

## **Victim Assistance Experts Meeting**

**Wednesday 18 June,**

**15:30 – 18:00**

**Ms. Henriette-van Gulik**

*Some notes on: “Overview of requirements under Actions 30 and 31 of the SRAAP”*

Thank you, Madame Ambassador, for your remarks and for inviting the Netherlands to say a few words about Actions 30 and 31 of the SRAAP.

You are all experts and know it all too well but allow me to go through it to remind ourselves today of the multifaceted commitments in these two actions.

*As you see on the slide –*

### **Action 30:**

- States Parties must assign a relevant government entity as the focal point for victim assistance.
- The focal point is tasked with coordinating victim assistance efforts across the government – this part is specially linked to Action 31 – on inter-ministerial coordination.
- The State Parties is required to integrate victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks, ensuring sustainability beyond Article 5 obligations – and the Focal Point is expected to facilitate, and a follow up.
- This entity must collaborate with survivors, representative organizations, and relevant stakeholders and include them in planing, implementation and monitoring activities.
- Action 30 also requires the States Parties to develop a national disability action plan that is:
  - Specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART).
  - Inclusive of the needs and rights of mine victims.
  - Sensitive to gender, age, and disability.
- Ensure ongoing monitoring and reporting of inclusive implementation.

### **Action 31 :**

- Requires the States Parties to engage relevant ministries and sectors through to address victim needs holistically.
- Ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are reflected in:
  - Disability policies
  - Health and mental health systems

- Education and employment
- Climate change and environmental policy
- Development and poverty reduction strategies
- Integration must be done through national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.

These actions are critical in achieving sustainable, inclusive, and rights-based victim assistance under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. They ensure that:

- Survivors' voices and needs are included in national decision-making processes.
- Victim assistance becomes an inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral responsibility rather than an isolated effort within mine action sector.
- Efforts are coordinated, measurable, and accountable, increasing effectiveness and long-term impact.

In essence, these actions help transform victim assistance from a standalone task into an integral part of national disability rights, development and social protection systems, which is key in meeting the needs of mine and other EO victims in the long run.

Thus, as it was said by the Chair yesterday at the plenary, the Committee stresses the urgency of implementation of the two actions as essential enablers to attaining the victim assistance objectives of the SRAAP.

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Any question? if not the case, I am pleased to invite my colleague *Ms. Julia Eberl, Permanent Mission of Austria to the UN, Member of the Committee to moderate the next session.*