**The right of persons with disabilities to participate in decision-making - Call for submissions**

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Responses are based on some examples from Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reporting. The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor the-Monitor.org [\*See description below] In particular: Equal Basis 2014: Access and Rights in 33 Countries (3 December 2014), Cluster Munition Monitor 2015 (September 2015) and Landmine Monitor 2014 (November 2014), as well as individual country profiles**.**

\***Landmien and Cluster Muntion Monitor**

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor is an initiative providing research for the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC). It produces several research products including the annual *Landmine Monitor* and *Cluster Munition Monitor* reports, online country profile reports, as well as factsheets and maps.

Research on disability issues has been carried out as an integral part of monitoring the implementation of provisions of what has been termed in humanitarian disarmament conventions as “victim assistance.”[[1]](#footnote-1) In purpose and in practice, this encompasses responses to the needs of persons with disabilities, who face similar barriers and impairments (acquired through other causes or at birth) as those faced by survivors[[2]](#footnote-2) of landmines, cluster munitions, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and other weapons.[[3]](#footnote-3) The provisions arise within the work of humanitarian disarmament conventions, particularly the [Mine Ban Treaty](http://www.apminebanconvention.org/) (1997) and its subsequent five-year action plans, and the [Convention on Cluster Munitions](http://www.clusterconvention.org/) (2008). States Parties to these treaties have agreed to provide adequate age- and gender-appropriate medical care and rehabilitation (including psychological support) as well as to provide for social and economic inclusion, in accordance with applicable international human rights law, based solely on needs and without discrimination as to the cause of impairments.

**Questions and responses:**

1. **Please provide information on the legislative and policy framework in place in your country related to the status, establishment, resourcing, and functioning of representative organizations of persons with disabilities at the national, regional and local levels;**

The Mine Ban Treaty's Cartagena Action Plan 2010–2014, agreed upon at the Treaty’s Second Review Conference in 2009, further developed the concept of assistance by combining various elements into an integrated approach to addressing survivors’ needs. This approach stressed the importance of cross-cutting themes, particularly the accessibility of services and information, inclusion and participation of survivors in all aspects of the treaty and its implementation. The action points of the Mine Ban Treaty's Maputo Action Plan adopted at the Third Review Conference in 2014, include an action to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine survivors and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them.

The participation of cluster munition survivors was essential to the development and adoption of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Reflecting the CRPD, the convention requires that States Parties “closely consult with and actively involve cluster munition victims and their representative organisations”[[4]](#footnote-4) while fulfilling assistance obligations. The Vientiane Action Plan holds that States Parties must actively involve cluster munition survivors (Action #23) and their representative organizations in the work of the convention.

Since 2010, the trend regarding survivor participation has been positive; in general there has been an increase in the involvement of survivors and their representative organizations, including DPOs, in coordination and policy creation.[[5]](#footnote-5)

Since the first Meeting of States Parties and the adoption of the Vientiane Action Plan in 2010, the participation of survivors in national coordination mechanisms and international meetings on the Convention on Cluster Munitions has increased in a number of states. Survivors were included in Lao PDR’s Technical Working Group on Victim Assistance.[[6]](#footnote-6) Survivors and their representative organizations participated in meetings of Croatia’s national victim assistance coordinating body. The representation and participation of persons with disabilities on Iraq’s national disability commission was included in the law mandating its establishment after advocacy efforts by the Iraq Alliance for Disability Organizations and other members of civil society.[[7]](#footnote-7) In Lebanon, the National Steering Committee on Victim Assistance involves national victim assistance NGO service providers and relevant government ministries.[[8]](#footnote-8)

As highlighted by Actions #30 and #31 of the Vientiane Action Plan*,* cluster munition survivors should be considered as experts and included on government delegations to international meetings and in all activities related to the convention. There is significant room for increased representation of survivors in international fora and the CMC has called on States Parties to make a concentrated effort to include survivors on national delegations to Meetings of States Parties and Review Conferences. Since 2010, few states including BiH, Croatia, and Iraq have included a survivor as a member of their delegation to international meeting of the convention. Many more cluster munition survivors and persons with disabilities who are members of the international NGO the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) participated in international meetings as part of the CMC delegation.

**Coordination and planning Convention on Cluster Munitions and CRPD in 2010-2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State Party to the CRPD and Convention on Cluster Munitions** | **Coordination**  **Mechanism**  **Exists** | **Collaboration withdisability-rights coordination** | **Survivor participation**  **in coordination** | **Plan for assistance** |
| **Afghanistan** | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Albania** | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2010 |
| **BiH** | Yes, until end of 2013 | Partial collaboration | Yes | Yes (revised in 2013) |
| **Chad** | No | no coordination | no coordination | Yes (2013–2017) |
| **Croatia** | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes (2010–2014) |
| **Guinea-Bissau** | Not reported | unkown | no coordination | Yes (no timeframe) |
| **Iraq** | No *(ad hoc meetings)* | Partial collaboration | Yes | None |
| **Lao PDR** | Yes | Partial collaboration | Yes | Yes (2014-2020) |
| **Montenegro** | No | designated focal points | no coordination | no coordination |
| **Mozambique** | Yes | same as disability-rights coordination | Yes | Component of disability plan (2012–2019) |
| **Sierra Leone** | no coordination | Disability-rights coordination exists | unknown | No |

Among the 20 States Parties with active victim assistance coordination in 2013, in all but two cases, this coordination mechanism either collaborated with or was combined with an active disability-rights coordination mechanism.[[9]](#footnote-9) In BiH, before victim assistance coordination was suspended in 2014, collaboration between the victim assistance and disability coordination mechanisms had been very limited. Among States Parties where both victim assistance and disability coordination mechanisms existed, only in Yemen was no collaboration identified. Coordination of victim assistance and disability issues were was combined in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Sudan, Tajikistan, and Uganda. In Afghanistan, a separate victim assistance coordination mechanism was re-established in 2013 after having been previously combined with disability coordination. Afghanistan’s victim assistance coordination mechanism collaborated with the disability coordination mechanism.

**Status of coordination and particpation s in 2013/2014 in 31 States Parties of the Mine Ban Treaty**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State Party to the CRPD and the Mine Ban Treaty** | **Coordination**  (*collaborative or combined with disability-rights coorinbation*) | **Plan for Assistance** | **Survivor Participation**  *(in coordination)* |
| **Afghanistan** | Yes (collaborative) | No (expired) | Yes |
| **Albania** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **Algeria** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **Angola** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)** | Yes (limited collaboration) | Yes | Yes |
| **Burundi** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes (inactive) | Yes |
| **Cambodia** | Yes (combined) | Yes (Disability plan) | Yes |
| **Chad** (Signatory) | No | Yes (inactive) | N/A |
| **Colombia** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** | No | No (expired) | N/A |
| **Croatia** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **El Salvador** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes (Disability plan) | Yes |
| **Ethiopia** | Yes (combined) | Yes (Disability plan) | Yes |
| **Guinea-Bissau** | No | Yes | N/A |
| **Iraq** | No | No | N/A (*ad hoc* meetings) |
| **Jordan** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **Mozambique** | Yes (combined) | Yes (component of Disability Plan) | Yes |
| **Nicaragua** | No | No | N/A |
| **Peru** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **Senegal** | No | Yes | N/A (*ad hoc* meetings) |
| **Serbia** | No | No | N/A (*ad hoc* meetings) |
| **Sudan** | Yes (collaborative) | No (expired) | Yes |
| **Thailand** | Yes (collaborative) | Yes | Yes |
| **Turkey** | No | No | N/A |
| **Uganda** | Yes (combined) | Yes | Yes |
| **Yemen** | Yes (no collaboration) | Yes (inactive) | No (*ad hoc* meetings) |
| **Zimbabwe** | No | No | Unknown |

*Note: N/A = There was no active coordination mechanism in which survivors could participate.*

*Ad hoc meetings = While there was no active coordination mechanism, survivors and their representative organizations met with relevant government authorities.*

1. **Please provide information on existing legislation and policies aimed at ensuring that persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, including children with disabilities, are consulted and involved in decision-making processes that directly or indirectly concern them;**

**Afghanistan** planned to establish a national disability council or federation of disabled persons’ organizations (DPOs), but this has not been achieved.[[10]](#footnote-10) While there are many coordination groups for specific disability-related issues, there has been no functioning unified coordination mechanism.[[11]](#footnote-11) Guidelines for the constitution of a national disability rights body were developed, but not implemented.[[12]](#footnote-12) The Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs & Disabled (MoLSAMD), led efforts to revive the national disability rights body were not successful due to the different interests of key actors. [[13]](#footnote-13) In Afghanistan, according to Article 22 of the National Disability Law (NDL) Afghan government is responsible for hiring 3 % percent eligible persons with disabilities as employee in government affairs. However the national survivors' representative organization reported the the number of in government affairs was very few (almost none), so that high ranking government decision makers should seriously pay attention to this issue based on law.

In Albania,survivors were represented in victim assistance planning, including the AXO survivor survey, through participation in the NGO ALB-AID which liased with govenment represemntatives.[[14]](#footnote-14) A landmine survivor leader was also a representative of a unique political party that specifically represents persons with disabilities.

In Afghanistan, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations were included in decision-making and participated in the various coordination bodies. However, it was sometimes reported that their views were not fully taken into account.[[15]](#footnote-15)

Parents of children with disabilities were involved in MoE inclusive education training in Kabul, which resulted in increased enrollment of children with disabilities into mainstream schools.[[16]](#footnote-16)

In CroatiaSurvivors and their representative organizations equally participated in the two meetings of the National Coordinating Body on victim assitance in 2014, in accordance with the mandate of the group.

In Colombia survivor participation in the coordination and planning of victim assistance was seen to be more effective recently than in previous years; survivor representatives were more knowledgeable and better able to contribute substantively. In 2014, representatives of National Network of Landmine Victims and Survivors’ Organizations, formed in December 2013, participated in the national committee for the ongoing Colombian peace process and participated at the peace negotiations in Havana to represent the perspectives of mine/ERW survivors.[[17]](#footnote-17) Four mine/ERW survivors participated on the Victim’s Law National Committee for the Participation of Victims and on the departmental and local committees in Santander.[[18]](#footnote-18) Survivors were also represented on the sub-committees on Prevention, Protection and Guarantees of No Repetition and on Community Organizations for the implementation of the Victim’s Law.[[19]](#footnote-19) Mine/ERW survivors were represented on disability coordination mechanisms at the departmental level in Bolivar, Antioquia, and Santander.[[20]](#footnote-20) Survivors were also represented in national disability coordination via the CIREC “Seeds of Peace” network.[[21]](#footnote-21) In 2014, mine/ERW survivors who were elected to join municipal disability coordination in eight locations contributed to the development of implementing guidelines for the 2013 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[[22]](#footnote-22)

In 2014 in Colombia, the national network of survivors’ organizations assisted member associations in applying for membership in their municipalities.[[23]](#footnote-23) However, their representativeness was not as broad as hoped, especially in national instances, and some organizations working with survivors identified the need to better prepare them to fulfill advocacy roles.[[24]](#footnote-24) Survivor associations participated in subcommittees on Transitional Justice at the local and department level, strengthening communication between survivors and public institutions.[[25]](#footnote-25) In 2014, as a result of counselling, empowering and training effort of their representative associations, survivors were able to directly participate in the victims participation committees in the municipalities of Cocorna, San Fransisco and Medellin.[[26]](#footnote-26)

In El Salvador Mine/ERW survivors and their representative organizations were included in the planning and coordination of the activities of the Protection Fund as members of the Consultative Group and were represented on the board of directors of the Protection Fund.[[27]](#footnote-27) The Network of Survivors provided input into the Protection Fund’s accountability report for 2013.[[28]](#footnote-28) Half of the members of the Council for Integrated Attention for Persons with Disabilities (Consejo Nacional de Atención Integral a las Personas con Discapacidad, CONAIPD)’s general council are representatives of disabled persons’ organizations.[[29]](#footnote-29) The NGO Network of Survivors and Persons with Disabilities (formerly Landmine Survivor Network- El Salvador) participated in CONAIPD’s technical committee on employment. The Network of Survivors also participated in the The National Council for the Defense of Human Rights (Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos No Gubernamental, PDDH)’s inter-institutional coordinating committee on the rights of persons with disabilities through which it contributed to the preparation of the alternative report reviewing El Salvador’s implementation of the CRPD between 2008 and 2013.[[30]](#footnote-30)

In Mozambique mine/ERW survivors were represented in the coordination of disability and victim assistance issues through participation of the national Network for Mine Victims (Rede para Assistência às Vítimas de Minas, RAVIM) in meetings of the national disability council.[[31]](#footnote-31) The National Disability Council also monitored the implementation of the National Disability Plan 2012–2019. Representatives from disabled persons’ organizations (DPOs), the network of survivors RAVIM and eight government ministries, participated in the monitoring of the plan.[[32]](#footnote-32)

In Thailand in 2014, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) organized two workshops to raise awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities among persons with disabilities and other people in the community. In May 2013, the MSDHS organized a victim assistance workshop to build the capacity of leaders of survivors and relevant parties. It also carried out four workshops on the Quality of Lives of Persons with Disabilities Plan each in a different in mine-affected province.[[33]](#footnote-33) Based on feedback from local landmine-survivor leaders received by Thailand’s governmental team of victim assistance experts which indicated that survivors wanted to meet with other leaders in order to share experiences, in May 2013 the National Office for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NEP) organized the first formal Meeting of Leaders of Landmine Survivors in Aranyaprathet district, Sakaeo province. Some 20 participants from five provinces along the Thai-Cambodia border shared experiences and visited several local victim-assistance facilities.[[34]](#footnote-34)

In Zimbabwe, working towards the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan, the Ministry of Social Welfare issued a decree in 2010 recommending the involvement of all mine/ERW survivors associations in all decisions and activities related to victim assistance policies and plans.[[35]](#footnote-35) In Zimbabwe there is a strong community of disability-rights actors including disabled persons organizations and service providers who could contribute to a coordinating mechanism. Some of the organizations expressed concern that they were not consulted in the development of the Ministry of Health and Child Care’s survey of needs for persons with disabilities in 2013.[[36]](#footnote-36)

1. **Please provide information on any consultative body or mechanism established to consult and engage with representative organizations of persons with disabilities, including information about their composition, criteria for membership (nomination, appointment, election, etc.) and functioning;**

[For a general overview of coordination mechanisms see the tables under question .1. More detailed descriptions of relevant consultative bodies (for implementation of the CRPD and the relevant actions related to the disarmament conventions), their composition and functioning can be found in individual country profiles for “Victim Assistance” under the section “Victim assistance coordination” found through the URL http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/our-research/country-profiles.aspx]

1. **Please provide information on the efforts undertaken at national, regional and/or local levels to strengthen the capacity of representative organizations of persons with disabilities, in order to facilitate their participation in legislative, policy and other decision-making processes;**

The Mine Ban Treaty Maputo Action Plan (June 2014) #Action 16. Commits “Each State Party, and particularly each with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, will do its utmost to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation.”

According to Convention on Cluster Muntions Dubrovnik Action Plan (September 2015) Action 4.2 – 'Increase the involvement of victims': “States parties with cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will: (c) Promote and enhance the capacity of organisations representing women, men and survivors and persons with disabilities as well as national organizations and institutions delivering relevant services, including financial and technical resources, leadership and management training and exchange programmes, with a view to strengthen ownership, the effective delivery of services, and sustainability.”

In Colombia the Presidential Program for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal, PAICMA) continued a pilot project (started in 2012) to strengthen the capacity of organizations of survivors, providing technical support to three associations in 2013.[[37]](#footnote-37) In 2013, PAICMA informed survivors about their right to participate in such disability coordination as persons with disabilities.[[38]](#footnote-38) In 2014 PAICMA (reformed as the Department for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines, Dirección para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal, DAICMA)[[39]](#footnote-39) continued the pilot project to strengthen the capacity of mine victim organizations, providing technical support to four survivor associations.[[40]](#footnote-40) The Association of Mine Victims of San Carlos (ASOVIMASC, Antioquia), that was part of the project, received training and technical support and was able to share experience and transfer knowledge to other associations created in 2014-2015. ASOVIMASC could also receive interns from the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA).[[41]](#footnote-41)

1. **Please explain whether and how persons with disabilities participate in monitoring the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 33, para. 3), and in the nomination of experts to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 34, para. 3);**

In El Salvador the Network of Survivors and Persons with Disabilities’s director served as a member of the NGO delegation during the presentation of the report before the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in September 2013.[[42]](#footnote-42) In 2014, the Network of Survivors participated in the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations to El Salvador by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Network of Survivors also contributed to the development of the draft reform to the national disability law.[[43]](#footnote-43)

1. **Please identify the main challenges faced by the diversity of persons with disabilities in participating in mainstream and disability-specific decision-making processes at the national, regional and local levels, including challenges faced by persons who experience multiple discrimination (e.g., on the basis of disability, age, gender, ethnic origin, geographical location**

The challenge in many States Parties were such specific disability-rights coordination mechanisms did exist, was that the relevant coordination bodies were too weak to coordinate effectively. Therefore, victim assistance coordination could not be effectively integrated into these systems and still fulfil States Parties obligations to assist cluster munition victims. This has been the case in states including Afghanistan, BiH, Lao PDR, and Lebanon.

In Afghanistan In 2014, the inclusion of persons with disabilities, survivors, and their representative organizations remained insufficient and was not yet effectively included as an essential component of activities.[[44]](#footnote-44) It was necessary to ensure that meaningful participation of survivors is increased at all levels.

A collective of NGOs, including one representing mine/ERW survivors, reported in 2014 that the National Council for Persons with Disabilities in **BiH**,“does not constitute an independent mechanism” in accordance with Article 33 of the CRPD.[[45]](#footnote-45) Also many DPOs did not consider the council inclusive or representative and reported that, as of 2014, the council was yet to show results for persons with disabilities, according to another report.[[46]](#footnote-46) There were no mine, cluster munition and other ERW survivors’ representative organizations on the national council which includes 10 representatives of ministries and 10 representatives of persons with disabilities.[[47]](#footnote-47)

In **Lao PDR**, the National Committee for Disabled People and Elderly (NCDE) is the main disability coordination body, but the disability sector requires far greater organization and international support. There are no official disability coordination meetings for all stakeholders.[[48]](#footnote-48) In 2014, DPOs reported problems with disability coordination, including frequent changes of designated disability focal points within ministries due to staff turnover and low funding for DPOs that obstructed them from representing their members at a policy level.[[49]](#footnote-49)

The National Council of Persons with Disabilities, in **Lebanon** does not have any executive power despite its responsibility for disability-related social policy.[[50]](#footnote-50)

**Additional questions for civil society:**

1. **Please identify the main challenges faced by the diversity of persons with disabilities as members of mainstream or disability-specific non-governmental organizations, and in participating in the activities of such organizations, including challenges faced by persons who experience multiple discrimination.**

In most countries—not only States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty or Convention on Cluster Munitions—war veterans with disabilities are assigned a privileged status above that of civilian war survivors and other persons with disabilities. Since 2010, this difference continued to be a concern in many countries including Afghanistan, BiH, and Lao PDR. In Mozambique it was found that fewer than 25% of survivors were members of a survivor network or DPO and the percentage was much lower among civilian survivors than veteran survivors.[[51]](#footnote-51)

A study by Handicap International in 2014 on ‘How to ensure mine/ERW survivors benefit from and participate in disability-inclusive development’ noted that “In some cases, the DPOs movement itself faces difficulties in coordination at the national level, in which case some [survivors’ organizations] may prefer to work separately.” [[52]](#footnote-52)

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reporting showed that discrimination in States Parties was also manifested informally on the basis of gender, age, ethnicity, and other prejudices.

1. To date, victim assistance efforts have mainly been limited to the enhancement of programs and policies for persons with disabilities including survivors. The definition of “victim” in humanitarian disarmament treaties relates to the violation of human rights and humanitarian norms and includes all persons who have been killed or physically or psychologically injured, or suffered economic loss, social marginalization, or substantial impairment of the realization of their rights caused by the use of the prohibited weapon. This includes those persons directly impacted as well as their affected families and communities including persons with disabilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. A survivor is a person who was injured by any of these weapons and lived. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Please see the *Landmine Monitor Report 2014* for more information about these weapons. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Convention on Cluster Munitions, Article 5.2 f). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Cluster Munition Monitor Report 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Notes from Monitor field mission to Lao PDR, 11-12 June 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Email from Moaffak Alkhfaji, Director, Iraqi Alliance for Disability (IADO), 29 June 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Lebanon, Convention on Cluster Munitions Article 7 Report (for calendar year 2012), Form H. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Uganda. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Response to Monitor questionnaire by MACCA (consolidated questionnaire including information from MoE, MoLSAMD, and MoPH), April 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Juliette Coatrieux, Programme Support Officer, HI, 26 April 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Email from Samiulhaq Sami, HI, Kabul, 14 October 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Juliette Coatrieux, Programme Support Officer, HI, 26 April 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Field mission notes, Tirana, 20 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Convention on Cluster Munitions Article 7 Report (for calendar year 2014), Form H; and Article 7 Report (for calendar year 2011), Form H; responses to Monitor questionnaire by Omara Khan Muneeb, DAO, 18 March 2014; and by Rahmatullah Merzayee,ALSO, 12 June 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Mutahar Shah Akhgar, MoE, Kabul, 14 May 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Email from Reinel Barbosa Cajica, Coordinator, Red Nacional de organizaciones de sobrevivientes de MAP, MUSE, AEI y personas víctimas con discapacidad (National Network of Organizations of Mine/ERW Survivors and Victims with Disabilities), 5 October 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Response to Monitor questionnaire by PAICMA, sent by Oscar Ivan Ortiz Bohorquez, PAICMA, 2 May 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Johana Huertas Reyes, and Yanrieth Rebolledo, HI Colombia, 14 April 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Ibid.; and responses to Monitor questionnaire by Alejandro Rumie, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Coordinator, and Vanessa Cortes, Legal Assistance Officer, Fundación REI, 21 March 2014; and by Johana Huertas Reyes, and Yanrieth Rebolledo, HI Colombia, 14 April 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Martha Cardona Toro, Outreach Coordinator, CIREC, 20 March 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Email from Reinel Barbosa Cajica, Red Nacional de organizaciones de sobrevivientes de MAP, MUSE, AEI y personas víctimas con discapacidad (National Network of Organizations of Mine/ERW Survivors and Victims with Disabilities), 5 October 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Email from Reinel Barbosa Cajica, Red Nacional de organizaciones de sobrevivientes de MAP, MUSE, AEI y personas víctimas con discapacidad (National Network of Organizations of Mine/ERW Survivors and Victims with Disabilities), 5 October 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Johana Huertas Reyes, HI Colombia, 22 May 2015 ; and by Ana Milena Londoño P., Association of Mine Victims of San Carlos (ASOVIMASC), 3 May 2015; “[Foro: Minas antipersonales y derechos de los sobrevivientes en Colombia, un reto del presente](http://www.colombiasinminas.org/index.php?mact=News%2Ccntnt01%2Cdetail%2C0&cntnt01articleid=776&cntnt01origid=15&cntnt01returnid=53)” (Forum: Antipersonnel mines and survivors’ rights in Colombia, a challenge of today.), Bogota, 8 July 2015, accessed 14 July 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Duyerney Pabón González, ICRC, 25 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Esperanza Giraldo, Paz y Democracia, 28 April 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Interview with Marlon Mendoza, Protection Fund, 3 April 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Email from Jesus Martinez, Network of Survivors, 1 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. [CONAIPD website](http://www.conaipd.gob.sv), accessed 9 October 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Email from Jesus Martinez, Network of Survivors, 1 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Interview with Luis Silvestre Wamusse, RAVIM, in Maputo, 26 June 2014; and response to Monitor questionnaire from Macario Dubalelane, MMAS, 1 April 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Information provided by Mayuree Pewsuwan, Disability Specialist, Bangkok, 16 March 2014 and 29 January 2015; and telephone interview with Saowalak Vijit, NEP, 2 February 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Email from Sermsiri Ingavanija, JRS, 23 May 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. [Statement of Sudan](http://www.apminebanconvention.org/meetings-of-the-states-parties/10msp/what-happened/day-3-wednesday-1-december/), Mine Ban Treaty Tenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 1 December 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Interview with Tione Mzila, Disabled Women in Africa, 22 June 2015; Interview with Rejoice Timire, Disabled Women’s Support Organization, 17 June 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Response to Monitor questionnaire by PAICMA, sent by Oscar Ivan Ortiz Bohorquez, PAICMA, 2 May 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Response to Monitor questionnaire by PAICMA, sent by Oscar Ivan Ortiz Bohorquez, PAICMA, 2 May 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Formerly Presidential Program for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (PAICMA), renamed under Decree No. 1649, 2 September 2014 ; Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 Report (for calendar year 2014), Form A. DAICMA’s role is the same as PAICMA’s, except DAICMA assists the Minister Counseller of Post-Conflict, Human Rights and Security and the National Government in the planning and coordination of mine related activities, while PAICMA was acting under the govern of the Vice-President, [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Response to Monitor questionnaire by DAICMA, sent by Oscar Ivan Ortiz Bohorquez, DAICMA, 2 May 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Ana Milena Londoño P. Association of Mine Victims of San Carlos (ASOVIMASC), 3 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Ibid., 20 February 2013, and 14 August 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Ibid., 1 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Responses to Monitor questionnaire by Alberto Cairo, ICRC, 14 April 2015; and by Omara Khann Muneeb, Director, DAO, 21 April 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
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