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Mine-action Capacity Development at a Crossroads

Dennis Barlow  
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU (CISR)

Daniele Ressler  
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU (CISR)

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Capacity development is a central part of sustainable mine action. As a concept, capacity development has evolved over time but even now there is not an agreed-upon definition. While the mine action sector has made progress in encouraging the development of national capacity in many countries, there is still much that can be done to promote strong, capable institutions—both within the mine-action field and beyond.

by Dennis Barlow and Daniele Ressler [Mine Action Information Center]

What is Capacity Development?

It is difficult enough to define specific things (e.g., metal detection) and processes (mine-risk education) within the multi-functional environment that makes up the realm of mine action and ERW, but dealing with a topic as politically and socially charged as capacity development is positively daunting. Unsurprisingly, capacity development is a widely used but not widely understood or agreed-upon term. It is treated as both a process and outcome, and it deals with both material applications (e.g., specific skills, knowledge, tasks) and human resources (e.g., ability, process, addressing the system within its environmental context).

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development defines capacity development as “the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole, unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time.” While descriptive, this concept is operationally too vague to guide programs, standards and contracts.

We believe that the United Nations Development Programme is helpful in this regard when it observes that capacity is “the ability of individuals, organizations and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve goals,” and that “capacity development entails the sustainable creation, utilization and retention of that capacity, in order to reduce poverty, enhance self-reliance, and improve people’s lives.”

Barlat and Chard, in Third World Quarterly, conclude that a review of the use of the term capacity gives the impression of “constantly shifting, unclear and contested definitions” and “has added to the confusion by masking contradictory aims under the banner of a common rhetoric.”

Capacity Development in the Mine-action Arena

Lest we appear churlish and unappreciative of efforts to come to grips with the term by the mine-action community in particular, we have observed that recent campaigns and conferences have made sincere efforts to define capacity development as a central element in advancing goals and objectives of countries at risk. We credit the emphasis on capacity building to donors and organizations such as the UNDP, the United Nations Mine Action Service, the European Union and the United States Department of State. For instance, in Quang Tri province of the People’s Republic of Vietnam, two national committees—the Women’s Union and the Committee for the Care and Protection of Children—conducted a mine-risk education campaign as part of the Madison University and sponsored by the United States Department of State, which made use of new software packages and training skills, and capabilities became core competencies of both Vietnamese organizational structures after the initial mine-awareness nemewmp had concluded. However, many of the efforts involved in capacity development remain tied to specific decision and transfers of capacities, without trying to relate and integrate those capabilities into an overall strategy of the host nation’s development or infrastructure.

Perhaps even worse is the myopia of some mine-action professionals and donors who do not understand that in a country at risk from many threats, firing the capabilities developed for mine action to apply to other spheres of life is not a sustainable or not failure. Likely and Ferer observe in a report for the United States Agency for International Development that “much of capacity building has been designed around specific projects or non-environmental organizations are funded to implement with or for their international partners and donors. This ‘project-focused capacity building’ stresses the building of capacities that will help protect the term from over made (such as financial management), not training the capacity of donors (such as monitoring andreporting) or help complete the project successfully (such as completion or project planning and evaluation).”

We believe these comments are germane to some in the mine-action/ERW community including donors, NGOs, Technical Advisors, and host-government agencies. We believe that the response to mining and project planning and evaluation.

In its beginnings, capacity building was seen as a technical process involving the transfer of knowledge about preferred concepts, such as certain organizational models or public-sector institution-building skills, from the global North to South. Typically, the broader political and social context was not considered. Since the 1990s, understanding of capacity building has emphasized the importance of country ownership, leadership and the role of political and governance systems. Each country is expected to respond and determine appropriate strategy and outcomes in partnerships with donors. The most recent change in terminology from capacity building to capacity development has reflected this shift to national ownership, rather than understanding capacity as “constructed” via externally derived models, it has been recognized that “capacity building would be ineffective so long as it was not part of an endogenous process of change, getting its main impetus from within.”

It is here that we believe mine-action programs and plans over the last decade have played a key role in the evolution of capacity development as a central element in advancing goals and objectives of countries at risk. We credit the emphasis on capacity building to donors and organizations such as the UNDP, the United Nations Mine Action Service, the European Union and the United States Department of State. For instance, in Quang Tri province of the People’s Republic of Vietnam, two national committees—the Women’s Union and the Committee for the Care and Protection of Children—conducted a mine-risk education campaign as...