



Strengthening the Evidence Base

Organising our thoughts

LMAD Practitioners Network

Geneva 26-27 April 2007

From experience to research to policy



Two gaps to bridge

1. **How do we get from 'experience' to 'research'?**
 - **Research → Proper documentation/ presentation of evidence gained from experience ('proper' = meets the needs of the target audience)**
2. **How do we employ the research to influence policy?**



Bridging the experience to research gap

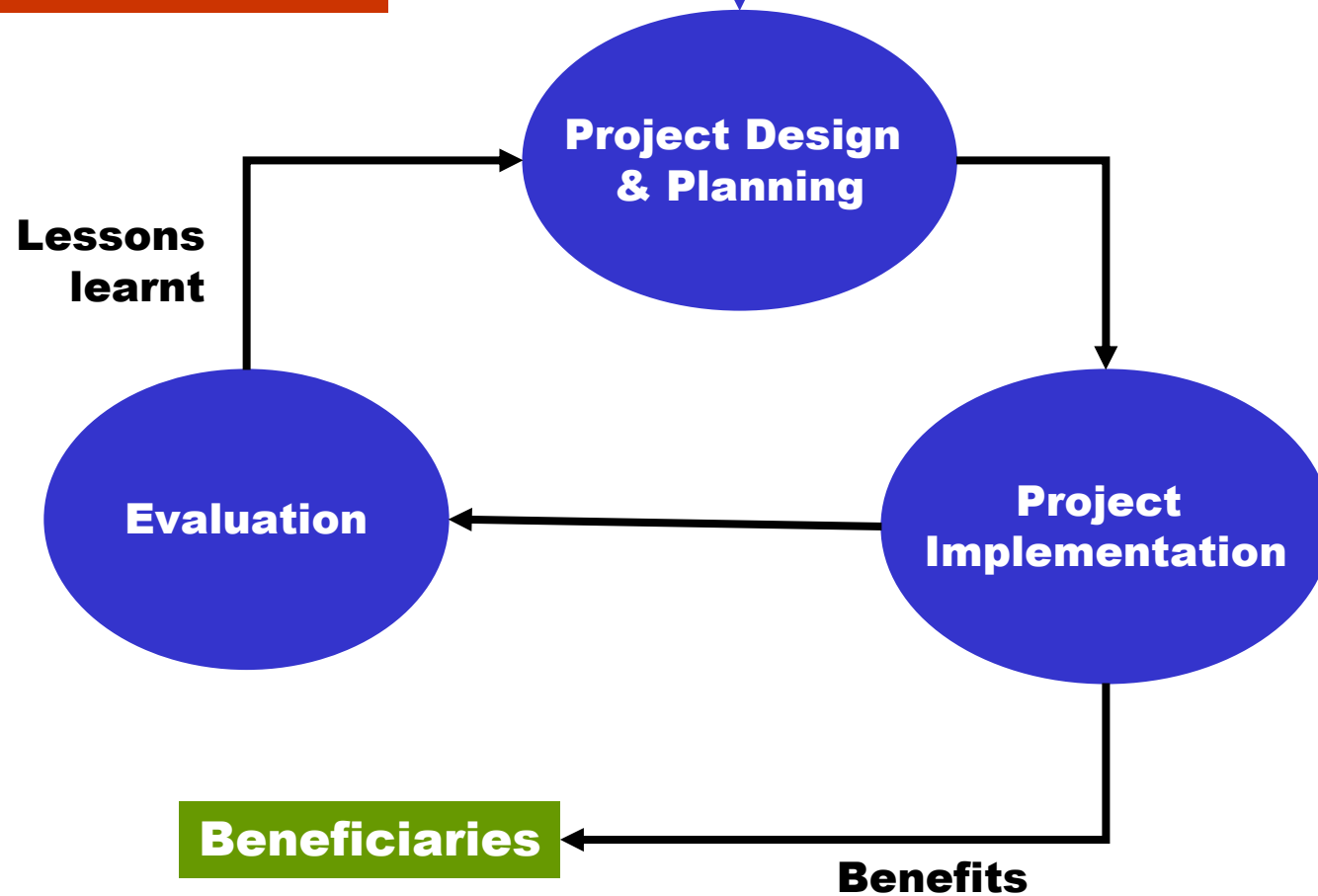
Two tools

- **Project cycle management**
 - **A learning organisation**
- **'Rondinelli' framework**
 - **A learning network**

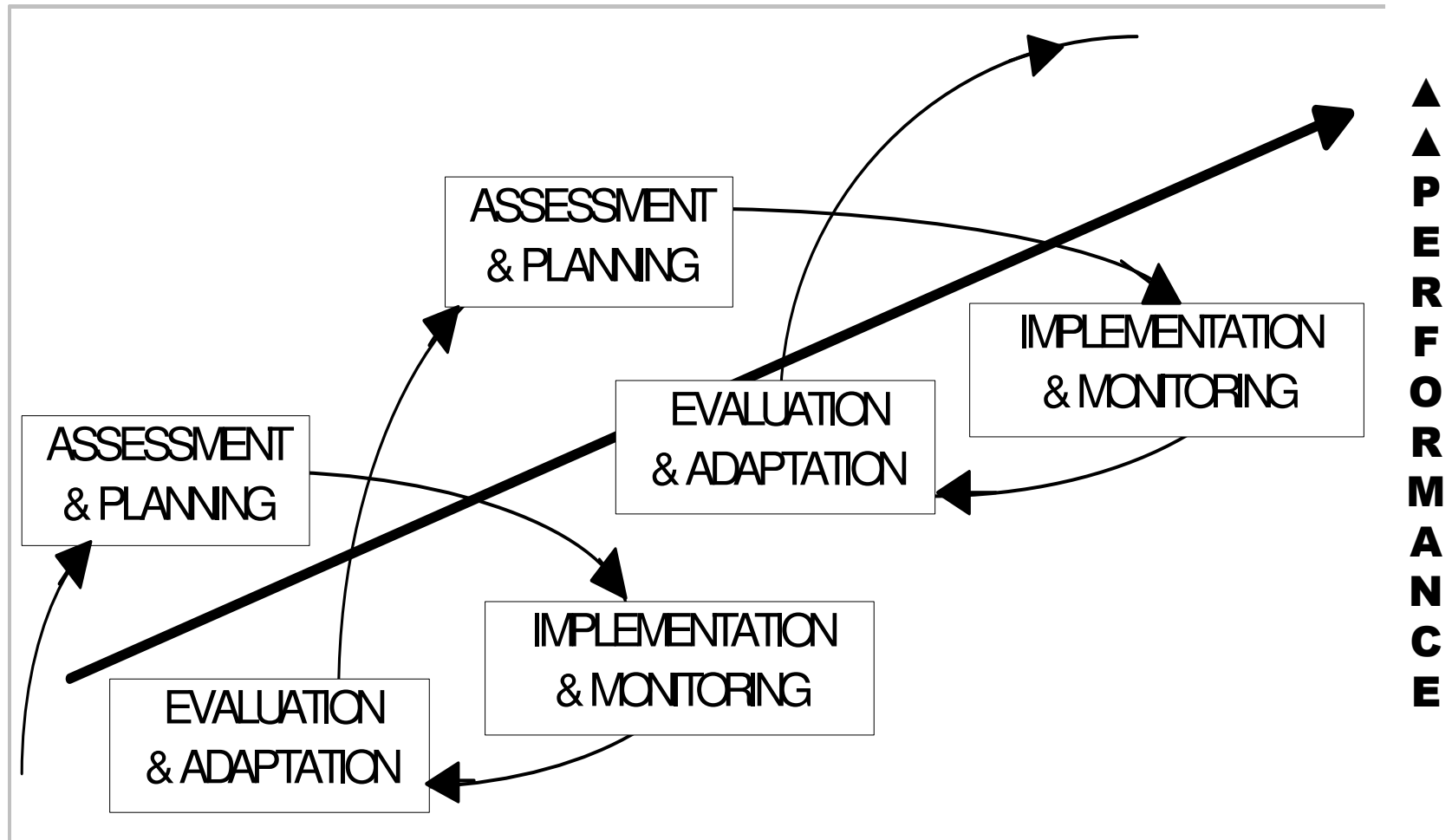
Project Cycle Management



Needs Assessment



Performance improvement over time...



Another type on learning...



- 1. We recognise there is a problem**
- 2. We understand the true nature of the problem**
- 3. We understand how to solve the problem in this place and time**
- 4. We have tools to assess the problem wherever it occurs & think we can adapt solutions to local requirements**
- 5. We have the tools to solve the problem anywhere, anytime**

Another type of learning...



- **Rondenelli framework (see poster)**

Bridging the research to policy gap



When does evidence influence policy?

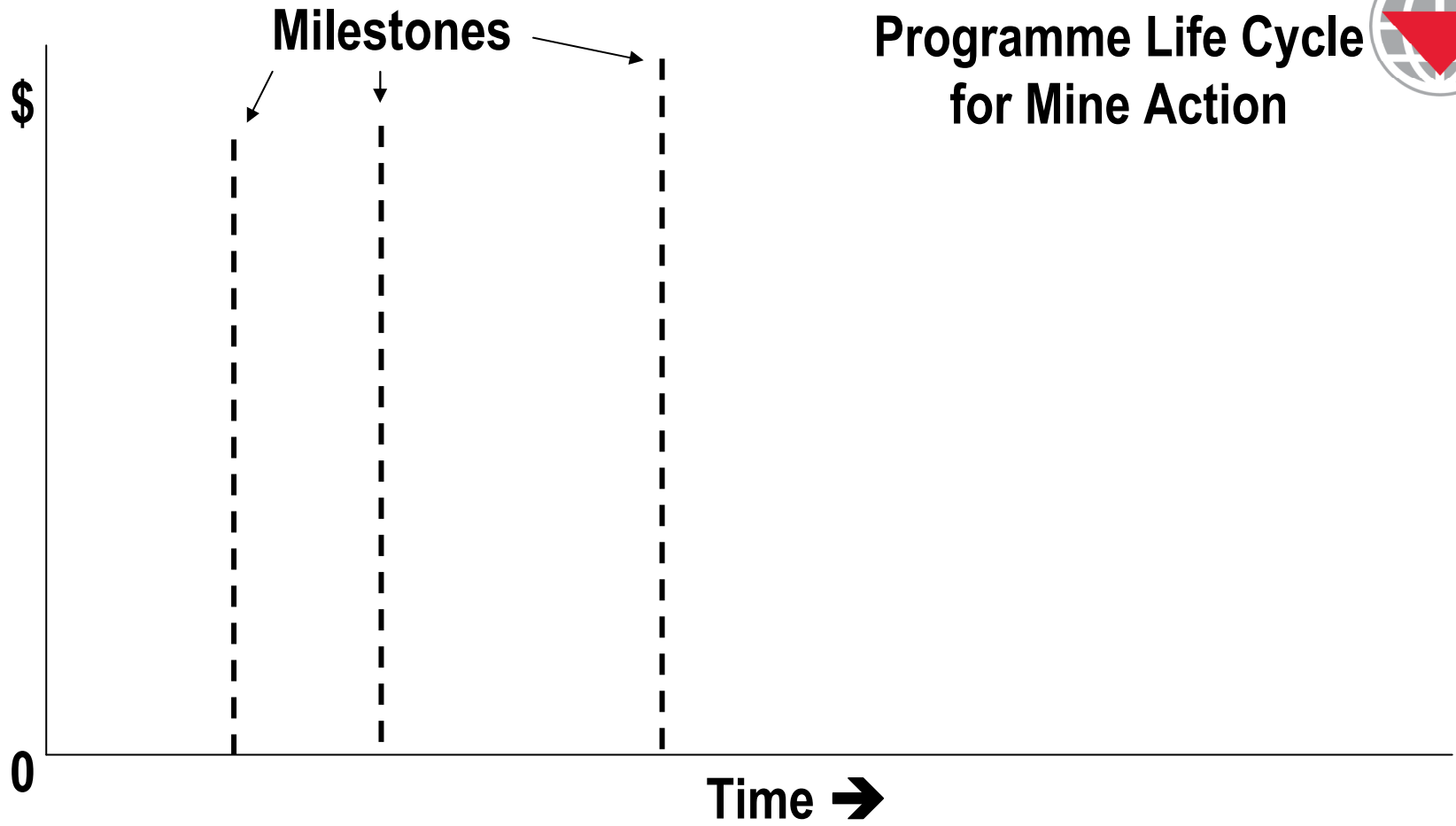
- When it reflects the **priorities & assumptions** of policymakers or sufficient evidence is presented to change their priorities & assumptions
- When evidence is **credible** and convincing, provides **practical solutions**, and is **packaged** to attract their interest
- When researchers and policymakers share common networks and **communicate effectively**
- When the evidence is available when & where policy decisions are made



Strengthening the evidence base

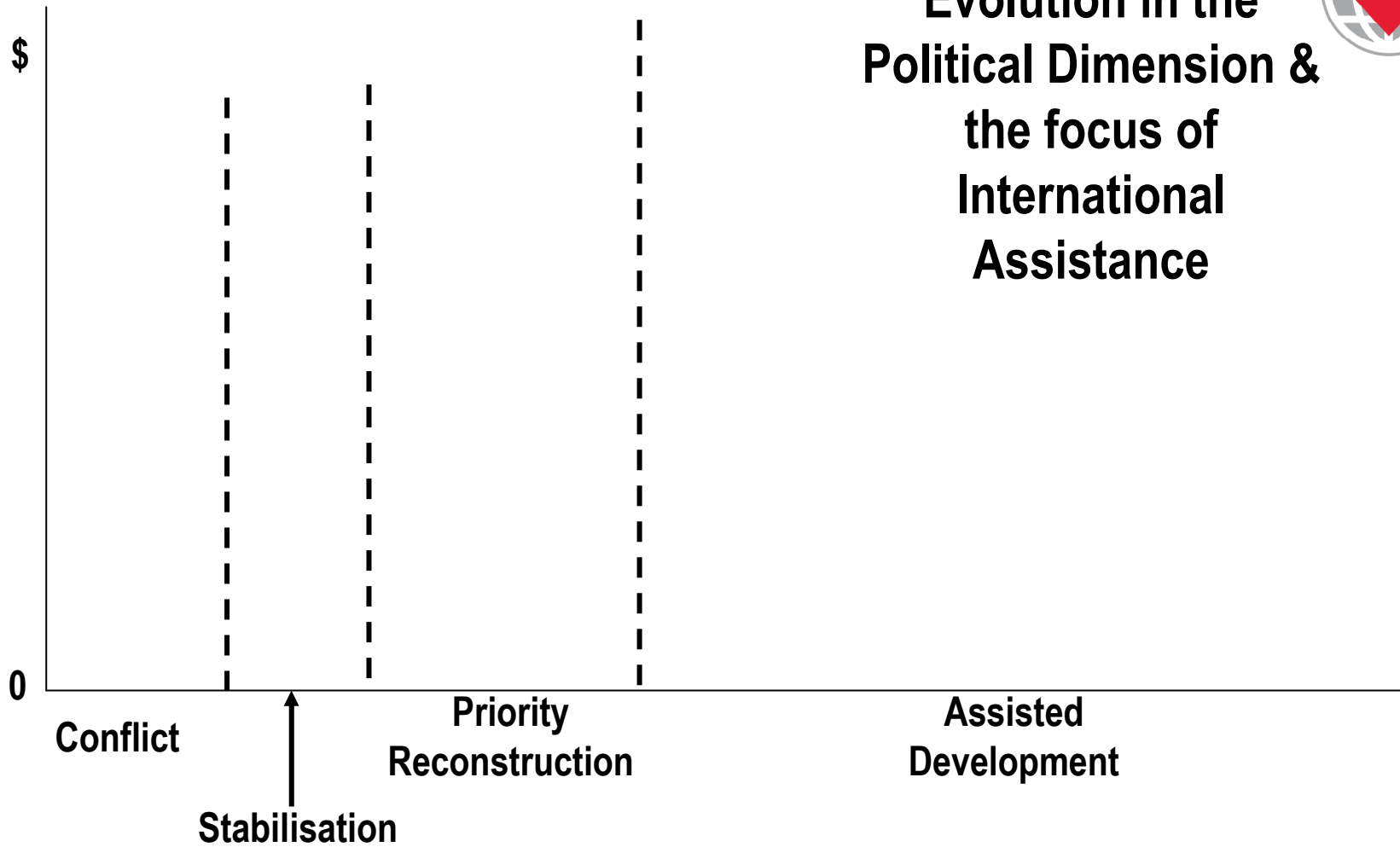
Possible frameworks/models for organising the evidence base & identifying gaps:

1. Mine Action Programme Life Cycle
2. Architecture of Mine Action
3. LMAD Framework



Programme Life Cycle for Mine Action

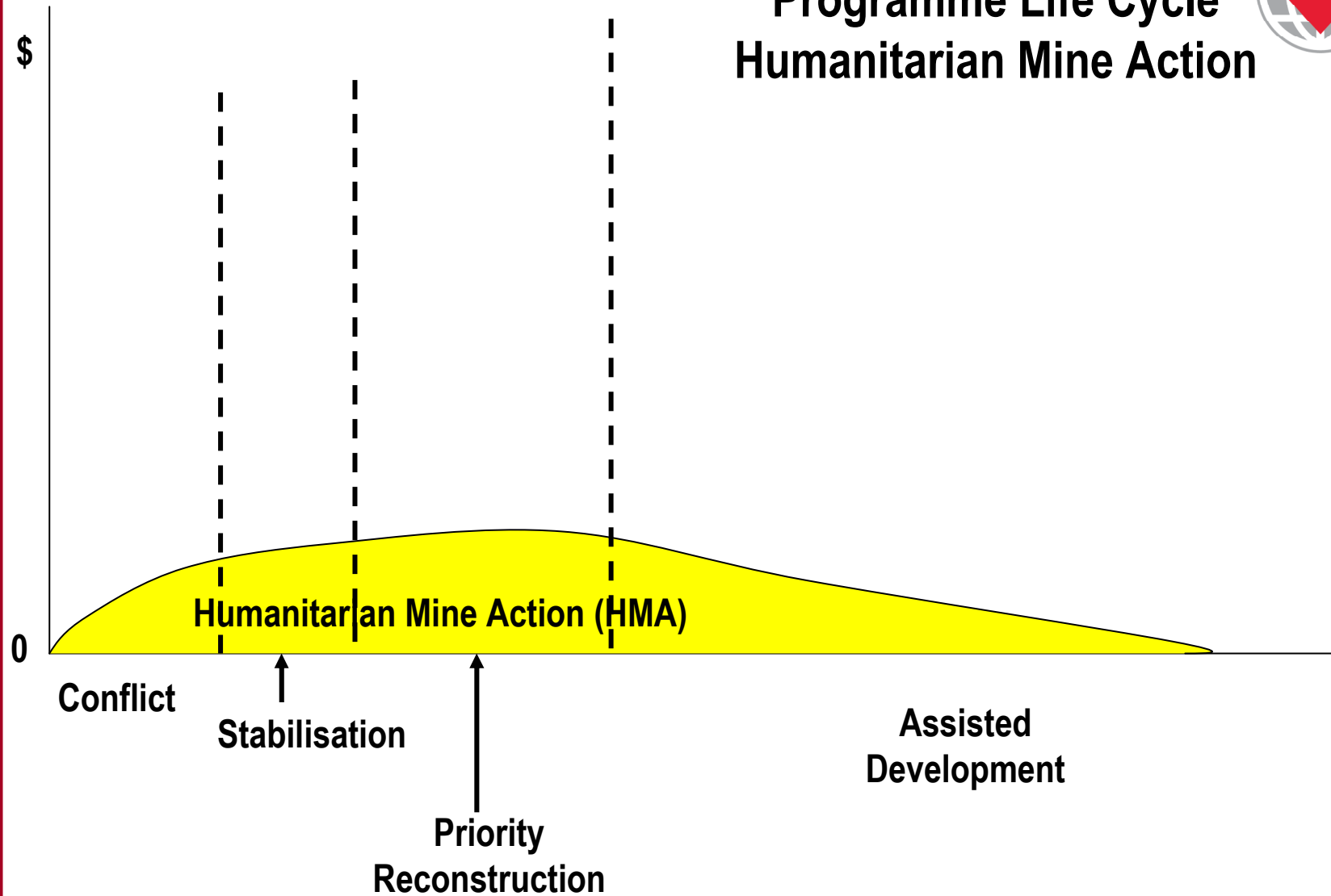




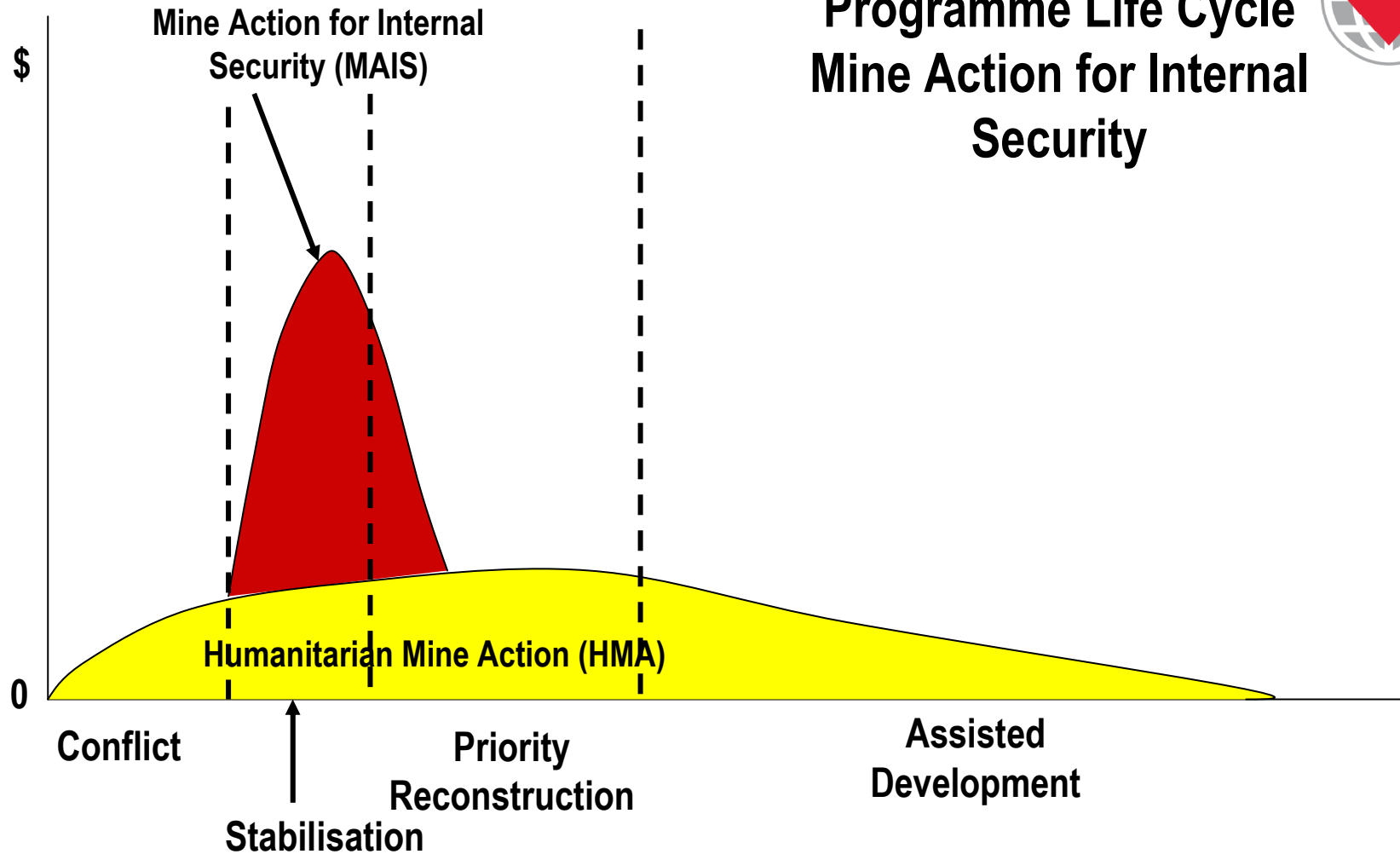
Evolution in the Political Dimension & the focus of International Assistance



Programme Life Cycle Humanitarian Mine Action

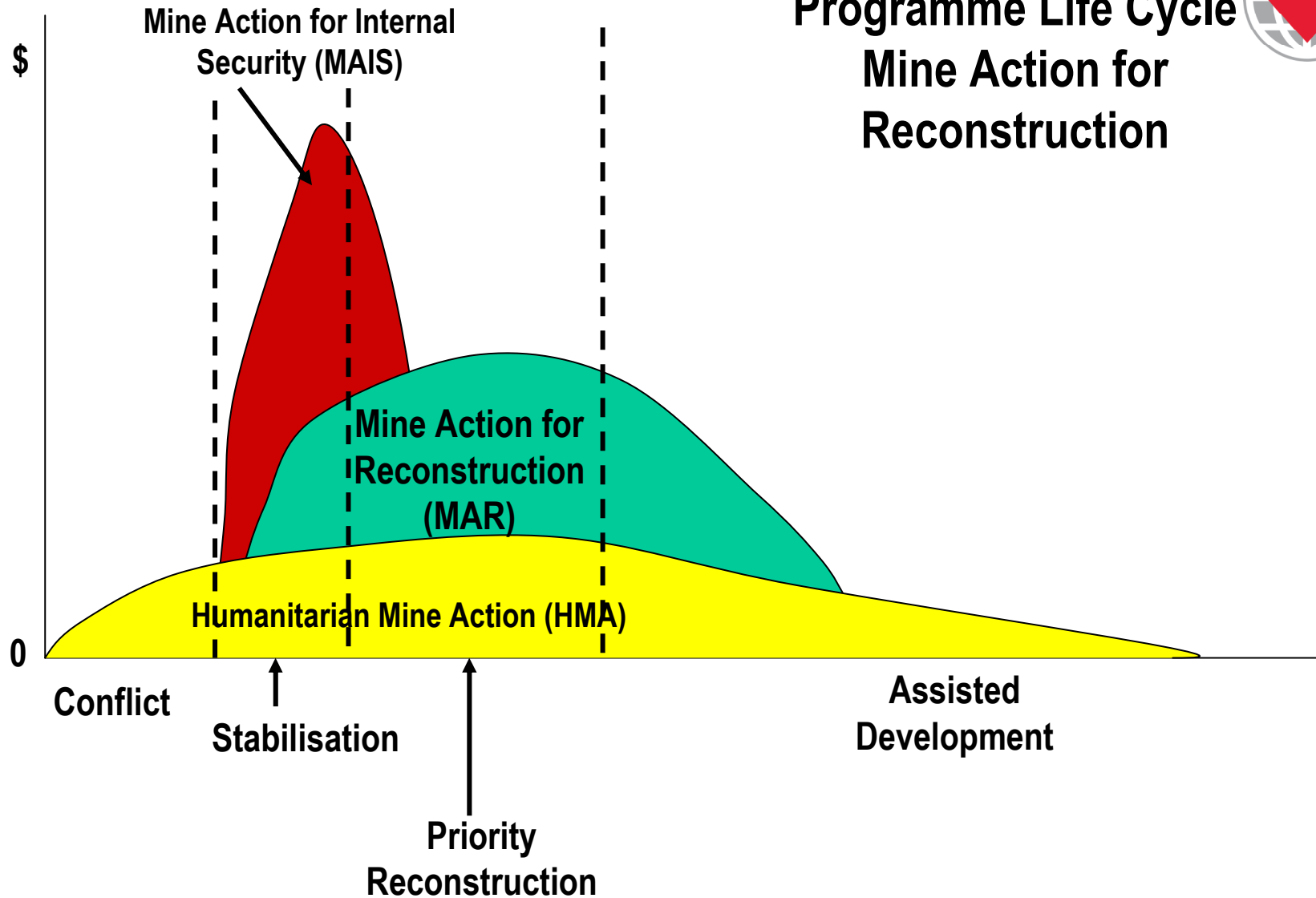


Programme Life Cycle Mine Action for Internal Security

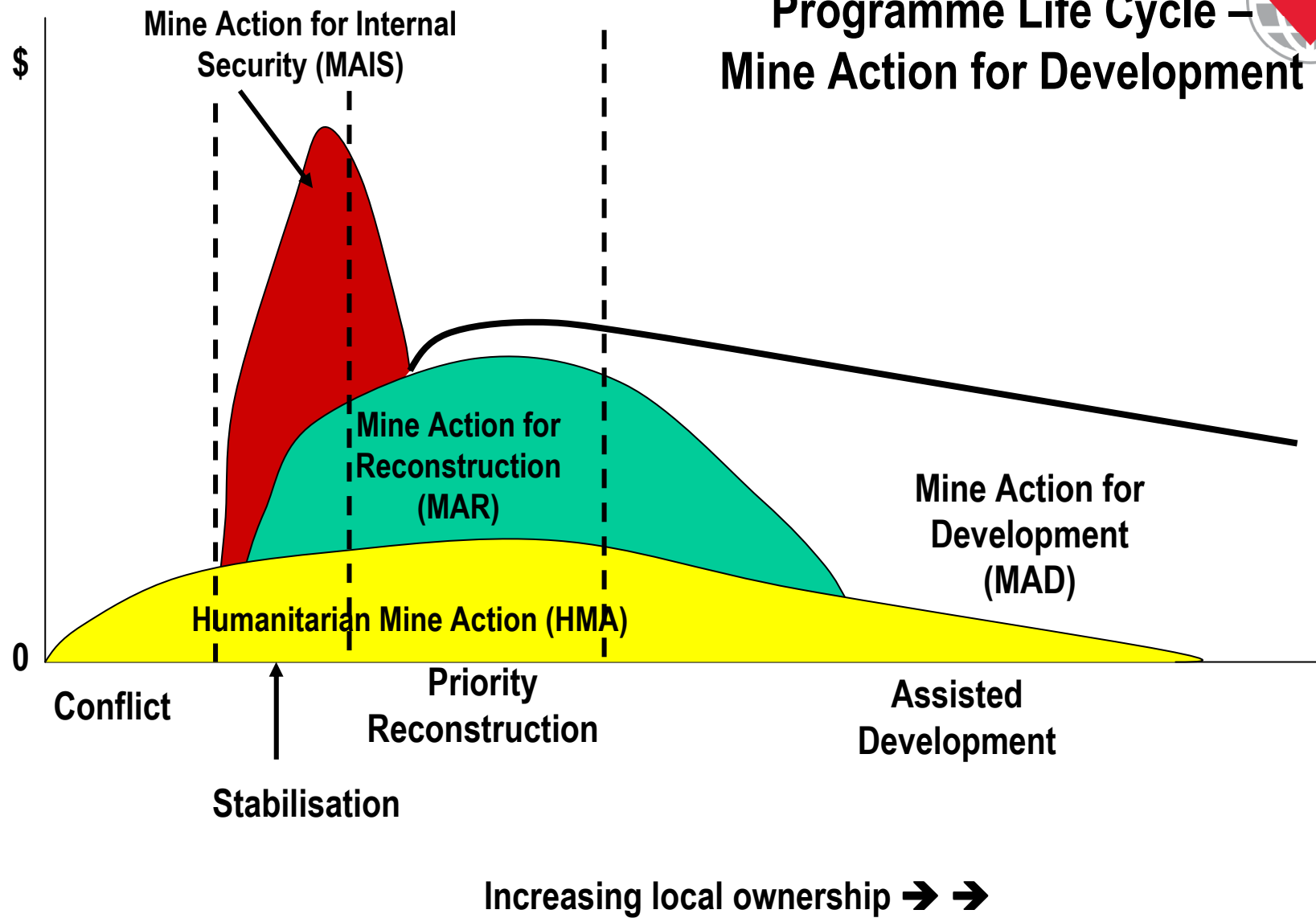




Programme Life Cycle Mine Action for Reconstruction

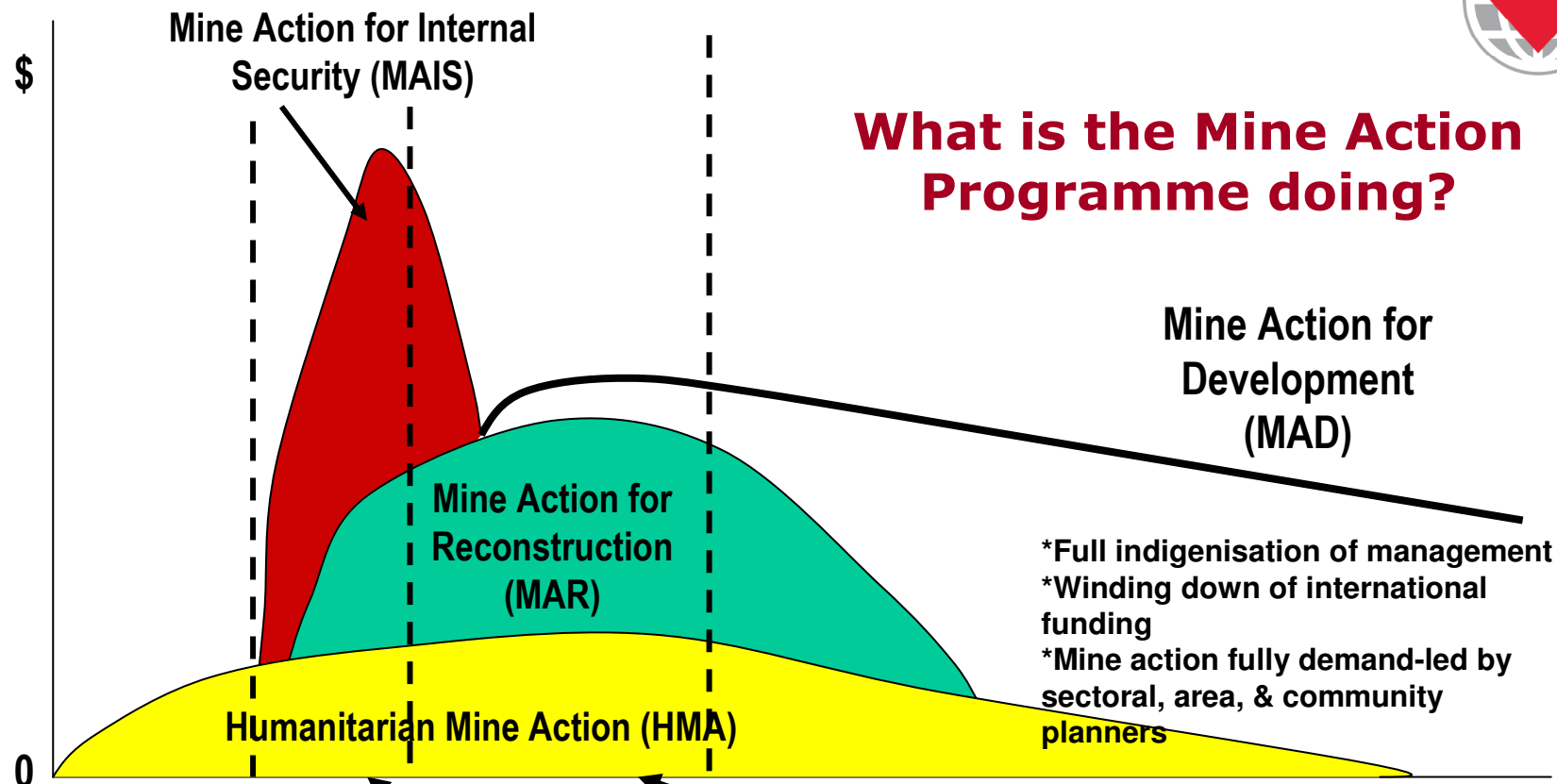


Programme Life Cycle – Mine Action for Development





What is the Mine Action Programme doing?



- *Entry of international organisations & assets
- *Development of basic capacities
- *Support for refugees & humanitarian operations

- *Rapid build-up of operations
- *Creation of national programme
- *Develop high-level capacities
- *Local adaptation of techniques & technologies
- *Many tasks supporting reconstruction projects

- *Progressive transfer of responsibility to national authorities & reduction of international staff levels
- *Start & build-up of local funding
- *Integration with development planning mechanisms

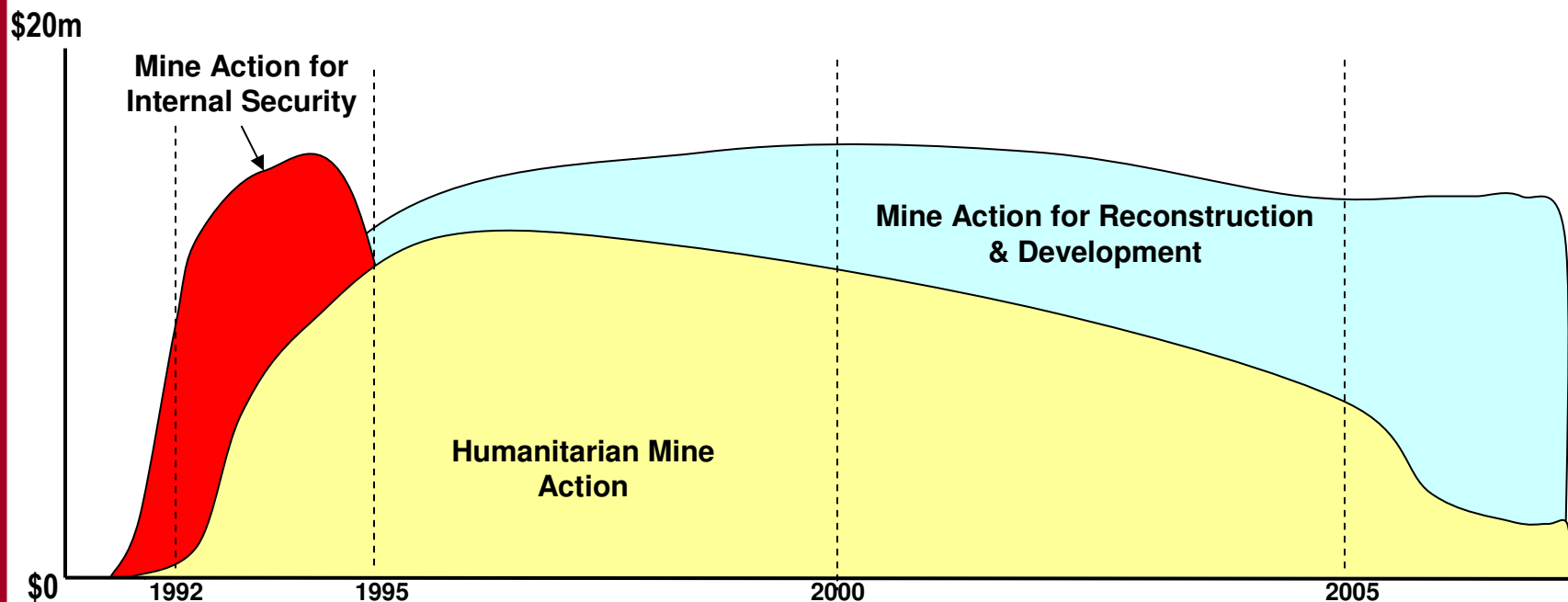
Key international actors through the stages



Stage	Key International Actors
Humanitarian	UN, ICRC, NGOs
Internal security	International militaries
Priority Reconstruction	World Bank/RDBs, few key donors
Development	World Bank & official development cooperation agencies



Example: Stages of Mine Action in Mozambique



Conflict
ONUMOZ & Start-up Phase

- *Entry of international assets & organisations
- *Development of basic capacities
- *Rapid clearance of infrastructure networks

Consolidation Phase

- *NMCC/CND established
- *Consolidation into 3 semi-autonomous programmes
- *GOM signs the Ottawa Convention

2000
Maturation

- *IND established
- *LIS completed
- *1st National MA Strategy prepared
- *Humanitarian operators approach impact free milestone
- *Establishment of local/joint venture demining orgs

2005
To come for Mine Action?

- *Exit of intern'l NGOs?
- *Growth in de-mining for infrastructure?
- *Reform of key organs?

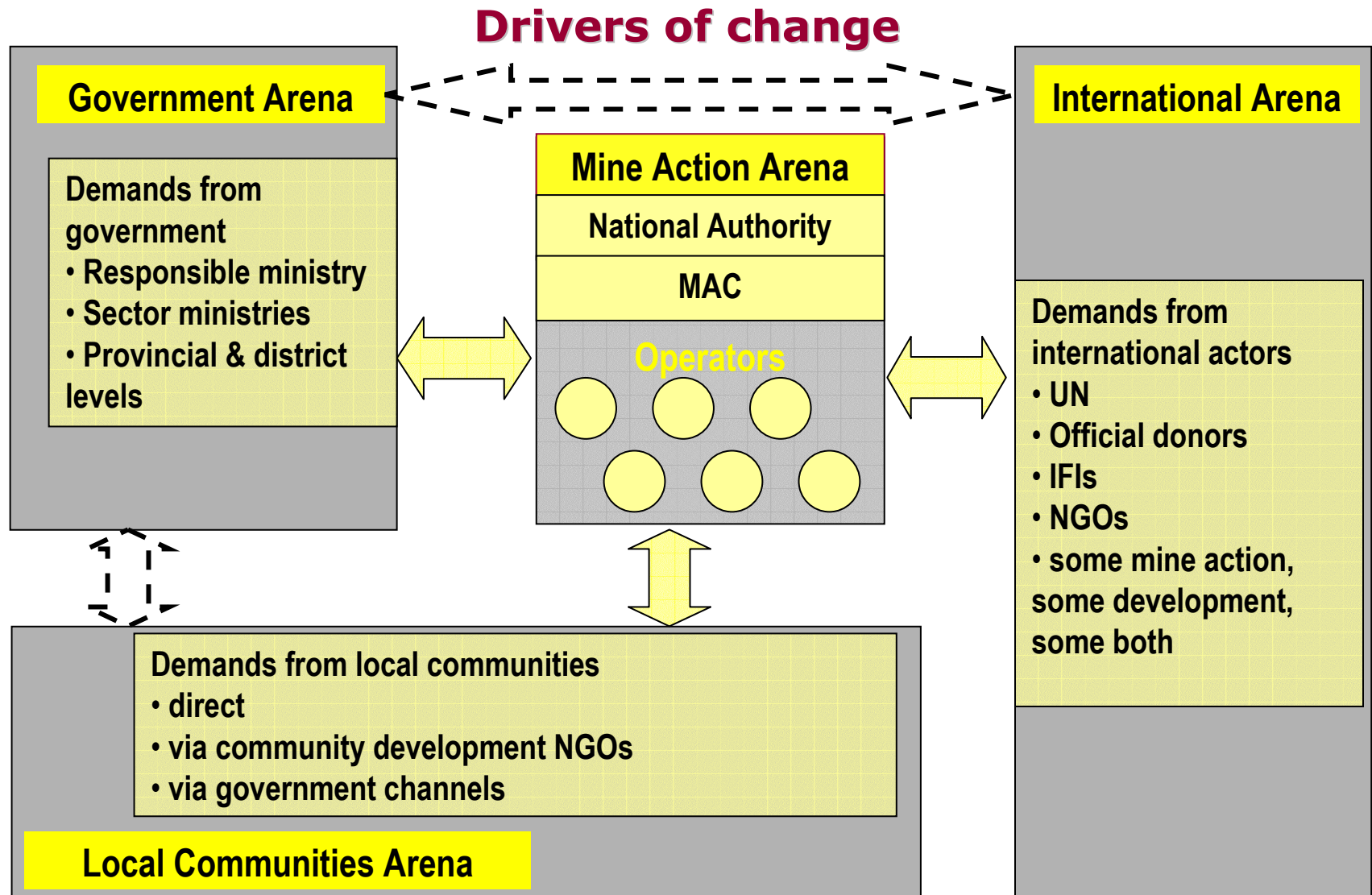


Strengthening the evidence base

2. The Architecture of Mine Action

- **Actors**
- **Arenas**
- **Linkages**

The architecture: actors, arenas, links

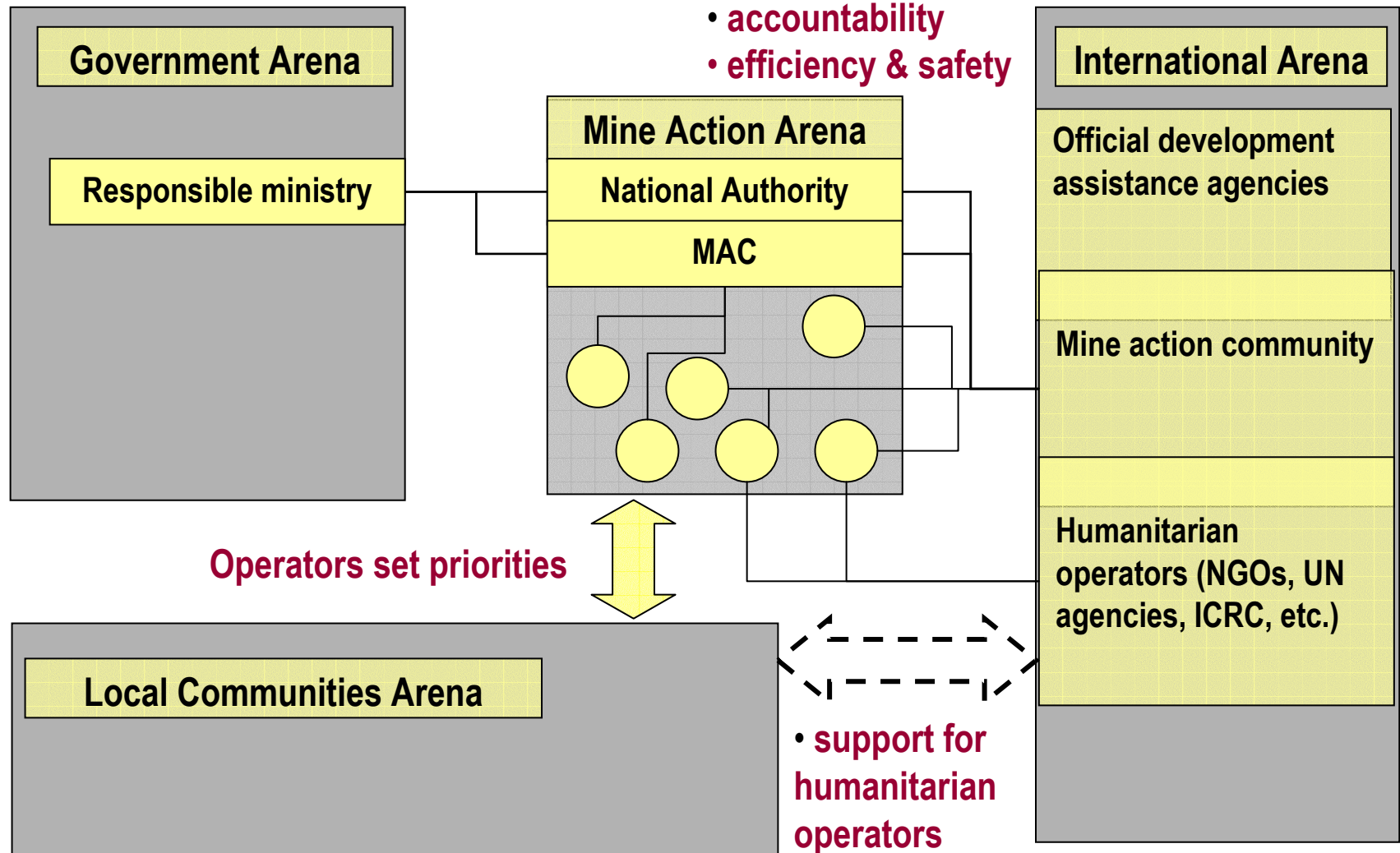


Aid dependent mine action



Strong demands from international mine action community:

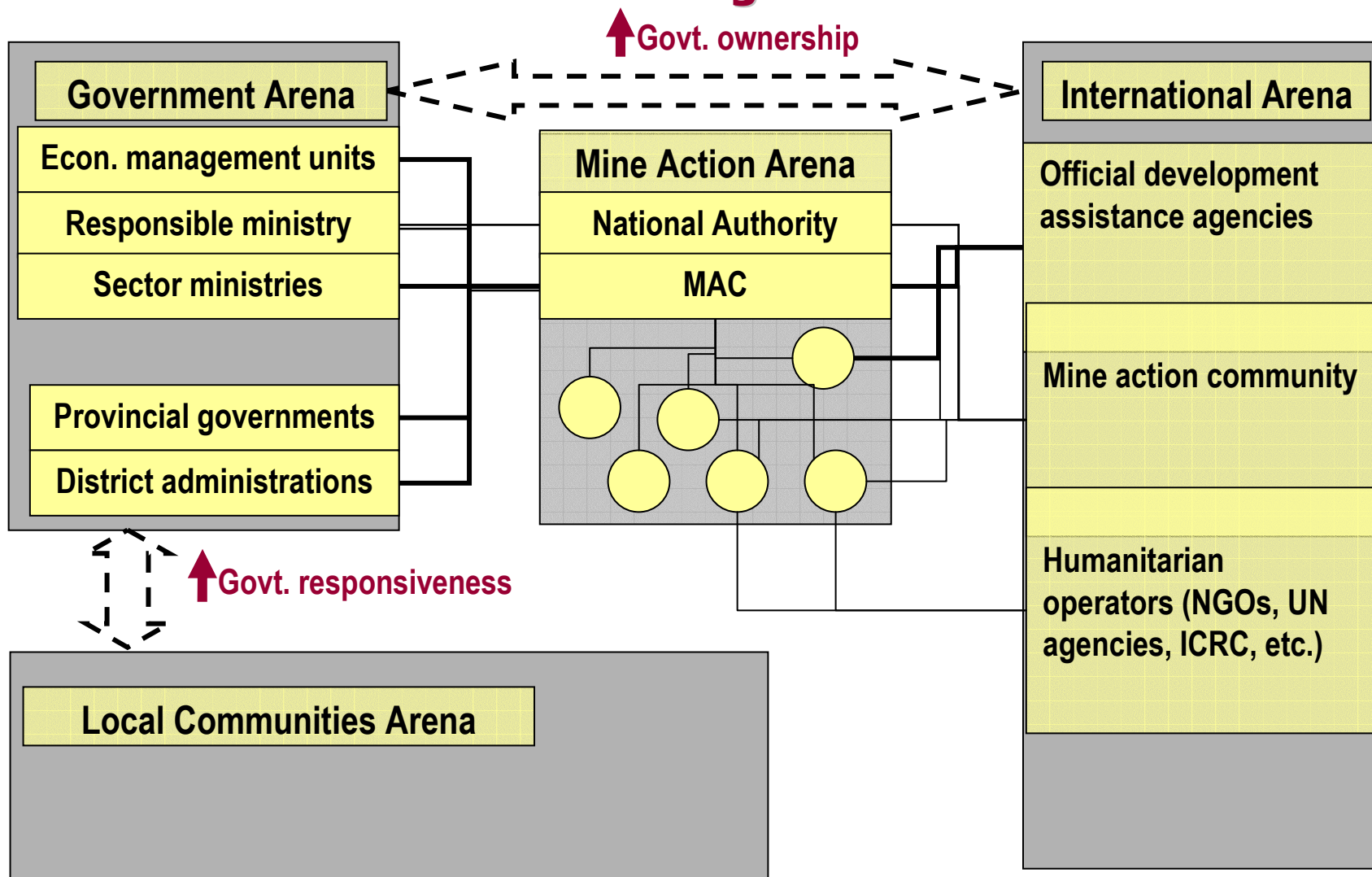
- accountability
- efficiency & safety





Drivers of change macro meso micro

Effects on linkages



Strengthening the evidence base



3. LMAD Framework

- **Level of aggregation**
 - **National (macro)**
 - **Provincial, sector, area (meso)**
 - **Community, household, individual (micro)**
- **Stages in a project cycle**
 - **Needs assessment & design**
 - **Implementation**
 - **Monitoring & evaluation (learning)**

LMAD Framework



<u>Examples</u>	Needs assessments	Design & Planning	Monitoring & Evaluation
Macro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Inter-agency assessment missions (UN) ◦Landmine Impact Surveys ◦KAP surveys for MRE ◦National victim surveillance system (CMVIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Incorporation into PRSPs / national development frameworks ◦National mine action strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Incorporation into PRSPs monitoring system (BiH) ◦National program reviews (Ethiopia, Mozambique)
Meso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Priority Reconstruction Program Surveys (World Bank & partners) ◦Environmental Impact Assessments (WB infrastructure program loans) ◦Task Impact Assessment (Sri Lanka model) ◦Landmine & Livelihoods surveys (Yemen) ◦MAPU/PMAC process (Cambodia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Incorporation into provincial development plans ◦Incorporation into sector strategies (Croatia water) and area development projects ◦Priority Reconstruction Programs (Afghanistan, BiH, Croatia) ◦Targeting mine-affected communities for poverty reduction (Yemen) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Post-clearance land use evaluation (Dutch) ◦Task Impact Assessment (Sri Lanka model) ◦Emergency Rehabilitation Program Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (Ethiopia) ◦Cost-benefit analyses of program components (Laos)
Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Task Impact Assessments (original model) ◦Community Integrated Mine Action Plans (Bosnia) ◦Landmine & Livelihoods surveys (Yemen) ◦Anthropology-style village assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Incorporation into provincial development plans ◦Incorporation into sector strategies ◦Area development projects (incorporating mine action) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦Task Impact Assessment (original model) ◦Cost-benefit analyses of communities