Independent Evaluation of
the AECID funded Humanitarian Mine Action Project of DanChurchAid in
South-Kivu Province, the Democratic Republic of Congo

Commissioned by DanChurchAid
Written by Jean-Denis N. Larsen
February 2009
Independent Evaluation

of the Humanitarian Mine Action Project

in the South-Kivu Province, the Democratic Republic of Congo

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¹ DCA staff from the Baraka-office on the way to a HIV/AIDS awareness session in the village of Kananda, 21 Jan. 2009.
Acronyms
ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADIC Action pour le Développement Intégral des Communautés Déplacées
AECID Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMI Aide Medical International
BADU Bureau des Actions de Developpement et des Urgences
DCA DanChurchAid
DRC Democratic Republic of Congo
ECC Eglise du Christ au Congo
EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW Explosive Remnants of War
FARDC Les Forces Armées de la RD Congo
GICHD Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HIV Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HMA Humanitarian Mine Action
ICRC International Committee of Red Cross
IMAS International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA Information Management System for Mine Action
MERU Ministère de l’Eglise du Christ au Congo pour les Refugies et les Urgences
MRE Mine Risk Education
NGO Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
QA Quality Assurance
SYLAM Synergie pour la Lutte Anti Mine
UN United Nations
UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Childrens Fund
UNMACC UN Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service
UXO Un-exploded Ordnance
ANNEX 3: PERSONS MET .................................................. FEJL! BOGMÆRKE ER IKKE DEFINERET.

ANNEX 4: SITUATION OF MINES AND UXO IN SOUTH-KIVU ...... FEJL! BOGMÆRKE ER IKKE DEFINERET.

ANNEX 5: MAP OF DR CONGO ......................................... FEJL! BOGMÆRKE ER IKKE DEFINERET.

LITERATURE ....................................................................... FEJL! BOGMÆRKE ER IKKE DEFINERET.
Executive Summary

In spite of the efforts towards peace and reconciliation, large numbers of displaced and war-affected communities still live under the daily threat of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Accidents relating to mines and un-exploded ordnance (UXOs) are still occurring in Eastern DR Congo, and several communities find that the access to agricultural land, water sources and infrastructure is still blocked by landmines and UXOs, having a negative impact on their safety and their possibility to return to normal lives. DanChurchAid (DCA) is one of four organisations that are accredited by the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre in DR Congo (UNMACC) to conduct mine risk education (MRE), impact survey and clearance of mines and ERW in the country. In March 2004, DCA opened an office in Kalemie to start a mine impact survey/MRE/HIV/AIDS awareness programme in Katanga province which was subsequently extended to South-Kivu province in 2005 and to Maniema province in 2006. These programmes were developed in a partnership with Eglise du Christ au Congo and its Ministry for Refugees and Emergencies (ECC-MERU). Through 2007 five demining/EOD teams and six survey/MRE teams were trained and deployed in the provinces of Katanga, South-Kivu and Maniema, and these activities were funded by a variety of private and public contributors. In December 2007 DCA received a grant of 555,000 Euro from AECID (the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation under the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) for project activities in the period between 01st of December 2007 until 31st of December 2008. DCA commissioned the present report in order to evaluate the achievements within the HMA and HIV/AIDS activities compared to the expected results listed in the project proposal. The evaluation was based on interviews, direct observation, and reading of quarterly reports and it measured the qualitative and quantitative project performance.

Findings

These are the main findings of the evaluation:

- The programme achieved all of its goals and in some cases it went even further than the planned results.
- The HMA component was achieved in a satisfactory manner, in that the national EOD teams and surveyors were given the planned training.
- The EOD teams cleared 148 dangerous areas; completed 137 spot tasks and 82 bulk demolitions; removed 1000 ERWs and 2 anti-personnel mines, all of this positively affecting the lives of 715,644 people.
- The EOD-related project activities contributed to the development of important competencies among the national staff; developed a safer environment; and ensured that the local population regained safe access to schools, roads and agricultural fields.
- A total of 238 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions were conducted, benefiting 31,292 people (6252 men, 6211 women, 9921 boys and 8670 girls). These sessions were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries and provided them with important knowledge about how to limit the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmittable diseases.
- The direct beneficiaries, development partners, local authorities and UN-organisations expressed a high degree of satisfaction with DCA’s activities and unanimously requested...

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2 DCA home page.
DCA to acquire the necessary EOD personnel to extend the geographic coverage of the entire HMA programme and to accelerate the clearing activities, so that a larger number of dangerous areas can be cleared and handed over much faster than now.

**Recommendations**

Based on a variety of observations during the evaluation, the report gave the following recommendations:

- The entire HMA and HIV-AIDS-programme should be extended in terms of geographical coverage and the number of staff members increased so that more people can benefit from the project activities.

- The combination of MRE and HIV/AIDS messages is effective and innovative, and should be continued and developed.

- The pre-clearance activities should be supplemented by post-clearance surveys focusing on quantitative results such as: how many people have used the released agricultural land compared to what was anticipated?

- DCA’s communication and coordination with external partners was rather poor in regard to EOD and for that reason the organisation should make adjustments to plans or strategy to address these issues.

- This evaluation concluded that more funding should be allocated to the programme in order to satisfy the beneficiaries’ requests about extending the geographic coverage and the pace of the HMA activities, as DCA already uses all of its operational capacity to the maximum.
1 Introduction

1.1 Objective and Background

DanChurchAid (DCA) has been working in DRC with Humanitarian Mine Action activities since 2004. The main activities are: manual demining activities, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and survey of dangerous areas and mine risk education (MRE). As part of the existing programme activities, DCA implemented a 13 months survey/MRE and EOD clearance project in South-Kivu funded by AECID. Implementation started on the 1st of December 2007 and ended on the 31st of December 2008. DCA commissioned the present report to generate an evaluative evidence base concerning its HMA-HIV/AIDS activities. The purpose of the study was to provide a general evaluation of DCA’s achievements against the expected outputs and impact listed in the project proposal. In order to assess the results of the project and provide comprehensive reporting to AECID, an external consultant was appointed to carry out an evaluation of the project. The following factsheet gives a brief overview of the programme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>DR Congo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title of programme</td>
<td>Humanitarian Mine Action Programme for internally displaced, returning refugees and war affected communities in South-Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of Congo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned programme period</td>
<td>01st December 2007 – 30th November 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual programme period</td>
<td>01st December 2007 – 31st December 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor(s)</td>
<td>AECID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contribution (planned) Euro</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contribution (actual) Euro</td>
<td>555,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding data</td>
<td>DCA initially received a grant of Euro 555,000 in December 2007. The amount was intended to finance the expenses related to: general office expenses and salaries; the procurement of equipment; and a variety of project activities. In September 2007 DCA requested permission to make a non-cost extension of the project of one month. The accounts are being audited and finalised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme manager</td>
<td>Jean-Jacques Maerel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All national partner organizations (incl. local government)</td>
<td>BADU, SYLAM, ADIC, ECC-MERU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other development partners</td>
<td>AMI, UNHCR, OCHA, UNMAS, ACTED, UNICEF, Handicap International (HI), Red Cross (ICRC), MAG, UNMACC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project component 1</td>
<td>Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project component 2</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS awareness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Fact sheet of the HMA programme in South-Kivu

Furthermore, DCA responds to the demands of humanitarian partners (UN agencies and NGO’s) as well as FARDC in terms of clearance, survey and MRE.
2 Methodology

Following the purpose of the study and the TOR, the approach taken in this evaluation was to measure DCA project activities in the South Kivu province against following criteria:

(1) quality and effectiveness of the activities carried out;
(2) coordination of activities between the MRE/Survey teams and the EOD team;
(3) capacity of DCA in carrying out the activities;
(4) relations between DCA and the beneficiaries in terms of involvement of beneficiaries and their perceptions and views of the end results of the project activities; and
(5) the quality of the MRE-sessions given and the socio-economic impact of EOD activities.

The assessment of performance only concerned the AECID-funded activities in South-Kivu between December 2007 and December 2008 and was based on standard evaluation criteria of effectiveness, coherence and relevance. The parameters that were used for the measurements were: (1) Survey; (2) MRE; (3) HIV/AIDS; (4) EOD and (5) Socio-economic impact. This evaluation was initially scheduled for the last week of October and first week of November 2008, but it had to be postponed due to a considerable upsurge of violence and insecurity in the region. Instead, the evaluation took place from 15-29 January 2009 (see Annex 2 for details on the programme). Information was obtained primarily through a combination of semi-structured interviews of beneficiaries and partners, quarterly reports from DCA and debriefings and conversations with relevant staff members in Baraka, Bukavu and Uvira. The field visits enabled the consultant to make direct observations, aimed at assessing the linkage between the project description and the evidence on the ground. Except in one case where the interviewee insisted in DCA staff members to attend, all interviews were carried out without the participation of DCA staff in order to allow the interviewees to express their opinions more freely. The villages and cities selected for this evaluation were pointed out based on their status as DCA focal villages and their relative proximity to the field offices in order to remain within the timeframe of this evaluation. A detailed list of persons met is presented in Annex 3. The EOD activity scheduled to take place during the field visit did not materialize due to unrest in Uvira that made it impossible for the consultant to meet the team within the time frame of the evaluation mission. However, the evaluation did make an assessment of the EOD activities based on DCA reports and interviews with other DCA staff members. This evaluation did not measure the efficiency of the HMA programme (i.e. the financial aspects related to the project activities), because the evaluation was not an audit, but also because the various figures were still being audited during the formulation of this report. The following grading scale was used:

- A: Very satisfactory: No need to adjust plans and strategy
- B: Satisfactory: minor problems were observed and small adjustments may be necessary
- C: Neutral: neither good nor bad
- D: Less satisfactory: adjustments to plans and/or strategy are necessary
- E: Unsatisfactory: The sustainability of the activities is questionable. Major adjustments/re-organisations are necessary in a possible new phase.
3 Definitions

This report refers to the definitions from the OECD Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines and understands the various technical terms as follows:

**Objectives**: the intended results, stated in programme documents (i.e. for which there is material evidence), as evidenced by verifiable changed conditions in the population.

**Coherence**: the absence of contradiction between objectives in different fields or policies.

**Coordination**: balanced and efficient interaction with outside agencies.

**Development**: all activities aimed at expanding the choices available, hence including humanitarian, rehabilitation, and the social activities which are called development in the narrow sense of the word.

**Effectiveness**: the ability to match objectives with results achieved (outputs or outcomes).

**Efficiency**: the ability to achieve maximum results with given resources.

**Impact**: the changes which result in the condition of the population from a series of outcomes.

**Outcomes**: the use by the beneficiaries of the outputs, as can be reasonably influenced by the agency (within its sphere of influence).

**Outputs**: the deliverables provided by an agency, usually measurable in quantitative terms.

**Relevance**: the relation of objectives to the needs of the population, and the appropriateness of the response chosen in relation to them.

**Results**: changes achieved through input and activities either outputs, outcomes or impact.

**Sustainability**: the continuation of the outcomes after implementation has been completed.

**Explosive Remnants of War**: this report uses the term explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a general terms covering unexploded ordnance (UXO) as well as intentionally unused munitions\(^4\).

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\(^4\) UXO traditionally refers to explosive weapons (bombs, bullets, shells, grenades, antipersonnel mines, land mines, naval mines, etc.) that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation.
4 General description of DCA’s HMA-activities

In order to provide a general understanding of the programme, this section describes how DCA’s HMA-activities are planned and executed. According to the current UN definition, as contained in the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), mine action refers to “activities which aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of mines and UXO”. The relevant standard provides that mine action “is not just about demining; it is also about people and societies, and how they are affected by landmine contamination. The objective of mine action is to reduce the risk from landmines to a level where people can live safely; in which economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine contamination, and in which the victims’ needs can be addressed”\textsuperscript{5}. Mine action comprises five complementary groups of activities: (1) mine risk education (MRE); (2) demining, i.e. mine and ERW survey, mapping, marking and clearance; (3) victim assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration; (4) stockpile destruction, and (5) advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines\textsuperscript{6}. In DRC DCA works with all five pillars except victim assistance. The following section gives a description of how the consultant experienced the HMA activities during the evaluation mission. The description is included in this report to present the tasks in HMA to readers who may not be familiar with this sort of humanitarian work, and because the various steps taken are standard procedures for DCA.

4.1 Survey

During the planning of its HMA programme DCA selected a number of war-affected communities in South-Kivu based on two principal criteria: (1) the locations of the most intense battles during the Congo wars and thus a presumably large number of ERW; and (2) the status of the focal communities as nodes for traders and other travellers, as such communities are usually more prone to high HIV/AIDS prevalence. In this phase DCA interacts closely with the national authorities ranging from the statutory institutions to traditional chiefs who have the daily contact with the war-affected individuals. DCA also meets local UN organisations such as UNHCR, UNICEF and OCHA who are all involved in the repatriation of IDPs and returning refugees in order to coordinate the various activities. Once the parties agree on the priorities and/or informed each other on their particular activities, DCA’s survey teams start deploying themselves in the focal communities to inform the population about DCA, its objectives and the next steps in regard to MRE and HIV/AIDS awareness. In this regard there have been examples where people required compensations prior to revealing the location where they had identified dangerous items. There have also been incidents where some people asked for rewards because they assumed that mines and other ERW are related to the mining (i.e. mineral resources) industry and were items of high value that they would not give away for free. But DCA did not pay for information in any case. Furthermore DCA has observed different forms of risk-taking behaviour such as disposal of dangerous items in rivers or latrines, burning contaminated land and collecting ERW for scrap metal. In regard to HIV/AIDS there have been examples of misconceptions and myths about the risk, how people get contaminated and how to protect oneself from being contaminated.

\textsuperscript{5} GICHD 2007: 24.
\textsuperscript{6} GICHD 2007: 25.
These examples demonstrate that the survey activities are very important for establishing a relationship of trust with the beneficiaries, which is decisive for their collaboration and openness, and ultimately for the success of the HMA and HIV/AIDS activities. Furthermore, this stage is essential for gathering necessary information for DCA’s planning of the HMA activities, including how to prioritise the communities for clearance.

4.1.1 MRE and Marking

MRE sessions are held in combination with survey activities and focus on identifying risk behaviour in the areas where clearance would take place in order to promote change of behaviour. By way of oral presentations and photos of different sorts of ERW the surveyors speak in schools, refugee-camps, hospitals and villages about what to do if one identifies a dangerous item, and the success of these session depend on the surveyors’ communications skills and ability to get the attendants’ attention, the reputation of DCA and its visibility via e.g. logos and presence in the community. During these MRE sessions there are usually attendants who have identified such items in the past, and in other occasions, DCA is contacted when attendants of previous MRE sessions recognise items from the photos in their surroundings. After such accounts, the surveyors start their work of marking the area in question in order to prepare it for clearance. This implies indicating the GPS position of and describing the location where the item was found, taking pictures of the item when possible and filling in the required IMSMA reporting form, which is subsequently forwarded to UNMACC. Finally, the national army has occasionally requested support for demolishing its stocks of ERW safely as the Congolese defence does not have the necessary capacity. In any case, the affected areas are marked with warnings in Swahili and the benchmark of the area is marked by a red triangle on a permanent surface like a building or a tree, which can be seen from e.g. a main road. The surveys are important because the DRC has no central repository for information on ERW contamination and dangerous areas, and UNMACC is still in the process of extending its capacity on this subject, so the EOD-staff relies completely on the survey teams’ work.
4.1.2 HIV/AIDS Awareness

DCA followed an approach of combining MRE and HIV/AIDS awareness because ERW pose a threat to the population in war-affected areas as does the relatively high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS-component of the programme focuses on awareness-raising in focus villages and provides DCA with knowledge about cultural and social views on the subject, which can help the organisation plan and implement its activities in accordance with the requirements of the population. During such sessions the HIV/AIDS-educators provide information about safe sex, sexually transmittable diseases, and occasionally they distribute preservatives free of charge, and the attendants have the opportunity of asking questions and demystifying the subject, which is taboo in parts of society. So, just like in the case of MRE, the surveyors are required to communicate effectively and adapt their language to convey a delicate and complicated message to audiences in remote villages and who do not always have even the most basic educational prerequisites for understanding complex medical terms.

4.2 Clearance and EOD

“The aim of mine clearance is the identification, and then removal or destruction of all mine and other explosive hazards from a defined area to a specified depth.” The objective is to remove the danger and to produce immediate impact for the local population. Throughout this process the EOD team is monitored by DCA’s operations manager and an international technical advisor. In addition to this, UNMACC conducts quality assurance and control, and DCA conducts its internal reporting and quality control to ensure that clearance operations are conducted safely and efficiently. EOD operations involve the detection, identification, field evaluation, recovery and disposal of explosive ordnance. The EOD team works on the ERW tasks identified by the surveyors and those EOD assignments that the team randomly comes across during deployment. Their first step is to make a threat assessment, which basically implies identifying: (1) The object(s) in question (a mortar, hand grenade, mine etc.); (2) The location of the object and its proximity to buildings or facilities; and (3) The condition of the object (is it old and unstable or in a good and more stable condition)

Based on these data the EOD-team decides how to conduct the clearance of the object most appropriately and safely. For instance, in case of a mortar in an uninhabited place, the EOD-team usually demolishes the object in situ (i.e. on the spot, without touching it), which is the safest approach. But in other situations EOD team is faced to a hand grenade found in a village or inside a house. In such cases the EOD-team estimates whether it is possible to remove the

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* GICHD 2007: 86.
object to a safer location for demolition, and thus avoid damaging the surround infrastructure such as houses. The removal of the object depends on whether it is deemed stable and this – among other things – is related to whether the object was fired and not exploded, or whether it was abandoned or forgotten during the war. In situations where the object is located in the middle of a village and is deemed too dangerous to remove, the EOD-team stacks an appropriate number sandbags around the object to reduce the risk of damage on buildings or facilities, caused by fragmentation, and then it is demolished. These principles and considerations are also apply when dealing with landmines. Prior to the destruction, the EOD team briefs the local authorities about the impending demolition and the expected loud blasts from the explosion so that the population can be informed in due time through the local radio. In addition to this, DCA circulates in the community announcing the event via a megaphone. These advertisements are important as the beneficiaries - many of whom are likely to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) - may otherwise believe that the war has resumed. At every clearance and demolition activity, the EOD team is accompanied by a fully equipped medevac-casevac\(^8\) team ready to intervene in case of an accident. After demolition, the land is handed over to the local population and the warning signs and markings are removed.

5 Evaluation

Based on lessons learned and internal and external evaluations, DCA formulated the following priorities for its HMA-programme in DRC: to save lives by identifying and clearing dangerous areas; to enhance awareness by diffusing a message of prevention to communities affected by Mines and UXOs; to strengthen and consolidate the Survey/MRE national capacity and to develop a national clearance capacity; and to measure the impact of clearance operations on beneficiaries and communities. This lead to its overall project objective, which was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives in project document</th>
<th>Results achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote the enjoyment of basic human rights in affected communities and reduce the threat of ERW through consolidation of EOD capacity eliminating risk of ERW to the local population of the South-Kivu province;</td>
<td>(1) Refreshment training of the EOD team (one month); (2) Deployment of one EOD team in South-Kivu Province; (3) Clearance of 148 dangerous areas according to humanitarian priorities; (4) Completed 137 spot tasks and 82 bulk demolitions; and (5) Removed 1000 ERWs and 2 anti-personnel mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reduce the risk of ERW-accidents</td>
<td>Mine Risk Education sessions benefiting 66,849 people and HIV-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This objective was broken down to four sub-objectives, which were: (1) Promote the enjoyment of basic human rights in affected communities and reduce the threat of ERW through consolidation of EOD capacity eliminating risk of ERW to the local population of the South-Kivu province; (2) To reduce the risk of ERW-accidents and the risk of spreading of HIV/AIDS; (3) To train and develop technical and organisational capacities of local staff in mine action activities; and (4) To feed the information on ERW into IMSMA-compatible format and start post-clearance assessments. The following evaluations will measure the evidence against these objectives.

\(^8\) Casualty Evacuation (Casevac) and Medical Evacuation (Medevac).
and the risk of spreading of HIV/AIDS; AIDS awareness sessions benefiting 31,292 people.

Technical refreshment training in Bukavu for Survey/MRE/HIV-AIDS staff; (2) Deployment of two Survey/MRE/HIV-AIDS Teams in South-Kivu Province; (3) Identification and marking of dangerous areas; and (4) Organization of Mine Risk Education and HIV-AIDS awareness sessions.

To train and develop technical and organisational capacities of local staff in mine action activities.

(1) EOD Local team leader executes and coordinates the activities of the EOD team under the international supervision of the Technical Adviser; (2) EOD level three training in Benin; (3) The Survey, MRE-, HIV/AIDS component is managed nationally by MERU under the financial and logistical supervision of DCA; (4) Local logistics assistant is able to handle equipment procurement and transport and maintain stock lists; and (5) Finance Assistant, independently, under international supervision, is capable of monitoring and booking expenses.

(1) Technical Staff (Survey/MRE/HIV-AIDS and EOD) have received refreshment training by DCA technical management staff before their first deployment; (2) Technical Staff has been on job training; and (3) Organization of continuous training to reinforce national staff organizational skills in computer skills, administrative skills, English skills.

To feed the information on ERW into IMSMA-compatible format and start post-clearance assessments.

Impact of clearance in South Kivu province documented. A baseline has been established to measure progress on short run changeable socio-economic indicators and change to a safer behaviour of the target population in relation to the risk of mines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Qualitative comparison of objectives and results.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1 Quality and Effectiveness of Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regarding effectiveness of field operations and management this evaluation finds the programmes to be overall technically competent, and effective in specific mine action terms. This was based on UNMACC’s assessment of DCA’s work and DCA’s staff’s own perception of their qualifications, and until this date DCA has not had any ERW-related accidents. Against this background this evaluation concludes that DCA works in accordance with relevant security prescriptions, and this argument was highlighted and confirmed by UNMACC and other UN partners. In terms of equipment DCA complies with the operational standards required for its work. In particular, the two Toyota Land Cruisers have been important for a variety of purposes, and especially for the transportation of personnel and equipment to the areas of operation, which are extremely difficult to access - especially in the rain season where the unpaved roads are otherwise impossibly to use. The poor quality of roads between the DCA local offices and the focus communities reduces a considerable part of DCA’s operational effectiveness. In addition to this, the security situation had a negative impact on project implementation and in the case of Baraka it led occasionally to reduced mobility of the surveyors and EOD teams. The activities are being implemented in a fragile post-conflict zone, and it should be expected that the security situation will occasionally be perilous and this is likely to delay project activities. Related to this, in the beginning of the programme DCA encountered suspicion from local communities, and even more so from Congolese authorities and military in regard to the destruction of ERW and the use of explosives. Based on the project results presented in tables 2 and 3, this evaluation concludes that DCA has been very successful in achieving its objectives, and the following section will elaborate on this conclusion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
with a particular focus on survey, MRE, HIV/AIDS and EOD. The table below shows to which extent DCA achieved its quantitative objectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Planned Result</th>
<th>Actual Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey</strong></td>
<td>Number of dangerous areas and ERW identified.</td>
<td>25 dangerous areas identified. In May 2008 this was adjusted to: 200 dangerous areas identified.</td>
<td>Surveyed 169 ERW and 2 mined areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MRE</strong></td>
<td>Number of MRE sessions conducted.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Held 368 MRE-sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of community visits conducted.</td>
<td>Pre- and post clearance impact documented.</td>
<td>Pre-clearance: Visited 208 communities of which 169 were found to ERW and 2 were contaminated with mines. Post-clearance impact documentation has not started yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of beneficiaries (war affected people, IDPs, returnees, local authorities and humanitarian partners) receiving MRE.</td>
<td>25,000 people received MRE. In May 2008 this was changed to 50,000 people.</td>
<td>A total of 66,849 beneficiaries (10,554 men, 11,135 women, 23,702 boys and 21,467 girls).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV/AIDS</strong></td>
<td>Number of HIV/AIDS sessions conducted;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducted 238 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of participants at these session;</td>
<td>20,000 people received HIV/AIDS Education.</td>
<td>A total of 31,292 beneficiaries (6252 men, 6211 women, 9921 boys and 8670 girls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EOD</strong></td>
<td>Number of dangerous areas cleared.</td>
<td>25 dangerous areas cleared. In May 2008 this was adjusted to: at least 120 areas cleared within the project period.</td>
<td>Cleared 148 dangerous areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of dangerous items removed.</td>
<td>Not specified in project document</td>
<td>Removed 1000 ERWs and 2 anti-personnel mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of successfully completed and suspended tasks.</td>
<td>Not specified in project document</td>
<td>Completed 137 spot tasks and 82 bulk demolitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of beneficiaries.</td>
<td>Not specified in project document</td>
<td>A total of 715,644 beneficiaries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3: Quantitative comparison of objectives and results.**

### 5.2 Survey

The survey/MRE teams worked regularly with the EOD teams before, throughout and after clearance operations, providing MRE and acting as community liaisons informing the population on the progress of clearance activities. The surveys and threat assessments being done were good for ensuring the best possible output in areas where limited clearance resources otherwise would make no significant impact. So, in brief: the survey/EOD capacity seems to be a very useful tool for DCA provided that the organisation manages to maintain the high level of coordination between these two activities. Due to the relatively large geographic
coverage of the HMA programme, the survey/MRE activities have contributed to improving the quality of information gathering as these data are collected and streamlined at UNMACC, and this has provided UNMACC with an informed basis for prioritising and coordinating future clearance processes, to the benefit of the direct recipients as well as the organisations involved in HMA. Grade: B.

5.2.1 MRE and Marking

It is the consultant’s impression that the surveyors have strong communication skills and managed to conduct the MRE and the HIV/AIDS-awareness sessions in a persuasive and professional way, and adapted to the different types of audience and circumstances. At every session attended by the consultant, the surveyors adjusted their presentations, style and language by taking account of the age, gender, social status, educational background etc. of the attendants, and by considering the setting for the sessions (i.e. more formal when dealing with state entities and less so when dealing with school children). It is very likely that the adjustment that was made in May 2008 regarding the expected number of dangerous items and areas was a direct consequence of MRE sessions, which established trust between DCA and the local population. As a result, the population unexpectedly became rather willing to share their knowledge with DCA. This stood in contrast to the rampant suspicion and reluctance among the population about sharing information that is often perceived as “sensitive” and somehow related to armed forces. As described previously, DCA has sometimes been requested to pay for information on dangerous item. During the evaluation mission the consultant experienced four such claims from some of DCA’s partners and from the population. DCA informed the consultant that they were familiar with these requests, but that they occur less frequently than in the beginning of the HMA programme. The decrease in these requests proves that DCA has been able to conduct a large number of MRE sessions, which eventually raised awareness among the population. In this regard it should be noted that DCA, in accordance to its policies, did not and will never give money, gifts or the like in exchange for information on ERW as such practices could potentially lead people to actively search for suspicious objects on their own. The beneficiaries capitalised directly from the MRE sessions as these sessions provided them with important information that is usually hard to access, and allowed them to ask questions for clarifying the subject. The information can be directly transformed into the lives of the beneficiaries as the enhanced awareness contributes to their understanding of risks and hence leads them to be more cautious and inform DCA or the local authorities when they identify dangerous items, instead of trying to remove them. The resulting impact of the MRE is a reduction in the number of ERW casualties and accidents. Although DCA did not formulate specific goals in this area, the number of casualties and injuries resulting from the ERW decreased from 59 recorded incidents in 2006,
32 in 2007 to 10 in 2008, despite an increase in the number of returning IDP’s and refugees during this period.

The evaluation observed that DCA is a renowned NGO and respected for its work. This is probably attributable DCA’s and AECID’s eye-catching logos (see front page of this report and for instance the T-shirts of the DCA staff). Thanks to this visibility, people remember DCA/AECID, and the logos help them recall whom to contact if/when they identify suspicious objects. With communications in Swahili and French, this high level of visibility works as a powerful means of communicating what DCA works with, so now even little children in the focus communities know what the very characteristic stickers on DCA’s vehicles symbolise. Grade: A.

5.2.2 HIV/AIDS Awareness

DCA chose to combine the MRE-activities with awareness on HIV/AIDS, based on the rationale that the two activities supplement each other, since HIV/AIDS constitutes a lethal danger to the population just as the ERWs do. Furthermore, the decision was grounded on cost-effectiveness: the beneficiaries are often located in remote areas that are difficult to reach due to poor infrastructure. This calls for innovative solutions for limiting the number of trips to these areas, reducing travel time and expenses, while at the same time enhancing the quantity and quality of information provided.

HIV/AIDS activities were well integrated and had a broad appeal in the population. During the sessions the population asked questions and showed sincere interest, although some were shy, made jokes about the HIV/AIDS awareness activities – partly as the debate of sex-related issues in public is still taboo for some people. But in spite this, there was a rather well-balanced attendance of both female and male participants at the MRE and HIV/AIDS-sessions, and this shows on one hand that the issues on the agenda appeal to many people, and that there is a ground for extending the activities since the population transcended deeply entrenched habits and customs by e.g. participating actively in the debates and asking delicate questions in plenum. For instance, during a session in Kananda, a focus village in Fizi, there was a woman who openly told the surveyor that she had heard rumours suspecting her husband for being contaminated and she asked the HIV/AIDS educators what to do about the situation. Based on the consultant’s knowledge of the Congolese society, this evaluation concludes that a major part of that woman’s openness and honesty is directly related to the information provided during DCA’s awareness sessions as they have helped combat stigmatization and social expulsion, which can be fatal in this sort of communities. During the same session, one participant suggested that
“SIDA”, the French acronym for AIDS should be: *Syndrome Imaginaire pour Décourager les Amoureux*, i.e. Imaginary Syndrome for Discouraging Lovers. Although this acronym was presented as a joke, this and other HIV/AIDS sessions attended during the evaluation revealed a lack of access to correct information on protection, contamination and how to live with the HIV/AIDS. Grade: A.

### 5.3 Clearance and EOD

The objectives in regard to clearance were adjusted in May 2008 when it became clear that they would be attained long before the planned deadline, and this was due to several issues: (1) there has not been a systematic collection of data about contaminated areas in DRC; (2) there have been practical constraints for assessing the degree of contamination; (3) there were unexpectedly many reports from the local population about the presence of dangerous items in their surroundings, which lead to an equally unexpectedly large number of identified dangerous areas; and (4) because it is difficult to exactly predict the number of ERW and dangerous areas to be identified as ERWs are randomly spread around the landscape, contrary to mines that are usually placed more systematically.

The EOD-team follows a cycle of deployment, stand-down, refreshment and redeployment. This necessitates a high degree of coordination between the surveyors and the EOD team in order to ensure an optimal use of resources and an effective logistical set-up that can deploy staff member in the remote areas of intervention and respond to emergencies and urgent requests from the population in villages around Baraka and Fizi. Ideally the surveyors should be well ahead of the EOD team to avoid excessively long stand-down periods. DCA addressed this issue by programming the demolition of ERW a few weeks after the surveyors’ marking of the area. But since the EOD team also prioritises its demolition assignments according to the immediate dangers in other places, some beneficiaries and development partners felt that DCA reacted too slowly. This criticism was raised by most of the interviewees during the evaluation.

The various development partners and especially the direct beneficiaries appreciated the HMA activities and told personal accounts about the direct benefits of being able to use the cleared areas for agriculture and had fewer concerns about ERW-related accidents. For instance UNHCR told the consultant that returnees in refugee camps usually ask questions about the presence of mines and ERWs before they accept to return to their original homes. However, the beneficiaries unanimously requested DCA to acquire the necessary EOD personnel to extend the geographic coverage of the entire HMA programme and to accelerate the pace in the clearing activities, so that the dangerous areas could get cleared and handed over much faster than now. Given that stability and security are decisive prerequisites for social and economic development in post-conflict zones and its often psychologically vulnerable populations, the clearance activities are likely to have a positive psychological effect on the beneficiaries. Grade: B.

### 5.4 Capacity Development

In regard to capacity development, the objective was to ensure the continued training of surveyors and EOD teams. Based on the data provided in table 2 and on interviews with staff members and partners, this evaluation concludes that the capacity building of surveyors and EOD-teams was generally completed in a satisfactory manner, and helped develop important competencies among the beneficiaries. The training plan was carried out as planned, and it
covered the training of five demining/EOD teams and six survey/MRE teams. The EOD team has been fully trained and accredited by UNMACC to perform EOD/Clearance activities: 1 International Technical Adviser, 1 team Leader, 4 EOD workers, 1 Field Logistician/ Radio operator, 2 medics and 1 driver and all teams have been fully trained and accredited by UNMACC to perform survey and MRE activities. When questioned about their qualifications and job motivation most surveyors expressed great job satisfaction and they feel sufficiently equipped and qualified for doing their work. Some highlighted the advantage that they had obtained a double competence in being HIV/AIDS and MRE educators, and that they do an important job for increasing information in the communities on how to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS, which ultimately motivates them and helps endure the hardship during field operations. It is obvious that DCA’s HMA activities require dedication from its staff members, as it is difficult to control all activities in the remote areas of South Kivu province. Yet the consultant finds that the organisation has developed appropriate mechanism for managing and monitoring project activities in spite of poor infrastructure. This is particularly due to: (1) frequent intra-organisational reporting and forwarding of progress reports to UNMACC; (2) field visits from operations managers; (3) internal QA by international technical advisors and external QA from UNMACC; and (4) the operative units’ compliance with DCA Standard Operational Procedures.

The project did not have a specific gender equality objective. Still, DCA demonstrated efforts to attain an equal number of male and female beneficiaries, and its own staff members in the survey and EOD teams. Despite these efforts DCA had a slight over-representation of male personnel, and this was partly due to cultural matters and the living conditions during the missions on the areas of intervention. In regard to sustainability, this evaluation finds that there has been a noticeable contribution to capacity development, and concludes that the DCA staff and the local partners, i.e. BADU and SYLAM, can become totally self-contained, provided that the training activities are continued. A large number of competent national survey- and EOD teams will have a positive spill-over on the present and future post-conflict activities, all of which are prerequisites for re-establishing security and stability, which are the implicit goals in DCA’s main objective. Grade: A.

5.5 Relations with Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries were involved in the clearance process from the beginning of the survey operations to the handover of land for future use. Usually the population knows the dangerous areas and surveyors established a relation of trust with local authorities and villagers to be able to get the information on suspected areas and victims of ERW. The villagers also participated in the selection of clearance priorities when several zones were affected in a same area. This was done by providing information on the sort of activities that have been obstructed by the presence of the mines and ERW and by giving the surveyors indications of the number of people who were using the areas prior to the contamination. As mentioned above, the local authorities often requested DCA support to safely demolish stocks of ERW and weapons, and DCA did this to the extent that its human resource capacity and logistical set-up allowed it. Since these were limited, there were examples where the beneficiaries had waited for several months for the EOD team to remove a dangerous item. The consultant found such cases in Baraka and Katanga, and the most extreme case was in the village of Muantembo where the

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9 Interview with survey team Baraka.
EOD team intervened one year after the identification of a suspected object. DCA explained its belated intervention by indicating that the EOD team was not yet established at the moment when the object was identified, and argued also that the EOD team had to be deployed to another location with higher priority. The relations with beneficiaries in regard to MRE and HIV/AIDS were positive: Awareness operations were conducted in an well-structured way. The survey teams have developed a close contact to local traditional as well as statutory authorities, whose support and goodwill is decisive for the participation of the beneficiaries and ultimately the success of the operations. Grade: B.

5.6 Socio-Economic Impact
ERW-contaminated land jeopardises the livelihood of families as they are forced to bear costs of finding alternative mine-free land for cultivating their crops. The underlying rationale of the ERW clearance is to release agricultural lands and transform it to productive activities and allow the reopening of roads and access to trade and markets, all of which are decisive steps towards a reiteration of economic activities. As mentioned previously, there has been a reduction in the number of casualties and injuries resulting from the ERW although the number of returning IDP's has increased. This evaluation found several accounts where the beneficiaries expressed great satisfaction with the HMA programme and informed that the clearance and EOD activities enabled them to resume agricultural activities and feeling more secure in using their fields and circulating in their local community. Despite the lack of specific analyses, there are clear indications that mines and ERW affect access to agricultural land and water sources, jeopardises the security of IDPs and refugees, and obstructs the delivery of aid and humanitarian assistance. Given the increase in the flow of returnees that has taken place since 2007, the presence of mines and ERW in the landscape will continue to pose a problem for the social and economic development in the affected communities. Against this background, this evaluation concludes that the project was a positive contribution to poverty reduction although there have not been established reliable economic and social data for quantitatively assessing this impact. This could be part of future post-clearance surveys.

On the issue of HIV/AIDS, the beneficiaries were given valuable information that can potentially have a positive long-term affect in terms of reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmittable diseases and it improved the basis for family-planning. As these issues are closely connected to the likelihood of completing higher education and thus potentially improve living conditions, the programme was an important starting point for sustainable development. Due to its nature and long-term effects it is not possible to establish accurate figures on the effects of the HIV/AIDS component. Yet, it is the consultant’s impression that the awareness-raising activities were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries, and they were attended to by many people, and this observation is supported by the figures from
the attendance-rate at the HIV/AIDS sessions. Both components in this project have contributed significantly to the improvement of psycho-medical health, mobility and access to assets, and survival, all within the core areas of focus of DCA. In the long-term this will also contribute to peace and confidence building as the ERW would be removed. Grade: B.

5.7 Relevance and Coherence

The clearance component of this project is relevant for the obvious reason that ERWs constitute a threat to the local population and returned displaced people who need the potentially contaminated land for agriculture and/or construction of new homes. In addition to this it has been observed that many of the troops fighting in DRC came from countries with high prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection and at the same time systematic rape of women was used as an instrument of war. This has lead to an extremely elevated percentage of HIV/AIDS rates in war-affected communities such as in the Kivu provinces\textsuperscript{10}. In the light of this situation, DCA’s activities within MRE and HIV/AIDS awareness were highly relevant, and were implemented with a high level of coherence, but the organisation has not put enough effort in documenting post-clearance activities, and this is a major outstanding issue. However, DCA has recently appointed a clearance consultant for field-testing and implementing post clearance impact assessment formats. This initiative was delayed because the organisation needed time to develop generic formats to be used in all of DCA’s programmes. Furthermore DCA Development is presently starting up in DRC and will in some areas be working in the areas where the organisation has run its HMA programme. Grade: B. Some of the Bs given for the above activities are related to criticism for insufficient coordination, and this will be elaborated below.

5.8 Coordination

5.8.1 External Coordination

DCA implemented clearance activities itself, whereas survey-, MRE-, and HIV/AIDS activities were implemented with ECC-MERU, and in accordance with the Congolese/UNMACC Mine Action Standards, and collaborated with several HIV/AIDS NGOs (see factsheet). All partners, local authorities and UN-organisations expressed a high degree of satisfaction with DCA’s activities and emphasised the positive socio-economic impact provided by these activities. However, the grand majority of these people criticised DCA on a number of issues and the most frequent criticism was that the removal of dangerous items was delayed very often, as described previously. Yet, the response-time of the surveyors was generally deemed to be satisfactory, so this suggests that DCA should find ways of narrowing the time-gap between the surveyors’ markings and the EOD-teams’ intervention. Furthermore, DCA was criticised by OCHA and UNHCR for its absence in coordination meetings in Baraka. It was argued that failing to attend these meetings could potentially obstruct the efforts for streamlining humanitarian assistance activities such as the reception of returnees, and this could be aggravated by what the critics perceived as DCA’s lack of information-sharing on project activities.

\textsuperscript{10} DCA homepage.
Although DCA admitted its limited presence at the local coordination meetings with the UN and NGOs, it did, however, attend the meetings on the provincial level in Bukavu, Kalemie and Kinshasa where DCA has administrative offices. According to DCA, the frequent absence from local meetings was based on intra-organisational priorities; the DCA-office in Baraka is an operational and not an administrative base. Furthermore, the decision for not attending all meetings was grounded on considerations about how to optimize the use of resources at hand in a situation with extremely difficult and time-consuming travelling from one place to another, i.e. DCA’s Baraka-office deliberately decided to reduce meeting activities to the favour of its field operations.

The complaints from UNMACC were somewhat similar to those raised by OCHA and UNHCR, but UNMACC admitted that information-sharing had improved. UNMACC also requested DCA to reinforce its capacity-development activities with local NGOs to ensure that the DRC has a certain number of competent surveyors and deminers in case DCA phases out its HMA activities.

During a MRE-session in a school in Katanga, one teacher criticised DCA for arriving without a notice. Instead the MRE-educators should have announced their visit in advance to allow the teacher to prepare the pupils and to allow him to integrate the subject of mine risk in parts of the curriculum.

Finally, DCA was criticised by the authorities and the army in Baraka for instance when the EOD-team demolished a dangerous item without informing the authorities in advance.

Based on the number and nature of these complaints, this evaluation grades DCA’s coordination with external partners with a C, i.e. neutral, which means neither good nor bad, but which implicitly suggests that efforts should be put on improving performance. One should note that the criticism is primarily related to the EOD-activities.

5.8.2 Internal Coordination

Based on accounts from DCA staff members, the consultant finds that there was a good intra-organisational coordination in DCA. This was related to what the staff themselves described as a positive interaction between the mine action sector and the rest of the international aid effort. There was a constructive work-atmosphere between the local and international staff, which is presumably the result of a successful recruitment procedure in which DCA apparently managed to select the individuals with appropriate formal qualifications and interpersonal skills. This observation is supported by the relatively high retention rate of staff members. The high level of intra-organisational coordination was also manifest in the way the survey- and EOD teams were deployed, as described above. It is very likely that this structure optimises the use of consumable items and reduces the time that would otherwise have been lost in the extremely difficult logistical conditions. Grade: B.
7 Conclusion

In DRC there are many remote villages that are deprived from aid and humanitarian assistance and the problem is usually due to the size of the country and inadequate roads. This evaluation finds that DCA was ambitious in deliberately selecting some of those villages as focus communities and generally managed to reach its project objectives in spite of many constraints. In reference to the grading scale mentioned in the methodology section, this evaluation rates entire HMA programme in South Kivu to a B, i.e. good and close to perfect, but with minor adjustments to be made. The programme had a significant socio-economic impact and this is because the programme was successful in a variety of essential humanitarian interventions: (1) it developed a safer environment, and ensured that the local population regained safe access to schools, roads and water sources; (2) it allowed the reiteration of agricultural activities in the affected communities; (3) it contributed to a feeling of safety among returning displaced populations and the local authorities; (4) the aid and humanitarian sector and the population benefitted from the removal of dangerous items, which previously hampered their work; and finally (5) the programme was successful in establishing a foundation for national MRE- and HIV/AIDS-capacities, and DCA continuously pursues the goal about the development of a national mine action capacity in DRC.

The HMA component attained the following results: It cleared 148 dangerous areas; completed 137 spot tasks and 82 bulk demolitions; removed 1,000 ERWs and 2 anti-personnel mines, all of this positively affecting the lives of 715,644 people. Nevertheless, DCA was criticised for not attending coordination meetings with some of its development partners in Baraka and for failing to share information on project activities in regard to EOD. Regarding effectiveness and efficiency of field operations and management this evaluation finds that the programmes to be overall technically competent, and effective in specific mine action terms.

Due to its nature and long-term effects it is not possible to establish accurate figures on the effects of the HIV/AIDS component. Yet, it is the consultant’s impression that the awareness-raising activities were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries, and they were attended to by a large number of people, and this observation is supported by the figures from the attendance-rate of the previous MRE-HIV/AIDS sessions: a total of 238 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions were conducted, benefiting 31,292 people (6252 men, 6211 women, 9921 boys and 8670 girls).
8 Recommendations
Based on the previous pages, this evaluation has the following recommendations to DCA:

- On the general level this evaluation recommends that more funding be allocated to the entire HMA and HIV/AIDS programme in order to satisfy the beneficiaries’ explicit requests about extending the geographic coverage and the pace of the HMA activities, given that DCA already uses all of its operational capacity to the maximum, according to the consultant’s understanding of the situation.

- The combination of MRE and HIV/AIDS messages is effective and innovative, and should be continued and developed.

- The pre-clearance activities should be supplemented by post-clearance surveys focusing on quantitative results such as: how many people have used the released agricultural land compared to what was anticipated?

- DCA’s communication and coordination with external partners was rather poor in regard to EOD and for that reason the organisation should make adjustments to plans or strategy to address these issues.
Annex 1: Terms of Reference (TOR)

Consultant for external evaluation of the Humanitarian Mine Action programme of DanChurchAid in South-Kivu province

Closing date: 20th of October 2008
Location: South-Kivu and Katanga provinces in DR Congo

Background:
DanChurchAid has been working in DRC with Humanitarian Mine Action activities since 2004. The main activities are; manual demining activities, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), as well as survey of dangerous areas and Mine Risk Education.

As part of the existing programme activities, DCA is implementing a one year Survey/MRE and EOD clearance project in South Kivu funded by the AECID (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation under the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Implementation started on the 1st of December 2007 and is scheduled to end on the 30th of November 2008.

In order to assess the results of the project and provide comprehensive reporting to AECID, an external evaluation of the project shall be carried out by an external consultant. The external evaluation will be scheduled to take place in late October or the beginning November 2008, and shall provide a written report.

Responsibilities:
- To provide a general evaluation of the achievements against the expected outputs and impact as listed in the project proposal. The evaluation shall focus on both quantitative and qualitative results and as a minimum include an evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of the activities carried out, the coordination of activities between the MRE/Survey teams and the EOD team, and the capacity of DCA in carrying out the activities.

- An evaluation of the relations between DCA and the beneficiaries in terms of involvement of beneficiaries and their perceptions and views of the end results of the project activities and shall as a minimum include an evaluation of the quality of the Mine Risk Education sessions given and the socio-economic impact of EOD activities.

- A compilation of recommendations for future project implementation.

- A comprehensive written report evaluating the project according to the above mentioned objectives will be produced by the Consultant and submitted by the 15th December 2008. The report shall be written in English or French. A draft report shall be delivered to the DCA programme management for comments at least two weeks before the final deadline for the final version.

Time Frame:
The evaluation is expected to take place during two weeks (last week of October and first week of November 2008). The consultant shall first expect to spend 1-3 days in Kalemie at the DCA office for a general introduction in DCA mine action operations. A field visit in South-Kivu province of at least a week (first week of November) shall be expected to evaluate the work of the survey/MRE teams and the EOD team, as well as interview beneficiaries, local authorities
etc. Finally visits to the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) in Bukavu shall be planned to assess the UNMACC’s perspectives on the operations. Detailed planning of meetings and travel arrangements will take place between the DCA Grants Officer and the Consultant prior to the visits. The Grants Officer will make himself available to accompany the Consultant when needed.

Qualifications:
- Master degree in International Development, Social Sciences, or related field.
- Experience conducting programme evaluations, preferably in Africa.
- Several years of experience with Emergency Relief and Development Assistance, preferably with Humanitarian Mine Action.
- Excellent oral and written skills in English and French.
- Experience with qualitative and quantitative data analysis.
- Knowledge of the context in the Democratic Republic of Congo and experience with working in Post-conflict environments.
- Flexibility and stamina to work and travel under difficult conditions.

Salary:
Salary shall be based on the candidates experience and qualifications. All expenses related to the evaluation shall be covered by DCA (travel out/return, accommodation, medical insurance).

How to apply:
CV and motivation letter shall be sent to the following E-mail addresses: mva.congo@dca.dk, sno@dca.dk and pm.congo@dca.dk or by mail to: 1398 avenue du Commerce, Gombe, Kinshasa, RDC.

For further information about DanChurchAid visit our website: www.dca.dk

Only candidates that have been selected for an interview will be contacted.
# Annex 3: Persons Met

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visit #</th>
<th>Date for the visit</th>
<th>Places visited</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>17-01-09</td>
<td>Uvira</td>
<td>Bastin (DCA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19-01-09</td>
<td>Baraka, DCA Fiels Office</td>
<td>Laurent (DCA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19-01-09</td>
<td>Baraka, FARDC’s 12th Brigade</td>
<td>Bakuwe Kamikutu, Colonel (FARD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19-01-09</td>
<td>Baraka, OCHA Office</td>
<td>Baudoin Mweze, Regional Representative (OCHA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19-01-09</td>
<td>Baraka, Chief’s residence</td>
<td>Bushiri Bibbe, Chief (traditional leader) Muantembo Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>19-01-09</td>
<td>Baraka, UNCHR Office</td>
<td>Sébastien Apatita, Chief of Department (UNHCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>20-01-09</td>
<td>Katanga, local primary school</td>
<td>2nd, 3rd and 4th grade and teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>20-01-09</td>
<td>Katanga, Administrator’s office</td>
<td>Josue Mutambala, Chef de Secteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>21-01-09</td>
<td>Baraka, DCA field office</td>
<td>Leutannant Tuite Lukafu (FARDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>21-01-09</td>
<td>Kananda</td>
<td>The village of Kananda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>22-01-09</td>
<td>Kweba</td>
<td>The local community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>22-01-09</td>
<td>Baraka</td>
<td>Laurent and DCA Baraka Office staff (Odette, Dominique and Bastin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>26-01-09</td>
<td>Bukavu, UNMACC Office</td>
<td>Allessandro Requena (Programme Manager)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4: Situation of Mines and UXO in South-Kivu

Situation of Mines and Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) in Sud-Kivu

[Map showing the situation of mines and UXO in South-Kivu]

DANGER !! MINES - UXO

UN Mine Action Coordination Centre DRC

LEGEND
- Zone minesitches
- Zone severe UXO
- Zone moderate UXO
- Zone low UXO
- Road
- Village
- Settlement
- Agricultural area
- Infrastructure
- Hospital

This information is based on preliminary data. It is subject to change and may not be accurate or complete. It is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, whether express or implied, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. The information is not intended for use in determining the suitability of this area for construction or other purposes. The user is responsible for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the information and for assessing the risks associated with the use of this information.
Annex 5: Map of DR Congo
Literature


DanChurchAid (DCA) 2008, *Humanitarian Mine Action Programme for internally displaced, returning refugees and war affected communities in South-Kivu Province*, Update reports 1-4, Copenhagen, Denmark.