Gender & Diversity Mainstreamining – Better Mine Action in the Short-Term

- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Quality

- Immediate gains in livelihoods, empowerment and participation for individuals from diverse groups
Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming – Long-term Impacts

- Equality
- Human rights
- Livelihoods & employment
- Sustainable peace
- Durable solutions
GMAP: demand-based responses

- Assessment
- Capacity development
- Monitoring
- Research
- Technical assistance
OUTREACH, TRAINING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: UN & NMAAs
OUTREACH, TRAINING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: NGOs
Effects of Mixed Teams on Land Release

by Antonia Calza Tiri, Hydie Jacques and Abdulkarim Ages

The Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP) investigated the impact of mixed gender teams on land releases. Based on the opinion of the respondents, as well as gender baseline assessments conducted by GMAP, the organization found that in most cases mixed teams in the land release process are primarily associated with the employment of women and its effect on the teams. Some mine action managers indicated that mixed teams actually enable better access to information while others were less convinced that mixed teams were still not fully understood in the mine action sector.

Despite increasing global recognition that mixed gender teams can benefit land releases, sufficient documentation does not exist to support this. In 2013 the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP) started to map first-hand experiences by sending a short questionnaire to current and former operations, program and community liaison managers working in the field of mine action. The 10 respondents have worked for different international non-governmental organizations in North and Central Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. The feedback gathered is therefore expected to share their personal experiences from 2000-2013 as well as opinions on the perceived impact of mixed gender male teams on non-technical surveys, clearance and handover.

In addition, findings were analyzed from seven gender baseline assessments involving more than 400 people. For these assessments, GMAP conducted individual interviews, focus group discussions, staff surveys and direct observation of local staff and expatriates in six different countries during 2012-2013. GMAP determined that mixed teams were most frequently interpreted as affecting gender roles and responsibilities, the results of this analysis are presented as effects on the individual, effects on the team and effects on younger and older members of impacted communities, both male and female.

Implementing Culturally-sensitive Risk Education in Somalia

The Somali Compact 2014 - 2016 outlines the objectives of the Somali federal government to guide the process of stabilization and peace building. The Compact also recognizes the vital contributions by representatives of women, youth, civil society organizations, traditional elders, religious leaders, diaspora and the business community from all segments in each region.

The Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) Somalia commenced the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP) in 2014 to carry out comprehensive gender assessment of its mine action program. The aim of the assessment was to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for gender mainstreaming in its current activities at the humanitarian explosive management program, including risk education (RE) activities. Through consultations with local experts and national authorities, SEMA agencies, national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international NGOs and other stakeholders, the assessment focused on, amongst other aspects:

- The methods that are used to keep women, girls, boys and men safe, and how they impact the roles of men, deployed on the ground, are gender-blind.
- Instrumental explosive detection equipment (EID) and improvised explosive devices (IED) often contain explosives and other unexploded objects.

These assessments were conducted in Harari, Banaadir and South West regions of Somalia in 2015 and have since provided support to the Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), the Portland Mine Action Centre (PMAC) and SEMA, enabling them to convene a humanitarian discussion in order to identify the challenges faced by women, girls, boys and men. The anxiety of women, girls, boys and men that live in areas affected by landmines and UXO is a major concern. The international community and its agencies have been invited to support them by providing information, training and the necessary equipment.
THE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON MINE ACTION 2013-2018

Global Protection Cluster
Countries of intervention in 2017 (provisional)

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Other potential countries are **Iraq, Tajikistan, Lao PDR**
Questions?

For further information and support please contact:

a.calza-bini@gmap.ch

www.gmap.ch