

## Guide to Incorporating Gender in APMBC Article 7 Reporting

Under the Oslo Action Plan (OAP), States Parties have committed to including gender considerations within their Article 7 reporting and tracking progress through the OAP indicators. The following guidance aims to provide clear information for States on where and how to include gender within APMBC Article 7 reporting obligations in order to respond to the indicators created in the OAP. This guidance represents a minimum standard for reporting and we encourage States to provide more detail wherever possible.

Gender, age, and diversity considerations can be included throughout APMBC Article 7 report submissions and should be included in particular in forms D, G, H, and J as detailed below. States should provide sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) where applicable, as well as an explanation of how this data is analysed and used. We also encourage States to provide information on additional diversity considerations, where relevant.

### Where should you include gender considerations?

#### Form D – Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

- If your State has an established baseline, was this established by diverse teams through inclusive consultations with women, girls, boys and men?
- Do risk education and reduction activities collect, analyse and report data disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs?

#### Form G - Victim Assistance

- Does your State's approach to victim assistance take into account gender, disability, and other diverse needs in implementation and monitoring and evaluation?
- If your state collects data on persons killed or injured by mines, is this data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability?

#### Form H - Cooperation and Assistance

- How were the projects your State supported tailored to respond to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, including women, girls, boys, and men?

#### Form J – Other Relevant Matters

- Does your national work plan and strategy integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account?
- What percentage of your State's delegations to Convention meetings (intersessionals/MSP) have been women?

For examples on how to include this information in your State's reporting, the following pages provide reporting recommendations and suggested wording.

This guide was written by the Gender Working Group, which includes representatives from CCCM, DCA, GICHD, HALO Trust, HI, ICBL-CMC, MAC, MAG, MAR, and NPA.

OAP Actions	OAP Indicators	Reporting recommendation
<p><b>Action #3</b> Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the percentage of affected States Parties whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account</li> <li>• the percentage of women in States Parties’ delegations attending Convention meetings</li> </ul>	<p><b>Report on these indicators under Form J – Other relevant matters</b></p> <p><i>Example:</i></p> <p>Minelandia<sup>1</sup> has a mine action strategy with a dedicated objective to promote mainstreaming of gender and diverse needs in mine action. Minelandia will/has set up a Gender Unit/Working Group to develop further guidelines and action plans in support of this objective.</p> <p>In 2019, Minelandia’s delegation included 25% women (1 out of 4) at the Intersessional Meetings and 50% women at the Review Conference (2 out of 4), with an average of 38% women’s participation in 2019.</p>
<p><b>Action# 18.</b> States Parties that have not yet done so will identify the precise perimeter of mined areas, to the extent possible, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant sources no later than by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the percentage of affected States Parties that have established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline no later than the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021 (and by each year thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by 19MSP)</li> <li>• <u>the percentage of affected States Parties who report having established their baseline through inclusive consultations with women, girls, boys and men.</u></li> </ul>	<p><b>Report on these indicators under Form D - Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines</b></p> <p><i>Example:</i></p> <p>As of 31 December 2019, there were 124 areas in Minelandia known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 5,367,266 square metres and 41 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 3,999,629 square metres. This baseline was established through non-technical survey by diverse teams <sup>2</sup>conducting inclusive consultations with local leaders, as well as women, girls, boys and men in [all] [some] [percentage of] affected communities. Information collected through this process is used to inform the prioritisation of clearance tasks.</p> <p>AND/ OR</p> <p>In 2019, [all] [some] [percentage of] non-technical survey activities conducted to refine the contamination baseline included consultations with women, girls, boys and men”. Information collected through this process is used to inform the prioritisation of clearance tasks.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Minelandia is a fictional country name, used to represent a mine-affected State Party to the APMBC. This terminology is also used in the APMBC official guidance on reporting. Donorlandia is used to represent countries in a position to provide assistance to affected States.

<sup>2</sup> Diverse teams takes into account the differences between groups, and comprises different aspects of a group of persons’ identities, such as age, race, ethnic group, language, religion, ability/disability, cultural perspectives, urban/rural, skills, life experiences, and other status.

<p><b>Action #29</b> Provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk. Ensure that such programmes are developed on the basis of a needs assessment, <u>that they are tailored to the threat encountered by the population, and that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the percentage of affected States Parties that report having mine risk education and reduction programmes for all affected populations in place</li> <li><u>the percentage of States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction activities that collect, analyse and report data disaggregated by gender, age, disability and other diverse needs</u></li> </ul>	<p><b>Report on these indicators under Form D - Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines</b></p> <p><b>2015 reporting guidelines:</b></p> <p>24. In reporting on the measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all mined areas, States Parties may wish to recall their agreement that such measures should be “part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations” programmes in question being “age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.”</p>
<p><b>Action #32</b> Report on mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes in Article 7 reports, including the methodologies used, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with <u>information disaggregated by gender and age.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the number of States Parties reporting on their mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes and results.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>In 2019, explosive ordnance/mine risk education activities in Minelandia were tailored based on a context analysis of most at-risk groups and reached 2500 women, 1300 girls, 2100 boys and 3000 men. The time and location of activities was adjusted to reach all groups and the materials and delivery methods used were gender, disability and age-appropriate. The most at-risk group in Minelandia is adult men, who herd cattle in contaminated areas. They are also difficult to reach because they spend long periods of time away, so targeted risk education sessions were organised in cattle-herding camps for these at-risk groups.</p>
<p><b>Action #33</b> Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; <u>and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the number of States Parties that have designated a government entity to coordinate victim assistance activities</li> <li>the number of States Parties that have national action plans in place containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound objectives and related indicators</li> </ul>	<p><b>Report on these indicators under Form G – Victim Assistance</b></p> <p><b>2015 reporting guidelines:</b></p> <p>37. Initially, time-bound and measurable objectives that the State Party seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Subsequently, on an annual basis, revisions/updates to objectives and information on the implementation of them.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>In line with its Victim Assistance Plan and/or National Disability Strategy, Minelandia has made progress towards achieving an inclusive approach to</p>

<p><u>diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.</u></p>		<p>victim assistance by conducting an evaluation of its victim assistance services and instituting follow-up measures to ensure services are available to all groups. For instance, there are recruitment and training programmes underway to ensure that all prosthetics and rehabilitation centres in Minelandia have both women and men health care professionals who can respond to the needs of women and girls, as well as men and boys; and there are childcare facilities to allow for mothers to be attended.</p>
<p><b>Action #35</b> Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, <u>disaggregated by gender, age and disability</u>, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number of States Parties that include victims of anti-personnel mines in disability data systems</li> <li>• the number of States Parties that <u>disaggregate victim data by gender, age and disability</u></li> </ul>	<p><b>Report on these indicators under Form G – Victim Assistance</b></p> <p>Provide short narrative description on collection and use of data on mine victims and how this is used to ensure a comprehensive response to their needs.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>Minelandia maintains a database with information on persons killed or injured by mines including details on their impairments. There are currently 213 women, 312 men, 121 girls and 154 boys registered as landmine survivors. Minelandia ensures a comprehensive response to the needs of victims through its National Disability Strategy by integrating services, working closely with survivor networks, and engaging in national-level coordination and referral services.</p> <p>In 2019, mine survivors benefitted from the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical care: 192 (50% men, 15% boys, 10% girls, 25% women)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation: 175 (45 % men, 20% boys, 15% girls, 20% women)</li> <li>• Psychosocial support: 83 (15% men, 20% boys, 20% girls, 45% women)</li> <li>• Education: 215 (65 % boys, 35% girls)</li> <li>• Economic inclusion: 92 (75% men, 25% women)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action #45</b> States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention, in line with their development policies. In doing so, they will support the implementation of clear, evidence-based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number of States Parties that report providing financial or other support to affected States Parties</li> <li>• The number of States Parties that report providing support to</li> </ul>	<p><b>Report on these indicators under Form H – Cooperation and assistance</b></p> <p><b>2015 reporting guidelines:</b></p> <p>“States Parties in a position to provide assistance and those seeking to receive assistance, where relevant and to the extent possible, will enter into partnerships for completion, with partners specifying their responsibilities to</p>

<p>national strategies and <u>work plans that respond to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities and are built on sound gender, age and disability analysis.</u> Support to victim assistance can be provided through the mine action budget, and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts.</p>	<p>victim assistance through the mine action budget and/or making support available to victims, on an equal basis with others, as part of broader development and humanitarian efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of States Parties that report providing support to mine clearance activities.</li> </ul>	<p>each other, articulating age- and gender-sensitive time-bound objectives and targets, making financial or other commitments, if possible on a multi-year basis, and engaging regularly in a dialogue on progress and challenges in meeting goals.”</p> <p>“States Parties in a position to provide assistance will support plans and programmes that are informed by relevant and accurate information on contamination and the socio-economic impact of anti-personnel mines — including information which is collected from affected women, girls, boys and men, and is analysed from a gender perspective — and that promote and encourage gender mainstreaming.”</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>In 2019, Donorlandia provided \$10 million in international assistance for clearance, risk education and victim assistance projects in 5 countries that have clear evidence-based national strategies that respond to the diverse needs and experiences...</p> <p>90% of the projects funded through Donorlandia’s assistance in 2019 were informed by gender, age and disability analysis. 80% of the clearance projects were informed by contamination data collected through non-technical survey, including consultations with women, girls, boys and men in the affected communities. 30% of the projects had clear plans in place to improve and increase women’s participation in mine action with a dedicated budget.</p>
<p><b>Action #47</b> Continuously explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral, cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntary sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Cooperation of this kind may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, <u>sharing experience of integrating gender and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account into programming,</u> and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material and scientific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number of States Parties that report sharing best practices and lessons learnt through international, regional, South-to- South and/or bilateral cooperation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Report on these indicators under Form J – Other relevant matters</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>In 2019, Minelandia convened a regional workshop on “Integrating Gender in Mine Action” inviting five other countries in the region to share their experiences of integrating gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities into mine action. In addition to mine action authorities, donor governments and civil society participated as well, including gender experts. A set of recommendations has been produced after the workshop and a follow-up meeting has been established in 2020 to follow-up on this process.</p>

and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.		
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Other examples of assessing the implications for women and men and diverse groups in any planned action that States should report on under **Form J – Other relevant matters:**

- % women employed in mine action activities, in operational, support and decision-making roles (national authorities and implementing partners).
- Describe any measures taken to ensure that there are no legal obstacles to the full and meaningful participation of women in mine action.
- Describe any affirmative action policies in recruitment practices (i.e. that advance the employment of women) implemented by national authorities and implementing partners.
- Specify if national mine action standards include a gender perspective.
- Specify if mechanisms and processes for reporting explosive ordnance are open, available and sensitised to the needs of different groups. For instance, women should feel safe and comfortable reporting, so they should have the opportunity to report to another woman or to report remotely if the cultural context requires.
- Specify if there is engagement with other relevant government departments and multilateral agencies implementing gender mainstreaming activities. States in a position to provide assistance are encouraged to provide examples of any projects including specific gender mainstreaming efforts and targeted actions.
- States Parties with dedicated gender mainstreaming capacity should report on any secondments of Gender Advisers to support mine action authorities in affected countries.
- Specify how other relevant diversity considerations are taken into account throughout reporting. Diversity is defined as the differences between groups, and comprises different aspects of a group of persons' identities, such as age, race, ethnic group, language, religion, ability/disability, cultural perspectives, urban/rural, skills, life experiences, and other status. Other considerations, such as literacy levels should be considered as well.