strategy 2021 – 2030, approved by the Council of Ministers decision No. 210, dated 06.04.2022. Specifically, the National Program for the Rehabilitation and Modernization of Health Institutions has ensured an improved infrastructure in health institutions at the national level. To increase access and quality in the provision of health services, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has improved the infrastructure in healthcare institutions. There is improved the infrastructure and quality health service in 400 health centers.</p> <p>The model of socio-health services has been expanded to 103 socio-health centers, at the national level, where family medicine teams have been joined by psychologists and social workers, who provide</p>

		<p>psychosocial support and interventions for various vulnerable groups, including the category of persons treated by this convention. Also, at this level of service provision, to continuously improve the provision of rehabilitation and therapeutic services, about 50 speech therapists and physiotherapists have been added to the family medicine teams.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the services provided at the hospital level for people with disabilities, specialized interventions, are provided at the Kukes Regional Hospital and the University Hospital of Trauma. The Kukes Regional Hospital offers an orthopedic prosthesis service, providing mainly repair services.</p> <p>Meanwhile, at the tertiary level, at the national level, at the University Hospital of Trauma, various services are provided for people with disabilities of all categories. This hospital has in its structure: the University Orthopedics Service, which is divided into three clinics, the Physiotherapy Service and the Plaster and Prosthetics Sector.</p>
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		<p>Through the Social Fund financing mechanism, new community services have been created for people with disabilities. During this year, a priority has also been the strengthening of the roles and figures of professionals who work with vulnerable groups, such as social health operators and personal assistants for the disabled.</p> <p>The new model of bio-psycho-social assessment of disability is carried out based on the criteria approved in the guidelines for adults and children, which use ICF codes. This assessment scheme is applied to the assessment of disability throughout the country.</p> <p>Regarding employment, the amendments approved in Law no. 15/2019 “On the Promotion of Employment”, have established the Social Employment Fund, through the provision and administration of financial mechanisms for the promotion of employment, integration and social inclusion of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The legal framework for social housing also provides for the coordination of housing programs with public health, social assistance, employment and job training</p>
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		<p>programs. The housing legislation has been provided for all the enabling schemes that support the independent living of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Based on Law No. 111/2017 “On legal aid guaranteed by the state”, according to Article 11, persons with disabilities, regardless of their income, are direct beneficiaries of primary and secondary legal aid. Sub-legal acts have been drafted and approved, enabling cooperation with legal clinics to increase access to justice for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Regarding mental health, the Mental Health Action Plan 2023 – 2026 is in the implementation process, which continues to promote the provision of mental health services at the community level, through the deinstitutionalization and decentralization of these services.</p> <p>At the meeting of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, held on 4 December 2024, the findings and recommendations of the mid-term report of the National Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025 were also presented</p>
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		<p>Moreover, within the framework of the Platform for Social Inclusion, during 2024, the MoHSP organized consultations of the Mid-term report of the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025, in four regions: Shkoder, Durres, Elbasan and Berat. Participants from civil society represented people with disabilities including representatives of mine survivors. These meetings were attended by around 120 participants from regions, municipalities and regional directorates that provide social, health, employment and free legal aid services.</p> <p>At the same time, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection will soon begin the process of evaluation of implementation of National Action Plan on Persons with Disability 2021-2025 and drafting of the new National Action Plan for Persons with Disability 2026-2030.)</p>
	<p>c. What types of technical support does your State require to strengthen national capacity and national implementation support mechanism (e.g. planning, coordination, monitoring, and reporting)?</p>	<p>The monitoring and reporting</p>

Action #31 Carry out inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are effectively addressed through relevant national policy and legal frameworks and budgets relating to disability, health, mental health, education, employment, climate change, the environment, development, and poverty reduction in line with relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place an interministerial and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are addressed;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report including the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims in relevant national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
31.1	a. Are there inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination in place to address victim assistance obligation and its integration into broader frameworks?	X		The multisectoral coordination is conducted through official communication at the technical level. Regarding policy-making issues and advisory level, there is established a National Council for Disability Matters.
	b. Which ministries or sectors are actively collaborating and participate in the coordination meetings?			Ministries and institutions, in the framework of inter-institutional cooperation, must cooperate also in the framework of the NAP on Persons with Disability. The coordination is stronger in the central level rather than in the local level, to involve the local actors and interact with civil society representatives at all levels.

	c. How frequently do these ministries and organisations meet?			The technical-level meetings take place 4-6 times a year.
31.2	a. How have the needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims been incorporated into national policies on disability, health, education, etc.?			In terms of education and social inclusion and protection, employment and mental health, there are implemented legal provisions in relevant fields, adequate standards of living and social protection.
	b. Which specific national law or policies include provisions for mine and other explosive ordnance victims' rights and needs?			There is not a specific law or policy for the mine survivors. However, legislation on disability and National Action Plan covers all categories of Persons with Disability, without any discrimination.
	c. Is there a national budget allocated for victim assistance activities and for coordinating efforts to integrate victim assistance into broader frameworks?		x	There is no specific budget planned for activities for coordination.
31.3	a. How are victim assistance efforts aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and national law(s) adopted for the implementation of the CRPD)?			Parliament of Albania adopted Law No. 93/2014 "On Inclusion and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities", foreseeing general concepts on social inclusion, accessible services and non-discrimination for all categories of persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection coordinates policies on the rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to guarantee that persons with disabilities in accessing social protection, access to justice, education, health, social housing, employment and vocational training, in accordance

	<p>with the objectives and measures of the National Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025, approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers, no. 276, dated 12. 05. 2021 according to the following link: https://shendetesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Plani-Kombetar-2021-2025_ENG.pdf</p>
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Action #32 Carry out efforts to identify all mine and other explosive ordnance victims and collect accurate and comprehensive information on their needs, challenges and geographic locations in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other considerations, making data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims available to relevant stakeholders including by integrating this data into a national centralised database, such as disability data systems to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable response in line with relevant national data protection regulations or measures.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to identify mine and other explosive ordnance victims and disaggregate victim data by gender, age, disability, and other considerations;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report the inclusion of data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims in a national centralised database such as disability data systems and make data available to relevant stakeholders in accordance with data protection regulations/measures.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
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32.1	a. Have all mine and other explosive ordnance victims (including survivors and individuals that have been killed and affected families) been identified?			
	b. Is there an identification process ongoing to record new casualties and/or unidentified victims?			
	c. Is data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims collected and disaggregated by gender, age, and disability?			
	d. Is data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims integrated into a national centralised database (such as national injury surveillance or national disability database, etc.)?			
	e. How is the database managed and updated?			
	f. Which Ministry / Authority manages the database?	N/A		
32.2	a. Do relevant ministries and other stakeholders, including service providers, have access to data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims?			
	b. How often is data shared with stakeholders?			
	a. Are national data protection regulations (data privacy) followed in data collection and sharing?			

Action #33 Provide effective and efficient context-specific emergency medical care to new casualties and improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training in affected communities and ensure that mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to health services including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a mechanism in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to new casualties;

2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on availability and accessibility of health services, including in rural and remote areas.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
33.1	a. Is there an effective first aid response system in place for new casualties?			
	b. Is there a hotline available for affected communities to call for medical emergency assistance?			
	c. What efforts are in place to ensure that first aid services reach new casualties as quickly as possible?			
33.2	a. Is national capacity for casualty response being improved through training?	N/A		
	b. What type of trainings have been or are being provided?			N/A
33.3	a. Do mine and other explosive ordnance victims have access to healthcare services, especially in rural and remote areas?	N?A		
	b. What challenges are faced in making healthcare services accessible and affordable to mine and other explosive ordnance victims?			There are employed social staff (103 psychologists or social workers) in the health facilities, in order to better address needs for all vulnerable populations.

Action #34 Ensure that a national/sub-administrative area referral mechanism is in place to facilitate access to services for mine and other explosive ordnance victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine and other explosive ordnance victims.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national/sub-administrative referral mechanism in place which is available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
34.1	a. Is there a national or sub-administrative area referral mechanism in place for mine survivors to facilitate their access to services such as healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological, psychosocial, socio-economic, etc.?			This is addressed in the municipality level.
	b. How often is the referral mechanism reviewed for the purpose of improvements?			
34.2	a. Has a comprehensive directory of services been created and disseminated to facilitate access to services?		x	
	b. How is the directory updated and maintained?			

Action #35 Take steps to ensure that considering local, national, and regional circumstances, all mine and other explosive ordnance victims including in rural and remote areas have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and assistive technology; including where necessary, through the provision of outreach and innovative rehabilitation services, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of assistive technology;
3. Percentage of States Parties that report on efforts to increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
35.1	a. Do all mine and other and other explosive ordnance survivors, especially in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive functioning rehabilitation services including physiotherapy, prosthetic and orthotic, occupational therapy, and assistive devices?		x	In some rural areas, there are no prosthetic and orthotic devices, occupational therapy, and assistive devices
	b. Are rehabilitation services available and accessible in affected communities?	X		
35.2	a. Are outreach rehabilitation services provided in places where rehabilitation centres are lacking?	X		
	b. How often are outreach services delivered in remote areas? What gaps exist in this regard?	Assessment is needed to understand where inequalities still exist.		
35.3	a. Are assistive technology ⁴ including wheelchairs, prosthetics, hearing and communication devices, crutches, etc. available to mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and persons with disabilities?		x	The provision of wheelchairs is offered only at the central level.
	b. Has sufficient national budget been allocated for functioning rehabilitation services including production/procurement of assistive products?			
	c. Is there sufficient national capacity including experts and technicians to deliver rehabilitation services?		x	

Action #36: Ensure mine victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services including to mental health, peer-to-peer support, community support, and other available services. Increase national capacity in mental health and psychological support and peer-to-peer support to address all needs, including in situations of emergencies.

⁴ WHO introduces 50 most essential products, through its Priority Assistive Product List (APL): <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/priority-assistive-products-list>

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing mental health and psychological support disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of and integrating peer-to-peer support into public healthcare and other relevant systems.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
36.1	a. Do mine and other explosive ordnance victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services?	x		
	b. What type of psychological services are offered?			Social and psychological support
	c. Is there sufficient national capacity in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to integrate mine victims?	x		There is a component in the NAP on Persons with disability which is not specific for mine victims/ survivors.
	d. What initiatives have been implemented to increase national capacity?			
36.2	a. Is peer-to-peer support provided to mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families?	X		
	b. Is peer-to-peer support integrated into available mental health services / public health programmes?	x		
	c. Are there active partnerships between the government and mine and other and other explosive ordnance survivors' networks in this regard?		X	

Action #37 Strengthen efforts to meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine victims by ensuring their access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, finance institutions/services, business development services, rural development, vocational training, and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on programmes for inclusive employment, livelihoods, and other social protection services;
3. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services, disaggregated by gender, age, disability. and other relevant factors.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
37.1	a. What policy or programmes exist to meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine and other and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families?	X		National Action Plan on Persons of disabilities and sectoral plans.
37.2	a. Do mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to education, capacity building training, employment services, microfinance, and social protection programs?			
	b. What types of barriers affect survivors' access to social and economic services?			N/A
	c. What progress has been achieved in removing barriers?			
37.3	a. How many survivors and affected families benefited from socio-economic support during the last reporting year?			N/A

Action #38 Ensure that relevant national emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans integrate the safety and protection of mine survivors and populations in affected communities in situations of risk. This includes situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, other relevant international humanitarian and human rights law, and international guidelines.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating the safety and protection of mine survivors in their emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on mine victims' inclusion and accessibility to programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
38.1	a. Are national measures in place to ensure protection and safety of mine survivors and persons with disabilities in situations of emergencies?	X		Not specifically named or addressed as a category with specific measures
	b. Do plans and policies on humanitarian aid, disaster risk reduction measures, and conflict preparedness and protection programmes integrate the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors?	X		
	c. What challenges are faced in making sure the safety and protection of mine survivors?			
	d. What efforts are being made to address those challenges?			n/A
38.2	a. Are mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and their representative organisations included in programmes related to humanitarian assistance, risk reduction and conflict preparedness protection?			N/A

Action #39: Improve accessibility and strive to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communications barriers to ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organisations including in rural and remote areas in all matters that affect them.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress in removing physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report including survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
39.1	a. What efforts have been or are being made to improve access to services?			The civil society representatives for persons with disability are consulted in the legislation procedures affecting them.
	b. What kinds of national policies and standards are in place for accessibility?			Law No. 93/2014 “On inclusion and accessibility for persons with disability and other sectoral laws on housing; employment; social protection, access to justice etc.
	c. What challenges are to be addressed in this regard?			Further mainstreaming; incorporating new measures and implementation.
39.2	a. Are mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and their representative organisations involved in planning and implementation and monitoring of programmes that affect them?			
	b. How is the participation and inclusion of survivors and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas facilitated?			The inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas is facilitated through the local government and relevant meetings.

VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance

Action #40: Do the utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding such as front-loading models.

Indicators⁵:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to their implementation of victim assistance.
4. Percentage of States Parties that report on exploring all sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding or that report having innovative financial projects in place.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
40.1	a. Has your State allocated sufficient national resources to meet the needs of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families?			
	b. How does your State address funding shortfalls for victim assistance activities?			
40.4	a. What innovative funding methods have been identified or implemented?			
	b. Are partnerships with private sectors being utilised for funding?			
	c. Has your State explored alternative sources of funding to support Victim Assistance commitments?			
	d. How is victim assistance integrated into budgets of broader national frameworks related to disabilities, health, education, development, and other relevant sectors?			

⁵ Of the four indicators of the Action 40, two (1 & 4) are included in the Checklist here due to their relevance to victim assistance obligation.

Action #41: Develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through annual Article 7 reports, request for extension under Article 5 and updated work plans where applicable, and by taking advantage of the Individualised Approach tool.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.
3. Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
41.1	a. Has your State provided information on victim assistance challenges and resource requirements through its annual Article 7 Report?			
41.2	a. Has your State developed a national resource mobilisation plan for integration of victim assistance and for meeting the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims?			
41.3	a. Does your State plan to make use of the Individualised Approach ⁶ for victim assistance implementation?			

Action #42: Strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including by establishing an appropriate National Mine Action Platform, wherever possible.

⁶ Individualised Approach (IA) is facilitated by the Convention's Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance in response to request from States Parties. IA event offers a valuable opportunity for States Parties with outstanding obligations to engage with those States Parties in a position to offer assistance as well as other donor agencies. For further information in this regard contact the Implementation Support Unit (ISU).

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance.
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
42.1	a. Is there a national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance?			
	b. How is victim assistance addressed in the coordination meeting?			
	c. Are ministries responsible for victim assistance coordination and services and relevant organisations included in the coordination meetings?			
42.2	a. Is there a National Mine Action Platform in place and includes victim assistance?			

CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS AND INDICATORS

Given the cross-cutting nature of Victim Assistance commitments, several of the victim assistance actions (#30-#39) overlap with some of the other actions in the SRAAP, such as cross-cutting actions and international cooperation and assistance actions. In completing this Checklist as well as reporting on victim assistance implementation, it is recommended to examine other actions that complement or strengthen aspects of Actions 30 to 39. The table below summarises such overlaps.

Actions 30–39	Complementing/matching Actions	Indicators
Action 30: Focal point for victim assistance	Actions 1, 2, 3, 5, 40, 41: National coordination, inclusive planning, national ownership	focal point for victim assistance; indicators include designated entity, inclusive plans, and resources
Action 31: Multi-sectoral framework for victim rights	Actions 1, 5, 23, 42: Multi-sector integration, disability in national policies	Multi-sector coordination: indicators focus on inter-ministerial efforts and victim needs at the national level
Action 32: Victim identification, data	Actions 8, 9: Data, reporting	Article 7 report; disaggregated data on mine and other unexploded ordnance victims/survivors
Action 33: Emergency and health services for victims	Actions 18: Emergency response, risk education in emergencies	Health and psychological support for victims; indicators measuring response mechanisms and healthcare availability
Action 35: Rehabilitation service accessibility	Actions 1, 40, 42: High level of national ownerships and increased partnerships	Rehabilitation services in remote areas; indicators tracking availability of rehabilitation services and enhanced partnerships.
Action 36: Mental health and peer support access	Actions 1, 3: Integration, context-specific efforts	MHPSS; indicators covering victims access to psychological services and peer support, national commitments, and plans
Action 37: Social and economic inclusion	Actions 5, 40, 41: Socio-economic support	Access to education and employment; indicators measuring the social and economic programs for mine victims at the national level.
Action 38: Safety in humanitarian plans	Actions 26: Risk reduction, inclusive planning for affected communities	Safety in emergencies specifically for mine victims; indicators tracking safety of mine victims in crisis situations. Mine education programmes tailored to community's needs
Action 39: Accessibility and participation	Actions 1, 2: Inclusivity, national capacity	Removing barriers to participation; indicators measuring victim representation and their active participation.