

# NPA Approach to Impact Assessment



Norwegian People's Aid



In Mine Action, the term refers to the level of social and economic suffering experienced by the community resulting from the harm or risk of harm caused by mine and ERW hazards and hazardous areas. Impact is a product of:

- The presence of mine/ERW hazards in the community.
- Intolerable risk associated with the use of infrastructure such as roads, markets etc.
- Intolerable risk associated with livelihood activities such as use of agricultural land, water sources etc.
- The number of victims of mine/ ERW incidents within the last two years.



## NPA

The different levels of assessment now include:

- **At the Country level (Level 0)**
  - Responsibility of the Country Director and Desk Officer as part of the annual planning process required by donors. This assessment is considered a live document and can be found in shared documents on Iraq work space.
- **At the Province or District levels (Level 1)**
  - Responsibility of the Operations Manager (with direct oversight from TFMs) and is applied at the Provincial and/or District levels in the different AOPs e.g. Erbil Governorate.
- **At the Village/Community/ level (Level 2)**
  - Conducted at the village level and is a crucial part of the link between NPA and the communities it works in.



- Phase 1.
  - During NTS and prior to TS/clearance.
  - Used to assist with the prioritisation and justification of tasks.
  
- Phase 2.
  - During TS/clearance plus at the handover stage. (This phase is not carried out by NPA Iraq)
  
- Phase 3.
  - Post clearance/land release.
  - Used as a QM tool to confirm impact of tasks on society and compare anticipated beneficiaries to actual beneficiaries to check if the priorities were set correctly



### Task Prioritization Calculator

Direct Beneficiary (only select one)	
Direct Beneficiary >50	5
Direct Beneficiary >20	2
Indirect Beneficiary (only select one)	
Indirect Beneficiary >250	5
Indirect Beneficiary >100	2
Resources (select all that apply)	
Critical infrastructure blocked	2
Water blocked	2
Road blocked	2
Agriculture blocked	2
Housing Blocked	2
Other resource blocked	2
Accident History (select all that apply)	
Human	5
Animal	1
Community Proximity (select one ONLY)	
Inside community	10
Within 1km of community	5
Max possible	36

#### Priority Levels

25-36	<b>HIGH</b>
13-24	<b>MEDIUM</b>
0-12	<b>LOW</b>



# Example: Iraq Basra IA

DMA set the priorities.

They are set at Governorate, District, sub- district level.

Prioritizing is taken from:

- Reconstruction tasks
- Getting people back to their houses
- Urban areas
- Livelihood generation areas
- Security situation
- Level of contamination
- Deaths or injuries in the vicinity
- Capabilities of the clearance organization



# NPA Statistics Basra to date

IA Level 2 Based on Village Reports												
Province	Total No.Villages visited	Interviews				Village Population			Accidents			Unable Used Area Due to Hazards Area
		Total Interviews	Total Male	Total Female	Total Child	Total No. Village Population	Total of Village Population Male	Total of Village Population Female	Nr Accident	Nr Injured	Nr Killed	
Al-Basrah	43	1,173	558	200	415	1,068,501	530,575	286,901	32	17	30	44,853,836
Missan	707	2,127	1,234	498	395	192,796	26,344	29,676	126	60	67	35,311,017



Post Impact Assessment on cleared sites						
Province	Sum of Residential SQM	Sum of Agriculture SQM	Sum of Public SQM	Sum of Natural SQM	Sum of Access SQM	Sum of Infrastructure SQM
Basrah	6,006	3,940,073	20,117	3,514,895	625	62,282
Missan	10,931	3,726,756		950,329	24,394	
<b>Grand Total</b>	16,937	7,666,829	20,117	4,465,224	25,019	62,282



# Challenges for Measuring SE Impact

- Short-term timeframe of MA funding vs time needed to measure SE Development Outcomes
- Funding modalities – MA rarely directly integrated into development projects



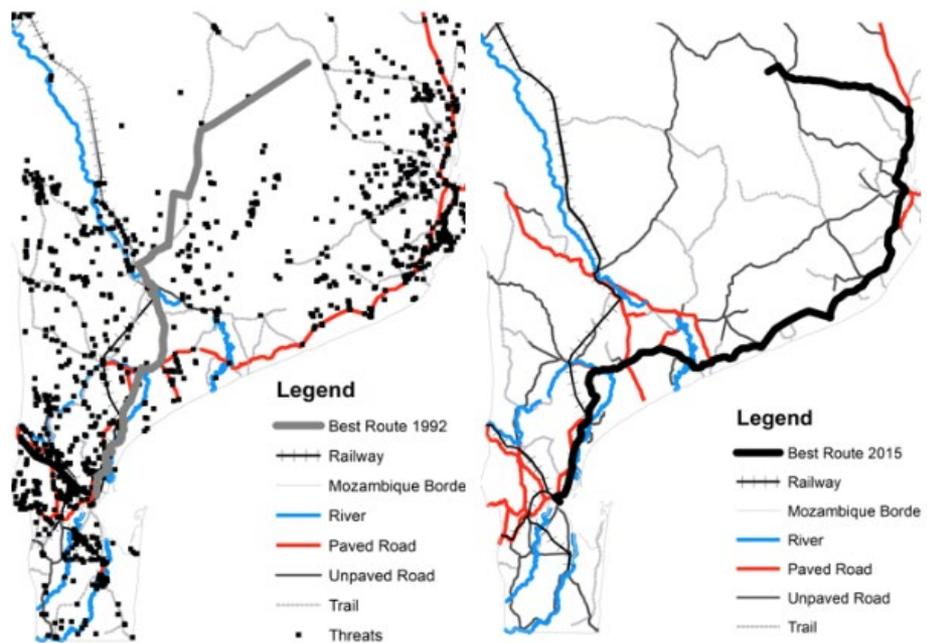
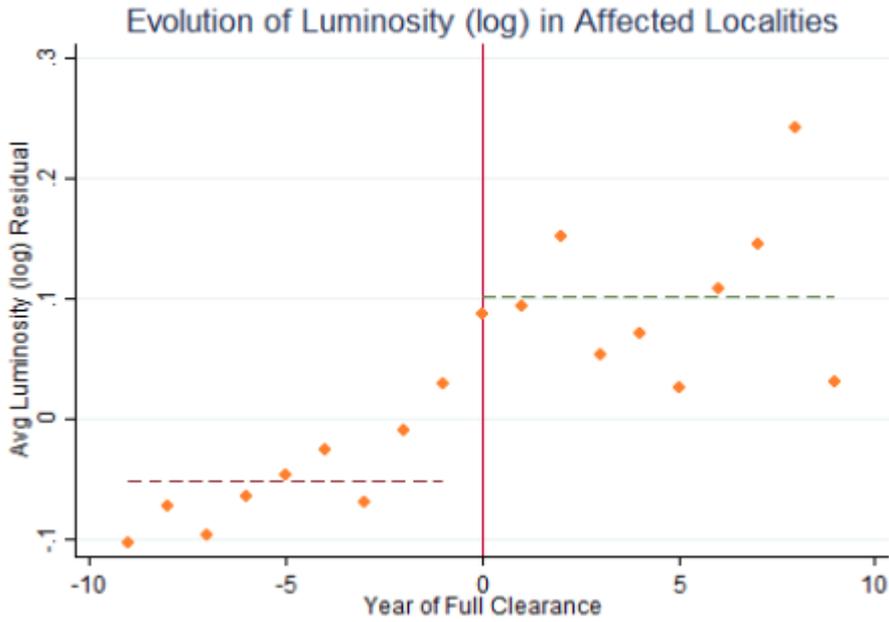
# Landmines and Spatial Development

Giorgio Chiovelli, Stelios Michalopoulos, Elias Papaioannou, LSE Study, 2018

1. compiled a dataset detailing the evolution of clearance, collecting thousands of reports from the numerous demining actors.
2. assessed impact of demining on local economic activity through satellite images of light density at night.
3. Applied a "market-access" approach to quantify both its direct and indirect effects.
4. counterfactual policy simulations



# Mozambique: Landmines & Spatial Development



# Conclusions from the Mozambique Study

- **Demining is more effective in more economically active areas**
  - a moderate positive association that masks sizeable heterogeneity. Economic activity responds strongly to clearance of the transportation network, trade hubs, and more populous areas, while the demining-development association is weak in rural areas of low population density.
- **Economy-wide consequences of demining**
  - The market-access estimates reveal substantial improvements on aggregate economic activity. The market-access benefits of demining are also present in localities without any contamination.
- Counterfactual studies indicated that considerable gains could have been made if the fragmented process of clearance in Mozambique been centrally coordinated, prioritizing clearance of the old transportation routes.

