



## Mine Action Analysis Framework

The mine action analysis framework maps out the different types of information that can help to plan and implement effective mine action interventions. This document also explain why this information is relevant to mine action organizations and where they can find the data.

### CONTEXT

Multiple elements have an impact on 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>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <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>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>
Ongoing hostilities	Nearby ongoing hostilities might threaten the humanitarian mine action response. It might also lead to new contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Peace agreement	In certain contexts, mine action is incorporated in peace agreement, for instance in the 2015 peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="https://peacemaker.un.org/document-search">https://peacemaker.un.org/document-search</a></li> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <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
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Legal framework 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>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>■ Relevant Ministry</li> <li>■ IMAS, NMAS, National mine action law</li> </ul>
International agreements on mine action	International agreements such as treaty obligations of a state, can determine clearance priorities.	<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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority or In-country MA AoR Coordinator</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</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>■ Global Shelter Cluster – Country profiles <a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/hlp">https://www.sheltercluster.org/hlp</a></li> <li>■ HLP Due Diligence process by Shelter Cluster</li> <li>■ Land Registries, cadasters</li> <li>■ Inheritance laws; marriage act; constitution, etc.</li> </ul>

## Infrastructure

What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Telecommunications network	Communicating effectively with partners and beneficiaries (either by phone, radio or internet) is a necessity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Emergency Telecommunications Cluster: <a href="https://www.etcluster.org/country-profiles">https://www.etcluster.org/country-profiles</a></li> <li>■ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) can contribute with list of displacement locations where communities have 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>■ HOTOSM: <a href="https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data">https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data</a></li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org">https://data.humdata.org</a></li> </ul>



<p>Road network Mine Action AoR</p>	<p>Roads have an important role in the transportation of goods and passengers for short and medium distances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Logistics Cluster: <a href="https://logcluster.org/countries">https://logcluster.org/countries</a></li> <li>■ HOTOSM: <a href="https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data">https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data</a></li> <li>■ <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=transportation">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=transportation</a></li> </ul>
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<b>Demographics</b>		
<b>What kind of information?</b>	<b>Why is this information important?</b>	<b>Possible sources</b>
<p>Age and gender</p>	<p>Data on age and gender – divided in men, women, boys and girls, and if possible, a further breakdown of ages – can influence the planning of activities. Next to age and gender, if available, it might be useful to include other factors such as education and income level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DTM IOM (Mobility Tracking, MSLA) has age and gender breakdown estimates, regularly updated. 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</li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population</a></li> </ul>
<p>Distribution of population</p>	<p>Knowledge of the distribution and density of the population (displaced or not), even before the crisis, helps to determine where to prioritize activities. This can be displayed in the form of a table and a map, including urban/rural centers and number of people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Census bureaus</li> <li>■ OCHA HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population</a></li> </ul>
<p>Displacement locations and patterns</p>	<p>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 locations can be highly relevant.</p>	<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>■ HDX: <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>



<p>People in Need of humanitarian assistance</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview has a severity map and analysis of population most in need.</li> <li>■ HDX:<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> <li>■ Protection cluster HNO PIN calculation</li> </ul>
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Geo-Physical environment		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Water bodies – Hydrology	Sand, mud, rivers and mountains 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>■ HDX:<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> <li>■ HOTOSM: <a href="https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data">https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data</a></li> </ul>
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 soon to be cleared land might determine how precise and how deep the areas needs to be cleared. If land is to be used to construct buildings, the land needs to be investigated to a deeper level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/themes/mine-action/ma-hlp/">https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/themes/mine-action/ma-hlp/</a></li> <li>■ HDX:<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>■ HOTOSM: <a href="https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data">https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data</a></li> </ul>
Climate	Natural hazards related to climate, such as floods, landslides and rainy seasons, have consequences for the mine action response. Besides, weather can shift the landmine danger. For example, due to heavy rainfall, North Korean landmines drifted along streams 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate&amp;q=&amp;ext_page_size=25">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate&amp;q=&amp;ext_page_size=25</a></li> <li>■ HOTOSM: <a href="https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data">https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data</a></li> </ul>



<p>Environmental policies</p>	<p>Mine action organisations need to consider the possible negative impacts of their recovery operations and manage the risk of doing 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Relevant Ministry</li> <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>
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### 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>■ ACAPS – CrisisInSight: <a href="https://www.acaps.org/">https://www.acaps.org/</a> countries</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>
Stakeholders	Political stakeholders can influence the mine action agenda through their action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></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. Questions that could be included: Risk taking: high or low?</p> <p>Are agreements build from bottom up or top down?</p> <p>Emotionalism: high or low? Sensitivity to time: high or low?</p> <p>Communication: direct or indirect? Style: informal or formal?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>
Gender roles	Gender impacts exposure and access to information. Women, girls, boys and men have different roles in their communities and varied patterns of movement.	<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>



Community and social structures	It is important to understand the community and social structures for resilience purposes. What will be the social status of a person after an accident? Is there any form of community support at the local level? How do communities perceive victims and how does this affect their reintegration? A report on victim assistance in Ukraine gave an example of two children who lost a limb after an EO incident. One child was outcasted, while the other child had the status of a hero.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GMAP Country Background</li> </ul>
Social and economic capital	This factor influences the level of resilience of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GMAP Country Background</li> </ul>
Religious beliefs and practices	Religious beliefs and practices might influence the way communities perceive the contamination threat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GMAP Country Background</li> </ul>

## CONTAMINATION

Understanding the scale and nature of the contamination and its impact (in terms of death and injuries caused by explosive ordnance) is key to design the right mine action intervention in each location.

Size and location of contaminated areas		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Location	Key data to manage the risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</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	Key data to evaluate the risk and deploy the adequate expertise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>



Estimated or known date of contamination	Key data to assess the risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Number of suspected and confirmed contaminated areas	Key data to plan size of mine action intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Markings	Key data to design the programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> </ul>

Impact		
What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Deaths and injuries caused by explosive ordnance	Data will help prioritise mine action interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Displacement	Data will help prioritise mine action interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=internally%20displaced%20persons%20-%20idp">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=internally%20displaced%20persons%20-%20idp</a></li> <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> </ul>



Economic loss Mine Action AoR	Data will help prioritise mine action interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=economic%20losses">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=economic%20losses</a></li> <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>
Limited access to basic needs and services	Data will help prioritise mine action interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org">https://data.humdata.org</a> (multiple categories)</li> <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>
Other consequences	Data will help prioritise mine action interventions.	

## RESPONSE ENVIRONMENT

Understanding the response environment will undoubtedly maximize the chance of success.

Mine action coordination			
What kind of information?		Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Standards and guidelines	National mine action standards	National requirement for mine action programmes. They guide the management and implementation of mine action projects in a safe, coordinated and efficient manner. They reflect the national situation of EO in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ MA AoR Coordinator (UNMAS, UNDP or UNICEF)</li> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>



Global Protection Cluster Mine Action AoR	International mine action standards	These standards for field operations worldwide drive safety, quality and efficiency in the mine action sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="https://www.mineactionstandards.org">https://www.mineactionstandards.org</a></li> </ul>
	Standing operating procedures	Efficiency, relevance and safety of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Operators in country</li> </ul>
Capacity of national authorities	Military and police	In certain contexts, military clearance does not fulfil NMAS or IMAS and areas cleared by these entities cannot be assumed to be fully cleared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	National mine action authority	Is there a national mine action authority present, and if so, what is its capacity to coordinate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MA AoR Coordinator (UNMAS, UNDP or UNICEF)</li> <li>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Capacity of implementing partners	Number and location of partners	What are the key gaps? This can determine the scope for capacity building and the need to mobilize external resources to complement national capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Operators in country</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>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ GICHD</li> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Access	Do we have access to the (different) information management system(s)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Data quality	Is the available data correct, up to date, trustworthy and useful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Users	Are there any other users around with whom we can collaborate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>▪ Operators in country</li> <li>▪ DTM, REACH</li> <li>▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</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> <li>■ UNOSAT</li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org">https://data.humdata.org</a></li> <li>■ HOTOSM: <a href="https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data">https://www.hotosm.org/tools-and-data</a></li> <li>■ NMAA, GICHD, Implementing Mine Action Organisations</li> </ul>
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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	Knowledge about the suspected type, quantity and depth of the contaminated areas help to determine type of surveys and clearance activities needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Resources in the country and/or available internationally	Presence of national actors	Are other national actors present that conduct clearance activities and/or have resources available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Funding	Budget will determine scale and speed of clearance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Ability to access contaminated areas	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>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>
	Political	Access to contaminated areas can be restricted due to political reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>
	Seasonal conditions	Are any access routes under water or under several centimeters of snow?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ HDX :<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate</a></li> </ul>



Global Protection Cluster Mine Action AoR	Natural disaster	Manage the risk to mine action personnel and to communities which may come closer to EO as a result of the disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate</a></li> </ul>
Unintended consequences	Do no harm and avoid further harm	EO typically block access to, and use of, agricultural land, public services, markets, infrastructure and housing. The intrinsic value of mine action cannot 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 including spark tensions between people. It is equally important to know how to report contaminated areas in a safe way and how to deal with contamination in ongoing conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/themes/mine-action/ma-hlp/">https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/themes/mine-action/ma-hlp/</a></li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>

### 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 type of contamination is crucial to design effective risk education strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	IEDs		
	Cluster munitions		
	ERW		
	Other		



Audience Cluster Mine Action AoR	At-risk populations: danger awareness	There are several reasons why individuals are at risk from explosive ordnance and different level of awareness of the danger. IMAS Mine Risk Education Best Practice Guidebook 1 puts risk-takers broadly into five categories: unaware, uninformed, misinformed, reckless and forced. They require different risk mitigation strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements. (location of hazards, MRE sessions conducted, accidents etc)</li> <li>■ KAP surveys</li> <li>■ Survivor surveys</li> <li>■ OCHA</li> <li>■ HPC Needs Assessment (PIN)</li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org">https://data.humdata.org</a></li> </ul>
	Age and gender	Age and gender need to be considered in the design of risk education sessions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements. (Victims)</li> <li>■ Census bureaus</li> <li>■ OCHA</li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=baseline%20population</a></li> </ul>
Capacity of implementing partners	Number and location of partners		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Operators in country</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>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any).</li> <li>■ KAP surveys</li> <li>■ Survivor surveys</li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org">https://data.humdata.org</a> (multiple categories)</li> <li>■ GIS/infrastructure analysis</li> </ul>
	Availability of potential venues	Such as schools, community centers, health facilities, IDP and refugee camps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any).</li> <li>■ Regional Authorities</li> <li>■ HDX: <a href="https://data.humdata.org">https://data.humdata.org</a> (multiple categories)</li> <li>■ Local municipality contacts</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>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>



Political	Access to contaminated areas can be restricted due to political reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com">https://acleddata.com</a></li> <li>■ Local municipality contacts</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>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ HDX :<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate</a></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>■ National Authorities</li> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=languages">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=languages</a></li> <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> </ul>
Population literacy	Risk education must take into account the way people learn and retain information for example if they can read or not.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=literacy">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=literacy</a></li> <li>■ GMAP Country Background</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>■ Local providers</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?	<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> </ul>

### Victim Assistance

What kind of information?	Why is this information important?	Possible sources
Number of individuals killed or injured by explosive	Type of explosive ordnance causing accident	This information feeds back into all the other activities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>



	Date and time of accident	Pattern recognition may be useful for risk mitigation strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> </ul>
	Location of accident	This information should feed back into all the other activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> </ul>
	Victim activity at time of accident	Risk education and victim assistance programmes can be adjusted based on analysis of the circumstances of EO accidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> </ul>
	Victim status, including type of injury	Analysis of casualties (people killed or injured) and of conditions that have enabled the victim to survive the accident.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority (if any). Part of Minimum Data Requirements.</li> </ul>
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=health%20facilities">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=health%20facilities</a></li> <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 needed for a healthy and active daily lifestyle. These abilities may be physical, mental, and/or cognitive (thinking and learning).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=health%20facilities">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=health%20facilities</a></li> <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>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=mental+health">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=mental+health</a></li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>■ Health Cluster</li> </ul>
Livelihood alternatives	Social security	Is there any form of monetary assistance from the State for victims who cannot provide for themselves and/or their family?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Employment	Are there any employment opportunities for victims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
Accessibility and barriers	Travel distance to emergency healthcare	How far is the nearest appropriate emergency health care?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HDX:<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=health%20facilities">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=health%20facilities</a></li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> <li>■ Health Cluster</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>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Health Cluster</li> </ul>
	Lack of awareness	Some victims might not be aware of their rights and entitlements. Others might not be aware of the importance of medical examinations and/or might not know where to access it or have little awareness of rehabilitation opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Level of trust	Some victims might have little confidence in psychological counselling for example.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ Health Cluster</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>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> <li>■ DTM MSLA can provide list of access by locations. If MA &amp; DTM in country have agreed to include such questions in DTM Field Companion on AAP.</li> </ul>
	Political	Access to contaminated areas can be restricted due to political reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ACLED: <a href="https://acleddata.com/">https://acleddata.com/</a></li> </ul>
	Seasonal conditions	Are any access routes under water or under several centimeters of snow?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ HDX :<a href="https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate">https://data.humdata.org/search?vocab_Topics=weather%20and%20climate</a></li> </ul>
Laws and public policies	Legal obligations	Feasibility of receiving official recognition that one is injured and disabled as a result of an armed conflict or specific EO accident. Has the country ratified the APMBC, CCM and the CCW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ National Ministry of Health</li> <li>■ IMAS, NMAS, National mine action law</li> <li>■ Implementation Support Units of relevant Treaties</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Rights of victims	What are the rights and entitlements to different types of assistance that could and/or should be available to EO victims? Those can be embedded in human rights, children's rights and rights of persons with disabilities. This information conveys obligations towards victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ National Ministry of Health</li> <li>■ IMAS, NMAS, National mine action law</li> <li>■ Implementation Support Units of relevant Treaties</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>
	Level of implementation	What is the level of implementation of the legal status and the rights of victims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Mine Action Authority</li> <li>■ National Ministry of Health</li> <li>■ Implementation Support Units of relevant Treaties</li> <li>■ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</li> </ul>

