

Linking Mine Action and Development

Overview

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PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR POLICY AND PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

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Please note: we welcome comments or suggestions about the content of this draft publication.
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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 (ERW). 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. The GICHD's work is aimed at increasing the performance and professionalism of mine action.

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ACRONYMS

AMVC	Asian Development Bank	DDR	Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration
ALNAP	LNAP 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 Personal Mine Ban Convention	GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
APMBCT	Anti Personal Mine Ban Treaty	GIS	Geographic Information System
AVR	Armed Violence Reduction	GoA	Government of Afghanistan
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordinance	GoU	Government of Uganda
BAC	Battle Area Clearance	GTZ	Gesellschaft für Zusammenarbeit
CBMCP	Community Based Mine Clearance Program	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CCA	Common Country Assessment	IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
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	IDP	Internally Displaced Person
CG	Consultative Group	IMA	Integrated Mine Action
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority	IMAS	International Mine Action Standard
CROMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre	IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	IWDA	International Women's Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development	JAM	Joint Assessment Mission

ACRONYMS

KRDI	Kukes Regional Development Initiative	PRSP	Policy Reduction Strategy Paper
LANGOCA	Laos- Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement	SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey	SCB	Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines
LMAD	Linking Mine Action and Development	SSR	Security Sector Reform
LUPU	Land Use Planning Unit	SWG	Sector Working Groups
MAC	Mine Action Centre	TAP	Task Assessment and Planning
MACC	Mine Action Coordination Centre	TIA	Task Impact Assessment
MAFP	Mine Action For Peace	TISA	Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan
MAG	Mines Advisory Group	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
MAPA	Mine Action Program for Afghanistan	UNDDAS	United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MRE	Mine Risk Education	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Found
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	UN IDDR	United Nations Integrated DDR Standards
MTTF	Medium Term Fiscal Framework	UNMACA	United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre	UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards	UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
NPA	Norwegian Peoples Aid	UN OSAGI	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation	UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
OAS	Organisation of American States	UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
ODA	Overseas Development Administration	UNWHO	United Nations World Health Organisation
ODI	Overseas Development Institute	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee	VA	Victim Assistance
PCA	Post Clearance Assessment	YEMAC	Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre
PCIA	Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment	WB	World Bank
PCNA	Post Clearance Needs Assessment		
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan		
PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee		

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

Given the intrinsic links between development and security, efforts to promote development should incorporate issues concerning conflict, security and community safety in order to be sustainable.¹ This is imperative in many mine-affected countries where landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) impede post-conflict reconstruction and development by:

- > Threatening community safety
- > Hindering the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to their communities
- > Damaging transport routes and infrastructure
- > Limiting access to health care, education and other basic social services
- > Preventing the use of key assets vital to economic survival, e.g. agricultural, grazing and commercial land and water and irrigation channels
- > Undermining food security
- > Deterring investment and economic development

Linking Mine Action and Development (LMAD) refers to the specific efforts taken by mine action and development actors to improve coordination and implement coherent policy and programming. The aim of LMAD is to promote development and help reduce poverty in mine-affected countries.

Box 1 | Key definitions

Development is a very broad term with competing definitions, and is often defined solely in terms of progress towards achieving greater income per person. However, for the purposes of these guidelines, development refers not only to increasing per capita incomes, but also refers to the process of creating an environment in which people are able to live long, healthy lives, access knowledge and a decent standard of living, and participate in key processes and decisions affecting their lives. Key aspects of development include:

- > Social progress (greater access to knowledge, improved nutrition and health services)
- > Economics (importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development)
- > Efficiency (resource use and availability)
- > Equity (economic growth and other human development parameters)
- > Participation and freedom (empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalised groups)
- > Sustainability (for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms)
- > Human security (security in daily life against such chronic threats as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.)²

Mine action comprises five “pillars” that aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of mines and ERW:

- > Mine and ERW risk education
- > Minefield survey, mapping, marking, and clearance
- > Survivor assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration
- > Advocacy to stigmatise the use of landmines and support a total ban on anti-personnel landmines
- > Stockpile destruction

Linking Mine Action and Development (LMAD) or Integrated Mine Action and Development programming refers to efforts to ensure that mine action actively promotes socio-economic development and poverty reduction in contaminated areas and communities. This applies particularly in contexts where contamination by landmines and ERW impede post-conflict reconstruction and development. It involves development actors working with mine action organisations to 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).

While difficult to quantify, the developmental impacts of mine action include safe roads, safe access and productive use of agriculture, grazing and forest land, improved access and provision of health care, education and other social services.

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; higher 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.*”⁴

Box 2 | 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 and 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 (e.g. humanitarian, internal security, reconstruction, development).

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.⁵

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).⁶

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, often the Ministry of Defence or Interior, with limited outreach and coordination with key sector ministries (e.g. Agriculture, Transport, Water and Sanitation, Land, Finance, Planning, Tourism). Figure 1 on the **Architecture of Mine Action: Actors, Arenas and Linkages** illustrates the need for mine action officials and organisations to establish links with other actors operating within government, at the international level, and with mine-affected communities.

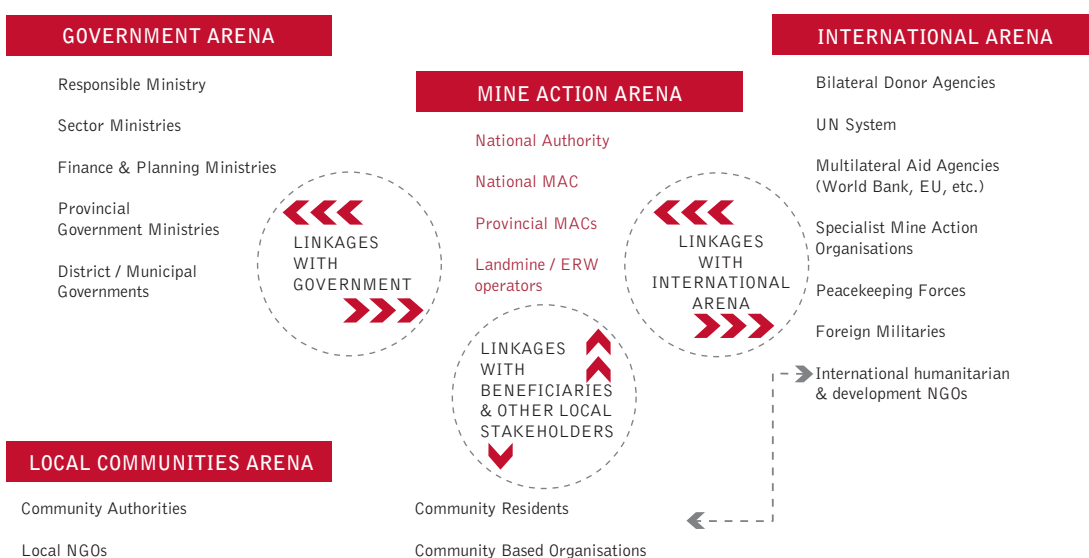
Outreach to development agencies working in mine-affected countries is also vital as they may lack information about the nature and extent of contamination and how mine action can address it. As a result, development non-governmental organisations (NGOs) work in contaminated areas but often ignore or work around the contamination problem.

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. Or they may choose to work in less contaminated areas 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 must also persuade development agencies to use their services, so that vulnerable communities in contaminated areas are not bypassed for security reasons, and therefore ‘doubly damned’.

Incorporating mine action services into development programme budgets can involve extra expense. However, research has shown that investing in better coordination often results in improved lives and livelihoods in contaminated countries.

Figure 1 | The Architecture of Mine Action: Actors, Arenas and Linkages



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,⁷ 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, nor have they actively sought official development assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors. However, it is likely that mine action will receive less dedicated funding in the future. Partner governments, requiring external funding for their national mine action programme, may no longer be able to rely on generous assistance.

The lack of practical guidance for practitioners and policy makers on how to link mine action with development has also hampered efforts. Despite extensive research⁸ documenting the need for greater coordination, examples of good practice and lessons learnt have never been collated into a useful, practical guide.

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES

The purpose of the LMAD guidelines is to provide mine action and development actors with practical information on how mine action can help 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

ABOUT USING 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
- > 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:

- > This 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. This overview includes generally accepted principles for LMAD. These principles underpin the guidelines, which are highlighted in the summarised guidelines 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 accessible and practical, to help users 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 span of issues. However, there is a significant amount of further 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: s.naidoo@gichd.org.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR LINKING MINE ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Enhancing 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.

Strengthening 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.

Aligning 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.

Facilitating and promoting 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. A nationally owned mine action programme requires that the state demonstrates political, financial and technical ownership by adopting legislation and national standards governing mine action, mobilising national, and where required, external resources to sustain the programme. It should also develop clear and achievable mine action plans which are aligned with national, subnational and sector development priorities.⁹

Ensuring 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, from assessing the threat and impact of mine/ERW contamination, to tracking mine/ERW-related deaths and injuries. This could be done through the processes of setting mine action priorities, allocating cleared land to beneficiaries and providing development assistance.

Exploring 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.

SUMMARY OF GUIDELINES FOR HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT NGOS

1. When working in mine-affected countries, find out which parts of the country are contaminated by landmines and other ERW. Become familiar with the activities of the national mine action programme.
2. When developing country strategies and programmes, assess the needs of mine-affected communities and consider working with them.
 - a. Mine/ERW contamination threatens lives and limbs, and increases vulnerability and poverty. Mine-affected communities need and deserve development assistance.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Incorporate mine action components within humanitarian and development projects to meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups in mine-affected communities
 - i. Link livelihoods assistance programmes in mine-affected areas to MRE approaches and messages, to ensure that civilians engaging in high risk activities develop alternative livelihoods.
 - ii. Use a twin-track approach to assist people with disabilities, especially survivors of mine/ERW-related accidents, to help facilitate socio-economic and physical reintegration, as well as mainstreaming support into community-wide development projects.
 - b. 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.
3. When working in mine-affected areas and communities, work with mine action organisations.
 - a. Obtain mine-related information and exchange information about current and planned humanitarian and development projects in mine-affected areas.
 - b. Coordinate with mine action organisations by:
 - i. Holding regular meetings with mine action operators working in the area
 - ii. Participating in mine action forums
 - iii. Inviting mine action organisations to participate in NGO forums
 - iv. Adding value through complementary actions (e.g. post-clearance assessments)
 - c. Consider partnering with mine action organisations
 - i. Jointly plan activities with mine action organisations
 - ii. Form a consortium with mine action organisations and other humanitarian and/or development NGOs
 - iii. Establish a broader alliance with an international mine action NGO
 - iv. Work with mine action organisations to implement integrated mine action & development projects
 - d. Support broader community safety and armed violence reduction initiatives.
4. Apply lessons learned from the development field
 - a. Ensure assistance to mine-affected communities is consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness by:

- i. Aligning humanitarian and development activities with the development priorities, plans and budgets of the mine-affected country you are working in.
 - ii. Harmonising assistance with that of other humanitarian and development NGOs to ensure the needs of vulnerable mine-affected communities are met, prevent duplication of efforts and resources, and maximise potential collaboration.
- b. Respect national ownership and strengthen local capacity.
 - c. As mine/ERW contamination affects women, men, boys and girls in different ways, ensure humanitarian and development projects in mine-affected areas are gender sensitive.
 - d. Work with mine action organisations to protect and ensure the rights to life, freedom of movement and access to essential livelihoods resources for people living in mine-affected areas.
 - e. Involve mine-affected communities in development projects that affect them, to ensure assistance is responsive to the needs of all citizens – including adults, youth and children of both genders – impacted by mine/ERW contamination.
 - f. Replicate and scale-up projects to ensure broader developmental impact.

Special cases:

- 5.** During humanitarian emergencies, coordinate assistance with mine action organisations in order to:
 - a. Exchange information, including about the location of mined areas and communities.
 - b. Make informed decisions on whether and where to intervene.
 - c. Ensure the lives of staff, partner organisations and those they seek to assist are not endangered.
 - d. Promote a coherent response to meeting the needs of mine-affected communities.
- 6.** In fragile states, be strategic in assessing needs, identifying the most vulnerable and coordinating with others.
- 7.** Encourage and assist national authorities in mine-affected countries where you work to meet their international obligations. Assist them by:
 - a. Informing local communities 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.
- 8.** Support the efforts of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) to ensure Member States of the APMBC and CCW comply with their international legal obligations and meet the needs of their populations.
- 9.** Develop a policy for your NGO concerning landmines and other ERW.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ For example, over 70 state signatories to The Geneva Declaration (and subsequent Regional Declarations) on Armed Violence and Development resolved to “promote sustainable security and a culture of peace by taking action to reduce armed violence and its negative impact on socio-economic and human development.” The Geneva Declaration emphasises the need to strengthen efforts to integrate armed violence reduction and conflict prevention issues into national, regional and multilateral development strategies and plans. Regional declarations for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean were signed in 2007. For more information, see: <http://www.genevadeclaration.org/>
- ² UNDP, Human Development Report, 2008, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev/>; Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.
- ³ 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.
- ⁴ 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>
- ⁵ 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 Ted Paterson, “Time to go MAD” in Stuart Maslen, *Mine Action after Diana: Progress in the Struggle against Landmines*. University of Michigan Press, 2004.
- ⁷ Ted Paterson, “Time to go MAD” in Stuart Maslen, *Mine Action after Diana: Progress in the Struggle against Landmines*. University of Michigan Press, 2004.
- ⁸ 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.
- ⁹ 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
- ¹⁰ 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>
- ¹¹ See also the UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes which apply to mine action actors: United Nations Mine Action Service. *Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes*. 2005. http://www.mineaction.org/downloads/Gender_guidelines_mine%20action.pdf
- ¹² 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)

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