



REPORT 2024

Rehabilitation matters – The appeal made by people in conflict-affected areas



Methodology and acknowledgement

This advocacy report is published by Humanity & Inclusion (HI), with financial support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Seven people identified by Humanity & Inclusion staff and local partners in Colombia, Lao PDR and Iraq agreed to share their lived experiences. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with the individuals by Humanity & Inclusion staff. This report features shortened and edited versions of the interview transcripts. Pictures and short videos were taken after the interviews. A desk review focusing on a selection of credible sources was conducted to identify supporting data and facts.

Several HI staff contributed to the drafting of this report, particularly the members of the Editorial Committee (in alphabetical order): Alexandra Letcher, Aurélie Beaujolais, Blandine Bouniol, Cécile Rolland, Claire Perrin-Houdon, Gabriel Mora, Gilles Lordet, Johana Huertas, Mara Bernasconi, Marion Guillaumont, Natalia Briceño Hernández, Patrick Lefolcalvez, Pushpak Newar, Sora Radi, Valentina Pomatto and Violette van Bever.

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HI would like to express its deepest gratitude to the seven people featured in this report for their openness, generosity, and inspiring words.

HI thanks all contributors acknowledging not only the quality of their input, but also their constructive team spirit and their commitment to promoting rehabilitation in a victim assistance context.

About this publication

Seven people shared their lived experiences about accessing rehabilitation and assistive technology in conflict-affected areas in Colombia, Iraq and Lao PDR.

They are women and men, of different ages, and with different profiles: victims of explosive weapons or ordnance, internally displaced people, persons with disabilities, and caregivers.

Their diverse and unique stories come together as one appeal: it is time to scale up efforts and ensure that quality rehabilitation and assistive technology are provided for everyone in need, as a matter of rights, inclusion, and dignity.

This appeal is articulated via a set of recommendations aimed at the public authorities, international organisations, humanitarian and development actors.

Each story comes with some contextualized facts and data, supporting the core arguments and aiming to connect the individual experiences with the social, political and economic factors that define the “bigger picture”.

Some useful terms

Rehabilitation: A set of interventions designed to optimize the physical, social, and mental functioning of individuals in interaction with their environment. Rehabilitation is person-centred and encompasses a broad range of therapeutic measures. These include provision of assistive technologies and devices, plus exercise, training, education, support and counselling, and adaptation of the environment to remove barriers.

Assistive Technology (AT): An umbrella term covering the systems and services related to the delivery of assistive products and services. Assistive products (for instance, wheelchairs, crutches, prostheses, hearing aids and screen readers) maintain or improve an individual's functioning and independence, thereby promoting their well-being.

Explosive weapons: Weapons activated by the detonation of a highly explosive substance creating primarily a blast and fragmentation effect. Certain types of explosive weapons – which include, among others, aircraft bombs, artillery shells, rockets, grenades and missiles, as well as improvised explosive devices – affect wide areas and cause extensive harm when used in populated areas.

Explosive ordnance: This term refers to mine action's response to the following munitions: mines, cluster munitions, unexploded ordnance, abandoned ordnance, booby traps and improvised explosive devices.

Explosive Remnants of War: unexploded ordnance and abandoned ordnance.

Victims (of explosive weapons and ordnance): people who have been killed or suffered either individually or collectively physical, emotional and/or psychological injury, economic loss, social marginalization or substantial impairment of the realization of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions related to the use of explosive ordnance and/or weapons with wide area effects in populated areas.¹ Victims include people injured and killed (direct victims), family members of people injured and killed, as well as individuals and communities living in areas affected by explosive ordnance or weapon (indirect victims). "Victim" remains the key legal term in disarmament fora, despite some people (particularly from the disability community) claiming this word is disempowering and lacks recognition of agency.

Victim assistance (VA): a set of activities addressing the needs and rights of people who are victims of explosive weapons and ordnances. It comprises data collection, emergency and ongoing medical care, physical and functional rehabilitation, psychosocial and psychological support, socio-economic inclusion, laws and policies.² However, victim assistance efforts or programmes should not discriminate against people impaired through other causes, persons with disabilities, or other people with similar needs.

¹ Definition inspired by the Convention on Cluster Munitions - Article 2 (2008).

² As per IMAS 13.10 International Mine Action Standard 13.10 on Victim Assistance in Mine Action.

Contents

Methodology and acknowledgement.....	1
About this publication	1
Some useful terms.....	2
Setting the scene	4
Colombia	6
Iraq.....	7
Lao PDR	7
Humanity & Inclusion’s work on rehabilitation and victim assistance	8
Key international frameworks on rehabilitation and victim assistance.....	8
Andrés’ story - Moving on (Colombia)	11
Gloria’s story – “Take care of yourself so that you can take care of others” (Colombia)	13
Hmoud’s story - An ex-soldier struggling to find hope (Iraq).....	16
Shaha’s story - A young life forever affected by an explosion (Iraq)	18
Mr Dee’s story - A road crash survivor and a successful mechanic (Lao PDR)	20
Mr Ngok’s story – “All survivors should have access to rehabilitation services” (Lao PDR)	22
Mrs Xoua Xiong’s story – “I still feel different” (Lao PDR)	25
Conclusions and Recommendations.....	28

Setting the scene

Globally, one in three people are living with health conditions that might benefit from rehabilitation.³ This number has increased by 63% from 1990 to 2019,⁴ and will continue increasing in the years to come due to an ageing population and the growing prevalence of chronic, non-communicable diseases, injuries and traumas. Depending on an individual's circumstances, rehabilitation interventions may need to be combined with the provision of assistive technology.

While rehabilitation and assistive technology needs are enormous, they remain largely unmet, especially in low- and middle-income countries, and conflict-affected areas. More than 50% of people who need rehabilitation services cannot access them⁵ and, in some countries, the access to assistive technology is as low as 3%.⁶

The availability, affordability, accessibility and quality of rehabilitation services and assistive technology are further jeopardised in conflict-affected areas. The key obstacles facing people who seek rehabilitation and assistive technology, during and after conflicts, include the increased vulnerability of already fragile health systems, significantly disrupted services (including power and water outages), damaged infrastructure, shortage of health and rehabilitation professionals and equipment, and widespread unsafety. At the individual level, other obstacles may include displacement, situations of exclusion and abuse (including those caused by separation from carers), loss of income, lack of accessible information on services available and distance from rehabilitation services. However, we know that **conflicts cause surges in injuries or critical illness, thus increasing rehabilitation needs.**⁷

Explosive ordnance and weapons of all types remain a significant threat and continue to cause indiscriminate harm not only during attacks but also for many years after their use. In 2022, at least 4,710 casualties of mines and explosive remnants of war were recorded, resulting in 3,015 people being injured. Civilians made up 85% of all recorded casualties, and children accounted for at least half of them.⁸ The same year, explosive weapons were responsible for 31,273 casualties of whom 17,038 were injured with a potential need for long-term assistance.⁹ Some 66% of these casualties were civilians. This percentage rises to 90% when these weapons are used in populated areas. **For the people who survive, rehabilitation and assistive technology have been proven to reduce health complications, foster their autonomy, participation in society, and economic productivity.** Rehabilitation and assistive technology have the greatest impact

³ WHO and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, "Global estimates of the need for rehabilitation based on the Global Burden of Disease study 2019", 2020.

⁴ WHO and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, "Global estimates of the need for rehabilitation based on the Global Burden of Disease study 2019", 2020.

⁵ UNDESA, 'UN Flagship Report on Disability and Development', 2018.

⁶ WHO and UNICEF, "Global Report on Assistive Technology", 2022.

⁷ WHO, "Strengthening rehabilitation in emergencies", retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/activities/strengthening-rehabilitation-in-emergencies>

⁸ International Campaign to Ban Landmines, "Landmine Monitor 2023", November 2023.

⁹ AOAV - Action on Armed Violence, "Explosive Violence Monitor 2022", 2023.

when access is ensured in a timely manner, as early as possible, and over time with continuous support and proper follow-up, depending on the individual needs.

The use of explosive weapons and the subsequent, long-term contamination by explosive ordnance cause reverberating effects, with an impact not only on individuals, but also on their families, communities, and society as a whole. This is why not only those who are killed or injured are considered to be victims, but also members of their families and communities living in areas affected by explosive weapons and ordnance, who have suffered either individually or collectively physical, emotional or psychological injury, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights. For instance, communities living in areas contaminated by explosive ordnance, sometimes for decades, are exposed to this threat and often have difficulties accessing vital services, such as hospitals.

Direct and indirect victims and rehabilitation users are not homogeneous groups. Multiple individual characteristics and environmental or societal factors intersect to shape people's experience, their access to and control over resources and services, as well as their capacity to respond to different barriers. Gender, age, disability, socio-economic and migratory status (among other factors) should be considered when defining the most appropriate responses.



Caption: Shaha participates in a rehabilitation session with a HI physiotherapist (Iraq). © T. Nicholson / HI

Strengthening rehabilitation services is essential in all contexts, even more so in conflict-affected ones, with a view to responding to the rehabilitation needs of both people with pre-existing conditions and with newly-acquired functional limitations, including victims of explosive weapons and ordnance. Early rehabilitation prevents or reduces complications, speeds up hospital discharge, promotes long-term recovery, and facilitates independent living. This is why the World Health Assembly’s resolution, “Strengthening rehabilitation in health systems”, adopted in May 2023, calls on Member States to ensure timely integration of rehabilitation into emergency preparedness and response, including in emergency medical teams.

In conflict-affected areas, rehabilitation needs surge not only when the conflict is ongoing, but also after the conflict has ended, as unexploded ordnance and remnants of war continue causing casualties. A long-term perspective is therefore needed, also considering that – depending on individual circumstances – rehabilitation interventions might require continuous follow-up.

Rehabilitation is a critical component of ‘victim assistance’, together with data collection, laws and policies, emergency and ongoing medical care, psychosocial and psychological support, and socio-economic inclusion. While the concept of victim assistance originated and was codified in disarmament treaties, working on victim assistance solely in this context is not sufficient. Integrating victim assistance into development, humanitarian and human rights frameworks (with strong links to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - CRPD) is pivotal if the rights of all victims are to be upheld in a continuous and sustainable manner.

The existing policy frameworks should guide consistent and robust efforts and define accountability. However, these commitments have yet to be fully translated into action. Too many people are bearing the physical, social and mental consequences of conflicts; too many of them are struggling to access the services they need, including rehabilitation, achieve their potential, participate in society and live full lives.

Colombia

For decades, Colombia has been affected by a protracted conflict between the national government, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN) insurgent groups, and several criminal organisations. In 2016, after more than 50 years of conflict, the Government of Colombia signed a peace agreement with the country’s largest guerrilla group, the FARC. However, several other armed groups remain active across the country, causing the security conditions in the country’s most remote areas to deteriorate. Non-state armed groups were still using antipersonnel mines in the country in 2022.¹⁰

Despite significant progress made in reforming various laws and policies, there are still many gaps in terms of accessing health insurance, healthcare, physical rehabilitation services and humanitarian assistance, and the government compensation scheme remains inaccessible for many people due to long waiting periods and the complex formalities involved. The cut in funding to victim assistance activities from international cooperation exacerbates the situation of people suffering the consequences of the conflict. The percentage of the population with disabilities

¹⁰ [Landmine Monitor 2023, November 2022.](#)

varies across the surveys and census. According to the Quality of Life Surveys conducted in 2018 and 2019, 7.7% of the Colombian population had disabilities. This is likely to be an underestimation, as the worldwide prevalence of disability is 16%.¹¹

Iraq

Iraq is among the countries reporting extremely widespread antipersonnel landmine contamination (over 100km²).¹² The type of contamination is highly diverse, including legacy landmines from the Iran-Iraq conflict during the 1980's, the First and Second Gulf Wars in 1991 and 2003, and contamination stemming from the 2014-2017 conflict between the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and pro-government forces. This last type of contamination includes improvised explosive devices left behind in the ISIS-controlled area, and unexploded grenades, rockets and mortar rounds near the frontline. Areas retaken from ISIS occupation have become uninhabitable and inaccessible because of such threats. Explosive hazard contamination poses a significant obstacle for the return of internally displaced people and humanitarian response efforts.

It is estimated that approximately 12% of Iraq's population experience some form of disability. This figure rises to 18% among children.¹³

Those injured in recent conflict have limited access to primary and specialised health services, including rehabilitation, and wait a long time to receive the assistive technology they need. People with chronic illnesses face high out-of-pocket expenses for healthcare.

Lao PDR

Lao PDR has the world's highest level of contamination by unexploded submunitions because the US military dropped more than 2 million tonnes of bombs and over 270 million submunitions between 1964 and 1973. These devices have claimed the lives or injured over 50,000 people since the war began in 1964.¹⁴ It is estimated that there are approximately 80 million unexploded cluster munitions buried in the Laotian landscape.¹⁵

The number of people needing rehabilitation is largely due to non-communicable diseases, road traffic crashes, ageing, as well as injuries from unexploded ordnance. Rehabilitation is mainly provided through public hospital-based services and rehabilitation centres with a workforce of

¹¹ World Health Organisation, "Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities", 2022.

¹² International Campaign to Ban Landmines, "Landmine Monitor 2023", November 2023.

¹³ UN Country Team Iraq, "Statement of the United Nations Resident Coordinator on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities", 2023.

¹⁴ Landmine and Cluster Munition's Monitor, Impact Report, Lao PDR, last updated September 2023 (based on NRA dashboard/ Lao Victim Information System).

¹⁵ Handicap International, Laos PDR Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and the National Unexploded Ordnance Programme, "Living with UXO: Final Report, National Survey on the Socio-Economic Impact of UXO in Lao PDR", 1997.

mostly physical therapists. International and non-governmental organisations provide significant support with workforce development, provision of assistive technology, and policy dialogue.¹⁶

According to the Lao PDR Population and Housing Census Report of 2016, approximately 2.8% of the population over the age of five years has a disability, while WHO estimates disability prevalence in Lao PDR at 23% of the population (WHO, 2019).

Humanity & Inclusion's work on rehabilitation and victim assistance

Humanity & Inclusion (HI) is an independent and impartial aid organisation, working in around 60 countries. Since 1982, the organisation has been working alongside vulnerable populations, in particular persons with disabilities.

As a long-standing service sector for HI, 85 rehabilitation projects are deployed today in 41 countries, and they range from emergency to chronic crisis and development settings, and ensuring continuity of intervention.

HI implements armed violence reduction projects in 33 countries, whether these countries are contaminated with explosive ordnance, or they are countries hosting populations that have fled contaminated countries, providing its unique technical expertise in four of the five pillars of humanitarian mine action: mine clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy.

HI has advocated at the national, regional, and international levels to press for the needed policy changes for both rehabilitation and victim assistance. HI's advocacy has been instrumental in the adoption of the Treaty to Ban Landmines (1997), the Convention to Ban Cluster Munitions (2008), the Political Declaration to Address the Humanitarian Consequences of the Use of Explosive Weapons In Populated Areas (2022), and the first-ever World Health Assembly's Resolution on Rehabilitation (2023).

Key international frameworks on rehabilitation and victim assistance

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), ratified by 177 countries, represented a turning point for the rights of persons with disabilities, including survivors of explosive weapons and ordnance. Article 26 is specifically dedicated to rehabilitation, whilst article 19, recognizing the right to live independently, refers to assistive technology.

¹⁶ Lao PDR Ministry of Health with support from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organization, "Systematic Assessment of Rehabilitation Situation in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)", 2018.

High-level political commitments to advance rehabilitation and assistive technology are set in the World Health Assembly’s Resolution 71.8, “Improving access to assistive technology” (2018), and in Resolution 76.6, “Strengthening rehabilitation in health systems” (2023).

Rehabilitation is recognised as an essential component of the universal health coverage continuum (together with prevention, promotion, treatment, and palliative care) by the 2019 and 2023 United Nations Political Declarations on Universal Health Coverage.

Victim assistance was codified in the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The 2003 Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Conventional Weapons, and the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions further developed the concept, and included an article focused on the needs of survivors, the families of those killed and injured, and affected communities, and on their rights to receive assistance.

Victim assistance has also been incorporated in the 2010 Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence, and the 2022 Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences Arising from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA).

In addition to the instruments mentioned above, the International Mine Action Standard on Victim Assistance in Mine Action (IMAS 13.10), and the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, provide further guidance on the provision of victim assistance in contexts affected by explosive weapons and ordnance.

While the 2030 Agenda contains no specific references to rehabilitation and victim assistance, they are critical strategies for achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals and realising the “leave no one behind” commitment.

Featured country	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Mine Ban Treaty	Convention on Cluster Munitions	Political Declaration Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas	National mine action/ VA strategy	National rehabilitation strategy
Colombia	State Party	State Party	State Party	Endorsed	Yes	No
Lao PDR	State Party	Not signed	State Party	Endorsed	Yes	Yes
Iraq	State Party	State Party	State Party	Not endorsed	Yes	No



Caption: Storage at the orthopedic center in Pasto, Colombia. © Bas Bogaerts / HI

Andrés' story - Moving on (Colombia)



Andrés was travelling by motorbike between Guayacona and Llorente (in the Nariño department), when a cylinder bomb exploded close to his motorbike. Andrés was 23 at the time of the accident, and he is 41 today. He was seriously injured and underwent multiple surgeries: two amputations on his right leg, thoracic surgery, tracheostomy, and arm and eardrum reconstruction. Andrés attended hospital physiotherapy and speech therapy sessions, and he started the process for his first prosthesis. The second amputation hit him very hard psychologically; he felt angry, sad, and disillusioned. However, he did not receive psychological counselling at that time.

145 casualties from mines and explosive remnants of war were reported in Colombia in 2022. Colombia is among the five countries where new use of antipersonnel mines by non-state armed groups has been reported in 2022. Indeed, the number of incidents of mines attributed to non-state armed groups has increased by 30% since 2021.¹⁷

Caption: Andrés at the Pastoral Social, in Pasto (Colombia) © Juan Manuel Vargas / HI

Once discharged from hospital, Andrés moved to Pasto, the capital city of the Nariño department in Colombia, where he could have better access to services and start a new life. With continuous occupational therapy and physiotherapy interventions, Andrés became more hopeful, but still uncertain about what he would do from then on. **“Recovery was a bitter process, because the system is precarious and there is little state support and aid for the victims”**, says Andrés. Andrés was able to rely on the psychosocial, livelihood, and legal support provided by the “Pastoral Social”, a diocesan organisation in Pasto, and Humanity & Inclusion.

Victim assistance (VA) has always been among the less well-funded pillars of Humanitarian Mine Action (5% of the total global mine action budget in 2021 and 2022). In 2021, dedicated

¹⁷ International Campaign to Ban Landmines, “Landmine Monitor 2023”, 2023.

international financial support from the global mine action budget for VA reached its lowest level recorded since 2016, despite the growing needs.¹⁸

While overcoming the physical and emotional pain, Andrés did everything he could to find the best prosthesis that would meet his needs and match his preferences. This did not prove to be an easy journey, in a system that still considers good-quality and high-tech assistive technology (like prostheses) to be luxury products.

His first basic prosthesis, provided by the public system, did not enable him to have full mobility and independence, for example, he could not walk on bumpy paths or climb stairs, and he felt quite uncomfortable and sore. He knew that this prosthesis was not right for him, so he started looking for a better prosthesis that would meet his needs. Once Andrés had a clear idea of what he needed, he went to a traumatologist to obtain a prescription. Andrés found several administrative hurdles in his way, with a lot of back-and-forth from one medical service to the other. In addition, the medical professionals often questioned his request for a better prosthesis, which was seen as something “nice to have”, not as a necessity.

The cost of a prosthesis can vary significantly, depending on the quality, manufacturer, and level of technology. A high-quality limb prosthesis can cost around 40,000 USD in Colombia, while the average monthly salary is around 500 USD. Since the affordability of assistive technology also depends on travel costs and loss of income for users and their families when accessing the services, adequate measures to reduce such indirect costs should be considered.¹⁹

Andrés finally got a high-tech prosthesis six years after the accident. Thanks to his determination, he managed to get his new prosthesis fully funded by a public welfare scheme. Since then, Andrés has changed his prosthesis twice to ensure that it is adapted to him and properly maintained. Receiving and adapting the prosthesis requires multiple trips to the capital city, Bogotá, and staying there over long periods. The cost of travel and staying in the capital was a significant out-of-pocket expense for Andrés, who never gave up and undertook different work projects to top up his welfare benefit entitlement.

Although Andrés could not fulfil his dream of studying in the Colombian Air Force, and he was forced to temporarily stop his education, he managed to complete his civil engineering degree and graduated in 2022. He is currently looking for job opportunities in this field.

Andrés is an active person in his personal life and in the community. With his good-quality prosthesis, he does sport and has joined a Paralympic group. Furthermore, Andrés has become involved in the peer-to-peer support strategy run by the “Pastoral Social”. **“Peer support helps people who were recently injured by explosive ordonnance to realise that there are ways forward”**, says Andrés. Andrés is certainly living proof that moving on is possible.

¹⁸ International Campaign to Ban Landmines, “Landmine Monitor 2022” and “Landmine Monitor 2023”, 2022 and 2023.

¹⁹ WHO and UNICEF, “Global Report on Assistive Technology”, 2022.

Through visits, active listening, and sharing, he supports other people who are going through the same experience as he had years ago as a victim of explosive ordnance.

The 2019 Oslo Action Plan sets out 50 concrete actions that States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention should take by 2025 in order to make tangible progress towards ending the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines. One of these actions explicitly refers to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including via peer-to-peer support programmes.

Gloria's story – “Take care of yourself so that you can take care of others” (Colombia)



Caption: Gloria and her son Sebastian outside of their home, in Pasto (Colombia) © Juan Manuel Vargas / HI

Gloria remembers all too well that night in April 2009 when the phone rang and she was ordered to leave her house. “*We will burn down your house if you don't leave within 48 hours, and we will start by setting fire to your son with disabilities*”, recounts Gloria. Gloria was living with her family in a rural district in the Nariño department. Paramilitary forces had taken control of the area during fierce fighting over territory.

The eight family members escaped immediately, including Gloria's son, Sebastian, who has Down's Syndrome and several health conditions. They headed for Pasto, the main city in the district, where some relatives were living. *"Our relatives' flat was too small to house all of us, so we had to sleep on the floor, and there was not enough food"*, says Gloria. Sebastian, who was 17 at the time, found it hard to adapt, and he still felt afraid.

By the end of 2022, there were 4.8 million people registered as living in internal displacement in Colombia, as a result of conflict and violence.²⁰ According to the Municipality, in 2023, 23,000 persons with disabilities were registered in Pasto. Of those, 3,000 are victims of the conflict.

However, things got better with time. A few months later, they were granted "Internally Displaced People" status by the public authorities, meaning that they gained access to humanitarian assistance, and Gloria and her son obtained the right to live in a flat provided by social services.

Fleeing their home was a traumatic experience, but Gloria also sees a positive side. In Pasto, a bigger city, her son Sebastian has received the health, rehabilitation and social care that he needs. This was not possible in their small village, which was badly affected by the armed conflict. Since settling down in their new city, Sebastian has received regular occupational therapy and speech therapy sessions. These rehabilitation interventions have been very helpful for developing coordination, crafting, and communication skills. In addition, Sebastian is part of the music group run by the "Fundación Batuta" and enjoys performing live with the other members of the group.

Globally, rehabilitation services are often concentrated in urban areas, making for access issues for people living in remote and/or rural areas. These challenges are exacerbated in contexts marked by violence and instability, where travelling to the place where the services are provided becomes even more complex, and also because of the mine threat. Indeed, Nariño is one of 16 Colombian departments contaminated by landmines.²¹

While Gloria is generally satisfied with the support her son has received, it has been difficult for him to access physiotherapy, which Sebastian needs for his balance issues, due to the long waiting list and the limited number of available physio appointments. In addition, the social welfare scheme covers the costs of medical and rehabilitation care, but a few costly products are excluded from this coverage, like skin products and incontinence pants.

Social, health and rehabilitation services were significantly disrupted during the COVID-19 pandemic. *"Despite attending some online health appointments and therapy sessions, Sebastian went backwards, because in-person therapies are much more effective."* It was a very difficult time for Gloria and Sebastian, who were isolated and lived in fear of the disease, as Sebastian's health conditions meant that he was vulnerable to COVID.

²⁰ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2023.

²¹ International Campaign to Ban Landmines, "Landmine Monitor 2022".

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many persons with disabilities and their families have been disproportionately affected by social movement restrictions, physical distancing requirements and prioritization of certain health services—all of which have affected their access to essential services which are critical to maintaining health and functioning.²²

Taking care of Sebastian is a 24/7 occupation for Gloria, who earns her modest income by sewing and painting craft products in her home, in order to always be on hand if Sebastian needs her. Her income-generating activity was made possible by the support of “Pastoral Social”; the organisation provided her with a sewing machine and materials to get started.

Gloria is also active in a local group of caregivers. Following a training course arranged by Humanity & Inclusion, Gloria provides peer-to-peer support to other caregivers who are facing difficult situations, require some practical advice, or simply need to share and be heard. *“The most important thing that I learned on my journey, and that I always pass on to other caregivers, is that you need to take good care of yourself before taking care of others.”*

Law 2281, adopted in 2023, creates the first “National Care-Giving System” in Colombia, with the aim being to “recognise, reduce, redistribute, represent and reward paid and unpaid care work through a co-responsible model between the state, the private sector, civil society, families, communities and between women and men in their differences and diversity.” At the international level, in October 2023, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted the resolution on the centrality of care and support from a human rights perspective.

²² WHO, “Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities”, 2022.

Hmoud's story - An ex-soldier struggling to find hope (Iraq)



Hmoud Khalaf Sulaiman's life changed forever on 2 February 1988 during the Iran-Iraq war. At that time, Hmoud was 33 years old and was serving in the Iraqi army, when he was hit by a mortar. This horrible injury resulted in the paralysis of three limbs.

Hmoud currently lives in the city of Intesar in Nineveh Province. He and his family had to flee their hometown, Sinjar, when ISIS arrived. In his new town, he is renting a small house where he, his wife, their two sons, with their wives and their children, live together. He is unable to stand and walk and uses a wheelchair to move around the house due to his war injuries. He needs support with personal care and performing routine activities. Hmoud remembers exactly how he was injured:

"I didn't buckle my combat helmet, I liked to wear it in a stylish fashion. Therefore, as the mortar struck, my helmet flew away and I was hit. I was in Basra, at the border of Iraq and Iran, and I was immediately brought to Baghdad for open brain surgery."

The injury has deeply impacted Hmoud's life. His motivation, hope, and strength gave way to feelings of isolation and disappointment.

Caption: Hmoud in his home, in Intesar (Iraq) © Sora Radi / HI

He cannot live independently, is unable to attend social gatherings, and had to give up his hobby of buying and selling vehicles, for which he travelled all over Iraq. *"I feel ashamed asking others to help me move around. I started to feel this sense of exclusion the moment I sat in the wheelchair,"* says Hmoud. He would like to attend ceremonies and family gatherings, but moving around is a real challenge because buildings, public places, roads, and even service infrastructure are not accessible. Hmoud keeps himself busy by browsing the internet and making friends online.

In the interviews conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with 81 representatives of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities in Iraq, respondents shared that the abilities of persons with disabilities and the contribution they can make to communities are not recognized. When persons with disabilities are not (seen to be) active members of their communities, they become isolated and marginalized.²³

Hmoud did not have to wait a long time to receive his well-adapted wheelchair. However, the rehabilitation he received was not sufficient. Shortly after the injury, he had roughly one month of physiotherapy. *“After only one month of physiotherapy, I was able to walk 8-10m on crutches, and I was gradually performing tasks at home.”* However, this significant progress was lost when there was a long interruption to his rehabilitation plan.

Hmoud encountered numerous obstacles: the absence of services in the area where he lives, the worsening financial situation in his household with only the two sons bringing in a modest income, and the limited support from the government and humanitarian organisations. Furthermore, Hmoud did not feel comfortable doing some of the exercises with a female physiotherapist.

In Iraq, each governorate provides rehabilitation services in their main specialised rehabilitation centre. A small number of physiotherapy departments also exist in general hospitals, but none are available at a primary or community health care level.²⁴ It is pivotal not only to increase numbers in the rehabilitation workforce, but also to ensure gender diversity in the workforce. Worldwide, services are often delivered without accounting for diverse gender needs or requirements.²⁵

Although in recent years Hmoud benefited from rehabilitation delivered by Humanity & Inclusion, it was not enough to restore his mobility after so many years. *“If I had had a longer period of physiotherapy right after the accident, I wouldn’t be in a wheelchair now,”* says Hmoud. He hopes to receive rehabilitation and improve his mobility. The lack of public and humanitarian support is challenging in the area where Hmoud lives; an area contaminated by explosive ordnance, and where many people face the consequences of conflict on a daily basis.

In 2022, protracted internal displacements, explosive ordnance threats and limited availability of basic services and livelihoods left 2.5 million people still in need of humanitarian assistance in Iraq. Despite extensive efforts by humanitarian partners to clear contaminated areas, approximately 3,016km² of land remains contaminated, and the full extent of contamination is undefined.²⁶

²³ International Organization for Migration (IOM), "Persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in Iraq: Barriers, challenges, and priorities", 2021.

²⁴ Humanity & Inclusion Iraq, "Health Technical Strategy 2023-25".

²⁵ ReLAB-HS, "Rehabilitation through a gender lens", 2021.

²⁶ OCHA. Humanitarian Needs Overview Iraq, 2022. Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/iraq>

Shaha's story - A young life forever affected by an explosion (Iraq)



Shaha is nine years old and is in Year 3 at primary school. She lives in the rural area of Rajam Hadid in Iraq. Shaha's favourite time of the year is Eid (a Muslim celebration) because she is given clothes. *"I love dolls and clothes,"* she says.

When Shaha was three years old, she fled her home with her parents and seven siblings, because ISIS took over their neighbourhood. As they were travelling to another area, an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded, killing Shaha's father and two sisters, and leaving three other siblings severely injured. Shaha had severe burns on her hand and shoulder, along with jaw and eye injuries caused by shrapnel.

Iraq is one of the most heavily Explosive Ordnance contaminated countries in the world with an estimation of 3,225km² of land being contaminated. In 2021 it was estimated that 8.5 million people in the country were at risk due to the contamination.²⁷

At such a young age, Shaha has already undergone five jaw and three eye surgeries. She now has prosthetic eye lenses and wears glasses.

Caption: Shaha in her home, in the Ninewa (Iraq) © Sora Radi / HI

Shaha had difficulty in moving her right hand, but with the physiotherapy that she has received from Humanity & Inclusion's professionals she is now able to move her hand and fingers. As Shaha gets older, she will need additional physiotherapy sessions to maintain good hand mobility.

Shaha's mother is grateful for the support provided by neighbours, friends and Humanity & Inclusion's staff. *"With the help of kind people, we were able to pay for Shaha's eye surgeries, and the support of Humanity & Inclusion not only helped Shaha but also encouraged me to stay strong."* The family could not have otherwise afforded these health and rehabilitation costs, considering that the only source of income was her sister's sewing work.

²⁷ Humanity & Inclusion report, "No safe recovery: The impact of Explosive Ordnance contamination on affected populations in Iraq", 2021.

The horrors of the war not only caused physical but also psychological suffering. *"Saha's psychologist said that her life stopped at the moment of the explosion,"* says Shaha's mother. After the explosion, Shaha couldn't speak, was constantly having nightmares, and developed eating disorders. The psychotherapy sessions in which she took part for over a year-and-a-half had a positive impact on her well-being and ability to communicate. Shaha is happy to go to school, although she does say that *"girls in school bully me because I wear glasses and I have burns."*

Mental health concerns increase in countries affected by explosive ordnance as experiencing distressing and traumatic events caused by long-term violence can result in debilitating levels of reduced self-esteem, permanent and lifelong disability, depression, feelings of insecurity, social withdrawal, self-harm and suicide.²⁸

There are no health services, playgrounds, or schools close to where Shaha's family lives. Children struggle to reach school in the winter months as the streets are muddy and unpaved. Sometimes Shaha cries saying that she does not want to go to school because she has to walk a long way.

While humanitarian NGOs have been responsive to Shaha's needs, out-of-pocket expenses to cover medication and transport costs are a significant burden on the household. These costs are not likely to be reduced in the future. Shaha's health conditions require regular medical follow-up, and additional eye surgery at an older age. One of Shaha's brothers has a brain tumour, resulting in severe brain damage and requiring multiple surgeries. In addition to the health-related costs, Shaha's mother says that the healthcare worker shortages cause long waiting lists, even for a simple blood test.

Despite the existing programmes to support persons with disabilities and their caregivers, many persons with disabilities are unable to receive social protection payments. In order to apply, people must first access a centrally-located centre, and then be assessed as having the required "level" of disability (expressed as a %), which involves several trips and complicated procedures. Therefore, persons with disabilities often rely on NGOs for their basic needs.²⁹

The family remains strong and close. Shaha's older brother is a guiding light. They have called him "baba" (dad) ever since their father died. He is a high-achieving student in his second year of anaesthesiology, and has great ambitions to support his family to the best of his ability.

²⁸ Humanity & Inclusion Iraq, "Health Technical Strategy 2023-25".

²⁹ Action Against Hunger, "Accessing social protection in Iraq: Mapping of program and analysis of barriers", 2023.

Mr Dee's story - A road crash survivor and a successful mechanic (Lao PDR)

Mr Dee is a mechanic, husband, and a father of two children under the age of five. At 16, he was riding on a motorbike with his cousin to reach a farm where they had found work in an area known for its bending and steep roads. The brakes of his motorbike didn't work properly, and he could not avoid hitting the concrete safety barriers alongside the road. He felt no pain when lying on the road. However, when he tried and failed to stand up, he realized that there was a serious problem.

In Lao PDR, annual crashes rose by 35% between 2010 and 2020, and the number of fatalities increased by 67% to reach over 1,000. The accounts of crash survivors are testimony to the severe impact of accidents on personal health and family finances.³⁰

Luckily, his cousin was not injured. He placed Mr Dee in a safe place by the side of the road and drove on the motorbike to Mr Dee's family home to alert his parents about the accident. The parents arranged a car, picked up their son and drove him to the nearest hospital, which was four hours away. The doctor immediately stated that he needed his left leg amputated, just below the knee.

Mr Dee recalls, *"I didn't know anything about amputation and disability. I was very concerned about my future, especially whether I would be able to work and get married."* In addition, he felt guilty because of the disappointment he thought he was causing, since the eldest son is traditionally expected to take care of the whole family.

During the month he spent in hospital, he lay in bed all the time and never received nor was told about any psychosocial support, prosthetics or rehabilitation service. He fell into a deep depression. He hardly left his bedroom once back at his parents' home. Very few friends came to visit him.

His cousin, who is in the army, told him about the rehabilitation services provided in a bigger and more distant hospital. It took almost a year for Mr Dee's family to take him to the rehabilitation centre, a significant length of time considering the impact of amputation on a young man's psychological and physical wellbeing.

In conflict-affected countries, rehabilitation services and provision of assistive technology are often designed to respond to the needs of veterans and/or victims, as occurred in the aftermath of the

³⁰ World Bank, Press release n° 2022/030/EAP, 2021.

Laotian Civil War (1959–1975). However, victim assistance frameworks refer specifically to the fact that there should be no discrimination against or among victims, or between survivors and other persons with disabilities, who should benefit from services in the same manner.

While the medical and transport costs were covered by the public system, the transport costs were only reimbursed after the first appointment at the hospital, and the accompanying people had to pay for themselves. This cost around 200 USD for Mr Dee’s father, who stayed with him for two weeks at the centre. Only after a year, when Mr Dee’s family had managed to raise this amount of money, did they visit the rehabilitation centre to get his prosthetic leg. *“I had a new life, and I gained a lot of confidence with my prosthetic leg. I decided to go to the capital city and joined a vocational programme to become a mechanic.”*

By improving functioning, rehabilitation and assistive technology increase access to education, social engagement, and work activities, greatly contributing to the individual’s ability to participate in multiple spheres of life. The return on investment is significant: for every dollar invested in assistive devices, there is a return of nine dollars.³¹

In 2020, with the support of Humanity & Inclusion, he managed to acquire business management skills and open his own garage, on the ground floor of the building where his family lives, in a busy street of the provincial town of Sam Neua. He also receives help to continuously access rehabilitation. Indeed, Mr Dee needs a new prosthetic leg roughly every two years, which involves a one-week stay in hospital each time.



He is very satisfied with his business, as he has a lot of loyal customers. And most of all, he is proud that he can support his parents, as a good first-born son is expected to do.

“Most of the customers don’t know about my leg. They don’t notice it. I can do most of the work by myself. My neighbours and friends come and help when I need assistance with heavy lifting”.

Caption: Mr Dee working in the garage that he owns (Lao PDR) © Simon Côte Production / HI

³¹ Global Partnership for Assistive Technology, “The Case for Investing in Assistive Technology”, 2020.

Mr Ngok's story – “All survivors should have access to rehabilitation services” (Lao PDR)

Mr Ngok was eight when he lost his right hand in an unexploded ordnance (UXO) accident. The teacher had taken the children from his class to harvest wood in the forest. Mr Ngok's machete hit a UXO. The accident killed a child and injured two more. At that time, Mr Ngok did not know what kind of weapon had caused the explosion, but he now believes that it was a cluster munition.

Launched from the ground or dropped from the air, cluster munitions consist of containers that open and disperse submunitions indiscriminately over a wide area. Up to 40% fail to detonate on impact. Then they become de facto land mines that kill and maim indiscriminately long after the conflict has ended. The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) has the world's highest level of contamination by unexploded cluster munition remnants, resulting from aerial bombing raids carried out by the United States (US) from 1964–1973 amid the Second Indochina War.³²

Mr Ngok is now 38, is a farmer and lives in the rural Houameuang district (in Northern Lao PDR) with his wife and children. “*It was really hard to do the heavy work in the fields with one hand*”, he says. Indeed, Mr Ngok had to wait almost 20 years before he could access the rehabilitation services and devices that he needed.

After the accident, the doctors removed only his fingers at first; but the limb was damaged by chemicals contained in the weapon, and they had to amputate the whole hand in subsequent surgeries.

Mr Ngok remembers the feeling of desperation when he understood that his right hand was gone. The support from his parents and the doctors, and seeing other children in the hospital who had been injured like him, convinced him that he would be able to continue his life.

During the month he stayed in hospital, he was not told about and did not receive physiotherapy, prosthetics, or any other rehabilitation services or devices.

In Lao PDR, rehabilitation is offered primarily at central/ provincial hospitals and in rehabilitation centres. In general, MOH does not provide rehabilitation at district hospitals. There have been

³² Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor, Lao PDR Impact, Last updated: 05 September 2023. Retrieved from : <http://the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2023/lao-pdr/impact.aspx>

efforts to provide a service at community level, but these remain limited in scope and geographic reach.³³

He went back to school, determined to continue studying and adapt to the loss of his right hand. Despite the sometimes hostile environment, with harsh comments from classmates and neighbours, he managed to continue studying until he was 18. He was already 27 when he received help to access rehabilitation services for the first time. He was referred by village authorities to the Provincial Rehabilitation Centre, a four-five hour drive from his home. He stayed in the centre for two days while he got his first prosthetic arm.

Caption: Mr Ngok at the Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education Center in Sam Neua (Lao PDR) © Simon Côte Production/ HI



Assistive products (primarily prosthetics, orthotics, and a limited number and type of mobility aids) are available (free of charge) through five MOH-supported rehabilitation centres. Development partners contribute to materials costs, and the financial sustainability of this service has not yet been fully addressed.³⁴

The device did not have many features, but it did give him confidence: *“I could wear it at parties and outside of my village, without people knowing that I was an amputee”*, he recalls with a broad smile. He has had three different prostheses over the past 11 years. In 2023, he received his latest one, a 3D printed prosthetic arm with an adapted attachment, from the Provincial National Regulatory Authority. He hopes for an even more functional device in the future in order to become more independent in his daily life.

Looking back, he is very thankful for the services he was able to access, but also thinks about those people whose needs are not yet met: *“There are a lot more people affected by UXO*

³³ Lao PDR Ministry of Health, with support from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organization, "Systematic Assessment of Rehabilitation Situation in Lao People's Democratic Republic", 2018.

³⁴ Lao PDR Ministry of Health, with support from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organization, "Systematic Assessment of Rehabilitation Situation in Lao People's Democratic Republic", 2018.

in Lao PDR. Every UXO survivor should have information on and access to rehabilitation services, especially in the most remote areas. If they don't have the information, they are not able to seek out the service."

Policy frameworks have been developed over the years to guide the response to rehabilitation needs and victim assistance. The Lao PDR National Rehabilitation Strategy 2018-2025 aligns with WHO's global and regional actions. Victim assistance has a dedicated policy framework for the 2022-26 period, and is integrated into Safe Path Forward III 2021-2030 and the Multi-Year Workplan 2022-2026.³⁵

He is still not able to access all the services he needs. His eye was damaged in the explosion, and some shrapnel fragments still remain under his skin today. Although there is free eyecare at the district level, he was not referred to the appropriate services, and he could never spare the time and resources needed to travel to the district capital to get his right eye checked. Financial accessibility is indeed a concern: *"I wish that there were more grants to support victims' livelihoods, so we can provide for our families."*

³⁵ Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor, Lao PDR Impact, Last updated: 05 September 2023. Retrieved from : <http://the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2023/lao-pdr/impact.aspx>

Mrs Xoua Xiong's story – “I still feel different” (Lao PDR)



Caption: Mrs Xoua with her husband and child (Lao PDR) © Simon Côte Production/ HI

Mrs Xoua Xiong is 33 years old and lives in a rural Hmong community in Houameuang district. Mrs Xoua Xiong and her husband grow rice and corn, and breed chickens, pigs and goats to support their six children. They work as daily labourers on other farms when their earnings are low.

As a child, she used to work in the fields with her father and brother. They did not know that the land was contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO). Mrs Xoua Xiong was severely injured in a UXO accident when she was doing farm work at the age of nine. She remembers the long journey to the provincial hospital where surgeons amputated her right arm below the elbow: *“I was first carried to my house, then it took hours for my parents to reach the main road where my father could rent a truck and drive me to the hospital.”*

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) contaminates nearly 25% of the country's villages.³⁶ Over the past five years, an average of 50–60km of cluster munition contaminated land has been released annually. Lao PDR's Multi-Year Workplan for 2022–2026 aims to release 500km.³⁷

She went home in severe physical and emotional pain three days after the amputation. She had to undergo a second surgery because the physical pain intensified. At the time, her family received some financial support from an international NGO, but they were not informed about the available rehabilitation services or assistive devices.

Furthermore, she had to contend with the negative reactions of some members of her family and of the community, who did not want to interact with a girl with an amputated limb. However, her teachers and the other students at school were supportive. For example, Mrs Xoua Xiong recalls that they did not ask her to take part in activities that she could not undertake, such as cleaning the school. Nevertheless, she felt very different from the other children: *"I did not like going out, I preferred to play alone and spend time on my own"*.

Across large parts of the world, girls and women of all ages with any form of disability face multiple forms of discrimination and inequalities, driven by multiple (and overlapping) attitudinal barriers, prejudice and stereotypes.³⁸

Years later, when she was 13, she received her first prosthetic arm at Xian Khouang Rehabilitation Centre, after being identified by village authorities and supported by a non-governmental organisation. *"At school, I felt more confident, and it was easier for me to write. If somebody looked at me, they could not guess that I was an amputee"*.

In 2022, Mrs Xoua Xiong received a 3D prosthesis from the Provincial National Regulatory Authority. She says that the device was too tight, as Mrs Xoua Xiong was slimmer at the time the measurements were taken. She barely uses the device now: *"it helps with my daily work and small tasks, but it does not have all the functions of a real arm and it does not help me carry heavy loads"*. Without external support, Mrs Xoua Xiong does not know how to get a referral to a rehabilitation centre to adapt her prosthesis, nor how to cover transport and accommodation costs.

³⁶ Lao PDR Ministry of Health, with support from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organization, "Systematic Assessment of Rehabilitation Situation in Lao People's Democratic Republic", 2018.

³⁷ Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor, Lao PDR Impact, Last updated: 05 September 2023. Retrieved from : <http://the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2023/lao-pdr/impact.aspx>

³⁸ UNDP Asia and the Pacific, "Understanding and tackling intersectional stigma experienced by women and girls with disabilities", 2022. Retrieved from: <https://www.undp.org/asia-pacific/news/understanding-and-tackling-intersectional-stigma-experienced-women-and-girls-disabilities>

In the case of a UXO incident, the National Regulatory Authority's victim assistance unit provides follow-up and links to operators to ensure the delivery of essential support.³⁹ In Lao PDR, rehabilitation at district and community levels is very limited, and case management /referral pathways are underdeveloped.⁴⁰ 63% of the Lao population lives over 100km from a rehabilitation centre.⁴¹

As an adult, she still feels very different from the other women, and thinks that some people in her village do not respect her because of her impairment. She is grateful for the support given by some organisations to persons with disabilities, and that she can count on the support of her husband, who says: *"She is my wife and I love her. I don't care if she can't do the same work as other people."*

³⁹ UNDP, "Background paper for UXO donor and media field visit, 31 March–2 April 2021," April 2021.

⁴⁰ Lao PDR Ministry of Health, with support from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organization, "Systematic Assessment of Rehabilitation Situation in Lao People's Democratic Republic", 2018.

⁴¹ Humanity & Inclusion, "iFAR Diagnosis (Improving financial access to rehabilitation services) -Analysis of the economic system of functional rehabilitation in Lao P.D.R", 2015 and updated in 2018

Conclusions and Recommendations

- **1/ Step up financial and technical resources to deliver systematic and long-term support to victims**

By signing and ratifying related treaties and conventions, States have specific obligations to fulfil the rights of survivors, indirect victims of explosive weapons and/or ordnance, and persons with disabilities.⁴² It is crucial that affected States adopt national standards on victim assistance, in compliance with the International Mine Action Standard on Victim Assistance in Mine Action (IMAS 13.10).

Additional commitments, enshrined in other international frameworks, hold Governments, multilateral agencies, and international donors accountable to provide victim assistance, rehabilitation services and assistive technology.⁴³

- **2/ Promote a person-centred approach in victim assistance and the provision of rehabilitation services**

Victim assistance and rehabilitation must focus on meeting the person's different needs, values, or preferences, with the aim of providing comprehensive support that addresses all the physical, psychological, and social aspects. It should also encourage engagement, empowerment and peer-to-peer support of people and their families, carers, and communities.

Gender, age and disability, as well as the intersection with other diversity factors (such as socio-economic and migratory status, geographical location, ethnic origin), should be taken into account when planning, delivering, and monitoring victim assistance and rehabilitation services.

For this purpose, data collection and analysis disaggregated a minima by gender, age and disability should be strengthened.

- **3/ Strengthen rehabilitation services and assistive technology within health systems**

Rehabilitation services and the provision of assistive technology must be incorporated at all levels of the health system (from community to primary healthcare, to hospital and specialised care centres), while strengthening the multidisciplinary rehabilitation workforce and effective referral systems. In particular, expanding rehabilitation in primary healthcare and at the community level has the greatest potential to increase timely access to the needed care, and reduce costs.

- **4/ Ensure humanitarian access in situations of armed conflicts and embed victim assistance and rehabilitation in the humanitarian response**

⁴² International instruments that create obligations for States include the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Conventional Weapons, and the Convention on Cluster Munitions

⁴³ International frameworks that set additional commitments include the World Health Assembly's Resolution 71.8 "Improving access to assistive technology", the World Health Assembly's Resolution 76.6 "Strengthening rehabilitation in health systems", the Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence, and the 2022 Political Declaration on strengthening the protection of civilians from the humanitarian consequences arising from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas.

Rapid, safe, full and unimpeded access is essential to ensure that all civilians affected by conflicts, including the most vulnerable, have access to humanitarian aid. Comprehensive victim assistance, rehabilitation and provision of assistive technology must be systematically incorporated into emergency responses, ensuring continuous support along the nexus of response, recovery, and preparedness. Humanitarian and health professionals must be equipped to meet early-rehabilitation needs in emergencies, in compliance with existing protocols, and those of people with pre-existing disabilities or chronic health conditions. This is crucial so as to leave no one behind, and mitigate the reverberating effects of explosive weapons and ordnance on the lives of millions of people.

- **5/ Expand health and social welfare mechanism coverage of rehabilitation and assistive technology costs**

Given that rehabilitation services and assistive technologies are often significant out-of-pocket expenses, they should be included in financial risk protection mechanisms (i.e. insurance schemes, health package financing, special funds), with the objective of achieving universal health coverage. Since many countries are operating within a limited fiscal space, rehabilitation services and assistive technology coverage should start from an essential package⁴⁴ and grow over time as resources become available.

Travel and accommodation costs should be covered to a greater extent within health financing mechanisms, and they can also be reduced by providing alternative solutions (for example, via mobile clinics, home-based care, or tele-rehabilitation).

- **6/ Increase the accessibility and affordability of quality assistive technology**

Harness investment in research and testing of innovative solutions, which have the potential to deliver higher-quality assistive technology that is more accessible to those in need.

The cost of assistive technology can be particularly high when products are imported. Therefore, it is vital that a fair pricing policy is introduced, investment is made in local manufacturing, and, at the same time, solutions are applied to reduce or eliminate tariffs and fees on assistive technology that still needs to be imported.

- **7/ Ensure meaningful participation of victims, survivors, persons with disabilities and rehabilitation users**

States, mine action, humanitarian and health stakeholders should actively consult individuals and communities affected directly or indirectly by the use of explosive weapons and ordnance, persons with disabilities, carers, family members, and rehabilitation users in conflict-affected areas. They have the right to participate meaningfully in all decision-making processes that affect them, including the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of projects, programmes and policies at the local, national and international level.

- **8/ Ensure an adequate level of financial and technical support for victim assistance**

⁴⁴ The WHO Package of interventions for rehabilitation is a resource for countries when planning for and budgeting the integration of rehabilitation services into their health systems (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240067097>).

International donors and multilateral organisations should increase the level of funding and technical support to assist victims in countries affected by explosive weapons and/or ordnance, including for accessing rehabilitation and assistive technology.

Victim assistance funding should be earmarked as part of the global mine action budget, but also via broader humanitarian, development and human rights funding budgets.

- **9/ Deliver risk education and prevention activities**

Risk education and prevention activities, especially targeting people who are most at risk of becoming the casualties of explosive ordnance or being involved in road crashes, are essential for adopting safer behaviour, and thus preventing accidents with long-term consequences on people's lives. Education and prevention activities should be inclusive, accessible to persons with different types of impairments, and adapted to different local contexts, including in remote and rural areas.

- **10/ Support research on rehabilitation and assistive technology**

Initiatives that enhance research on rehabilitation and assistive technologies, and catalyse innovation and partnerships, including with professional associations and academia, need to be promoted and supported in order to enhance high-quality and evidence-based rehabilitation. Investment should also cover health policy and systems research, with a specific focus on filling the evidence gap using cost-benefit analysis.

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