Victim Assistance in Malawi: then and now

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>According to original study</th>
<th>According to LM 2002</th>
<th>According to LM 2003</th>
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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:
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.