Victim assistance

- Data Collection
- Needs assessment

Photo@Afghan Landmine Survivors Organization - peer support to a new landmine survivor, 2010, Kabul
VICTIM ASSISTANCE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Human rights perspective
2. Inclusion
3. Non-discrimination
4. Gender and age considerations
5. Two-track approach
6. Accessibility
7. Variety, comprehensiveness and integrated nature of services
8. Capacity building, sustainability and ownership
9. Coordination of actors and stakeholders
10. Individual and tailored approach

Victim Assistance

- Data Collection
- Emergency and Medical Care
- Physical Rehabilitation
- Psychological/psychosocial support
- Laws and policies
- Social & Economic Inclusion

Victim
To understanding the extent of the challenge

- Casualty data collection/injury surveillance
- Needs assessments /surveys
- Mapping services and opportunities
Number of victims (Croatia)

Number of victims in Republic of Croatia

Number of victims

Year


Plot Area

Unknown 15 310 268 270 341 178 120 92 57 23 29 24 9 16 13 10 8

Number of victims
Needs assessments

To understand the situation of survivors and persons with disabilities, we have to:

– collect accurate data
– analyze data
– and respond to the NEEDS!
Sampling survey in Afghanistan

1st stage of sampling

2nd stage of sampling

3rd stage of sampling

Define sample size
List of all villages of the country

175 clusters randomly selected using PPS method from the database

In each cluster 30 households are randomly selected

Households with ‘disability’:
- persons with disabilities are interviewed
- match for each PwD is interviewed

Every 5th household without disability
- A control person is randomly selected
Rate of Prevalence

National Disability Survey in Afghanistan Prevalence by Province (2005)
- 0.0% to 0.9%
- 1.0% to 1.9%
- 2.0% to 2.4%
- 2.5% to 3.4%
- 3.5% to 3.9%
- 4.0% to 4.5%

NB: Prevalence rates are trends, with a larger CI than for the national prevalence rate.
Sharing information

• Disseminating in accessible forms
• Respecting privacy
• Data for service providers, victim assistance associations, disabled peoples organizations, specialized research
• For donors and others
Sources of information for regular data collection

- Survivors and their families
- Victim assistance and disabled persons organizations
- Mine action actors
- Affected communities
- Hospitals
- Ministries
- Media
- UN
- ICRC/Red Cross
- Survivors and their families
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To avoid

- Lost, damaged and inaccessible data
- Data collected but limited use
- Data does not include all the details about survivors’ needs
- Lack of financial or training capacity to implement needs assessments together with casualty data collection
- Data not disaggregated and not updated
- Casualty data without assessment of survivors needs
Recommendations

1. Adequate coverage
2. Central data systems
3. Sharing data with all stakeholders in accessible format
4. Including needs assessments
5. Including survivors in data collection and needs assessment
6. Up-to-date
7. Making sure data is accurate, disaggregated and up-to-date
8. Protect privacy of personal info of persons with disabilities
Remember, data is about people not just about statistics!

Resources:

www.icbl.org and www.the-monitor.org
www.victim-assistance.org
www.apminebanconvention.org

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