

Space for Demining Integrated Applications Promotion European Space Agency Dr. Michiel Kruijff

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Integrated Application Promotion (IAP) aims to:

- Incubate sustainable services that benefit society
 - addressing global/novel challenges
 - listening to needs of users
 - partnering with stakeholders
- Increase societal demand for satellite services
 - integration of multiple space assets yields new opportunities
 - assessment of added value





Some IAP Themes

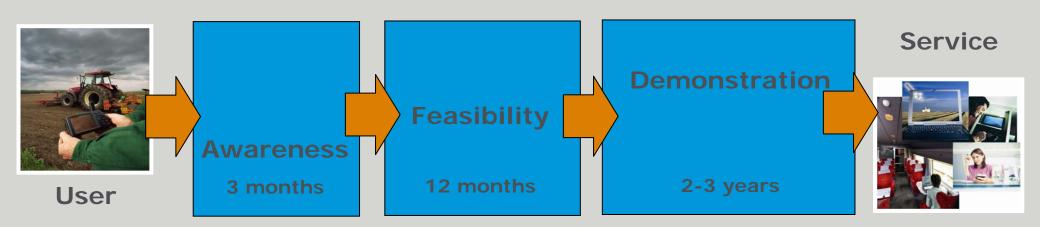
- Health
- Energy
- Transport
- Safety
- Agriculture
- Environment
- Education, Development
- Entertainment





IAP Program Structure

- Awareness Activities
 - Understand, foster and organize user demand for service solutions
- Feasibility Studies
 - Assess technical and economical viability of these services
- Demonstration Projects
 - Implement pre-operational services
 - 50% co-funding by stakeholders

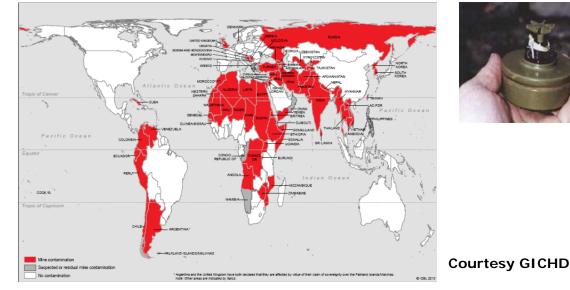


The Mine Action challenge



Background

- Mines and explosive remnants of war claim thousands of civilian victims even after conflicts are over
- Resources (arable land, infrastructure, water, etc) located within areas suspected of mine contamination cannot be exploited - even if there are no mines
- 1997 Mine Ban Treaty : clearance within 10 years after ratification
- 2/3rd remains, ~3000 km2 remains mined (2009), 100 million mines
- >100 of million ERW also remain
- today about 4000 victims per year





Stakeholders in Mine Action



UNMAS & GICHD coordinate standards, information management, technologies

National Mine Action Authority / UNMAS sets up

National Mine Action Center (NMAC)

Alternatively UNMAS, UNDP, UNOPS

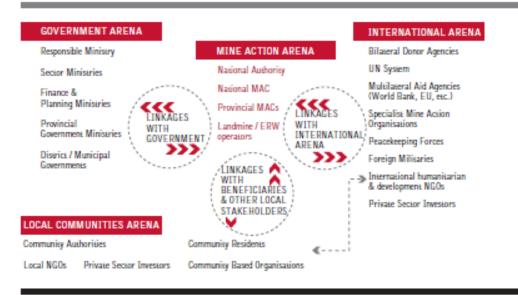
Regional MAC

Operations and advise by

- NGO's
- Commercial operators
- UN bodies
- Military

Paid for by donors:

- Red Cross
- ITF for Demining & Victim Assistance
- DoD



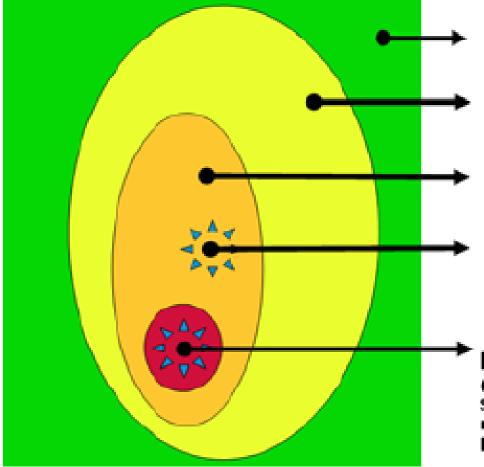
Courtesy GICHD





- **Post-war situation**
- Few infrastructure
- Local staff & language
- **Extreme weather**
- Wide range of environments
- Easily accessible mines mostly removed
- -Budgets leveling off
- -Donor constraints
- -Trend towards integration with development
- -Commercial demining





Land in use - OK

Suspected Hazard Area (SHA)

(based on General Assessment, unspoiled territory)

Confirmed Hazard Area (CHA)

(based on Non-Technical Survey: records, damage. Unspoiled?)

Mines

(presence suspected but not yet directly detected, this part of CHA will be subjected to Technical Survey soon)

Defined Hazard Area (DHA)

(based on partially completed Technical Survey: test lanes have indicated mine presence and pattern but mines not yet all cleared)

Demining current practise (detection & clearance)



Survey & Demarcation

- GPS
- Laser ranging
- Relative positioning
- Staff maps
- Google Earth
- GMS, VHF, HF, Satellite Phone

Detection

- Remove vegetation
- Prodders
- Metal detectors (& GPR)
- Tillers
- Mine action dog teams
 Clearance is not an issue
 No silver bullet technology

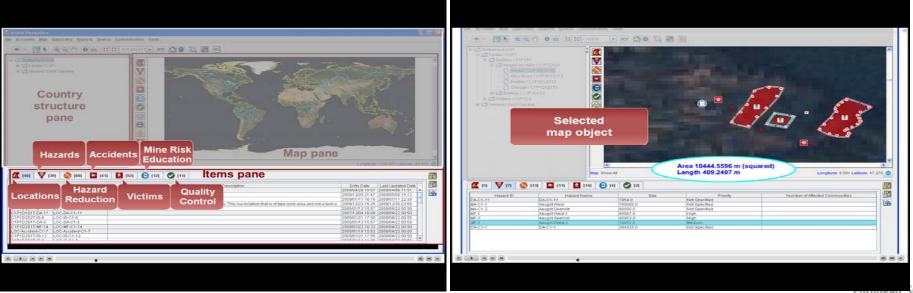


Demining current practise (Information Management)



IMSMA : Information Management System for Mine Action, by GICHD

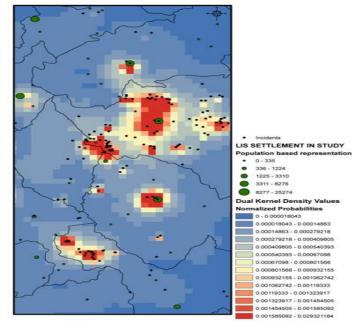
- Data entry & validation
- Data search & reporting





97.5% of suspected land proves in hindsight to be uncontaminated

- 1. Target with priority those minefields that are most threatening and costly to society.
- 2. Avoid the unnecessary deployment of clearance activities in non-contaminated areas.
- 3. Reduce the cost of detection and clearance per unit of land area.

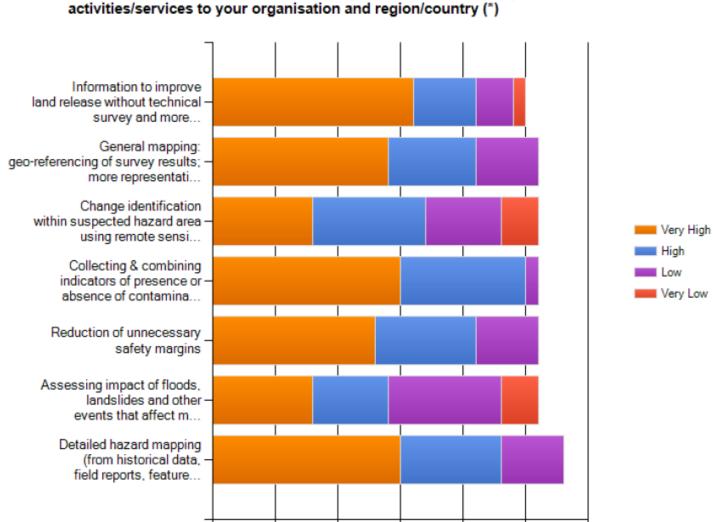


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Incidents density versus population

Demining Needs

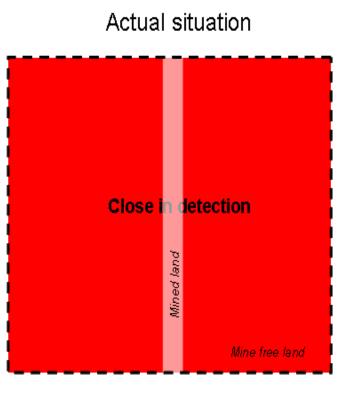


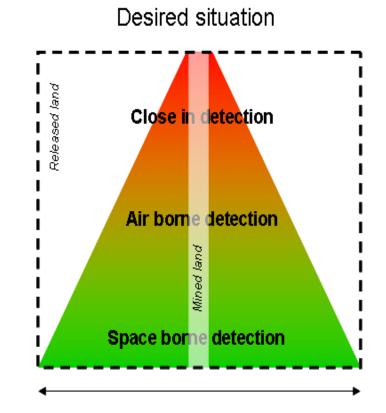


Please rate the "Relevance" of the following Non-Technical Survey activities/services to your organisation and region/country (*)

Potential of space assets: land release





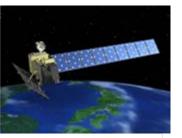


Amount of suspected land addressed

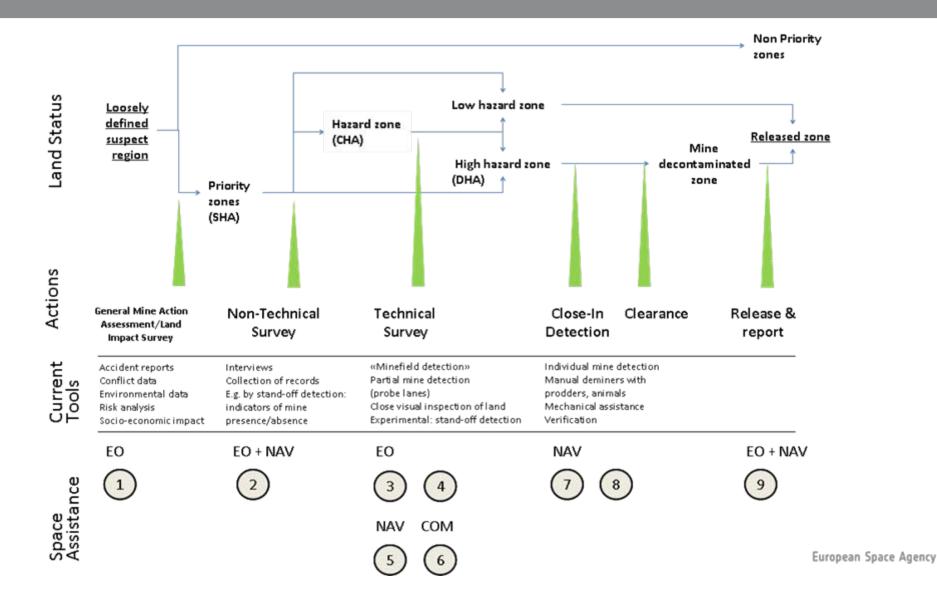






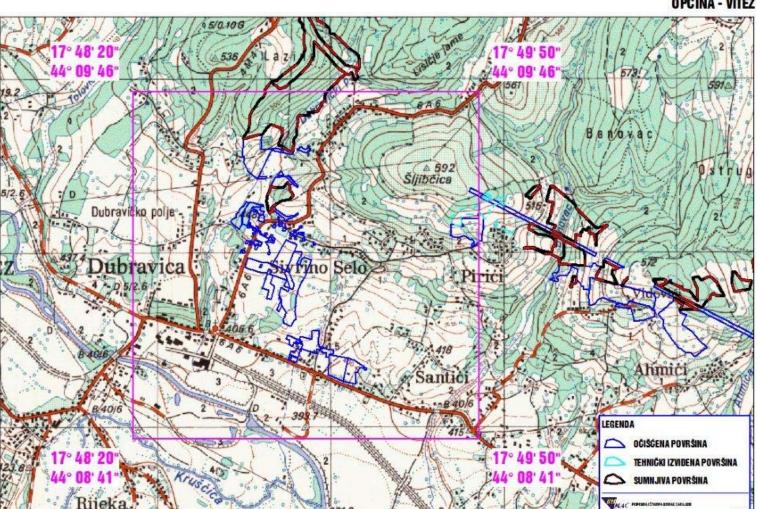


Space Assets for Demining Assistance



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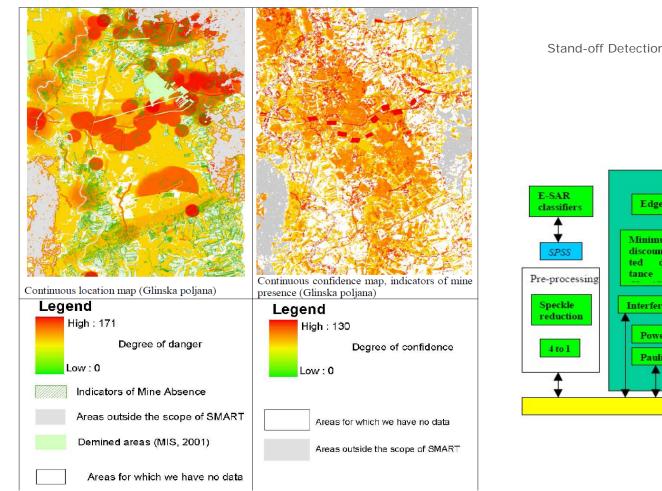




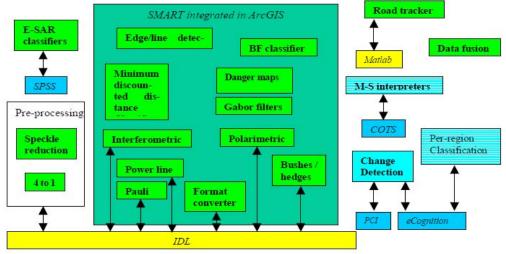
OPĆINA - VITEZ

Potential of space assets : SMART

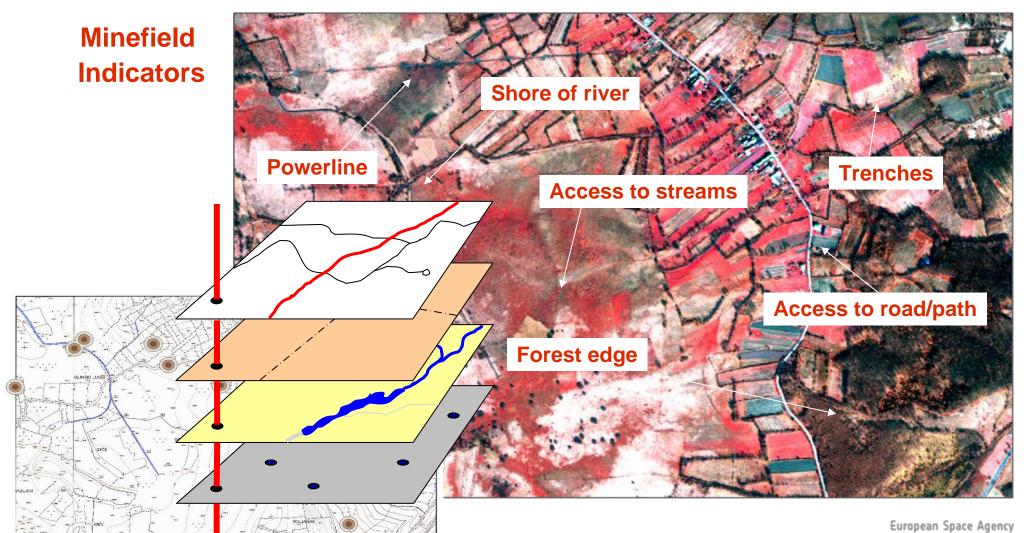




Stand-off Detection : SMART



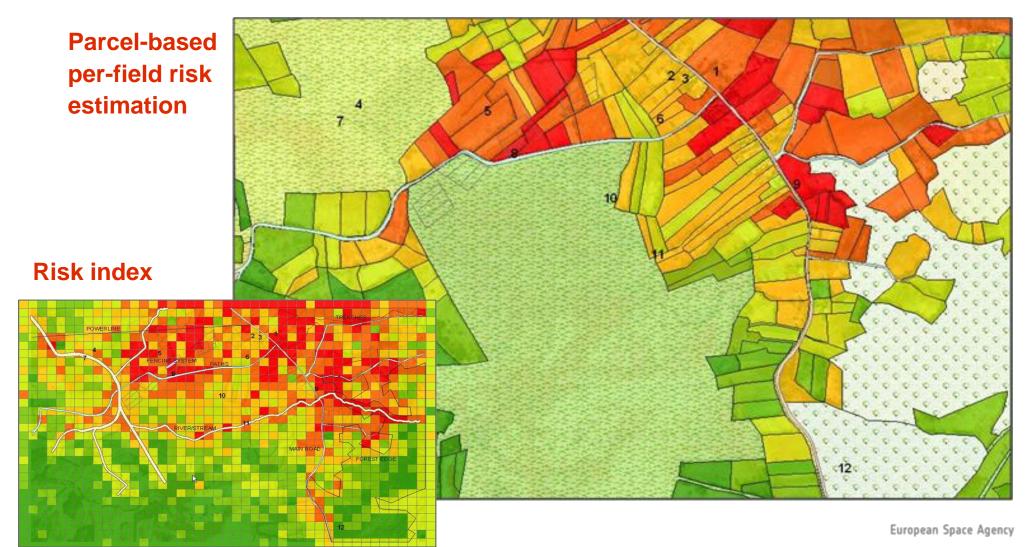




Mine Accidents Records

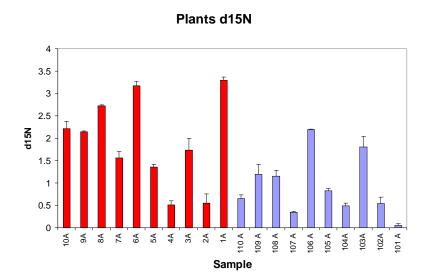
Potential of space asset integration: ARC, 2003

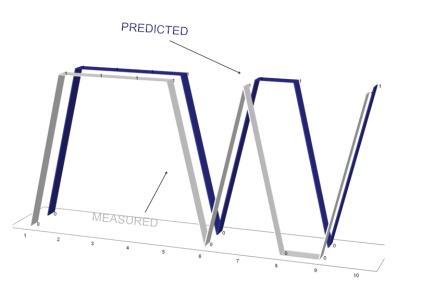


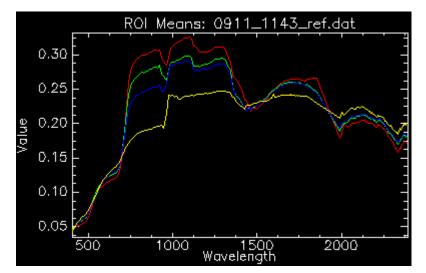


Potential of space assets : GeoMine











Potential of space assets : navigation & communication



Georeferencing for GIS integration of:

- Interviews
- Field observations
- Stand off detection
- Demarcation
- Clearance

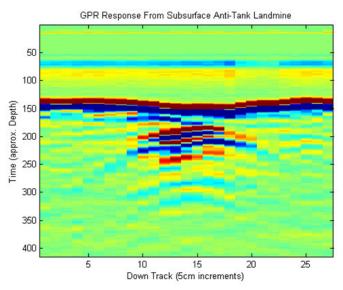




Potential of space assets : direct detection?

- GPR range ~30 cm, 2 km/hr, dry soil
- May be extended to 10 m, 120 km/hr (TU Delft)
- Miniaturization required
- Potential for UAV + DGPS/RTK
- Reliability likely low (<85%)
- Possible additional data source for pattern detection







Space Assets for Demining Assistance



Objective of SADA Feasibility Study

- Improve planning & efficiency of existing de-mining procedures
- By integrating space services with:
- field survey,
- clearance and reporting activities,
- aerial remote sensing
- (geospatial) information management system for mine action (IMSMA).



European Space Agency

Stakeholders involved

- 3 consortia (led by resp. Infoterra [UK], Radiolabs [IT] and INSA [E])
- GICHD as observer & advisor to ESA
- Over 30 user organizations in 20 countries

Potential of space assets



Spaceborne Earth Obervation data

- -Mapping support (input to GIS)
- -Planning of mine action resources (land cover, humidity, slope)
- -Prioritization (socio-economic impact, agricultural value, infrastructure etc.)
- -Risk mapping (indicators of mine presence/absence) and land release support

Satellite Navigation

- -supports the navigation of UAV/aircraft in zones of investigation.
- -Support survey & clearance teams for georeferencing and geofencing.

Satellite Communication

- -Enable the transfer of collected data to a remote processing centre
- -Support to global deployment of the service.



Space asset added value:

- improved socio-economic impact: planning, prioritization
- improved land release process: detection & fusion of indicators, reporting, georeferencing, communication, better maps
- improved a priori selection of technologies: complementary, stand-off and/or close-in based on weather, topology, vegetation, season etc.
- cost reduction: better procedures, operations

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