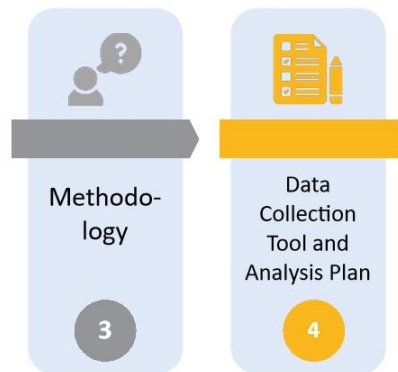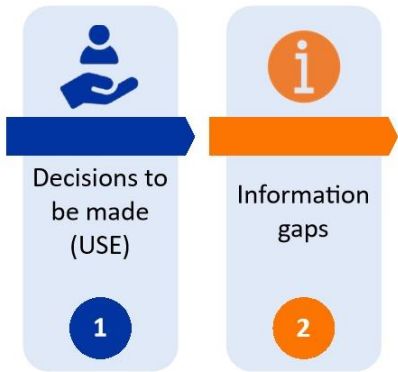# DISPLACEMENT DATA AND MINE ACTION

EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS AND USE OF DATA

Prepared by UNMAS Geneva Office and IOM DTM, March 2024

Ethiopia: Advocacy for Mine Action

DTM helped UNMAS to obtain data on contamination in northern Ethiopia

UNMAS identified information needs: IDPs perceptions of Explosive Ordnance contamination in their communities.

DTM and UNMAS used the Field Companion for Mine Action to select 3 questions to address information gaps through non-specialist key informants.
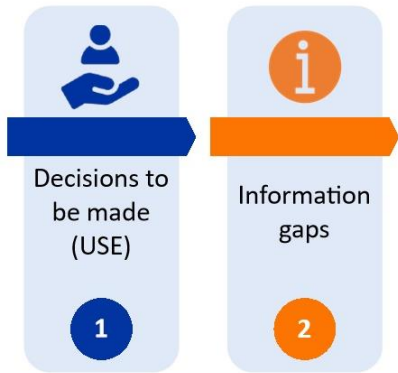
UNMAS and DTM adjusted the questions to the context

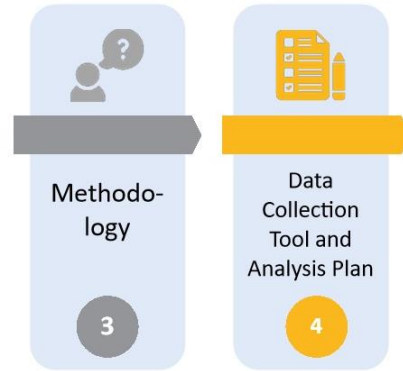DTM collected and shared information with UNMAS

UNMAS used it to better understand the situation in Tigray and to make the case for the activation of the Mine Action AoR.

Nigeria: Triangulation to Maximize Resources

DTM and IMSMA data to prioritise locations for explosive ordnance risk education

Mine Action AoR
Global Protection Cluster

Decisions to be made (USE) **1**	Information gaps **2**

Methodo-logy **3**	Data Collection Tool and Analysis Plan **4**

MA AoR partners in Nigeria identified information needs: locations where communities had witnessed explosions and communities that had not received Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)
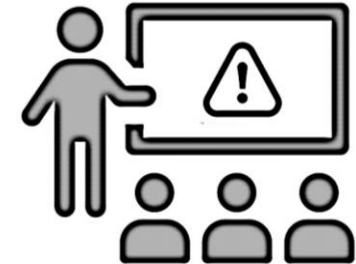
DTM and Mine Action Partners developed questions that could be used to obtain the identified information through non-specialist key informants.

MA AoR raised awareness of Explosive Ordnance risks among DTM enumerators.

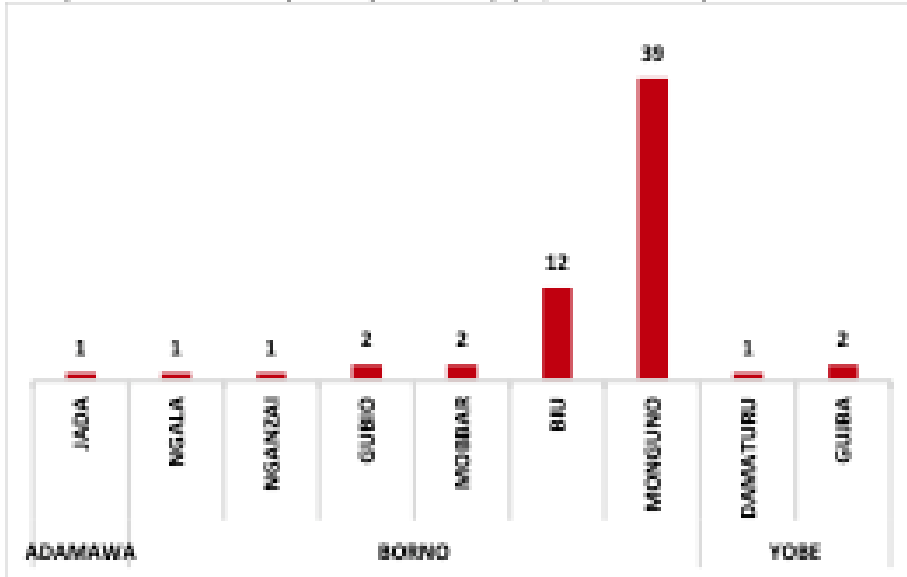DTM collected and shared information with the MA AoR on a regular basis

MA AoR analysed DTM data and data from other sources to prioritize communities for EORE activities.

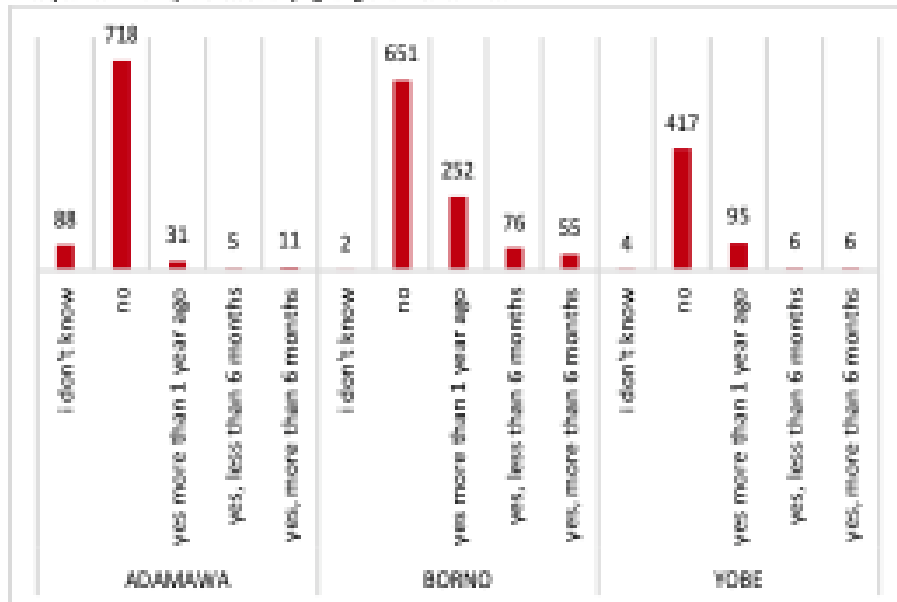MA AoR enhanced the HRP prioritization system, incorporating additional criteria sourced from the DTM data

Nigeria Analysis: Explosive Ordnance Incidents in 2023

Have you heard if there was an explosion in your community? (Yes, less than 6 months)
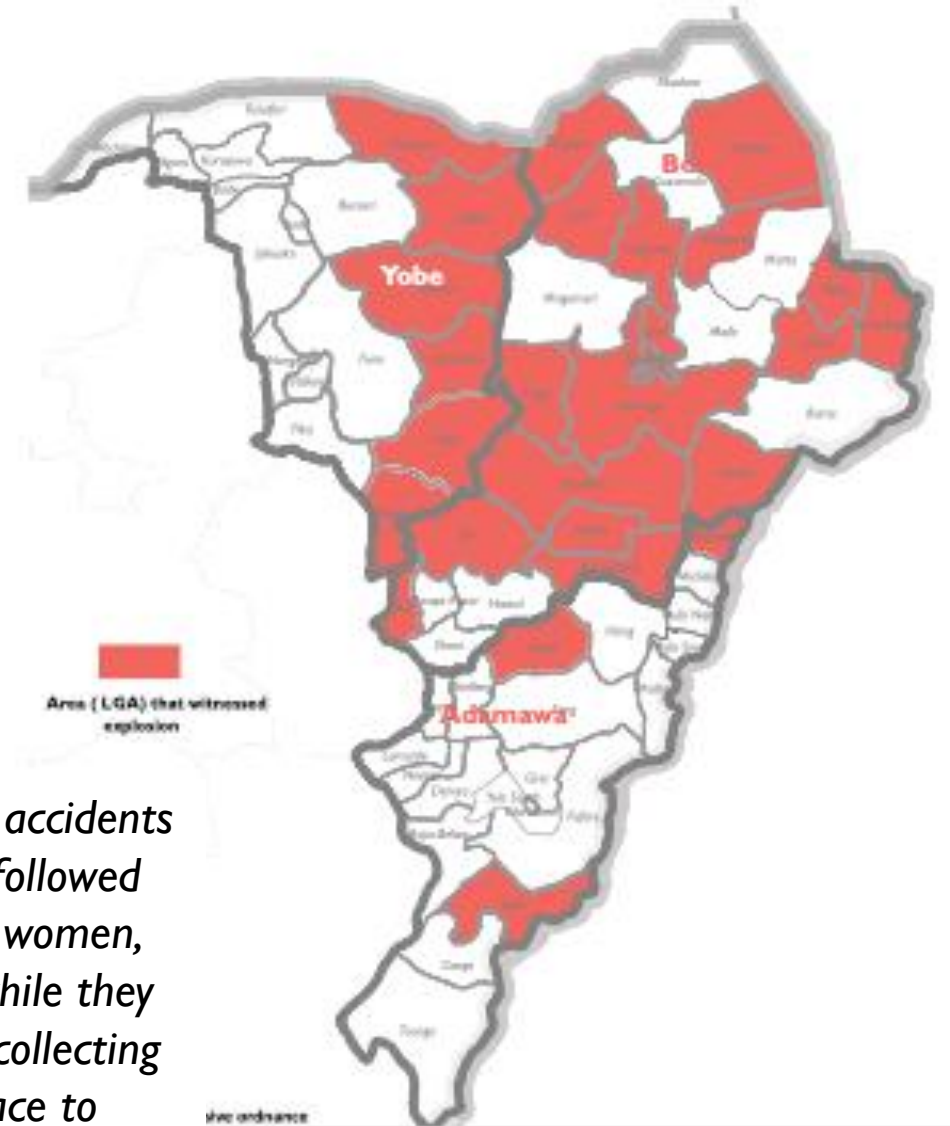
Local Government Areas (LGAs) where respondents reported to have heard explosions of explosive weapons in less than six months within Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states.

Has your community witnessed any fighting or armed conflict?

According to respondents, EO accidents happened mostly to farmers, followed by men, IDPs/returnees, boys, women, wood collectors, and drivers while they were working on their farms, collecting firewood, moving from one place to another, and collecting scrap metals.
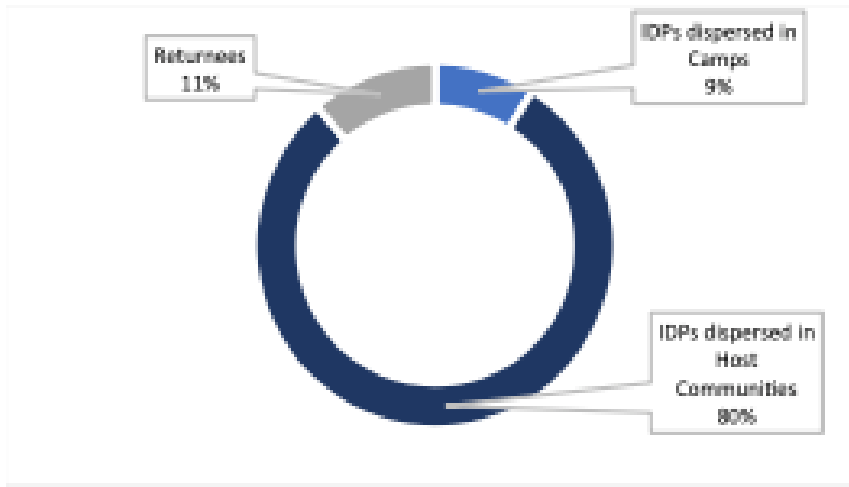

Area (LGA) that witnessed explosion

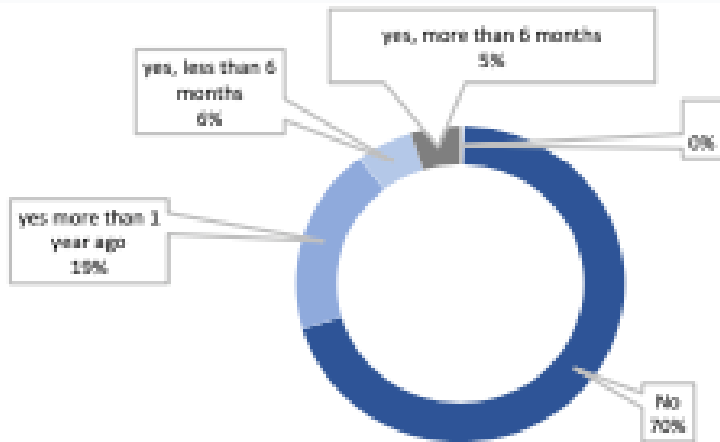# Nigeria Analysis: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in 2023 HRP

Local Government Areas where respondents stated that the community received EORE sessions in the past year, within BAY states.
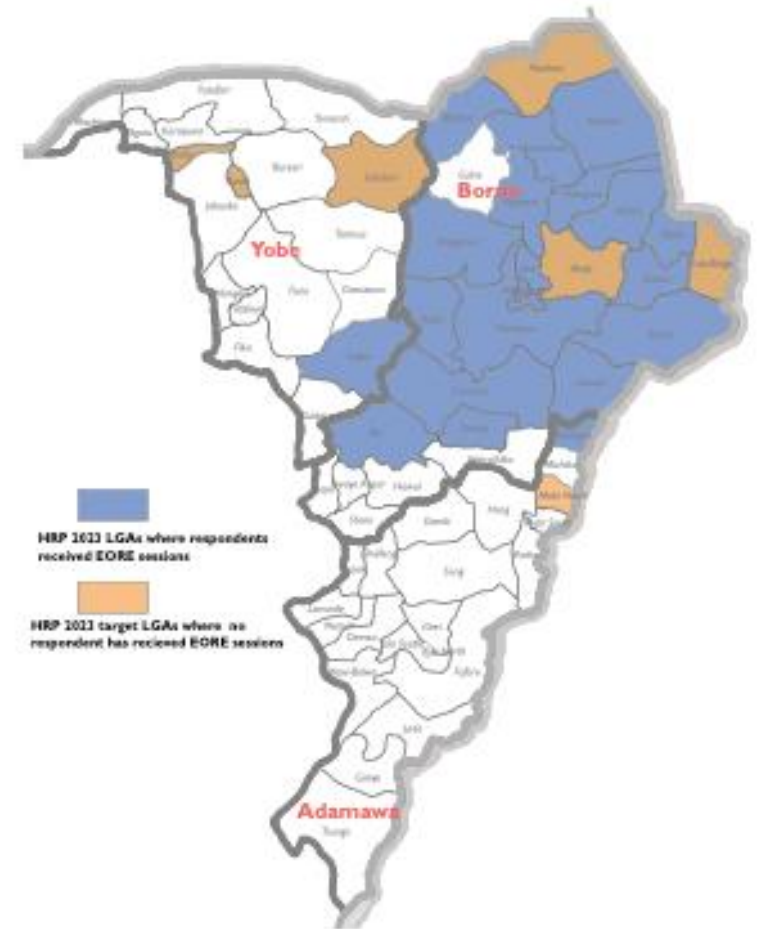
Respondents who received EORE

Have you received a session on explosive devices dangers?

EORE safety messages were from billboards, face-to-face, Nigerian security forces, radio, parents, family members and friends.

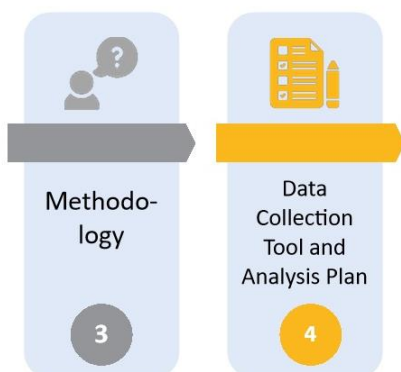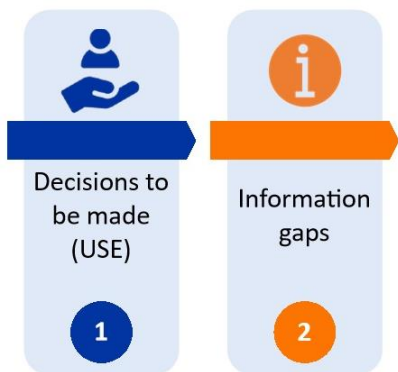Map Showing HRP 2023 LGAs where EORE sessions have been carried out in the past 1 year

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Sessions in Nigeria

@ UNMAS

Mali: Understanding and Protecting IDPs and Impact on Durable Solutions

Perception and impact of EO on communities in Location of Displacement and Location of Origin

UNMAS in Mali identified information needs: perception of the presence of EO by communities and impact on their life, both in location of displacement and location of origin

DTM and UNMAS used the DTM Field Companion on Mine Action to develop questions that could be used to obtain the information through non-specialist key informants.
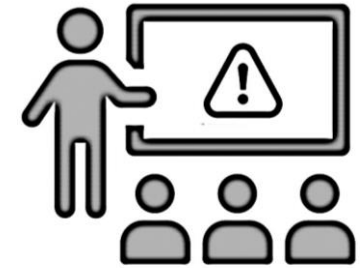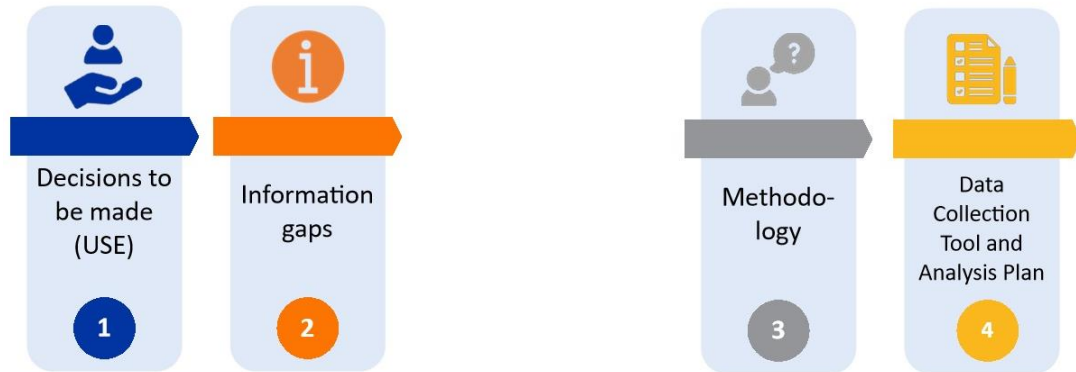
DTM collected and shared information with UNMAS on a regular basis

UNMAS used the information for prioritization of EORE efforts

DTM also enhanced the coordination between mine action and other actors in displacement sites.

DRC: Advocating for Evidence-based Response

Information on perception of EO contamination and on accidents for Operational Planning

UNMAS in DRC identified information needs: perception of the presence of EO by communities and EO incidents impacting people

DTM and UNMAS used the DTM Field Companion to identify 4 questions that could be used to obtain this information through non-specialist key informants

UNMAS DRC trained 335 IOM enumerators (25% women)

DTM collected and shared two sets of data with UNMAS:
1) analysis of the aggregated dataset, and 2) village-specific dataset with additional geocoordinates

UNMAS used the information for evidence-based advocacy, resource mobilization, and operational planning, adhering to the confidentiality requirements defined in the Data Sharing Request.