



MAINSTREAMING MINE ACTION IN OTHER HUMANITARIAN SECTORS: SHELTERS AND CAMPS

KEY ACTIONS FOR SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGERS

Site selection and site planning:

- ✓ When selecting and establishing sites; liaise with Mine Action coordination mechanism (or Mine Action lead agency if no coordination mechanism) and local authorities to identify mine action organizations, non-state actors (NSA), or current or former army personnel, or any other key informant who can provide information about risk areas in or around potential sites and along migration routes. When possible, identify skilled personnel who can support verification, marking and fencing of risk areas. Medical NGOs or local hospital/health centres may be able to provide information about mines and ERW victims and where the accident took place.
- ✓ Collect maps and satellite images of potentially contaminated areas through access to international databases or local army or NSA. If not available, rely on information gathered from local authorities, former combatants, army and NSA or any other key informant.
- ✓ Confirm suspected risks of explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination and minefields through maps, injury surveillance systems and local knowledge.
- ✓ When establishing camps, shelter, and managing the provision of services in camps, as much as possible ensure and promote reasonable accommodation¹ and universal design² to enable survivors of landmines/ERW (and other persons with disabilities) unhindered access to shelter, camp transportation and camp services.

Risk education:

- ✓ Ensure aid workers, labourers, drivers, local builders and others involved in camp construction work and camp management receive risk education on mines and ERW prior to and during projects.

¹ The CRPD defines reasonable accommodation as: necessary and appropriate modification and adjustment...where needed...to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise of their human right on an equal basis with others”, and suggests that not doing so constitutes discrimination.

² The CRPD defines Universal Design as “the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design”.

- ✓ Ensure that mine and ERW risk education (RE) is provided to displaced persons in shelters and camps and to host communities around the camps. Identify mine action organisations that can undertake this activity and provide and facilitate, including through liaison with camp service providers and local authorities, opportunities for them to do so in both formal and informal settings.
- ✓ Cooperate with mine action organisations to make available, throughout the camps and host communities, locally adapted age and culturally-appropriate risk education material like leaflets, posters and other visual aids. Create display area for MRE messaging in proximity of IDP/refugee registration centres, water collection points, and other common areas including migration routes, and integrate RE messaging into other camp messaging, including through radio
- ✓ Work with Mine Action actors and use camp and local committees (leadership structures, youth committees, women committees, etc) as a forum and opportunity to conduct MRE, and to build the capacity of committee members to undertake MRE with their peers.
- ✓ In camps where food or NFI distributions, IDP/refugee registration, and other such activities that reach large numbers of people are planned, work with Mine Action actors to ensure that MRE activities take place in connection with these activities.
- ✓ In case of repatriation process to a region/country affected by ERW/mines, liaise with Mine Action coordination mechanism (or Mine Action lead agency if no coordination mechanism) to ensure all returnees or future returnees receive appropriate MRE (MRE for travelling and MRE for resettling).

Inter-cluster coordination:

- ✓ Provide feedback to mine action organisations (to mine action coordination mechanism if existing) on progress regarding housing and relocation of people to facilitate the planning of further mine and ERW marking, fencing, clearance and RE interventions.
- ✓ (Mine action actors to) Provide to shelter and camp managers and security officers ongoing updates about the latest information related to the ERW/mine contamination and incidents in and around camps and along migration routes.
- ✓ Facilitate a referral system to receive information on spontaneous return/resettlement from mine action operators in the field. Mine Action organisations may be in working in areas where no other agencies are granted access.
- ✓ Facilitate and support the establishment and use of a surveillance mechanism to document and collect data on mine/ERW incidents affected those in and around the camp, along migration routes and in future resettling areas.
- ✓ Facilitate a services mapping and referral system to support victim assistance that enables victims/survivors of ERW/landmines to access the variety of services required for their physical rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration, including emergency and longer-term medical and surgical response; ortho-prosthetic services; psychosocial support; case management for child survivors/victims³ of ERW/landmines; access to education, income generation and livelihood support, etc.

³ Survivors are those who have been directly affected and injured by mines/ERWs, while victims are those who have been indirectly affected, such as children whose care givers have been killed or injured/left with a disability.

- ✓ In case of assessing/planning a repatriation plan, the inter-cluster coordination should take into consideration the ERW/mine contamination along the repatriation routes and in the resettling areas and take all appropriate mine/ERW risk reduction measures for returnees if the repatriation process is confirmed.

Additional considerations for natural disaster contexts:

- ✓ In the event of limited physical access to camps and shelters due to changed topography and collapsed routes/infrastructure, collaborate with Mine Action actors to identify alternative means to reach affected populations and disseminate risk education messages.
- ✓ Inform the population about the risk of possible change of locations of the suspected areas (e.g. mines shifting due to floods or landslides).
- ✓ Coordinate with Mine Action agencies or local army personnel to verify safety of evacuation routes, and ensure that persons with disabilities are able or assisted to evacuate through evacuation routes.