

## Mine Action Analysis Framework

The mine action analysis framework provides an overview and maps out the different types of information that can be used in the planning and implementation of mine action. Development of the analysis framework is part of a broader information management process which seeks to identify data sources that can enhance analysis and planning. This is a global generic framework which can be adapted to the specific local context.

This document contains the notes that explains the mine action analysis framework in more detail.

### CONTEXT

*This section outlines the wider context of a situation in a country that could impact mine action.*

History of the conflict		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Type of weapons and explosive ordnance used in conflict	Different types of weapons and explosive ordnance utilized by parties to a conflict will give an indication of the contamination (such as legacy, IEDs, ERW, ...) and the required mine action response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ Operators in country</li> </ul>
Location of conflict and demarcation lines	Knowledge of conflict location helps to determine where to prioritize our activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Ongoing hostilities	<p>Nearby ongoing hostilities might threaten the humanitarian mine action response in all facets. It might also lead to new contamination.</p> <p>Actors involved in the conflict and nature of non-state armed groups (who are the combatant – men, women? – Who do they target? Who are the individuals in most vulnerable situations?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Peace agreement	In certain contexts, mine action may be incorporated within a peace agreement, for instance in the 2015 peace deal between the government of Colombia and the FARC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ Mine Action and Peace Mediation (GICHD and SwissPeace, October 2016)</li> </ul>

Institutional environment		
The behaviour of mine action actors is shaped by institutions (laws, standards, regulations, norms) that establish the 'rules of the game'.		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Legal frameworks on clearance and disposal of explosive ordnance	The wider legal frameworks and mandates on clearance and disposal of explosive ordnance determine what is allowed and what is not.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Relevant Ministry</li> </ul>

International agreements on mine action	International agreements such as treaty obligations of a state, can determine Mine Action priorities including time-bound obligations such as clearance and stockpile destruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ Implementation Support Units of relevant Treaties</li> <li>▪ List of APMBC States Parties and country profiles</li> <li>▪ List of CCM States Parties and country profiles</li> <li>▪ National Action Plan on 1325; CEDAW; CRPD; CRC</li> </ul>
Responsibilities for clearance and risk education	Who is responsible and in charge for clearance and risk education on both a national and community level? For instance, for implementing, for quality management, for coordination. This question is especially challenging and important in cross-border crises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Housing, land, and property rights	Understanding who is entitled to the land that is cleared is important, since it determines future use of the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inheritance laws; marriage act; constitution, etc.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

Infrastructure		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Telecommunications network	Communicating effectively with partners and beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age (either by phone, radio or internet) is a necessity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Displacement Tracing Matrix (DTM) Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) can contribute with list of displacement locations where community has access to phones, phone network or other means (if MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion for AAP)</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Road network	Roads have an important role in the transportation of goods and passengers for short and medium distances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=transportation">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=transportation</a></li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Other transport		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Logistics Cluster</li> </ul>

Demographics		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Age and gender	Demographic data disaggregated by age and sex – women, girls, boys and men – can influence the planning of activities. Same demographic information should be available for the 1) general population, 2) beneficiary communities, and 3) casualties. Next to age and gender we encourage disaggregated data on disability and other diversity factors such as education (literacy levels), income, livelihood (by sector), rural/urban breakdown, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM IOM (Mobility Tracking, MSLA) has age and gender breakdown estimates, updated over the months. Furthermore, MSNA/HNO may use DTM or use additional source, once a year.</li> <li>▪ Demographic data from the country, national literacy rates, reports to CEDAW, gender &amp; diversity analysis from UNICEF, WHO, IOM, etc.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population</a></li> </ul>
Distribution of population	Knowledge of the distribution of the population, (all population, including non-displaced and displaced), even before the crisis, helps to determine where to prioritize our activities. This can be displayed in the form of a table and a map, including urban/rural centers and number of people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Census bureaus</li> <li>▪ Sometimes OCHA may have it</li> <li>▪ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population</a></li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
Displacement locations and patterns	Displaced people (location names and geographic coordinates) are more at risk when they are moving back. In addition, information about locations of origin and potential resettlement timing and locations can be highly relevant. Data should be disaggregated by sex and age since there are gendered patterns of return.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM IOM (Mobility Tracking, MSLA) has displaced population figures, geo-located locations of displacement, place of origin and potential resettlement when this is planned.</li> <li>▪ Public data: <a href="https://displacement.iom.int/">https://displacement.iom.int/</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=displaced%20persons%20locations%20-%20camps%20-%20shelters">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=displaced%20persons%20locations%20-%20camps%20-%20shelters</a></li> </ul>
People in need of humanitarian assistance	This number is a strong indicator of the severity of a situation. Mine action activities might be required to ensure the ability of humanitarian actors to reach those people in need safely. Disaggregated by sex, age and disability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OCHA HNO has a severity map and tables of population in need.</li> <li>▪ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=people%20in%20need%20-%20pin">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=people%20in%20need%20-%20pin</a></li> </ul>

Geo-Physical environment		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Terrain Water bodies and hydrology	Sand, mud, rivers and mountains are examples that can have an impact on the contamination, the appropriate measures for clearance and the accessibility to affected populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ QGIS software and open source data?</li> <li>▪ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=water%20bodies%20-%20hydrography">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=water%20bodies%20-%20hydrography</a></li> </ul>
Use of land Land use and land cover	Land should be cleared with all reasonable effort to ensure it is free from explosive ordnance independently of land use. However, the purpose of cleared or soon to be cleared land might determine how precise and how deep the areas needs to be investigated and cleared. If land is going to be used for constructing buildings and there is a suspicion that there may be objects deep in the ground, the land needs to be investigated to a deeper level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=land%20use%20and%20land%20cover">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=land%20use%20and%20land%20cover</a></li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
Climate	Natural hazards related to climate, such as floods, landslides and rain seasons, have consequences for the mine action response. Besides, weather can shift the landmine danger. For example, due to heavy rain-fall, North Korean landmines drifted along streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

	between North and South Korea. Fencing and marking are at best only temporary measures. Landmines can and do move as weather conditions change. Areas considered clear and safe can become contaminated. In general, accessibility also for RE and VA, etc. is impacted as a result of (a change in) climate.	
Environmental policies	Mine action organisations need to consider the possible negative impacts of their recovery operations to ensure they do no harm to longer term vulnerability and livelihoods. For example, minimizing soil contamination and degradation can enable communities to restart small-scale farming, contributing to more secure and sustainable livelihoods in the longer-term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IMAS 10.70 Safety and Occupational Health – Protection of the Environment provides guidance to mine action operators about the identification and assessment of potential environmental impacts associated with their work.</li> <li>▪ IMAS 07.13 Environmental Management in Mine Action.</li> </ul>

Political environment		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Stability	A stable political environment may lead to a more consistent mine action agenda and greater sustainability of capacity development and organizational development activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Stakeholders	Any action of political stakeholders might influence the mine action agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

Sociocultural environment		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Attitudes	<p>Understanding the attitudes of individuals can impact the activities and the acceptance and use of its outcomes. Attitudes change across gender and age groups, and across different ethnicities, religions, etc. Attitudes should be disaggregated by sex, age, and relevant diversity considerations.</p> <p>Questions that could be included are: Risk taking: high or low? Are agreements build from bottom up or top down? Emotionalism: high or low? Sensitivity to time: high or low? Communication: direct or indirect? Personal style: informal or formal?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Gender roles	Gender impacts exposure and may influence the dissemination of information. For example, men work on the fields and young boys play outside. In addition to understanding gendered patterns of exposure, risk taking, behavior, and communication channels,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IASC gender marker</li> <li>▪ UNDP SWAP, tool for gender mainstreaming</li> <li>▪ GMAP G&amp;D Analysis per country</li> <li>▪ SIGI platform</li> </ul>

	occupation, responsibilities, mobility, capacity to participate in decision-making affect women, girls, boys and men's access to, and participation in, activities.	
Community and social structures	It is important to understand the community and social structures for resilience purposes. What will be the social status of women, girls, boys and men after an accident? (Though this also depends on the injury and/or type of accident and care provided.) Is there any form of community support on a local level? How do communities perceive victims and how does this affect the socio-economic inclusion of the victims? A report of victim assistance in Ukraine gave two examples of the inclusion of children who lost a limb after an incident with explosive ordnance. One child was outcasted, while the other child had the status of a hero.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Social and economic capital	This factor influences the level of resilience of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Religious beliefs and practices	Religious beliefs and practices might influence the way communities perceive the contamination threat. It influences perceptions of victims, and responsibilities of each age and agender groups. It can also affect relationships between different groups, be part of the history of conflict, influence gender norms and relationships between gender groups, mobility patterns (for instance, women not being able to travel alone without a chaperone), employment opportunities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

## CONTAMINATION

*We need to know the contamination and the impact (in terms of death and injuries caused by explosive ordnance) in each location because it tells the severity of the intervention that is necessary in each location.*

Size and location of contaminated areas		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Location	Population affected disaggregated by sex and age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National authority (if any) and IMSMA</li> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can contribute with alerts on displacement locations where community identify the presence of EO. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion for Mine Action.</li> </ul>

Estimated type and quantity of explosive ordnance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Estimated or known date of contamination		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Number of suspected and confirmed contaminated areas	Baseline survey that would include ‘finds’ of explosive ordnance prior to having caused an accident. For instance, during conflict as in Nigeria or Mali.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Markings	Differentiating local/informal from official/formal warning signs and markings. In IED context can include ‘markers’ to help aim the attack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

Impact		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Deaths and injuries caused by explosive ordnance	Reliable EO casualty data informs MA planning and prioritization. Especially if this data is disaggregated by sex and age, activity at the time of accidents, location and time of day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Displacement	Crucial to plan timely EORE interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can provide a list of locations of origin of IDPs, location of origin of communities who identified EO as a concern in their place of origin, or reason for displacement. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion for Mine Action.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Economic loss	Understanding the economic impact of EO contamination, disaggregated by sex and age, can inform planning of complementary activities to address additional push factors that could be influencing people to engage in risky behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can provide list of locations where community identified EO as impacting their access to livelihood. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion for Mine Action.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Limited access to basic needs and services	Understanding if EO contamination blocks access to basic needs and services can inform planning of complementary activities to address additional push factors that could be influencing people to engage in risky behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can provide list of locations where community identified EO as impacting their access to services. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion for Mine Action.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Other consequences	Understanding other consequences of EO contamination can inform planning of complementary activities to address additional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

	push factors that could be influencing people to engage in risky behaviour.	
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## RESPONSE ENVIRONMENT

*This section contains the information that is necessary to consider in the planning phase for implementing an effective strategy.*

Mine action coordination			
What kind of information?		Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Standards and guidelines	National mine action standards		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	International mine action standards		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="https://www.mineactionstandards.org/">https://www.mineactionstandards.org/</a></li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Standing operating procedures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Capacity of national authorities	Military and police	In certain contexts, military clearance does not fulfil NMAS or IMAS and where areas cleared by these cannot be assumed to be fully cleared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	National mine action authority	Is there a national mine action authority present, and if so, what is their capacity to coordinate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Capacity of implementing partners	Number and location of partners	Including information on VA partners as well.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Information management	Information management system for mine action (IMSMA)	IMSMA support the coordination and management of operational activities and is currently in use in more than 80% of mine action programmes around the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Access	Do we have access to the (different) information management system(s)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Data quality	Is the available data correct, up to date, trustworthy and useful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Users	Are there any other users around with whom we can collaborate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM</li> <li>▪ REACH</li> </ul>

	Other data providers	Are there any other organisations that can provide us the information and data we need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA</li> <li>▪ REACH</li> <li>▪ UNHCR</li> </ul>
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Survey and Clearance			
What kind of information?		Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Size and location of contaminated areas	Number of explosive ordnance stockpiled and/or destroyed	<p>Knowledge about the suspected type, quantity and depth of the suspected contaminated areas determines clearance activities. Number of beneficiaries affected.</p> <p>Size is measured in m2 and not by the number of items.</p> <p>Potential information on survey and clearance that has already been done differentiated in line with IMAS and Land Release terminology, for instance, cancelled, reduced, cleared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ National authority (if any) and IMSMA</li> </ul>
	Resources in the country and/or available internationally	<p>Presence of national actors</p> <p>Funding</p>	<p>Are national actors present that conduct clearance activities and/or have resources available?</p> <p>This information is also important for RE and VA activities.</p> <p>Is there enough budget available to conduct clearance activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Ability to access contaminated areas	Conflict	<p>Are there any (ongoing) conflicts in the area that would constrain our ability to access the contaminated areas? Where clearance is not yet possible for access reasons, this even further heightens the need for prioritization of the area for EORE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Political	<p>Access to contaminated areas can be restricted due to political reasons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Seasonal conditions	<p>Are any access routes under water or under several centimeters of snow?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Natural disaster		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Unintended consequences	Do no harm and avoid further harm	<p>Remnants of conflict typically block access to, and use of, agricultural land, public services, markets and infrastructure, among other things. The intrinsic value of mine action cannot</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>



		be disputed in that it removes these barriers, saves lives and limbs, and restores safe access to key assets, in particular land. However, in conflict-affected contexts, where land and access to other natural resources are common drivers of conflict, releasing land, which was previously inaccessible, changes its status and value. Doing so can have unintentional negative consequences. It is equally important to know how to report contaminated areas in a safe way and how to deal with contamination in ongoing conflicts.	
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Risk Education			
What kind of information?		Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Type of explosive ordnance causing accidents	Anti-personnel mines	In many countries the type of contamination depends on the region. For example, landmines in the south and cluster munitions/UXO in the west. Knowledge about the existing contamination is crucial for risk education activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	IEDs		
	Cluster munitions		
	ERW		
	Other		
Target audience	At-risk populations: unaware, uninformed, misinformed, reckless and forced	There are several reasons why individuals are at risk from explosive ordnance. IMAS Mine Risk Education Best Practice Guidebook 1 puts risk-takers broadly into those five categories. Understanding risk factors informs the design of targeted risk education messages and whether there is need for complementary activities (e.g. alternative livelihood support, improving safe access to basic services...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KAP surveys</li> <li>▪ Survivor surveys</li> </ul>
	Age and gender	Age and gender need to be considered in the design of risk education materials, methodologies and approaches and composition of RE teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	National/international institutions	Also national and/or international institutions may require EORE, think for instance about local governments, aid workers, media, service providers, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Capacity of implementing partners	Number and location of partners		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

Accessibility and barriers	Distances	How far do you have to travel to meet the at-risk population and how far does the population need to travel to reach you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Availability of potential venues	Such as schools, community centers, health facilities, IDP and refugee camps, depending on mobility and access capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Conflict	Are there any (ongoing) conflicts in the area that would constrain our ability to access the contaminated areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Political	Access to contaminated areas can be restricted due to political reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Seasonal conditions	You might want to reconsider your strategy of organizing a risk education campaign outside in the middle of the rain season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Languages and/or dialects	Local languages and/or dialects need to be considered in the design of a risk education campaign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can provide list of languages/dialects by locations. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion on AAP.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Population literacy	Emphasis needs to be on the reading capability of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Cost of materials	Is there enough money to cover the direct and indirect costs of the required materials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Means of communication	What are the appropriate communication media and the appropriate modalities of communication (e.g.: radio, Facebook, images, writing, oral, ...)? Traditional media and/or social media? Means of communication needs to be adapted to gender and age groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can provide list of preferred and available means of communication by locations. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion for Mine Action.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

Victim Assistance			
What kind of information?		Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Number of individuals killed or injured by explosive ordnance (disaggregated)	Type of explosive ordnance causing accident	This information feeds back into all the other activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor the-monitor.org/</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Date and time of accident		
	Location of accident	This information feeds back into all the other activities.	

by sex and age)	Victim activity at time of accident causing the explosion	With this information, risk education and victim assistance programmes can be adjusted/targeted.	
	Victim status, including type of injury	This information represents how many individuals are killed or injured (including type and severity of injury) by explosive ordnance. Are they civilian/non-civilian?	
Healthcare	Emergency and continuing medical care	Where is the nearest emergency and continuing medical care provided? And are those hospitals and/or other medical facilities still functioning? Can people access them (women/girls/boys/men have different mobility?) Are there people trained in first aid? Is there an information system that registers victims and contribute to their referrals to appropriate services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ Health Cluster</li> </ul>
	Physical and other rehabilitation	Rehabilitation is care that can help a person get back, keep, or improve abilities that they need for a healthy and active daily lifestyle. These abilities may be physical, mental, and/or cognitive (thinking and learning). Are there rehabilitation services present? And how often do victims have access to them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ Health Cluster</li> <li>▪ ICRC</li> </ul>
	Psychological and psychosocial support	Psychological and psychosocial support helps victims to heal the psychological wounds and rebuild social structures after the accident. It can help change people into active survivors rather than passive victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ Health Cluster</li> </ul>
Livelihood alternatives	Social security	<p>Is there any form of monetary assistance from the state for victims who cannot provide for themselves and/or their family anymore?</p> <p>Are there socio-economic programmes in place? Are there programmes to facilitate the return of children to school (inclusive education)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Alternative employment	Are there any opportunities for employment for victims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Accessibility and barriers	Travel distance to emergency healthcare	A lot of accidents appear to happen in remote settlements with long travel distances to appropriate emergency healthcare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

	Means of transportation	Do victims have the means of transportation to and from the required healthcare?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Lack of awareness	Some victims might not be aware of their rights and entitlements to assistance. Others might not be aware of the importance of medical examinations and/or might not know where to access it or have little awareness and information about rehabilitation opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Level of trust	Some victims might have little trust in for example psychological counselling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ...</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Conflict	Are there any (ongoing) conflicts in the area that would constrain our ability to access the contaminated areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can provide list of access by locations changes over time. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion on Protection.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Political	Access to contaminated areas can be restricted due to political reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Seasonal conditions	Are any access routes under water or under several centimeters of snow?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTM MSLA can provide list of access by locations &amp; changes over time. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion on Protection.</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
Laws and public policies	Legal status	Feasibility of receiving official recognition that one is injured and disabled as a result of armed conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Rights of victims	What are the rights and entitlements to different types of assistance that could and/or should be available to mine/ERW victims? Those can be embedded in human rights, children's rights and rights of persons with disabilities. This information tells us the obligations we have towards victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Level of implementation	What is the level of implementation of both the legal status and the rights of victims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>

As of 17 February 2020