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