Mobile Data Collection
for Mine Action

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Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

- Independent, impartial and neutral expert organisation founded in April 1998, following the signing of the Ottawa Treaty (APMBC)

- Deals with all aspects of landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war
GICHD Strategy 2012-2014

Two strategic objectives:

> Global clarity on explosive hazards

The GICHD shall accelerate progress toward global clarity by supporting partner countries in adopting effective survey and reporting methods, implementing sound information management practices, and documenting the impact of both explosives contamination and mine action.

> High-performing national authorities and national ownership

The GICHD shall enhance the capacities of partner countries in designing and implementing programme-based resource allocation systems to improve performance, based on decision-support and quality management solutions at the strategic and operations levels.
Scope of GICHD Activity

Diagram showing the scope of GICHD activity with core and subsidiary activities.
Anti-Personnel Mines

Blast

Fragmentation
Anti-Vehicle Mines

Mainly pressure-operated

Ambulance near Kabul
Cluster Munitions
Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

**UXO**
Unexploded Ordnance

**AXO**
Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
Munitions Storage
The Global Mine Problem

Mine Contamination as of August 2011

Source: Landmine Monitor Report 2011
The consequences of mines/cluster munition remnants contamination

> Injures and kills civilians
> Prevents efficient distribution of humanitarian assistance
> Restricts access to social & economic infrastructure
> Impedes the development of a country

Lao PDR
Hazardous areas prioritised by accident frequency
Hazardous areas prioritised by IDP movement
Hazardous areas prioritised by school projects
Hazardous areas prioritised by infrastructure projects
IMSMA
Is used in over 60 countries
Impressive. But how accurately informed are the people using the information management system on the explosives contamination in your country? How much is left to be dealt with and where? What has been done to rectify the problem? Who is doing what? How long to go until the problem is solved?

BEFORE SURVEY

EXAMPLE FROM COLOMBIA
Impressive. But how accurately informed are the people using the information management system on the explosives contamination in your country? How much is left to be dealt with and where? What has been done to rectify the problem? Who is doing what? How long to go until the problem is solved? Simple mathematics?

EXAMPLE FROM COLOMBIA

INITIAL SURVEY RESULT
IMSMA Hazard Form

Type of Area
- Town
- Roadside
- Road for vehicles
- On / near road
- On / near riverbank
- In / near residential building
- In / near governmental building

Marking Type
- Fenced
- Local signs
- Official signs
- Several types of marking
- None
- Unknown
- Other

Type of Hazardous Area
- Ammunition dump
- Confrontation area
- Current ambush area
- Not Specified
- Suspected minefield
- Unknown
- UXO location

Geographical Reference:

Coordinate System: Calculated Area (sq m):
Coordinate Format: Calculated Line Length (m):

Points:
See annex section for table data.

Polygons:
See annex section for table data.

Distance from Nearest Town (km):
IMSMA Data Inventory Manager:
- Standard fields
- Custom Defined Fields
Windows Mobile 5
CE.Net Framework 3.5 +
maxXML
IMSMA-compatible mobile applications today

> GICHD does not intend to carry out in-house development of IMSMA-compatible mobile applications

> GICHD encourages and welcomes the development of third-party applications (generic or tailored)

> IMSMA-compatible means that the application exports data in maXML format

> In 2013, GICHD will carry out a review and upgrade of its maXML format with Swedish development company SPINATOR

> maXML is an open for anyone to develop from
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