

Victim Assistance in Malawi: then and now

Malawi	1	2	3	4	5	6
According to original study	•	•	•	•	•	•
According to LM 2002	•					•
According to LM 2003				•	•	•

Key Developments (LM 2002):

Indicator 1: The extent to which information on mine victims' demographics and needs is available.

According to original study:

According to LM 2000, there have been no reported landmine incidents in Malawi, in the last year.

According to LM 2002:

In 2001, there have been no reports of people killed or injured by antipersonnel mines. In 2000, two people were killed and three others injured when a landmine exploded in the Muloza River.¹³

Indicator 2: The extent to which a national disability coordination mechanism exists and recognizes mine victims.

According to original study:

No information available.

According to LM 2002:

There are a number of both governmental and non-governmental organizations providing services to persons with disabilities, such as, the Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA).

Indicator 3: The extent to which programs and services for the medical care and rehabilitation of mine victims are available.

According to original study:

No information available.

According to LM 2002:

There are no specific programs in Malawi for landmine survivors and the hospitals have limited capacity to deal with casualties.¹⁴ Assistance to survivors is mainly through the provision of first aid, medical treatment, and artificial limbs where possible.

Services provided include physical rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration.¹⁵

Indicator 4: The extent to which programs and services for the social and economic reintegration of mine victims are available

According to original study:

No information available.

According to LM 2002:

Services provided include physical rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration.¹⁵

Indicator 5: The extent to which mine victims are protected and supported by effective laws and policies.

According to original study:

No information available.

According to LM 2002:

The government is in the process of formulating a national disability policy.¹⁶ The Minister of State Responsible for Persons with Disabilities is a cabinet-level position and is currently held by a disabled person.¹⁷

Indicator 6: The extent to which there is a disability community advocacy network.

According to original study:

No information available.

According to LM 2002:

No information available.

Endnotes:

¹³ *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, p. 93; for earlier reported casualties see *Landmine Monitor Report 1999*, pp. 40-41.

¹⁴ Interview with a Ministry of Health official, Lilongwe, 12 December 2001.

¹⁵ Correspondence with W.A. Kachingwe, for the Secretary Responsible for Persons with Disabilities, Office of the Minister of State Responsible for Persons with Disabilities, Blantyre, 29 January 2002; see also *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, p. 94.

¹⁶ Correspondence with W.A. Kachingwe, for the Secretary Responsible for Persons with Disabilities, Office of the Minister of State Responsible for Persons with Disabilities, Blantyre, 29 January 2002.

¹⁷ US Department of State, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2001: Malawi," March 2002.