Gender Programming Checklist

Protection

Around 913,00 people in Myanmar are impacted by protracted displacement, segregation and human rights violations.[1] While widespread across Myanmar, gender-based violence (GBV), particularly against women and girls, is highly prevalent in conflict-affected areas, including conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence such as rape and human trafficking. The cultural acceptance of GBV creates a climate of impunity and permissiveness, which is aggravated due to limited access to justice and services for GBV survivors in conflict-affected regions.

Other protection concerns include the lack of documentation, land mine infestation and forced recruitment by armed groups which particularly impact men and boys, as well as child protection issues such as early marriages particularly impacting girls. To respond to these protection gaps, the UN together with (I)NGOs and CSOs are supporting the Myanmar Government in providing and monitoring GBV, child protection, mine action and overall protection services. Protection mainstreaming is promoted across all sectors/clusters at national and subnational levels and regular protection workshops are conducted for humanitarian staff. In addition, GBV prevention and response activities including awareness raising campaigns are being implemented and Women's and Girls' Centers have been established in villages and IDP camps across Kachin, Northern Shan and Central Rakhine states.

Needs Assessment and Analysis	✓ Gather and analyze gender-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) of women, girls, men and boys including at-risk groups through participatory assessments about their protection needs, risks, capacities and aspirations.
	Example: Assess the differing needs and roles of women, girls, men and boys in relation to GBV, human trafficking, forced labour (incl. child begging), sex work and surrogacy, forced marriage (incl. child marriage), etc.
	✓ Analyze gender-related cultural practices (e.g. child marriage or stigmatization of GBV survivors), behaviors and social norms (e.g. collectively shared norms about women's and girls' subordinate position in society) and environmental factors (e.g. unsafe routes to school, presence of armed forces, etc.) that may increase the risk of GBV and may place women, men, girls and boys at risk of harm. Equally engage women and men in the protection assessment team.
	✓ Analyze the existence of gendered coping mechanisms and strategies for survival (e.g. engagement in sex work or human trafficking) that may put women, girls, men and boys at risk of harassment, abuse, exploitation or violence.
	✓ Ensure an equal balance of men and women on the Protection assessment team to ensure equitable, safe and inclusive consultations with women, men, boys and girls.
	✓ Carry out an analysis of the gender breakdown and gender capacities of the Protection staff.
	Examples: Identify training needs, level of confidence in promoting gender equality, level of knowledge and gender skills.
Strategic Planning	✓ Consult with women, girls, men, boys including at-risk groups such as LGBTIQ, elderly, persons with disabilities, female-headed households etc. on the design of protection services in order to tailor programme activities to their specific protection-related needs, capacities and priorities.
	Examples of gender-related protection needs: Men and boys' increased risk of mine accidents or the heightened risk of women, girls, boys and at-risk groups to experience GBV.
	✓ Reflect gender analysis in planning documents and situation reports.
	✓ Review humanitarian planning, policy and strategy frameworks to ensure their responsiveness to violence and human rights violations against women, men, boys, girls of different ages, and including persons with disabilities and LGBTQI persons.
	✓ Ensure targeted assistance for women, girls, men and boys of all diversities

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[1] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019.

	with a special focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized regarding the obtainment of documents such as identifications cards/passports, birth and death certificates, etc. ✓ Establish referral mechanisms for psychosocial and legal counseling, health services and the justice system to facilitate access for survivors of GBV and other human rights violations to legal aid and follow-up support.
Resource Mobilization	✓ Include information and key messages on gender and protection for inclusion in the initial assessment reports to influence funding priorities. ✓ Apply IASC Gender with Age marker to all Protection programmes and ensure their compliance. ✓ Report regularly on resource gaps on gender within the Protection sector to donors and other humanitarian stakeholders.
Implementation and Monitoring	✓ Involve women and men of all ages, abilities, gender identities and sexual orientations equally and meaningfully in decision-making, implementation and monitoring of protection programmes. ✓ Ensure gender balance in the Protection staff. ✓ Routinely monitor equal access to protection services and facilities through the collection of SADDD and address barriers to equal access promptly. ✓ ***Examples of gender-related barriers to equal access:*** *Women's and girls' restricted mobility, lack of legal documents and their limited information about the availability of protection services.* ✓ Provide age-appropriate survivor-centred and confidential psychosocial services for women, men, girl and boy survivors of GBV and child rights violations. *Example: Provide girl and boy survivors of GBV and other protection violations with art and paly psychosocial therapies.* ✓ Raise awareness with adult committees on child-friendly practices (as opposed to harmful cultural practices such as child marriage), child safe spaces and adolescent engagement, inclusive of boys' and girls' issues to promote gender equality from early age onwards. ✓ Train security and police personnel on child protection and GBV concepts as well as referral pathways. ✓ Strengthen community-based protection mechanisms, e.g. legal and psychosocial counseling, with a specific focus on women, girls, boys and at-risk groups and promote gender balanced participation in these mechanisms. ✓ Increase outreach campaigns on the risks of unsafe migration and human trafficking including gender aspects *(e.g. human trafficking of women and girls for reasons of forced marriage, sex work and surrogacy).* ✓ Raise awareness among women, girls, men and boys about the nature of formal and informal justice systems, where and how to report protection incidents and where to access assistance within the affected communities. ✓ Engage men, especially community leaders, and boys in community mobilization activities regarding gender-related protection issues *(e.g. domestic violence, child and forced marriage, human trafficking, etc.)* and promote positive masculinities. ✓ Ensure gender balanced participation as leaders in child protection committees and provide necessary childcare arrangements for mothers. ✓ Inform the affected community about existing PSEA codes of conducts and set-up gender-responsive, inclusive and confidential feedback and complaint mechanisms including SEA reporting measures and integrate this into overall Protection Incident Monitoring. *Examples: Conduct gender-segregated focus group discussions based on age groups including women support groups and women's CSOs where appropriate, provide feedback and complaint boxes and hotline services.*

Gender Operational Peer Review and Evaluation	✓ Review methodologies and processes based on equal participation and access to Protection services by women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups from the onset of programme planning through to implementation in order to determine good practice in providing equal assistance to women and men.
	✓ Share good practices around usage of gender-responsive measures and address gaps.
	✓ Routinely measure project-specific indicators based on the checklist provided in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender in Humanitarian Action Handbook, the Protection Principles outlined in the Sphere Handbook and the IASC GBV Protection Guidelines.