



The UK's Global Mine Action Programme 2014 – 2018: lessons learnt

Date: 7 February 2019

Overview: UK Global Mine Action Programme 2014 – 2018



Purpose: to reduce the socio-economic impact of mines/ERW by:

- removing the risk of harm by clearing land and reducing SHA
- reducing the risk of harm through MRE
- building the capacity of national and provincial authorities to regulate and manage their mine action programmes, leading to more effective, efficient and safer mine action.

Phase 1 – 6 contracts to HALO and MAG in Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Laos, Mozambique and Cambodia

Phase 2 – 1 contract to HALO/MAG/NPA consortium in Burma, Somalia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe

1 contract to NPA/GICHD for Capacity Development in Cambodia, Laos, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Mozambique, Vietnam & Somalia,

GMAP outputs

- 34,861,495 m² of land put into productive use following technical survey and clearance
- 115,615,441 m² of land cancelled from the suspected hazardous area
- 444,995 beneficiaries of mine risk education
- National capacity to manage mine action enhanced in five countries



Monitoring and Evaluating GMAP

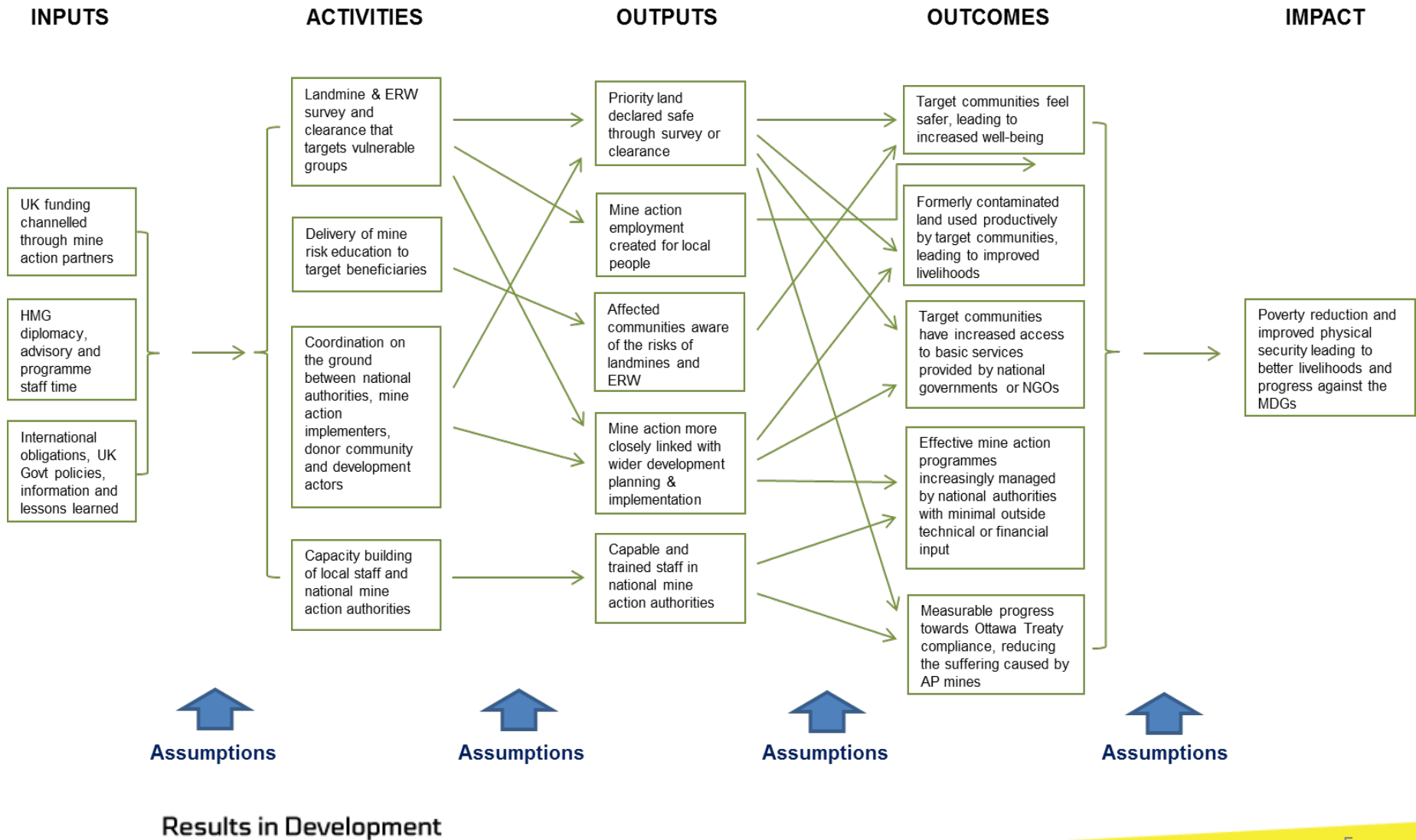
The M&E contract was awarded to Itad in December 2015

It involved three interconnected activities:

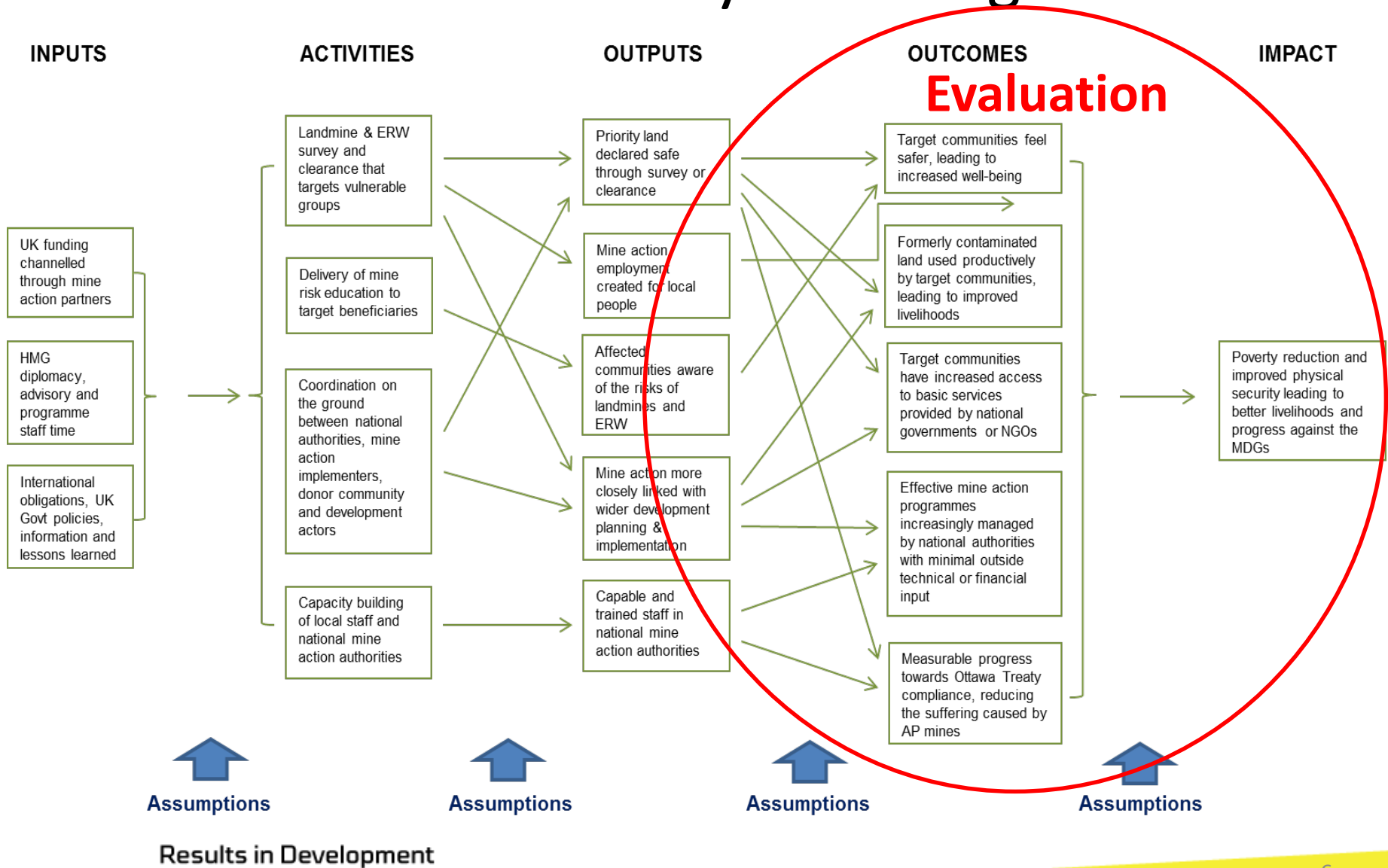
- (1) monitoring the GMAP contractors' progress in meeting predefined and contractual targets and milestones;
- (2) reviewing the contractors' management and operational performance with an emphasis on immediate lessons learned; and
- (3) a two-part evaluation (formative and summative) which focused on how well the programme's outcomes had been achieved, and the lessons learned for future DFID policies and programmes in mine action.

This presentation will focus on the evaluation.

GMAP Theory of Change



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Outcome level change

- Target communities feel safer, leading to increased well-being
- Formerly contaminated land used productively by target communities, and increased access to markets, leading to improved livelihoods
- Target communities have increased access to basic services provided by national governments or NGOs
- Effective mine action programmes increasingly managed by national authorities with minimal outside technical or financial input
- Measurable progress towards Ottawa Treaty, CCM and CCW compliance.

Evaluation Questions

- Linked to the ToC were a series of key evaluation questions:
 1. The design and relevance of GMAP
 2. The efficiency and VfM of GMAP
 3. Contributions to risk reduction and community security
 4. Contributions to capacity development
 5. Contributions to poverty reduction and livelihoods

GMAP design & relevance

Key Findings:

DFID and the consortium model was flexible and adaptive to context

Better co-ordination and integration with other development actors and strategies would benefit outcomes

Contractors had good awareness of conflict dynamics but lacked robust analysis and systems to ensure conflict sensitivity

Conclusions:

GMAP was able to respond from a development focus of phase 1 to contexts of instability of phase 2.

Benefits of 'soft power' associated with UK investments in mine action were valuable but not captured in reporting.

GMAP Efficiency and VfM

Key Findings:

GMAP has demonstrated good VfM, but improvements could be made

Data collected by contractors has not been fully utilised

The level of development return from mine action varies considerably across countries

Conclusions:

GMAP's encouragement of innovation has increased VfM

GMAP outcomes should be expanded to fully capture the programme's benefits

Particular causal pathways within the ToC should be emphasised depending on the context

Risk Reduction & Community Security

Key Findings:

GMAP contributed to safer communities, except in Burma

GMAP countries have not necessarily led to *feelings* of safety and MRE could be improved

Socio-economic pressures can lead people to continue to engage in risky behaviour

Conclusions:

To really deliver behavioural change, better analysis is needed that leads to nuanced delivery of MRE

To really understand if behaviour change is being achieved, better indicators and assessment methodologies are needed

Capacity Development (CD)

Key Findings:

GMAP has led to improved NMAA and advancements towards treaty obligations of signatory countries

Investments in local partners have been positive but the consortium's approach to this is mixed

Gender mainstreaming does not always translate into practice

Conclusions:

CD is most effective where there is full-time presence of contractors supported from HMG in-country

Exit strategies are needed where CD is seen as a long-term accompaniment process but there is also a commitment from contractors to phase out which is measured over time

Poverty Reduction & Livelihoods

Key Findings:

Clearance can jumpstart a process of development but often high levels of existing poverty limit development gains from mine action

Improvements to livelihoods have benefited men and women

Contractors working in mine-affected communities can benefit local economies and challenge gender norms through employment of women

Results in Development

Conclusions:

In some countries people are unable to fully exploit the benefits of clearance and greater integration with other development efforts is needed

Not enough evidence is available to fully understand and demonstrate the links between mine action and GMAP outcomes and the sector as a whole needs to do more to contribute to this

Lessons

1. Implementers under GMAP continue to pay insufficient attention to outcome level change, leading to an absence of evidence that links mine action to wider stabilisation and development goals.
2. Global funds for mine action require flexible funding mechanisms that can adapt to various contexts, as delivered by GMAP.
3. MRE needs to be better informed by context analysis to maximise effectiveness; measurements of success need to consider social norm change and not just knowledge retention.
4. Capacity development is most effective where implementers have in-country presence and where donors in-country provide political support.
5. Local partners are effective at increasing the reach and sustainability of mine action and a more consistent commitment by implementers to this approach would be advantageous.
6. Implementers run the risk of causing harm unless they improve the capability of their staff to conduct conflict analysis and introduce systems that enable their programmes to be adaptive rather than reactive to conflict dynamics.

For a copy of the GMAP evaluation
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