

Developing and implementing strategic and inclusive victim assistance: Countries with similar contexts

+ Monitoring and reporting

National Victim Assistance Stakeholder Dialogue:
Building on Progress
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Common considerations for planning in two other countries

Thailand and Albania:

- ▶ CRPD and MBT State Parties
- ▶ **Geographically localized** victims in specific rural and remote areas
- ▶ More than **143,000** officially registered people with disabilities in Albania; there are less than **1,000** recorded mine survivors
- ▶ **1,760,000** officially registered people with disabilities in Thailand; there are about **2,000** recorded mine survivors

Common considerations for planning in two other countries

- ▶ Broader disability–rights agenda is urban–based and professionalised
- ▶ Donor interest in mine victims waning or donors departed after conflict & crises ended (in Albania after clearance)
- ▶ Rehabilitation and economic services were NGO project–based outside the financial system of the state health and social welfare system
- ▶ Survivor groups self–formed and lacking institutional support to link with state programmes and services

Some goals of strategies

- ▶ Collect data on survivors situation
- ▶ Community-based healthcare in mine affected areas
- ▶ Enable access to quality prostheses and rehabilitation
- ▶ Increasing employment opportunities
- ▶ Monitoring needs and achievements

Data collection

- ▶ Sufficient geographic coverage
- ▶ International Classifications
- ▶ Sharing data in a timely manner with relevant actors
- ▶ Including needs assessments
- ▶ Mapping available services and capacities
- ▶ Sharing data with ministries, health & welfare sectors and service providers
- ▶ Developed in close consultation with victims

Census/Household survey

- ▶ Household surveys which are the main sources of data for the reports on persons with disabilities by design often :
- ▶ Miss people stigmatised within households due to disabilities or mental health
- ▶ Under-represent survivors people in areas considered a security risk; and
- ▶ Miss people who are displaced or in refugee camps

Survey in communities



Finding people for the first time



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Working with local authorities



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Healthcare

Right to Health
CRPD Article 25



Healthcare to reach the most vulnerable



Rehabilitation

Right to personal mobility
CRPD Article 20

Right to rehabilitation
CRPD Article 26



Handover of NGO-run rehabilitation centres



Overcoming inconsistent materials supply



Rehabilitation centres integrated into hospital supply structures



Addressing other blockages to accessing prostheses



Training in the public system



Prioritising effective services



Economic initiatives

Right to work and employment
CRPD Article 27



Funding informal local groups



Small grants and corporate support for individuals



Monitoring

Roles in Monitoring

- ▶ Ministries
 - ❖ Departments/sections
- ▶ NGOs
- ▶ DPOs/Survivors
- ▶ Donors
- ▶ Members of other coordination committees
- ▶ Other actors

Community consultation

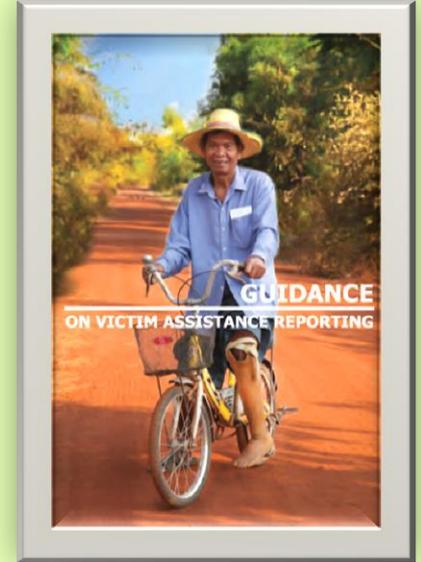


Accountability through international leadership on VA



Reporting Tools/Resources

- ▶ National and district planning
- ▶ Guidance on VA reporting
- ▶ APMBC ISU
- ▶ CRPD Article 35
- ▶ UPR
- ▶ SDG indicators or other existing reporting formats
- ▶ Landmine Monitor



Article 7 Reporting

Form J

States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims

An excellent opportunity to:

- ▶ Report progress on objectives
- ▶ Give brief updates on planned activities
- ▶ Highlight new policy or policy implementation
- ▶ Note outcomes of coordination
- ▶ Provide statistics from across sectors

Thank you

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