



VICTIM ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS: SRI LANKA'S PROGRESS

National Mine Action Center (NMAC)
Ministry of Housing, Construction & Water Supply

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL COORDINATION AND OWNERSHIP (ACTION 30)

- **Sri Lanka continues to demonstrate its national commitment to integrating victim assistance into broader institutional frameworks.**
- **The National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) serves as the officially designated focal point for victim assistance, recognized by all relevant ministries and stakeholders.**

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL COORDINATION AND OWNERSHIP (ACTION 30)

- To ensure sustained coordination and national ownership, an inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral mechanism is in place, involving the Ministries of Health, Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment, and the Department of Social Services.
- These institutions work in collaboration with development partners, civil society, and victim networks.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL COORDINATION AND OWNERSHIP (ACTION 30)

- A revised National Disability Action Plan, currently under development, is being aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and explicitly includes mine and other explosive ordnance (EO) victims.
- This plan is expected to set specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART) objectives and ensure gender, age, and disability inclusivity.

LEGISLATIVE ADVANCEMENTS

- **The Government of Sri Lanka is taking significant legislative steps to strengthen the rights framework for victims.**
- **A new Disability Rights Bill, aimed at replacing the outdated Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act No. 28 of 1996, is currently being processed.**

LEGISLATIVE ADVANCEMENTS

- **Aligns with the standards set forth by the UNCRPD and has been endorsed under Cabinet Decision Memorandum No. 25/0097/818/010 dated 4th February 2025.**
- **The process is being led by the Ministry of Justice, in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security, and Community Empowerment.**

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION & DATA MANAGEMENT (ACTIONS 31, 32)

- **The Ministry of Health has integrated landmine victims into the National Injury Surveillance Database, improving institutional victim data management beyond the mine action sector.**
- **This supports ongoing efforts to maintain a centralized national database, disaggregated by gender, age, and disability, in accordance with national data protection measures.**

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT (ACTIONS 31, 32)

- **A Victim Assistance Needs Assessment Survey was conducted in 2024/2025, covering 20% of IMSMA-recorded victims since 2010.**
- **The assessment was carried out using Survey123 tools to collect disaggregated data on the needs, challenges, and locations of mine and explosive ordnance victims by gender, age, and disability status.**

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT (ACTIONS 31, 32)

- **This data was processed and verified through the IMSMA Core system workflow developed by GICHD, which established a structured and reliable dataset on mine and other explosive ordnance victims.**
- **The verified dataset will be integrated into a national centralized database, such as disability data systems in accordance with relevant national data protection regulations.**

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT (ACTIONS 31, 32)

- **A preliminary report based on this survey has already been published .The findings will directly inform the updated national action plan for victim assistance and contribute to Sri Lanka's Article 7 reporting in 2025.**
- **Awareness was created and actions are in progress to conduct scientific research on Victim Assistance.**

Published Preliminary report on Victim Assistance Needs Assessment Survey Results



Preliminary Report: Victim Assistance Needs Assessment Survey – 2024/2025



National Mine Action Centre, Sri Lanka
Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Housing

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND REFERRAL MECHANISMS (ACTIONS 33–35)

- **The Ministry of Health and the Department of Social Services ensure that mine and EO victims have access to healthcare, psychosocial support, and social well-being services, particularly in rural and underserved regions.**
- **In 2024, National Guidelines for Rehabilitation Services in Sri Lanka was published that include rehabilitative**

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND REFERRAL MECHANISMS (ACTIONS 33–35)

- **Sri Lanka is working toward the establishment of a formal referral mechanism, including a national directory of services accessible to all survivors.**
- **Over 80% of surveyed victims have received some form of assistance through the national “Aswesuma” welfare program, disability allowances, or other schemes.**

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND REFERRAL MECHANISMS (ACTIONS 33–35)

- **Gaps remain in livelihood support, particularly for persons with disabilities and their families.**
- **Outreach and rehabilitation services are being gradually expanded with a focus on innovative and mobile services to reach remote areas.**

MENTAL HEALTH & PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (ACTION 36)

- **Sri Lanka recognizes the importance of Mental Health and Psycho -Social Support (MHPSS).**
- **The Ministry of Health is improving access to MHPSS services through capacity-building initiatives for health professionals and community-level responders**

MENTAL HEALTH & PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (ACTION 36)

- To enhance mental and psychological wellbeing of the community, Ministry of Health has appointed Medical Officers of Mental Health at both curative and preventive settings.
- Peer-to-peer support networks are being encouraged and facilitated in areas most affected by mine contamination.

STRENGTHENING VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN SRI LANKA (ACTIONS 37–39)

- **LKR 5 Billion** allocated for Housing programme 2026 under Resettlement & in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.
- **NMAC directed the Resettlement Unit** to prioritize mine/EO survivors for accessible housing to strengthen long-term well-being.
- Survivor needs integrated into **risk-reduction and disaster-preparedness planning** with provincial authorities.
- Housing designs ensure **full physical accessibility** for survivors with disabilities.
- Enhances inclusion of survivors in **remote rural communities**.

CHALLENGES & SUPPORT NEEDS

- **Despite these advances, challenges persist, particularly in resource mobilization, inter-agency coordination, and data harmonization across frameworks such as the APMBC, CRPD, and SDGs.**
- **Sri Lanka therefore seeks continued international support to:**
 - **Expand inclusive livelihood programmes**
 - **Improve monitoring and evaluation systems**
 - **Build capacity in victim case management**
 - **Finalize the full national victim survey**

WAY FORWARD

- **Sri Lanka is committed to launching an inclusive, data-driven national action plan for victim assistance integrated within national systems.**
- **As a current member of the Committee on Victim Assistance (2025–2026), will continue to promote survivor-led approaches and best practices aligned with the Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan.**
- **We thank the Committee, ISU, GICHD, and all partners for their unwavering support. Together, we can transform our vision of sustainable and inclusive victim assistance into reality.**

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