**Child casualties in the most affected countries***

Percentage of children among civilian casualties (1999–2011)

![Graph showing percentage of children among civilian casualties in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Colombia from 1999 to 2011.](image)

*The three States parties to the Mine Ban Treaty with the highest annual casualty rates.*

Source: Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

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rehabilitation represents a financial burden for families. Access to free education for children with disabilities as a result of a landmine or ERW injury is necessary both to promote a sense of normalcy in their lives, enabling them to recover from the psychosocial distress of their injury, and to reintegrate them with their peer group and allow them to fully participate in society. Yet children left with a disability following a landmine or ERW blast are more vulnerable than others to the denial of this right: They may no longer be able to walk to school, and other transportation alternatives are seldom in place. Even when they are able to get to school, classrooms may not be accessible for children with disabilities, and their teachers may not be trained in adapting to the needs of children with disabilities.

Opportunities for income generation and livelihood support are especially necessary to support children and adolescents left with a disability as a result of landmines or ERW. Unfortunately, such opportunities seldom if ever take age considerations into account. Where age has been considered, as it was during a 2008–2010 project in Cambodia, the challenges to ensuring age-appropriate interventions for children and adolescents were such as to exclude those under 18 from victim assistance livelihood interventions altogether.

This failure to address the specific needs of and risks to children and adolescents is reflected in the livelihood and economic strengthening sector more generally: A 2011 review...