### Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration (SC-VA)

#### MEASURING THE PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION

Presented by

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The Mine Ban Treaty is the first arms control treaty in history to address the humanitarian needs of the victims of a particular weapon system, which it does both in its preamble and articles. But what does this mean to the victims of landmines? Can we measure progress in implementing the Treaty? Has the Treaty made a difference "on the ground" to the lives of landmine victims, their families, and their communities? From the information available, can we identify the gaps in available assistance?

This Standing Committee has made good progress over its first two years in understanding – in general terms – the needs of mine victims and affected states. We know well, for example that:

- emergency and ongoing medical care services are often inadequate;
- where good services are available they are often a long way from mine-affected areas, or are too expensive for survivors to access;
- providing a prosthesis to an amputee is just the start and what is needed is ongoing and sustainable services to amputees;

- psychological support is as important as physical rehabilitation;
- economic reintegration is complicated by discrimination, accessibility issues, and vocational programs that are disconnected from labor market realities;
- and, that effective data collection is required to best know how to use scarce resources.

We know that not all affected countries confront the same issues in providing adequate assistance. In some countries progress has been made, while in others providing adequate victim assistance remains problematic. Reported progress includes the formulation of action plans to address assistance issues and the introduction of new programs, often in cooperation with international agencies and non government organizations. New initiatives have been identified in thirteen States Parties: Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Djibouti, Honduras, Jordan, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Yemen. And in six non States Parties: Angola, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Laos, Russia, and Syria.

It could be said that we know a lot about the needs of survivors and affected countries. But in some respects it could also be said that we know very little.

Landmine Monitor – using its global research network – has gathered a great deal of information on the various categories of victim assistance in 43 States Parties, 39 non States Parties, and 9 areas not recognised as states but with a significant mine problem. While the focus is on landmine victims, in conducting our research we gather data on the activities of States through the public health system, and of international agencies and non government organizations, that assist all persons with disabilities, including mine victims. The table that I have attached to my presentation notes provides an overview of the areas where we have obtained information.

The data, however, is deceptive. At first glance it may seem that a country has the facilities to adequately address the needs of mine victims but over the past three years

Landmine Monitor has identified 32 States Parties, 26 non States Parties, and seven of the nine areas, where it would appear that additional outside assistance is needed in providing for the care and rehabilitation of mine victims. Although a country may have facilities, there is no clear mechanism to assess whether the services are accessible, or sufficient, to meet the needs of the mine victims in that country. We need to move beyond quantitative information to a qualitative assessment of available mine victim assistance in the world.

I would suggest that if this Standing Committee is going to live up to its promise as a meeting ground between needs and the means to address these needs, an organizing framework to help facilitate the presentation of information is required so that the data is more meaningful.

The basic tool for providing this information is already at the disposal of States Parties: it is the Form J attachment to the Article 7 report which provides the opportunity to volunteer any relevant information regarding the implementation of the treaty with respect to victim assistance. To date, a considerable amount of effort has gone into encouraging States to complete Form J. In 2001, seven donor countries completed the form: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Japan, Netherlands, and Sweden. Furthermore, six mine-affected States also submitted their Form J to detail what victim assistance services were available: Honduras, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Thailand, and Zimbabwe. As more States submit their Form J it should be possible to better assess the global resources available from donor States and mine victim assistance activities in affected States.

However, the picture could still be a lot clearer. How can we work together to better package and communicate victim assistance needs? And how might we do this in time for the May meeting of this Standing Committee? My suggestions in response to these questions are as follows:

- Firstly, more affected States could make use of the Form J attachment to their Article 7 reports which are due no later than 30 April to provide information on victim assistance activities. These States Parties could make use of, as an organizing principle, the nine categories of victim assistance that have generally been used in this Standing Committee.
- Secondly, to assist in this process, Landmine Monitor has, at the request of and in consultation with the Co-Chairs, prepared a questionnaire that could help guide the provision of information on the part of affected states. The questionnaire addresses issues such as: does a facility exist? is the facility accessible to landmine victims? do staff at the facility have adequate training/equipment? what are the costs of treatment? who pays? is the capacity of the facility adequate to meet the needs? We already have information on certain aspects of victim assistance in many countries. For our part, we are willing to make the commitment to tailor each individual questionnaire to each affected state so that no one has to duplicate what has already been done. I would encourage both States Parties and non States Parties to make use of this questionnaire, which will be sent out by the Co-Chairs over the next few months.
- Thirdly, while what I have described today is a suggestion for the Standing Committee, affected states should continue to respond to Landmine Monitor researcher's questions in the already established way to assist us in presenting a composite view of needs. In time for the May meeting of the Standing Committee, Landmine Monitor will take what we already know about victim assistance, together with information from Form Js and responses to the questionnaires, and provide a clearer picture of needs and efforts to meet those needs in various affected countries. A global overview will be available for the Fourth Meeting of States Parties in September.

• And finally, I would encourage mine-affected states to use this framework as an organizing tool to bring their needs directly to the Standing Committee in May. As one of our Co-Chairs stated this morning, it's time that this Standing Committee heard less from people like me and more from people like you.

With respect to donor States, comprehensive and comparable figures for victim assistance funding are difficult to obtain as has been discussed in some detail at previous Standing Committee meetings. Following is a brief summary of what we do know:

- Landmine Monitor has identified 17 States, 15 of whom are States Parties, as donors to mine victim assistance: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.
- In the 2001 report, Landmine Monitor identified about US\$26 million in funding for victim assistance programs. However, it should be noted that this amount includes contributions to the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action, which focuses on both mine awareness and victim assistance.
- Total funding identified for mine action in the 2001 report amounted to \$224 million, a figure which includes some but not all funding for victim assistance. Based on these figures it would appear that resources available to victim assistance represents only about 10-15% of total mine action funding provided.<sup>1</sup>

Member countries of the European Union also contributed to EU mine action programs. In 2000, the EU contributed to victim assistance programs through various departments, including the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO). The EU advised Landmine Monitor that around 20 percent of overall contributions are allocated to victim assistance programs. An exact dollar figure was not available. Also in 2000, 13 States contributed to the Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Victim Assistance (ITF). However, only \$1.4 million of the \$22.6 million expended, about 6.3%, was for victim assistance programs, well below the ITF's target of 15 percent. It was reported that the fund has been unable to attract donors to support victim assistance.

The ICBL will continue to lobby for more resources to be allocated to victim assistance. And to help demonstrate to donors with greater clarity that needs exist, we are committed to work with affected States to help them communicate their needs with the Standing Committee.

Today, we are not in a position to clearly measure progress. We need to know more. Again, I would encourage affected States to assist in this process by making your needs known – by completing the questionnaire, by answering the questions of Landmine Monitor researchers, and by submitting your Form J. Landmine Monitor is in the key position to help this Standing Committee reach its potential. But it has to be a collaborative effort. We need you and you need us – to ensure that all landmine survivors get what we have promised them – adequate and appropriate assistance to alleviate the suffering caused by landmines.

## WITH RESPECT TO STATES PARTIES WHICH MAY REQUIRE ASSISTANCE IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF LANDMINE VICTIMS, LANDMINE MONITOR HAS OBTAINED INFORMATION IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION	EMERGENCY CARE	CONTINUING MEDICAL CARE	PHYSICAL REHAB / PROSTHETICS	PSYCH / SOCIAL SUPPORT	CAPACITY BUILDING / SUST'ABILITY	RE-	LEGISLATION / PUBLIC AWARENESS	ACCESS	DATA COLLECTION
ALBANIA	1	1	1	1	1	1	~	1	1
ALGERIA	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
BANGLADESH		1	1	1		1	1	1	
BOLIVIA		1	1	 I	1	1	~	1	1
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	1	✓ ✓	1	~	1	1	1	1	1
CAMBODIA	1	✓ ✓	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CHAD	1	✓ ✓	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CHILE		<b>v</b>	1			+	1	1	
COLOMBIA	<b>v</b>	<b>v</b>	1	1		1	1	1	1
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)		<b>v</b>	1	1		1	1	1	
CROATIA		1	✓	1		+	1	1	✓
DJIBOUTI	1	1	1	1		1	·	1	
ECUADOR	<b>v</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>_</b>	1		1	1	+	
EL SALVADOR		<b>v</b>	<b>_</b>	1	<b>v</b>	1	1	1	-
ERITREA	<b>v</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>_</b>	1	+	1	1	1	
GUATEMALA	<b>v</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>_</b>	1	<b>v</b>	1	1	+	
GUINEA-BISSAU		<b>v</b>	<b>_</b>	1	+	+	+	+	
HONDURAS		<b>v</b>	<b>_</b>	1	+	1	1	+	
JORDAN	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	1	✓ ✓	1	1	+	
KENYA		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	1	✓ ✓	1		+	
LIBERIA		1	<b>√</b>	1	+	1	1	+	
MACEDONIA	<b>v</b>	1	1	1	+	+	+	+	
MALAWI	<b>v</b>	1	<b>_</b>	1	+	1	1	+	
MAURITANIA	<b>v</b>	1	<b>_</b>	1	+	1	+	+	
MOLDOVA		1	<b>_</b>	1	+	+	1	+	
MOZAMBIQUE			<b>_</b>	1	<b>v</b>	1	1	+	✓ ✓
NAMIBIA		1	✓ ✓	1	1	✓ ✓	1	1	1
NICARAGUA	✓ ✓	1	✓ ✓	1	1	✓ ✓	1	1	✓ ✓
PANAMA		<b>_</b>	1 1	 I	+	+	· +'		

STATE PARTY TO THE CONVENTION	EMERGENCY CARE	CONTINUING MEDICAL CARE	PHYSICAL REHAB / PROSTHETICS	PSYCH / SOCIAL SUPPORT	CAPACITY BUILDING / SUST'ABILITY	ECONOMIC RE- INTEGRATION	LEGISLATION / PUBLIC AWARENESS		DATA COLLECTION
PERU	1	1	1	1		1	1		
PHILIPPINES		1	1	[		✓	✓ ✓		
RWANDA						<b>I</b>			
SENEGAL						<b>I</b>	✓ ✓		
SIERRA LEONE						<b>I</b>			
SLOVENIA						1	✓		
TAJIKISTAN		1		[		1	✓ ✓	1	
TANZANIA		✓			1		✓		
THAILAND		✓					✓		
TUNISIA		✓			+				
UGANDA		✓					✓	+	
YEMEN		✓					✓		
ZAMBIA		✓					✓		
ZIMBABWE		✓					<b>_</b>		+
TOTAL STATES PARTIES = 43	19	43	40	35	15	34	34	1	15

## WITH RESPECT TO NON STATES PARTIES WHICH MAY REQUIRE ASSISTANCE IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF LANDMINE VICTIMS, LANDMINE MONITOR HAS OBTAINED INFORMATION IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

NON STATE PARTY TO THE CONVENTION	EMERGENCY CARE	CONTINUING MEDICAL CARE	PHYSICAL REHAB / PROSTHETICS	PSYCH / SOCIAL SUPPORT	CAPACITY BUILDING / SUST'ABILITY	ECONOMIC RE- INTEGRATION	LEGISLATION / PUBLIC AWARENESS	ACCESS	DATA COLLECTION
AFGHANISTAN	1	1	1	1		1			1
ANGOLA	✓ ✓	1	1	1	✓	1	<i>✓</i>		1
ARMENIA		1	1	1	✓		✓ ✓		1
AZERBAIJAN	✓ ✓	1	1	1	✓		✓ ✓		
BELARUS	✓	1	1			1	✓		
BURMA/(MYANMAR)	✓ ✓	1	1			1			
BURUNDI	✓ ✓	1	1	1	1	1			
CHINA	✓ ✓	1	1	1	✓	1	✓ ✓		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REP	✓ ✓	1	1	1	✓	1			
CUBA		1					<i>✓</i>		
EGYPT	✓ ✓	1	1	1					
ESTONIA		1		1			✓ ✓		
ETHIOPIA	✓ ✓	1	1	1	1	1	✓ ✓		1
GEORGIA	✓ ✓	1	1	1	1		✓ ✓		1
GREECE	✓								
INDIA			1	√		1	✓		
IRAN		1	1	1	1	1	✓ ✓		1
IRAQ		1	1		1		✓ ✓		1
ISRAEL	✓ ✓	1	1	1		1	✓ ✓		
KUWAIT	✓ ✓	1	1	1		1	✓ ✓		1
LAOS		1	1	1	✓	1	✓ ✓		1
LATVIA		1	1				✓ ✓		
LEBANON	✓ ✓	1	1	1		1	<i>✓</i>		1
LIBYA		1	1						
MOROCCO		1	1	1		1	✓		
NEPAL		1					✓		1
OMAN		1	1				✓		
PAKISTAN		1	1		1	1	✓		1
POLAND		1	1				1		

NON STATE PARTY TO THE CONVENTION	EMERGENCY CARE	CONTINUING MEDICAL	PHYSICAL REHAB /	PSYCH / SOCIAL	CAPACITY BUILDING /	ECONOMIC RE-	LEGISLATION / PUBLIC	ACCESS	DATA COLLECTION
CONVENTION	CARE	CARE	PROSTHETICS	SUPPORT		INTEGRATION	AWARENESS		COLLECTION
RUSSIA		1	1	1		1	1		
SOMALIA		1	1	1	1	1	1		1
SRI LANKA		1	1	1		1	1		
SUDAN	1	1	1	1		1			1
SYRIA		1	1	1		1	1		
TURKEY		1	1				1		
UKRAINE		1	1	1			1		
UZBEKISTAN		1		1		1	1		
VIETNAM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
YUGOSLAVIA	1	1	1	1		1	1		
TOTAL NON STATES PARTIES = 39	18	37	34	27	14	24	31		14

### WITH RESPECT TO NON-STATE AREAS WHICH MAY REQUIRE ASSISTANCE IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF LANDMINE VICTIMS, LANDMINE MONITOR HAS OBTAINED INFORMATION IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

OTHER MINE AFFECTED	EMERGENCY	CONTINUING	PHYSICAL	PSYCH /	CAPACITY	ECONOMIC	LEGISLATION /	ACCESS	DATA
AREAS	CARE	MEDICAL	REHAB /	SOCIAL	<b>BUILDING /</b>	RE-	PUBLIC		COLLECTION
		CARE	PROSTHETICS	SUPPORT	SUST'ABILITY	INTEGRATION	AWARENESS		
ABKHAZIA	1	1	1	1	1	1			√
CHECHNYA	1	1	1	1					1
GOLAN HEIGHTS	1	1							
KOSOVO	1	1	1	1		1			1
NAGORNY-KARABAKH		1	1	1	1	1			1
NORTHERN IRAQ	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
PALESTINE		1	1	1		1	1		1
SOMALILAND		1	1	1	1	1	1		1
WESTERN SAHARA	1	1	1						
OTHER AREAS = 9	6	9	8	7	4	6	2		7

### Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration

#### DRAFT (January 2002)

#### LANDMINE VICTIM ASSISTANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

- The purpose of this document is to suggest a means to assist affected States in presenting information on its landmine victim assistance capacities and needs, with the ultimate aim being that those in a position to do so can provide support to address these needs.
- This document suggests questions that could be answered to provide information in each of the nine principal categories of landmine victim assistance. These nine categories have been the generally accepted means for the Standing Committee to organize matters pertaining to landmine victim assistance.
- The benefits of completing this questionnaire are two-fold: firstly, the completed questionnaire can serve as the basis for affected States to complete 'Form J' of the Article 7 reporting format; secondly, the completed questionnaire provides an organized means for affected States to present their needs to the Standing Committee in May 2002.
- Before the next meeting of this Standing Committee in May 2002, the questionnaire will be tailored to each affected State with the known information on their landmine victim assistance facilities. Specific questions with be asked to address gaps in information. However, an affected State may wish to complete the questionnaire without waiting for a tailored questionnaire from the Co-Chairs.
- If you have questions about this document, please contact Sheree Bailey, Landmine Monitor Victim Assistance Research Coordinator, rue de Spa 67, Brussels, B-1000, Belgium; Ph: +32 2 286 50 36 Fax: +32 2 230 60 30; e-mail <u>bailey@icbl.org</u> Please submit completed documents by 30 April 2002 to the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, C/- Sheree Bailey.

COUNTRY:

CONTACT PERSON:

POSITION: \_\_\_\_\_EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

**EMERGENCY CARE** – includes first aid, and transportation, to respond effectively to landmine and other traumatic injuries.

#### Describe the emergency care services in your country.

- Are there first aid posts in mine-affected areas?
- How far does a casualty have to go to reach emergency assistance?
- Is there an evacuation system in the mine-affected area? What transport is available?
- What training do staff/providers receive?
- To what extent are the emergency care needs fulfilled or go unmet?
- Who provides the service? Is it the government? If so, which Ministry is responsible for the facility?
- Who pays for the service? What are the costs?

**CONTINUING MEDICAL CARE** – includes surgery, pain management, and additional medical care to assist in the rehabilitation of survivors.

#### Describe the health centers/hospitals in your country, particularly in mine-affected in areas.

- What is the capacity of the health centers/hospitals? How many surgeons/doctors/nurses/other health personnel/beds?
- How far are the health centers/hospitals from mine-affected areas?
- How far does a casualty/survivor have to travel to the nearest hospital with surgical facilities?
- What training do surgeons and other health personnel receive? Are surgeons trained in emergency surgery?
- Does the facility have adequate supplies, equipment, and drugs to assist in the rehabilitation of the victim?
- Is transport available to take the survivor from their home to the center to receive continuing care? If so, please provide details.
- To what extent are the continuing medical care needs fulfilled or go unmet?
- Are records maintained on the number of mine victims receiving treatment?
- Who provides the service? Is it the government? If so, which Ministry is responsible for the facility?
- Who pays for the service? What are the costs?

**PHYSICAL REHABILITATION/PROSTHETICS, ETC** – includes physiotherapy, production and fitting of prostheses, pre and post-prosthetic care, repair and adjustment of prostheses, provision and maintenance of assistive devices and wheelchairs, and rehabilitative assistance for the deaf and blind.

#### Describe the rehabilitation centers in your country, particularly in mine-affected areas.

- How many centers provide physiotherapy, occupational therapy and prosthetics?
- What is the capacity of each rehabilitation center? How many physiotherapists/occupational therapists/prosthetists/other health personnel? How many patients can be treated each year?
- How far does a mine survivor have to travel to the nearest rehabilitation center providing physiotherapy and occupational therapy?
- How far does a mine survivor have to travel to the nearest center providing prosthetics or assistive devices?
- Is transport available to take the survivor from their home to the center? If so, please provide details.
- Does the center provide pre and post-prosthetic care including physiotherapy?
- How many prostheses are produced each year? Upper limbs? Lower limbs?
- How many wheelchairs are produced each year?
- How many crutches are produced each year?
- Are components produced locally?
- Do patients receive follow-up treatment including repairs and replacement of the prosthesis?
- How often is the prosthesis replaced?
- To what extent are the physical rehabilitation and prosthetic needs fulfilled or go unmet? Is there a waiting list?
- What training do physiotherapists, prosthetic technicians, and other rehabilitation personnel receive? Is training available to upgrade skills?
- Are records maintained on the number of mine victims receiving treatment in the centers?
- Who provides the service? Is it the government? If so, which Ministry is responsible for the facility?
- Who pays for the service? What are the costs?

**PSYCHOLOGICAL/SOCIAL SUPPORT** – includes community-based peer support groups, professional counseling services, sports, and associations for the disabled.

## Describe the psychological and social support services available in your country, particularly in mine-affected areas.

- Are professional counseling services available in your country? If yes, please provide details.
- How far are these services from mine-affected areas?
- Is transport available to take the survivor from their home to the service? If so, please provide details.
- What is the capacity of these services? How many trained psychiatrists/psychologists/number of people assisted?
- What training do counselors receive?
- Are records maintained on the number of mine victims receiving counseling?
- To what extent are psychological support needs fulfilled or go unmet?
- Who provides the service? Is it the government? If so, which Ministry is responsible for the facility?
- Who pays for the service? What are the costs?
- Are there any community-based peer support groups for the disabled, including mine victims, in your country? If yes, please provide details.
- How far are support groups from mine-affected areas?
- Who provides the service? Is it the government? If so, which Ministry is responsible for the facility?
- Who pays for the service? What are the costs?
- Are there any organized sports activities for the disabled in your country? If yes, please provide details.
- Are there associations for disabled persons, including mine victims, in your country? If yes, please provide details.
- Do persons with disabilities, including mine victims, receive a pension? If so, is it adequate for a basic standard of living? How many people receive a disability pension in your country?

**CAPACITY BUILDING/SUSTAINABILITY** – includes programs that train and employ local workers to be responsible for all aspects of program design, implementation and management.

# Describe activities that support capacity building and the sustainability of assistance programs in your country.

- Are there any programs to train and employ local workers to design, implement and manage facilities/services for the disabled, including landmine victims? If yes, please provide details.
- Is the training provided in the country or abroad? Where?
- In what area is the training provided? For example, fitting and production of prostheses, physiotherapy, surgical techniques, nursing, financial management, etc.
- Who provides the training?
- What is the cost? Who pays?

**EMPLOYMENT/ECONOMIC INTEGRATION** – includes skills and vocational training, literacy training, income-generating projects, small business loans, and job placement.

## Describe services that assist in the economic reintegration of the disabled, including mine survivors, available in your country, particularly in mine-affected areas.

- Are there any skills or vocational training programs for persons with disabilities in your country? If yes, please provide details of programs.
- What is the capacity of the programs? How many people receive training each year?
- Are records maintained on the number of mine survivors receiving training?
- Who provides the training? Is it the government? If so, which Ministry is responsible?
- What employment opportunities (income generating projects, small business loans, job placement) are available to persons with disabilities, including mine survivors? Please provide details.
- Who provides the service? Is it the government? If so, which Ministry is responsible?
- To what extent are the economic reintegration needs fulfilled or go unmet?

**LEGISLATION/PUBLIC AWARENESS** – includes information on national legislation that promotes effective treatment, care and protection for all disabled citizens, including landmine survivors. National policies relating to the disabled including action plans or national coordination mechanisms. Also includes programs that raise public awareness on disability issues (community education), or work with governments to ensure that the disabled population has legal protection against discrimination, and assurance of an acceptable level of care and access to services.

- What disability laws or decrees are available to persons with disabilities, including landmine victims? Please name and give full reference details (eg. name, number, relevant article)
- Does your government have an action plan to address mine victim assistance, or to address disability issues? If so, please provide details.
- Is there a national level co-ordination mechanism focused on disability issues in your country? If so, please give details.
- Is there a Landmine Victim Assistance Focal Point in your country? If so, please provide details.

ACCESSIBILITY TO THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT – includes government policies and practices to ensure access. Persons with disabilities, like all people, should have full and open access to the physical environment.

• Does your government have any policies relating to access? If yes, please provide details.

**DATA COLLECTION** – includes survey, interviews, collection of data, maintenance of a database, and analysis of information on landmine victims.

- Is there an ongoing data collection mechanism to track new mine victims in your country? If so, who maintains the database? How is information collected? What information is available from the database?
- Is there an estimate of the number of landmine survivors, or the number of disabled persons in your country? If so please provide details.