



UNMAS

Operationalizing S/RES/1325 in Mine Action





Resolution S/RES/1325

- Acknowledged the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls
- Called for the adoption of a **gender perspective** to consider the special needs of women and girls during conflict, repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.
- S/RES/1325 emphasizes 'the need for all parties to ensure that demining and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls'.
- Four pillars of implementation (to track progress of S/RES/1325):
 - 1. Prevention
 - 2. Protection
 - 3. Participation
 - 4. Relief and Recovery





Key UNMAS activities in support of 1325

- Development & implementation of inter-agency
 Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes (2010);
- Inclusion of gender indicators in M&E Mechanism;
- Inclusion of women in decision-making and prioritization processes in field programme;
- **Information collection on impact** of explosive hazards, reflecting gender perspective;
- **Employment opportunities** for women in managerial and technical positions;
- At **UNMAS HQ**, women now outnumber men (Female 66% vs. Male 33%). Four of the five senior managers are women. **In the field**, where almost all of postings are non-family duty stations, 25% of international staff are female and 20% of national staff are female.





Case study: UNMAS Afghanistan

- Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming is integrated in to the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMASP -2016 – 2020)
- Participation & inclusion of women surveyors in Mine Action & Livelihoods Survey (MA&LS)

- Recruitment of paired (male, female) Mine
 Risk Education (MRE) teams
- Employment and empowerment of women in technical and skilled roles





Case study: UNMAS Libya

Gender-based Small Arms and Light Weapons Awareness Raising for Safer and More Resilient Communities

- Phase 1: 12 female members of civil society from across Libya participated in educational workshops, receiving training in SALW risk and control measures.
- Phase 2: Development and production of tailor-made risk education materials through a consultative process with the participants of Phase 1.
- Phase 3 (ongoing): New group of participants focus on empowerment of a younger generation of female agents of change and fostering interaction among trainees via coordination and direct mentorship.
- Through this "train-the-trainer approach," almost
 3,000 Libyans will receive risk messaging.







Case study: UNMAS Iraq



Ongoing initiatives to empower women within UNMAS Iraq activities:

- Employment of female community liaison
 officer in Mosul for the first time –
 employment opportunity in immediate post conflict, improved access to female population
- Employment and training of female at IDP camp near Tikrit as Risk Education officer – empowerment of women and at-risk populations