

## B: Matrix on Inclusion of EO Child Victim Prevention and Response in the Humanitarian Needs Overview

HNO Sections	Guidance on integrating EO Child Victims
<b>Key Findings</b>	At a minimum, use SADD data on EO casualties and include findings related to on-going risk. Use key data listed in Table 2.
<b>Humanitarian Consequences</b>	Describe the specific or heightened risks faced by sub-groups of the population (children) and barriers child victims face to access assistance. Use outputs from Step 2.4
<b>Part I: Impact of the Crisis</b>	
<b>Context</b>	Describe (1) key problems, (2) how EO impacts children, (3) the factors contributing to heightened risk, and (4) their priorities and needs from children's perspective. Again, use outputs from Step 2 as inputs in this section
<b>Humanitarian Consequences and Causal Factors associated with Needs</b>	<p>Child Victims with disabilities should be identified as a sub-group. Reflect inter- sectionality by describing how factors impacting specifically on such groups (such as barriers to accessing assistance) intersect with other structural inequalities (such as on the basis of age, socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity or religion) and contextual factors to create heightened risk for child victims within the prioritized population groups (e.g. IDPs with disabilities, women/girls with disabilities).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Examples</b></p> <p><b>Health services:</b> child victims with disabilities may face particular barriers to accessing health services due to physical access obstacles or inaccessible information. Often, health services needed specifically by child victims (such as rehabilitation, assistive technology, MHPSS) may not be reaching child victims</p> <p><b>Schools:</b> schools may not be inclusive of child victims with disabilities due to inaccessible or unsafe transport, inaccessible buildings, lack of adapted curriculum or trained teachers</p> <p><b>Assistance:</b> may not be designed or delivered in an accessible way</p> <p><b>Rights and other related protection considerations:</b> child victims may experience particular forms of discrimination, targeted violence or exploitation. Indirect Child Victims, (losing parents or living with parents or siblings who are EO victims) should be accounted for</p>
<b>Severity of Humanitarian Needs</b>	Analysis should include, at a minimum, the impact of EO on humanitarian consequences and needs, in particular in relation to children
<b>Number of PIN</b>	Where robust secondary data is unavailable use primary data sources. Highlight the number of child victims with a visual representation.
<b>Part II: Risk Analysis</b>	
<b>Risk Analysis</b>	<p>Use available results from recent analysis in the crisis context to describe the broad risk that EO poses to children drawing on data analysis process.</p> <p>Seek out perspectives from organizations of mine victims and local/international NGOs working with victims.</p>

### **Part III: Monitoring of Situation and Needs**

Identify how humanitarian consequences and needs may evolve for child victims with disabilities, with consideration for access to assistance and other factors that heighten risk.

### **Part IV: Sectoral Analyses**

**For each sector**

Describe how the EO impacts differently on children and factors contributing to heightened risk, with regard to each sector.

See Steps 1-3 as a guide to integrate across:

Mine Action

Child Protection

Education

Health

### **Annex: Analysis Methods, IM Gaps and Gap-filling Plans**

**Information Gap**

Reflect on what additional information is needed for programming and how it will be used. If reliable data on EO impact on children is not already available, describe how this will be integrated into planned needs assessment and other data collection processes.