

A Sector-Wide Theory of Change for Mine Action and User Guide

Enhancing the collective capability of the mine action sector

November 2022



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
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Guide Description

The Theory of Change (ToC) Guide and toolkit enables the global ToC to be adapted and applied in diverse country contexts. It consists of:

Guidance
Slides 5-10
12-16

Guidance on how to use the ToC and accompanying tools, specifically for national authorities, donors, and implementers

Sector-wide
Theory of Change
Slide 11

The ToC itself

Key Performance
Questions
Slides 17-18

Key Performance
Questions

Theories of
Action
Slides 19-48

*For Implementing
Partners Only* –
ToAs, which focus
in on specific
activities and
pathways within the
ToC

Indicator Bank
Slides 49-70

An indicator bank
that accompanies
the ToC and ToAs to
provide suggestions
on how to monitor
and evaluate
change

Assumptions
Slides 71-75

A list of assumptions
that underpin the ToC
and should be
considered in
programme design
and when reflecting
on whether mine
action is achieving
the desired results
or not

The diagram, titled 'MINE ACTION THEORY OF CHANGE', illustrates a flow from 'Outcomes' at the bottom to 'Impact' at the top. It features a series of interconnected boxes representing different stages of the theory of change, with arrows indicating the direction of influence and feedback loops. The background is a gradient from green to blue.

Guide Description

This guide is centred around a **Theory of Change (ToC)** – a set of **supporting Theories of Action (ToAs)** which covers all pillars of mine action, and an indicator bank. **The primary purpose is to encourage collective responsibility of all stakeholders for achieving mine action outcomes** and to introduce shared indicators that can help measure whether the sector is collectively achieving these.

Each ToA is accompanied by a set of indicators, common assumptions, and ‘strategic connections’ that illustrate how the theories of action support each other and contribute to delivering the overall theory of change. A combination of the ToC and ToAs will **help to distinguish between ‘implementation failure’** (an intervention that is not delivered well) **and ‘theory failure’** (where intervention is done well but it still did not lead to the outcomes hoped for). The latter puts the emphasis on

the sector as a whole, and not just the implementers, for when outcomes are not as good as they could be.

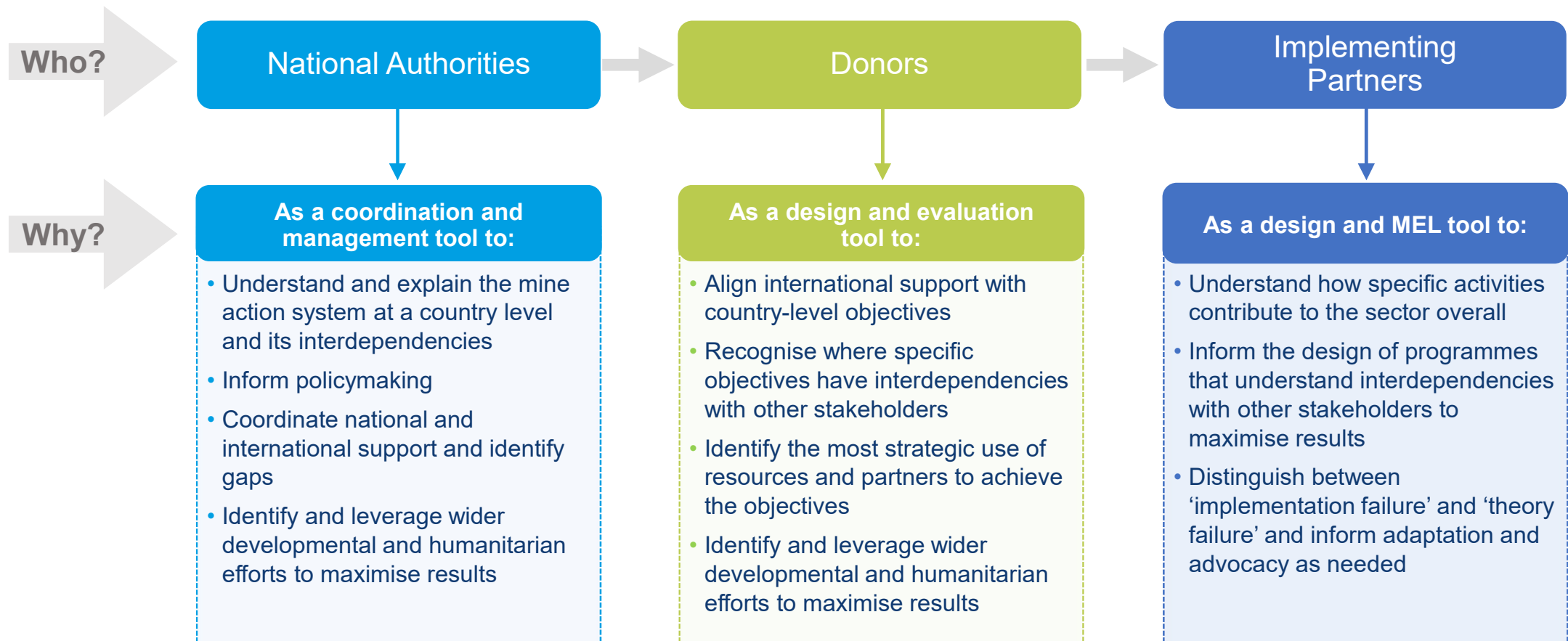
The ToC Guide and toolkit enables the global ToC to be adapted and applied in diverse country contexts. It has been widely consulted on and has been piloted with national authorities (NAs), donors and mine action implementers in Angola, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Libya, and Ukraine.

The ToC toolkit is considered a living document for use and ownership by the entire mine action sector and should be updated on a periodic basis.

Acronym List

APMBC	Anti Personnel Mine Ban Convention	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
CD	Capacity Development	NA	National Authority
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions	NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons	NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
CL	Community Liaison	NTS	Non-Technical Survey
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area	SADD	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
CPRD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	SADDD	Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
EO	Explosive Ordnance	TOA	Theory of Action
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	TOC	Theory of Change
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education	TS	Technical Survey
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards	VA	Victim Assistance
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action		
IP	Implementing Partner		

Who could benefit from using a sector-wide ToC and why?



Impact
Outcomes
Outputs
Activities

Section One

Theory of Change Overview

The benefits of a sector-wide ToC



Theory of Change Overview – The benefits of a sector-wide approach

The ToC presented below is part of a concerted effort by **the Dutch Mine Action and Cluster Munition Programme (MACMP) and the UK Global Mine Action Programme (GMAP) to better align the donor community** around shared mine action objectives and indicators, bringing **greater coherence to the sector** overall. As such, **the ToC captures the whole sector, and it is not expected that any stakeholder will necessarily cover all the activities at any one time.**

Developing a shared ToC is an important contribution to aligning the objectives of different stakeholders across the sector for **greater collective impact** but it is also important for **aligning indicators** between the Dutch and UK programmes. In time, this can ease the reporting burden on implementers, and improve the ability of the sector to share, aggregate and compare data – **supporting the sector to better use its available evidence base.**

As a sector-wide ToC crossing all pillars of mine action, **the ToC is necessarily complex** and is designed to **increase the visibility of the strategic connections between different mine action pillars**, which collectively enhance one another. Its purpose, therefore, is to **encourage strategic thinking across the sector** and to **encourage collective responsibility for maximising**

the sector's success.

The following slide provides the sector-wide ToC diagram - followed by an explanation, for ease of understanding and is explained throughout the rest of the guide. The ToC is organised horizontally according to the common activities of the mine action sector, with advocacy seen as an integrated activity.

Vertically, the diagram illustrates the links from activities, to outputs, to outcomes to impact, with an overarching vision statement.

At the bottom of the diagram is a set of principles that underpin the sector's success, for example putting the interests of the most vulnerable communities at its heart.

In the centre of the diagram are the National Authorities (NAs), which include National Mine Action Authorities (NMAAs). The NAs are considered integral to the success of the sector and have an amplification effect that can increase the quality of all outcomes across the sector.

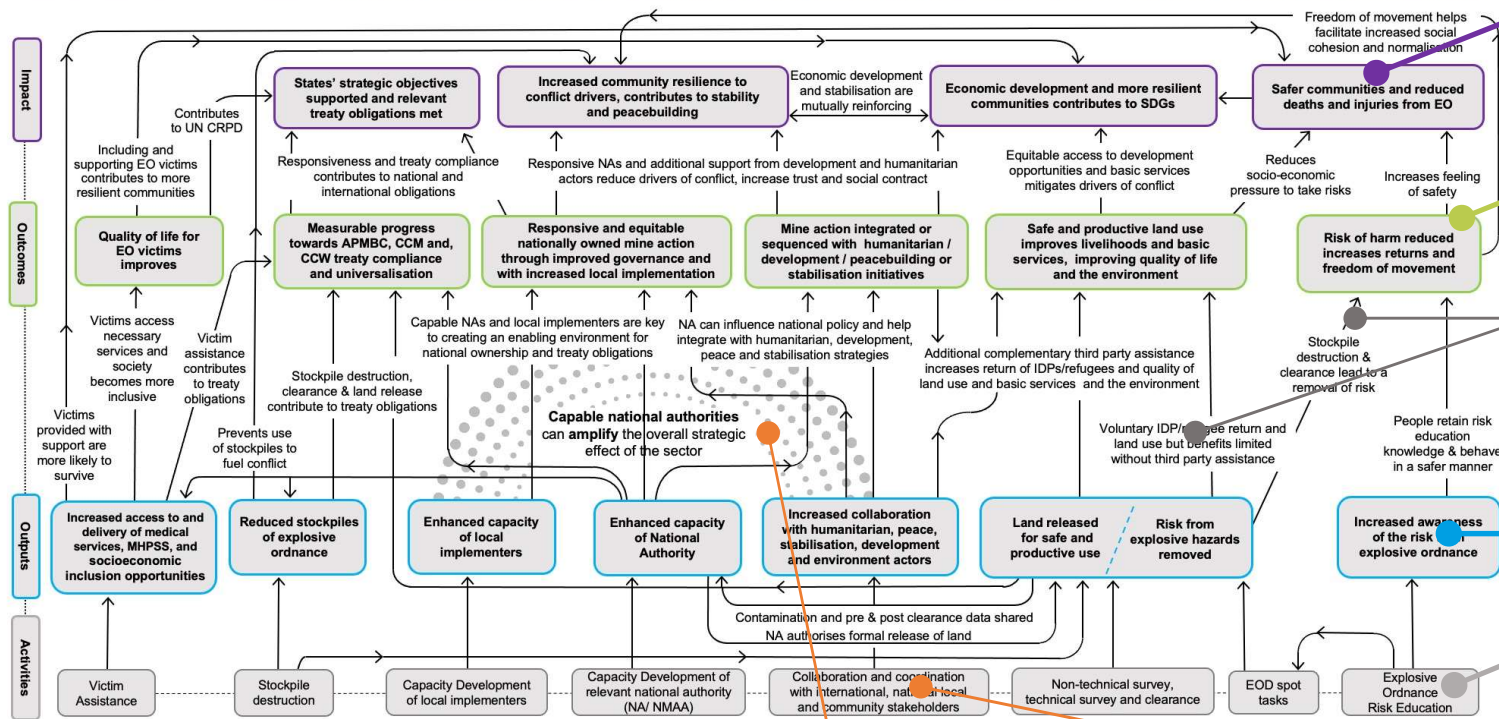
The lines on the diagram indicate where there is a relationship between one part of the diagram with another. Typically, these represent where one or more outputs may link to different outcomes, and how combinations of these outcomes then serve different impacts.

Benefits of a sector-wide ToC

- ✓ Alignment of stakeholders around common objectives
- ✓ Increased collective responsibility for the delivery of those objectives
- ✓ Ability to distinguish between 'theory failure' and 'implementation failure' for learning and accountability
- ✓ Inform common indicators, streamlining reporting and making better use of evidence across the sector

Explaining the ToC

MINE ACTION THEORY OF CHANGE. VISION STATEMENT: Increased peace and human security, and support towards development in countries affected by landmines and ERW



Impacts capture the different strategic and long-term aims of the sector and will always be influenced by factors beyond the sector's control

Outcomes often rely on more than one output and hence may be dependent on the collective contribution of multiple stakeholders within, and sometimes external to, the mine action sector


Additional descriptions to describe the logic from outputs to outcomes to impacts and to capture some of the assumptions that underpin the ToC. These are further elaborated on in the guide

Outputs flow from the activities

Activities cover all mine action pillars and are not expected to be delivered by all the stakeholders all of the time

Principles that create an enabling environment to put local communities and local leadership at the centre of mine action and maximise the sector's strategic value
 Conflict sensitivity, gender, inclusion and environmental considerations mainstreamed across all activities, with community liaison and other participatory processes that give voice to and appropriately include men, women, girls and boys, EO victims and other persons with disabilities, and vulnerable or marginalised groups. Governments, national mine action authorities, UN and implementing partners work together and are informed by a shared understanding of needs and capabilities. Advocacy by the donors, national authorities, UN agencies, implementing partners and local organisations at every level and activity to leverage opportunities and create pressure for policy changes, implementation change and resource allocation.

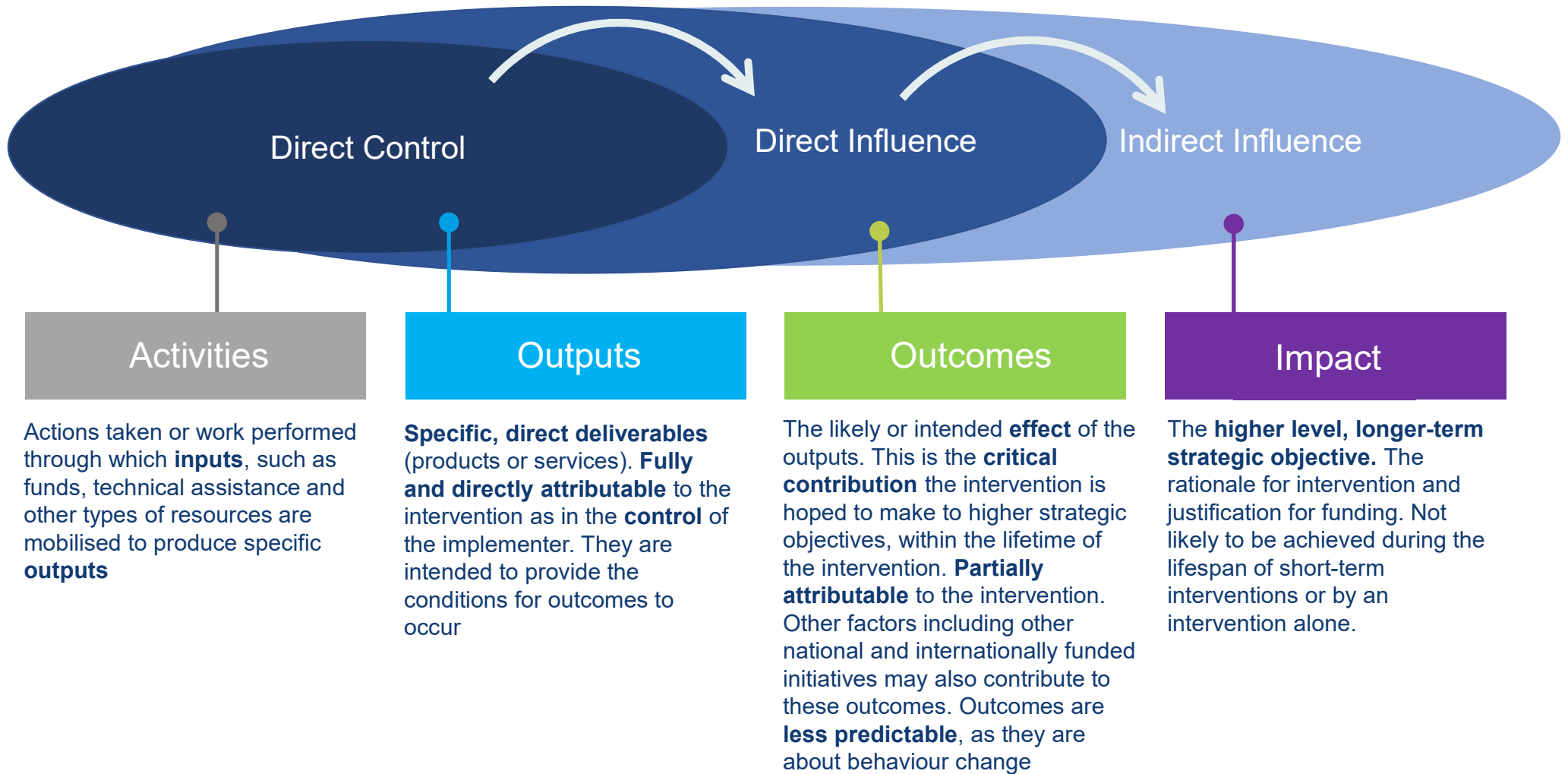
The Principles are key to creating the enabling environment that will maximise the success of the sector



The NMAAs are key to the sector and can enhance the quality of all mine action outcomes

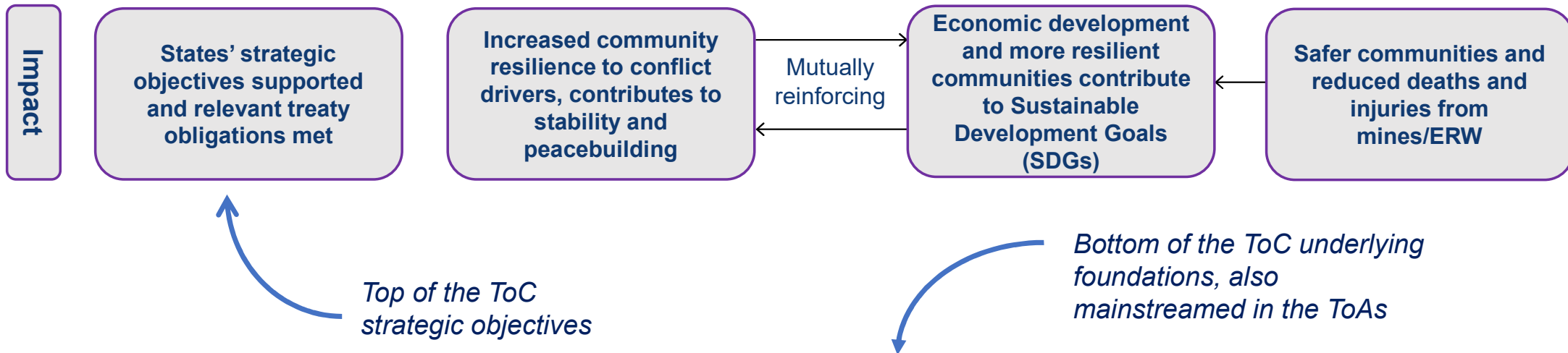
Collaboration and co-ordination across stakeholders is essential to the success of all activities

Explaining definitions of key concepts in the ToC



MINE ACTION THEORY OF CHANGE

VISION STATEMENT: Increased peace and human security, and support towards development in countries affected by landmines & explosive remnants of war (ERW)



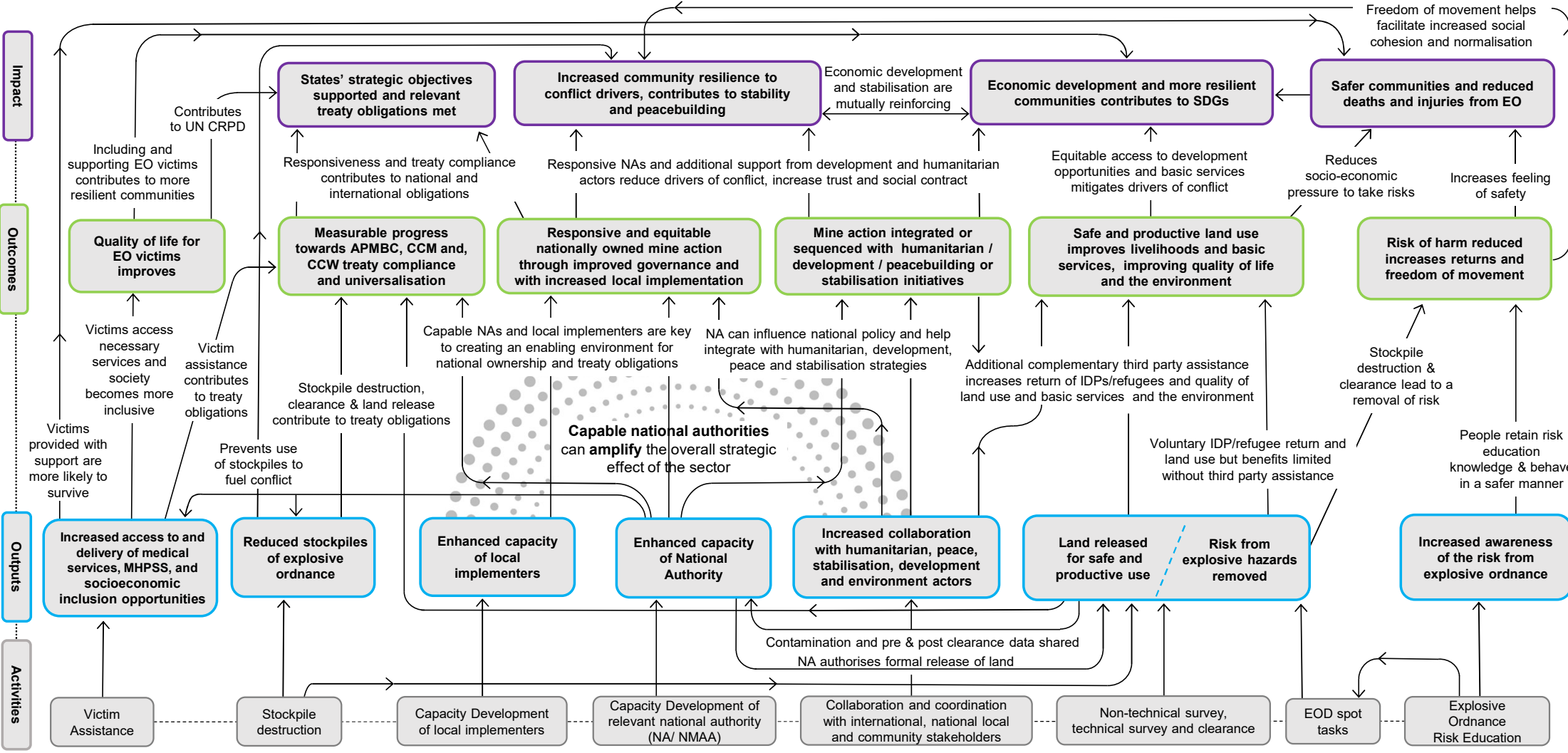
Principles that create an enabling environment to put local communities and local leadership at the centre of mine action and to maximise the sector's strategic value

Conflict sensitivity, gender, inclusion and environmental considerations are mainstreamed across all activities, with community liaison and other participatory processes that give voice to and appropriately include men, women, girls and boys, explosive ordnance (EO) victims and other persons with disabilities, and vulnerable or marginalised groups.

Governments, national authorities, the UN and implementing partners work together and are informed by a shared understanding of needs and capabilities

Advocacy by the donors, national authorities, the UN, implementing partners, and local organisations at every level and activity to leverage opportunities and create pressure for advocacy, policy changes, implementation change and resource allocation.

MINE ACTION THEORY OF CHANGE. VISION STATEMENT: Increased peace and human security, and support towards development in countries affected by landmines and ERW



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Advocacy by the donors, national authorities, UN agencies, implementing partners and local organisations at every level and activity to leverage opportunities and create pressure for policy changes, implementation change and resource allocation.

National Authorities - How to use the ToC

The ToC can be used as a **design, coordination and management tool**, identifying where the critical interdependencies are between activities and stakeholders inside and outside the mine action sector. This can be used to encourage coordination across government, donors and implementers, and to identify any gaps in support. It should also be used to reflect on where progress is and is not being made, learn from that, and adjust the NMAA policy and strategy where needed.

NA's Strategic Planning Teams

can use the ToC to identify their strategic objectives and change pathways.

NA Senior Management can use the ToC to link and leverage other government initiatives.

NA's Donor Coordination Teams can use the ToC as an overarching framework to bring the different donor partners together and manage coordination.

Guiding questions

- Are national strategic objectives reflected in the ToC? Are there particular elements that are more important than others?
- Where are the important interdependencies with other parts of government and is there a shared commitment with other government stakeholders to achieving the mine action objectives? If not, what can be done to promote a shared commitment?
- Do donors understand the national strategic objectives and do their objectives align with the ToC? What is the best way to coordinate donor support to achieve the most critical strategic objectives?
- When we monitor our progress are we reflecting on the ToC to understand if there is implementation and/or theory failure?
- What are we learning and what does this tell us about the ToC? What does it tell us about how the mine action sector is collaborating (or not)? Can we do more to improve coordination across government, donors and implementers?

Donors - How to use the ToC

The ToC can be used to inform **programme design, partnerships, and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) systems**. It can be used to align institutional strategic objectives to NMAA objectives and to identify interdependencies with other stakeholders, leveraging coordination and collaboration where needed – inside and outside the mine action sector. It is also a useful tool to understand where there may be implementation or theory failure and what adjustments may be needed to maximise the collective impact of the sector at the programme and country levels. Finally, the ToC is an important tool to monitor and evaluate progress to make evidence-informed decisions about programming and policy.

Policy and programming teams

can use the ToC to help make funding and programming decisions. ToC is also to be used as an overarching framework to build closer alliances and better coordination between international partners as well as national authorities.

Annual Review Team and MEL leads

can use ToC to guide a theory-based evaluation.

Guiding questions

- What are the most important strategic objectives of the NMAAs? Are our objectives aligned with these? Have we made clear the strategic objectives of the programme to the NMAAs?
- Are we coordinating fully with the NMAAs and other donors to maximise the potential collective impact of the sector?
- Where do we need to encourage our implementing partners – inside and outside of mine action – to work together? How do we best do this? Are we maximising value for money?
- Where are the gaps in the sector that can undermine the key NMAA strategic objectives? How can we use our influence to leverage change?
- When we monitor our progress, are we reflecting on the ToC to understand if there is implementation and/or theory failure?
- What are we learning and what does this tell us about the ToC? What does it tell us about how the mine action sector is collaborating (or not)? Can we do more to improve coordination across government, donors and implementers?

Implementation Partners - How to use the ToC

The ToC can be used to inform **programme design and MEL**. It can be used to identify interdependencies with other stakeholders where coordination and collaboration is needed and to help all team members understand how their specific work contributes to the success of the sector overall. Used alongside the ToAs outlined later in this guide, it can inform MEL systems and results frameworks, helping to identify implementation failure and theory failure that can inform programme adjustments and be fed back to donors and NMAAs to inform future policy and strategy of the sector as a whole.

Programme design teams can use the ToC to support the design process, ensure alignment of objectives to NMAAs/donors, and see where collaboration and coordination with other stakeholders is necessary.

MEL Teams can use the ToC to reflect on progress, identify implementation vs theory failure and support programme teams in adaptive management processes that will optimise outcome-level change.

Management teams can use the ToC alongside results frameworks on a quarterly basis to reflect on how well programmes are contributing to strategic objectives of the sector and when to join up activities to achieve greater impact.

Guiding questions

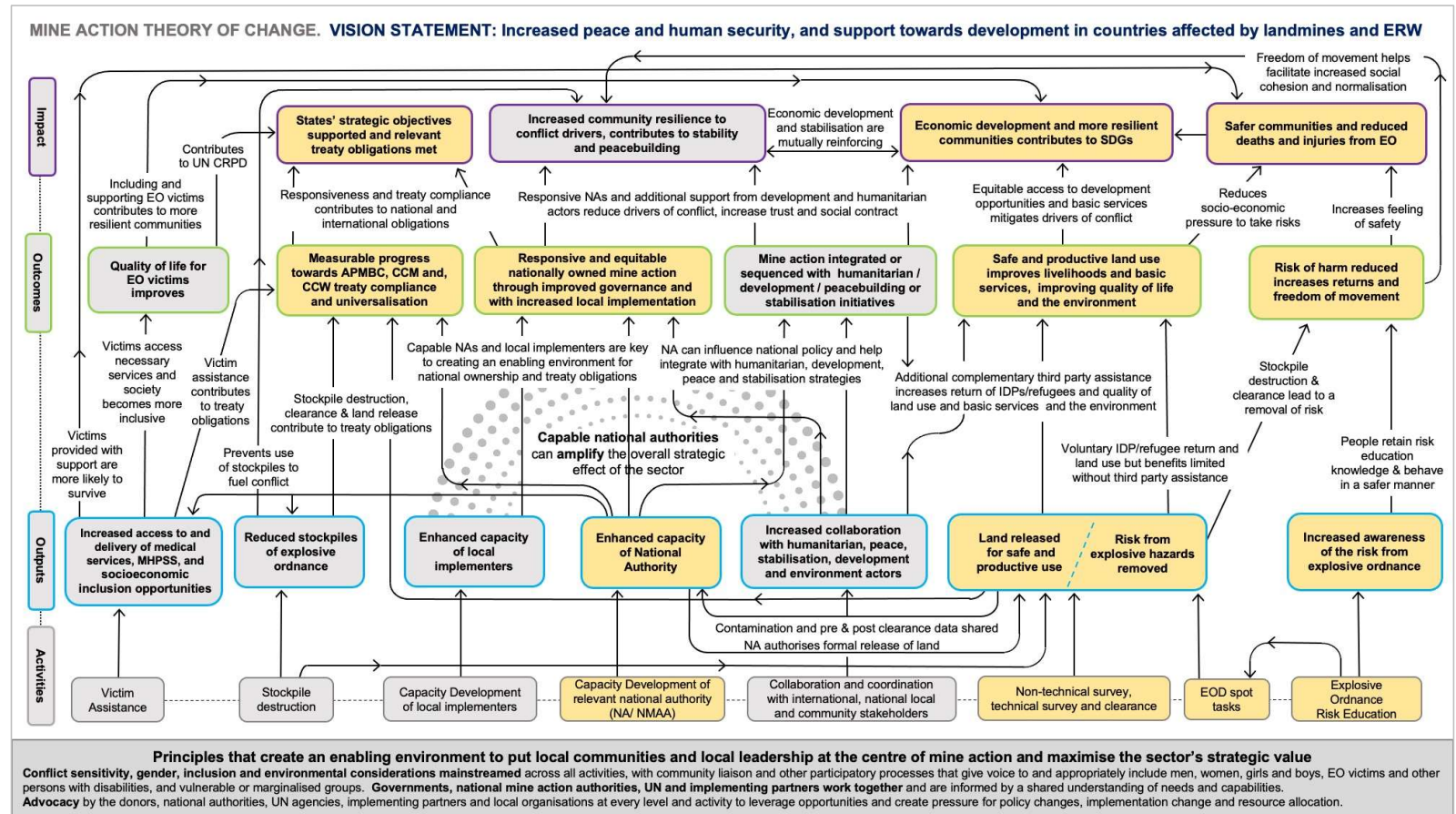
- Where does your programme fit within the overall ToC? What outcomes and impacts are you contributing to? How does this fit with the priorities of the NMAA?
- Who else, outside your programme, is contributing to these outcomes and impacts? What are the interdependencies with your work? Are there particular stakeholders you should coordinate with?
- Does everyone on the team understand their role within the ToC and the interdependencies with other stakeholders to achieve outcomes and impact? What does this mean for their work?
- When we monitor our progress are we reflecting on the ToC to understand if there is implementation and/or theory failure?
- What does it tell us about how the mine action sector is collaborating (or not)? Can we do more to improve coordination across government, donors and implementers?

ToC example: UK-funded Mine Action Support to Angola

The ToC will differ depending on the context and its emphasis may change over time. A ToC can be tailored for each programme, based on the activities and strategic objectives of that country. This example demonstrates how the ToC can be tailored for UK-funded mine action support to Angola (through the GMAP 2022).

The orange-highlighted boxes illustrate the GMAP2 programme in Angola.

It enables stakeholders to see how they are contributing to mine action objectives in Angola, where there may be interdependencies with other stakeholders (inside and outside the mine action sector) requiring coordination and collaboration, and where any gaps may exist.

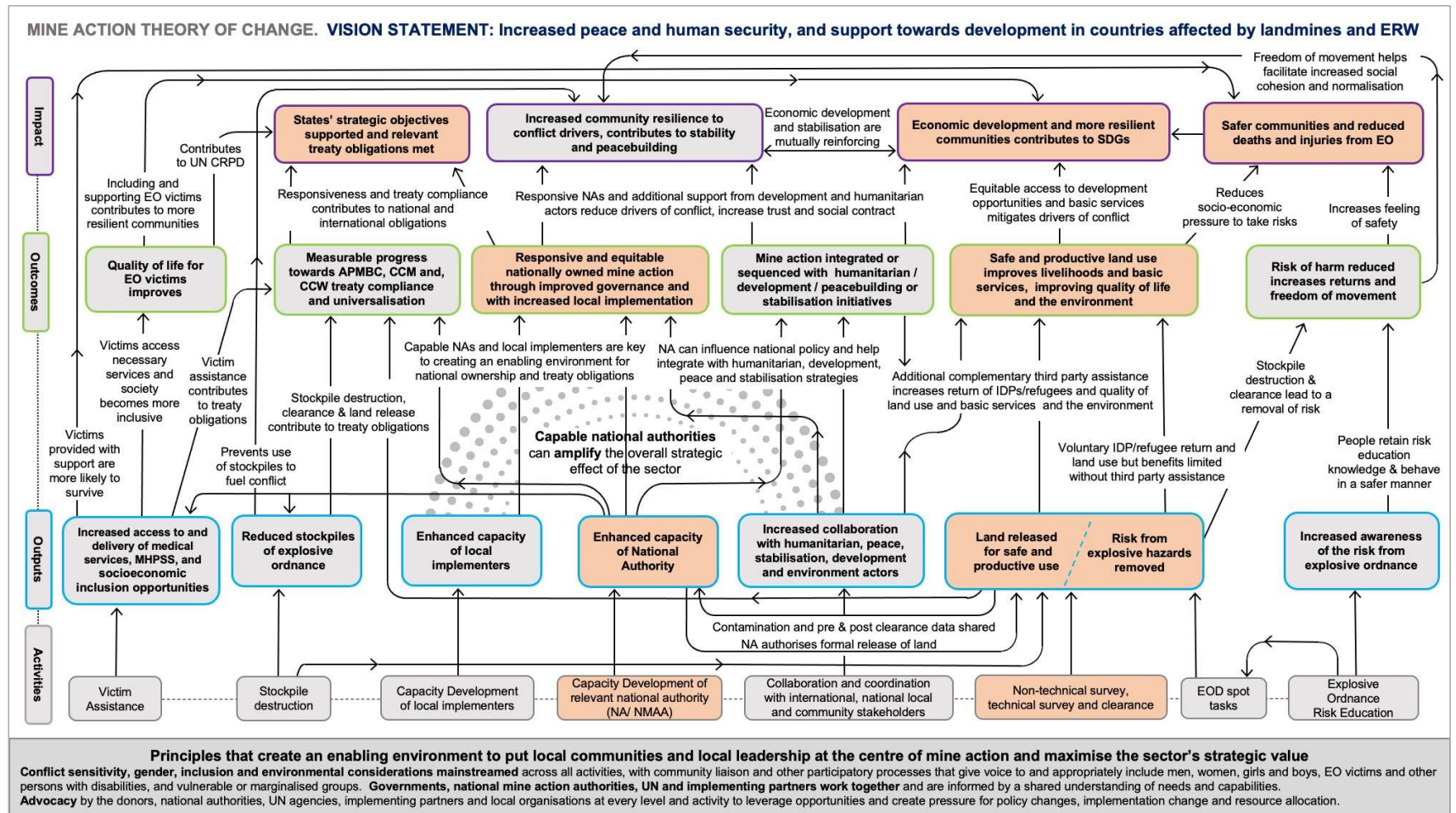


ToC example: MACMP Lebanon

This example demonstrates how the ToC can be tailored for MACMP in Lebanon.

The pink-highlighted boxes illustrate the programme in Lebanon.

It enables stakeholders to see how they are contributing to mine action objectives in Lebanon, where there may be interdependencies with other stakeholders (inside and outside the mine action sector) requiring coordination and collaboration, and where any gaps may exist.



Key Performance Questions (KPQs) – What are they and how do you use them?

To encourage collective ownership of the strategic connections, **this toolkit suggests a list of potential KPQs for use by the national authorities or any lead coordinating body. These KPQs are designed as questions that the mine action sector within each country should collectively ask itself.**

Potentially they could be used within periodic sector-wide coordination and reflection meetings and in broader inter-departmental government coordination meetings or coordination meetings within the humanitarian and development sectors.

The purpose of these questions is to bring together the analytical capabilities of all relevant stakeholders to reflect on where and why the mine action sector is performing well and not so well, and to identify changes at the programme or policy levels that can further improve mine action's contributions to outcome- and impact-level change.

The questions are generic, but the answers should be context specific.

General Guidance

KPQs can be used to help structure coordination meetings or learning workshops to be focused on outcome-level change. Each national authority or lead coordinating body should use the questions to understand where the mine action sector is performing well and not so well and understand why change is happening or not. This can help the authorities hold stakeholders to account and encourage collaboration and collective problem-solving.

The KPQs have been organised to potentially work on a rotational basis, with the focus of the KPQs changing periodically (e.g. every quarter). Every KPQ has an open-ended 'why' question to encourage a deeper understanding of what is affecting change, which in turn can inform adaptations at the programme or policy level.

Process and criteria for selecting KPQs

National authorities, donors, and coordination bodies should select questions that are most relevant to the country's context and to their strategic priorities. It may be useful to reflect on the data that implementing partners are already collecting however it is not necessary for all of them to collect the same data.

Additional KPQs can be developed if needed however, they should be framed to:

- Critically assess the assumptions at the outcome level (context-specific assumptions)
- Be owned by the sector in-country
- Be open-ended questions to promote qualitative answers, avoiding a yes/no answer
- Either identify implementation or theory failure or present opportunities to learn from successes.

Key Performance Questions – Suggestions

Select relevant questions from the list below:

Gender, Inclusion & Victims/survivors

1. **Do women, men, girls, and boys benefit equally from mine action?** *Is mine action support increasing gender equity or having a transformative effect on gender norms?*
2. **Have national resources for support to explosive ordnance survivors and people with other disabilities increased, and is this support sustainable?** *Are government policies on inclusion sufficient? If not, how can they be improved?*
3. **Are victims able to pursue a good quality of life and contribute positively to communities/society? Are they accepted into communities?** *If not, why not?*
4. **Do men and women have the same level of access to employment and promotion in mine action?** *Is the percentage of female staff and the percentage of women in management positions increasing? If not, why not?*

Safe/productive land use

1. **Is released land used productively? And if not, why not?** *Are the benefits of this equitable? If not, why not?*
2. **Has freedom of movement improved? Has this improved economic development? Does this improve social cohesion? Why?**
3. **What are people's perceptions of safety (are they feeling safer?)** *Are they adopting less risky behaviour? E.g. Are there any socioeconomic pressures that make people adopt risky behaviour? What are these and why do they exist?*
4. **What has been the environmental impact of mine action activities? What can be done to address this?**

Resilience and peace

1. **Are communities more resilient to shocks (conflict and natural) than before mine action?** *How and why?*
2. **Is mine action being delivered in a conflict-sensitive way? How? Are there any lessons we can learn? Are there staff and community feedback mechanisms in place to ensure mine action activities do no harm?**
3. **Is mine action reducing the availability of weapons that could undermine stability? How and why?**

Integration of mine action:

1. **Why has mine action been integrated (or not) into national humanitarian, development, stabilisation, or peacebuilding plans?**
2. **Why is there in/sufficient coordination and collaboration between mine action and other sectors** (specifically: humanitarian, development, health, and peacebuilding)?
3. **What are the inhibitors or enablers for mine action to finding additional funding that contributes to the outcomes of the mine action ToC?**

National ownership

1. **Are all mine action stakeholder activities aligned to nationally-led mine action objectives? If not, why not?**
2. **How have NMAAs/NAs been able to influence policy so that mine action has the right level of recognition and prominence in national action plans?**
3. **Is the management and delivery of mine action increasingly conducted by national stakeholders (NMAA and national implementers)? If not, why not?**
4. **Is there a reduction over time of the need for external financial and technical support?**

Impact
Outcomes
Outputs
Activities

Section Two

Theories of Action



Theories of Action:

A tool for implementing partners – What they are and why they add value

The Theory of Change (ToC) is supported by a **set of Theories of Action (ToAs) which help implementers see where their specific interventions contribute to the ToC outcomes**. This recognises that individual mine action operators cannot always be expected to deliver fully on the ToC outcomes, though their actions should at least contribute to those outcomes.

Whilst the **Theory of Change** represents the understanding of how social, political, economic and/or cultural change can be influenced to achieve outcomes within the mine action sector, the **Theories of Action** explain how a particular project, programme or initiative contributes to that change process and is informed by the broader ToC.

The distinction between ToAs and the ToC is important as it allows the sector to better identify what is working, what is not and why; **distinguishing between ‘implementation failure’** (an intervention that is not delivered well) and **‘theory failure’** (where an

intervention is delivered well but it still did not lead to the outcomes expected). Theory failure **extends accountability to the sector as a whole, and not just the implementers when the outcomes are not as good as they could be**.

The ToAs in this guide are designed to **support implementer programme teams** who may only work on a particular component of the ToC. There are ToAs for all the activities included in the ToC; so if your focus is risk education, then you only need to refer to the risk education ToA. ToAs can be used by programme teams to understand **how their specific activities feed into the bigger mine action picture** – i.e. the ToC - and **where dependencies or strategic connections with other stakeholders may be enhancing or hindering the success** of the sector as a whole. They are also useful for all implementing partners (IPs) in a country working on an activity and can be used by technical working groups that are specifically convened to discuss that activity.

Each ToA sets out a **simple diagram of how activities will lead to particular outputs and outcomes**. Each context is different and the level of achieved outcome will vary across different countries. This is a guide to help stakeholders understand how they can focus on the task at hand whilst remaining alert to opportunities for collaboration with others.

The ToAs also present the minimum standard indicators from the indicator bank, in addition to any other indicators that are relevant to that activity, including cross-cutting indicators.

Theories of Action: What is included

Assumptions

Underpinning the ToAs and ToC are a set of **key assumptions**; the conditions that are assumed to be present for the intervention to be successful. It is important to understand the assumptions and to expand and refine them for different contexts. These assumptions are **critical to the success of the ToC and ToAs** and should be monitored and reflected on periodically. Annex A lists a set of assumptions for the whole ToC. The ToA provides the assumptions relevant to each specific activity and causal pathway.

Indicators

The ToAs **present the most relevant minimum standard indicators** for outputs and outcomes for each activity in the ToC. Additional indicators should be selected from the indicator bank and agreed upon in consultation with the donors. **Please note that not all minimum indicators are included. Please review the indicators bank to ensure you have selected the most relevant indicators for your programme.**

Also note that the indicator bank includes cross-cutting indicators such as those for gender, conflict sensitivity, and inclusion (e.g. of marginalised and vulnerable groups, survivors of explosive ordnance accidents, and other persons with disabilities), which may be included in the minimum standard indicators.

Strategic Connections and Reflection questions

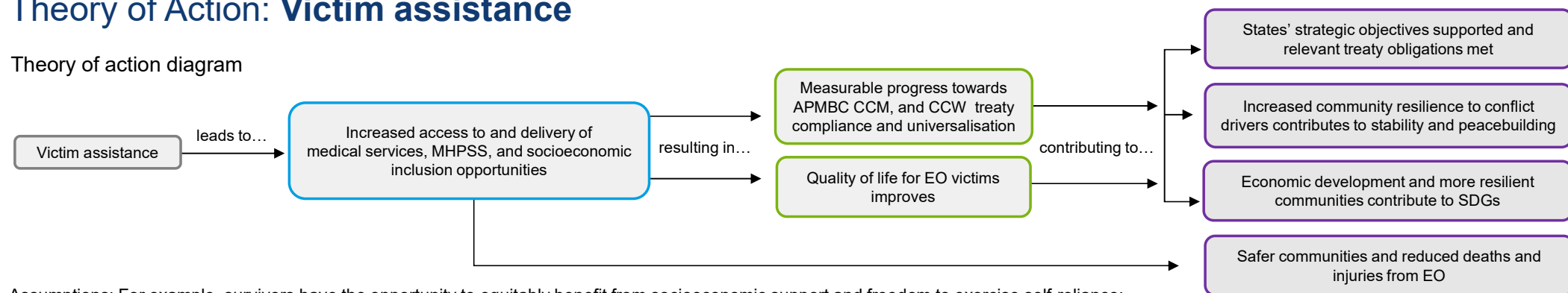
Accompanying each ToA are the key inter-relationships between mine action interventions – as illustrated in the ToC - which enable the mine action sector to be more than the sum of its parts. In other words, there are **strategic connections that, when acted upon, can enhance the outcome and impact level change that the sector wishes to see.**

For each ToA, these strategic connections have been highlighted along with a set of questions that encourage implementers to consider whether they are connecting sufficiently with other stakeholders to enhance their contributions to the ToC outcomes. An implementer's programme team should these reflection questions. Furthermore, it could be useful for these questions to also be asked at any technical working groups which may be convened at a national level to discuss the delivery of that particular mine action activity.

The following slides outline the ToAs for the core activities included in the ToC.

Theory of Action: Victim assistance

Theory of action diagram

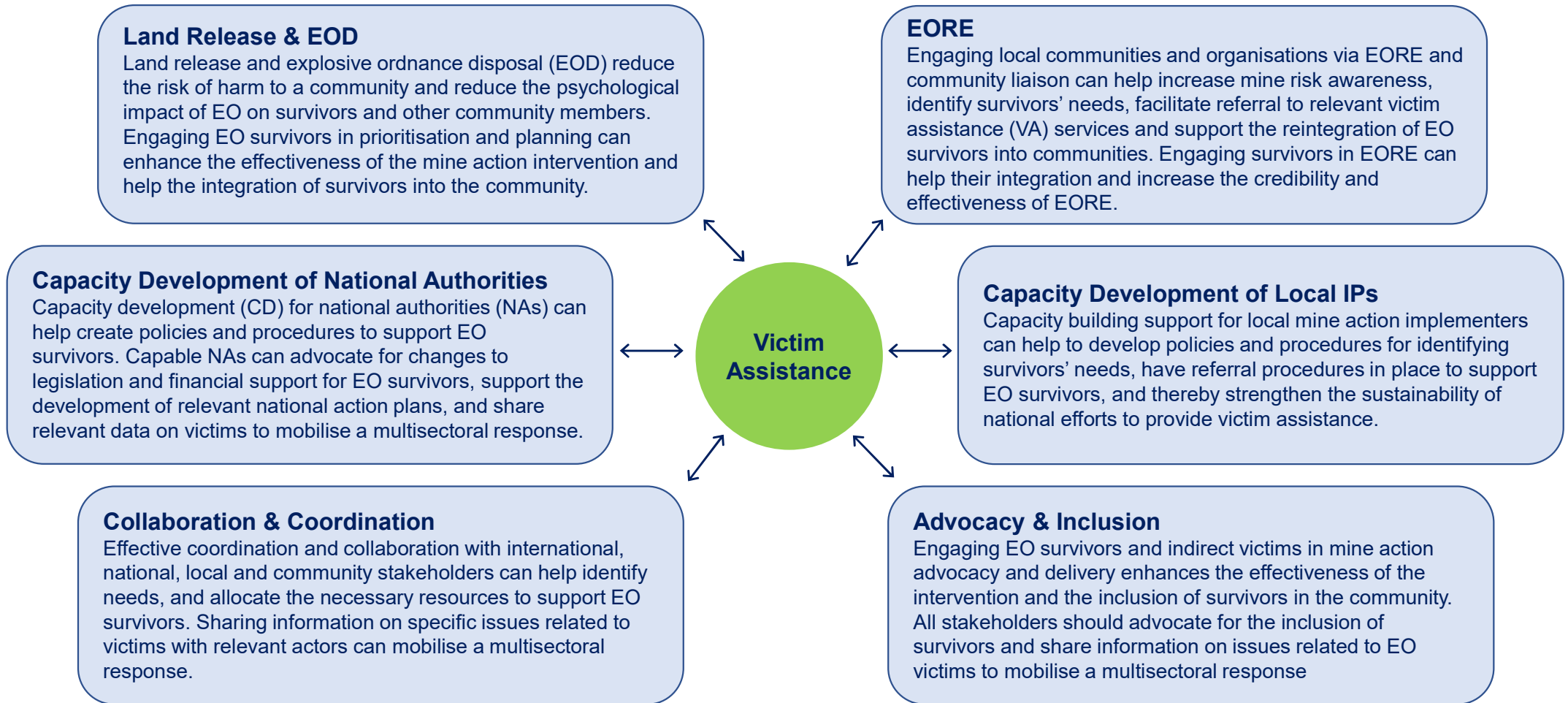


Assumptions: For example, survivors have the opportunity to equitably benefit from socioeconomic support and freedom to exercise self-reliance; also see annexed assumptions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22,, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries of victim assistance (as per Standardising Beneficiary Definitions Second edition)	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-1.2 Victim and accident forms are accurately filled monthly/yearly and entered onto the IMSMA database	IP NA	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for victim assistance from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		O
O-1.1 % of survivors surveyed reporting improvements in quality of life (SADD)	IP, Donor	Six-monthly
O-1.2 % of EO survivors surveyed reporting increased access to victim assistance (emergency and ongoing medical care, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial support, socioeconomic inclusion)	IP	Six-monthly
O- 2.1 Progress of APMBC Treaty obligations (articles on victim assistance)	Any	Annually
O-2.2 Progress of CCM Treaty obligations (articles on victim assistance)	Any	Annually
O-2.3 Progress towards treaty signature and/or accession (APMBC/CCM/CCW)	NA, Donor	Six-monthly
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes from the indicator bank		
Impact indicators		
Please choose impact level indicators to be collected by IPs as identified in the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: **Victim assistance**

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector. **Note that:** IMAS 13.10 on Victim Assistance should be operationalised by all mine action actors, integrating responsibilities into their land release and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) interventions.



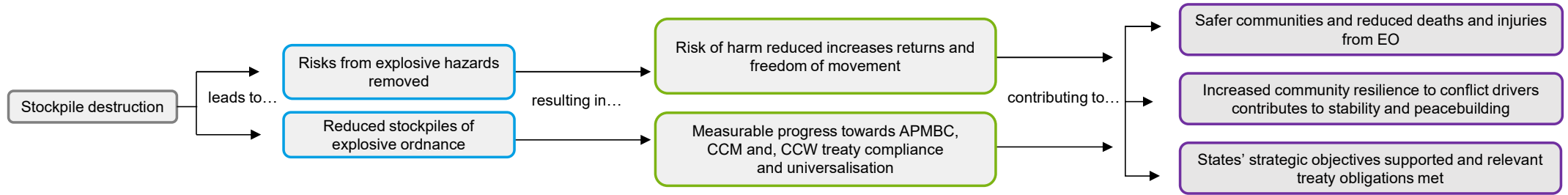
Theory of Action: **Victim assistance**

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of victim assistance

- Are survivors involved in mine action, in terms of advocacy, community liaison, risk education and/or prioritisation for land release?
- Do the current policies and procedures of all the mine action implementing organisations improve the response and support explosive ordnance (EO) survivors receive? (e.g. are there referral mechanisms and do they work?)
- Are explosive ordnance survivors and victims' families benefitting from wider mine action support (e.g. clearance, EORE, etc.)?
- Do the current policies and procedures of the national authorities improve the response and support explosive ordnance survivors receive? (e.g. by sharing victim data and engaging actors from other sectors to provide support.)
- Is there sufficient coordination and collaboration between mine action and other sectors to improve survivors' quality of life?
- To what extent are advocacy efforts leading to increased cross-sector assistance for explosive ordnance survivors?
- Do explosive ordnance survivors have improved livelihoods and access to basic services as a result of the mine action activities?
- Do explosive ordnance survivors have improved freedom of movement and perceptions of safety and security as a result of mine action activities?
- Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: Stockpile destruction

Theory of action diagram

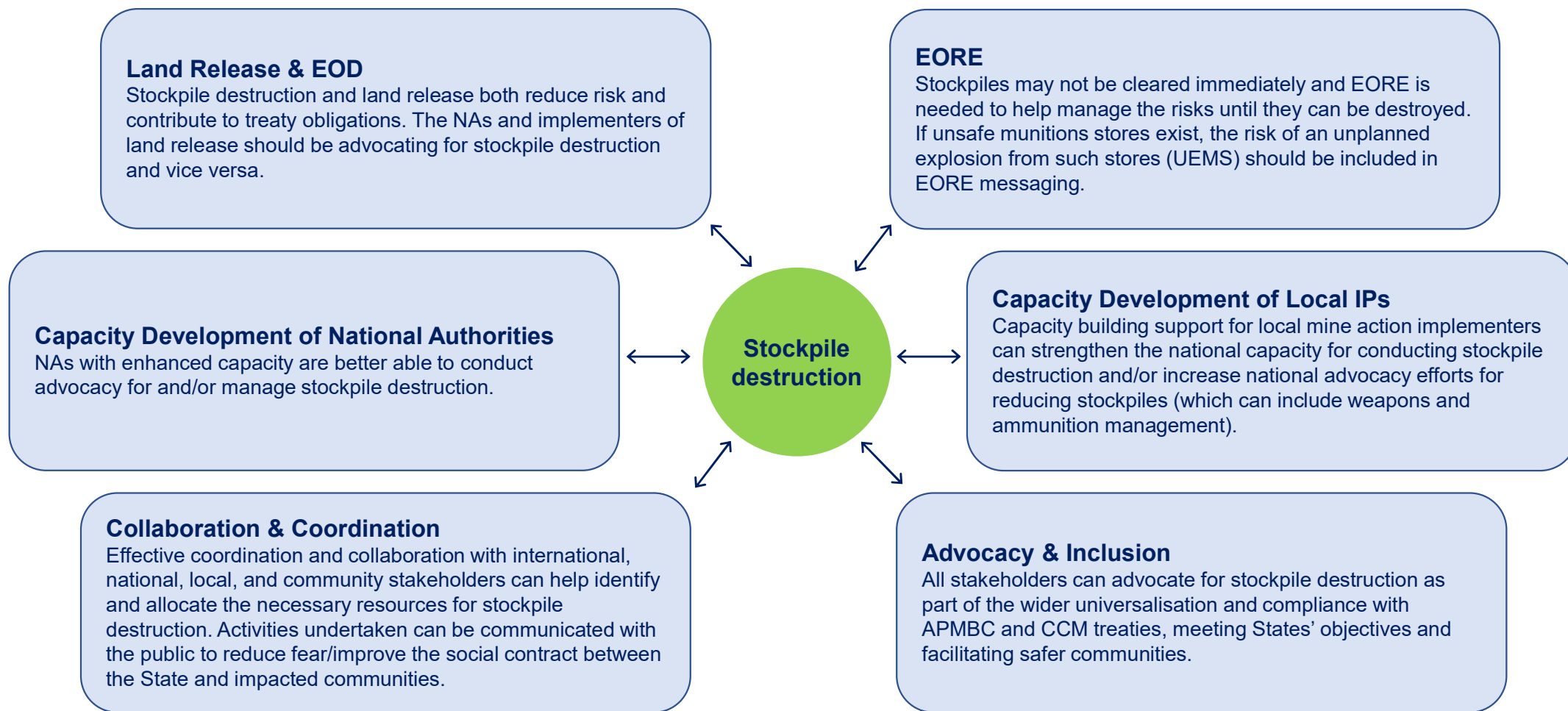


Assumptions: For example, consensus and support for stockpile destruction provided by the necessary authorities; also see annexed assumptions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-2.1 Number of items of EO destroyed through bulk demolition (stockpile reduction) (disaggregated by category of EO)	IP, NA	Quarterly
OP-2.2 Number of weapon and ammunition stores made safe through weapon ammunition and management activities	IP, NA	Quarterly
OP-2.3 Number of beneficiaries (estimated number of those impacted by an unplanned explosion of munitions stores which has been prevented through stockpile reduction activities)	IP, NA	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for stockpile destruction from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		
O-6.8 Number of communities with reduced risk of unplanned explosions of munitions stores/stockpiles or reduced access to poorly managed stockpiles or EO stores	IP, NA	Six-monthly
O-2.1 Progress of APMBC Treaty obligations (articles on stockpile destruction)	Any	Annually
O-2.2 Progress of CCM Treaty obligations (articles on stockpile destruction)	Any	Annually
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes from the indicator bank		
Impact indicators		
Please choose impact level indicators to be collected by IPs as identified in the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: Stockpile destruction

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector. **Note that:** 'Stockpile destruction' refers to a physical destructive procedure towards a continual reduction of the stockpile of explosive ordnance. This will include APM and cluster munitions as well as small arms ammunition etc. (IMAS 11.30)



Theory of Action: **Stockpile destruction**

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of stockpile destruction

- Are the IPs implementing land release and/or EORE also coordinating and advocating for stockpile destruction?
- Is the possibility of Unplanned Explosions of Munitions Stores (UEMS) included in EORE messaging (where appropriate)?
- Are stockpile destruction activities communicated with the public and improving perceptions of safety and the social contract between communities and the State?
- Does the national authority have sufficient support and credibility to advocate for stockpile destruction?
- Are weapons stores being managed safely and securely (i.e. unplanned explosions are unlikely?)
- Is stockpile destruction reducing the availability of weapons that could undermine stabilisation?
- Are stockpiles being reduced and/or secured to reduce the risk of unplanned explosions of munitions stores?
- Are stockpile destruction activities being reported and used to advocate for treaty universalisation and compliance?
- Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: Capacity development of local implementers

Theory of action diagram

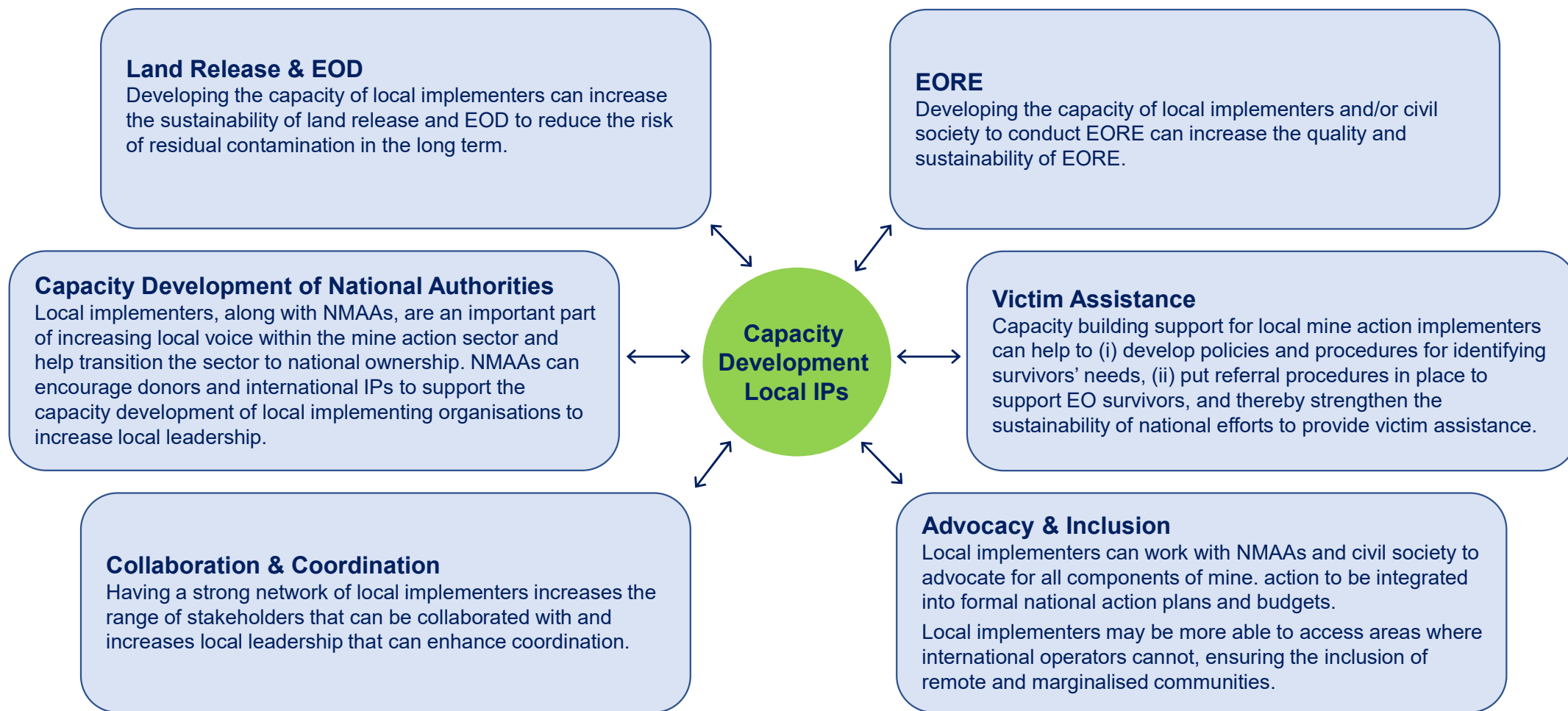


Assumptions: For example, local implementers have the opportunity to exercise leadership and increasingly deliver mine action services; also see annexed assumptions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-3.1 Number of personnel from local mine action implementing organisations trained or supported by capacity development activities (disaggregated by gender and by area of training (e.g. EORE, medical, EOD etc.)	IP	Quarterly
OP-3.2 % of capacity development objectives (from the agreed capacity development plan) achieved.	IP	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for capacity development of local implementers from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		
O-3.2 Extent of delivery of mine action activities/outputs implemented by local organisations (% of mine action outputs attributable to local organisations)	IP, NA	Six-monthly
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes from the indicator bank		
Impact indicators		
Please choose impact level indicators to be collected by IPs as identified in the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: **Capacity development of local implementers**

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector.



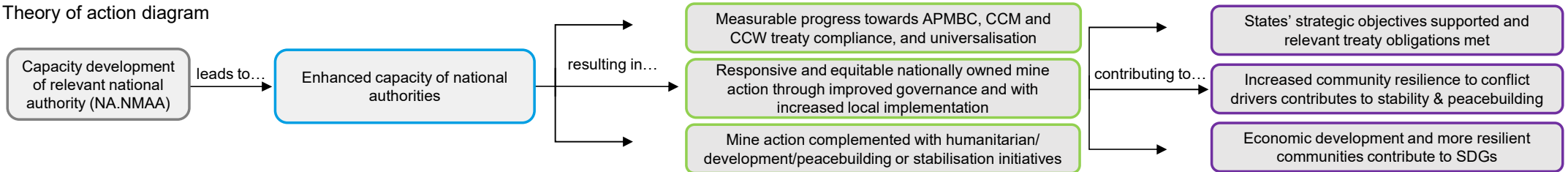
Theory of Action: **Capacity development of local implementers**

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of capacity development of local implementers

- Do local implementers have the capability, resources, and opportunity to deliver high-quality mine action services?
- Are international IPs and their donors supporting and building the capacity of local implementers to increasingly take national ownership and deal with residual contamination in the longer term?
- Are local mine action implementers increasingly allowed to lead in implementing mine action activities?
- Do local implementers have sufficient access to coordinate and collaborate with other stakeholders?
- Are local implementers capable of supporting advocacy and do they have the opportunity to do so?
- Are local implementers promoting gender equality and inclusion: are they increasing the diversity of the workforce and are they accessing and delivering mine action to marginalised and vulnerable communities?
- Is the need for external technical and financial support to local implementers reducing over time?
- Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: Capacity Development of National [Mine Action] Authorities (NAs/NMAAs)

Theory of action diagram



Assumptions: For example, a capacity and needs assessment is conducted in partnership with NMAA to develop a shared understanding of the support needed; NMAA has the political will and authority to improve their ability to regulate, manage and coordinate mine action programmes; NMAA's ability to manage mine action programme is contingent on sustainable internal &/or external financial & technical support; NMAA can influence national policy and planning outside the mine action sector; authorities are recognised by the public as providers of valuable and transparent services and not overshadowed by the visibility of international actors; also see annexed assumptions 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-4.1 % of capacity development objectives (from the capacity development plan) achieved.	NA IP	Quarterly
OP-4.2 Number of personnel from the national authority trained or supported by capacity development activities (disaggregated by gender and by area of training (e.g. EORE, medical, EOD etc.))	IP	Quarterly
OP-4.3 Improved coordination between stakeholders in the mine action	NA IP Donor	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for enhanced capacity of national authorities from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		
O-2.1 Progress of APMBC Treaty obligations	NA IP Donor	
O-2.2 Progress of CCM Treaty obligations	NA IP Donor	
O-3.1 Extent of delivery of a national mine action strategy or plan	NA IP	Six-monthly
O-3.3 % of national women participating in mine action as mine action employees	NA IP	Six-monthly
O-3.4 % of national female mine action employees in management positions	IP	Six-monthly
O-3.5 Perceptions of equitable mine action delivery (SADD)	IP	Six-monthly
O-4.1 Number and % of mine action activities that have resulted in sequenced or integrated support from other sectors enhancing the quality of mine action	IP NA	
O-4.2 Existence of an effective coordination mechanism for mine action actors and humanitarian/peacebuilding/stabilisation/development/environment actors with an evidenced focus on gender, inclusivity and victim assistance.	NA IP Donor	
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes and any impact level indicators to be collected by IPs from the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: **Capacity Development of National [Mine Action] Authorities (NAs/NMAAs)**

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector. **Remember!** The Theory of Change shows that capable NAs can amplify the overall strategic effect of the sector

Land Release & EOD

Effective NAs will regulate, manage and coordinate land release and EOD activities to ensure they are IMAS/NMAS compliant, inclusive, and reaching those most at risk of EO incidents, in addition to supporting humanitarian, development or peacebuilding agendas. IPs sharing pre- and post-clearance data with NAs and humanitarian/development agencies encourages collaboration and integration of mine action in national development and humanitarian plans.

EORE

Effective NA/NMAAs will regulate, manage and coordinate EORE activities to ensure they are appropriate, inclusive, and reach those most at risk of EO incidents. They can also ensure EORE messaging contains up-to-date information on EO contamination and ways of requesting EOD callouts when a suspicious item is encountered by someone in the community.

Capacity Development of Local IPs

Effective NAs can advocate for capacity building support for local mine action implementers to strengthen and support a sustainable national mine action capacity for dealing with residual contamination in the longer term.

Victim Assistance

Capacity development for NAs can help create policies and procedures to support EO survivors. Capable NAs can advocate for changes to legislation and financial support for EO survivors, support the development of relevant national action plans, and share relevant data on victims to mobilise a multisectoral response.



Collaboration & Coordination

Effective coordination and collaboration of the NA/NMAA with international, national, local and community stakeholders helps identify and allocate required resources for mine action. NMAAs can also lobby for mine action to be included in national humanitarian/development plans, increasing the likelihood of assistance to complement clearance.

Advocacy & Inclusion

Effective NAs can advocate for and support the universalisation of and compliance with APMBBC and CCM treaties, meeting States' objectives and facilitating safer communities. They can also have policies and procedures to ensure that conflict sensitivity, gender, inclusion, and environmental considerations are mainstreamed across all mine action activities.

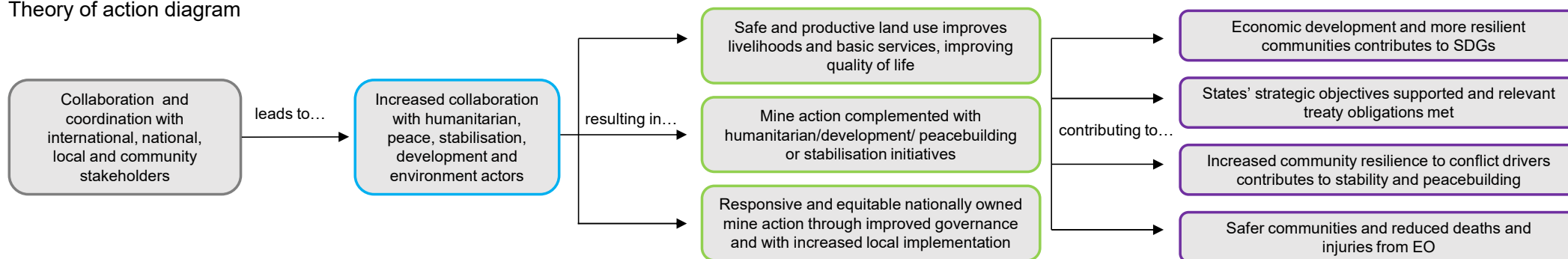
Theory of Action: **Capacity Development of National [Mine Action] Authorities (NAs/NMAAs)**

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of capacity development of NMAAs

- Do the NAs' policies, procedures and systems encourage and facilitate coordination and collaboration within the mine action sector and across sectors to encourage mine action to be integrated into humanitarian, development, and stabilisation or peacebuilding plans that lead to complementary resources?
- Are NAs and/or national/local implementing organisations increasingly able to manage and implement mine action without external support?
- Do the NAs' current policies and procedures improve the response and support EO survivors and other people with disabilities receive?
- Are mine action activities being reported and used by the NA/NMAA to advocate for treaty universalisation and compliance? Is sufficient progress being made to meet treaty deadlines?
- Do communities recognise the role of the NMAAs and is this improving their perception of the State?
- Are governments (host and donor), NMAAs, United Nations (UN) and implementing partners working together and informed by a shared understanding of the needs and capabilities?
- Do the NMAAs' current policies, procedures and systems promote gender equality and inclusion, is mine action being delivered equitably, and responding to community needs, including marginalised or vulnerable groups?
- Does the NMAA have policies or procedures that deal with the environmental considerations of mine action?
- Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: **Collaboration and Coordination** with international, national, local and community stakeholders

Theory of action diagram

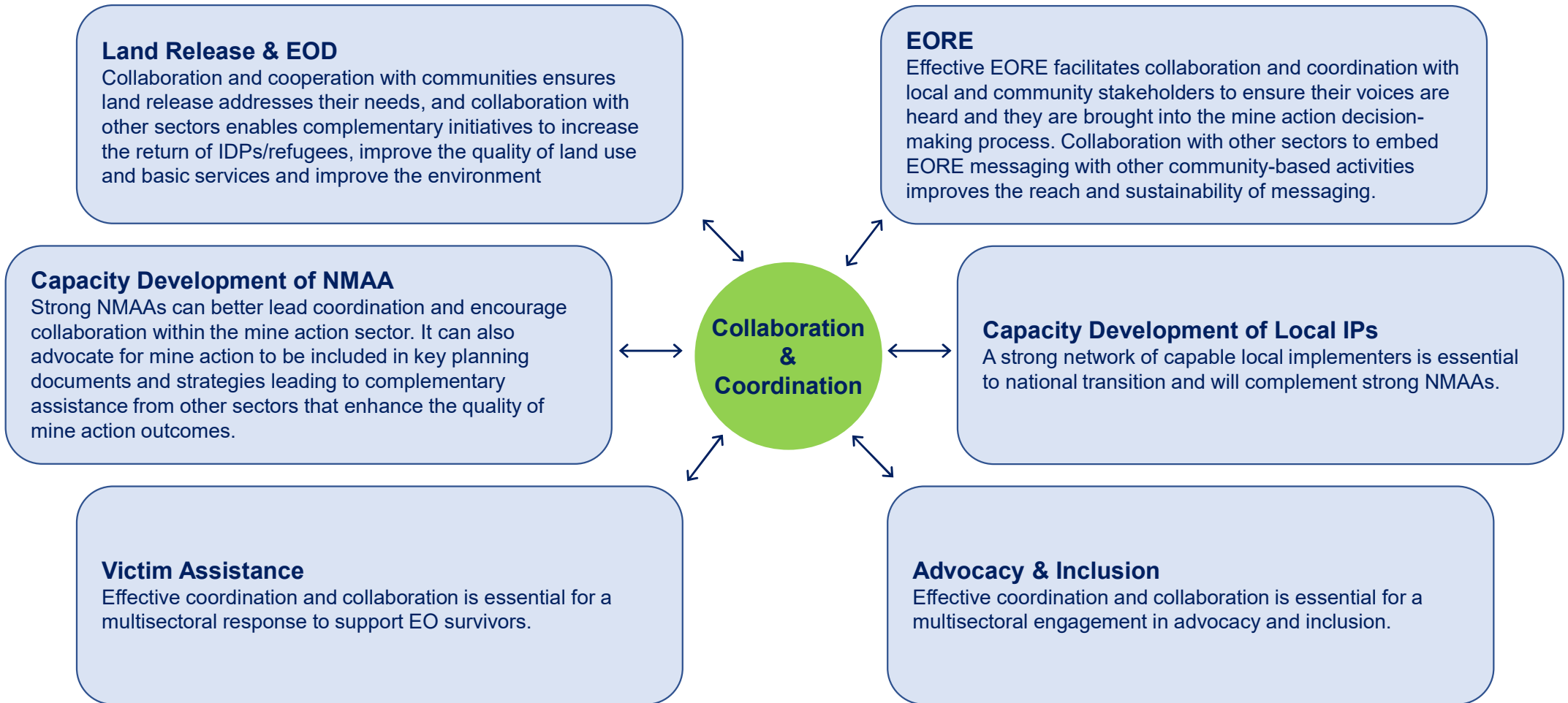


Assumptions: There is cooperation and coordination between IPs and other key stakeholders (national and provincial authorities, local communities and relevant security forces); also see annexed assumptions 1, 2, 4, 12, 13, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-5.1 Improved coordination between the mine action sector and other sectors	NA IP Donor	Quarterly
OP-5.2 Number of tasks for which there is joint or sequenced support by other actors	IP	Quarterly
OP-5.3 Number of agreements/MOUs in place with humanitarian, peacebuilding, development and/or environment actors to sequence activities	IP Donor	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for enhanced capacity of national authorities from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		
O-3.5 Perceptions of equitable mine action delivery (SADD)	IP Donor	
O-4.1 Number and % of mine action activities that have resulted in sequenced or integrated support from other sectors enhancing the quality of mine action	IP	Six-monthly
O-4.2 Existence of an effective coordination mechanism for mine action actors and humanitarian/peacebuilding/stabilisation/development/environment actors with an evidenced focus on gender, inclusivity and victim assistance.	NA IP Donor	Six-monthly
O-5.1 Perceptions of improved livelihoods (SADDD) - % of direct and indirect beneficiaries surveyed reporting improved livelihoods as a result of mine action activities	IP	Six-monthly
O-5.2 Perceptions of access and delivery of basic services (SADDD) - can be disaggregated by service area (education, health, energy and access routes)	IP	Six-monthly
O-5.3 m2 of formerly contaminated land in use following land release activities	IP	Six-monthly
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes and impact level indicators to be collected by IPs from the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: **Collaboration and Coordination** with international, national, local and community stakeholders

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector. **Remember!** The ToC shows that collaboration and coordination amplify the achievement of the stated outcomes and impact of mine action.



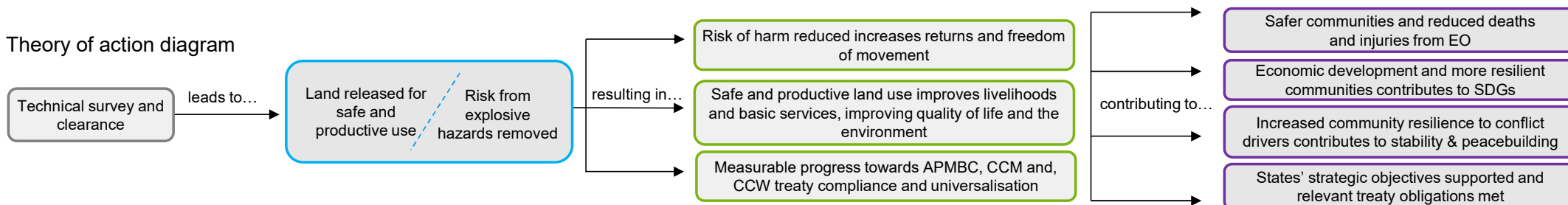
Theory of Action: **Collaboration and Coordination** with international, national, local and community stakeholders

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of coordination and collaboration with international, national, local and community stakeholders

- Are mine action stakeholders coordinating regularly with other government departments and humanitarian, development, stabilisation, or peacebuilding stakeholders?
 - Is this leading to complementary assistance that enhances mine action outcomes?
 - Do NMAAs' and IPs' current policies, procedures and systems facilitate collaboration and cooperation within mine action and with other sectors to maximise outcomes and impact?
 - Are mine action stakeholders sufficiently engaging communities? Do they inform, consult, involve, collaborate or empower? How is this measured?
 - Are the NMAAs and IPs sharing information on specific issues related to victims with relevant actors from other sectors and has this mobilised a multisectoral response?
- Is collaboration and coordination between mine action and other sectors resulting in additional assistance from other sectors to:
 - a) Reduce the incentive for risky behaviour
 - b) increase the return of IDPs/refugees
 - c) improve the quality of land use
 - d) Improve access to basic services
 - e) improve the environment
 - Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: Land release through technical survey and clearance of explosive ordnance

Theory of action diagram



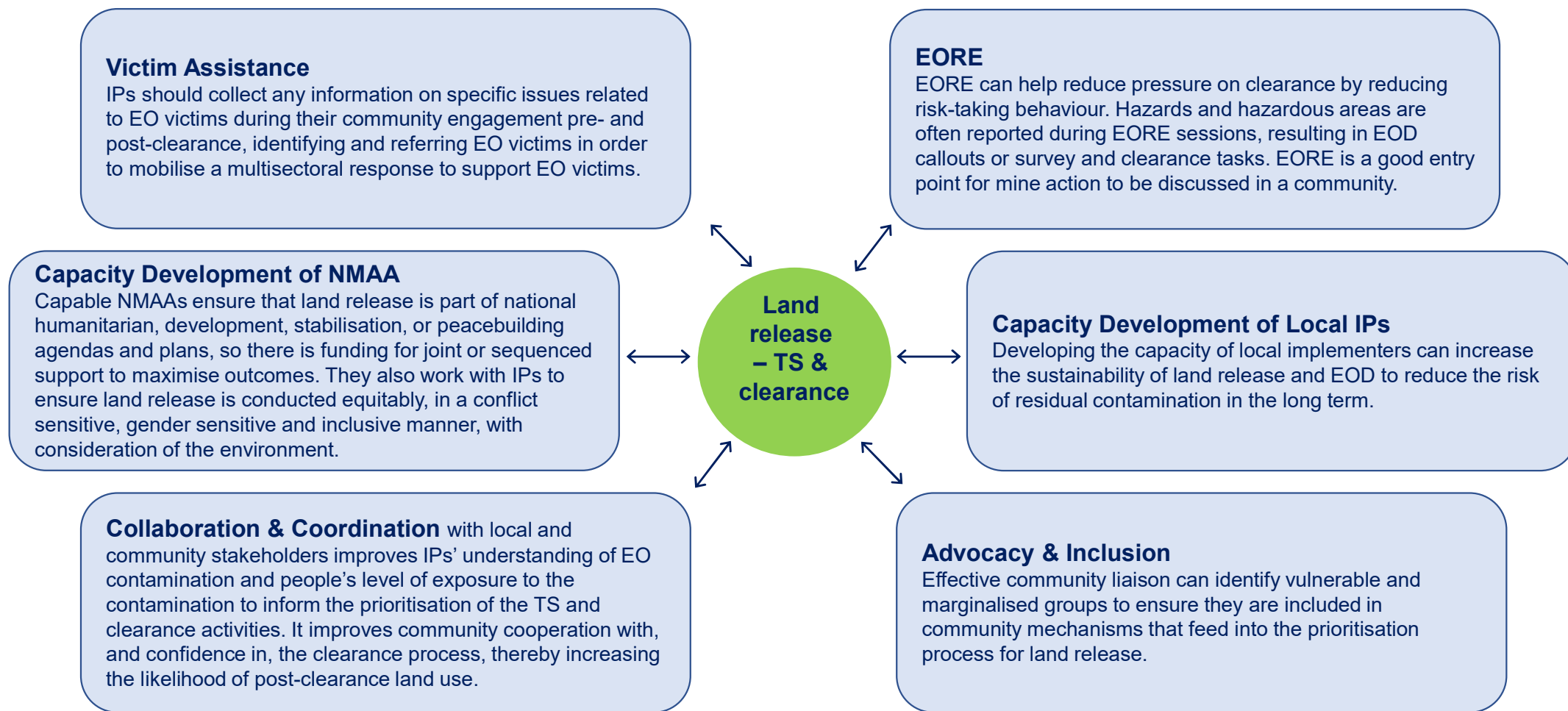
Assumptions: For example, information stored by national authorities/ contractors used to prioritise land for clearance based on clear and transparent criteria; authorities ensure released land is handed over to potential beneficiaries without delay; where land is already in use clearance leads to real/perceived safety benefits; cleared land remains available to beneficiaries and is not subject to expropriation or land seizure, and based on principles of inclusivity, and conflict and gender sensitivity; following the TS, clearance &/or EORE people feel sufficiently confident that the released land is safe to use; some end-users have the capacity to use released land with no further assistance; also see annexed assumptions 1,2,4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-6.1 Number of items of explosive ordnance destroyed, rendered safe, or moved to a safe location	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-6.2 Land reduced through technical survey (m2)	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-6.3 Land cleared in accordance with IMAS (m ²)	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-6.4 Amount of suspected or confirmed hazardous area (m2) (disaggregated by CHA and SHA)	IP NA	Quarterly
Outcome indicators		
O-2.1 and O-2.2 Progress of APMBC and CCM Treaty obligations	NA, IP, Donor	Annually
O-3.1 Extent of delivery of a national mine action strategy or plan	NA IP	Six-monthly
O-5.1 Perceptions of improved livelihoods (SADDD) % of direct and indirect beneficiaries surveyed reporting improved livelihoods as a result of mine action	IP	Six-monthly
O-5.2 Perceptions of access and delivery of basic services (SADDD) - can be disaggregated by service area (education, health, energy and access routes)	IP	Six-monthly
O-5.3 m ² of formerly contaminated land in use following land release activities	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.1 and O-6.2 Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of land release and EOD (SADDD)	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.4 % of people surveyed reporting increased freedom of movement and/or an increased sense of normalisation (SADDD)	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.5 % of people surveyed who report that mine action helped enable their safe return home	IP	Six-monthly

Please choose additional output and outcome level indicators, as well as any impact level indicators to be collected by IPs as identified in the indicator bank

Theory of Action: Land release through technical survey and clearance of explosive ordnance

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector



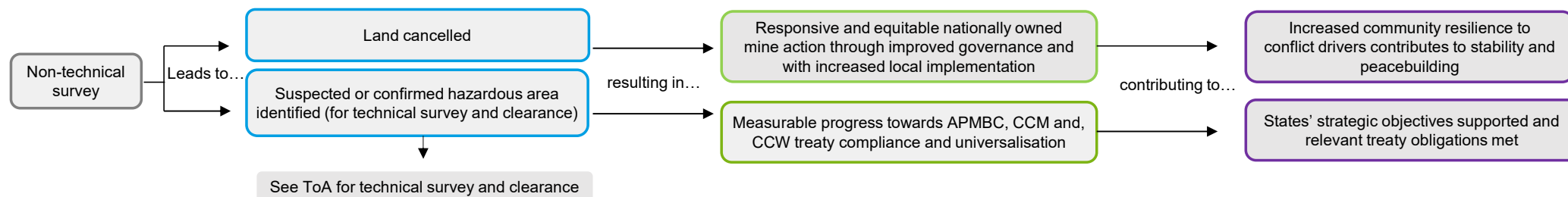
Theory of Action: Land release through technical survey and clearance of explosive ordnance

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of land release through TS and clearance of EO

- Is land release part of coordinated humanitarian, development or stabilisation agendas? Is this leading to complementary support that can enhance mine action outcomes?
 - Is the prioritisation of land release tasks based on community needs? Have communities been sufficiently engaged by IPs or NMAAs? Are communities reporting that the prioritisation of TS and clearance is responsive to local needs? Are people using the cleared land confidently?
 - Are IPs sharing information on specific issues related to victims with the relevant actors from other sectors and has this mobilised a multisectoral response to support EO victims?
 - Do local implementers have the capability, resources and opportunity to provide leadership and delivery of mine
- Are IPs conducting land release equitably and in a conflict sensitive, gender sensitive and inclusive manner which benefits vulnerable and marginalised groups?
 - Do survey and clearance activities have an impact on the environment (positive or negative), intended or unintended? Are there policies to address this?
 - Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: Land release through non-technical survey (NTS)

Theory of action diagram

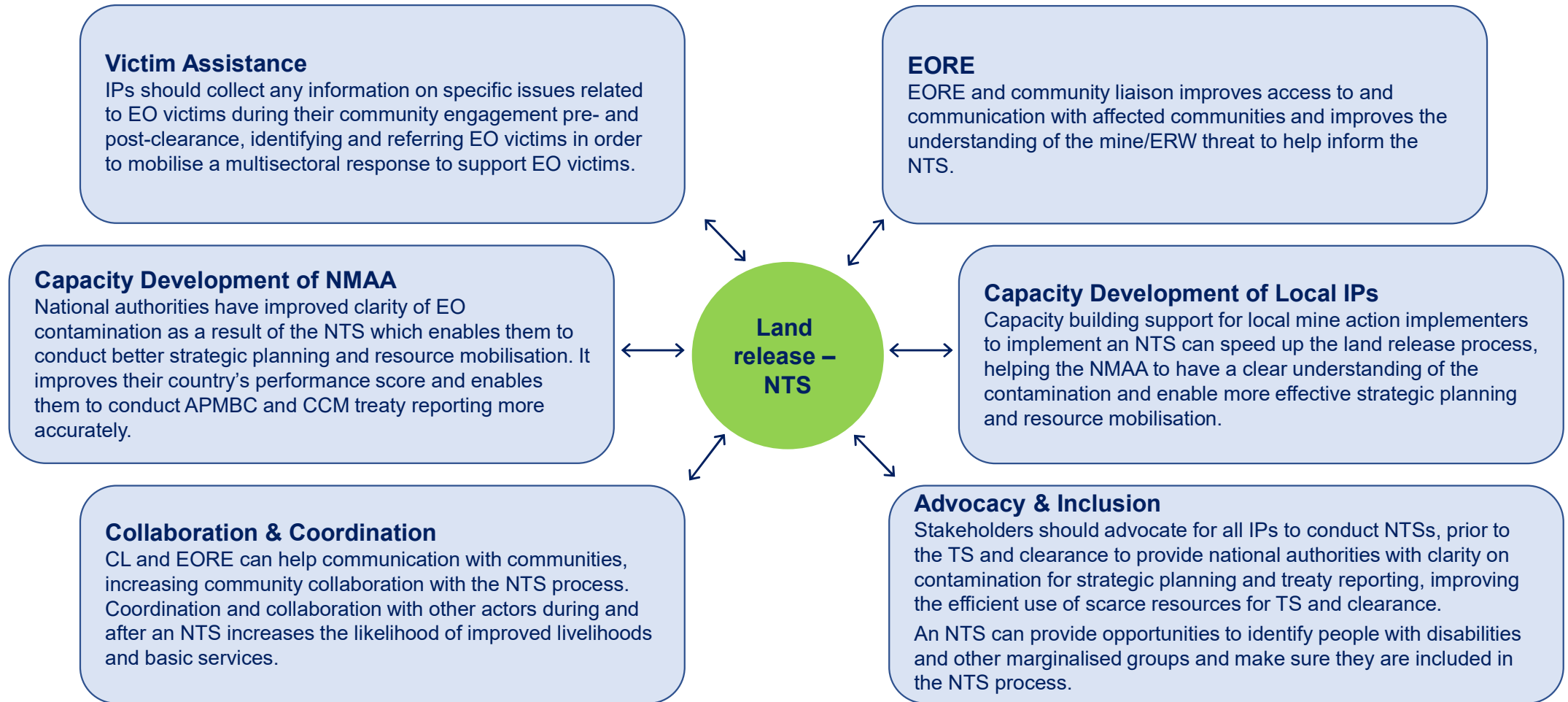


Assumptions: For example, information coming from activities (NTS, TS, clearance and EORE activities) is recorded, retained and utilised to maintain minimum information management standards for NMAA records; Information stored by national authorities and/or contractors is used to prioritise land for clearance based on clear and transparent criteria; see also annexed assumptions 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 13, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-6.4 Amount of suspected or confirmed hazardous area (m ²) (disaggregated by SHA and CHA)	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-6.5 Land cancelled through non-technical survey (m ²)	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-6.9 Suspected or confirmed hazardous areas newly identified (m ²) (disaggregated by SHA and CHA)	IP	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for enhanced capacity of national authorities from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		
O-2.1 Progress of APMBC Treaty obligations	NA, IP, Donor	Annually
O-2.2 Progress of CCM Treaty obligations	NA, IP, Donor	Annually
O-2.5 Area of land released disaggregated by land cleared, land reduced and land cancelled (m ²)	NA, IP, Donor	Six-monthly
O-3.1 Extent of delivery of a national mine action plan	NA IP	Six-monthly
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes from the indicator bank		
Impact indicators		
Please choose impact level indicators to be collected by IPs as identified in the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: Land release through non-technical survey (NTS)

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector



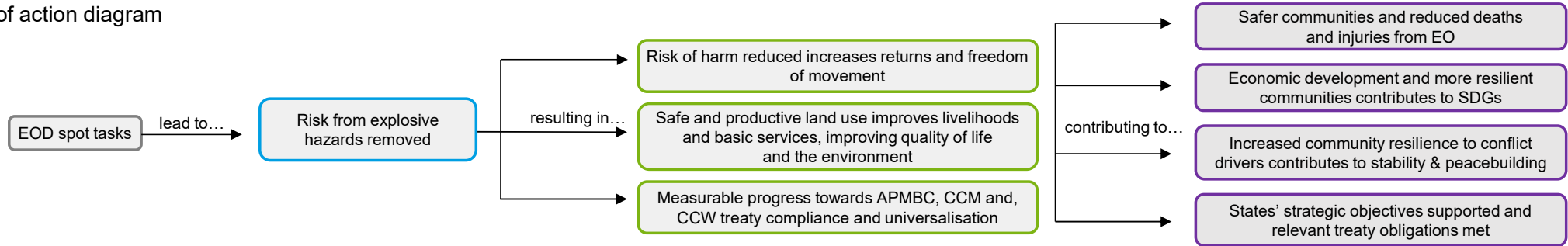
Theory of Action: Land release through non-technical survey (NTS)

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of land release through an NTS

- Is the balance of resources between NTS, TS and clearance right? Is land being cancelled by the NTS, where appropriate, to save TS and clearance resources?
- Is there sufficient clarity on EO contamination as a result of the NTS? Is the NMAA better able to conduct strategic planning, manage mine action and mobilise resources as a result of this improved clarity?
- Do local implementers have the capability, resources and opportunity to provide leadership and delivery of the NTS?
- Is the information on suspected hazardous areas gained from the NTS being used in EORE messaging and is EORE generating information that aids the NTS?
- Is the NTS conducted in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, to give women, men, girls, boys and people from marginalised and vulnerable groups an equal voice?
- Are the NTS teams engaging with EO victims and other people with disabilities and are they identifying and referring EO victims to relevant actors?
- Are communities reporting that the prioritisation of the NTS and subsequent TS and clearance is responsive to local needs?
- Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) spot tasks

Theory of action diagram

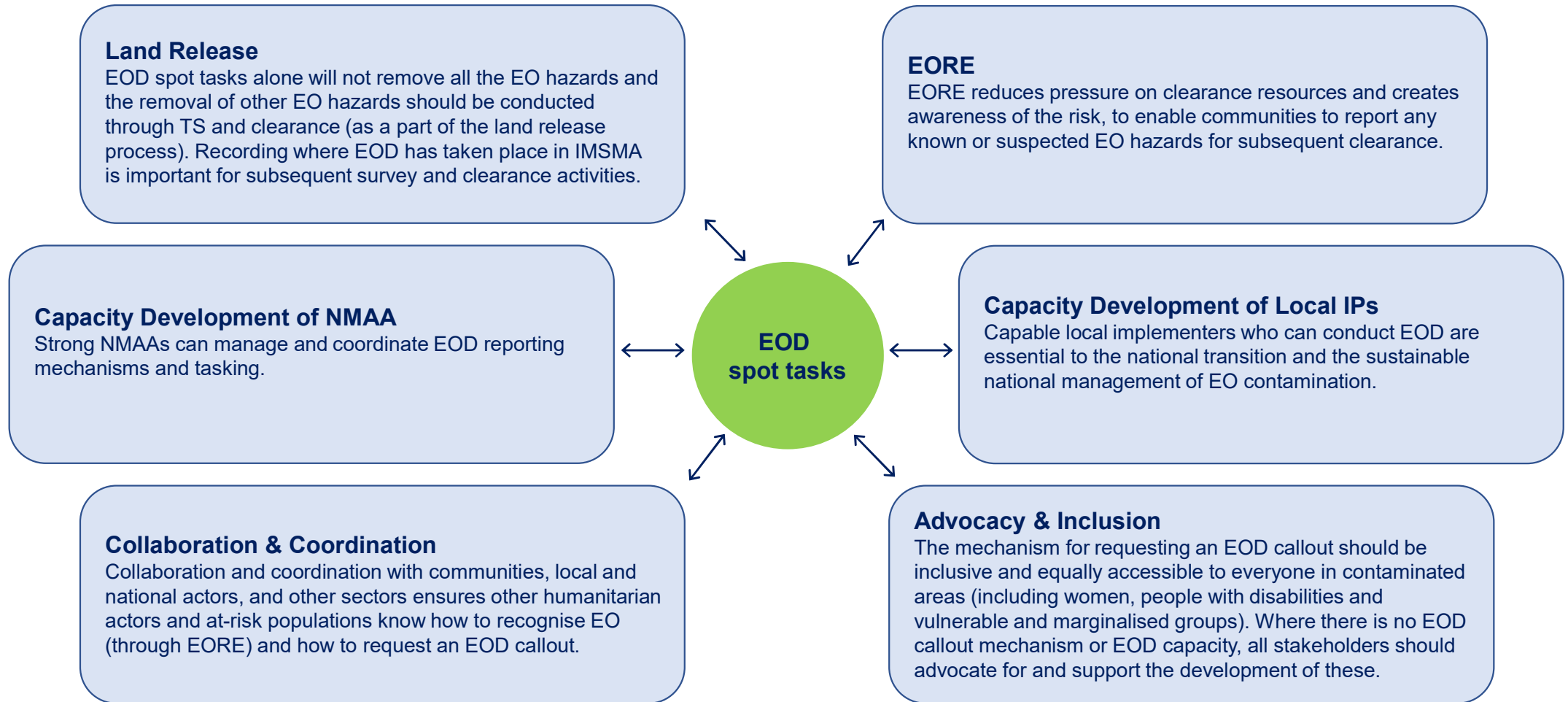


Assumptions: For example, information coming from activities is recorded and retained and utilised to maintain minimum information management standards for NMAA records; information stored by national authorities and/or contractors is used to prioritise land for clearance based on clear and transparent criteria; authorities ensure released land is handed over to potential beneficiaries without delay; where land is already in use, clearance will lead to real and perceived safety benefits; also see annexed assumptions 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-6.1 Number of items of EO destroyed, rendered safe, or moved to a safe location	IP	Quarterly
OP-6.6 Number of open spot tasks (EO reported but not yet cleared)	IP	Quarterly
OP-6.7 Number of EOD spot tasks conducted	IP	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for EOD from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		
O-2.1 Progress of APMBBC Treaty obligations	NA IP Donor	Annually
O-2.2 Progress of CCM Treaty obligations	NA IP Donor	Annually
O-5.2 Perceptions of access and delivery of basic services (SADDD) - can be disaggregated by service area (education, health, energy and access routes)	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.1 and O-6.2 Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of land release and EOD (disaggregated)	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.4 % of people surveyed reporting increased freedom of movement and/or an increased sense of normalisation (SADDD)	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.5 % of people surveyed who report that mine action helped enable their safe return home	IP	Six-monthly
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes impact level indicators to be collected by IPs from the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) spot tasks

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector



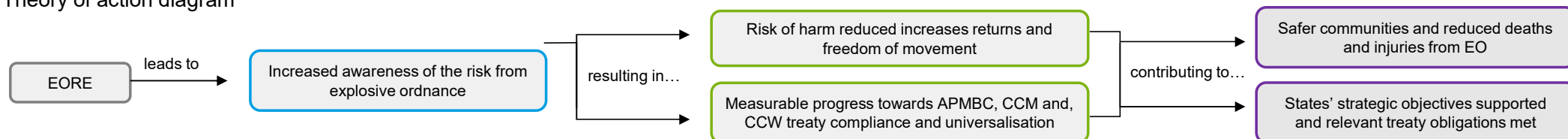
Theory of Action: **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) spot tasks**

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of EOD.

- Has the NMAA got a means for people in affected communities to request an EOD callout and does it have the capacity to manage the response to EOD callout requests?
- Is the EOD response capacity fully integrated and coordinated by an NMAA (or equivalent)? Are EOD spot tasks recorded in a national information management system and generating information for subsequent survey and clearance?
- Do people in EO-contaminated communities know EO risks, how to recognise an item of EO and how to request an EOD callout? Is this information equally accessible to everyone in contaminated areas (including women, and marginalised groups?)
- Is the EOD callout contact information (e.g. hotline number) included in EORE messaging?
- Do national and international actors outside the mine action sector know EO risks, how to recognise an item of EO and how to request an EOD call out?
- Do local implementers have the capability, resources, and opportunity to provide leadership and delivery of EOD?
- Is the mechanism for requesting an EOD callout inclusive and are communities reporting that EOD is responsive to local needs?
- Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Theory of Action: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

Theory of action diagram

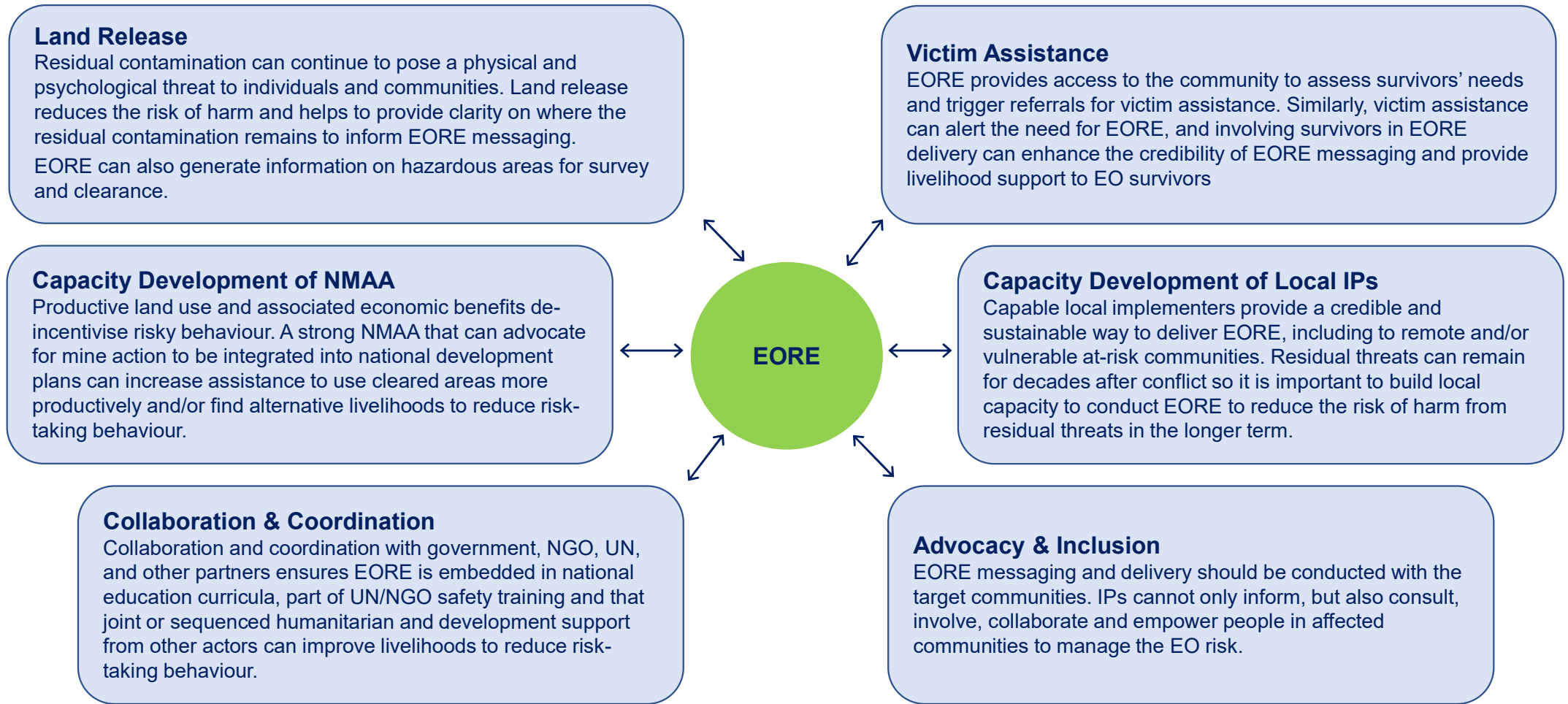


Assumptions: For example, a risk analysis is conducted of different at-risk demographic groups informed by credible evidence; EORE approaches are tailored to different at-risk groups informed by evidence-based analysis of risky behaviours; other socioeconomic factors incentivising risky behaviour are mitigated; following TS, clearance and/or EORE people feel sufficiently confident that the released land is safe to use; also see annexed assumptions 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31.

Output indicators	Owner	Frequency
OP-7.1 Number of EORE sessions delivered	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-7.2 Number of direct beneficiaries of EORE sessions (SADDD)	IP NA	Quarterly
OP-7.3 Number of indirect beneficiaries of EORE (through other EORE programmes)	IP NA	Quarterly
Please choose additional output level indicators for EORE from the indicator bank		
Outcome indicators		
O-2.1 Progress of APMBC Treaty obligations	NA IP Donor	Annually
O-2.2 Progress of CCM Treaty obligations	NA IP Donor	Annually
O-6.3 % of people from impacted communities surveyed reporting an increase in people who behave in a safer manner	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.4 % of people surveyed reporting increased freedom of movement and/ or an increased sense of normalisation (SADDD)	IP	Six-monthly
O-6.5 % of people surveyed who report that mine action helped enable their safe return home	IP	Six-monthly
Please choose additional outcome level indicators for the relevant outcomes from the indicator bank		
Impact indicators		
Please choose impact level indicators to be collected by IPs as identified in the indicator bank		

Theory of Action: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

Strategic Connections with other aspects of mine action can enhance outcome level change, as illustrated in this column. These strategic connections should be considered by implementers to maximise the added value of the sector



Theory of Action: **Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)**

Reflection Questions for use by the team to assess performance in relation to delivery in a conflict sensitive and inclusive manner, coordinating both within and outside of the sector to maximise the strategic value of EORE

- Is there sufficient safe and productive land in the community? And is advocacy and coordination resulting in additional assistance from third parties to reduce incentives for people to engage in risky behaviour?
- Do EORE beneficiaries report that the prioritisation of clearance is responsive to local needs?
- Does EORE messaging include up-to-date information on suspected and confirmed hazardous areas and is the messaging updated in line with survey and clearance activities?
- Is EORE generating EOD callouts? And are procedures in place to ensure EORE is conducted when there are EOD callouts?
- Are procedures in place for EORE teams to conduct identification and referrals for victim assistance and promote a multisectoral response?
- Are EO survivors involved in EORE design and delivery?
- Do local implementers have the capability, resources and opportunity to provide leadership and delivery of EORE?
- Are EORE implementers sufficiently engaging communities and is EORE messaging and delivery conflict sensitive, inclusive and gender sensitive?
- Is EORE in the national school curriculum?
- Is EORE tailored to different at-risk groups based on a comprehensive risk analysis?
- Is the available evidence used to inform policy and programming? Are lessons learned and reflected upon to continuously improve the effectiveness of mine action?

Impact
Outcomes
Outputs
Activities

Annex A Indicator Bank



Indicators

The indicators set out below form an indicator bank to support the theory of change. Not every indicator will be suitable or relevant for each programme.

These indicators help the theory of change to translate into a results framework and by having a common set of indicators it can potentially streamline reporting for implementing partners whilst encouraging a shared evidence base across the sector.

Indicators – What is included in the indicator bank?

The indicator bank has been developed to provide a consistent way of reporting against the ToC, and to track progress at the programme, country and global levels. These indicators reflect different types of mine action programming and include indicators for gender, inclusion, advocacy, conflict sensitivity and environment.

In total, the indicator bank has 130 indicators across all the outputs, outcomes and impacts. 54 of the 130 indicators have been identified as suggested key (or minimum) indicators which should be applicable in all contexts. To track progress effectively, the mine action stakeholders (national authorities, donors, and implementers) should only choose indicators from the bank that are relevant to their programmes.

Key (or minimum) Indicators – each impact, outcome and output has between one and seven key indicators to help respond to the outcome/output statement. At the output level, the indicators correspond with the IMAS minimum data requirements in IMAS 05.10. At the impact and outcome level, these are the key indicators that respond to the impact/outcome statement.

Owners – The indicators have been divided into different owners to share the burden of reporting. Wherever possible, these indicators have been adapted from existing indicators, such as implementing partner survey tools and new ones have been considered for ease of integration into the pre/post-clearance assessments.

Sources – Sources have been suggested for each indicator and a household survey that has been designed to directly correspond to the indicator bank is available.

Guidance for selecting indicators

Wherever possible, national authorities (NAs), implementing partners and donors should participate in the selection of indicators. Not all indicators are relevant for each programme or each context. When selecting indicators, stakeholders should consider the relevance, availability of data, conflict sensitivity, and value for money in collecting the data.

Only implementing partners and donors who are assigned as the owners should select indicators. The key (or minimum) indicators help to identify the most relevant indicators for that output/outcome/impact. However, these indicators should also be assessed for their relevance; it may be that there are additional indicators in the bank that are more relevant. NAs may wish to identify all the indicators being collected at a country level for information purposes but should distinguish these from the ones that they own.

As with all monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators, these are not intended to be used in isolation, and in many cases, the indicators are complementary to one another. It is important that anyone using this indicator bank understands the need for the triangulation of data and that the use of the indicators is part of a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system that delivers robust evidence that is drawn from multiple sources.

Proposed Impact indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Impact 1: States' strategic objectives are supported, and relevant treaty obligations are met					
I-1.1	Relevant international treaty obligations delivered on target or met (including CCW, APMBC, CCM, CPRD, CRC, etc.)	Treaty Reporting	NA or Donor	Annually	This indicator measures if treaty reporting is being delivered on time and that overall treaty obligations are being met or on target to be met.
I-1.2	% of national mine action plans delivered	National mine action plan	NA	Annually	This indicator measures the extent of delivery against the national mine action plan. This includes treaty obligations, but also internal organisational targets set within the implementation plans or monitoring plans for the national mine action plan or strategy.
I-1.3	Relevant national strategies and plans are on target or have been met (including national development plan, disability and inclusion plans etc.)	Published reports, KIIs,	NA or Donor	Annually	This indicator measures the extent to which national strategies or national plans, such as national development plans, disability and inclusion, are delivered.

Proposed Impact indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Impact 2: Increased community resilience to conflict drivers contributes to stability and peacebuilding					
I-2.1	Improved stabilisation	Fragile States Index	Donor	Annually	The Fragile States Index uses conflict analysis and qualitative and quantitative data to assess and rank countries against the pressures they face and their governments' ability to manage those pressures. It includes an overall ranking based on cohesion, economic, political, social and cross-cutting indicators. This indicator should only use the overall ranking.
I-2.2	Positive Peace Index Overall Score	Positive Peace Index	Any	Annually	The Positive Peace Index measures the level of societal resilience of a nation or region.
I-2.3	Perceptions of a social contract between the state and communities (SADDD)	Any existing external data source and/or household (HH) survey	Donor, IP, Evaluation	Six-monthly or annually	% of people surveyed in project areas who have improved trust in local government. HH Survey Questions: Q8.4: Compared to before clearance, do you and your household have more or less access to information (from local authorities, traders, and others coming to the village)? Q9.3: Compared to before clearance, how much are you and your household involved in meetings and community decision making
I-2.4	Perceptions of social cohesion (SADDD)	Either HH survey or existing external data source	Donor, IP, Evaluation	Six-monthly or annually	HH Survey Questions: Q9.1: Compared to before clearance, has there been a change in your ability and that of your family to visit friends and family and go to ceremonies/parties? Q9.2: Compared to before clearance, do you feel more or less able to help and support others in your community? # people in target areas who collaborate with members of different/diverse groups, including those they are in conflict with.
I-2.5	Global Peace Index Rating	Global Peace Index	Any	Annually	A composite index measuring the peacefulness of countries made up of 23 quantitative and qualitative indicators each weighted on a scale of 1-5. The lower the score the more peaceful the country. Peace is defined as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies.
I-2.6	Women Peace and Security Overall Rating	Women, Peace and Security Index	NA, Donor	Annually	Ratings are assessed against 11 categories (each of which contributes to resilience to conflict), these include: education; financial inclusion; employment; cell phone use; parliamentary representation; absence of legal discrimination; son bias; discrimination laws; intimate partner violence; community safety; organized violence
I-2.7	The extent to which the reintegration of ex-combatants has influenced conflict dynamics	KIIs and FGD, HH Survey	Donor, IP	Six-monthly or annually	This indicator is for mine action programmes seeking to reintegrate ex-combatants through mine action activities. It measures stabilisation contributions and helps to monitor the conflict context.
I-2.8	Number of conflict events	ACLEDDashboard - ACLED (acleddata.com)	Donor, IP	Annually	Events are defined as battles, violence against civilians, explosions and remote violence, and riots.

Proposed Impact indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Impact 3: Economic development and more resilient communities contributes to SDGs					
I-3.1	SDG Index	Sustainable Development Report 2021 (sdgindex.org)	Any	Annually	Rankings of country progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
I-3.2	Community resilience	HH Survey and Evaluation	IP Donor	Six-monthly or Annually (for HH Survey) Every 2-3 years (For Evaluation)	# of communities with HHs showing positive progression in sustainable livelihoods (according to the five capitals) Evaluation would use the data collected and triangulate with additional KIIs, Focus Group Discussions and document reviews.
I-3.3	Female Gross National Income Per Capita	Gender Development Index	Donor	Annually	The Gender Development index measures the level of gender development in a country. The Gross National Income per Capita sorts countries by their estimated male-to-female income ratio according to the Gender Development Index of the United Nations.
I-3.4	Economic participation and opportunity score	World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index	Donor	Annually	i.e. public spending that demonstrates good governance and accountability to populations affected by conflict and instability (e.g. spending on health, education, MHPSS, rather than defence)
I-3.5	Socioeconomic development addressing the drivers of conflict and meeting community needs	Evaluation	Donor	Every 2-3 years	An assessment of whether socioeconomic development is actually addressing the driver of conflict and meeting community needs. Evaluation can draw on perception surveys and HH Surveys.
Impact 4: Safer communities and reduced deaths and injuries from explosive ordnance					
I-4.1	Number of incidents from explosive ordnance (SADDD)	IMSMA or other source	NA, IP	Annually	This indicator should be disaggregated by Sex, Age, and Disability.
I-4.2	Number of deaths from EO (SADDD)	IMSMA or other source	NA, IP	Annually	This indicator should be disaggregated by Sex, Age, and Disability.
I-4.3	Number of injuries from EO (SADDD)	IMSMA or other source	NA, IP	Annually	This indicator should be disaggregated by Sex, Age, and Disability.
I-4.4	Mortality rate of EO casualties	Ministry of Health data or other source	NA, IP	Annually	The target would be that this is reduced. It would indicate that the sector work to promote delivery of emergency medical services (as per IMAS 13.10) would have been successful
I-4.5	Perceptions of safety and security (SADDD)	Either HH survey or existing external data source	NA, IP	Six-monthly or annually	% of people surveyed reporting that they feel safer in project areas.

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 1: Quality of life for explosive ordnance victims improves					
O-1.1	% of survivors surveyed reporting improvements in quality of life (SADD)	KIIs, FGDs, HH surveys	Donor, IP	Six-monthly	Analysis of multiple data sources such as KIIs, FGDs, HH Surveys covering perceived improvements to education, health and security.
O-1.2	% of explosive ordnance survivors surveyed reporting increased access to victim assistance	HH survey	IP	Six-monthly	Victim assistance can include emergency and ongoing medical care, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial support and socioeconomic inclusion.
O-1.3	Score on quality-of-life index in project area	Quality of Life surveys and indexes	Donor	Annually or end of programme	To the lowest administrative unit for which the data is available (it may only be available nationally and unlikely to be disaggregated by disability but is still indicative of the general quality of life improvements in the project areas.
O-1.4	Progress against the six pillars of victim assistance: 1) emergency and continuing healthcare	Self reporting	NA	Six-monthly	The specific measure of progress for each pillar should be decided at sector level in each country: e.g. % of mortality rate of explosive ordnance casualties is reduced.
O-1.5	Progress against the six pillars of victim assistance: 2) physical rehabilitation:	Surveys, Ministries, NMAA	IP	Six-monthly	e.g. Number of prosthetic legs provided/Number of physiotherapy sessions provided.
O-1.6	Progress against the six pillars of victim assistance: 3) psychological and psychosocial support	Case Studies	IP	Six-monthly	Case studies e.g. Number of survivor networks trained in providing peer-to-peer support.
O-1.7	Progress against the six pillars of victim assistance: 4) socioeconomic inclusion	HH Survey	IP	Six-monthly	e.g. Number of HH supported in setting up a small business, Number of child survivors in school, etc.
O-1.8	Progress against the six pillars of victim assistance: 5) data collection	Case Study	NA	Six-monthly	Case study should include quantitative data such as the increase in the number of casualty data disaggregated by sex, age and disability but also qualitative data on accuracy.
O-1.9	Progress against the six pillars of victim assistance: 6) laws, regulations, and policies	Case Study, NMAA, Ministries	IP	Annually	e.g. Development of NMAS on Victim Assistance in Mine Action, Existence of National Disability Policy
O-1.10	% of community leaders reporting support from relevant government and non –governmental actors for explosive ordnance victims in explosive ordnance-affected communities	KIIs	IP, donor	Six-monthly/ annually	KIIs or surveys with community leaders that indicate the % reporting that government or NGOs have provided additional support, for example, training, loans, medical support etc, for explosive ordnance victims in their affected communities.
O-1.11	Sustainability of national efforts to provide victim assistance	Self Reporting	IP	Six-monthly	Case study or narrative reporting to be developed.

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 2: Measurable progress towards APMBC, CCM and CCW treaty compliance and universalisation					
O-2.1	Progress of APMBC Treaty obligations	APMBC Reporting	Any	Annually	Analysis of whether article 7 reports are submitted and whether the reports submitted suggest that treaty obligations are on track
O-2.2	Progress of CCM Treaty obligations	CCM Reporting	Any	Annually	Analysis of whether article 7 reports are submitted and whether the reports submitted suggest that treaty obligations are on track
O-2.3	CCW obligations complied with and reported on	CCW compliance reporting	NA, Donor	Annually	Full compliance and reporting on time.
O-2.4	Progress towards treaty signature and/or accession (APMBC/CCM/CCW).	NA/ NMAA, Political Section reporting from Embassy, PAI tracking	NA, Donor	Six-monthly	Case study to capture progress to treaty signature and/or accession (APMBC/CCM/CCW). This can include statements of support by key government figures, voluntary reporting and advocacy efforts.
O-2.5	Area of land released disaggregated by land cleared, land reduced and land cancelled (m ²)	NA	NA, Donor, IP	Six-monthly	Although this is also incorporated in outcome indicators 2.1 and 2.2, this is easy to demonstrate by IPs and NAs and is particularly relevant if no Article 7 reports have been submitted.

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 3: Responsive and equitable nationally owned mine action through improved governance and with increased local implementation					
O-3.1	Extent of delivery of a national mine action strategy or plan	NAs/UN	NA, IP	Six-monthly	The indicator should measure the extent of delivery against the entire national mine action strategy or plan. This is broader than just the requirements that might be included in Treaty reporting and may include internal organisational targets on gender, events, communication, standard operating procedures Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) , etc.
O-3.2	Extent of delivery of mine action activities/outputs implemented by local organisations	NA	IP, NA	Six-monthly	% of mine action outputs attributable to local organisations
O-3.3	% of national women participating in mine action as mine action employees	Human Resources	IP	Six-monthly	i.e. of x number of employees, y number (z%) are women.
O-3.4	% of national female mine action employees in management positions	Human Resources	IP	Six-monthly	i.e. of x number of employees, y number (z%) are women.
O-3.5	Perceptions of equitable mine action delivery (SADD)	HH Survey	IP Donor	Six-monthly	HH participation in community level decision making on clearance(disaggregated by gender and by region)
O-3.6	NMAA satisfaction that all stakeholders working towards nationally-led objectives	Evaluation/ KIIs/ Perception Survey	Donor	Annually	Analysis of NA perceptions that all stakeholders are working towards and supporting national objectives.
O-3.7	Level of leadership of local IPs in delivery of mine action services	Interviews with local IPs, and the NMAA/NA, and other evidence from donors/local IPs/CD partners of local IPs (grants/contracts etc.).	IP, NA, Donor	Annually	Analysis of local IP perceptions that they have a voice within the sector and are able to provide leadership; this should be considered alongside trends in funding to local IPs and the level of services delivered by them.
O-3.8	Assessment of National Programme Performance score	Mineactionreview.org	Any	Annually	Performance score from mine action review
O-3.9	Capacity NMAA's Quality Management plans, systems, procedures and practices	Capacity development workshop score and other documented evidence	IP, NA	Six-monthly	Joint scoring of capacity by NMAA, the IP doing the capacity development, and other relevant stakeholders (such as UNDP), using a capacity development scoring matrix (CD scoring matrix - e.g. the one developed by Norwegian Peoples Aid)
O-3.10	Enhanced capacity of NMAA's Operations management systems, procedures & practices	Capacity development workshop score and other documented evidence	IP, NA	Six-monthly	Joint scoring of capacity by NMAA, the IP doing the capacity development, and other relevant stakeholders (such as UNDP), using a CD scoring matrix

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 3: Responsive and equitable nationally owned mine action through improved governance and with increased local implementation (continued)					
O-3.11	Enhanced capacity of NMAA's programme management systems, procedures & practices	Capacity development workshop score and other documented evidence	IP, NA	Six-monthly	Joint scoring of capacity by NMAA, the IP doing the capacity development, and other relevant stakeholders (such as UNDP), using a CD scoring matrix
O-3.12	Enhanced capacity of NMAA's information management systems, procedures and data	Capacity development workshop score and other documented evidence	IP, NA	Six-monthly	Joint scoring of capacity by NMAA, the IP doing the capacity development, and other relevant stakeholders (such as UNDP), using a CD scoring matrix
O-3.13	Local IPs have enhanced operational plans, systems, procedures and practices (CD score from matrix)	NA, IP	IP, NA	Six-monthly	Joint scoring of the local IP by the IP doing the capacity development, the local IP being developed and the NMAA/NA using a CD scoring matrix (such as the one developed by NPA)
O-3.14	Local IPs' have enhanced management skills and knowledge (CD score from matrix)	NA, IP	IP, NA	Six-monthly	Joint scoring of the local IP by the IP doing the capacity development, the local IP being developed and the NMAA/NA using a CD scoring matrix
O-3.15	Local IPs have enhanced Information management systems procedures and practices (CD score from matrix)	NA, IP	IP, NA	Six-monthly	Joint scoring of the local IP by the IP doing the capacity development, the local IP being developed and the NMAA/NA using a CD scoring matrix
O-3.16	The prioritisation process and tasks conducted aligned with community needs	Prioritisation framework, task lists, post-clearance surveys and post demining impact assessment (PDIAs) KII with communities and municipalities	Evaluation, External MEL	Every 2-3 Years	External assessment to measure and assess the alignment between community needs and tasks prioritised and those conducted.
O-3.17	% of people surveyed recognising/recognition of the NA, NMAA, or local authority role in mine action activities	HH Survey Or Evaluation	IP Or Donor	Six-monthly or Every 2-3 years	HH Survey question would be owned by the IP and the indicator would report on the % of people surveyed recognising the NA's role in mine action activities. An evaluation can draw on this data further KIIs and perception surveys can be undertaken to triangulate the evidence.
O-3.18	% of females participating in mine action community liaison activities/outputs	Self reporting	IP	Six-monthly	For example, of x community members interviewed, y number (z%) are female.

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 4: Mine Action integrated or sequenced with humanitarian, development, peacebuilding or stabilisation initiatives					
O-4.1	Number and % of mine action activities that have resulted in sequenced or integrated support from other sectors enhancing the quality of mine action	Post-clearance surveys/ PDIAs	IP	Six-monthly	X number of mine action activities (task/session/intervention) that have resulted in y number (z%) of other support (through MOUs or other formal agreements or through planned informal agreements)
		HH Survey		Six-monthly	HH Survey question: Households who have received additional support following mine action activities
O-4.2	Existence of an effective coordination mechanism for mine action actors and humanitarian/peacebuilding/stabilisation/development/environment actors with an evidenced focus on gender, inclusivity and victim assistance.	Self Reporting	NA / Donor/ IP	Six-monthly	Coordination mechanisms may vary depending on the context; however, this can include cluster meetings or cross-sector protection meetings. This indicator measures the extent to which a mechanism exists for cross-sector coordination and that this coordination mechanism also ensures that all stakeholders are considering gender, inclusivity and victim assistance in their planning and reporting.
O-4.3	Evidence of mine action integrated into all relevant national planning strategies and or action plans.	Political section reporting in Embassies. PAI frames if used.	Donor	Six-monthly	This can include development plans, peacebuilding initiatives, peace agreements, or state legislature.
O-4.4	% and number of women community members (involved in peacebuilding/development/humanitarian joint activities with mine action) reporting they have an influence on the decision-making process and feel they will benefit from planned initiatives.	Activity logs and results frameworks (RFs) for other projects	Donor/ External Evaluator	Six monthly/ annually	This indicator should measure the extent to which women feel they are influencing the decision-making process for cross-sector programming and that they will benefit from those cross-sector initiatives between the mine action sector and peacebuilding, development and humanitarian sectors. The % and number will be based on feedback from women involved in these activities and can be extracted from activity logs and other programme RFs.
O-4.5	Perception of resilience to shock/disaster or conflict following mine action activities (%)	HH Survey	IP	Six-monthly	HH Survey question 3.6. Compared to before clearance, to what degree are you better equipped to deal with a shock/disaster/conflict?
O-4.6	Explosive ordnance survivors and indirect victims are beneficiaries of humanitarian and/or national programmes	Self reporting	IP and NA	Six-monthly	HH Survey Question: 9.10 If you or a member of your family are an explosive ordnance victim or indirect victim have you/they benefitted from humanitarian and/or national programmes?
		HH Surveys			

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 4: Mine Action integrated or sequenced with humanitarian, development, peacebuilding or stabilisation initiatives (continued)					
O-4.7	Where appropriate mine action contributes to peace agreement delivery.	Self Reporting	NA/ IP	Six-monthly	This indicator is relevant only where mine action is part of the peace agreements. It measures the extent to which conflicting stakeholders demonstrate commitment to the peace agreement through the implementation of mine action activities as a trust building measure.
O-4.8	Transformative effect of mine action on gender norms	Surveys, focus groups discussion (FGDs)	IP	Six-monthly	Evidence that female deminers feel that cultural changes within their agencies are occurring and that they increasingly have a voice and leadership; this should also consider whether the presence of female deminers in the community has shifted social norms and community perceptions.
O-4.9	Transformative effect of mine action on the conflict context	Surveys, FGDs	IP	Six-monthly	Case studies on changes in the communities and any changes in the conflict context
O-4.10	% or number of mine action interventions demonstrating a positive environmental impact	Environment in Mine Action Working Group (Survey of environmental practices in mine action - CEOBS)	Any	Six-monthly	This indicator can be based on household survey questions such as 5.2. Compared to before clearance, do you feel the environment (forest cover, soil and water quality, air quality) has changed? Please rate your answer on a rating scale of 1-5, where 1 refers to 'It has deteriorated a lot' and 5 to 'It has improved a lot'. Or the indicator can be based on focused environment FGDs or surveys.
O-4.11	Number of beneficiaries from joint plans between implementing partners and other development, humanitarian, peace, stabilisation or environment actors	Activity participant logs, work plans.	IP	Six-monthly	This measures the number of beneficiaries from any joint or sequenced initiatives between mine action and development/humanitarian/peace or stabilisation programming. This joint or sequenced programming can be based on formal or informal agreements.
O-4.12	% of community members reporting that they were consulted as part of the reintegration of ex-combatants process and that are supportive of reintegration efforts	Surveys, FGDs	IP	Six-monthly	This indicator is only for mine action programmes that use mine action for the wider demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants.
O-4.13	Reduction of incentives for accessing weapons and munitions	Case studies	IP Evaluation	Six-monthly/ annually	Case study to outline the extent to which mine action activities are reducing the incentives for accessing weapons and munitions. This indicator focuses on the links between mine action and stabilisation and peacebuilding initiatives.

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 5: Safe and productive land use improves livelihoods and basic services, improving quality of life					
O-5.1	Perceptions of improved livelihoods (SADDD) - % of direct and indirect beneficiaries surveyed reporting improved livelihoods as a result of mine action activities	HH survey, beneficiary interviews and/or post-clearance assessments	IP	Six-monthly	% of direct and indirect beneficiaries surveyed reporting improved livelihoods as a result of mine action activities
O-5.2	Perceptions of access and delivery of basic services (SADDD) - can be disaggregated by service area (education, health, energy and access routes)	Beneficiary interviews and post-clearance assessments, HH Survey	IP	Six-monthly	This can be from one household survey /post clearance assessment question on whether livelihoods have improved as a result of mine action activities or Can be divided into four indicators for the four service areas (from the following HH Survey questions): Q6.3: Comparing the time before mine clearance happened and now, have you noticed any changes in the school facilities of your children? Q7.1: Comparing the time before mine clearance happened and now, have you noticed any changes in the health facilities of your area? Q8.2: Comparing the time before mine clearance took place and now, have you noticed any change in energy provision/access of your household? Q8.3: After mine clearance, have roads and access routes to markets, schools and hospitals changed?
	Or				
	Case studies of the provision and access to basic services	KIIs with communities and basic service providers, HH Surveys	IPs' Evaluations	Annually	Stories of Change are developed, detailing changes in the ability to access services and their quality. Case studies to include women, girls, survivors and persons with disabilities. Case study to include ex-combatants if programme is aiming to reintegrate ex-combatants through mine action.
O-5.3	m² of formerly contaminated land in use following land release activities	Post-clearance assessments	IP	Six-monthly	Divided as per Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Mine Action Second Edition, i.e. i) residential purposes, ii) agricultural/pastoral purposes, iii) community development/public services, iv) natural resources, v) infrastructure, vi) roads, bridges, paths and other access routes

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 5: Safe and productive land use improves livelihoods and basic services, improving quality of life					
O-5.4	Improved financial capital	HH Survey	IP	Six-monthly	Aggregated results of the Financial Capital questions in the HH Survey (Change in income, the value of land)
O-5.5	Perceptions of changes to the environment - Number of households surveyed and # and % reporting improvements, deterioration and no change to the environment	HH Survey	IP	Six-monthly	HH Survey Q5.2: Do you feel that the environment has changed? (forest, soils, water, air quality)
O-5.6	% of communities (indirect beneficiaries) surveyed reporting that the impact of the conflict on themselves and their families has decreased as a result of mine action activities.	Beneficiary interviews, Focus Group discussions and post clearance assessments	IP	Six-monthly/ Annually	HH Survey Q9.14: Do you think the impact of the conflict on you and your families has decreased as a result of mine action activities?
O-5.7	Number of ex-combatants considered at risk of returning to conflict or illegal activity	Risk assessments, vetting processes, organisations working with ex-combatants	IP	Six-monthly	This indicator is for mine action programmes seeking to reintegrate ex-combatants through mine action activities.
O-5.8	Number of service facilities (e.g. medical and educational facilities) which have been cleared and are being used by the public	IMSMA, Self reporting	IP	Six-monthly	This indicator measures the number of service facilities that have been cleared and are in use by the public, and therefore not just those cleared. It aims to measure the extent to which mine action implementing partners have communicated and coordinated with other relevant authorities and sectors to ensure that facilities cleared are being used.

Proposed Outcome indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Outcome 6: The reduced risk of harm increases returns and freedom of movement					
O-6.1	Number of direct beneficiaries of land release and EOD (disaggregated)	pre- and post-clearance assessments,	IP	Six-monthly	using SBD version 2
O-6.2	Number of indirect beneficiaries of land release and EOD (disaggregated)	authority from village/ smallest admin unit	IP	Six-monthly	using SBD version 2
O-6.3	% of people from impacted communities surveyed reporting an increase in people who behave in a safer manner	FGD, HH survey	IP	Six-monthly	This can be collected at individual level, at household level through HH surveys or at community level via FGDs
O-6.4	% of people surveyed reporting increased freedom of movement and/or an increased sense of normalisation (SADDD)	HH survey	IP	Six-monthly	HH Survey Q9.11: Compared to before clearance, do you feel more freedom to move? Do you feel things are more normal now?
O-6.5	% of people surveyed who report that mine action helped enable their safe return home	HH survey	IP	Six-monthly	HH Survey Q9.12: If you are a returnee (ref. Q2.11), do you think mine action has helped your HH's safe return home?
O-6.6	% of people surveyed who report feeling safer as a result of clearance	Household survey	IP	Six-monthly	HH Survey Q5.4:Compared to before clearance, how safe do you now feel to conduct your HH livelihood activities with respect to mines/explosives? Please rate your answer on a rating scale of 1-5, where 1 refers to 'Very unsafe' and 5 to 'Very safe'.
O-6.7	Number of returnees/displaced persons to municipalities	OCHA/ IOM/Municipalities	Any	Six-monthly	Only relevant for those villages or municipalities, in which the mine action activity has taken place.
O-6.8	Number of communities with reduced risk of unplanned explosions of munitions stores/stockpiles or reduced access to poorly managed stockpiles or explosive ordnance stores	Self Reporting	IP and NMAA	Six-monthly	This measures the number of communities where the risk of unplanned explosions or stockpiles have been removed or reduced.

Proposed Output indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Output 1: Increased access to and delivery of medical services, MHPSS, and socioeconomic inclusion opportunities to explosive ordnance victims					
OP-1.1	Victim and accident forms accurately filled on a monthly basis and entered onto IMSMA database	NA	IP, NA	Quarterly	According to standards.
OP-1.2	Number of direct beneficiaries of victim assistance (as per Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Mine Action Second Edition)	IP	IP, NA	Quarterly	<u>Direct beneficiaries</u> of victim assistance are defined (as per Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Mine Action Second Edition) as explosive ordnance victims who are referred to, or receive services in the sectors that victim assistance is a part of, i.e. emergency and ongoing medical care; rehabilitation, including prosthetics and orthotics; mental health and psychosocial support; and socioeconomic inclusion.
OP-1.3	Number of indirect beneficiaries of victim assistance (as per Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Mine Action Second Edition)	IP	IP, NA	Quarterly	<u>Indirect beneficiaries</u> of victim assistance comprise two groups: 1 Persons who have been identified per IMAS 13.10 and had their information shared with the organisations that provide services in the sector victim assistance is part of. 2 Persons who live in the same household as a direct beneficiary
OP-1.4	Critical gaps in access to life-saving services are analysed on the basis of casualties' mortality rate and communicated to the relevant actors	Self Reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	Case studies or qualitative reporting.
OP-1.5	Mine Action (Protection), health and other relevant coordination forums include explosive ordnance victims and persons with disabilities	Self Reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	Qualitative reporting

Proposed Output indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Output 2: Reduced stockpiles of explosive ordnance					
OP-2.1	Number of items of EO destroyed through bulk demolition (stockpile reduction) (disaggregated by category of EO)	IMSMA, Self Reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	Quantitative indicator that can be included in a results framework (if relevant)
OP-2.2	Number of weapon and ammunition stores made safe through weapon ammunition and management activities (where relevant)	Self reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	Quantitative indicator that can be included in a results framework (if relevant)
OP-2.3	Number of beneficiaries (estimated number of those impacted by an unplanned explosion of munitions stores which has been prevented through stockpile reduction activities).	Self reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	Using data on the number of people living in the smallest administrative district area surrounding the munitions stores identified.
OP-2.4	Demonstrated political will to support initiatives to reduce access to weapons and munitions	Monitoring and evaluation	donor	Annually	Triangulated evidence and analysis of demonstrated government's political will to reduce access to weapons and munitions through initiatives. This can include government-led initiatives or those undertaken in partnership with the government.

Proposed Output indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Output 3: Enhanced capacity of local mine action implementing organisations					
OP-3.1	Number of personnel from local implementing partners trained or supported by capacity development activities (disaggregated by gender and by area of training (e.g. EORE, medical, EOD etc.))	Self reporting, training logs	IP	Quarterly	Quantitative indicator that can be included in a results framework
OP-3.2	% of capacity development objectives (from the plan) achieved	Self Reporting	IP	Quarterly	This indicator measures the % of delivery against a capacity development plan developed by the implementing partners and the local implementing partners
OP-3.3	Number of policies, systems, and procedures developed and in place for local mine action implementing partners	Self Reporting	IP	Quarterly	This can be a quantitative indicator with the details reported through qualitative reporting
OP-3.4	Number of trained local staff conducting mine action activities	Reporting to NA	IP/ NA	Quarterly	The total number of national/local staff who have been trained and are now conducting mine action activities in accordance with IMAS
OP-3.5	Number of local organisations or national actors supported by capacity development	Self Reporting	IP/NA	Quarterly	This is the number of organisations which can include national actors, such as the police or civil defence or national or local non-governmental organisations or civil society organisations
OP-3.6	Revision of policies, procedures, or systems to be gender sensitive, inclusive, conflict sensitive and considerate of the environment	SOPs	IP	Quarterly	This refers to the local implementer's policies, procedures or systems and can be reported in qualitative reporting by the implementing partner conducting the capacity development of the national authority

Proposed Output indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Output 4: Enhanced capacity of National Mine Action Authority (NMAA)					
OP-4.1	% of capacity development objectives (from the plan) achieved.	Capacity Development Plan	NA / IP	Quarterly	This indicator measures the % of delivery against a national authority or implementing partner's capacity development plan
OP-4.2	Number of personnel from the national authority trained or supported by capacity development activities (disaggregated by gender and by area of training (e.g. EORE, medical, EOD etc.)	Self reporting, training logs	IP	Quarterly	A quantitative indicator reported in a results framework
OP-4.3	Improved coordination between stakeholders in the mine action sector	Self reporting	IP, NA, Donor	Quarterly	Number of coordination meetings between mine action actors, disaggregated between coordination meetings set by the national authority and those initiated by implementing partners or donors.
OP-4.4	Number of policies, systems, and procedures developed and in place in NMAA	NA	NA / IP	Quarterly	This can be a quantitative indicator with the details reported through qualitative reporting
OP-4.5	Critical gaps in access to life-saving services and assistance are assessed and findings disseminated	Self Reporting	NA/ IP	Quarterly	Disseminated with relevant actors from the health sector, reported through qualitative reporting
OP-4.6	Mine action (Protection), health, and relevant psychosocial support groups include victims and persons with disabilities	Coordination and Cluster meetings	NA/ IP	Quarterly	Qualitative reporting
OP-4.7	Revision of policies, procedures or systems to be gender sensitive, inclusive, conflict sensitive and considerate of the environment	SOPs, policies etc.	NA, IP	Quarterly	This refers to the national authority's policies, procedures or systems and can be reported in qualitative reporting by the NA and/or the IP conducting the capacity development of the NA

Proposed Output indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Output 5: Increased collaboration with humanitarian, peace, stabilisation, development and environment actors					
OP-5.1	Improved coordination between the mine action sector and other sectors	Self reporting	NA, IP, Donor	Quarterly	Number of coordination meetings between mine action and other sectors and other evidence of multisector engagement
OP-5.2	Number of mine action activities for which there is joint or sequenced support by other actors	Self reporting, PDIA's, Post clearance surveys	IP	Quarterly	A mine action activity can be a survey, clearance, EOD or stockpile destruction task, an EORE session, or a victim assistance intervention.
OP-5.3	Number of agreements in place with humanitarian, peacebuilding and/or development and/or environment actors to sequence activities	MOUs, formal agreements	IPs, Donors	Quarterly	This can include informal or formal agreements or MOUs with actors outside the mine action sector for joint or sequenced activities to enhance the benefits of mine action.
OP-5.4	Number of partners that can provide support to help incentivise conflicting parties not to rearm	Self Reporting	IP	Quarterly	This indicator is for the mine action programmes that seek to reduce access to weapons and munitions.
OP-5.5	Demonstrated political will to support initiatives to reduce access to weapons and munitions	Self Reporting, Embassy Political section reporting	Donors	Quarterly	This indicator is for the mine action programmes that seek to reduce access to weapons and munitions.
OP-5.6	Number of women's organisations and other organisations working on gender, inclusion, conflict sensitivity, and environmental issues included as partners	Self Reporting	NA, Donors, IP	Quarterly	Partners can refer to those organisations where there is a formal or informal agreement to work together. This can include international organisations, local NGOs and community-based organisations.
OP-5.7	Number of mine action activities that bring opposing sides of the conflict together	Self Reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	This can include decision making on prioritisation, clearance activities, EORE and so on.
OP-5.8	Number of adequate vetting processes for ex-combatants informed by needs and risk assessments	Self Reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	This indicator is for mine action programmes that seek to reintegrate ex-combatants through mine action activities.

Proposed Output indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Output 6: Land released for safe and productive use					
OP-6.1	Number of items of explosive ordnance destroyed, rendered safe or moved to a safe location	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	See IMAS 05.10 Second Edition (Amendment 1, February 2020) Annex B for minimum data requirements
OP-6.2	Land reduced through technical survey (m²)	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	
OP-6.3	Land cleared in accordance with IMAS (m²)	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	
OP-6.4	Amount of suspected or confirmed hazardous area (m²) (disaggregated by SHA and CHA)	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	
OP-6.5	Land cancelled through non-technical survey (m²)	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	
OP-6.6	Number of open Spot tasks (explosive ordnance that has been reported but not yet cleared)	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	
OP-6.7	Number of EOD spot tasks conducted	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	
OP-6.8	Identification of land disputes within project areas	Municipal records/ Housing, land and property assessments	IP	Quarterly	For each project area, a record of whether formal and informal land disputes have been raised or are being investigated.
OP-6.9	Suspected or confirmed hazardous areas newly identified (m ²) (disaggregated by SHA and CHA)	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	See IMAS 05.10 Second Edition (Amendment 1, February 2020), Annex B for minimum data requirements
OP-6.10	Number of EOD callouts conducted	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	i.e. number of visits to a community when explosive ordnance has been reported by the community. This is a good indicator of the sector's responsiveness to community needs. It can include the number of spot tasks (OP-6.7), but may (in some cases or implementing partners differ from the number of spot tasks, e.g. if the implementing partner visits the community but there is no explosive ordnance item
OP-6.11	Number of clearance tasks conducted (disaggregated by category of task – e.g. medical facility, educational facility, etc.)	IMSMA	IP	Quarterly	Number of whole tasks completed and handed over (quantitative) disaggregated by category in qualitative reporting.

Proposed Output indicators

The key (minimum) indicators required are shown in bold

N.O	Indicator	Source	Owner	Frequency	Description
Output 7: Increased awareness of the risks of explosive ordnance					
OP-7.1	Number of EORE sessions delivered	IMSMA / Self reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	The definition of a session and the appropriate participants are context specific and should be based on the target audience and those at risk, including age, sex and locality.
OP-7.2	Number of direct beneficiaries of EORE sessions (SADDD)	IMSMA / Self reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	Note that IMAS 5.10 minimum data requirement is SADD not SADDD. (i.e. not disaggregated by disability)
OP-7.3	Number of indirect beneficiaries of EORE (through other EORE programmes)	IMSMA / Self reporting	IP, NA	Quarterly	ref IMAS 5.10
OP-7.4	Increase in EORE knowledge % of surveyed EORE beneficiaries showing an improvement in pre-/post- EORE survey scores	EORE pre-and post-surveys	IP	Quarterly	Improvement in the score of the level of knowledge before the EORE session and immediately after the EORE session
OP-7.5	Number of reports of explosive ordnance (reported by communities)	IMSMA	Any	Quarterly	An increase in the number of explosive ordnance reported demonstrates increased awareness of the risk. If this data is available from a national authority or implementing partner it can be reported quarterly, if it is harder to obtain it could be collected through an evaluation

Impact
Outcomes
Outputs
Activities

Annex B

Assumptions



Assumptions

The assumptions set out below are taken to underpin the theory of change. They are the conditions required to make the change work, in theory.

The following assumptions have been grouped into three categories:

- 1) Assumptions from activities to outputs
- 2) Assumptions from outputs to outcomes
- 3) Assumptions from outcomes to impacts

These three groups exist **in addition to** the underlying principles that underpin the entire theory of change at every level.

Assumptions – Activities to Outputs

The assumptions which enable the contractors' planned activities to deliver predicted outputs efficiently and on time

Activity to Output	
1	Contractors have the authority/suitable arrangements with the national authorities to operate in the country (MOUs and/or accreditation) for the duration of the project and relevant donor embassies will support implementing partners in obtaining MOUs and national approvals/ permits for facilitating operations.
2	Contractors are able to generate a suitable in-country capability in a timely manner, including the acquisition and importation of vehicles and critical equipment.
3	A capacity and needs assessment is conducted in partnership with NMAAs to develop a shared understanding of the support needed.
4	Work is not interrupted by a natural, man-made, or disruptive event and the security and political situation allow work to continue uninterrupted.
5	Consensus and support for stockpile destruction is provided by the necessary authorities
6	Information coming from activities (NTS, TS, clearance and EORE activities) is recorded and retained and utilised to maintain minimum information management standards for NMAA records.
7	There is cooperation and coordination between implementing partners and other key stakeholders (national and provincial authorities, local communities, and relevant security forces)
8	NMAAs have the political will and authority to improve their ability to regulate and manage mine action programmes.
9	NMAAs' ability to manage mine action programmes is contingent on sustained internal and/or external financial and technical support.
10	A risk analysis of different at-risk demographic groups is conducted, informed by credible evidence

Assumptions – Outputs to Outcomes

The assumptions which enable outputs from an activity to deliver an outcome effectively.

Output to Outcome	
11	Information stored by national authorities and/or contractors is used to prioritise land for clearance based on clear and transparent criteria.
12	National and/or provincial authorities ensure that released land is handed over to potential beneficiaries without delay
13	Work is not interrupted by a natural, man-made, or disruptive event and the security and political situation allow work to continue uninterrupted.
14	Where land is already in use clearance will lead to real and perceived safety benefits.
15	Other socioeconomic factors incentivising risky behaviour are mitigated.
16	Stakeholders outside the mine action sector have the resources, mandate, and opportunity to coordinate and provide interventions complementary to mine action
17	Cleared land remains available to beneficiaries and is not subject to expropriation or land seizure, in accordance with the underlying principle for conflict and gender sensitivity and inclusive beneficiaries.
18	Local implementers have the opportunity to exercise leadership and increasingly deliver mine action services.
19	Following the TS, clearance and/or EORE people feel sufficiently confident that the released land is safe to use
20	NMAAs have the political will and authority to improve their ability to regulate and manage mine action programme(s)
21	Relevant donor embassies are fully apprised of donor-funded mine action activities in-country, able and willing to act as advocates when necessary, and are aligning mine action to the strategic interests of posts, ensuring value additionality.
22	There is cooperation and coordination between implementing partners and other key stakeholders (national and provincial authorities, local communities, and relevant security forces)
23	NMAA ability to manage mine action programmes is contingent on sustained internal and/or external financial and technical support.
24	The EORE approaches are tailored to different at-risk groups, informed by evidence-based analysis of risky behaviours.
25	Some end-users have the capacity to use released land with no further assistance.
26	NMAAs can influence national policy and planning outside the mine action sector

Assumptions – Outputs to Outcomes

The assumptions which enable the outcomes over time to achieve the intended change(s).

Outcome to Impact	
27	The security, political, environmental, and national health (e.g. national disasters and epidemics) situation allows the change(s) to be realised
28	Mine action is sufficiently aligned to national strategic objectives that it contributes to SDGs and is integrated into relevant stabilisation, humanitarian, development and peacebuilding plans, projects and financial investments.
29	Authorities are recognised by the public as providers of valuable and transparent services and are not overshadowed by the visibility of international actors.
30	Survivors have the opportunity to equitably benefit from socioeconomic support and the freedom to exercise self-reliance.
31	Mine action services and post-clearance benefits are actually – and perceived to be - delivered equally to all marginalised groups.