



# **USE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN PLANNING AND EVALUATING MINE ACTION PROGRAMMES**



## **MINE ACTION**

- Relatively new sector
- Criteria used to define problem
  - ↓ number of mines
  - ↓ number of victims
  - ↓ area affected
  - ↓ socio-economic impact
  - ↓ humanitarian impact



## **PAST WORK**

- “When The Guns Fall Silent” VVAF 1995
- CMAC Evaluation 1995
- Level One Surveys: Afghanistan (1993) and Laos (1996)
- Afghan “Mine Action Socio-Economic Impact Study” 1998
- SIDA desk study 1999



## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY**

- UNMAS-UNDP Consultations
  - GICHD Project Manager
  - Terms of Reference
  - Core Group Meetings:  
October ‘99 August ‘00 and December ‘00
  - SCE Mine Clearance
- Donor Funded: Canada, Germany, UK, USA, World Bank



## **AIM OF STUDY**

- Measurement of socio-economic impact of landmines
- Guidelines to programme directors and managers for priority setting
- Measuring/evaluating completed clearance work



## **DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF MINE ACTION**

- Level one survey
- Building capacity
- Peace building and reconstruction
- Resettlement and reintegration
- Food security
- Infrastructure rehabilitation
- Economic recovery



## **SCOPE OF STUDY**

- Emergency - Kosovo
- Post-conflict/rehabilitation - Mozambique
- Development - Laos



## **OUTPUT AND TIMEFRAME**

### OUTPUTS

- ↓ Report (paper, .pdf/Internet, CD)
- ↓ Operational Handbook
- ↓ Training seminars
- ↓ Socio-economic Working Group

### TIMEFRAME

- ↓ Mid Term report: April 2000
- ↓ First Draft August 2000
- ↓ Final Draft December 2000
- ↓ Report May 2001



## **MAIN FINDINGS**

- ↓ Value of systematic documentation
- ↓ Well-targeted clearance often can be justified on economic grounds alone
- ↓ The need to understand the basic social and economic features of affected countries.
- ↓ Casualty reduction should remain as the priority during emergency phases
- ↓ Need to coordinate with other development actors - GIS as a tool