

# GMAP 1 Evaluation Presentation



<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203243/documents>



GMAP Overview



GMAP Theory of Change



Itad's M&E Contract



Key Lessons



Evaluation Questions



Evaluation Findings  
and Conclusions

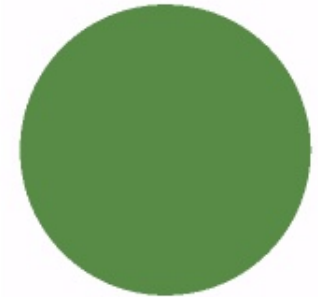




# GMAP Overview



- 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





**Phase 1:** Sri Lanka,  
Vietnam, Laos,  
Mozambique, Cambodia

**Phase 2:** Burma, South  
Sudan, Somalia,  
Zimbabwe

**Capacity Development:**  
Cambodia, Laos, Sri  
Lanka, Mozambique,  
Vietnam & Somalia

**Outputs:**

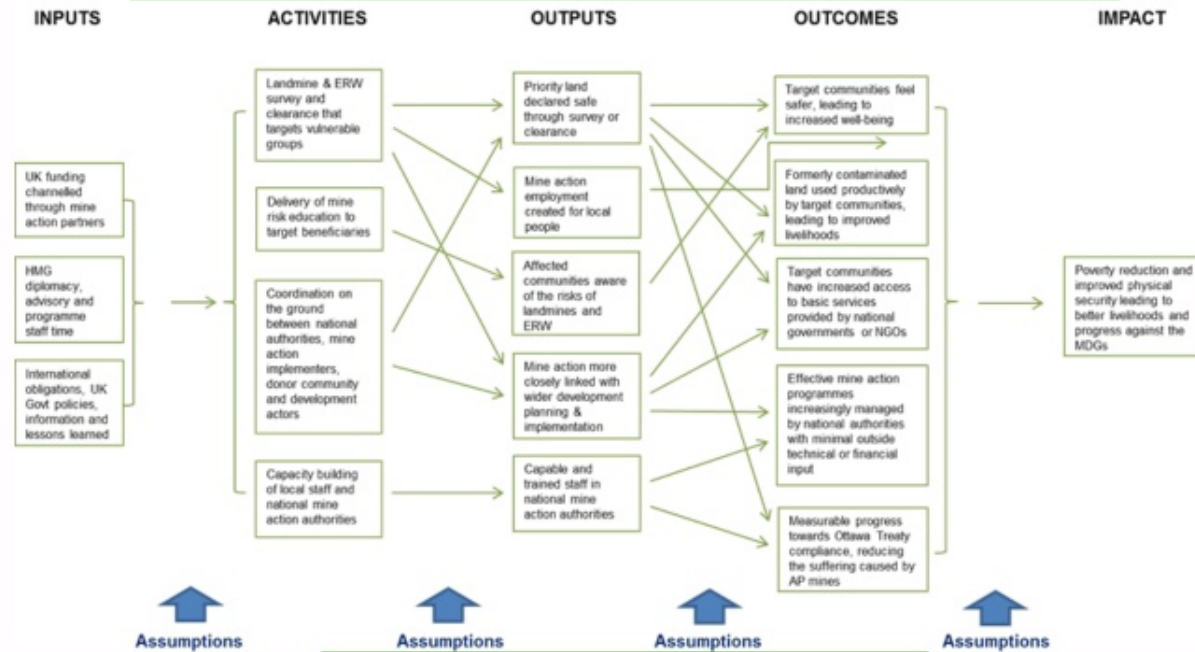
34,861,495 m2 of land put into  
productive use

115,615,441 m2 of land cancelled

444,995 beneficiaries of MRE

National capacity to manage mine  
action enhanced

# GMAP Theory of Change





# Itad's M&E Contract



## Three interconnected elements to the Itad contract:

- Monitor delivery against agreed targets
- Review performance with focus on lessons learned
- Conduct an evaluation through two phases:  
*Formative & Summative*



# Evaluation Questions



- The design and relevance of GMAP
- The efficiency and VfM of GMAP
- Contributions to risk reduction and community security
- Contributions to capacity development
- Contributions to poverty reduction and livelihoods

# Evaluation Findings and Conclusions

GMAP design & relevance

GMAP efficiency and VfM

GMAP risk reduction and  
community security

GMAP capacity development

GMAP poverty reduction and livelihoods

# GMAP design & relevance

## Key Findings:

DFID and the consortium model was flexible and adaptive to context

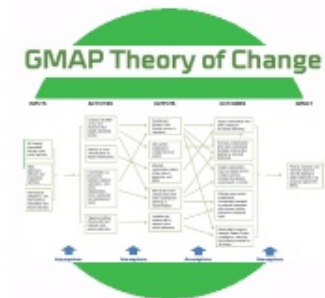
Better co-ordination and integration with other development actors and strategies would benefit outcomes

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

## Conclusions:

The design of GMAP enabled it to respond to development and stabilisation contexts, ensuring its relevance as a global fund.

At the country level, GMAP and its implementers do not have sufficient systems in place to regularly analyse data and use that data to inform programme adaptation undermining guarantees of relevance.



# GMAP efficiency and VfM

## Key Findings:

GMAP has demonstrated good VfM; 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

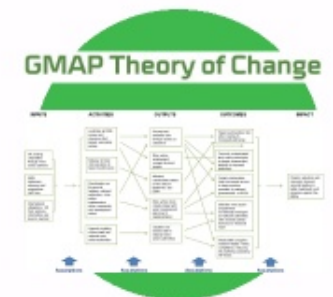
Benefits of 'soft power' associated with UK investments in mine action were valuable but not reported.

## 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



## GMAP risk reduction and community security

### Key Findings:

GMAP contributed to safer communities, except in Burma

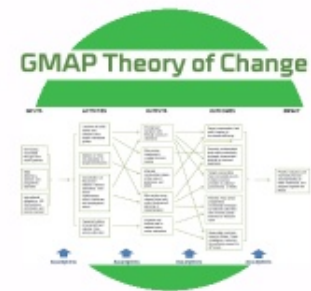
Socio-economic pressures can lead people to continue to engage in risky behaviour

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

### 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



# GMAP capacity development

## 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

CD needs to be seen as a long-term accompaniment process but alongside this there needs to be an exit strategy which commits contractors to phasing out external support



# GMAP poverty reduction and 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

## 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



# Key Lessons

1. There continues to be insufficient attention paid 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 can be more effective where implementers have greatest 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.

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## Capacity development issues



- **Need:** To respond to issues raised and lessons learned from GMAP 1; capacity development needs engagement from all stakeholders
- **Context:** Dependent on many outside factors like political will and national resources and timeframes.
- **Challenge:** Not as tangible to measure and monitor as land release
- **Key aim:** To work with each national authority on areas that can be supported and improved, in the areas of agreed priority for GMAP 2 (and complement other initiatives)



Norwegian People's Aid

## Capacity development lessons learned



- Recognise that capacity development is a long-term intervention; Incremental progress requires long-term engagement
- Current approach is based on best practice in the sector, but can be developed – GMAP 2 offers this opportunity to refine - Standard approach for all countries important
- Specifically, M&E Matrix is delivering, but can be restructured/refined
- Standardised measuring of outputs and outcomes can be reviewed over GMAP 2 to inform discussions on 'impact'
- We could adopt a more simplified Theory of Change for CD



Norwegian People's Aid

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