

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

## **REFLECTIONS ON FUNDING SUSTAINABILITY**

Presented by

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Yesterday afternoon we heard many interesting presentations during the session on mobilizing resources to achieve the humanitarian aims of the Mine Ban Treaty. The focus, however, in the majority of presentations, was on the mobilization of resources for mine clearance. Today, I want to shift the focus to analyzing the resources available for victim assistance activities.

Over the past few years Landmine Monitor has identified at least 42 mine-affected countries where one or more aspects of victim assistance are inadequate. It is apparent that in many mine-affected countries additional international assistance is needed in providing for the care and rehabilitation of mine survivors.

Article 6.3 of the Mine Ban Treaty, provides the clear obligation that “Each State in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims...”

We know from previous discussions in this Standing Committee that landmine survivor assistance is a complex and long-term issue. Landmine victim assistance includes emergency care and evacuation, continuing medical care, prosthetics and physical rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration. The establishment of effective, sustainable programs to address the needs of mine victims requires financial and human resources to build infrastructure and ensure adequately trained health care providers.

What resources have been made available to assist mine-affected States in addressing the needs of landmine victims?

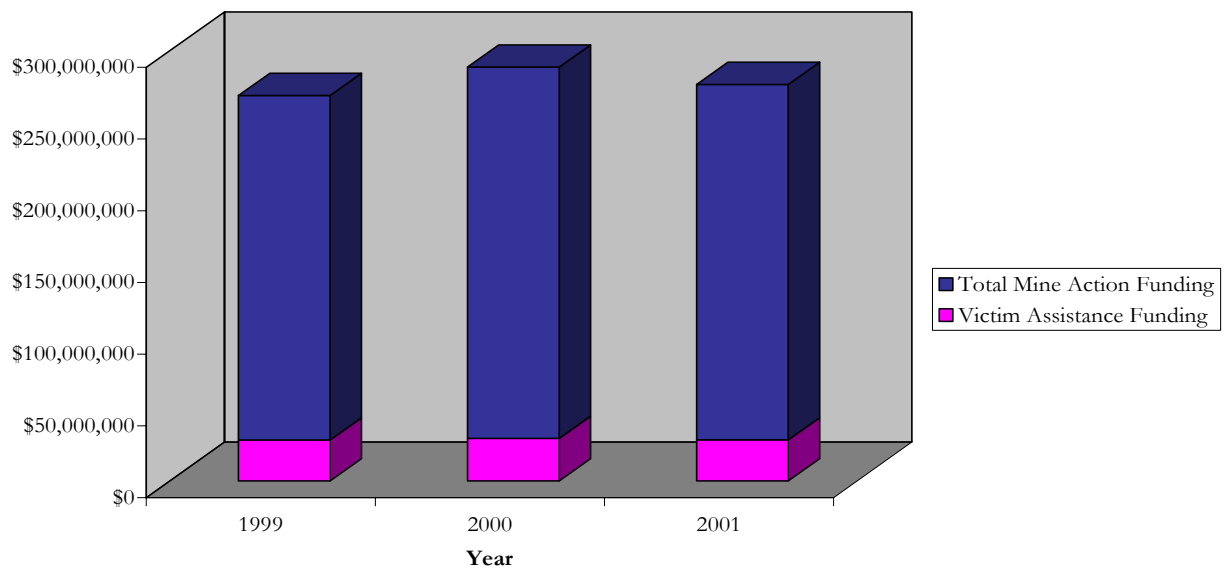
Precise, comprehensive and comparable figures for victim assistance funding are difficult to obtain. Some States do not provide specific amounts for victim assistance but rather consider victim assistance as an integrated part of humanitarian mine action. In other instances, some States do not specify amounts for victim assistance at all with the view that landmine victims are reached through bilateral development cooperation and other contributions. Another problem is fluctuations in exchange rates and variations in reporting periods. In addition, many victim assistance programs are carried out by non government organizations who receive funding from various sources including governments, private donors and charitable foundations.

Nevertheless, the data provided today is intended to give an indication of the trends in victim assistance funding provided by donor States, as compared to total mine action funding, from the information available for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001. Complete data is not yet available for 2002. The sources of information used to compile the figures are the annual Landmine Monitor Reports, the Mine Action Investment database, the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance to Mine

Action, reports of Slovenian International Trust Fund for Mine Clearance and Mine Victims Assistance, ICRC Mine Action Special Reports, the Leahy War Victims Fund, and other relevant documents available to Landmine Monitor.

As can be seen from the graph, over the three year period, victim assistance funding from all donor States remained relatively static. In 1999, identifiable victim assistance funding amounted to \$28.5 million or 11.9% of total mine action funding. In 2000, the figure rose to \$29.7 million but the percentage dropped slightly to 11.5% of mine action funding. In 2001, victim assistance funding dropped to \$28.7 million but the percentage rose marginally to 11.6% of total mine action funding.

**Comparison of Victim Assistance Funding to Total Mine Action Funding 1999 to 2001**



### Comparison of Victim Assistance Funding to Total Mine Action Funding 1999 to 2001

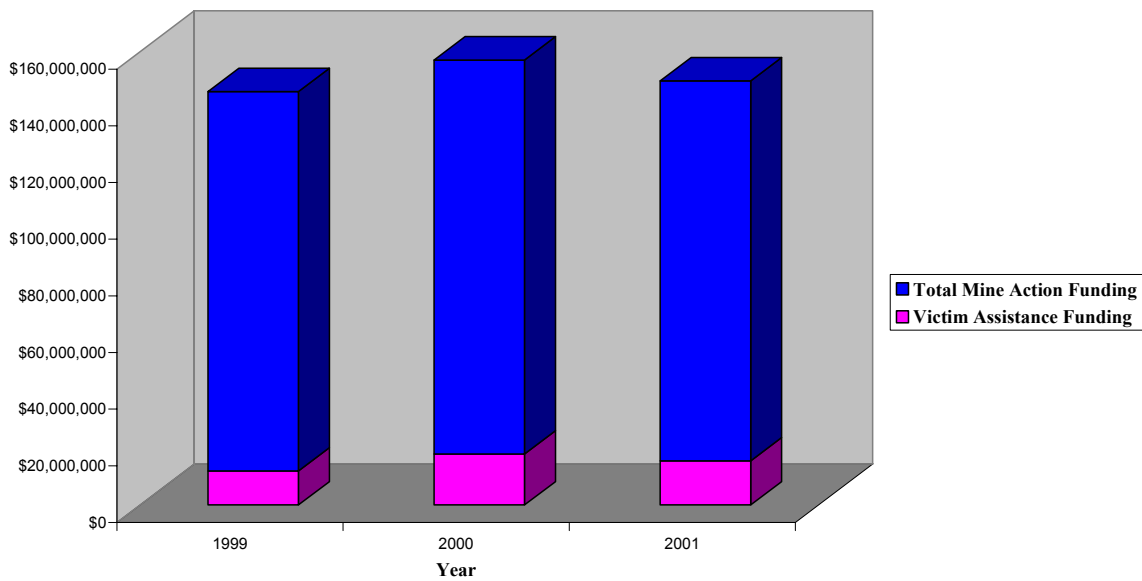
STATE	VICTIM ASSISTANCE 1999	TOTAL MINE ACTION 1999		VICTIM ASSISTANCE 2000	TOTAL MINE ACTION 2000		VICTIM ASSISTANCE 2001	TOTAL MINE ACTION 2001	
ANDORRA	0	\$10,000	0.00%	\$0	\$21,600	0.00%	\$0	\$11,750	0.00%
AUSTRALIA	\$245,656	\$8,000,000	3.07%	\$1,855,287	\$6,700,000	27.69%	\$1,282,680	\$7,378,962	17.38%
AUSTRIA	\$0	\$950,000	0.00%	\$251,366	\$1,900,000	13.23%	\$340,427	\$890,000	38.25%
BELGIUM	\$432,102	\$2,300,000	18.79%	\$704,291	\$2,500,000	28.17%	\$638,555	\$1,900,000	33.61%
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	\$0	\$555,555	0.00%	\$0	\$70,169	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%
CANADA	\$2,293,749	\$15,200,000	15.09%	\$1,494,138	\$11,900,000	12.56%	\$4,973,485	\$15,500,000	32.09%
CHINA	\$0	\$100,000	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%
CROATIA	\$0	\$1,000,000	0.00%	\$0	\$3,528,980	0.00%	\$9,844	\$252,848	3.89%
CZECH REPUBLIC	\$48,500	\$57,100	84.94%	\$9,650	\$50,000	19.30%	\$0	\$50,000	0.00%
DENMARK	\$0	\$7,000,000	0.00%	\$263,508	\$13,400,000	1.97%	\$251,277	\$14,400,000	1.74%
ESTONIA	\$0	\$2,000	0.00%	\$0	\$1,985	0.00%	\$0	\$2,015	0.00%
FINLAND	\$1,033,994	\$5,000,000	20.68%	\$147,000	\$4,000,000	3.68%	\$605,228	\$4,500,000	13.45%
FRANCE	\$0	\$900,000	0.00%	\$213,980	\$1,200,000	17.83%	\$95,829	\$2,700,000	3.55%
GERMANY	\$1,050,000	\$11,400,000	9.21%	\$1,000,000	\$14,500,000	6.90%	\$964,959	\$12,300,000	7.85%
HOLY SEE	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$10,000	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%
HUNGARY	\$0	\$3,000	0.00%	\$2,910	\$85,000	3.42%	\$0	\$90,000	0.00%
IRELAND	\$376,000	\$1,800,000	20.89%	\$867,965	\$1,400,000	62.00%	\$409,381	\$2,000,000	20.47%
ITALY	\$1,592,204	\$6,500,000	24.50%	\$1,249,832	\$2,000,000	62.49%	\$1,735,812	\$5,000,000	34.72%
JAPAN	\$241,000	\$13,200,000	1.83%	\$1,455,941	\$12,311,996	11.83%	\$668,000	\$7,000,000	9.54%
KOREA	\$0	\$130,000	0.00%	\$0	\$330,000	0.00%	\$0	\$150,000	0.00%
KUWAIT	\$0	\$250,000	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%
LIECHTENSTEIN	\$0	\$13,628	0.00%	\$0	\$42,947	0.00%	\$0	\$50,000	0.00%
LUXEMBOURG	\$0	\$722,000	0.00%	\$50,038	\$362,000	13.82%	\$356,788	\$719,000	49.62%
MALTA	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$2,000	0.00%
MAURITIUS	\$0	\$10,000	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%
MONACO	\$0	\$14,110	0.00%	\$0	\$14,000	0.00%	\$0	\$14,000	0.00%
NETHERLANDS	\$1,377,753	\$8,900,000	15.48%	\$2,038,463	\$14,200,000	14.36%	\$591,575	\$13,900,000	4.26%
NEW ZEALAND	\$72,600	\$900,000	8.07%	\$93,842	\$700,000	13.41%	\$109,200	\$950,000	11.49%
NORWAY	\$4,232,284	\$21,700,000	19.50%	\$5,426,057	\$19,200,000	28.26%	\$3,978,112	\$19,700,000	20.19%
PHILIPPINES	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$4,803	0.00%
POLAND	\$7,204	\$9,454	76.20%	\$12,257	\$16,086	76.20%	\$0	\$20,000	0.00%
PORTUGAL	\$107,500	\$147,500	72.88%	\$44,166	\$44,166	100.00%	\$56,080	\$56,080	100.00%
QATAR	\$0	\$199,980	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%

**Comparison of Victim Assistance Funding to Total Mine Action Funding 1999 to 2001 (continued)**

STATE	VICTIM ASSISTANCE 1999	TOTAL MINE ACTION 1999		VICTIM ASSISTANCE 2000	TOTAL MINE ACTION 2000		VICTIM ASSISTANCE 2001	TOTAL MINE ACTION 2001	
SAUDI ARABIA	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$14,978	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%
SLOVAKIA	\$25,464	\$33,418	76.20%	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	0.00%
SLOVENIA	\$8,505	\$362,335	2.35%	\$252,706	\$210,850	119.85%	\$165,807	\$418,373	39.63%
SOUTH AFRICA	\$52,732	\$69,202	76.20%	\$35,000	\$35,000	100.00%	\$20,000	\$20,000	100.00%
SPAIN	\$0	\$700,000	0.00%	\$0	\$900,000	0.00%	\$0	\$700,000	0.00%
SWEDEN	\$162,703	\$11,713,521	1.39%	\$0	\$7,900,000	0.00%	\$0	\$8,500,000	0.00%
SWITZERLAND	\$0	\$5,800,000	0.00%	\$1,419,347	\$10,362,660	13.70%	\$0	\$8,400,000	0.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	\$0	\$19,500,000	0.00%	\$0	\$21,500,000	0.00%	\$0	\$15,400,000	0.00%
UNITED STATES	\$10,997,427	\$74,097,427	14.84%	\$10,834,596	\$93,234,596	11.62%	\$11,414,576	\$80,614,576	14.16%
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	\$4,188,138	\$20,996,244	19.95%	\$0	\$14,300,000	0.00%	\$0	\$24,300,000	0.00%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$28,545,515</b>	<b>\$240,246,473</b>	<b>11.88%</b>	<b>\$29,722,340</b>	<b>\$258,947,012</b>	<b>11.48%</b>	<b>\$28,667,615</b>	<b>\$247,894,407</b>	<b>11.56%</b>

When considering only victim assistance funding from major States Parties donors, a different trend emerges. In 1999, identifiable victim assistance funding amounted to \$12 million or 9% of total mine action funding. In 2000, the figure rose to \$18 million or 13% of mine action funding. In 2001, victim assistance funding dropped to \$15.6 million or 11.6% of total mine action funding.

**Comparison of Victim Assistance Funding to Total Mine Action Funding 1999 to 2001  
- States Parties (Major Donors)**



**Comparison of Victim Assistance Funding to Total Mine Action Funding 1999 to 2001 – States Parties (Major Donors)**

<b>STATE PARTY</b>	<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE 1999</b>	<b>TOTAL MINE ACTION 1999</b>		<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE 2000</b>	<b>TOTAL MINE ACTION 2000</b>		<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE 2001</b>	<b>TOTAL MINE ACTION 2001</b>	
AUSTRALIA	\$245,656	\$8,000,000	3.07%	\$1,855,287	\$6,700,000	27.69%	\$1,282,680	\$7,378,962	17.38%
BELGIUM	\$432,102	\$2,300,000	18.79%	\$704,291	\$2,500,000	28.17%	\$638,555	\$1,900,000	33.61%
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DENMARK	\$0	\$7,000,000	0.00%	\$263,508	\$13,400,000	1.97%	\$251,277	\$14,400,000	1.74%
FRANCE	\$0	\$900,000	0.00%	\$213,980	\$1,200,000	17.83%	\$95,829	\$2,700,000	3.55%
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JAPAN	\$241,000	\$13,200,000	1.83%	\$1,455,941	\$12,311,996	11.83%	\$668,000	\$7,000,000	9.54%
NETHERLANDS	\$1,377,753	\$8,900,000	15.48%	\$2,038,463	\$14,200,000	14.36%	\$591,575	\$13,900,000	4.26%
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SWEDEN	\$162,703	\$11,713,521	1.39%	\$0	\$7,900,000	0.00%	\$0	\$8,500,000	0.00%
SWITZERLAND	\$0	\$5,800,000	0.00%	\$1,419,347	\$10,362,660	13.70%	\$0	\$8,400,000	0.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	\$0	\$19,500,000	0.00%	\$0	\$21,500,000	0.00%	\$0	\$15,400,000	0.00%
	<b>\$12,003,451</b>	<b>\$133,913,521</b>	<b>8.96%</b>	<b>\$17,988,809</b>	<b>\$139,074,655</b>	<b>12.93%</b>	<b>\$15,589,665</b>	<b>\$134,078,962</b>	<b>11.63%</b>

While a few States Parties maintained strong support for victim assistance programs – Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Italy and Norway – other States Parties did not. The United Kingdom, for example, has not reported any victim assistance funding. Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland also report minimal or no funding for victim assistance. Funding from France is also a concern dropping from 17.8 percent of total mine action funding in 2000 to 3.6 percent in 2001. Australia and the Netherlands also reported significant decreases in funding from 2000 to 2001.

It is acknowledged that in some cases States do not report victim assistance funding separately considering victim assistance as an integrated part of humanitarian mine action, or are of the view that landmine victims are reached through bilateral development cooperation. However, in the case of integrated humanitarian mine action programs we would urge donor States to specify a percentage of funding to be earmarked for victim assistance within the integrated program to ensure that the needs of victims are adequately addressed. And in relation to bilateral development cooperation, unless funding is specifically targeted at facilities and programs that assist persons with disabilities, including landmine victims, it is likely that resources will be directed to other areas of public health or development concern leaving the disabled population further disadvantaged.

This analysis has focused on donor funding to victim assistance programs. Equally, if not more important, are the activities of mine-affected states in providing facilities and services within the public health system to address the needs of landmine victims. Information on this area is not readily available. In the presentations made yesterday on the mobilization of resources, several donor States stressed the importance of mine-affected States looking at their own capacities to address all aspects of the mine problem in their country. We would again urge mine-affected States to bring reports on their plans and activities to this Standing Committee so that we can all be better informed on what is being done, what needs to be done, and what resources are needed to provide adequate assistance for landmine victims.

In conclusion, it would appear that there has been no significant increase in resources for mine victim assistance programs since 1999, while at the same time the number of landmine survivors requiring assistance has continued to grow every year. Both the mine-affected State and donors share a responsibility in ensuring that the needs of mine victims are adequately addressed. Assistance to landmine victims should be viewed as part of a country's overall public health and social services system. Nevertheless, within those general systems, deliberate care must be built in to ensure that landmine victims and other persons with disability receive the same opportunities in life – for health care, social services, a life-sustaining income, education, and participation in the community – as every other sector of a society. The challenge ahead is for mine-affected States to listen to landmine survivors and other actors, to identify the gaps in mine victim assistance, to formulate a national plan of action; to assess the resources required to implement the plan of action; to make known their needs, and for donor States to provide resources to assist mine-affected States in meeting those needs.

### **Additional Information**

In 2001, the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action supported mine awareness and victim assistance programs in 35 mine-affected countries. Of the total expenditure in 2001, 82.7 percent was expended for victim assistance activities including emergency care, continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation as compared to 77 percent in 2000 and 92.4% in 1999. In 2001, eleven States contributed approximately US\$5.8 million as compared to twelve States contributing US\$9.1 million in 2000, and eleven States and the European Commission contributing US\$11.5 million in 1999. Except for the Norwegian Red Cross, funding from National Red Cross Societies from Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Spain have not been included in the analysis of State contributions as the source of funding could not be determined from the available information. Contributions from private organizations have

also not been included. In 2001, approximately US\$5.3 million was funded out of contributions to the Emergency Appeals 2001 but it was not possible to allocate this funding to specific countries.<sup>1</sup>

The ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled (SFD) supports physical rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors. In 1999, the SFD supported projects in 32 countries with funding of approximately US\$800,000 from Norway. In 2000, funding increased to US\$1.3 million with both Norway and the United States making contributions. Although funding increased to US\$1.6 million in 2001, the number of countries with supported projects dropped to 24. Donors were the Netherlands, Norway and the United States.<sup>2</sup>

The Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) has a target of 15 percent of total funding for mine victim assistance. However, in 1999 expenditure on victim assistance programs amounted to only 8.4 percent, dropping to 6.4 percent in 2000, and reached a new low of 5.4 percent of total mine action expenditure in 2001. Since 1999, only ten out of the 24 donor countries contributed to mine victim assistance programs through the ITF.<sup>3</sup>

Although support for landmine victim assistance is included in the Mine Action Policy of the European Commission no funding was identified for victim assistance programs from the mine action budget in 2000 and 2001. The only identifiable funding with a victim assistance component was a contribution of US\$5.5 million to the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action in 1999. However, it must be acknowledged that funding has been provided from other budget-lines, including those of the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), to support programs that assist all persons with disabilities in mine-affected countries; the total value of these contributions is not available.

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<sup>1</sup> ICRC Special Reports, Mine Action 2001, Mine Action 2000, and Mine Action 1999.

<sup>2</sup> ICRC Special Reports, Mine Action 2001, Mine Action 2000, and Mine Action 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Eva Veble, Head of Department for International Relations, ITF, "Overview of the Donor Support to MVA Programs through ITF," presentation at the ITF Workshop on Assistance to Landmine Survivors and Victims in South-Eastern Europe: Defining Strategies for Success, Ig, Slovenia, 2 July 2002.