

Linking Mine Action



and Development



Humanitarian and



Development NGOs



Guidelines for Policy and Programme Development

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LINKING MINE ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT

GUIDELINES FOR POLICY AND PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT: HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT NGOs

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SUMMARY OF GUIDELINES FOR HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT NGOs

1. When working in mine-affected countries, find out which communities are contaminated by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Become familiar with the activities of the national mine action programme.
2. When working in mine-affected areas and communities, work with mine action organisations.
3. Develop a landmine/ERW policy for your NGO.
4. When developing country strategies and programmes, consider the particular needs of mine-affected communities and work with them where possible.
5. Apply lessons learned from the development field when working in mine-affected communities.
6. During humanitarian emergencies, coordinate with mine action organisations.
7. In fragile states, be strategic when assessing needs. Identify the most vulnerable communities and coordinate with other organisations.
8. When working in mine-affected countries, encourage and assist national authorities to meet their international obligations.
9. Support the efforts of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines to ensure Member States of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Convention on Cluster Munitions comply with their international legal obligations¹ and meet the needs of their populations.

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GUIDING PRINCIPLES

FOR LINKING MINE ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT

To enhance the developmental effectiveness of mine action

Where mine/ERW contamination impedes reconstruction and development efforts, ensure mine action supports development programmes in mine-affected areas and communities.

To strengthen information sharing and collaboration across sectors and actors

Effective and efficient delivery of both mine action and development programmes in contaminated areas requires effective information-sharing, coordination and collaboration between mine action and development actors. This should be at local, national and international levels, and across a wide range of sectors.

To align mine action with development priorities

Given the complex nature of mine/ERW contamination and the impact on different communities and sectors, mine action should be aligned with development priorities in countries where mines/ERW impede development. Mine action should also be reflected as a cross-cutting issue in relevant development plans and budgets at national, sub-national and sector levels.

To facilitate and promote national ownership of the mine/ERW contamination problem

National governments are responsible for and should be in control of the national mine action programme, except in extreme cases where no functioning government exists, or in some countries in, or emerging from, conflict. A nationally owned mine action programme requires that the state demonstrates political, financial and technical ownership. This is done by adopting legislation and national standards governing mine action, mobilising national and, where required, external resources to sustain the programme. It should develop clear and achievable mine action plans which are aligned with national, subnational and sector development priorities.¹² It is vital that international organisations and NGOs support the government in this regard.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

FOR LINKING MINE ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT

To ensure an inclusive, participatory and gender-sensitive approach to mine action and development

The needs and priorities of mine-affected communities should inform mine action planning and implementation. This requires an inclusive, participatory and gendered approach to mine action planning and implementation. This approach should be applied from assessing the threat and impact of mine/ERW contamination to tracking mine/ERW-related deaths and injuries, through the processes of setting mine action priorities, allocating cleared land to beneficiaries and providing development assistance.

To explore synergies with armed violence prevention and reduction programmes

Mines/ERW, like other small arms and light weapons, are tools of armed violence which have lasting negative impacts on the lives and livelihoods of communities around the world. Efforts to address mine/ERW contamination have often remained separate from broader armed violence reduction programmes, despite opportunities for joint programming. More systematic efforts are needed to explore how mine action support initiatives can support peace, strengthen national reconciliation, reform the security system, disarm, demobilise and reintegrate former combatants and promote community safety.

ENDNOTES

¹² ICBL. Landmine Monitor Report 2007. Mine Action: Lessons from the last decade of mine action. http://www.icbl.org/lm/2007/es/mine_action.html#footnote-1066-39-backlink

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The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) works for the elimination of anti-personnel mines and for the reduction of the humanitarian impact of other landmines and explosive remnants of war. To this end, the GICHD will, in partnership with others, provide operational assistance, create and disseminate knowledge, improve quality management and standards, and support instruments of international law, all aimed at increasing the performance and professionalism of mine action.

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	DDR	Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action	EC	European Commission
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards	ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ANBP	Afghanistan's New Beginnings Program	FAO	Food and Agriculture Association
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention	GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
AVR	Armed Violence Reduction	GIS	Geographic Information System
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance	GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
BAC	Battle Area Clearance	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CBMCP	Community Based Mine Clearance Program	IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
CCA	Common Country Assessment	IDP	Internally Displaced Person
CCW	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on The Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects	IMA	Integrated Mine Action
CG	Consultative Group	IMAS	International Mine Action Standard
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority	IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
CROMAC	Croatian Mine Action Centre	IWDA	International Women's Development Agency
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	KRDI	Kukes Regional Development Initiative
		LANGOCA	Laos-Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement
		LIS	Landmine Impact Survey

ACRONYMS

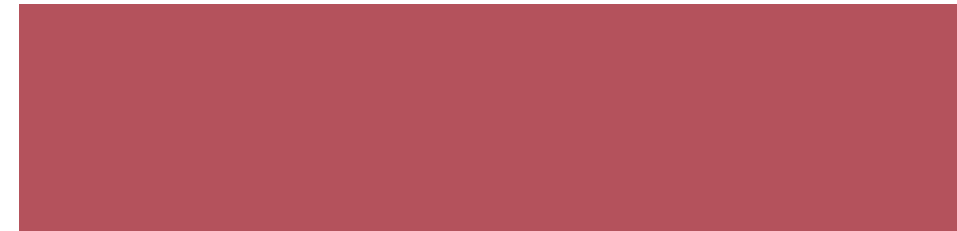
LMAD	Linking Mine Action and Development	OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee
LUPU	Land Use Planning Unit	PCA	Post Clearance Assessment
MAC	Mine Action Centre	PCIA	Post Clearance Impact Assessment
MACC	Mine Action Coordination Centre	PCNA	Post Clearance Needs Assessment
MAFP	Mine Action For Peace	PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
MAG	Mines Advisory Group	PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee
MAPA	Mine Action Program for Afghanistan	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit	SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	SCBL	Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation	SSR	Security Sector Reform
MRE	Mine Risk Education	SWG	Sector Working Group
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	TAP	Task Assessment and Planning
MTFF	Medium Term Fiscal Framework	TIA	Task Impact Assessment
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	TISA	Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre	UNDDAS	United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid	UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OAS	Organisation of American States		
ODA	Overseas Development Administration		
ODI	Overseas Development		

ACRONYMS

UN IDDR	United Nations Integrated DDR Standards
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMACA	United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UN OSAGI	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
UNWHO	United Nations World Health Organisation
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
YEMAC	Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre
WB	World Bank

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

WHY LINK MINE ACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT?



WHY LINK MINE ACTION² WITH DEVELOPMENT?

Landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) impede post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts in many mine-affected countries. They:

- > threaten community safety
- > hinder the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to their communities
- > damage infrastructure essential for economic development and increase rebuilding costs
- > limit access to health care, education and other basic social services
- > prevent the use of assets vital to sustainable livelihoods. For example, water sources, irrigation channels and land used for agriculture, grazing, housing/resettlement and commerce
- > deter public and private investment and economic development through increased uncertainty, cost and delays resulting from suspect presence of landmines

Box 1 | Impact of mines/ERW on post-conflict livelihoods in Yemen³

Landmines and other ERW often affect lives and livelihoods long after a conflict has ended. In Yemen, mine/ERW contamination, resulting from several internal conflicts, continues to threaten livelihoods. Mines directly block access to natural and physical assets, including farmland and grazing areas, roads, paths, and strategically placed buildings. They have also prompted changes in livelihoods strategies, eg by accelerating migration from mine-affected villages for employment. Mine/ERW contamination has impeded infrastructure development, and has discouraged government-supported social development projects in affected communities.⁴ Mine/ERW contamination also affects human capital – through injury and death. Farmers and herders, including children, are often victims.

Linking Mine Action and Development (LMAD) is about ensuring mine action promotes socio-economic development and reduces poverty. LMAD is particularly relevant where landmine/ERW contamination impedes post-conflict reconstruction and development.

LMAD requires the integration of mine action in development policy and programming. It also encourages effective coordination between mine action and development actors at all levels (community, subnational, national and international).

WHY LINK MINE ACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT?

While difficult to quantify, the developmental impacts of mine action include safe roads, improved access and provision of health care, education and other social services as well as safe access and productive use of land intended for resettlement/housing, agriculture, grazing and forest land. Indirect developmental impacts include: fewer deaths and injuries; increased availability of labour, skills and knowledge as a result of fewer accidents; improved sense of security; safe access to land, infrastructure, markets and social services; improved income levels, living standards and funds available for economic investment; and a reduced burden placed on the health care system.⁵

When mine action first evolved, the tendency was for mine action organisations to operate in conflict and post-conflict environments in a largely stand alone manner. According to the Overseas Development Institute, this is not uncommon, as “...*post-conflict programming tends to consist of piecemeal, project-based approaches with little evidence of coordinated strategy.*”⁶

Humanitarian and development NGOs increasingly recognise the benefits of enhanced coordination with mine action organisations when working in areas and communities affected by mine/ERW contamination, particularly in the immediate post-conflict period. As well, an increasing number are beginning to integrate mine action activities within their programmes, to ensure a more coherent response to community safety and livelihood promotion.

Humanitarian and development NGOs can and should play a key role in strengthening links between development and mine action by:

- > ensuring effective coordination with mine action actors
- > linking development with mine action activities
- > strengthening the capacity of communities, civil society and government institutions, particularly in post-conflict contexts

Box 2 briefly describes some of the benefits resulting from CARE’s work to link development with mine action in Cambodia.

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

WHY LINK MINE ACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT?

Box 2 | Benefits of [integrated mine action and development](#) programming: CARE's experience in Cambodia

From 1999-2005, CARE implemented an Integrated Demining and Development Programme (IDDP) in Cambodia which: supported the resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and refugees; strengthened the capacity of vulnerable communities to reduce poverty and improve sustainable livelihoods; and increased the capacities of local governments and organisations to respond to community needs. CARE decided to integrate mine action into its development projects when it recognised that mine/ERW contaminated land impeded the safe return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees, and hindered the pace of socio-economic recovery, particularly infrastructure rehabilitation (eg rural roads).

An evaluation undertaken in 2006 of the IDDP revealed that the project contributed to improved livelihoods in beneficiary communities.⁷ Specific benefits of the integrated approach included:

- > road construction which enabled safe and improved access to markets, health care and schools
- > provision of clean, readily-accessible water supplies, reducing the risk of water-borne diseases and the time spent by women and children to collect water
- > improved food security resulting from the provision of training, tools, gardens, animal and seed banks, construction of irrigation channels and community ponds, and food for work schemes
- > improved security of land tenure through the issuing of provisional land certificates and assistance to local authorities for peaceful resolution of land disputes
- > capacity development of local authorities and organisations
- > reduced mine/ERW-related deaths and injuries and improved community safety as a result of both mine clearance and MRE
- > achievement of other project components as a result of clearance, eg infrastructure construction

The main focus of mine action during the early years was on clearing mines/ERW safely and efficiently to meet the basic security needs of IDPs, refugees and humanitarian aid workers. Less attention was paid to investigating which hazards posed the greatest danger to communities and their livelihoods or to coordinating interventions with humanitarian and [development](#) actors, to enhance the developmental effectiveness of mine action.⁸

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

WHY LINK MINE ACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT?

Box 3 | Types of [mine action](#)

Mine action programmes find themselves responding to many different needs. For example:

Humanitarian mine action is focused on saving lives and limbs, providing a rapid and flexible response to hazards, and often based on clear priorities set by international organisations (rather than the government). It is not exclusive to humanitarian emergencies – that is, it can take place alongside mine action which is in support of development.

Mine action for internal security is largely focused on supporting the operational mandates of national & international forces to restore internal security.

Mine action for reconstruction is focused on rebuilding key infrastructure and often based on clear priorities set by international organisations (rather than the government).

Mine action for development is focused on supporting new investments and based on more varied demands from a range of diverse groups. Government ownership in this process is critical.

However, mine action programmes rarely evolve in a linear fashion, from humanitarian mine action >>> mine action for internal security >>> mine action for reconstruction >>> mine action for development. In some cases, there may be several different types of mine action taking place simultaneously within a given country. However, at a given point in time, national mine action programmes tend to be driven by at least one or two dominant forms of mine action (eg humanitarian, internal security, reconstruction, development).

As emergencies ended and mine-affected countries stabilised, they began to focus on post-conflict reconstruction and [development](#). Mine action officials and practitioners often had difficulties making the same shift, from humanitarian mine action to mine action in support of post-conflict reconstruction and, eventually, development. Mine action programmes were not, and often still are not, linked early and strongly enough with key development actors. These include government officials in core budget and planning units, sector ministries and sub-national governments (which tend to assume greater control over national development planning post conflict, as state structures and capacity strengthen).⁹

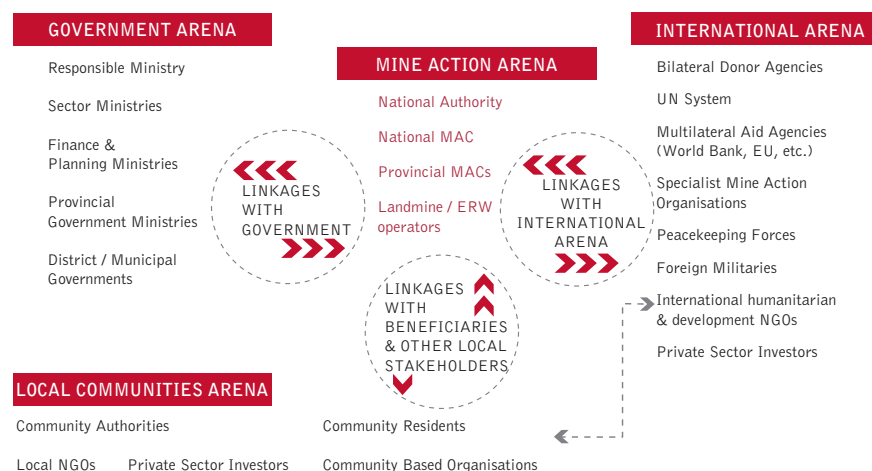
A coherent response to the problem of contamination is often impeded by 'stovepipe' or vertical management structures within government and aid agencies, which inhibit cross-sector coordination. As a result, the mine/ERW contamination problem is dealt with solely by a single government ministry. For example, the Ministry of Defence or Interior is often responsible for mine action but may not be the most appropriate for engaging and coordinating with key sector ministries (eg Agriculture, Transport, Water and Sanitation, Land, Finance, Planning, Tourism).

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

WHY LINK MINE ACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT?

Figure 1 illustrates the Architecture of [Mine Action](#), highlighting the various links and relationships that should exist between a national mine action programme and actors in the government, community and international arenas.

Figure 1 | The architecture of mine action: actors, arenas and linkages



Outreach to development agencies working in mine-affected countries is also vital. These agencies may lack information about the extent of contamination and the mine action services available. As a result, development NGOs work in contaminated communities but often ignore or work around the contamination problem.

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

WHY LINK MINE ACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT?

They may even avoid working in severely mine-affected communities altogether due to concerns for staff safety, or lack of awareness that solutions to mine contamination exist. Alternatively, they may choose to work in less contaminated communities where they can reach their performance targets without the extra effort needed to deal with landmines.

In such situations, mine action organisations need to engage development agencies, providing them with up-to-date information about the extent of contamination and how mine action priorities are set. Mine action organisations also need to persuade development agencies to use their services, so that vulnerable groups in mine-affected communities are not bypassed, and therefore 'doubly damned'.

Donor funding for mine action has also contributed to weak coordination between mine action programmes and development actors. Since the adoption of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, funding for mine action has been relatively generous, but much has been channelled through dedicated mine action funds. This has resulted in cases of the Samaritan's Dilemma,¹⁰ where generous donor funding discourages partner governments from making an effort to help themselves.

Consequently, many mine action programme managers have had little incentive to reflect mine action in national, subnational and sector development plans and budgets. Many have also failed to seek official development assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors.

However, it is likely that dedicated funding for mine action is set to fall. Partner governments which require external funding for their national mine action programme may no longer be able to rely on generous assistance for mine action. Mine action organisations therefore need to make a stronger case that mine action makes a difference to people's lives and livelihoods, apart from reducing fear.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/pdf/mbc/text_status/Ottawa_Convention_English.pdf; Protocol V and amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, [http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/disarmament.nsf/\(httpPages\)/BE5FA935703D981BC12571DE0062261C?OpenDocument&unid=4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/disarmament.nsf/(httpPages)/BE5FA935703D981BC12571DE0062261C?OpenDocument&unid=4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30)
- ² Mine action refers to actions taken to reduce the risk of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Mine action comprises five core activities or “pillars”: demining, mine risk education, victim assistance, stockpile destruction and advocacy. See the Glossary of Terms for a more detailed definition.
- ³ Pound B., Martin A., Qadr A. and Mukred A., 2006. Livelihood analysis of landmine-affected communities in Yemen. Chatham: NRI, http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/ma_development/database/Livelihoods_in_Yemen.pdf
- ⁴ *ibid.*
- ⁵ For an expanded discussion of the developmental impacts of mine action, see Ted Paterson, “Time to go MAD” in Stuart Maslen, *Mine Action After Diana: Progress in the Struggle Against Landmines*. University of Michigan Press, 2004.
- ⁶ Catherine Longley, Ian Christoplos, Tom Slaymaker and Silvestro Meseka. Rural Recovery in Fragile States: Agricultural support in countries emerging from conflict. Overseas Development Institute, Natural Resource Perspectives 105, February 2007. <http://www.odi.org.uk/Publications/nrp/nrp105.pdf>
- ⁷ Carl Chirgwin. Evaluation – CARE Integrated Demining and Development Programme Cambodia, March 2006.
- ⁸ Ted Paterson, “Time to go MAD” in Stuart Maslen, *Mine Action After Diana: Progress in the Struggle Against Landmines*. University of Michigan Press, 2004.
- ⁹ *ibid.*
- ¹⁰ *ibid.*

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES

Practical guidance for policy makers and practitioners on how to link mine action with development has been lacking. Despite extensive research¹¹ documenting the need for greater coordination, the many examples of good practice and lessons learnt have never been collated to provide practical policy and programming guidance.

The purpose of the LMAD guidelines is to provide mine action and development actors with guidance on how to ensure mine action supports efforts to promote development and reduce poverty in mine-affected countries. More specifically, the guidelines seek to:

- > increase awareness that mine/ERW contamination is a developmental constraint in many mine-affected countries
- > strengthen coordination among mine action and development actors
- > ensure mine action planning and implementation, including priority-setting, promotes development and poverty reduction efforts
- > align mine action with national, subnational and/or sector development plans, programmes and budgets
- > encourage development actors to work in mine-affected communities, and to effectively coordinate and sequence their efforts with mine action organisations
- > assist official development cooperation agencies to integrate mine action in their bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes
- > promote meaningful and inclusive community participation in mine action and development planning and implementation

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES

Who should use the guidelines

To ensure the relevance and appropriateness of the message, separate guidelines have been written for different audiences:

- > **mine-affected states:** national governments and national mine action authorities
- > **mine action organisations:** [national mine action centres](#), [mine/ERW operators](#), organisations offering [mine risk education \(MRE\)](#) and assistance to mine survivors
- > **official development cooperation agencies:** [bilateral donors](#), [UN agencies](#), [multilateral development banks](#)
- > **development partners:** [humanitarian and development NGOs](#), private sector agencies
- > **other state actors:** core budget and planning units, subnational governments, sector ministries



How to use the guidelines

Drawing from international experience and lessons learned, the complete LMAD guidance consists of the following:

- > overview of basic LMAD concepts
- > summarised guidelines which highlight the main recommendations
- > expanded guidelines which include detailed explanations, case studies, examples and relevant annexes
- > glossary of terms, to assist with frequently used concepts and terms
- > supplementary reading list which lists relevant publications and research by theme, and signposts specific websites for additional information

The guidelines offer several different types of information. The overview includes generally accepted principles for LMAD. These principles underpin the guidelines. The guidelines are highlighted in the summary and elaborated in the expanded guidelines.

Figures and text boxes illustrate how the theory of LMAD has been applied in practice. The endnotes and supplementary reading list identify additional sources of information and include web-links for easy reference.

The guidelines are intended to be clear, accessible and practical, to help users think through these issues as they design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate mine action and development programmes. They focus on the specific policy and programming implications of LMAD for different stakeholders. They should not be read as prescriptive, step-by-step instructions. As there is no one model for how to link mine action with development, the guidelines should be adapted to the local context and operating environment.

Efforts have been made to cover a wide range of issues. However, there is a significant amount of other information, as well as relevant tools, within the mine action and development domains. These outline key approaches and methodology in greater detail. Where possible, these resources are “signposted” in the endnotes and supplementary reading list.

Some users may require more information, operational tools and perhaps training. For additional information about the guidelines as well as LMAD e-learning materials, recommended background reading, detailed case studies, and training events, visit GICHD’s LMAD portal at www.gichd.org/lmad. Please note that electronic versions of the guidelines include a wider range of detailed case studies and examples, and hyperlinks to relevant publications and websites.

Feedback and updates

The guidelines are a first attempt to collate and translate good practice and lessons learned. They have therefore been designed with a view to future revision and further development, based on user implementation and feedback. If you have any suggestions, examples or general feedback which would help to improve future versions of the guidelines, please send them to: lmad@gichd.org

ENDNOTES

- ¹¹ For example, see: Pound B., Martin A., Qadr A. and Mukred A., 2006. Livelihood analysis of landmine affected communities in Yemen. Chatham: NRI; Austcare, Integrated Mine Action: Lessons and Recommendations from Austcare’s Program in Cambodia, January 2007; GICHD and UNDP. Socio-Economic Approaches to Mine Action: An Operational Handbook. May 2002; Kristian Berg Harpviken & Jan Isaksen. Reclaiming the Fields of War: Mainstreaming Mine Action in Development. PRIO and UNDP, 2004; Ted Paterson, “Time to go MAD” in Stuart Maslen, Mine Action After Diana: Progress in the Struggle Against Landmines. University of Michigan Press, 2004.

This section lists practical ways [humanitarian and development NGOs](#) can strengthen links between [mine action](#) and development at headquarters and field levels.

Note that these guidelines are a first attempt to collate lessons learned and assist users to think through these issues. As there is no one model or approach for [linking mine action and development](#), the guidelines should be adapted to the local context and operating environment, and the policies specific to each organisation. Although the guidelines cover a wide range of issues, they are by no means comprehensive. There is significant further information available within the mine action and development fields, which outlines approaches and methods in detail. Endnotes and the supplementary reading list point readers to much of this additional material.

1. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED COUNTRIES, FIND OUT WHICH COMMUNITIES ARE CONTAMINATED BY LANDMINES AND OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW). BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

Contact mine action organisations to obtain information, mine risk education (MRE) training for staff and maps showing the locations of mine/ERW-contaminated communities. Ensure that staff are aware of mine/ERW contamination which may endanger them and the people they are trying to assist. Find out about the national mine action programme and its main activities, eg clearance, MRE, survivor assistance. For example, contact the [National Mine Action Authority](#), the [National Mine Action Centre](#), the relevant government ministry or the UNDP.



Community discussion | Battambang province

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

- a. Obtain mine-related data and exchange information about current and planned humanitarian and development projects in mine-affected communities.

When considering where to target humanitarian and development projects, and whether to include support to mine/ERW-affected communities, consult [mine action organisations](#) (eg NMACs and [mine/ERW operators](#)). Discuss planned objectives, target communities etc, and keep them regularly updated on progress. Become familiar with different risk levels.

Mine action organisations often have detailed, up-to-date maps and data on mine contamination. These can be used by [humanitarian and development NGOs](#) for planning.

Most mine action programmes conduct mine action assessments¹⁵ to gauge the nature and extent of mine/ERW contamination. Contact them to use these baseline assessments when designing development projects. For example, they can provide information regarding the number of deaths and injuries, and the location of contaminated communities and vulnerable groups engaging in high-risk behaviour (eg foraging or farming on suspected mined areas). They can advise on current and planned clearance activities, location of damaged infrastructure and inaccessible assets (eg agriculture and grazing land), communities requiring development assistance and organisations working specifically on mine clearance, MRE and [survivor assistance](#).

Mine action organisations, particularly [National Mine Action Centres](#) (NMAC), typically use the [Information Management System](#) for Mine Action (IMSMA). IMSMA is an information management system that can collect, store and analyse data about mine/ERW contamination.

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Box 4 | Using mine action information to promote [development](#)

IMSMA seeks to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of mine action activities. Mine action programme managers typically use it to:

- > plan, manage, report and map the results of survey and field data collection
- > report on and map mine, UXO and other ERW threats; and
- > record, report on, and map clearance activities

The system is primarily used in countries affected by mines, UXO or other ERW. Current users of the system include [mine action organisations](#), national governments, international organisations, NGOs, peace-keeping forces and others. It combines GIS capability with a relational database to assist those working on field survey, data collection, clearance and other Mine Action and ERW activities.

However, IMSMA can also be used by development partners to inform the targeting and design of development programmes in mine-affected countries. For example, users can perform searches to obtain data on a wide range of issues. For example, data can be generated in the form of lists, reports and maps to indicate:

- > which parts of the country are safe and which contain some form of mine/ERW-related hazard
- > geographic areas where clearance (marking, fencing, clearance, land release, etc) has taken place, is currently taking place and is planned
- > number, location, type and cause of accidents
- > information about victims – age, sex, type of injury, location, occupation, geographic location of accidents
- > where MRE has taken place
- > location of infrastructure relative to hazardous areas and accidents, eg roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, agriculture land, irrigation channels
- > number and location of affected communities
- > type of blocked development assets, eg agriculture, roads, water, infrastructure

The data generated will depend on the accuracy and level of detail of the data entered. However, IMSMA can provide development organisations with useful information which they can use and compare against poverty-related data. For example, as part of Handicap International's Battle Area Clearance programme (2007-2008) in South Lebanon, HI Community Liaison Officers collected data from UXO-affected communities using IMSMA forms. These forms, eg 'Town Data Sheets', 'Dangerous Area Forms' and 'Victim Reports', were fed into the data system managed by the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre for South Lebanon (UNMACC SL). Community Liaison Officers also collected data related to the livelihoods of affected communities, population size and movement, and community members entering contaminated areas despite knowing the risks.

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Contact the NMAC to ensure that all data gathered from mine/ERW-affected communities by your agency is reported, where relevant, using IMSMA reporting frameworks. If providing assistance in a mine-affected area, incorporate IMSMA into your existing monitoring and reporting protocols. For example, Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR), a development NGO working in Northern Uganda, uses and integrates IMSMA data into their internal monitoring and reporting protocols. Share data with the NMAC so that it is included in IMSMA.

Some [mine action organisations](#) also use participatory methodologies, referred to as [community liaison](#), to consult mine-affected communities, gather information, discuss different ways of solving the contamination problem and clarify community clearance priorities. Community liaison personnel may therefore have useful data for [humanitarian and development NGOs](#) regarding vulnerable communities. Contact community liaison personnel working in communities where you intend to work or are already working, to share information and explore potential collaboration. Box 5 describes the community liaison approach used by [Mines Advisory Group \(MAG\)](#), a mine/ERW clearance operator, to engage affected communities and maximise the developmental impact of its mine action operations.



MRE session | Ethiopia

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Box 5 | Using community liaison to maximise the developmental outcomes of mine action¹⁴

Mines Advisory Group (MAG) uses community liaison (CL) to ensure that [mine action](#) activities reflect community needs and priorities and promote development. It enables MAG to measure the changes that have taken place because of MAG operations, on a household, community and/or regional level.

It also encourages community participation in prioritisation processes. It enables communities to find out about MAG activities, provide feedback before, during and after clearance and have more security over cleared land due to post clearance monitoring. MAG's CL teams work closely with communities (particularly the most vulnerable), development agencies and local authorities. CL teams enable [MAG](#) to prioritise communities experiencing a high risk of injury or death and whose socio-economic development is blocked by mines/ERW.

CL teams are mobile, multi-skilled, mixed [gender](#) teams that liaise with stakeholders to collect baseline information and assess potential sites. They use integrated approaches that include the joint acquisition of information from different sources that are gender specific. Methodologies used include:

- > PRA eg community mapping
- > transect walks and seasonal calendars
- > Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice (KAP) questionnaires,
- > conflict analysis and risk assessment
- > GIS/[livelihood](#) mapping in conjunction with other tools such as semi-structured interviewing and focus group discussion

To measure the outcomes and impact of mine action, CL teams draw on a menu of socio-economic indicators. This allows MAG to understand the positive and negative outputs, outcomes and impact of its data collection, clearance and MRE operations. MAG uses this assessment methodology to identify actions that can improve future operations. They also use it to demonstrate their work to donors, conflict-affected communities, partners, the public, the mine action sector and the wider development community.¹⁵

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

b. Coordinate with [mine action organisations](#) by:

- i. holding regular meetings with mine action operators working in the area

Meet periodically with [mine/ERW operators](#) working in communities where humanitarian and development activities are planned or underway, to exchange programming information.

- ii. participating in mine action forums

In many mine-affected countries, the NMAC coordinates regular mine action forum meetings that are largely attended by mine action organisations. However government officials, donor agencies and [humanitarian and development NGOs](#) also participate. Attend these meetings, to find out about the national mine action programme, particularly the services available to support development projects in contaminated communities.

- iii. inviting mine action organisations to participate in NGO forums

Invite mine action organisations to NGO coordination forums. Share information about planned and current development projects in mine-affected communities. Find out whether mine action services are required. Mine action organisations can use these meetings to brief humanitarian and development NGOs about the mine action services available¹⁶ and timeframes and processes for requesting mine action assistance.

- iv. adding value through complementary actions (eg post-clearance assessments)

Explore opportunities to add value to mine action activities by carrying out complementary actions. For example, offer to be the “bridge” for mine/ERW operators (especially [community liaison](#) personnel) by assisting with participatory surveying and prioritisation of communities to be cleared.

Assist mine action organisations to conduct post-clearance assessments in mine-affected communities. [Post-clearance assessments](#)¹⁷ (PCAs) are surveys typically undertaken by mine action organisations several months or years after mine/ERW clearance to ensure that the mine action [priority setting](#) process is carried out effectively and efficiently. PCAs can also be used to:

- > determine the benefits resulting from mine clearance
- > determine the effectiveness of existing priority-setting systems and provide a feedback mechanism to enhance selection accountability and transparency

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

- > ensure cleared land is used as intended by beneficiaries, and that women and men are equally involved in decisions relating to land use
- > identify problems faced by communities in transforming the outputs of [mine action](#) (ie cleared land) into sustainable developmental outcomes¹⁸
- > determine whether the level of coordination between mine action and development actors is adequate
- > strengthen accountability to communities, mine-affected states and donors for the achievement of developmental results and the proper use of funds

PCAs can therefore be used by development NGOs to design, plan and target development assistance in mine-affected communities. Box 6 describes the efforts undertaken by the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre and the UK-based Natural Resources Institute to conduct a [livelihoods](#) analysis (one form of PCA) of contaminated communities in Yemen, and some key findings.

Box 6 | Livelihoods analysis of villages affected by [landmines](#) in Yemen¹⁹

In 2005, a mid-term evaluation²⁰ was undertaken in Yemen to strengthen national mine action capacity. The evaluation recommended that community rehabilitation become an integral part of Yemeni mine action in future. To facilitate this, a livelihood study was commissioned by the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) and GICHD in order to:

- > assess the overall socio-economic returns from mine clearance investments
- > identify complementary development initiatives for mine-affected communities
- > enhance the capacity of YEMAC to conduct similar surveys in the future

The survey was designed to supply information to YEMAC, GICHD, donors and development organisations for the development and implementation of initiatives to assist mine-affected villages. Thus, the ultimate beneficiaries were the members of mine-affected communities throughout Yemen. The survey was careful to identify the specific needs of women, children, community leaders, farmers/fishermen and mine survivors.

Sustainable Livelihood approach

The Sustainable Livelihood approach²¹ was used to obtain a holistic view of the situation in mine-affected communities. This approach views people as operating in a context of vulnerability, within which they have access to certain assets (human, social, natural, financial and physical). The levels and utilisation of these assets are influenced by the external political, institutional and legal environment. Together people’s assets and the external environment influence households’ strategies in pursuit of outcomes that meet their own livelihood objectives. The use of this framework to assess the impacts of mine clearance helps to highlight the wider context in which mine/ ERW contamination affects communities. It encourages integrated thinking about the benefits of demining and broader development opportunities and constraints.

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Box 6 contd. | Livelihoods analysis of villages affected by [landmines](#) in Yemen¹⁹

Survey methodology

A participatory survey of 25 reportedly mine-cleared villages was conducted through a short reconnaissance mission to develop the methodology in three contrasting communities, and a main survey of a further twenty-two communities in seven governorates (Sana'a, Dhamar, Ibb, Al-Dhale, Aden, Lahij and Abyan). The twenty-five villages (4% of the total landmine-affected villages in Yemen and 17% of those cleared) were selected to represent the different historical phases of demining, the range of physical environments and agricultural systems, types of assets affected, market proximity, population size and numbers of recent casualties. A range of participatory rural appraisal techniques was used to discuss the past, present and potential future situation of the communities and their land (with special emphasis on the cleared areas). The survey tools²² consisted of:

- > an introduction to provide information on the team, its objectives and community benefits
- > a "Time-Line" to understand the situation before, during and after mines were laid, with use of village maps showing the relationship between the village and the mined/cleared areas
- > a "Community Profile" that listed community assets, and its external relationships
- > a series of focus group discussions
- > [gender](#) analysis
- > farming/[livelihood](#) system diagrams and force field diagrams
- > participant observation, and a photographic record of the present situation
- > a team discussion on the results obtained from each community

Survey findings

The survey revealed that there is considerable potential to increase the productivity of cleared land-based assets through improved inputs, including technical support, better genetic materials, improved water supply and access to appropriate micro-finance. However, in the south of the country, there are problems over land ownership, with powerful influences, including government agencies, annexing land for their own use. Where the circumstances merit investment and meet government guidelines, requests by mine-affected communities for general [development](#) initiatives should be prioritised, such as educational and medical facilities, drinking water, fishing equipment, irrigation and sewerage facilities.

While the survey was not designed to provide a complete accounting of the economic benefits accruing from [mine action](#), the total benefits stemming from Yemen's demining programme almost certainly exceed the costs by a wide margin. For example, in Al-Jafinah, an investment in demining of about \$125,000 led to an increase in the market value of the land of \$1,225,000. It also created the opportunity for follow-on investments in the range of \$1.25 to \$1.7 million to develop the land for qat and grapes. These follow-on investments led to a further increase of \$2.53 million in the market value of the land.

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

c. Consider partnering with [mine action organisations](#):

- i. jointly plan activities with mine action organisations

Meet with mine action organisations to discuss and jointly plan projects in mine-affected communities. Explore opportunities for incorporating mine action activities in humanitarian and development projects.

Box 7 | [Incorporating mine action](#) into development programming: entry points

Health

- > target mine/ERW survivors as beneficiaries to strengthen national health care systems and services for people with disabilities
- > use community-based counselling aids or community-level counsellors to strengthen psychosocial support for landmine survivors (and other victims of conflict) and their families, and to support the reintegration of ex-combatants

[Food security / agriculture / livelihoods](#)

- > ensure food security and livelihood promotion projects target farmers in mine-affected or recently cleared areas with the provision of agricultural training, inputs and tools. Actively involve these farmers in efforts to prioritise agricultural land for clearance. Target family members of mine/ERW survivors in an effort to improve the overall livelihood situation of affected households, due to possible lost income
- > include mine survivors as beneficiaries and trainees in sustainable livelihoods assistance (eg agricultural training and inputs, provision of loans and vocational training, establishment of micro-credit schemes) which targets mine-affected communities. Some activities that require less mobility (such as goat rearing or bicycle repair) can assist in rebuilding the asset base of survivors
- > ensure livelihoods assistance programmes also target households engaging in high risk activities (eg collecting and tampering with scrap metal, foraging and farming on mined areas), offering alternative and safe livelihood options

Emergency response

- > advocate for mine/ERW clearance of key transport routes to facilitate access of [humanitarian and development](#) NGOs through a variety of forums (cluster meetings, UN OCHA, sub-national coordination bodies)
- > include MRE in staff and partner training and Standing Operating Procedures
- > learn about and use MRE (eg [IMAS](#) for MRE) messages in radio broadcasts (for IDPs, refugees), dramas and a variety of on-site training activities for displaced populations

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Box 7 contd. | Incorporating mine action into development programming: entry points

Water-sanitation and hygiene

- > partner with [mine/ERW operators](#) to clear sites for wells and latrines in mine-affected areas
- > incorporate MRE training of trainers into work with water, hygiene and sanitation management committees (responsible for community water points)
- > design and locate rural sanitation facilities which meet the needs of people with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, by modifying them to be more accessible and dignified to use through ramps, handles, etc. Consult survivors and other people with disabilities in the design process.

Peace building and reintegration

- > train and employ ex-combatants and demobilised soldiers as deminers to support their social and economic reintegration and strengthen peace and reconciliation
- > advocate for the prioritisation of mine/ERW survey and clearance during all reconstruction and recovery work in securing land suitable for IDP/refugee return. As an interim measure, engage all impending returnees in MRE sessions to prevent needless risk and injury

Child protection

- > ensure post-conflict psycho-social assistance and activities include facilities and services for children and youth from mine-affected areas
- > include MRE in broader community safety and child protection initiatives, with an emphasis on child-focused MRE made fun (through recreation, art competitions, suitable messaging). If involved in education initiatives, introduce MRE training into the classroom, ie train teachers to deliver MRE to children. Consider curriculum-based inclusions of MRE in high-risk areas

Infrastructure operations

- > ensure road rehabilitation and construction of accessible new infrastructure (schools, health centres and community buildings with ramps, wide doorways, modified latrines, etc) benefits mine-affected communities and survivors. Involve them in infrastructure planning to facilitate access to markets, social services and key assets

GUIDELINES

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

- ii. form a consortium with [mine action organisations](#) and other humanitarian and/or development NGOs

Where the contamination problem and needs of mine-affected communities surpass your agency's capacity and/or expertise, consider forming an NGO consortium comprised of mine action and humanitarian/development NGOs. This could help to maximise resource and capacity utilisation. For example, in the Blue Nile region of Sudan, MAG is supporting the development work of a consortium of three NGOs (Islamic Relief, Save the Children, and Spanish Red Cross) as part of a consolidated Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme.

- iii. establish a broader alliance with a mine action NGO

Few [humanitarian and development NGOs](#) have in-house mine action expertise despite working in mine-affected communities. Consider establishing a broader partnership with a mine action NGO and draw on its expertise when assisting mine-affected communities.

Box 8 | [SODI's](#) efforts to link [mine action](#) and development in Vietnam

The German development NGO Solidarity Service International (SODI) has integrated mine action activities in their reconstruction and development programmes in Vietnam since 1998. SODI got involved in mine action in response to the negative impact of mines/ERW on [development](#) and the advocacy efforts of the [International Campaign to Ban Landmines](#).²³

Based on a needs assessment, SODI initially focused its work on Quang Tri province in central Vietnam. Many villages within this province are located close to the former demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. As a result, many were destroyed during the Vietnam war and the surrounding territories severely contaminated by ERW, and to a lesser extent by landmines. In an effort to support displaced and vulnerable communities, SODI launched an integrated mine/UXO clearance and resettlement project in two villages in Quang Tri province. The project was implemented in cooperation with the People's Committee of Quang Tri Province, District Committees, the Vietnamese Women's Union and civil society organisations.

Mine/UXO clearance and [mine risk education](#) commenced in 1998. As SODI was new to mine action, they contracted Gerbera, a commercial [mine/ERW operator](#), with demining experience in several countries. Gerbera brought in international [explosive ordnance disposal \(EOD\)](#) experts who were responsible for technical supervision, managing tasks and training local demining teams. SODI remained in charge of overall project management, making decisions in consultation with Quang Tri government officials and the German Foreign Office.

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Box 8 contd. | SODI's efforts to link mine action and development in Vietnam

By 1999, reconstruction and [development](#) activities took place which comprised:

- > communities were assisted with the reconstruction of their abandoned or destroyed villages and [livelihoods](#) assistance
- > houses, schools, kindergartens and streets were rebuilt
- > power lines and water pipes were installed
- > a micro-credit scheme was initiated in partnership with the Women's Union of Quang Tri province. Start-up credit was provided to farmers for the purchase of pepper and rubber plants, pigs and cows
- > training courses were provided on the cultivation of rubber and pepper, animal care, basic veterinary skills, and managing micro-credit revolving funds
- > mobile [EOD](#) teams were established to complement the work of the clearance teams by clearing small contaminated areas such as playgrounds as well as conducting MRE, hazard prevention and survey activities

iv. work with [mine action organisations](#) to implement [integrated mine action and development projects](#)

Integrate mine action activities into an overall development project or programme. This approach recognises that a coordinated approach to assisting affected communities and eliminating mines/ERW will improve lives and livelihoods. It will also maximise the benefits and sustainability of mine action and development projects. Integrated projects therefore require that development NGOs and [mine/ERW operators](#) jointly plan and sequence mine action and development activities. See Box 9 for lessons learned from Austcare's integrated mine action and development programming in Cambodia.

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Box 9 | Lessons learned from [Austcare's](#) integrated programming in Cambodia²⁴

Austcare, an Australian development NGO, became involved with [mine action](#) in Cambodia in 1996. By 2001, Austcare was implementing separate mine clearance and [development](#) projects, and in 2003, initiated its first [integrated mine action and development](#) programme in the northwestern provinces of Otdar Meanchey and Preah Vihear, with funding from AusAID. In 2005, a second integrated programme was initiated, which supports 16 severely contaminated villages in Banteay Meanchey province, located along Cambodia's heavily contaminated K5 mine-belt on the border with Thailand.

The decision to integrate mine action with development was underpinned by the recognition that mine-affected communities often fail to benefit from mine clearance, for example as a result of: a lack of resources to make productive use of cleared land; limited farming knowledge and capacity; pest control problems; insufficient resources to build housing; limited water access; and limited education. Integrated programming is viewed as a key means of addressing the humanitarian and development impact of mines/ERW, reducing poverty and promoting community safety.

Some of Austcare's key lessons learned from integrated mine action and development programming include:

- > integrating mine action activities (clearance, MRE and [survivor assistance](#)) in development programming improves overall impact through a reduction in poverty, removal of mine/ERW threat and improved health and [food security](#) of beneficiary communities
- > a broad range of technical expertise is required for effective integration of programming. For example, mine action expertise for the clearance component, and technical specialists for water and sanitation, agriculture, literacy and healthcare
- > a coordinating agency, with knowledge of mine action and development (but not necessarily technical expertise), can facilitate the integration of all elements. It should offer strong programme management procedures. It should also build partner capacity and work with local organisations
- > working through existing government structures and local partner organisations builds local capacity, ensures sustainability and strengthens local governance
- > given the high costs of integrated programming, strong financial management expertise is essential
- > it can be difficult to obtain and retain experienced staff. Invest in staff development
- > progressive disengagement of direct supervision by the coordinating agency is vital for sustainability
- > a participatory approach based on community needs and priorities is vital
- > strengthening the capacity of affected communities and local organisations empowers local governance, which can contribute to post-conflict peace-building and reconciliation processes

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Mine action, in particular mine/ERW clearance, is expensive compared to other development investments. However, it is a sound investment given the benefits derived in the form of improved community safety, development opportunities and enhanced sustainability of development investments. Bilateral and multilateral donors increasingly recognise that mine/ERW contamination is a development issue in many mine-affected countries and are funding development NGOs to implement integrated mine action and development programmes.

Include mine action services (such as MRE, enhanced survivor assistance referrals and mine/ERW clearance) in project budgets where such services are required. Request budgetary support for mine action services from bilateral and multilateral development agencies when implementing development activities in affected communities. AusAID, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) are among the leading bilateral donors which support integrated mine action and development initiatives. For example, Box 10 describes the integrated mine action and development programme that AusAID is supporting in Laos.

Box 10 | Integrated mine action and development in Laos

UXO contamination affects over 37% of all agricultural land in Laos, and is a critical constraint on development. It limits access to potentially productive land, kills people and animals, and hinders fuel and water collection, communications and transport. In 2007, AusAID initiated the Laos-Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement (LANGOCA) Programme. The programme's focus is reducing the vulnerability of the poor and responding to disasters and UXO contamination, while integrating poverty reduction and cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, environment, and ethnicity. The programme consists of cooperation agreements between AusAID and four Australian NGOs operating in Laos: Oxfam, CARE, World Vision and Save the Children Australia.

LANGOCA stems from AusAID's efforts to use cooperation agreements with NGO partners as a vehicle for strengthening partnerships and quality in the design and delivery of their development assistance. Previous AusAID NGO Cooperation agreements were managed as a series of separate activities, but combined under one umbrella for administrative purposes. The LANGOCA programme differs in that it aims to enhance the quality and impact of the individual activities so that the benefits of the overall programme exceed the benefits of the individual activities by:

- > promoting coordination and communication between LANGOCA NGOs, and between the NGOs, Governments of Laos and Australia and other key stakeholders
- > ensuring funding consistency and stability for the NGOs through the provision of sustainable funding for long term activities

2. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS AND COMMUNITIES, WORK WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS

Box 10 | Integrated mine action and development in Laos

- > providing for unallocated funds for further activities, to be decided upon at a later date, and allowing for flexibility and responsiveness during the programme
- > ensuring that activities can be adjusted depending on lessons learned over time

The programme was initiated in July 2007 with a budget of approximately \$14 million (AUS) over a five year period, with \$5.07 million allocated to initial UXO activities. One of the four main programme components focuses specifically on reducing the impact of UXO by:

- > strengthening coordination within the UXO action sector, across all levels
- > building the capacity of key stakeholders such as the Lao National Regulatory Authority (the National Mine Action Authority)
- > combining UXO action, community-based poverty reduction and livelihoods approach
- > highlighting best practice and fostering opportunities for strategic planning and policy dialogue

One of the programme's main components focuses specifically on reducing the impact of UXO and, as part of the agreement, UXO clearance has been included in the development budgets of CARE and World Vision. Through the programme, the development NGOs select and work with specific clearance operators (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action and Mines Advisory Group respectively) not only on clearance, but also to conduct village needs assessments, planning, community liaison and post-clearance assessments – operating as partners, as opposed to the operators being viewed merely as service providers.²⁵

d. Support broader community safety and armed violence reduction initiatives

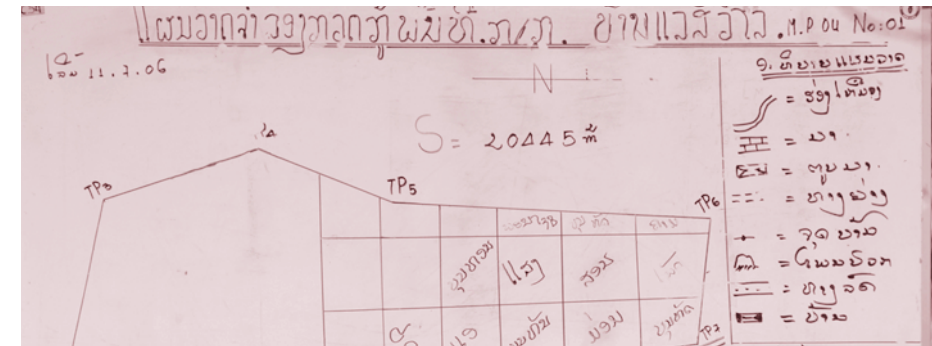
Sustainable livelihoods depend on security. Use locally-appropriate development incentives and livelihood alternatives to prevent and reduce armed violence at the community level. Support and coordinate efforts with organisations involved in promoting community safety and armed violence reduction, such as community-based policing, neighbourhood-watch associations and peaceful conflict transformation. Ensure assistance to survivors of mines/ERW, also including survivors of gun-related and other armed violence.

ENDNOTES

- ¹³ Annex C lists examples of the main comprehensive mine action assessment tools and methodologies used by mine action organisations.
- ¹⁴ Alison Chandler and Annelise Dennis. Community Liaison and the Mines Advisory Group, 16 August 2007.
- ¹⁵ For more information about MAG’s community liaison work, see <http://www.mag.org.uk/page.php?s=4&p=440>
- ¹⁶ See Annex B for a list of typical mine action services.
- ¹⁷ Although post clearance assessments are considered as an important component of quality management in mine action, as yet no international mine action standards are in place.
- ¹⁸ GICHD and UNDP. Socio-Economic Approaches to Mine Action: An Operational Handbook. May 2002. http://www.undp.org/cpr/documents/mine_action/training/Socio-Economic_Approaches_to_Mine_Action.pdf. For example, assessing why cleared land is not being used as intended may reveal that beneficiary communities do not have the skills, tools and/or resources required to effectively cultivate cleared land, or that communities are not using cleared land due to a lack of confidence in the clearance process. Equipped with this information, mine action organisations can contact and alert humanitarian and development NGOs to community needs, or can investigate why communities lack confidence in the clearance process and take steps to address this.
- ¹⁹ Pound B., Martin A., Qadr A. and Mukred A., 2006. Livelihood analysis of landmine-affected communities in Yemen. Chatham: NRI, http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/ma_development/database/Livelihoods_in_Yemen.pdf
- ²⁰ GICHD. Mid-term outcome evaluation for strengthening national capacity for mine action in Yemen – Phase II UNDP Project YEM/03/010/01/99. Geneva, GICHD, 2005, <http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/evaluations/database/Yemen/Yemen-Final-June2005.pdf>
- ²¹ For more information on the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach, see http://www.livelihoods.org/info/guidance_sheets_pdfs/section1.pdf
- ²² Replication in other countries would need careful adaptation of the tools used to ensure that they are culturally relevant.
- ²³ SODI became member of the Action Group Landmine.de (formerly the German Initiative to Ban Landmines) in 1995. Several members of SODI’s steering committee got involved in the development of the Bad Honnef guidelines (http://www.landmine.de/fix/BH_English.pdf). The guidelines were formulated by NGOs to emphasise the need to address the development dimension of mine action. These guidelines subsequently guided SODI’s integrated mine action project in Vietnam.
- ²⁴ Campbell Thorpe, Sally. Integrated Mine Action: Lessons and Recommendations from Austcare’s Program in Cambodia, Austcare, January 2007. <http://www.austcare.org.au/media/19715/cambodiamalessonslearned.pdf>
- ²⁵ Mines Advisory Group (MAG). Annual Review 2007. <http://www.magclearsmines.org/silo/files/422.pdf>; AusAID. LANGOCA: Laos – Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement Program. Final Program Design Document, Volume 1, December 2006; National Regulatory Authority. The Safe Path Forward, 2004: <http://www.nra.gov.la/SOP.php>; International Campaign to Ban Landmines. Landmine Monitor Report 2006. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2006/laos.html>

3. DEVELOP A LANDMINE/ERW POLICY FOR YOUR NGO

Where appropriate, develop a policy for staff within your agency requesting that mine-affected areas and communities are considered as part of vulnerability assessments and in need of comprehensive support. Request that communities are not avoided simply because they are contaminated with mines/ERW. Consider building MRE into your organisational SOPs, to enhance staff readiness and protection in contexts of mine/ERW contamination.



Briefing board at clearance site | Laos

GUIDELINES

4. WHEN DEVELOPING COUNTRY STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES, CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AND WORK WITH THEM WHERE POSSIBLE

Mine/ERW contamination threatens lives and limbs, and increases vulnerability and poverty. Mine-affected communities need and deserve [development assistance](#).

Mine-affected communities face many challenges. Insecurity, damaged infrastructure, limited or non-existent basic services, inaccessible [livelihood assets](#), and limited state capacity to respond to these needs are common. In countries such as Afghanistan, Cambodia and Laos, the presence of [landmines](#) and ERW remains an enormous burden, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable communities.

a. Mine/ERW contamination is a development problem that can be solved. Working in contaminated areas and communities does not put staff at significant risk if they are prepared and informed

Bypassing vulnerable communities simply because they are contaminated makes them doubly-damned. Assess the needs of contaminated communities when developing country strategies, baseline assessments and programmes. Working in these communities will not endanger staff if they are well-prepared and informed. Box 11 describes how Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR) has reflected [mine action](#) in its Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) for its programming in north Uganda.

Box 11 | Integrating mine action into SOPs: CPAR's experiences in north Uganda

To ensure the integration of mine action in its programmes, CPAR Uganda developed Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) for its mine-action related programming during the emergency phase of its work in north Uganda.

Mine action has helped CPAR achieve its target vision and mission in the country, and remains central to providing quality and uninterrupted service to vulnerable individuals and communities who are seeking to become self-reliant. The SOPs are closely aligned with the 'Uganda Country Program Strategic Plan 2008-2013' in which mine action is reflected under CPAR's broader peace-building activities. They only developed after several years into CPAR's mine action programming. This allowed the final document to benefit greatly from built capacities, clear reference points and networking/referral linkages with other organisations and affected communities.

CPAR's SOPs for operations related to mine action lay out some of the following:

- > The organisation's entry points in relation to key mine action activities (particularly MRE and [victim assistance](#)), with detailed descriptions of value-added, in-house capacities, networking and referral linkages with fellow NGOs and the Uganda Mine Action Centre

GUIDELINES

4. CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Box 11 | Integrating mine action into SOPs: CPAR's experiences in north Uganda

- > Needs assessments undertaken prior to any [mine action](#) work (with a key component being assessing levels of vulnerability within affected populations – such as literacy levels, age and [gender](#) markers, income, resource access, quantity of suspected mines/UXOs present, victim surveys, statistical analysis, risk analysis for CPAR-Uganda and communities).
- > How MRE and VA programme design, messaging and community linkages respond to vulnerabilities effectively
- > Tools and procedures to respond to survivors and their communities
- > Specific guidelines (which expand upon procedures that would be followed prior to the start-up of a development-focused intervention) such as seeking the approval of the local government, local police, community leaders and the UPDF before implementing MRE activities

The SOPs integrate the presence of mines/UXO into CPAR's acceptable threshold of risk matrix. Cross-cultural communication and conflict resolution techniques are also linked with mine/UXO identification and 'marking the spot' good practice. For example, the SOP section on travel in dangerous areas includes information on what to do if a vehicle hits a landmine.

Details in each SOP take into account the suspension of operations (inclusive of shifting referrals for spot clearance) and the mental health and stress of staff. They draw heavily from CPAR's expertise in psychosocial and trauma response developed during work with survivors and their families.

The SOPs are given to new employees along with a Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual. It is specifically intended for anyone who is seeking to work in any capacity in field-based operations. The document has also been shared with other NGOs (upon demand) and demonstrated in training of trainers education and MRE sessions.

Work with [mine action organisations](#) to assist contaminated communities. They have the skills, tools and information required to clear contaminated communities safely and efficiently. As Box 12 illustrates, avoiding contaminated communities because of the perceived complications involved in accessing mine action services is short-sighted.

4. CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Box 12 | Avoiding the problem: experiences from Mozambique

In 2005, a review of [mine action](#) in Mozambique for the period 1995-2005²⁶ revealed weak coordination between mine action and [development](#) actors. In theory, the National Demining Institute's (IND) Technical Council should provide a platform for solid working relations between the national mine action programme and relevant government departments. In addition to the Ministries of Planning and Finance, and Foreign Affairs, seven sector ministries are represented on the Technical Council: Defence, Interior, Public Works & Housing, Agriculture & Fisheries, Social Affairs, Labour, and Health. Unfortunately, the review revealed little engagement between IND and other government units.

In one instance, officials responsible for irrigation within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development acknowledged the lack of information exchange with IND and [mine/ERW operators](#). For example, when irrigation officials planned their annual work programmes, they obtained information from district officials regarding the presence of landmine contamination in a given district. They then dropped any contaminated communities from the work programme for small scale irrigation. They did not check with IND or demining operators in the area whether the suspected contamination would interfere with an irrigation project. As a result, the development prospects of mine-affected communities were dramatically reduced.

b. Incorporate mine action components within humanitarian and development projects to meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups in mine-affected communities

Ensure development projects include mine action activities (mine/ERW clearance, MRE and [survivor assistance](#)). This will help to meet the needs of vulnerable groups living in mine-affected communities, particularly high risk groups, landmine survivors and other people with disabilities.

- i. Link [livelihood](#) assistance programmes in mine-affected communities to MRE approaches and messages, to ensure that civilians engaging in high risk activities develop alternative livelihoods

In some mine-affected countries, vulnerable households in contaminated communities take calculated risks and knowingly engage in high risk activities (eg clearing [landmines](#), collecting scrap metal and farming in suspected mined areas), despite having received MRE. Effective and locally owned MRE is not sufficient to stop high risk behaviour. As a result, there is increasing recognition of the need for new approaches to reducing risk. These should be linked to livelihood assistance and enterprise development opportunities,

4. CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

to discourage risk-takers and provide them with other [livelihoods](#). For example, landless households engaging in high risk behaviour should be given priority if land is being allocated. They should also be provided with the skills required to earn a safe living.

Behavioural change takes time. Provide assistance that facilitates the transition of risk-takers to safe and sustainable livelihoods.

Box 13 | World Vision's [survivor assistance](#) and MRE programming in south Lebanon

The 2006 conflict in Lebanon between Israel and Hezbollah lasted approximately one month. However the remnants of the conflict, particularly in the form of cluster munitions²⁷, continue to impede the lives of those in south Lebanon. Infrastructure was damaged, agriculture and grazing land rendered inaccessible, harvests destroyed and labour opportunities lost. This general situation has led to conscious risk taking in south Lebanon. For example, farmers cultivate crops on contaminated land in order to make a living, even though they know they risk injury or death.²⁸

In response, World Vision Canada initiated a four month project in December 2007 on "UXO/ cluster bomb risk education (herein referred to as MRE) and economic [victim assistance](#)". The short implementation period was possible due to the direct involvement of World Vision Lebanon (WVL) staff already working in the target areas on a long-term area [development](#) programme and a large-scale organic agriculture project.

The project targeted the communities of Bint Jbeil and Marjeyoun in south Lebanon on the Lebanese-Israeli border. However, the survivor assistance component was extended to direct victims in Nabatiyeh district. A total of 83 direct and indirect victims benefited from the [livelihoods](#) component of this project and even more from the MRE component. A participatory approach was also used at the community level, where field teams worked closely with community leaders and beneficiaries.

A number of activities were carried out in order to reduce the number of UXO casualties and to improve the livelihoods of survivors and victims' families. For example, six MRE sessions were conducted for farmers and children in two target districts and messages on UXO/cluster munitions were put into agricultural toolkits. To prevent duplication and ensure local support, the WVL MRE and victim assistance (VA) Programme Coordinator attended regular MRE and [mine action](#) coordination meetings. Contacts made during these meetings led to further cooperation, with some [mine action organisations](#) partnering with WVL.

GUIDELINES

4. CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Box 13 contd. | World Vision's survivor assistance and MRE programming in south Lebanon

As part of the survivor assistance component, business plans were formulated for direct and indirect victims (people who were not injured but whose [livelihoods](#) were directly affected). The plans identified possible jobs for each beneficiary and specific in-kind grants and trainings available. Start-up materials and training sessions were provided, for example in the form of training courses on animal husbandry and bakery and construction equipment. Efforts of NGOs, such as World Vision, to design [integrated mine action and development](#) projects are important lifelines for vulnerable communities affected by the remnants of conflict.

- ii. Use a twin-track approach to assist people with disabilities, especially survivors of mine/ERW-related accidents. This will facilitate socio-economic and physical reintegration, as well as mainstreaming support into community-wide development projects.

Promote the development of a comprehensive referral system to help people with disabilities access healthcare, rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration programmes. Raise awareness among local authorities and contaminated communities of disability issues and reach out to people with disabilities. For example, through World Vision's Community Strengthening and [Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action](#) programme in Cambodia, community volunteers are trained to provide outreach to people with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, and to provide disability awareness training to community members.

Mainstreaming support for people with disabilities in broader community-based development initiatives will contribute to sustainability and avoid the segregation of survivors and victims' families.

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4. CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Box 14 | Using community-based structures to [integrate mine action activities in development programming](#): CPAR's approach in Northern Uganda

In June 2008, CPAR Uganda completed the implementation of their CIDA-funded Landmine Survivor Support and Injury Prevention Project in Northern Uganda. At the time, it was vital to ensure that MRE and VA services at the community level were sustainable during the difficult transition to peace and the return and resettlement of IDPs.

CPAR worked with community-based structures to establish sustainable referral networks for mine/ERW survivors and their families for medical and prosthetic services. They worked in collaboration with NGOs such as AVSI and World Vision. The community-based structures were also used to undertake MRE and provide technical support. Community members were involved in project design and ongoing modifications. This helped create simple yet effective mechanisms to reduce stigma (for survivors and their families). It also facilitated the socio-economic reintegration of survivors and helped prevent family breakdown.

CPAR extended this approach to additional community-based structures and mechanisms:

- > Community Counselling Aides (CCAs): Recognising their impact on development at sub-county level, as well as broader reintegration challenges, CPAR worked with community-level volunteers (CCAs) for all mine action work initially. In Anaka IDP camp, CCAs handled the psychosocial care of landmine survivors and their families through individual and group counselling techniques. They eventually started to keep a record of all war-returning youth and children. This helped to prioritise individual counselling, and later, sexual and gender-based violence cases for legal referrals, where the CCAs played an active role. Given the high level of trust that local communities have in the CCAs, they became the focal points of sub-county Child-Protection Committees (CPCs). The CCAs were therefore designated as the focal point for all child protection work undertaken by NGOs in the area, in addition to their role supporting landmine survivors.
- > CPAR trained separate advocacy and MRE groups who sensitised communities about chronic issues within the IDP camps, ie rape, defilement, alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS and mental health challenges. The sensitisation work emphasised referrals and coping strategies. 144 sessions were organised in Gulu/Amuru districts. Approximately 20,000 IDPs received an integrated package of practical and protection-related information aimed at reducing overall vulnerability. MRE groups therefore carried out awareness-raising and community sensitisation not only on mine/ERW risks, but also on broader health and social issues.
- > Quarterly planning meetings were organised with CCAs, parish development committees (PDCs), camp leaders, savings and loan management committees, sub-county officials and survivors. The meetings addressed reintegration challenges for mine survivors and war-injured persons. Sub-county actions and plans considered the views of mine survivors. CCAs submitted monthly workplans to PDCs and actively engaged in budget discussions regarding sub-county plans.

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4. CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Box 14 contd. | Using community-based structures to integrate mine action activities in development programming: CPAR's approach in north Uganda

- > Advocacy groups trained by CPAR (which include many survivors and their families) continue to remain active advocates for the rights and dignity of survivors. For example, they are involved in helping survivors improve their homes, modifying latrines and making them more accessible.

Infrastructure projects such as school and medical facilities also benefit from the support of CCAs and advocacy groups, who help ensure accessibility. Community Health Workers, Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees and a variety of youth groups disseminate key MRE messages. They also work with CCA structures to reinforce the referral and support networks for survivors and their families over the longer term.

Landmine survivors' groups are often effective community mobilisers within mine/ERW-affected communities. Consider contacting and even partnering with them during the initial stages of planning how to integrate mine action into humanitarian and development projects.

- c. Reflect the negative development impact of mine/ERW contamination on planned development investments in country strategies, thematic cluster coordination and Consolidated Appeals Processes (CAP), especially in conflict-affected settings

ENDNOTES

²⁶ GICHD. A Review of Ten Years Assistance to the Mine Action Programme in Mozambique. Geneva, October 2005.

²⁷ A total ban on the use, trade and stockpiling of cluster munitions was agreed in May 2008 in Dublin, Ireland. For more information on the Convention on Cluster Munitions, see <http://www.clustermunitionsdublin.ie/>

²⁸ WorldVision. Final project report - Global Peace and Security Program. UXO/Cluster bomb risk reduction and victim economic assistance. March 13, 2008.

GUIDELINES

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Mine/ERW contamination poses an additional problem when working in affected communities. However, it is a problem that can be solved by drawing on the many hard-won lessons learned from the development field.

- a. Ensure assistance to mine-affected communities is consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness²⁹ by:

- i. aligning humanitarian and development activities with the development priorities, plans and budgets of the mine-affected country you are working in

Ensure development programmes reflect and contribute to the achievement of national, sub-national and/or sector development priorities.

- ii. harmonising assistance with that of other humanitarian and development NGOs. This will ensure the needs of vulnerable mine-affected communities are met, prevent duplication of efforts and resources, and maximise potential collaboration

As Box 15 illustrates, when several agencies implement similar projects in the same mine-affected communities, coordination and harmonisation is important.

Box 15 | Coordination challenges: integrated mine action and development programmes in northwest Cambodia

Integrated mine action and development programming is increasingly being embraced by development and mine action actors in mine-affected countries. Cambodia is a clear example, with several development agencies implementing integrated programming in northwest Cambodia. For example:

- > the CIDA-funded Agricultural Development in Mine-Affected Communities (ADMAD) project targets 155 villages in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces, and the municipality of Pailin, and is being implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- > the AusAID-funded and CARE implemented Australia-Cambodia Integrated Mine Action (ACIMA) project targets 28 villages in Sala Krau and Pailin districts of Kron Pailin
- > the AusAID-funded Austcare Integrated Mine Action and Development (AIMAD) Programme targets 16 villages in Banteay Meanchey province
- > the EC-funded Economic and Social Relaunch of Northern Provinces (ECOSORN) targets 90 villages in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap provinces

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

Box 15 contd. | Coordination challenges: [integrated mine action and development](#) programmes in northwest Cambodia

- > the AusAID-funded Community Strengthening and [Gender Mainstreaming](#) in Integrated Mine Action (CSGMIMA) programme implemented by World Vision and the International Women's Development Agency targets 15 villages in Battambang and Preah Vihear

While these programmes illustrate increasing support for integration, they also highlight the need for effective coordination and harmonisation among [development](#) agencies. In the case of Cambodia, insufficient coordination and information sharing among development partners about planned development programming led to initial duplication in target villages, for example between the ACIMA and ADMAC programmes.³⁰ As some of the programmes were quite similar in several aspects, the relevant agencies would have benefited from an initial discussion during the programme design phase to ensure better use of resources.

b. Respect national ownership and strengthen local capacity

Avoid activities that undermine national institution-building, such as developing parallel programmes and systems without thought to long term capacity development and coordination dynamics at the national level. Always approach the [national mine action centre](#) and the core group of NGOs working in contaminated communities before planning and implementing projects.

In post-conflict contexts government capacity, particularly at the local level, is often weak. Personnel shortages and limited technical capacity are common. Ensure that efforts to promote community development and empower local communities also, where possible, strengthen national ownership and capacity by actively involving local authorities.

When working with local partner NGOs, support capacity building to implement development projects. Also ensure sustainable service provision and strengthen institutional capacity.³¹ This is vital where government capacity is limited and civil society plays a key role in service delivery to vulnerable communities.

Empower mine-affected communities to identify their own development needs as well as plan and implement activities. Unless the capacity of affected communities is strengthened, development investments will not be sustainable. See Box 16 which describes Handicap International's efforts to engage local communities and authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

Box 16 | Participatory mine action and development in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Bosnia-Herzegovina is the most mine-affected country in Europe, with 20-25% of the population or roughly 1,683 communities negatively affected by mine/ERW contamination. Mine/ERW contamination also hinders reconstruction efforts, prevents access to forestry land, continues to cause deaths and injuries to humans and farm animals, and impedes the return of refugees and the internally displaced. An estimated 200,000 hectares of agricultural land is inaccessible due to mine contamination and the damage caused by bombing and the digging of trenches during the war,³² and approximately 90% of mine/ERW victims in Bosnia are farmers.³³ Although the [Landmine Impact Survey](#) conducted in 2004 provided an overview of the socio-economic impact of the contamination problem, very few initiatives to link mine action with broader socio-economic development have been undertaken in Bosnia.

The focus of mine action has largely been on high productivity, instead of developmental effectiveness. According to assessments undertaken by HI, mine action operations undertaken thus far have not always prioritised high impact land for clearance. As well, land with a potential high positive impact has not been considered in the prioritisation process, nor have community priorities.³⁴

In response, [Handicap International \(France\)](#) with the support of the [Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation \(SDC\)](#) launched a programme in 2007 in Bosnia-Herzegovina, called Participatory Mine Action and Development in Stolac and Berkovici Municipalities. The main objective of the programme is to promote socio-economic development by working with local communities to identify their priorities, using a systematic and participatory approach which directly involves them in decision-making. In total, 16 communities, or roughly 6,000 people, will benefit from the project activities which largely centre on promoting agriculture, tourism, community infrastructure, irrigation and social inclusion. Where mine/ERW contamination is identified as a development constraint, programme funding is allocated to mine action (MRE, clearance and [community liaison](#)), much like a public service.

All stakeholders within the community are involved in the process, including identifying key problems, establishing consensus on best ways to address them, and the sustainability of return. To strengthen governance, local leaders are actively involved in project activities. For example, the mayors of Berkovici and Stolac have played a particularly supportive role in the initiative. The key implementation partners for the programme are the municipalities of Stolac and Berkovici. Civil society organisations are also involved, and are represented on the programme's Steering Board. Agricultural experts from the University of Sarajevo have also played an important role in the initial programme design and conceptualisation.

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

Box 16 contd. | Participatory mine action and development in Bosnia-Herzegovina

The programme's anticipated outcomes include the realisation of community development needs and the reduction in the impact of contamination through clearance and land release. It also aims to establish sustainable mechanisms to assist governments and civil society to adopt socio-economic based decision-making for [mine action](#) and integrate it in technical and legal frameworks.

The main beneficiaries of the programme are vulnerable individuals and groups living in mine-affected communities, eg people with disabilities, agricultural workers as well as returnees and IDPs. Secondary beneficiaries include inhabitants of Stolac and Berkovici who will benefit from community initiatives and good practices developed by local authorities, which can be replicated in the future.

c. As mine/ERW contamination affects women, men, boys and girls in different ways, ensure humanitarian and development projects in mine-affected communities are [gender sensitive](#)³⁵

All humanitarian and development interventions, including projects which assist mine/ERW-affected communities, have a [gender](#) impact and do not automatically benefit women and men equally. Use the wide range of [gender mainstreaming](#) tools and resources.³⁶ Ensure that support for affected communities not only seeks to enhance female participation in planning and implementation, but also recognises that men and boys are more likely to engage in high risk activities and are more often the victims of mine/ERW casualties.

For example, use participatory approaches with local communities so that the needs of all groups are considered. This may require consulting women and men separately, as well as other groups whose needs may not be recognised by community leaders. Women and men should be able to participate equally in key aspects of the project, as beneficiaries and decision-makers.³⁷ Box 17 describes the efforts of the International Women's Development Agency, in association with World Vision, MAG and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), to ensure a gender-sensitive approach to [integrated mine action and development](#) in Cambodia.

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

Box 17 | Mainstreaming gender in [integrated mine action and development](#): experiences from Cambodia

In 2006, World Vision and the [International Women's Development Agency \(IWDA\)](#) partnered to implement the Community Strengthening and [Gender Mainstreaming](#) in Mine Action programme. The programme is one of the first integrated mine action and development programmes where [gender](#) considerations are integrated into all programme components.

Gender mainstreaming efforts are taking a dual track approach, working at national and local levels. At the national level, IWDA is working with Cambodia's national authority, CMAA, to ensure gender considerations are incorporated in national mine action policy, provide gender training for key Government staff, and develop a [gender sensitive](#) monitoring and evaluation system. IWDA is also partnering with World Vision and MAG at the local level to strengthen community structures, deepen gender awareness, enhance women's participation in [mine action](#) and development planning processes and support community empowerment.

Specific efforts are being made to ensure gender is mainstreamed in mine action planning and implementation by ensuring:

- > the use of inclusive approaches to identify and prioritise mine fields for clearance which ensure the knowledge of women and men are equally considered
- > women and men (and mine/ERW survivors) benefit equally from training and employment in MAG's locality based demining teams
- > assistance targets survivors as well as family members and care-givers, and special attention is paid to the issue of domestic violence
- > MRE materials and approaches target high risk taking individuals, e.g. young men, and use strategic MRE roles identified for mothers and sisters
- > [livelihoods](#) support targets poor farmers, including households headed by females and families coping with disability

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

- d. Work with [mine action organisations](#) to protect and ensure the rights to life, freedom of movement and access to essential [livelihoods](#) resources for those in mine-affected communities

People living in mine-affected communities have rights. They are not objects of charity. Humanitarian and [development](#) assistance should enable them to meaningfully participate in decisions on issues that affect them.

Work with mine action organisations to ensure the rights to life, freedom of movement and access to essential livelihoods resources. Box 18 describes challenges relating to insecure land tenure in post-conflict settings and possible implications for NGO assistance.

Box 18 | Addressing post-conflict land tenure in development projects

Conflict can often result in dramatic changes to a country's land tenure regime and administration. When conflicts end, land tenure may be vulnerable, especially for women, IDPs, migrants and farm labourers due to:

- > land records being destroyed accidentally or deliberately during the conflict
- > inadequate state capacity to respond to the mass return of IDPs and refugees
- > lack of or inefficient programmes to inform people about land tenure
- > increasing population pressure on arable land
- > complexity, time-consuming and expensive nature of private registration of land tenure
- > [gender](#) inequalities in land tenure

Secure land tenure is a critical issue for sustainable peace-building, humanitarian response and longer term economic recovery, particularly in countries where a significant proportion of the population relies on agriculture as their main source of livelihood.

The situation can be even more complex in mine-affected countries where insecure land tenure may deny vulnerable communities access to land for years, as a result of mine/ERW contamination. For example, once land is cleared, it can be taken (or 'grabbed') by others. In Yemen, there are cases where cleared land has been annexed for use by powerful influences, including government agencies. Insecure land tenure can promote a short-sighted approach to land use which discourages communities from using sustainable land management practices, or investing in improvements.

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

Box 18 | Addressing post-conflict land tenure in [development](#) projects

When planning development projects in mine-affected communities, assess the land tenure situation as part of the programme design process to ensure that programming:

- > minimises household vulnerability to future crises
- > protects land and property rights of vulnerable households
- > encourages sustainable land use practices
- > develops longer term solutions for land and property dispute resolution³⁸

For example, if support is being provided to landless villagers to enable them to obtain secure title, but the land titling process is slow, complex or corrupt, this should be reflected in programming design. Similarly, if land tenure is insecure and there are instances of post-clearance land grabbing, programming should reflect plans to assist communities to resolve these issues. Communities may need to be provided with education about land rights and relevant legislation, and may require capacity development support in accessing the channels required to obtain secure land title. For example, development NGOs can advocate to government officials for secure land title on behalf of affected communities.

- e. Involve mine-affected communities in development projects that affect them to ensure assistance is responsive to the needs of all citizens, including children, impacted by mine/ERW contamination

When planning and implementing humanitarian and development projects in communities which are contaminated or which have been cleared, consider local needs and context. Certain groups within contaminated communities eg women, people with disabilities, the elderly, single-headed households, etc. tend to suffer disproportionately from poverty, and are more vulnerable to limited [livelihoods](#) due to fewer opportunities and less developed coping mechanisms.³⁹

In some post-conflict contexts, community members may appear unwilling or unresponsive to humanitarian and development assistance, which may reflect weak community cohesion. This can be further complicated in areas where there is a high level of migration, including among refugees, IDPs and demobilised soldiers.

Provide capacity building support which facilitates community empowerment and strengthens community cohesion. Adjust your agency's criteria for selecting beneficiaries to include those impacted by mines/ERW, as well as war injured persons and the disabled. Ensure all people with disabilities,

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

particularly survivors of mine/ERW-related injuries, are meaningfully involved in decision-making that affects them eg setting priorities for communities to be cleared of mines/ERW.

Encourage affected communities to share information with [mine action organisations](#) to better inform and target mine action operations. Box 19 illustrates Handicap International’s efforts to engage local communities as a means of ensuring the developmental effectiveness of mine action activities in Mozambique.

Box 19 | Strengthening the developmental effectiveness of mine action: HI’s experiences in Mozambique⁴⁰

A country-wide landmine survey undertaken in Mozambique during 1993/4 identified Inhambane as one of the three most mine-affected provinces. This was later confirmed by the [Landmine Impact Survey \(LIS\)](#), conducted in 2001. In order to minimise the mine threat and respond to a request from the provincial government, Handicap International started the Inhambane Province Mine Clearance project (HIMCP) in 1998, and expanded its operations to Manica and Sofala provinces in 2004.

In 2005, HI decided to introduce a pilot project to link mine action and [development](#). The project aims were to increase the benefits of the areas cleared of mines by HI, facilitate their use and meet the development needs of mine-affected communities. The projects sought to help define criteria to prioritise suspected mined areas for clearance, and facilitate the use of those cleared areas. The initial project objectives were to:

- > assess the social and economic situation of mine victims, including mine survivors, their families and mine-affected communities
- > identify mined or suspected mined areas to help identify and prioritise mine clearance
- > liaise with local authorities and other development organisations
- > support the development of local communities through local-level initiatives and facilitate linkages with other organisations
- > analyse the social and economic impact of mine clearance on mine-affected communities

In order to maximise the developmental effectiveness of mine clearance, a Liaison and Planning team (L&P) was integrated within the HIMCP Project to develop a methodology and context-specific tools. The L&P team integrated impact analysis, prioritisation and comprehensive MRE into mine clearance operations in order to minimise the negative impact of mines. The impact of mines was identified in detail through comprehensive village or family surveys. Information was collected about post-clearance land use, which was used to prioritise land for clearance. The L&P team facilitated linkages between development organisations and the population living in communities to be cleared, and organised MRE sessions. The L&P team:

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

Box 19 | Strengthening the developmental effectiveness of mine action: HI’s experiences in Mozambique⁴⁰

- > presented the list of priorities to the district authorities
- > raised community awareness about long-term management of areas not being cleared
- > helped organise the handover of cleared areas
- > evaluated post-clearance land use

Before the establishment of this pilot project, it was observed that cleared land was not always used by affected communities. Reasons included fear of mines, the land being useless, or insufficient means available to take advantage of the land. HI found that one of the key ways for improving the use of cleared areas is effective communication between HI staff (particularly mine clearance teams) and local communities, as well as a handover ceremony to overcome community fear about land safety.

In the majority of cases, the main problem is that often those who could make productive use of cleared land are farmers who lack sufficient resources, tools or inputs. Effective coordination between [mine action](#) and [development](#) organisations helps to ensure that farmers are able to use cleared land, which greatly improves the developmental effectiveness of mine clearance.⁴¹



Women with disabilities learning a new skill at the Community Centre for the Disabled’s tailoring program in Kabul | Afghanistan

5. APPLY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FIELD

f. Replicate and scale-up projects to ensure broader developmental impact

If efforts to link [mine action](#) with development at the community level prove effective in reducing the risk of mine/ERW-related deaths and injuries and alleviating poverty, explore options for replicating and scaling up⁴² efforts in order to reach the greatest possible number of vulnerable people.

ENDNOTES

- ²⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonisation, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability. High Level Forum, Paris, March 2005. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>
- ³⁰ AusAID. Midterm Review of NGO Integrated Mine Action Programs, Cambodia, March 2008.
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ENDNOTES

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- ³⁷ Hilde Wallacher (PRIO). Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action – a Critical Background Analysis. November 2007. http://www.prio.no/files/file50651_gender_mainstreaming_in_mine_action_nov_07_background_report.pdf
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- ³⁹ Austcare, Integrated Mine Action and Development Programme in Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia 2006-2010 Programme Design Document, 2005.
- ⁴⁰ Excerpt from: Handicap International (France). Linking Mine Action and Development: An Original Pilot Experience of Community Liaison, April 2007.
- ⁴¹ Various documents and tools about this project are available from Handicap International (France). This include: a catalogue compiling all the tools along with the 10 steps of the impact assessment process and two guides which explain in detail some particular tools, especially for prioritisation of mine clearance and MRE.
- ⁴² See Annex D which provides a taxonomy on the different forms of scaling up programming.

SPECIAL CASES

6. DURING HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES, COORDINATE ASSISTANCE WITH MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS IN ORDER TO:

- a. exchange information, including about the location of mined areas and communities and the level of risk
- b. carry out needs assessments and surveys in mine-affected communities
- c. make informed decisions on whether and where to intervene
- d. ensure the lives of staff, partner organisations and those they seek to assist are not endangered
- e. promote a coherent response to meeting the needs of mine-affected communities

7. IN FRAGILE STATES, BE STRATEGIC WHEN ASSESSING NEEDS. IDENTIFY THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES AND COORDINATE WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

In fragile states, policy coherence is vital given limited government capacity, and in some cases political will, to deliver public safety and security services, good governance and poverty reduction. Consequently, [humanitarian and development NGOs](#) often play a significant role in the delivery of basic social services with little overall direction from the government. In such situations, be strategic in assessing needs, identify the most vulnerable and coordinate with others (particularly given the lack of coordination by government) to ensure the needs of mine-affected communities are met.

IN ADDITION:

8. WHEN WORKING IN MINE-AFFECTED COUNTRIES, ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST NATIONAL AUTHORITIES TO MEET THEIR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

When working in countries that are signatories of the Anti-Personnel Landmine Ban Convention (APMBC) and the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW), encourage national authorities to comply with their international legal obligations⁴⁵ and meet the needs of their populations. Assist them by:

- a. informing local communities about the nature, risk and hazards of mine and ERW contamination
- b. facilitating the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas as soon as possible, and within the 10-year treaty deadline
- c. protecting the rights of landmine survivors

When working in mine/ERW-affected countries that are not signatories to the APMBC or CCW, encourage national authorities to ratify or accede to them without further delay. This will help protect their populations against the threat of mines/ERW and improve access to [mine action](#) funding.

9. SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO BAN LANDMINES TO ENSURE MEMBER STATES OF THE ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION, CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS AND CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS COMPLY WITH THEIR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL OBLIGATIONS⁴⁴ AND MEET THE NEEDS OF THEIR POPULATIONS

Support progress towards other international legal instruments and processes, including international efforts to ban the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. Work with civil society to raise awareness in your home-country about the negative impact of mines/ERW on [development](#).

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⁴⁵ Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/pdf/mbc/text_status/Ottawa_Convention_English.pdf; Protocol V and amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, [http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/disarmament.nsf/\(httpPages\)/BE5FA935703D981BC12571DE0062261C?OpenDocument&unid=4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/disarmament.nsf/(httpPages)/BE5FA935703D981BC12571DE0062261C?OpenDocument&unid=4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30)

⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁵ For more information, see the Cluster Munitions Coalition <http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/>

WHERE TO ACCESS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please see the supplementary reading list, organised thematically, for additional publications and websites related to [linking mine action and development](#). The GICHD also has an LMAD portal (www.gichd.org/lmad) through which the guidelines can be accessed. Specific e-learning materials will be developed to support the use and implementation of these guidelines – and will be made accessible through the GICHD LMAD portal. For information about GICHD LMAD capacity development support, please email lmad@gichd.org.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO)¹ Refers to explosive ordnance that remains unused, is left behind or is dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under their control. AXO may or may not have been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use.

Annual Budget Calendar A calendar indicating the key dates in the process of preparing and approving the budget. These typically include the date the budget circular is issued, the time period for discussing estimates with ministries and departments, the date the executive budget is submitted to the legislature, the legislative review including dates for budget hearings, and the date the budget appropriations bill should be passed by the legislature. There may be other important steps in the process, which varies by country.²

Architecture of Mine Action The architecture of mine action is a framework which illustrates the main actors and arenas involved in mine action and the key linkages which should exist between the national mine action programme and key actors within the government, international and community arenas.

Battle Area Clearance (BAC) The term Battlefield refers to an area in which ERW including UXO and AXO have been found. This may include former battle areas, defensive positions and sites where air-delivered or artillery munitions have been left, fired or dropped. BAC refers to the systematic and controlled clearance of hazardous areas where the hazards are known not to include mines.

Bilateral Donor Refers to donor countries which channel resources directly to aid recipient countries, or through the financing of multilateral agencies. The majority of bilateral donors are members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a forum to promote the volume and effectiveness of aid.

Budget Management In the context of managing government development efforts two processes are fundamental: budget management and development planning. The budget is the financial reflection of the government's annual work programme. It is also the authorisation for the government to spend funds for specific purposes and is the principal mechanism for the legislature to hold the executive to account. Budget management is a dynamic process, a complete budget cycle usually covering three years.³

Common Country Assessment (CCA) A country-based process for reviewing and analysing the national development situation, and identifying challenges to be addressed by the UN Agencies in a specific country. CCA documents are prepared by United Nations Country Teams in collaboration with national and international counterparts. The assessment takes into account national priorities, with a focus on the Millennium Development Goals and other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits and conventions.

Community Liaison⁴ The system and processes used to exchange information between national authorities, mine action organisations and communities on the presence of mines and ERW, and of their potential risk. It is typically carried out by all organisations conducting mine action operations, such as MRE-specific organisations, or MRE individuals and/or 'sub-units' within a mine action organisation. Community liaison:

- > enables communities to be informed when a demining activity is planned to take place, the nature and duration of the task, and the exact locations of areas that have been marked or cleared
- > enables communities to inform local authorities and mine action organisations on the location, extent and impact of contaminated areas
- > creates a vital reporting link to the programme planning staff
- > facilitates the development of appropriate and localised risk reduction strategies
- > ensures mine action projects address community needs and priorities

Conflict Sensitivity Conflict sensitivity implies the ability of humanitarian, development and peace-building stakeholders to understand the context in which they act as well as the impact of their actions on the context, in order to avoid negative outcomes and maximise positive ones.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Is a tool used by aid organisations to jointly plan, implement and monitor their activities. Working together in the world's crisis regions, they produce appeals, which they present to the international community and donors. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has the role of managing the CAP development process that is presented to the international community and donors once a year (new appeals are developed as needed throughout the year). The ultimate goal of the CAP is to help international organisations and NGOs to help people in need with the best protection and assistance possible in a timely manner.

Country Assistance Strategy

A generic term which refers to the document which outlines a planned programme of assistance provided by a donor to a specific country. It is usually set for a fixed time period, typically 3-4 years.

Development Development is often defined solely in terms of progress towards achieving greater income per person. However, for the purposes of these guidelines, development also comprises the need to ensure a high standard of living (such as political freedom, the availability of “social goods”, including education, health care for all citizens, and freedom from hunger and premature death), and requires the removal of all sources of “unfreedoms”, such as poverty, tyranny, political repression, poor economic opportunities, social deprivation, poor infrastructure and public service delivery.⁵

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) The DAC is one of the key forums in which the major bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development. The DAC holds an annual High Level Meeting and participants are ministers or heads of aid agencies. The work of the DAC is supported by the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD), one of the OECD’s dozen substantive directorates. Members of the DAC are expected to have certain common objectives concerning the conduct of their aid programmes.⁶

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration In a peacekeeping context, disarmament refers to the collection, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. It includes the development of responsible arms management programs. Demobilisation is the process by which armed forces (government/ and or opposition or factional forces) either downsize or completely disband, as part of a broader transformation from war to peace. Typically, demobilisation involves the assembly, quartering, disarmament, administration and discharge of former combatants, who may receive some form of compensation and other assistance to facilitate their reintegration to civilian life.⁷

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Involves the detection, identification, evaluation, render safe, recovery and disposal of explosive ordnance. EOD may be undertaken as a routine part of mine clearance operations, upon discovery of ERW; or to dispose of ERW discovered outside hazardous areas (this may be a single item of ERW or a large number inside a specific area); or to dispose of EO which has become hazardous by deterioration, damage or attempted destruction.

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)⁸ ERW include both unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance.

Food Security Refers to both physical and economic access by all people at all times to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life. Household food security refers to adequate access to food of sufficient quality and quantity on the household level.

Fragile States States that are particularly vulnerable to internal and external shocks and domestic and international conflicts, and which cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of their people, including the poor. Many types of states can be classed as ‘fragile’, for example, weak states, conflict areas, post-conflict environments and states that have strong capacity but are unresponsive to the international community and the needs of their citizens. Fragile states are not necessarily conflict zones.⁹

Gender The different social and cultural roles, expectations and constraints placed upon men and women because of their sex. Sex identifies the biological difference between men and women whereas gender identifies the social relations between men and women.

Gender equality Refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of men and women and implies that interests, priorities and needs of both are taken into consideration.

Gender-disaggregated data Where data and information is reported separately for each sex.

Gender mainstreaming The process for promoting and implementing gender equality. It involves assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action-including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. Gender mainstreaming is based on the recognition that all development activities have a gender dimension where men and women may not be treated or benefit equally.

Gender sensitive A gender sensitive approach to mine action takes into consideration the different impact landmines have on individuals based on gender. The ultimate aim of gender sensitive mine action is to conduct mine action that respects and is based on gender equality (see gender equality).

Humanitarian and Development NGOs in this context, refers specifically to national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating in countries affected by landmines and other ERW. They are largely concerned with: enabling poor and excluded people to access appropriate relief and achieve longer term recovery; reducing risks and protecting people, especially the most vulnerable; and promoting sustainable livelihoods as a long term means of helping poor communities to help themselves.

Human Security¹⁰ Focuses on the protection of individuals from acute threats as well as empowering them to take charge of their own lives, rather than defending the physical and political integrity of states from external military threats – the traditional goal of national security.

Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)¹¹ Refers to the United Nation's preferred information system for the management of critical data in UN-supported mine action programmes. IMSMA provides users with support for data collection, data storage, reporting, information analysis and project management activities.

Integrated Mine Action Refers to the integration of mine action's core pillars, in particular mine clearance, mine risk education, survivor assistance and advocacy. Integrated mine action is based on the recognition that coordinating mine/ERW clearance with MRE, community liaison and survivor assistance is a more effective approach for addressing the humanitarian and development needs of mine affected communities.¹²

Integrated Mine Action and Development or **Linking Mine Action and Development** For the purposes of these guidelines, Integrated Mine Action and Development (or Linking Mine Action with Development) refers to the need to ensure that mine action is actively promoting socio-economic development and poverty reduction in contaminated areas and communities, particularly in contexts where contamination by landmines and ERW impedes post-conflict reconstruction and development. It also involves development actors working with mine action organisations to actively promote the development of mine-affected communities and regions. This requires the integration of mine action in development policy and programming, and effective coordination between mine action and development actors at all levels (community, subnational, national and international).

International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) Refers to standards issued by the United Nations to guide the planning, implementation and management of mine action programmes. They have been developed to improve safety, quality and efficiency. The IMAS cover a wide range of issues, from the accreditation of mine detection dogs to medical support for demining teams, from safety and occupational health to survey, from sampling of cleared land to the storage and transport of explosives.¹³ IMAS are underpinned by the following guiding principles: national ownership; standards which protect those most at risk; national capacity; the maintenance and application of appropriate standards for mine action; consistency with international norms and standards; and compliance with international conventions and treaties.

Landmines A landmine is an explosive device designed to destroy or damage vehicles, or to wound, kill or otherwise incapacitate people. Mines can be 'victim activated', that is detonated by the action of their target (by being stepped on or by being struck, by direct pressure, tripwires, tilt rods, or by some combination of these methods). Mines can also be 'command detonated', a process where a second person detonates a mine or improvised explosive device by some form of remote control. Mines can also be booby-trapped by using, for example, anti-handling devices, to make their removal more difficult. They may also detonate with the passage of time.¹⁴

Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) Refers to an assessment of the socio-economic impact caused by the actual or perceived presence of mines and ERW, in order to assist the planning and prioritisation of mine action programmes and projects.¹⁵

Linking Mine Action with Development (LMAD) or **Integrated Mine Action and Development** See Integrated Mine Action and Development.

Livelihood¹⁶ Comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. Household livelihood security entails access at all times to sufficient capacity, as described above, to gain a productive living.

Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Provides the framework for allocating resources within which policy choices are made based on resource availability (medium term budget planning). An MTEF is part of the annual budget cycle and consists of three elements: a resource envelope based on short term imperatives of macro-economic stabilisation and broad policy priorities; an estimate of the current and medium-term cost of existing national programmes; and finally an iterative process of decision-making, matching costs and new policy ideas with available resources over a three to five year period.¹⁷

Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) The first, necessary step towards an MTEF. It typically contains a statement of fiscal policy objectives and a set of integrated medium-term macroeconomic and fiscal targets and projections.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions.¹⁸

Mine Action The objective of mine action is to reduce the risk from landmines and ERW to a level where people can live safely; in which economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine and ERW contamination, and in which the victims' needs can be addressed. Mine action comprises five complementary groups of activities or 'pillars':

- > mine risk education
- > demining, ie mine and ERW survey, mapping, marking and clearance
- > victim assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration
- > stockpile destruction, and
- > advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines

A number of other enabling activities are required to support these five components of mine action, including: assessment and planning; the mobilisation and prioritisation of resources; information management; human skills; development and management training; quality management; and the application of effective, appropriate and safe equipment.

Mine Action Organisation Refers to any organisation (government, NGO, military or commercial entity) responsible for implementing mine action projects or tasks. The mine action organisation may be a prime contractor, subcontractor, consultant or agent.

Mine/ERW Operator Refers to any accredited organisation (government, NGO, military or commercial entity) responsible for implementing landmine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) clearance and/or mine risk education.

Mine Risk Education (MRE) Refers to educational activities which lessen the probability and/or severity of physical injury to people, property or the environment by raising awareness and promoting behaviour change through public-information campaigns, education and training, and liaison with communities. Mine risk education can be achieved by physical measures such as clearance, fencing or marking, or through behavioural changes brought about by mine risk education.¹⁹

Multilateral Development Bank Refers to institutions that provide financial support and professional advice for economic and social development activities in developing countries. They specifically refer to the World Bank Group and regional development banks such as the Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank.²⁰

National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) Refers to the government organ, typically an inter-ministerial body in each mine-affected country charged with responsibility for policy, regulation and overall management of the national mine action programme. The NMAA plays a critical leadership role in implementing national mine action policy, ensuring international legal obligations are met and mobilising resources.²¹

National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) Usually refers to the operational office of the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA).²² It is responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the national mine action programme, and acting as the focal point for mine action activities on the ground. The exact division of responsibilities between the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and the NMAC varies from country to country. However, the Mine Action Centre typically carries out the policies of the NMAA, coordinates the work of the various organisations and agencies (NGO, UN, bilateral agency, or commercial contractor) conducting mine action operations,²³ carries out MRE training, conducts reconnaissance of hazardous areas, and collects and centralises mine data and ensures they form part of a coherent integrated programme that addresses priority needs in a rational and cost-effective manner.²⁴

National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) Mine action standards issued by a National Mine Action Authority for effective management of mine action in that country. Effective NMAS reflect the national mine/ERW contamination situation, the national response to that threat, the situation of mine/ERW survivors and long term legislation enacted or planned to support a strategic response to the threat. While NMAS reflect the local context, they should also adhere to the guiding principles of IMAS, which are: national ownership; standards which protect those most at risk; national capacity; the maintenance and application of appropriate standards for mine action; consistency with international norms and standards; and compliance with international conventions and treaties.

Pillars of Mine Action See Mine Action

Post Clearance Assessment (PCA) Surveys which generally seek to: assess the effectiveness and efficiency of mine action planning and priority setting processes to enhance the productivity and technical efficiency of mine action; monitor post-clearance land use. They also ensure that clearance priority-setting processes are clear, transparent and carried out correctly, and can help to identify problems faced by communities in transforming the outputs of mine action (ie cleared land) into sustainable developmental outcomes.

Post Clearance Needs Assessment (PCNA) See post clearance assessment

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Describes a country's macro-economic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs. Governments prepare PRSPs in consultation with civil society and development partners, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Programme Based Approach (PBA) Refers to a Sector-Wide Approach (see SWAp) except that it deals with a thematic or cross-cutting issue (such as mine action) rather than one particular sector. There is a general agreement that PBAs should emphasise local ownership, a coherent programming framework and partnership agreements with other donors under domestic leadership.

Priority-setting In the context of mine action, priority-setting refers to the process for deciding which areas/mine fields in a specific mine-affected country or area to clear first, given limited resources, time and capacity. There is no standard process or specific criteria for setting clearance priorities, largely because each will differ according to country context, nature of contamination, national capacity and the stakeholders involved. Priority setting also relates to survivor assistance, MRE, survey and stockpile destruction. Priority-setting is a critical part of managing a national mine action programme.

Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) A SWAp is a process in which funding for a particular sector (ie agriculture or education) – whether internal or from donors – supports a single policy and expenditure programme, under government leadership, and adopting common approaches across the sector. It is generally accompanied by efforts to strengthen government procedures for disbursement and accountability. A SWAp should ideally involve broad stakeholder consultation in the design of a coherent sector programme at micro, meso and macro levels, and strong coordination among donors and between donors and governments.²⁵

Security System Reform²⁶ Security system (or sector) reform aims to develop a secure environment based on development, rule of law, good governance and local ownership of security actors.

Sex (or gender) Disaggregated Data Sex disaggregated data refers to the practice of ordering statistical information or other data by sex. This differentiation of information is crucial to development programming in order to determine the gender impact of development activities.

Small arms and light weapons Light weapons is a generic term which is used to cover a range of weapons portable by man, animal or machine. Small arms is a sub-set of the category of light weapons which includes only those weapons that can be fired, maintained and supported by one person.

Socio-economic approaches to mine action Seek to ensure mine action is not focused solely on the achievement of outputs (eg demined land, mine aware people, etc.) but rather on ensuring that these outputs are used to enhance the well-being of local households, communities and organisations.

Survivor assistance (Victim assistance) Refers to all aid, relief, comfort and support provided to survivors of mine/ERW-related accidents and their families. The purpose of the support is to reduce immediate and long term medical and psychological implication of the trauma.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)²⁷ Unexploded ordnance are explosive munitions that have been fired, thrown, dropped or launched but have failed to detonate as intended. UXO include artillery and mortar shells, fuses, grenades, large and small bombs and bombies, submunitions, rockets and missiles, among others.

United Nations Agencies In the context of these guidelines, UN Agency specifically refers to the fourteen United Nations departments, programmes, funds and agencies involved in mine action to varying degrees, in accordance with their mandates, areas of expertise and comparative advantages. These are: the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the Office of Disarmament Affairs (ODA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues (OSAGI), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank.²⁸

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) The UNDAF is the strategic programme framework for United Nations Country Teams (UNCT). It describes the collective response of the UNCT to the priorities in the national development framework - priorities that may have been influenced by the UNCT's analytical contribution. Its high level expected results are called UNDAF outcomes. These show where the UNCT can bring its unique comparative advantages to bear in advocacy, capacity development, policy advice and programming, for the achievement of MDG related national priorities.

Whole of government Refers to public service agencies that work across portfolio boundaries to achieve a shared goal and an integrated government response to particular issues. Can also be described as joined-up government, connected government, policy coherence, networked government and horizontal management.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The exact legal definition is given in article 2 of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention - <http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/FULL/610?OpenDocument>)
- ² International Monetary Fund. Manual on Fiscal Transparency, IMF, Washington DC, Glossary. 2007. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/2007/eng/101907m.pdf>
- ³ Paterson, Ted. (2007), PowerPoint Presentation, Mine Action & Development – How mine-affected countries plan & manage their development efforts, GICHD, Geneva, GICHD and Department for International Development (UK). Understanding the politics of the budget: What drives change in the budget process? A DfID practice paper. August 2007 <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/politics-of-the-budget.pdf>
- ⁴ UNMAS. IMAS 12.10 – Planning for Mine Risk Education Programmes and Projects, December 2003, http://www.mineactionstandards.org/IMAS_archive/Amended/Amended3/IMAS%2012.10%20Planning%20for%20MRE%20programmes%20and%20projects%20_Edition%201.pdf
- ⁵ Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.
- ⁶ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) website: http://www.oecd.org/about/0,2337,en_2649_33721_1_1_1_1_1,00.html
- ⁷ UNDPKO, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in a Peacekeeping Environment: Principles and Guidelines, 2000. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/DD&R.pdf>
- ⁸ The exact legal definition is given in article 2 of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention), <http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/FULL/610?OpenDocument>.
- ⁹ Department for International Development (UK), Millennium Development Goals Aid, Traid Growth & Global Partnership, February 2006; <http://www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/fragile-states>; <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/aid-effectiveness/fragile-states.asp>
- ¹⁰ See Human Security Gateway website: <http://www.humansecuritygateway.info/index.php>
- ¹¹ For more information about IMSMA, see: <http://www.gichd.org/operational-assistance-research/information-management/imsma/overview/>
- ¹² Austcare, Integrated Mine Action: Lessons and Recommendations from Austcare's Program in Cambodia, January 2007. http://www.austcare.org.au/media/19715/cambodia/lessons_learned.pdf
- ¹³ For more information on IMAS, see : <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/imas.htm>
- ¹⁴ Adapted from the Landmine Safety Handbook.
- ¹⁵ Survey Action Center is the coordination body for Landmine Impact Surveys. For more information, see: <http://www.sac-na.org/surveys.html>
- ¹⁶ DfID. Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets. http://www.livelihoods.org/info/guidance_sheets_pdfs/section1.pdf, adapted from Chambers, R. and G. Conway (1992) Sustainable rural livelihoods: Practical concepts for the 21st century. IDS Discussion Paper 296. Brighton: IDS.
- ¹⁷ Based on <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPEAM/Resources/OPMTEFReview.pdf>, <http://www.un.org.vn/undp/projects/vie96028/whatis.pdf> http://www.odi.org.uk/Publications/briefing/bp_june05_MTEF.pdf
- ¹⁸ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

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- ¹⁹ For a general overview of MRE activities, and links to MRE providers, see: <http://www.mineaction.org/overview.asp?o=17>
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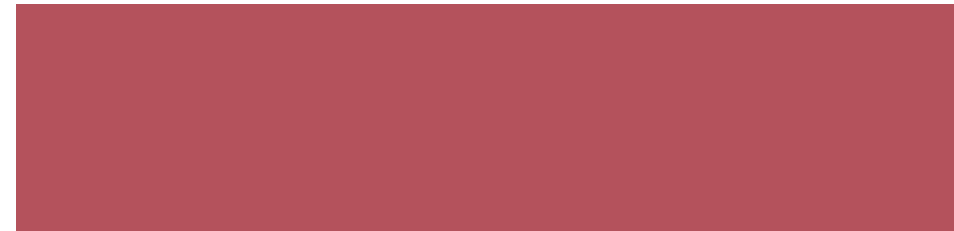
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KEY MINE ACTION ACTORS

National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) refers to the government organ, typically an inter-ministerial body, in each mine-affected country charged with the responsibility for the policy, regulation and overall management of the national mine action programme. The NMAA plays a critical leadership role in implementing national mine action policy, ensuring international legal obligations are met and mobilising resources.⁴⁶

National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) or its equivalent, as defined by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), refers to an organisation that carries out MRE training, conducts reconnaissance of hazardous areas, collection and centralisation of mine data and coordinates local (mine action) plans with the activities of external agencies, of (mine action) NGOs and of local deminers. For national mine action programmes, the NMAC/MACC usually acts as the operational office of the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA),⁴⁷ and is responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the national mine action programme. It acts as the focal point for mine action activities on the ground. The exact division of responsibilities between the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and the Mine Action Centre varies from country to country. However, the Mine Action Centre typically carries out the policies of the NMAA, coordinates the work of the various organisations and agencies (NGOs, UN, bilateral agencies, or commercial contractors) conducting mine action operations,⁴⁸ and ensures they form part of a coherent integrated programme that addresses priority needs in a rational and cost-effective manner.⁴⁹

Mine/ERW Operator refers to any accredited organisation (government, NGO, military or commercial entity) responsible for implementing landmine/ERW clearance and/or MRE. Operators can play a critical role in ensuring that mine action is linked to community development in contaminated areas and communities.

For more information about mine action and a comprehensive listing of mine action authorities and mine action centres, see: www.mineaction.org and www.mineaction.org/contacts.asp

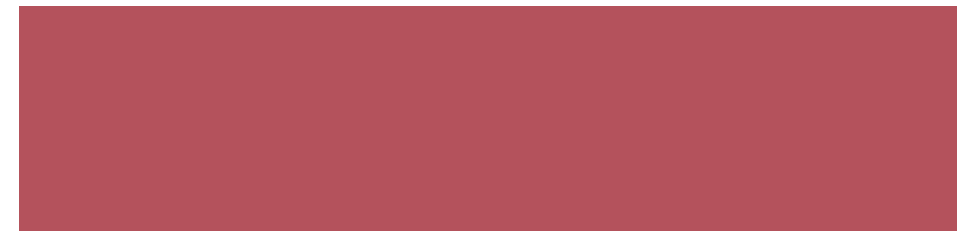
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⁴⁶ *ibid.*

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⁴⁸ Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. A Guide to Mine Action and Explosive Remnants of War. Third Edition. April 2007. <http://www.gichd.org/gichd-publications/index-guide-to-mine-action-and-explosive-remnants-of-war-2007/>

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TYPICAL MINE ACTION SERVICES

The key mine action services used to remove the threat of mines and ERW include:

Impact Survey Includes identification of mined areas through impact surveys, information gathering and interviews.

Community Liaison Involves liaising with affected communities during all stages of the mine action process, to ensure they are fully involved in and aware of all mine action activities.⁵⁰

Technical Survey Involves the collection of detailed information about the nature and extent of the mine/ERW contamination, the location, terrain conditions and the depth of clearance required, etc.

Marking Some areas may be found to be contaminated by mine/ERW but may not be cleared for various reasons, eg considered a low priority, technical issues, seasonal conditions, etc. These areas are therefore marked as dangerous as a means of informing and deterring civilians from accessing the marked area.

Mine Risk Education Involves the provision of mine risk education to affected communities, before, during and after clearance has taken place to ensure awareness of the nature of the threat, how to avoid mined areas and how to report items found to relevant mine action officials and organisations.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Consists of small mobile teams who respond to requests submitted by affected communities and local authorities to remove items of unexploded ordnance or landmines found by community members. Mobile teams liaise with local community members where possible.

TYPICAL MINE ACTION SERVICES

Manual and Mechanical Clearance Manual deminers use hand-held metal detectors, probes and dogs to locate mines. Mine/ERW operators like Mines Advisory Group often train and employ members of vulnerable households within contaminated areas as manual deminers. Mine detection dogs are used with manual teams to maximise the efficiency of the manual deminers. Machines are sometimes used to remove vegetation to prepare areas for clearance by manual teams and/or mine detection dogs. While mechanical demining devices can sometimes be used, manual demining is always required.

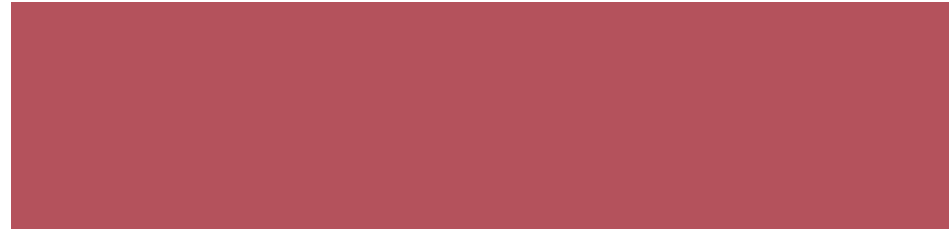
Deactivation, Removal and Destruction In some cases, mines are moved to another location to be deactivated. Most often, mines are destroyed with a small explosive when and where they are found.

The approaches used will depend on the season, terrain, vegetation, available capacity and resources.

For more detailed information about the different range of mine action services available to remove the threat of mine/ERW contamination, see GICHD's Guide to Mine Action and Explosive Remnants of War (2007).

ENDNOTES

⁵⁰ Jo Durham, "From Interventions to Integration: Mine Risk Education and Community Liaison", *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 9.2, February 2006.



COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

The following are examples of comprehensive assessment tools and methodologies, and their main focus.

General Surveys

Provide information on suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and mine-affected communities.

Technical Surveys

Collect and analyse information beside the SHA in order to determine the boundaries of the mined area that requires clearance.

Post-Completion Surveys

Review of the actual use of demined land a number of months or even years after the completion of clearance.

Landmine Impact Surveys

Provide baseline data on mine-affected communities in order to aid mine action planning and priority-setting.⁶⁹

Task Impact Assessment

Piloted by Norwegian People's Aid in Angola and designed to help in selection of communities, to ensure the mine action investment would be followed by effective use of cleared land.

Task Assessment and Planning

Piloted in Bosnia as a quick follow-up to the LIS and designed to examine all hazards in an impacted community and develop a multi-year integrated mine action plan for the community.

Casualty (epidemiological) Survey

Provides data on victims of mine/ERW related deaths and injuries including age, gender, type of incident, and activity at time of incident.

Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices (KAP) Survey

Used to gather data about mine risk education levels among communities and inform the targeting, provision and type of mine risk education.

Landmine and Livelihoods Survey

Assessment which examines the vulnerabilities/needs of a community in general, rather than from a mine action perspective, in order to highlight the wider context in which mine/ERW contamination affects communities, and to encourage integrated thinking about the benefits of demining and broader development opportunities and constraints.

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Involves economic assessment of the impact of clearance operations to demonstrate effectiveness, and which can also be used as a forward-looking tool to assist prioritisation.

Anthropological Assessments

Largely qualitative assessment focused on learning more about the vulnerabilities and capacities that underpin the way communities engage with mine/ERW contamination.

Priority Reconstruction Programme Surveys

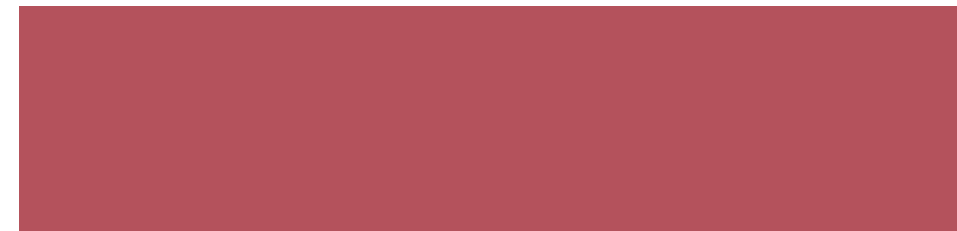
Assessment undertaken to inform the development of emergency, short-term, intermediate and long-term reconstruction priorities for economic and social recovery and reconstruction.

UN Assessment Missions, eg Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)

Broad in scope, covering hazards and actors, to political and socio-economic features.

ENDNOTES

⁶¹ Survey Action Center's Landmine Impact Survey data can be accessed at: http://www.sac-na.org/surveys_background.html



TAXONOMY ON SCALING UP⁵²

QUANTITATIVE SCALING UP (or scaling out)

Spread Increasing numbers of people spontaneously adhere to the organisation and its programmes, perceiving them to serve their interest/preferences.

Replication A successful programme (methodology and organisational mode) is repeated elsewhere.

Nurture A well-staffed and well-funded outside agency, using a specific incentive-based methodology, nurtures local initiatives on an increasingly large scale.

Integration A programme is integrated into existing structures and systems, and, in particular, government structures after it has demonstrated its potential.

FUNCTIONAL SCALING UP

Horizontal Unrelated new activities are added to existing programmes, or new programmes are undertaken by the same organisation.

Vertical Other activities related to the same chain of activities as the original one are added to an existing programme (ie, upward or downward linkages are made).

TAXONOMY ON SCALING UP

POLITICAL SCALING UP

First generation Essential service delivery.

Second generation Community capacity development for self-reliant action. Through better information and mobilisation, an organisation's members or local communities are stimulated to participate in the body politic.

Third generation Beyond the community, influence policy reform to foster an enabling environment. This may involve networking and aggregation of organisations into federative structures designed to influence policy.

Fourth generation Beyond specific policies, catalyze social movements, and/or direct entry of grassroots organisations (or their leaders) into politics (either through creating or joining a political party).

ORGANISATIONAL SCALING UP

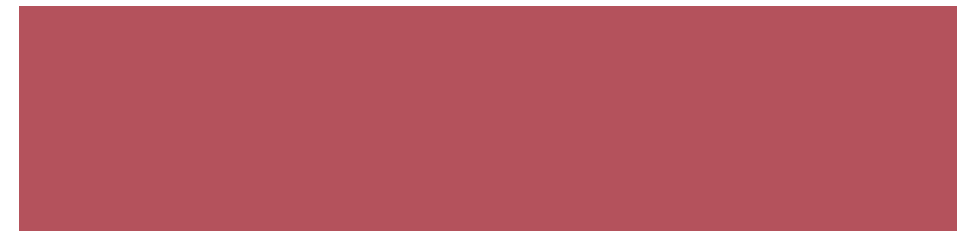
Internal management Increasing organisational capacity and improved management processes (links to effectiveness and efficiency).

Financial viability Increasing financial viability/autonomy, including self-financing, through subcontracting, consultancy or fees for services.

Institutional diversification Both internally and externally (including diversification of donors) and linkages with other actors/organisations.

ENDNOTES

⁵¹ Stuart Gillespie. Scaling Up Community Driven Development: A Synthesis of Experience. FCND Discussion Paper No. 181, International Food Policy Research Institute, 2004. <http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp181.pdf>



GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

The following checklist highlights key issues to consider when designing [gender-sensitive](#) projects and programmes in mine-affected areas and communities.

Analysis of gender differences

- > All data is systematically collected and analysed in a sex and age disaggregated manner
- > Information is gathered from women, girls, boys and men about:
 - > different skill sets, needs, vulnerabilities and responsibilities
 - > gender division of labour in both the formal and informal sector, responsibilities and coping strategies within the household
 - > inequalities in access to and control of resources (eg land)
 - > casualty rates
 - > obstacles women, girls, boys and men could face in accessing or devoting time to income generation activities (eg childcare or other household responsibilities)
- > The gender analysis is reflected in planning documents and situation reports
- > Women and men are trained and hired to conduct assessments and surveys

Access

- > Women and adolescent girls have equal access to livelihood programmes and livelihood support services as do men and adolescent boys
- > Women's, girls', boys' and men's access is routinely monitored through spot checks, discussions with communities, etc
- > Women and men have equal access to demining employment opportunities
- > Strategies are in place to help promote equitable and effective participation of women and men in decision-making roles and address obstacles to equal access. (This does not necessarily mean 50% women and 50% men.) This includes landmine survivors and their caregivers
- > Consideration has been given to who has access to and control of productive resources (eg land, forests, waterways, markets, technology, capital/credit and education/training)

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

Objectives

- > The objectives of the project explicitly refer to men, women, girls and boys
- > The objectives of the project explicitly reflect and address the needs and priorities of both women, men, girls and boys.

Activities

- > Planned activities involve both men and women, and do not discriminate against women or men. For example, construction projects traditionally targeting only men should be reviewed to ensure access to both women and men.
- > Recruitment is based on qualifications, not perceptions. Employment opportunities welcome both women and men. [Gender sensitive](#) human resource policies are developed.
- > Women, girls, boys and men benefit equally from development and mine action activities.
- > Additional activities are planned to ensure that a gender perspective is made explicit, eg training in gender issues, additional research, etc.

Implementation

- > Implementing partners, eg mine/ERW operators, have received gender mainstreaming training, and/or hired a gender focal point so that a gender perspective can be sustained throughout implementation.
- > Implementing partners, eg mine/ERW operators, are bound to respect a Code of Conduct
- > Gender sensitive consultation is incorporated into the activity.
- > Women and men participate in consultative meetings/discussions in equal numbers and with regular frequency, eg when deciding on community priorities for mine/ERW clearance and how cleared land will be used once it is handed over.
- > Child care or family care provisions are in place to allow women and girls access to programmes, trainings and meetings
- > Train and hire both female and male MRE trainers.
- > Ensure MRE is available and appropriately targeted to women, men, girls and boys.
- > Ensure community meetings are held at times and locations that are appropriate for and accessible to both women and men. Ensure women's effective participation through separate consultations when needed.
- > Ensure sex-segregated accommodations for women and men in medical facilities and training/education opportunities.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

- > Ensure gender equity in the allocation of reintegration activities for mine/ERW survivors.
- > Both women and men participate in implementation.
- > Provide separate facilities needed for women and men to carry out the work.
- > There are strategies to help overcome identified barriers to full participation of women and men.
- > Vocational training and non-formal education programmes target the specific needs of adolescent girls and boys and provide them with practical skills that they can use, including non-traditional skills
- > Employment opportunities – for instance such as with mine/ERW operators – are equally open and accessible to both women and men, and advertised through both formal and informal channels of communication.
- > Programmes are monitored for possible negative effects of changes in power relations (eg rise in domestic violence as a reaction to women’s empowerment, community’s reaction against hiring female deminers...)
- > Workplaces are monitored and instances of discrimination or gender-based violence are addressed
- > Livelihoods programmes are tailored to the unique needs of the various segments of the affected community (female heads of households, girls and boys, displaced women and men, youth, elderly persons, mine/ERW survivors, female or male caregivers, etc).

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

Monitoring and Evaluation

- > Targets are set to guarantee a sufficient level of gender balance in activities (eg quotas for male and female participation).
- > Gender sensitive indicators are in place for monitoring and evaluation. Such gender sensitive indicators should measure the positive and negative consequences of the activity for women and men. Indicators may be quantitative or qualitative.
- > Gender roles and relations within society have been considered as a potential risk (ie stereotypes or structural barriers that may prevent full participation of one or the other sex).
- > The potential negative impact of the intervention has been considered (eg potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)
- > Sex and age disaggregated data on programme coverage and impact are collected, analysed and routinely reported on
- > Livelihood programmes are monitored for improvements in self-reliance as well as beneficiary satisfaction for both women and men
- > Plans are developed and implemented to address any gaps or inequalities

Budget

- > Financial inputs have been gender-proofed to ensure that both men, women, girls and boys will benefit from the planned intervention.
- > The budget includes an allocation for specific activities promoting gender equality, eg the need to provide gender sensitivity training or to engage short-term gender experts.

ENDNOTES

⁵² Adapted from Austcare, Integrated Mine Action and Development Program in Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia 2006-2010 Program Design Document, 2005, Annex 7; AusAID, Guide to Gender and Development, <http://www.usaid.gov/development/pubs/guidetogenderanddevelopment.pdf>; Department for International Development (UK). Gender Manual: A Practical Guide for Development Policy Makers and Practitioners, April 2002, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/gendermanual.pdf>; Astrida Neimanis. Gender Mainstreaming in Practice: A Handbook. United Nations Development Programme Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS, 2005, http://www.undp.org/women/docs/RBEC_GM_manual.pdf



The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) works for the elimination of anti-personnel mines and for the reduction of the humanitarian impact of other landmines and explosive remnants of war. To this end, the GICHD will, in partnership with others, provide operational assistance, create and disseminate knowledge, improve quality management and standards, and support instruments of international law, all aimed at increasing the performance and professionalism of mine action.

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