



# Victim assistance in the context of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

- Understanding the extent of the challenge faced (e.g. data collection)
- Emergency and ongoing medical care
- Physical rehabilitation
- Psychological support and social reintegration
- **o** Economic reintegration
- Relevant laws and public policies



#### Victim assistance: principles

 victim assistance efforts should not exclude any person injured or disabled in another manner





#### **Victim Assistance**

26 States Parties have indicated that they are responsible for significant numbers of landmine survivors:

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Angola
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Chad
- Colombia
- Croatia
- DRC
- El Salvador
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia

- **Guinea Bissau**
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Mozambique
- Nicaragua
- Peru
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Sudan
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Uganda
- Yemen

#### Victim assistance: understandings

 Ultimate responsibility of meeting the rights and needs of survivors within a particular state rests with that state



#### Victim assistance: understandings

 Victim assistance should be integrated into broader healthcare, rehabilitation, development, disability and human rights contexts





 Victim assistance framework is relevant for victims of all types of weapons and other traumatic injuries



## Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



- New standard by which to measure victim assistance efforts
- More systematic, sustainable and human rights based approach to victim assistance



#### Challenges Access to appropriate healthcare and rehabilitation facilities • Affordability Improving and upgrading facilities • Opportunities for employment and income generation Capacity building and on-going training Raising awareness • Effective social welfare system and legislation Sufficient funding • Coordination of donor support Support to local NGOs and agéncies

#### **Other challenges**

- Translating increased understanding on victim assistance into tangible improvements in the quality of daily life of mine victims on the ground
- Limited capacity within State and non governmental structures
- Limited or lack of inclusion of survivors and other persons with disabilities
- Lack of long-term sustainability of services
- Limited implementation of policies, plans and laws
- Low priority given to disability issues



#### Lessons learnt

 Victim assistance provisions of a disarmament convention should not raise concerns about new obligations



#### **Lessons learnt**

 Victim assistance must be seen as a set of concrete actions for which specific States hold ultimate responsibility





#### Lessons learnt

- Success in victim assistance means understanding victim assistance in the broader contexts of development
- Part of existing State responsibilities in the areas of healthcare, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, and human rights



#### **Lessons learnt**

 Value of inclusion and the active participation of mine victims and other persons with disabilities in the development, implementation and monitoring of policies, plans, and programs



### Thank you!



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