Gender and Diversity in Mine Action: Measuring Results
RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION

GENDER & DIVERSITY IN CONTRACTING AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT

Effects of Mixed Teams on Land Release
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The Gender and Mine Action Programme (GAMAP) investigated the impact of mixed gender teams on land release. Based on the opinions of the respondents, as well as gender baseline assessments conducted by GMAP, the organisation 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 only a few respondents indicated that more accurate and inclusive information will allow mine action organisations to prioritise tasks where the impact is highest. This demonstrates that despite arguments in favour of mixed teams, their importance is still not fully understood in the mine action sector.

Despite increasing global recognition that mixed gender teams can benefit land release, sufficient documentation does not exist to support this. In 2013 the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GAMAP) 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 in mine action. The 10 respondents have worked for different international non-governmental organisations in North and Central Africa, the North East and South West of the Middle East, and the Central African Republic. Respondents were invited to share their personal experiences from 2003–2013 as well as opinions on the perceived impact of mixed gender and male teams on non-technical survey, clearance and handbook.

In addition, findings were analysed from seven gender baseline assessments involving more than 800 people. A total number of gender assessments included individual interviews, focus group discussions, staff surveys and direct observation of local staff and expatriates in six different countries during 2013–2015. GAMAP also observed that each role was most frequently interpreted at effect. Hence, 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. 1, 2, 3

Implementing Culturally-sensitive Risk Education in Somalia

The Somali Compact 2016 – 2019 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. 4

The Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) Somali office launched the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GAMAP) in 2014 to carry out comprehensive gender assessment of its mine action programs. The aim of the assessment was to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for gender mainstreaming in two activities of the humanitarian explosive management program, including risk education (RE) activities. Through consultations with and from the national authorities, to understand national gender mainstreaming organizations (NGOs) in Somalia in 2015 and has once provided support to the

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION

THE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON MINE ACTION 2013-2018
HOW ARE WE MEASURING RESULTS?
Any questions?

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