



Gender in Victim Assistance

Rehabilitation

14 November 2017

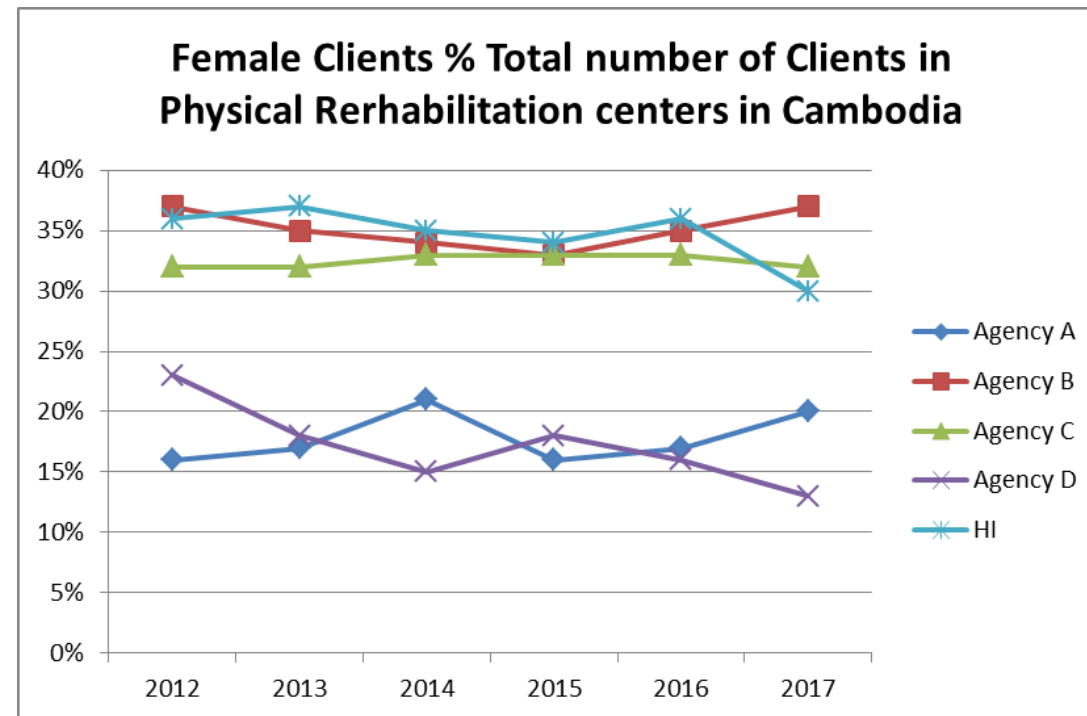
Gender impacts due to different approaches in the Rehabilitation centers in Cambodia

Between 1979 and December 2017 : 64 720 mine or ERW casualties:

- 58 495 were men and boys (90%)
- 6 162 were women and girls (10%)

Between 2012 and 2017 in the rehabilitation centers

- Agency A and D have the highest number of mine/ERW survivors (53% and 63% respectively)
- HI and agency B&C have a broader approach to VA (but % under 40%)



How to increase the access of girls and women to rehabilitation services

- Specific Victim assistance efforts must improve the inclusion and well being of survivors, other men and women with disabilities and indirect victims
- Rehabilitation centers should adopt a user-centered approach
- Develop rehabilitation services, which include a registry of survivors' location and provide rehabilitation support through home visits.
- Rehabilitation centers should include trained female and male staff
- Provide age-responsive rehabilitation services by providing adapted child rehabilitation.
- Ensure access to rehabilitation resources outside of rehabilitation services, eg mobile units, CBR

Challenges (in Cambodia)

- There is a limited availability of trained personnel to deliver disability and gender specific services (eg PT, only 1 active female P&O) and to render mainstream services accessible to all.
- Long term strategic vision for the rehabilitation sector doesn't include home visits, mobile units, social services
- It is a challenge to reach rural and remote areas to provide assistance to the victims
- Unsufficient VA earmarked funding
- Broader efforts do not sufficiently reach survivors, indirect victims and other men and women with disabilities
- Lack of gender sensitive information on the needs of survivors and for them where they can find accessible services in the country, especially at provincial level.



Thank you