Victim-Assistance History in International Humanitarian Law: From Somalia to Geneva to Laos

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Victim-assistance History in International Humanitarian Law: From Somalia to Geneva to Lao PDR

In the following article, Ken Rutherford, Director of JMU’s Center for International Stabilization and Recovery and a landmine survivor, examines how victim assistance has changed and argues that while victim assistance is a more integral element of mine action today than ever before, there is yet room to move forward.

by Kenneth R. Rutherford [ Center for International Stabilization and Recovery ]

After the 17-hour Battle of Mogadishu resulted in 102 U.S. military casualties and more than 800 Somali losses, the global community pulled away from helping Somalia rebuild. As part of one of the few remaining humanitarian projects in the country, my colleagues and I worked to rebuild communities devastated by years of war. Soon thereafter, I was injured by a landmine, resulting in the eventual loss of both my legs and an emergency evacuation to Geneva’s Hopital de la Tour, where I underwent several medical operations before returning to the United States to recover.

Little did I know I would return to Geneva many times under the auspices of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munitions Coalition to help advocate for the dignity and rights of war survivors, especially fellow amputees and their families. Now, more than a decade later, my advocacy continues as Director for the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at James Madison University in the hopes of building the political momentum generated by the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (2006) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008) to strengthen the concepts and practices used in armed-violence assistance and survivor rights.

Victim Assistance in International Treaties

After my hospitalization, I returned to Geneva in 1996 for the Third Session of the Review Conference of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Incriminatory Effects. At that time, victim assistance was not codified in arms-control law, and the CCW did not mention it. To help account for this oversight, I co-founded the Landmine Survivors Network, the first global organization for landmine survivors, in the basement media facilities of the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Thankfully, when the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and their Destruction (also known as the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention or APMBC) was signed in December 1997, assistance to landmine survivors became a state obligation through Article 6, paragraph 3, making it the first weapons-control agreement in history to include victim-assistance provisions. The APMBC’s victim-assistance inclusion was a tremendous success in achieving global recognition for those affected by landmines. The APMBC also served as a major advocacy tool to help develop and promote disability rights for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force in May 2008. The provision further served as a precedent in subsequent disarmament negotiations, specifically with Protocol V to the CCW. As a result, governments believed that including victim assistance in CCW Protocol V helped provide a more comprehensive solution to addressing the humanitarian suffering caused by explosive remnants of war, and it became the first CCW protocol to include a victim-assistance provision.

The 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions, which bans cluster munitions, also set a precedent for victim assistance. The CCM mandates “Each State Party, with respect to cluster munition victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, shall, in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human-rights law, adequately provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for their social and economic inclusion.” In addition, “Each State Party shall make every effort to collect reliable, relevant data with respect to cluster-munition victims.”

In the article “Connecting the Dots: The Ottawa Convention and the CCM,” Nerina Čevra, Tracey Eldar Voloder lost his left leg at age four. LSN has assisted him in obtaining new prostheses as he grows older.
Begley and I argued that States Parties to the CCM, which entered into force in 2009, have refined the victim-assistance concepts found in the APMBC, by defining and clarifying victim assistance in the CCM. We also noted that the CCM establishes a new and higher standard for victim assistance, including legal obligations for ensuring the rights and dignity of the victims, thereby broadening contemporary thinking on survivor populations and victim assistance.

From Vientiane to Geneva

One of the main ways the APMBC influenced other international arms-control agreements was through its legal provisions. Since the APMBC held its 10th States Parties meeting in Geneva, and the CCM held its first such meeting in Vientiane, Lao PDR in November 2010, it is highly apropos to discuss the changes in these legal measures.

The APMBC set a precedent for disarmament treaties by articulating for the first time an international framework that helps landmine survivors. As a result, in negotiating the CCM, many governmental delegates referred to the importance of including stronger victim-assistance obligations. As the Australian delegate said during the November 2007 Vienna negotiating session in developing the CCM, “We should aim for a higher standard.”

While the CCM negotiators, including Cluster Munitions Coalition members and the International Committee of the Red Cross, should be commended for an excellent job, much more work remains. In order to effectively commit to banning the indiscriminate weapons violent conflicts leave behind, we must also continue preventing and providing assistance to those, either individually or collectively, injured or victimized by those weapons.

Summary

Because the APMBC was the first major arms-control agreement to include victim assistance, diplomats referred to it as a benchmark model for the CCM. On the other hand, we know that, despite all the efforts and funding allocated to landmine survivors resulting from the APMBC, there is a weak link in measurability and monitoring of victim-assistance implementation. As a result, in negotiating the CCM, many governmental delegates referred to the importance of including stronger victim-assistance obligations.

Like the APMBC, the CCM requires reporting on victim assistance. However, over the course of the last 10 years, the APMBC States Parties have committed to optional reporting to help ensure victim assistance happens. Mandatory reporting on victim assistance would ensure that there is accountability and transparency. Including survivors in the reporting process would also guarantee that victims receive the most accurate information as survivors know their own needs best.

| Definition of Victim Assistance | Article 2: Victims are individuals, families and communities affected by the weapon |
| Article 5: Victim Assistance Article 6: International Cooperation |
|Victim Assistance Article 6: International Cooperation |
|Human Rights Clause | Preamble Article 5(1): Victim assistance must be implemented in accordance with international human-rights law |
|Reporting Requirements | States required to report on “status and progress of its implementation obligations” for victim assistance |

Figure 1: The Mine Ban Convention and Conventions on Cluster Munitions: Benchmark of victim assistance.

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See endnotes page 82