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Landmine/ERW Casualty Data

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Casualty Data: Why and How?

WHY: Purposes of Casualty Data Collection

- What questions do you want to answer?
- Who will use the data?

HOW: Types of Data Collection Systems

- Mine Action Program Data
- Survivors Needs Assessment
- National Injury Surveillance
- Disability Surveillance




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Purposes of Casualty Data Collection

What questions do you want to answer?

What is the scale of the problem?
What are the devices and where are they located?
Who is affected by the problem?
What are they doing when the accidents occur?
Do they know mines/UXO are present?
What kinds of injuries do they receive?
What kind of medical care are they getting and how quickly?



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Purposes of Casualty Data Collection


Who will use the data?

Mine clearance
Mine risk education
Mine survivors assistance

For planning & monitoring programs

Also used for *advocacy* purposes

And now: *Disability rights & assistance*



Types of Data Collection Systems

- Mine Action Program Data (IMSMA & non-IMSMA)
- Survivors Needs Assessment
- National Injury Surveillance
- Disability Surveillance

Also: Health System Capacity Assessment



Types of Data Collection Systems

Mine Action Program Data

- Collect data on victims as part of mine action operations -- basic data useful for clearance and MRE purposes
- Limited data for mine victim assistance purposes
- “Minimal data set” -- need to follow up to get more detailed information about victims for survivor assistance purpose
- Active versus passive data collection
- Data reporting and sharing issues



Types of Data Collection Systems

Survivors Needs Assessment

- Expanded data on injuries of survivors
- Use to determine needs of survivors for services to assist with planning
- Establish indicators for monitoring success of programs (example: Uganda)
- Privacy issues -- data security
- Requirements for updating data -- static or active database. How linked to mine action database?
- Ability to analyze data -- EpiInfo/FEMAC



Types of Data Collection Systems

National Injury Surveillance

- Mine/UXO injury reported as one type of injury
- National health care system capacity building
- Collects minimal data on mine/UXO injuries but long-term and national comprehensive system
- Data collection AND analysis skills required
- Guidance available -- WHO, CDC, PAHO, etc.
Example: Nepal



Types of Data Collection Systems

Disability Surveillance

- To determine prevalence of disabilities and characteristics of disabled population
 - Establish indicators for monitoring purposes
 - National health care system capacity building
 - Data collection AND analysis skills required
 - Guidance available -- WHO, CDC, PAHO, etc.
 - Afghanistan -- recently completed National Disability Survey
- How use the results? What do they tell us?

Challenges & Requirements

Centralized casualty data collection system --

- Recognized authority in charge of coordination of data collection and housing the data
- Establish protocol for collecting, managing & sharing data
- Include all relevant ministries, NGOs & civil society groups
- Agreed minimal data set

Challenges & Requirements

If decide to collect additional details on mine/UXO casualties, must be prepared to follow up with provision of services

Long-term goal of establishing national injury surveillance system & disability surveillance system

Resources Available

1. WHO -- National Injury Surveillance Systems
2. CDC & UNICEF -- EpiInfo for Mine Action and FEMAC (Field Epidemiology for Mine Action Course)
3. UNMAS & UNDP support/interest
4. IMSMA -- older versions 2 and 3 with set data collection forms; new version 4 -- more customizable
5. AP Mine Ban Convention process, ISU & LM

Resources Available

6. NGOs -- HI, LSN, ICBL, GICHD, etc.
7. MAIC -- Best Practices Guidebook & other survivor assistance projects; Senior Managers Courses
8. Donors -- Link MVA with development of health care sector
9. Share information and experiences with one another



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