Sharing information to save lives
The Humanitarian Data Exchange

Find, share and use humanitarian data all in one place

LEARN MORE

FIND DATA

Search Datasets

17,460
DATASETS

253
LOCATIONS

1,258
SOURCES

ADD DATA

Make your dataset available on HDX

HDX Connect: let others request your data

UPLOAD FILE

ADD METADATA
- **Administrative Boundaries** (level 0, 1, 2, etc.)
- **Populated Places** (settlements)
- **Transportation Network** (roads, ports, etc.)
- **Hydrology** (streams, water bodies, etc.)
- **Hypsography** (elevation models, contours)

- **Population Statistics**
- **Humanitarian Profile** (caseload)

**FODs**

Everything else (schools, flood extents, security incidents, wells, etc.)

**CODs**
Data collection from multiple sources and systems.

**Humanitarian Data Exchange**

**The HDX Process**
HDX aggregates, stores, and transforms data for the humanitarian community.
### FRAMEWORK DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES

#### Protection typologies (definitions provided in the next tab)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety and Security</th>
<th>Right to life, physical and mental integrity</th>
<th>Liberty and movement</th>
<th>Civil and political rights</th>
<th>Civil status, registration, documentation</th>
<th>Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)</th>
<th>Child protection</th>
<th>Housing, land and property</th>
<th>Access to justice</th>
<th>Family rights</th>
<th>Statelessness</th>
<th>Access to an adequate standard of living</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE, COERCION, DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION, AND ABUSE

**Population and area characteristics**: Factor(s) that contribute directly or indirectly to violence, coercion, deliberate deprivation or abuse.

**Legal and normative frameworks**: Applicable legal and normative frameworks and absence of essential codes of law, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and status of relevant policies.

**Actors involved in protection risk / human rights violation**: Perpetrators, government authorities responsible for respecting, protecting, fulfilling rights or relevant service provision, and armed non-state actors, community level stakeholder and household level.

**Status essential infrastructure**: Damage/disruption infrastructure / services as a result of the crisis. Current capacity of infrastructure, services, markets and physical assets.

**Other barriers to accessing rights, safety, security, goods, services**: Availability, affordability, physical access, discrimination, security, institutions and processes, including prices.

#### HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION CONDITIONS

**Access to rights, goods, services, safety and security**: Number of people and type of rights violations faced.

**Physical and mental wellbeing**: Impact or result of a protection risk on the physical / mental well-being of individuals or groups.

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25/02/20
Mine Action Analysis Framework

The mine action analysis framework provides an overview and maps out the different types of information that can be used in the planning implementation of mine action interventions. Development of the analysis framework is part of a broader information management which seeks to identify data sources that can enhance analysis and planning.

This document contains the notes that explain the mine action analysis framework into more detail.

**CONTEXT**

*This section outlines the wider context of a situation in a country that could impact mine action.*

### History of the conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What kind of information?</th>
<th>Why is this information important?</th>
<th>Possible sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of weapons and explosive ordnance used in conflict</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of conflict and demarcation lines</td>
<td>Knowledge of conflict location helps to determine where to prioritize our activities.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing hostilities</td>
<td>Nearby ongoing hostilities might threaten the humanitarian mine action response in all facets. It might also lead to new contamination.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace agreement</td>
<td>In certain contexts, mine action may be incorporated within a peace agreement, for instance in the 2015 peace deal between the government of Colombia and the FARC.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Institutional environment

The behaviour of mine action actors is shaped by institutions (laws, standards, regulations, norms) that establish the ‘rules of the game’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What kind of information?</th>
<th>Why is this information important?</th>
<th>Possible sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal frameworks on clearance and disposal of explosive ordnance</td>
<td>The wider legal frameworks and mandates on clearance and disposal of explosive ordnance determine what is allowed and what is not.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2020 Mine Action AOR IM roadmap

1. Map humanitarian data sources against the MA analytical framework

2. Map high-level analytical frameworks that the mine action sector should be systematically contributing to

3. Map MA information required by the humanitarian sector

4. Review existing good practice in information sharing