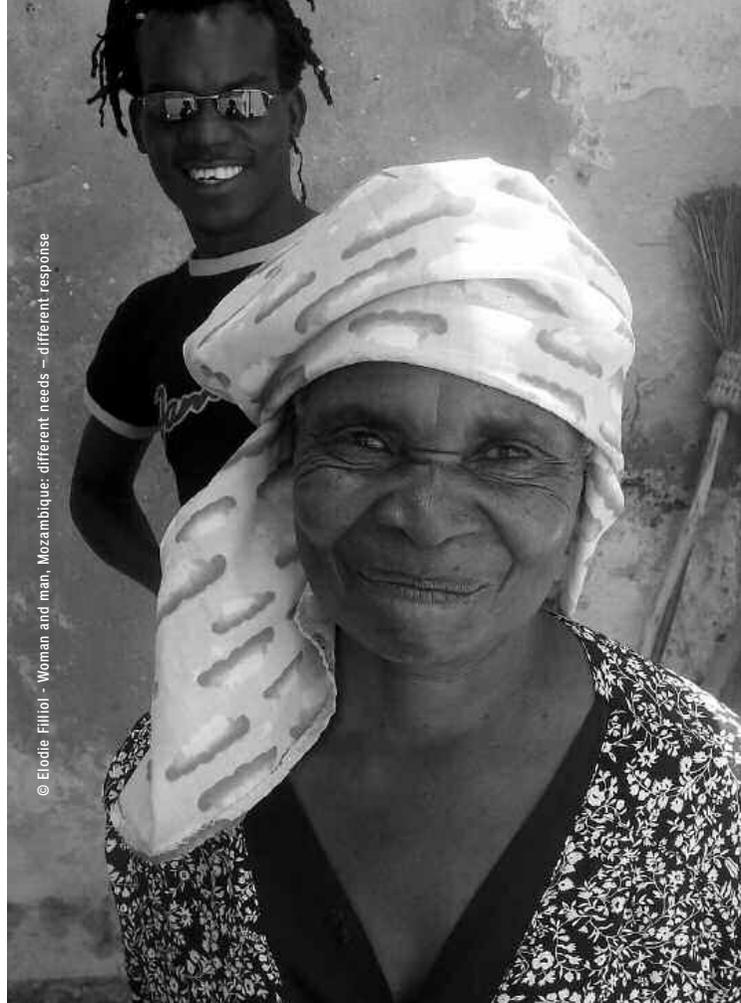


About us

The **Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines** is an umbrella organisation composed of about 50 Swiss NGOs gathered around the common objective of banning anti-personnel landmines and similar indiscriminate weapons. The Swiss Campaign runs a programme on **Gender and Mine Action** to encourage and support the mine action sector to mainstream gender through its policy, programming and operations. The programme focuses on research and advocacy activities, with emphasis on making information on gender and mine action available to interested stakeholders.



© Elodie Filliol - Woman and man, Mozambique: different needs – different response

What can the Gender and Mine Action Programme offer?

- A web portal with information on gender and mine action (www.scbl-gender.ch)
- A report "Gender and Landmines - from Concept to Practice" which studies the importance of gender in mine action and which can be downloaded on the web portal
- Advocacy material and tools
- Email- or telephone-based consultancies on gender and mine action
- Expertise in the field of gender and mine action
- Review of documents and/or events from a gender perspective



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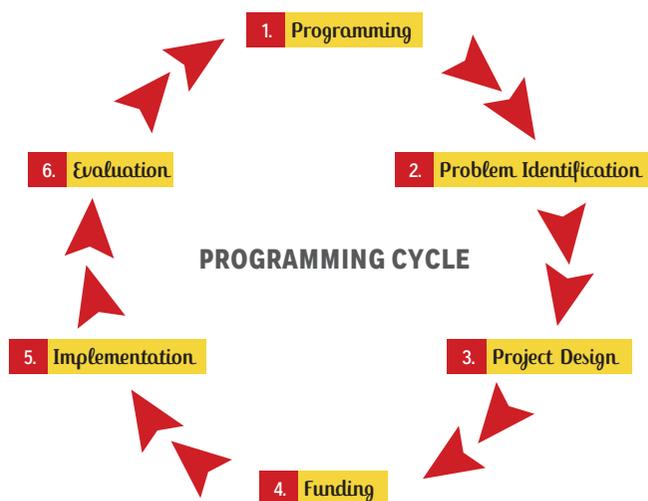
gender &
mine
action



Gender Sensitive
Mine Action
Programming Cycle

Why having a gender sensitive mine action programming cycle?

Landmines hinder growth and harm development of affected communities. So do gender inequalities. Gender is a cross cutting issue in mine action programming: women, girls, boys and men are affected differently by landmines and best assisted in different ways. Failure to address gender issues in mine action can damage the effectiveness and sustainability of mine action projects and programmes, and unintentionally sustain or exacerbate existing disparities. Gender impacts the likelihood of becoming a victim of landmines, accessing medical care, reintegrating into society after being injured, and accessing mine risk education. It is therefore vital to gender sensitise the mine action programming cycle, taking gender differences and inequalities into account in the problem identification, objectives, strategies, resource allocation, implementation and evaluation phases.



1. Programming

Mine action projects do not necessarily benefit women and men equally.

Example: For meaningful mine risk education (MRE), female participation is highly dependent upon proper location and appropriate timetable for the sessions. Furthermore, gender aware material with which women can identify themselves, as well as female instructors, and separate sessions for women when needed, represent crucial measures.

⇒ A gender sensitive programming cycle improves all mine action projects, regardless of pillar, by addressing the different needs of the beneficiaries through:

- Collecting **sex and age disaggregated data (SADD)**
- **Consulting and involving both sexes** amongst stakeholders, target groups and beneficiaries in all phases of the programming cycle
- **Involving a gender specialist** to assist in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project

2. Problem Identification

The **legal, socio-economic and cultural contexts do not have the same impact on women and men** in terms of access to, and control of resources and benefits.

Example: In contexts where women face discrimination in land ownership, a fair prioritisation of the land to be cleared requires a gender analysis of both women's and men's access to land. Furthermore, it demands that both women and men are consulted and involved in the decision making processes of the land to be cleared.

⇒ To ensure that the problem identification is neither neglecting nor denying women's and men's specific priorities and needs, a **gender analysis** must be conducted in an inclusive manner.

3. Project Design

The use of **gender blind language** in the design of a project (objectives, strategies, outcomes, outputs, etc) hides the differential needs of women and men in relation to mine action response.

Example: A gender sensitive project design includes:

- explicit references to the target population by sex
- a diverse analysis of women's and men's respective needs and vulnerabilities
- indications about their respective constraints in benefiting from the project
- identification of negative outcomes for one or the other sex

⇒ Seeing that women and men are affected and best assisted in different ways, the project design must **explicitly refer to the diverse gender dimensions** of the issue.

4. Funding

Gender blind budgets might be conducive to implicit dimensions of discrimination against women because they do not consider the different roles, needs and vulnerabilities of women and men in relation to landmines.

Example: When budgeting for demining activities, funding has to be secured for maternity and paternity leave, purchase of demining uniforms for both sexes, and construction of separate tents and facilities for female and male deminers.

⇒ When fundraising, programmers should advocate for **gender-differentiated resource allocation, identify and target gender sensitive donors and promote the importance of a gender aware mine action programming. Professional expertise assistance** on gender also needs to be budgeted for.

5. Implementation

It should not be assumed that anyone can do gender mainstreaming and that implementation can occur without being upheld by proper staffing policies.

Example: When implementing surveying activities, it is crucial to engage female and male gender sensitive teams and involve women's grass roots organisations to facilitate comprehensive outreach of all individuals.

⇒ Throughout the implementation phase of the programme, **female and male gender sensitive experts** need to be involved whilst collaborators amongst various local/national/regional/international stakeholders and implementing partners need to be informed and trained on the various gender dimensions of the projects.

6. Evaluation

Not using neither **SADD** nor **gender sensitive indicators** – quantitative and qualitative – hinders the ability to evaluate the benefits and/or negative impacts of the project on women and men.

Example: Evaluating an improved access to assistance for women and men:

- Quantitative indicators: number of visits to mobile clinics by sex and age; number of female and male casualties
- Qualitative indicators: satisfaction of women and men with mobile clinics, satisfaction of women and men with separate MRE sessions, level of knowledge on subjects raised in MRE

⇒ Gender sensitive project evaluation relies on the **collection of SADD** in all baseline studies and the **identification of gender specific indicators**, allowing for the differentiation of female and male beneficiary outcomes.