

## **Introduction**

People talk about the complexity of Victim Assistance (VA) in countries that face other crises. In this snapshot we endeavour to name some indicators of this complex reality in 34 countries with significant numbers of landmine/cluster munition/ERW survivors. We have also tried to indicate some of the structures that have been put in place in compliance with the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), as well as the Cartagena Action Plan.

Thomas Kigl, a volunteer from Germany started this project and it has been updated by Kafia Yusuf, a Mines Action Canada intern for Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) and Patrick Rodgers, a volunteer from Australia. Kafia and Patrick have indicated some challenges and improvements in VA assistance within each country. We of course know there is no substitute for first hand information on the ground. Thus, we invite all VA focal points and other interested parties to email Song Kosal and copy Kafia with any suggestions or even amendments. Please remember this is a snapshot and we don't want to make each country's information go beyond two pages.

Previously, we gave copies of the earlier version to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), however, given the interchange at the intercessional meeting of the MBT in May, in what can realistically be expected of VA, we are trying to make this a more dynamic conversation among ourselves, to be of assistance to the President of the MBT Prak Sokhon.

Please note that if you would like more detailed information, the 2011 Landmine Monitor provides extensive information about the situation of each country and this is just a brief snapshot of landmine affected countries.

Please send any suggestions or amendments to Song Kosal or Tun Channareth or Sak Sopheak [cambanmcm@gmail.com](mailto:cambanmcm@gmail.com), and copy to Kafia Yusuf [kafia.yusuf@gmail.com](mailto:kafia.yusuf@gmail.com)



# Afghanistan

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	652,230 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	34, 305, 068
<i>Religion</i>	Sunni Muslim 80%, Shia Muslim 19%, other 1%
<i>Political situation</i>	A new constitution for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was ratified in 2004 with Hamid Karzai winning the first democratic presidential elections that same year and being re-elected in 2009. The second elections to the National Assembly occurred in September 2010. Governmental authority is growing slowly and still heavily dependent on support by the international community and its troops.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on mixed civil and sharia law and still under construction; often understaffed and subject to corruption. Compulsory ICJ jurisdiction has not been accepted yet.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	Resurgent Taliban groups and continuing provincial instability – particularly in the south and the east – remain serious challenges for the Afghan Government.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Recovering from war and still affected by conflict; an estimated 85% of Afghans are dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods, including the production of opium. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 330; 198 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	36% (2012)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	172 <sup>nd</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	1.3 (180 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	668 sq km (31 July 2009: Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown but estimated 52,000-60,000 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCPRD</i>	No

## Afghanistan: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently giving VA that reaches the survivors?</i>	ICRC, Handicap International, Red Crescent, National NGOs, Clear Path International
<i>Focal point</i>	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSMD)(in Kabul)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Disability Stakeholder Coordination Group
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	10
<i>Access to wheelchairs/ prostheses</i>	Widespread
<i>Hospital/Health system</i>	Widespread
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Widespread
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Few places accessible
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Afghanistan currently does not have needs assessment or data collection nor does it have plans to introduce one (Landmine Monitor 2011). Also, there are very limited options for psychological treatment.
<i>Major Improvements Noted</i>	Access to prostheses and hospitals has increased (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Angola

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	1,246,700 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	19, 081, 912
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 68%, Protestant 20%, indigenous beliefs 12%, (2001 official est.)
<i>Political situation</i>	Ceasefire accords ended UNITA's insurgency in 2002 and led to increasing stability, though the country is still rebuilding from 27 years of civil war. President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has been chief of state and chief of government since 1979, with his party winning 81.6 % in the 2008 elections to the National Assembly. A new constitution enacted in February 2010 further strengthened his position.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on Portuguese and customary law, but is weak, corrupt, and fragmented. Courts operate in only a fraction of the 164 municipalities. Compulsory ICJ jurisdiction has not been accepted.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	Due to a major oil boom Angola's economy is growing fast but is still heavily dependent on oil, recovering from war, and remaining beset by corruption and mismanagement. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 3,940; 111 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	40.5% (2006) (World CIA Factbook)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	148 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.0 (168 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Between 242 sq km and 1,239 sq km (No valid estimate)(Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown but many thousands (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCRRPD</i>	No

## Angola: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Government, National NGOs, Handicap International
<i>Focal point</i>	CNIDAH
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Yes
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law On Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	Limited
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Limited (improving)
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Poor
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Yes
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Few accessible spaces
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Angola does not have a national law or plan for disability and there are few hospitals or rehabilitation centers. Also, there is no accurate data on the amount of landmine survivors in Angola. So far, in the first 2 of 18 provinces 2,198 survivors have been identified (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	Angola has committed to sign the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). Also, there has been improvement in providing access to prostheses (Landmine 2011).



# Bosnia and Herzegovina

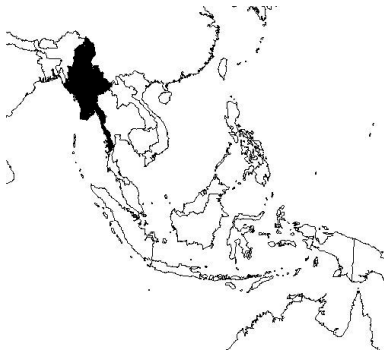
## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	51,197 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	3,760, 149
<i>Religion</i>	Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Roman Catholic 15%, Protestant 4%, other 10%
<i>Political situation</i>	The Dayton Peace Accords, signed in December 1995, ended more than three years of civil war and provided the country, a parliamentary democracy, with a constitution still in force. Approximately 2,000 EU troops remain deployed in Bosnia. The last national elections were held in October 2010.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Multi-layered, decentralized, and independent judiciary; Constitutional Court and State Court consist of both national and international judges according to the Dayton agreement. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	National-level statistics have improved over time, but a large share of economic activity remains unofficial and unrecorded. A sizeable current account deficit and a high unemployment rate remain the two most serious macroeconomic problems. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 6,600; 106 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	18.6% (2009 est.)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	74 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	3.2 (91 <sup>st</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	1,442 sq km (31 December 2010: Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	3,919 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCRRPD</i>	Yes

## Bosnia and Herzegovina: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Association for Pain Therapy Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hope 87, Miracles Center for Prosthesis and Care
<i>Focal point</i>	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center (in Sarajevo)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Landmine Victim Assistance Working Group
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	4
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Widespread
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Limited
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Yes
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Limited
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Bosnia and Herzegovina have an underfunded health system. Also lacks capacity to destroy all cluster munitions within the country (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	Bosnia and Herzegovina have improved the destruction of stockpiles of landmines. Notably, this country has recently signed the UN Convention of Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Myanmar/Burma

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	676,500 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	47,963,012
<i>Religion</i>	Buddhist 89%, Christian 4% (Baptist 3%, Roman Catholic 1%), Muslim 4%, animist 1%, other 2%
<i>Political situation</i>	Myanmar/Burma is ruled by a military regime, which maintains strict authoritarian rule over the people through intimidation by a pervasive security apparatus, strict censorship, repression of individual rights, and suppression of ethnic minority groups. Some improvement has resulted from the 2012 elections, as foreign journalists and travellers are now allowed into the country. The country's human rights record is poor.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Remnants of the British-era legal system are in place, but there is no guarantee of a fair public trial; the judiciary is not independent and has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	Since 1989, the regime has entered into a series of ceasefire agreements with insurgent groups, though a few armed groups remain in active opposition with tensions increasing in 2009.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Due to oil and gas revenues, Myanmar/Burma's GDP is growing, but the regime's mismanagement of the economy leaves most citizens with minimal opportunity for economic improvement and infrastructure has deteriorated. Economic sanctions imposed by Western countries are being lifted as of 2012. GNI per capita: N/A
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	32.7% (2007)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	149 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	1.4 (180 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Extensive (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown but at least 2,019 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	No/No



<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	No/No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	No

## Myanmar/Burma: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Part of national health plan; implementation unknown
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	UNHCR, ICRC, Local NGOs and community organisations, Association for Aid and Relief Japan, Committee for Internally Displaced Karen Peoples (CIDK)
<i>Focal point</i>	None
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	None
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	Limited
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Limited
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Poor
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational training</i>	Poor
<i>Access to Income generation</i>	Poor
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Limited
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Myanmar/Burma has poor infrastructure which has lead to the lack of an adequate health system that addresses the needs of the many landmine/ERW survivors (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen Peoples (CIDK) increased production of prosthetics in Karen state (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Burundi

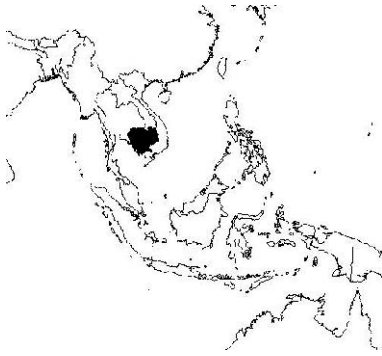
## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	27,830 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	8,382,849
<i>Religion</i>	Christian 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%), indigenous beliefs 23%, Muslim 10%
<i>Political situation</i>	The post-war government today is focused on rebuilding Burundi's infrastructure. A new constitution was approved in a nationwide referendum in 2005, the government is democratically legitimate. Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in June/July 2010.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Consists of constitutional and subsidiary courts, but lacks independence and has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction. The impunity rate is high, the country's human rights record quite poor.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None. The last remaining rebel group signed a peace agreement in 2006.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world and depends heavily on bilateral and multilateral aid. Overpopulation and large numbers of internally displaced people are among its many problems. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 300; 226 <sup>th</sup> of 226 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	68% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	185 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	1.9 (172 <sup>nd</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Unquantified; small residual mine and ERW threat (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	5000 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	Yes

## Burundi: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Government, National NGOs, Handicap International, ICRC
<i>Focal point</i>	Humanitarian Department for Mine/UXO Action (DAHMI) and Ministry of National Solidarity (MNS) (in Bujumbura)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Interministerial Coordinating Committee
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	4
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Not country wide
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Poor
<i>Emergency System for Mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Few accessible places
<i>Major Challenges</i>	The main psychosocial assistance program closed due to lack of funds. NGOs do not receive sufficient resources Also, rehabilitation centres inaccessible for survivors in rural areas (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	There is an increased awareness of programs country wide Notably, over 100 mines were turned in during a civilian disarmament program (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Cambodia

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<b>Area</b>	181,035 sq km
<b>Population (2010)</b>	14,138,255
<b>Religion</b>	Buddhist 95%, Muslim 4%, other 1%
<b>Political situation</b>	Post-conflict Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with an elected government. The ruling CPP has a 2/3 majority and has increasingly consolidated control of the three branches of government and other national institutions, with most power concentrated in the hands of Prime Minister Hun Sen. The human rights situation is deteriorating; land disputes and forced evictions are among the many concerns. Corruption is endemic.
<b>Judicial system</b>	Consisting of lower courts, an appeals court, and a Supreme Court, but weak and not guaranteeing the right of a fair trial. Accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations.
<b>NSA/rebel groups still at war</b>	None
<b>Economic situation</b>	Recovering from a devastating civil war, Cambodia is still reliant on foreign aid. About half of the central government budget depends on donor assistance. Much of the population lacks education and productive skills, particularly in the poverty-ridden countryside, which suffers from an almost total lack of basic infrastructure. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 615; 175 <sup>th</sup> of 215 countries
<b>Pop. below national poverty line</b>	30.1% (2007)
<b>Human Development Index 2011</b>	139 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<b>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</b>	2.1 (164 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<b>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</b>	317 sq km requiring full clearance (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<b>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</b>	43,926 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<b>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</b>	Yes
<b>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</b>	No
<b>Signatory UNCROPD</b>	Yes

## Cambodia: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes, but implementation process is slow
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Government, National NGOs, Handicap International, New Humanity, Veterans International, World Vision Cambodia, ICRC, Jesuit Service
<i>Focal point</i>	Ministry of Social Action, Disability Action Council (DAC) (in Phnom Penh)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	National Disability Coordination Committee (NDCC)
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	11
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Fair
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Widespread
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational training</i>	Some
<i>Access to income generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible public space</i>	Some
<i>Major challenges</i>	Accessibility to public buildings remains a challenge, and inaccessibility causes people with disabilities losses in economic and social opportunities (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Cambodia has made available awareness programs for village and commune leaders. Also, wheelchair/prostheses access has improved (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Colombia

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	1,140,000 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	46,294,841
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%
<i>Political situation</i>	Colombia is a multiparty democracy. President, vice-president, and parliament are elected by popular vote for four-year terms, with elections generally being considered free and fair.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on Spanish law and independent, but much of the judiciary was overburdened, inefficient, and hindered by subornation and intimidation of judges, prosecutors, and witnesses. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	The Colombian Government has successfully reasserted control throughout the country, and now has a presence in every one of its administrative departments. Violence has been decreasing since about 2002 due to paramilitary demobilization, but especially the FARC rebels continue to perform terrorist attacks on civilians.
<i>Economic situation</i>	
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	45.1% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	87 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	3.4 (80 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Approx. 150,000 sq m on 18 military bases; the contamination in civilian areas is unknown. (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 6,163 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	Yes

## Colombia: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No, but VA is included in mine action strategies
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Government, National NGOs, Mercy Corps, Handicap International, OAS, ICRC
<i>Focal point</i>	Presidential Program for Mine Action (PAICMA) (in Bogota)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	National Victim Assistance Committee
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	8
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Fair
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial support</i>	Fair
<i>Vocational training</i>	Fair
<i>Access to income generation</i>	Fair
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	In Colombia there is poor access to healthcare in rural areas as well as an underfunded mental health system. Ongoing conflict by FARC rebels (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	There are strong psychosocial support mechanisms. Data collection has improved (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Congo, Democratic Republic of the

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	2,345,000 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	65,965,795
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%, other 10%
<i>Political situation</i>	Following a successful constitutional referendum in 2005, President Joseph Kabila and the National Assembly were popularly and credibly elected in 2006, serving for a five-year term each. Extensive executive, legislative, and military powers are vested in the president. The government's main task is re-building the country.
<i>Judicial system</i>	The judiciary is only nominally independent. Standards of judicial procedure are often violated, arbitrariness and serious human rights abuse is widespread. Accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	N/A. Armed conflict between regular troops and Congolese as well as foreign rebel groups persists in several of the country's eastern provinces, leading to a humanitarian situation at its worst.
<i>Economic situation</i>	The DRC is endowed with extensive natural resources, but as a result of more than 30 years of the Mobutu regime and ensuing wars, its infrastructure has almost completely been destroyed. It is still one of the world's poorest countries. GNI per capita (2009): \$ 160; 209 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	75% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	187 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, very low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.0 (168 <sup>nd</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	14km <sup>2</sup> (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 1,247 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM</i>	Yes/No

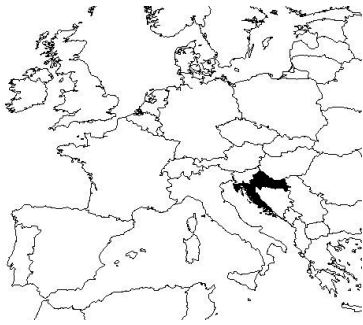


*Signatory UNCRPD*

No

## Congo DR: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	National NGOs, Handicap International, ICRC
<i>Focal point</i>	Ministry of Social Affairs (in Brazzaville)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Interministerial Coordinating Committee
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	6
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Limited
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Poor
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial support</i>	Poor
<i>Vocational training</i>	Poor
<i>Access to income generation</i>	Poor
<i>Accessible public space</i>	Few accessible places
<i>Major challenges</i>	Congo DR has poor data collection methods, while physical rehabilitation centres lack materials and funding (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	CCM ratification process is underway (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Croatia

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	56,500 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	4,424,161
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 87.8%, Orthodox 4.4%, Muslim 1.3%, other and unspecified 1.3%, none 5.2% (2001 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	The Republic of Croatia is a stable parliamentary democracy. It is set to accede to the European Union in 2013.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Consists of courts on various levels and is independent, but suffers from a heavy backlog of cases. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	Croatia has benefited from macroeconomic stability over the past years. The state still controls a significant part of the economy though, as the post-communist privatization process has been unsteady. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 13,890; 63 <sup>rd</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	17% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	46 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	4.0 (66 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	836,5 sq km (July 2010)(Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 1,421 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCROPD</i>	Yes

## Croatia: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No. Mine/ERW survivors are included in national plan for persons with disabilities.
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Government, National NGOs
<i>Focal point</i>	The Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Interministerial Victim Assistance Coordination group
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	4
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Fair
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Fair
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Fair
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Few accessible places
<i>Major Challenges</i>	In Croatia, prosthetic devices are reported as inadequate. Croatia also has an underfunded victim assistance program (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	Notably, Croatia has declared their stockpile destruction complete (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# El Salvador

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	21,040 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	6,192,993
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 57.1%, with significant and growing numbers of Protestant groups (2003 est.)
<i>Political situation</i>	El Salvador is a democratic republic governed by a president and an 84-member unicameral Legislative Assembly. In March 2009, voters elected left-wing opposition candidate Carlos Mauricio Funes Cartagena as president for a five-year term in generally free and fair elections.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Independent, but suffering from inefficiency and insufficient resources. Substantial corruption contributes to a high level of impunity, undermining the rule of law and the public's respect for the judiciary. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None. Peace accords ended the civil war in January 1992.
<i>Economic situation</i>	El Salvador's now fully dollarized economy has been growing steadily since 1992, cutting poverty from 66% in 1991 to about 30% today. However, un- and underemployment affect about half of the employable population and a high crime rate strongly hinders free economic development. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 3,360; 130 <sup>th</sup> of 215 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	37.8% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	105 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	3.4 (80 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Mine-free since 1994, but minor ERW contamination remains (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	3,158 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCROPD</i>	Yes

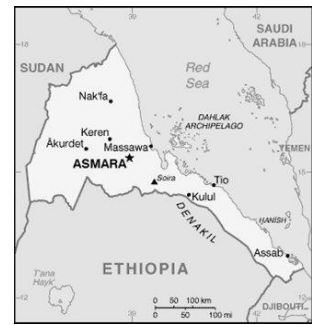
## El Salvador: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Government, National NGOs, ICRC (Special Fund for the Disabled)
<i>Focal point</i>	Council for Integration Attention for Persons with Disabilities (CONAIPD) and Protection Fund (in San Salvador)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	CONAIPD sub-committee
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	3
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Fair
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Poor
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Fair
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Fair
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Some
<i>Major Challenges</i>	El Salvador has an underfunded health system that makes assistance to landmine survivors limited (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	There has been increased availability of physical rehabilitation services as well as increased psychosocial support services (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Eritrea

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	117,600 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	5,253,676
<i>Religion</i>	Christian 50%, mostly Orthodox, Muslim 48%, indigenous beliefs 2%
<i>Political situation</i>	Since its independence from Ethiopia in 1993, Eritrea has had a transitional government dominated by President Isaias Afworki and his solely legal PFDJ party. A new constitution ratified in 1997 has never been implemented, and general elections have not been held. There is no separation of powers, citizens' rights are limited.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Consisting of courts from the village to the national level, but subject to executive control and weakened by inadequate funding and judicial corruption. Does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>Percentage of country controlled by NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None, but border dispute with Ethiopia continues.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Eritrea has a command economy under complete control of the government and the ruling PFDJ party. About 80% of the people are involved in farming and herding, but recent harvests have been unable to meet the country's food needs. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 340; 209 <sup>th</sup> of 215 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	53% (2007)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	177 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.5 (134 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	99 sq km (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown but could be more than 84,000 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	No/No
<i>Signatory UNCROPD</i>	No

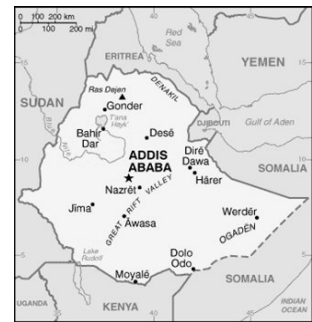
## Eritrea: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently giving VA that reaches the survivors?</i>	Government, Eritrean National War-Disabled Veteran's Association, UNICEF, UNDP
<i>Focal point</i>	Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare (in Asmara)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Technical Working Group on the Mine Action Program
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	None
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Fair
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Poor
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial support</i>	Good
<i>Vocational training</i>	Fair
<i>Access to income generation</i>	Fair
<i>Accessible public space</i>	Few accessible spaces
<i>Major challenges</i>	Eritrea does not have a disability law or a disability plan to address needs of survivors. There are also poor data collection methods which make gathering information on survivor rights and needs difficult (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	The Eritrean government has dedicated more resources to train survivors. There has also been an improvement in employment opportunities (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Ethiopia

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	1,104,300 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	82,949,541
<i>Religion</i>	Orthodox 43,5%, Protestant 18,6%, Roman Catholic 0,7%, Muslim 33.9%, traditional/other 3,3% (2007 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	Ethiopia is a federal parliamentary republic. Under the 1994 constitution, executive power resides with the prime minister. Political parties are predominantly ethnically based. With elections due on May 23, 2010, leaders of the splintered opposition have reported an intensification of harassment, arbitrary arrest, and intimidation of their supporters.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on civil law and currently in transition, the judiciary is independent by law, but criminal courts remained weak, overburdened, and subject to political intervention. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	N/A. In 2009 fighting between government forces and Ogaden separatist rebels in the Somali Region persisted. Oromo rebels are active in the Oromiya Region. The border dispute with Eritrea continues.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest nations. Agriculture accounts for 45% of the country's GDP and 85% of its total employment, but severe droughts, poor cultivation practices and rapid population growth hamper development. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 380; 206 <sup>th</sup> of 215 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	29.2% (2010)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	174 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.7 (120 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	17km <sup>2</sup> (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 7,275 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	No/No
<i>Signatory UNCPRD</i>	Yes



## Ethiopia: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Government, National NGOs, Handicap International, ICRC
<i>Focal point</i>	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (in Addis Ababa)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Regional Bureau for Labor and Social Affairs
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	6
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Some
<i>Hospital/ Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Poor
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Few accessible spaces
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Ethiopia has reduced availability of economic inclusion measures also the accessibility to services remains very limited (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	The quality of prostheses has improved and more government attention to survivors is needed (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Guinea-Bissau

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	36,125 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	1,515,224
<i>Religion</i>	Muslim 50%, indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 10%
<i>Political situation</i>	Since the civil war in 1998/99, the political situation has been unstable, characterized by frequent changes of government, coups, and assassinations. The current President, Malam Bacai Sanha, was sworn in on September 8, 2009 after public elections considered free and fair, but the military continues to play a significant role in the country.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Although independent by law, the largely nonfunctional judiciary has little independence. Judges are poorly trained, inadequately paid, and subject to corruption. Accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	Guinea-Bissau is among the world's least developed nations and depends mainly on agriculture and fishing. Due to weak state structures, its role in international drug trade is increasing, with corruption rising on all levels. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 540; 193 <sup>rd</sup> of 215 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	65.7% (2002)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	176 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.2 (154 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Unquantified; partial survey in 2007-2008 identified almost 3.2 sq km of mined and battle areas. (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 798 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCROPD</i>	No

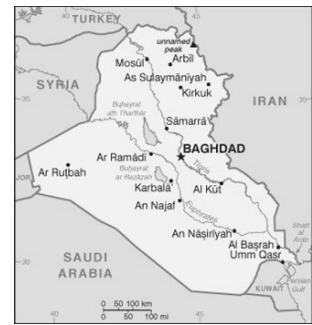
## Guinea-Bissau: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	N/A
<i>Focal point</i>	National Mine Action Coordination Centre (in Bissau)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	No
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	1
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Limited
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial support</i>	None
<i>Vocational training</i>	None
<i>Access to income generation</i>	None
<i>Accessible public space</i>	Few accessible public spaces
<i>Major challenges</i>	There is a lack of resources for disability support (Landmine Monitor 2011). Also, there is a lack of specific laws for the disabled.
<i>Major improvements</i>	Guinea-Bissau claims that mine clearance is near completion (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Iraq

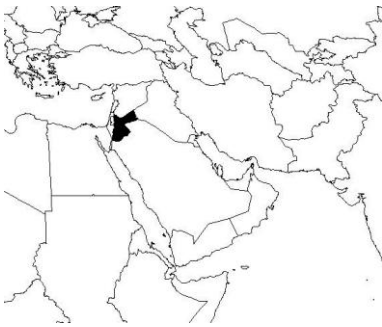
## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	438,317 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	32,030,823
<i>Religion</i>	Muslim 97% (Shia 60%-65%, Sunni 32%-37%), other 3%
<i>Political situation</i>	Following a US-led invasion of the country in 2003, the Iraqi people approved a constitution in a national referendum in October 2005, providing for basic rights and freedoms and a freely elected government. However, the Iraqi society remains deeply divided; approximately 15% of the population is displaced inside and outside Iraq. US forces remained in the country until the end of 2011, and all provinces have been transferred to Iraqi control.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Though efforts are in place to maintain its independence guaranteed by law, the judiciary remains weak and dependent on other parts of the government. Judges are vulnerable to intimidation and violence; security threats hinder the citizens' ability to access courts. Compulsory ICJ jurisdiction has not been accepted yet.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	Despite the U.S.'s withdrawal of troops, insurgent and terrorist attacks on military, police, and civilians continue.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Devastated by war, Iraq's infrastructure and oil-dominated economy are gradually rebuilding with foreign assistance, but unemployment remains a problem. Structural reforms, such as bank restructuring and developing the private sector, along with reducing corruption will be important future steps. GNI per capita (2010): N/A
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	N/A. CIA World Fact Book: 25% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	N/A
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	1.8 (175 <sup>th</sup> of 180 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	No credible estimate for entire country; 1,730 sq km in 13 governorates (2006 Iraq Landmine Impact Survey results)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCRRPD</i>	No

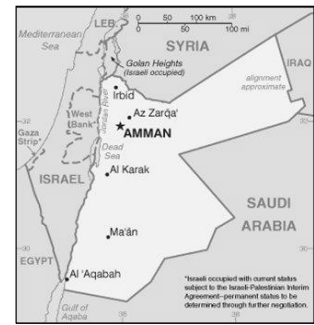
## Iraq: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently giving VA that reaches the survivors?</i>	Government, National NGOs, Emergency, ICRC, UNDP, WHO
<i>Focal point</i>	Directorate for Mine Action (DMA) (in Baghdad) and Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action (IKAA)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	No
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centres</i>	16
<i>Access to wheelchairs/prostheses</i>	Fair
<i>Hospital/ Health system</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency system for mine accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational training</i>	Some
<i>Access to income generation</i>	Fair
<i>Accessible public space</i>	Most places inaccessible
<i>Major challenges</i>	Ongoing conflict disrupts victim assistance (Landmine Monitor 2011). Public spaces inaccessible for the disabled and there is no law or plan on disability.
<i>Major improvements</i>	Improved security situation allows improved NGO access (Landmine Monitor 2011). Improved survivor mobility and transportation.



# Jordan

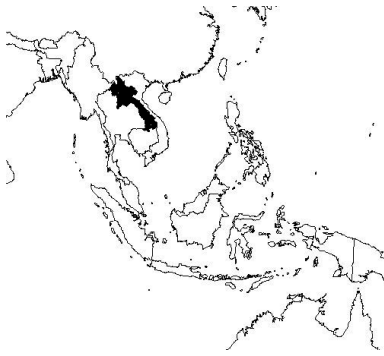
## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	89,342 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	6,047,000
<i>Religion</i>	Sunni Muslim 92%, Christian 6%, other 2% (2001 est.)
<i>Political situation</i>	Jordan is a constitutional monarchy ruled by King Abdullah II bin Hussein. Since his enthronement in 1999, he has focused the government's agenda on economic reform, political development, and poverty alleviation. The country's overall human rights record is better than the regional norm.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on Islamic law and French codes and consisting of civil, religious, and special courts. The law provides for independence, but in practice the judiciary is compromised by allegations of nepotism and the influence of special interests. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	14.2% (2002)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	95 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	4.5 (56 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	18 sq km (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	789 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	No/No
<i>Signatory UNCRRPD</i>	Yes

## Jordan: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation
<i>Focal Point</i>	Higher Council on the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities (in Amman)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Steering Committee on Survivor and Victim Assistance
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	National Disability Strategy 2010-2015
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Limited with some access to wheelchairs, prosthesis and physiotherapy
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Extensive however highly concentrated in Amman
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes but limited
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Yes
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Yes
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Physical Rehabilitation centers are limited and health services are concentrated in Amman (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Increased funding and legislation to assist landmine victims and people with disabilities (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Laos

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)

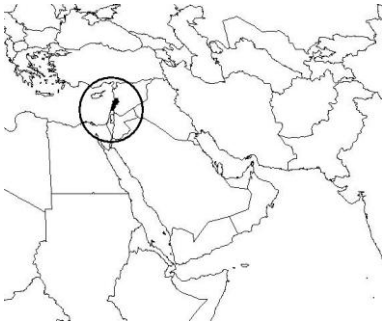


<i>Area</i>	236,800 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	6,200,894
<i>Religion</i>	Buddhist 67%, Christian 1.5%, other 31.5% (2005 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	Laos, or officially the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has been a communist one-party state ruled by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) since 1975. The country is governed largely through decrees issued by the executive branch. The human rights situation has improved over the years but remains a cause for concern.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on traditional customs, French legal norms, and socialist practice; law provides for the independence of the judiciary. All judges are LPRP members, most have only basic legal training. Impunity and corruption exist. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	A small-scale insurgency against the regime continues, leading to occasional attacks on land transportation and public markets e.g.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Laos is a poor country with an underdeveloped infrastructure and a largely unskilled work force; subsistence agriculture employs about 70% of the population. Reforms towards a free market economy have led to a steady economic growth since 1986, but public investment still relies heavily on foreign assistance. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 1,040; 180 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	33 % (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	138 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.2 (154 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Unknown; Government estimates within "87,000 sq km" (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 12,500-15,000 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	No/No
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCPRD</i>	Yes



## Laos: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	National Regulatory Authority (NRA) Victim Assistance Unit, NRA Technical Working Group on Victim Assistance
<i>Focal Point</i>	NRA Victim Assistance Unit (in Vientiane)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Yes
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No, currently Draft Decree on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities pending government approval
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Limited with some access to wheelchairs, prosthesis and physiotherapy
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Limited
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Incredibly weak psychosocial support systems (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	No notable improvements (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Lebanon

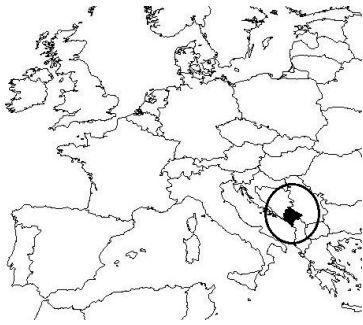
## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	10,400 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	4,227,597
<i>Religion</i>	Muslim 60%, Christian 39%, other 1%
<i>Political situation</i>	Lebanon is a parliamentary democracy with a highly sectarian political system. Powerful families play an independent role in mobilizing votes. In June 2009, the country held parliamentary elections deemed free and fair and finally formed a national unity government in November. Its human rights record is better than that of other Arab countries.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on the Napoleonic Code and including a system of religious courts. The constitution provides for independence of the judiciary, but political pressure and intervention by influential politicians and intelligence officers occurs at times. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	Hizbollah retains significant influence over southern parts of the country. 12 Palestinian refugee camps act as self-governed entities and maintain security and militia forces not under the direction of government officials.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Lebanon has a service-oriented free-market economy and a strong laissez-faire commercial tradition. Due to a massive post-war reconstruction program which started in 1992, Lebanon has rebuilt much of its physical and financial infrastructure, creating a huge state indebtedness. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 8,880; 86 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	N/A
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	71 <sup>st</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.5 (134 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	19.9 sq km of mined areas; 18.1 sq km with cluster munition remnants (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 3,846
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	No/No
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCRC</i>	Yes

## Lebanon: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes; Long Term Plan 2008-2012
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Lebanon Mine Action Centre
<i>Focal Point</i>	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (in Beirut)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	National Steering Committee on Victim Assistance
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some with some access to wheelchairs, prosthesis and physiotherapy
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Extensive
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Limited funding for VA programs, funding has decreased throughout 2010 (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major Improvements</i>	Increased attention on gender issues in victim assistance training (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Montenegro

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	13,812 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	622,000
<i>Religion</i>	Orthodox 74.2%, Muslim 17.7%, Catholic 3.5%, other 4.6% (2003 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	Following a successful referendum, Montenegro declared independence from its union with Serbia on June 3, 2006. In October 2007, it adopted a new constitution and signed a Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU. Both the parliament and the president are elected by popular vote, elections meet international standards.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on civil law system and generally independent, but there is a high public distrust in the judiciary's independence. Problems include corruption and a large backlog of cases. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	Montenegro's economy is still in transition from a socialist economy to a market economy, with tourism being its major growth sector. In 2002, the country has adopted the Euro as official currency without being a member of the Euro zone. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 6,750; 84 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	N/A; CIA World Fact Book: 7% (2007 est.)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	54 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.7 (66 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Cluster munitions remnants: 250,000 sq m, UXO: 30,000 sq m (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 262 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCROPD</i>	Yes

## Montenegro: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	N/A
<i>Focal Point</i>	None
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Limited with some access to wheelchairs, prosthesis and physiotherapy
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Extensive
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	Yes
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Due to Montenegro's relatively new status as an independent state, it is still adjusting victim assistance programs. Accordingly, it is without a focal point or coordinating mechanism and little information exists about the capacity of its victim assistance programs (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	No notable VA improvements.



# Nicaragua

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	130,370 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	5,788,163
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 58.5%, Evangelical 21.6%, other 4.2%, none 15.7% (2005 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	Nicaragua is a constitutional democracy. Free elections in 2006 led to the return of former Sandinista President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, whose regime had ruled the country from 1979 to 1990. The 2008 municipal elections were marked by serious irregularities, provoking fears that democratic institutions and the human rights situation face new challenges under the Ortega administration.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Supervised by the Supreme Court and independent by law but susceptible to corruption and politicization. It does not function independently and is largely ineffective, often partisan, and overburdened. Accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	45.8% (2002)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	129 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.5 (134 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	All mines reportedly cleared, ERW impact not quantified (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	1,193
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCRC</i>	Yes

## Nicaragua: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Organization of American States, Ministry of Health, CND
<i>Focal Point</i>	Ministry of Health (in Managua)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	CND Sub-Commission for Medical Assistance and Rehabilitation for Survivors
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some with some access to wheelchairs, prosthesis and physiotherapy
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Both the focal point and coordinating mechanisms have been largely inactive for years (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Despite the lack of a focal point and coordinating mechanism, NGOs have been able to increase physical rehabilitation services for registered mine survivors.



# Peru

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	1,285,216 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	29,076,512
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 81.3%, Evangelical 12.5%, other 3.3%, unspecified or none 2.9% (2007 Census)
<i>Political situation</i>	Peru is a multiparty democracy; elections are usually considered free and fair. The president is chief of state and head of government, his reelection is prevented by the constitution. The government generally respects the human rights of its citizens.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on the Napoleonic Code and independent, but NGOs report cases of corruption and politicization. In 1996, a human rights ombudsman's office was created. Accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	The Maoist guerrilla organization Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso), now mainly linked to narcotics trafficking is still sporadically active.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Driven by reforms, Peru's economy has been characterized by a strong growth and a low inflation rate since 2002. The national poverty rate has fallen by about 15%, but not all Peruvians have benefited from this, as poor infrastructure precludes the spread of growth to Peru's non-coastal areas. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 4,700; 101 <sup>st</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	53% (2009)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	81 <sup>st</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	3.4 (80 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	192,700 sq m (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 378
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCROPD</i>	Yes



## Peru: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Association of Victim and Survivors of Mine Fields, Contraminas, National Institute of Rehabilitation, The Polus Center
<i>Focal Point</i>	Peruvian Centre for Mine Action (Contraminas) (in Lima)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Victim Assistance Consultative Committee
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Not country wide
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Discrimination and marginalization of people with disabilities continues to exist and a general lack of access to public buildings (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	In 2010, there was a significant increase in socioeconomic programs for landmine/ERW victims (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Rwanda

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	26,338 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	10,624,005
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 56.5%, Protestant 26%, Adventist 11.1%, Muslim 4.6%, indigenous beliefs 0.1%, none 1.7% (2001)
<i>Political situation</i>	In May 2003, Rwanda adopted a new constitution that eliminated reference to ethnicity and guarantees basic human rights. The first post-genocide presidential and legislative elections took place that same year but were marked by irregularities.
<i>Judicial system</i>	In most cases, the judiciary operated independently. A 2008 HRW report stated a number of serious problems in trial procedures, though. Specialized courts include traditional gacaca courts for adjudicating hundreds of thousands of genocide cases. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None, but Hutu rebels remain in the eastern DRC.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Being Africa's most densely populated country, Rwanda is poor. About 85% of the population is engaged in (largely subsistence) agriculture. Its economy has recovered to pre-war levels, but dependence on significant foreign imports, including food, and on international donor funds is high. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 520; 180 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	56.9% (2006)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	166 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	5.0 (89 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	18,000 sq m (May 2009)(Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown but possibly 403-1,000
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCRC</i>	Yes

## Rwanda: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	N/A
<i>Focal Point</i>	National Demining Office (NDO), not active in 2009 due to lack of funds
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	None
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some with some access to wheelchairs, prosthesis and physiotherapy
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Some
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	People with disabilities barred access to full electoral participation due to discriminatory laws (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Availability of economic inclusion projects improved significantly in 2010 (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Senegal

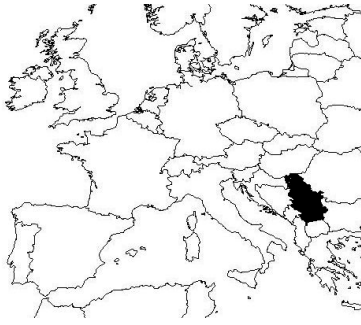
## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	196,722 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	12,433,728
<i>Religion</i>	Muslim 94%, Christian 5%, indigenous beliefs 1%
<i>Political situation</i>	Senegal is a multi-party republic with a strong presidency; it remains one of the most stable democracies in Africa and has never experienced a coup d'état. The government generally respects citizens' rights.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on French civil law and composed of ordinary courts and several higher and special courts. The judiciary is reasonably independent, but corruption occurs. Accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	The "Mouvement des Forces démocratiques de la Casamance (MFDC)" in the southern region of the Casamance has led a low-level separatist insurgency since the 1980s, and several peace deals have failed to resolve the conflict.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Due to economic reforms, Senegal experienced an average GDP growth rate of about 5% annually during 1995-2008. It has benefited from eradication of two-thirds of its debt but still relies heavily on donor assistance. Its infrastructure remains weak and the illiteracy rate high. GNI per capita (2008): \$ 980; 166 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	33.4% (1992), CIA World Factbook: 54% (2001 est.)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	155 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.9 (112 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	11.74km <sup>2</sup>
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 592
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/Yes
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	Yes

## Senegal: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	CNAMS,
<i>Focal Point</i>	Senegal Mine Action Centre (CNAMS), Foundation for Disabled Veterans for military survivors (in Dakar)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Ad Hoc Victim Assistance Committee
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Plan D'Action National Pour L'assistance Aux Victimes De Mines (PANAV)
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some with access to wheelchairs, prosthesis
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide (largely concentrated in Dakar)
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Escalation of violence in Casamance region has led to a decrease of services within and around this region (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Economic inclusion projects and psychosocial support significantly improved in 2010 due to the availability of more technical and financial resources (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Serbia

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	77,474 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	7,292,574
<i>Religion</i>	Orthodox 85%, Catholic 5.5%, Protestant 1.1%, Muslim 3.2%, other 5.2% (2002 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	The Republic of Serbia is a parliamentary democracy. Since elections ended Milosevic's autocratic regime in September 2000, the country has been in a state of upheaval. In 2006 it adopted a new constitution. In 2008, a pro-European coalition including ethnic minority parties won snap elections.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Serbia's constitution provides for an independent judiciary; however, corruption remains a problem. Due to inefficient courts, there is a huge case backlog. A judicial reform adopted by the parliament in 2006 is under way, aiming to restore public trust in the judicial system.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None. In February 2008 the UN-administered province of Kosovo declared itself independent of Serbia, an action Serbia refuses to recognize.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Mismanagement and international isolation under Milosevic as well as NATO airstrikes in 1999 seriously harmed Serbia's economy. Reform and restructuring have been ongoing since 2000. In 2008 the country signed a Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU but still faces many challenges.
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	GNI per capita (2010): \$ 5,517; 95 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries N/A; CIA World Fact Book: 8.8% (2010 est.)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	59 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	3.3 (86 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	3.8 sq km of mined areas (March 2011); 28.6 sq km of cluster munition remnants (2010) (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	1,300 to 8,000
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes
<i>Signatory CCM</i>	No
<i>Signatory UNCRC</i>	Yes

## Serbia: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	SHROP, Minister of Labour and Social Policy, Sector for the Protection of Veterans with Disability, Civilian War Victims Association
<i>Focal Point</i>	Special Hospital for Rehabilitation Orthopedic Prosthetics (SHROP) (in Belgrade)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	None
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	None
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Extensive
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	Yes but not implemented effectively
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Employment of people of with disabilities is still a major problem despite government legislation to provide affirmative job quota (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	There has been a slight increase in access to services such as emergency medical care and education due to an increase in awareness of survivor rights (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Somalia

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	636,657 km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	09,330,872
<i>Religion</i>	Sunni Muslim 99.9%, Christian 0.01%
<i>Political situation</i>	Somalia has been without an effective government since 1991. The lack of political infrastructure is due to constant civil war within the country. The U.N appointed transitional government has sought to create a central government however does not have much control within the capital. Militant Islamist group, Al-shabaab, controls much of the Southern region of the country. The Northern region, Somaliland, is a self-declared independent state that has relative peace, stability and a functioning democratic government. North-Eastern region, Puntland, is semi-autonomous and has its own operating government.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on Civil Law, Islamic Law and Customary Law. The civil law guarantees universal standards for human rights as well as a three tier judicial system. Islamic law is usually used in the cases of marriage, divorce and inheritance.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	Al-Shabaab, a militant Islamist group, controls some areas within the southern region.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Although Somalia has been without an effective government for more than 20 years, it has a relatively healthy informal economy due to livestock trade, private telecommunication businesses and remittance/ money transfer companies. (World CIA Factbook)GNI per capita (2009): \$ 220
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	40% (2002)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	N/A
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	1 (182 <sup>nd</sup> out of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination</i>	N/A, Somaliland 18.9km <sup>2</sup> (Landmine Monitor 2011)



<i>with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown but estimates at 1,619 (2010) (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	Yes/No
<i>Signatory UNCRC</i>	No

## Somalia: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Programs currently implemented by government</i>	N/A
<i>Gaps noted</i>	
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	UN Somalia Mine Action, Puntland Mine Action Centre, Inter-ministerial Mine Action Steering Committee (Somaliland)
<i>Focal Point</i>	None in Somalia
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	None
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	None
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Limited
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Very limited
<i>Emergency System for Mine Action</i>	None
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	None
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Very limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	There is almost no psychosocial support for landmine survivors (Landmine Monitor 2011). Furthermore, current instability prevents meaningful mine action activities from being carried out.
<i>Major improvements</i>	In Somalia there has been construction of a national mine action centre in Mogadishu in 2010 (Landmine Monitor 2011). Somaliland has increased the provision of orthopedics and prosthetics by 10% compared to in 2009. (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# South Sudan

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)

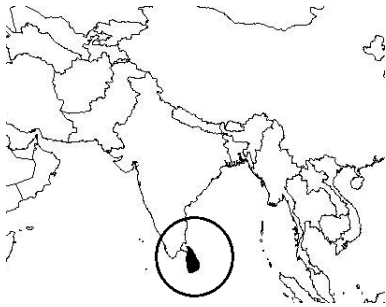


<i>Area</i>	619,745 km <sup>2</sup>
<i>Population (2010)</i>	8,070, 000
<i>Religion</i>	Traditional beliefs, Christianity, other
<i>Political situation</i>	South Sudan is a democratic republic that was recently granted independence. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) officially ended civil war between north and south Sudan in January 2005, with South Sudan gaining independence in July 2011. South Sudan is host to a variety of violent ethnic conflict that predates its independence. In March 2012, South Sudan seized an oil field from Sudan, claiming it belonged within their regional border. After violent clashes with the Sudanese army, South Sudan retreated.
<i>Judicial system</i>	A federal presidential democratic republic, South Sudan has a national legislature. The constitution also has an independent judiciary with the highest body being the Supreme Court.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	Various rebel and armed groups operate in South Sudan and tribal clashes escalated into violence in December 2011.
<i>Economic situation</i>	South Sudan has little infrastructure, which makes economic activity difficult. South Sudan primarily relies on exports from the North. However, this country has abundant natural resources and derives 98% of its budget revenues on oil (CIA World Fact Book).GNI per capita (2010): N/A
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	N/A
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	N/A
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	N/A
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Unknown
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	3,057 (Landmine Monitor 2011)

<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	Yes/ No
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	No/ No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	No

## South Sudan: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Ministry of Social Development, Sudanese Disabled Rehabilitation and Development Agency, Medical Care Development International and ICRC
<i>Focal Point</i>	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (in Juba)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Victim Assistance Working Group
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	No
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	No
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	2; Very limited (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Very Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Very Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Transportation to physical rehabilitation centers (as there are only 2 in the entire country) has been very difficult for landmine survivors (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Increase in the availability of economic inclusion and vocational training programs; however more improvements need to be made to meet the needs of landmine survivors (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Sri Lanka

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	65,610 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	20,859,949
<i>Religion</i>	Buddhist 69.1%, Muslim 7.6%, Hindu 7.1%, Christian 6.2%, unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)
<i>Political situation</i>	Sri Lanka is a multiparty democracy with a strong presidency. Elections are usually considered free and fair. Rebuilding of the country's northern province from war and ethnic reconciliation are important tasks for the next years.
<i>Judicial system</i>	The constitution provides for an independent judiciary, and it appears to be generally independent in practice. The president appoints judges to the Supreme Court, the High Court, and the Courts of Appeal. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None. In May 2009, the Sri Lankan Army defeated the separatist "Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)" and captured all remaining LTTE-controlled territory, ending 26 years of civil war.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Sri Lanka's economic situation is stable. Despite the civil war and a devastating tsunami in 2004, economic growth averaged around 5% in the last 10 years. The current government seeks to reduce poverty by steering investment to disadvantaged areas, but has to deal with a large public debt load and high dependence on foreign assistance. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 2,240; 146 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	22.7% (2002)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	97 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	3.3 (86 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	537.7 sq km (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 1,158 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT/Ratified MBT</i>	No/No
<i>Signatory CCM/Ratified CCM</i>	No/No

Signatory UNCRPD

Yes

## Sri Lanka: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Gaps noted</i>	Large funding gap for victim assistance due to slow donor response in 2009
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Ministry of Social Services, UNICEF, Jaffna Jaipur Center for Disability Rehabilitation, Handicap International
<i>Focal Point</i>	None
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	UNICEF, Technical Working Group meeting (NGOs)
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	None
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some with access to wheelchairs, prosthesis
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Very Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Psychosocial support is very limited with an increased need for peer support and problem sharing (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	



# Sudan

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)

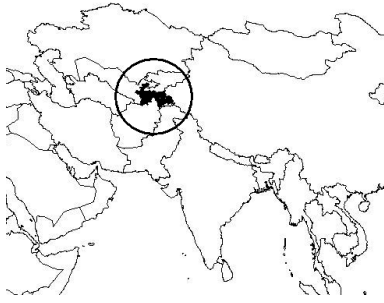


<i>Area</i>	2,505,813 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	43,551,941
<i>Religion</i>	Sunni Muslim 70% (in north), Christian 5% (mostly in south and Khartoum), indigenous beliefs 25%
<i>Political situation</i>	The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) officially ended civil war between north and south Sudan in January 2005 and granted the south autonomy for six years, scheduling an independence referendum for 2011. In March 2009, the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Sudan's Islamist President Omar al-Bashir over alleged war crimes in Darfur; he was re-elected in April 2010.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Though independent by law, it is subject to political interference and corruption; it also suffers from inefficiency. Islamic law applies to all residents in the north. In the south, a traditional non-Islamic court system is established, whose trials often do not conform with human rights standards.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	The conflict in the western region of Darfur, having created a huge humanitarian crisis, still persists and involves various rebel groups, but the level of fighting has diminished.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Oil exports now account for more than half of Sudan's state revenue, but (subsistence) agriculture still employs about 80% of the work force. The country suffers from a lack of basic infrastructure in large areas and remains a net importer of food. Its foreign debt exceeds the annual GDP, leaving it one of the most indebted nations in the world. GNI per capita (2008): \$ 1,100; 158 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	N/A; CIA World Fact Book: 40% (2004 est.)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	169 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	1.6 (177 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	71.29km <sup>2</sup> (January 2011) (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	1, 158 (as of 2010)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes

<i>Signatory CCM</i>	No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	Yes

## Sudan: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	NMAC
<i>Focal Point</i>	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) (in Khartoum)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Victim Assistance Working Group
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	None
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Limited
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Very Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Significant gap in access to psychosocial services compared with need. Lack of resources to maintain adequate physical rehabilitation centers (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Increase in the availability of economic inclusion programs (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Tajikistan

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)

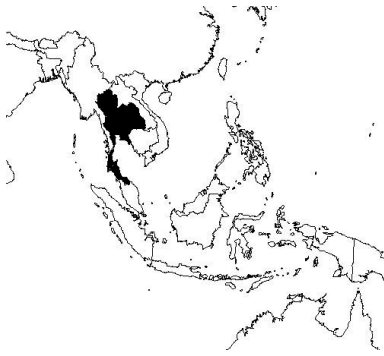


<i>Area</i>	143,100 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	6,878,637
<i>Religion</i>	Sunni Muslim 85%, Shia Muslim 5%, other 10% (2003 est.)
<i>Political situation</i>	Tajikistan is a parliamentary democracy with a strong presidency. Political life is dominated by President Emomali Rahmon and his supporters. Elections usually fail to meet international standards, but take place peacefully. While still being poor, the government's human rights record is better than the region's average.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Although the judiciary is independent by law, judges and prosecutors are subject to pressure from the executive branch. Inefficiency is a significant problem, bribery a common practice. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None. The country experienced a civil war from 1992-1997.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Tajikistan is the poorest country in the former Soviet sphere. Nearly half of its labor force travels as migrant workers to Russia or Kazakhstan. Government interference in the economy and massive corruption hamper private investment, while income from narcotics trafficking is on the rise. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 800; 168 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	44.4% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	127 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.3 (152 <sup>nd</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Full extent not determined, but at least 9.7km <sup>2</sup> (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 466 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes
<i>Signatory CCM</i>	No
<i>Signatory UNCROPD</i>	No



## Tajikistan: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Amount of money received for VA</i>	N/A
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	TMAC, Harmony of the World, Takdir, Union of Survivors of Mines and other Explosives, National University
<i>Focal Point</i>	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) (in Dushanbe)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Victim Assistance Coordination Group
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes (as part of a Poverty Reduction Strategy)
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	1, very limited throughout country
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	Yes but not implemented effectively
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Law on Accessible Public Space</i>	No, many buildings remain inaccessible
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Employment of people of with disabilities is still a major problem, with only 5% of people with disabilities employed (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Achievements in improving services to victims were reported throughout 2010; however improvements were concentrated within the capital (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Thailand

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	513,120 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	69,122,234
<i>Religion</i>	Buddhist 94.6%, Muslim 4.6%, Christian 0.7%, other 0.1% (2000 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. From 1992 until a non-violent 2006 coup, the country was considered a functioning democracy. For the last four years, the political situation has been marked by unrest, frequent changes of government, and riots. In May 2010, the army ended months of street rallies by opposition "Red Shirt" protesters, resulting in dozens of deaths.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Combines principles of traditional Thai and Western laws and is generally regarded as independent, though corruption and outside influence seems to occur. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None, but for decades, Thailand's southern border provinces have been host to an ethno-nationalist Malay Muslim separatist movement. Since 2004, the insurgency has become increasingly violent.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Thailand boasts a well-developed infrastructure and an export-oriented economy that grew at more than 4% annually from 2000 to 2008. Unemployment rate and national debt are low. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 3,670; 118 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	13.6% (1998)
<i>Human Development Index 2007</i>	87 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2009 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	3.4 (84 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munitions /ERW</i>	562 sq km (July 2009) (Landmine Monitor 2011)

<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	Unknown but estimated 1,252 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes
<i>Signatory CCM</i>	No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	Yes

## Thailand: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	TMAC, UNHCR
<i>Focal Point</i>	Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) (Bangkok)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	The National Sub-Committee on Victim Assistance
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Extensive
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Extensive
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	Yes
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Survivors live in rural areas and do not benefit from existing training and employment programs (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Government policies are rapidly changing in a positive direction to include more services and support for people with disabilities (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Turkey

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)

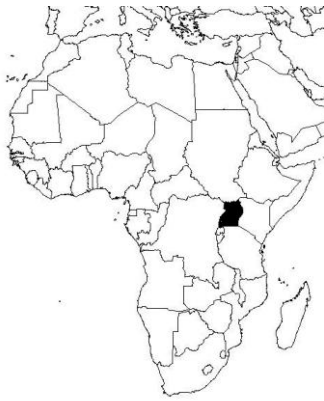


<i>Area</i>	783,562 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	72,752,000
<i>Religion</i>	Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews)
<i>Political situation</i>	According to its constitution, Turkey is a democratic, secular, parliamentary republic. It has a president with limited powers, and elections are usually considered free and fair. Over the past decade, the country has undertaken many reforms to strengthen its democracy and economy and to improve its human rights record; it began accession membership talks with the European Union in 2005.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Based on a civil law system and generally independent, but the need for judicial reform and confirmation of its independence are subjects of open debate. The European Court of Human Rights is the final arbiter in cases involving human rights. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None, but the conflict with the separatist Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) persists. After the capture of their leader in 1999, the insurgents largely withdrew to northern Iraq, still performing occasional attacks in Turkey.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Turkey's economy is a complex mix of modern industry and commerce along with traditional agriculture that still accounts for about 30% of employment and shapes the economy of the poorer east and southeast. Although the global financial crisis has led to a downturn after several years of GDP growth, Turkish economic fundamentals are sound. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 9,990; 68 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	27.0% (2002); CIA World Factbook: 17.11% (2008)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	92 <sup>nd</sup> of 187 countries, high human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	4.2 (61 <sup>st</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	212 km <sup>2</sup> (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 5,089 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes

<i>Signatory CCM</i>	No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	Yes

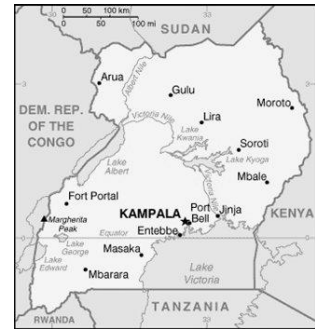
## Turkey: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently giving VA that reaches the survivors?</i>	Dicle University Research Hospital, Gulhane Military Medical Academy and the Turkish Armed Forces Rehabilitation and Care Center (TAF-RCC), Initiative for a Mine Free Turkey (IMFT)
<i>Focal Point</i>	Administration for Disabled People (Ankara)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	None
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	Yes but not adopted as of 2010
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Very Limited
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	No
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Limited
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	Some places accessible
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Needs of child survivors largely not met (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	



# Uganda

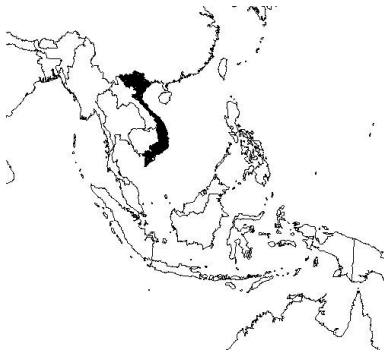
## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	241,038 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	31,657,000
<i>Religion</i>	Roman Catholic 41.9%, Protestant 42%, Muslim 12.1%, other 3.1%, none 0.9% (2002 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	Since Yoweri Museveni took power as president in 1986, Uganda has enjoyed relative stability and an improving human rights situation. The parliament wields significant power, a multiparty system of government was introduced in 2005. Elections in 2006 were marred by irregularities, but reflect the will of the people.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Operates independently, although the president has extensive powers of judicial appointment. Due to staffing problems, lower courts have built up a huge case backlog that impairs the dispensation of justice to most citizens. Accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations.
<i>NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None. In 2005, the rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) relocated to the DRC and southern Sudan. A military operation of the involved countries against the LRA is ongoing. There have been no attacks in Uganda since 2006.
<i>Economic situation</i>	For the last 20 years, Uganda's economy has been on the rise, reducing poverty rate from 56% in 1992 to 31% in 2006. Agriculture still supplies nearly all of the country's foreign exchange earnings, but oil production is due to start in 2011. Corruption is a growing problem for development. GNI per capita (2010): \$ 500; 181 <sup>st</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	31.1% (2006)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	161 <sup>st</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.4 (143 <sup>rd</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munitions/ERW</i>	Mines: 886,530m <sup>2</sup> (July 2011); All known cluster munitions are reported to have been cleared (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	2,200 (Landmine 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes
<i>Signatory CCM</i>	Yes

## Uganda: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes
<i>Amount of money received for VA</i>	
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Ministry of Health, ULSA, Rwenzori Empowerment Centre, Gulu/Amuru Landmine Survivors Group, Kasese Landmine Survivors Association, Kasese District Women with Disabilities, Handicap International, ICRC
<i>Focal Point</i>	The Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (in Kampala)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Forum on Victim Assistance
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	None
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Some
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	Yes but effected implementation has yet to be determined
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Employment of people of with disabilities is still a major problem despite government legislation to provide affirmative job quota (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	There has been a slight increase in access to services such as emergency medical care and education due to an increase in awareness of survivor rights (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Vietnam

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)

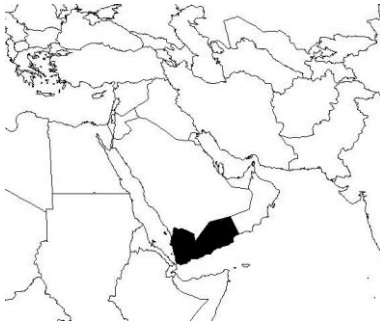


<i>Area</i>	331,210 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	86,936,464
<i>Religion</i>	Secular/Triple religion 80%, Hoa Hao 3%, Theravada Buddhism 2%, Catholic 7%, Protestant 1%, Cao Dai 3%, other 4% (2009 census)
<i>Political situation</i>	The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a authoritarian one-party state ruled by the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV). Basic citizens' rights are limited, although adherence to ideological orthodoxy has become less important than economic development as a national priority.
<i>Judicial system</i>	Though the judiciary is independent by law, the CPV controls courts at all levels, and most judges are CPV members. Inefficiency and corruption are endemic, trial procedures often rudimentary. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>Percentage of country controlled by NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	None
<i>Economic situation</i>	Since the 1986 Party Congress approved market-oriented economic reforms, Vietnam has become one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Deep poverty has declined substantially, agricultural production, employing 65% of the labor force, nearly doubled. Nevertheless, the government still holds a tight reign over large sectors of the economy. GNI per capita (2008): \$ 1, 160; 156 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	28.9% (2002); CIA World Factbook: 12.3% (2009 est.)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	128 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, medium human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.9 (112 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Unknown, impact survey estimated 49,500km <sup>2</sup> of contamination (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	66,000 to 100,000 (Landmine Monitor 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	No
<i>Signatory CCM</i>	No
<i>Signatory UNCRRPD</i>	Yes



## Vietnam: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	No
<i>Who is currently providing VA?</i>	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA), AEPD, Solidarity Service International, Peace Trees Vietnam, Vietnam Assistance to the Handicap, Clear Path International, ICRC
<i>Focal Point</i>	None
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Landmine Working Group
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	None
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Not country wide
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes but not country wide
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some, reaching 40 out of 63 provinces
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	Yes but not implemented effectively
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Some
<i>Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Challenges</i>	Significant need for employment and training opportunities for people with disabilities (Landmine 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	In 2010, services for mine/ERW survivors improved in quality, quantity and accessibility (Landmine Monitor 2011).



# Yemen

## Background Sheet for Landmines/Cluster Munition Victim Assistance (VA)



<i>Area</i>	527,968 sq km
<i>Population (2010)</i>	24,052,514
<i>Religion</i>	Muslim including Shaf'i (Sunni) and Zaydi (Shia), small numbers of Jewish, Christian, and Hindu
<i>Political situation</i>	Yemen, reunited in 1990, is a republic with a bicameral legislature and an elected president. Despite problems, last elections were generally open and competitive. Currently, the government faces many challenges: a serious economic and social situation, an ongoing north-south conflict, a poor human rights record, and Islamic terrorism.
<i>Judicial system</i>	The former northern and southern legal codes have been unified. The judiciary is independent by law, but susceptible to pressure and influence from the executive branch. Many judges are poorly trained; corruption is a problem. Has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
<i>Percentage of country controlled by NSA/rebel groups still at war</i>	N/A. Houthi rebels have been active in the Saada area (northwestern Yemen) since 2004. Following an extensive military campaign against the rebels, President Saleh officially declared the Houthi war ended in March 2010.
<i>Economic situation</i>	Although a reform program was initiated in 2006, Yemen's business environment and development prospects are weak. Its revenue is highly dependent on shrinking oil resources, the financial system remains underdeveloped. Agriculture employs 60% of the labor force, but water resources are declining, and most of the staple food must be imported. GNI per capita (2008): \$ 960; 168 <sup>th</sup> of 210 countries
<i>Pop. below national poverty line</i>	41.8% (1998)
<i>Human Development Index 2011</i>	154 <sup>th</sup> of 187 countries, low human development
<i>Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 acc. to Transparency Int.</i>	2.1 (164 <sup>th</sup> of 182 countries)
<i>Estimated area of contamination with mines/cluster munition/ERW</i>	Remaining suspect hazardous areas totals more than 520 sq km as of the end of 2008. However, it is thought that only some 12 sq km would require full clearance.
<i>Estimated mine/ERW survivors</i>	At least 2,414 (March 2011)
<i>Signatory MBT</i>	Yes

<i>Signatory CCM</i>	No
<i>Signatory UNCRPD</i>	Yes

## Yemen: Aspects of Victim Assistance

<i>Country has plan of action for VA</i>	Yes, included in the mine action plans
<i>Who is currently giving VA that reaches the survivors?</i>	YEMEC, Yemen Association of Landmine Survivors (YLSA), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Aden Rehabilitation Center, Medecin Sans Frontiers (MSF), Save the Children, ICRC
<i>Focal Point</i>	Yemen Mine Action Centre (YEMEC)
<i>Coordinating Mechanism</i>	Victim Assistance Advisory Committee
<i>National Plan for Disability</i>	None
<i>National Law on Disability</i>	Yes
<i>Physical Rehabilitation Centre</i>	Some
<i>Hospital/Health System</i>	Limited
<i>Emergency System for Mine Accidents</i>	Yes
<i>Psychosocial Support</i>	Some
<i>Vocational Training</i>	Very limited
<i>Affirmative Job Quota</i>	No
<i>Access to Income Generation</i>	Limited
<i>Law on Accessible Public Space</i>	No
<i>Major Problems</i>	Ongoing conflict in Northern Yemen has decreased services to mine/ERW victims within the region (Landmine Monitor 2011).
<i>Major improvements</i>	Increase in access to physical rehabilitation services due to increased funding by the ICRC (Landmine Monitor 2011).

## Victim Assistance Summary Fact Sheet

Country	MBT	CCM	UNCRPD	National Disability Law	Poverty Line	HDI	CPI	Number of Survivors	Contaminated areas
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	36%	172/187	1.3 (180/182)	~52,000-60,000	~668 km <sup>2</sup>
Angola	Yes	No	No	No	N/A	148/187	2.0 (168/182)	Unknown (many thousands)	~242-1239 km <sup>2</sup> (no valid estimate)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	18.6%	74/187	3.2 (91/182)	3919	1,442 km <sup>2</sup>
Burma	No	No	No	No	32.7%	149/187	1.4 (180/182)	Unknown (at least 2019)	Extensive
Burundi	Yes	No	Yes	No	68%	185/187	1.9 (172/182)	5000	Not quantified
Cambodia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	30.1%	139/187	2.1 (164/182)	43,926	317 km <sup>2</sup>
Chad	Yes	No	No	No	80%	183/187	2.0 (168/182)	At least 1588	No credible estimate
Colombia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	45.1%	87/187	3.4 (80/182)	At least 6,163	150,000 km <sup>2</sup> in military bases, civilian areas unknown
Congo DR	Yes	No	No	No	75%	187/187	2.0 (168/182)	At least 1,247	14km <sup>2</sup>
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	17%	46/187	4.0 (66/182)	At least 1,421	836.5 km <sup>2</sup>
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	37.8%	105/187	3.4 (80/182)	3,158	Mine free since 1994, minor ERW contamination
Eritrea	Yes	No	No	No	53%	177/187	2.5 (134/182)	Unknown-could be more than 84,000	99km <sup>2</sup>

## Victim Assistance Summary Fact Sheet

Ethiopia	Yes	No	Yes	No	29.2%	174/187	2.7 (120/182)	At least 7,275	17km <sup>2</sup>
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	Yes	No	No	65.7%	176/187	2.2 (154/182)	At least 798	~3.2km <sup>2</sup>
Iraq	Yes	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	1.8 (175/182)	Unknown	No credible estimate: 2006 survey found 1,730 km <sup>2</sup>
Jordan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	14.2%	95/187	4.5 (56/182)	789	18km <sup>2</sup>
Laos	No	Yes	Yes	No	33%	138/187	2.2 (154/182)	12,500 – 15,000	~87,000 km <sup>2</sup>
Lebanon	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	71/187	2.5 (132/182)	3,846	19.9 km <sup>2</sup> (mines), 18.1 km <sup>2</sup> (cluster munitions)
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7%	54/187	2.7 (66.182)	2,262	250,000 km <sup>2</sup> (cluster munitions), 30,000 km <sup>2</sup> (UXOs)
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	45.8%	129/187	2.5 (134/182)	1,193	Mines reportedly cleared, ERWS impact unknown
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	53%	81/187	3.4 (80/182)	378	192,700 km <sup>2</sup>
Rwanda	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	56.9%	166/187	5.0 (89/182)	~403- 1,000	18,000 km <sup>2</sup>
Senegal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	33.4%	155/187	2.9 (112/182)	592	11.74 km <sup>2</sup>

## Victim Assistance Summary Fact Sheet

Serbia	Yes	No	Yes	No	8.8%	59/187	3.3 (86/182)	1,300 to 8,000	3.8 km <sup>2</sup>
Somalia	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA	NA	1 (182/182)	Unknown	Unknown, Somaliland 18.9 km <sup>2</sup>
Sudan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	40%	169/187	1.6 (177/182)	1,158	71.29 km <sup>2</sup>
South Sudan	Yes	No	No	No	NA	NA	NA	3,057	Unknown
Sri Lanka	No	No	Yes	Yes	22.7%	97/187	3.3 86/182	1,158	537.7 km <sup>2</sup>
Tajikstan	Yes	No	No	Yes	44.4%	127/187	2.3 152/182	466	Not determined but at least 9.7 km <sup>2</sup>
Thailand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	13.6%	87/187	3.4 84/182	Estimate of 1,252	562 km <sup>2</sup>
Turkey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	27%	92/187	4.2 61/182	5,089	212 km <sup>2</sup>
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	31.1%	161/187	2.4 143/182	2,200	886,530 m <sup>2</sup>
Vietnam	No	No	Yes	Yes	28.9%	128/187	2.9 112/182	66,000 to 100,000	~49,500 km <sup>2</sup>