

Gender Programming Checklist

Shelter and Non-Food-Items (NFI)

Over 232,000 people remain displaced in Kachin, Northern Shan and Rakhine states.¹ The living conditions in shelters in internally displaced people's (IDP) camps continue to be difficult, especially for women, girls, boys and LGBTIQ and persons living with disabilities, including due to lack of privacy as well as protection concerns. In response to these difficulties, the Shelter and NFI Cluster has implemented a new targeted shelter design in Rakhine State and NFIs are distributed in a targeted manner to the most vulnerable and marginalised people twice a year. Yet, reoccurring violent outbreaks, often in close proximity to IDP camps, lack of humanitarian access, protracted displacement, exposure to harsh weather conditions and insufficient land in IDP camps constitute major obstacles in improving the living conditions of IDPs.² In addition, opportunities for female community members to influence decision-making regarding shelter design and NFI interventions are limited including due to women's lack of representation in camp management committees.

Needs Assessment and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Collect and analyze sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) of women, girls, men and boys in a participatory manner on shelter design and safety, household compositions, NFI allocation and distribution, and level of participation and decision-making in NFI and shelter interventions. <i>Example: Women and girls may need additional privacy during menstruation.</i> ✓ Identify the needs, capacities, aspirations and priorities of groups with special needs such as LGBTIQ, elderly, persons with disabilities, etc. as well as the socio-cultural norms and practices around privacy, safety and communal life. ✓ Equally include women and men in shelter/NFI assessment teams.
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reflect gender analysis in planning documents and situation reports. ✓ Integrate participatory approaches such as gender-segregated focus group discussions in programme design to enable women, girls, men and boys of all ages, abilities and sexual orientations to influence the location and composition of shelters and to guarantee equal access to shelter services and NFI interventions. ✓ <i>Example: Consider specific needs of LGBTIQ that may fall outside usual shelter needs and that they may find difficult to express in large community meetings.</i> ✓ Ensure gender balance in the Shelter and NFI staff to ensure equitable, safe and inclusive consultations with women, men, boys and girls. ✓ Consider temporary shelter grouping for female-headed households or single women to provide a neighbor support network, e.g. for shared childcare and household work, joint access to relief and information, etc. ✓ Enhance shelter safety, security and gender-responsiveness by considering providing sufficient lighting in public spaces, alert systems as well as adequate building materials, locks and gender-segregated partitions for privacy and safe breastfeeding as appropriate. ✓ Adjust the content of shelter NFI and household item packages to ensure incorporated gender-specific needs and vulnerability criteria. <i>Example: Consider alternative sources of energy and cooking, as the collection of firewood, which is often the responsibility of women and children, is time-consuming and may expose women, girls and boys to harassment.</i> ✓ Advocate with the Myanmar Government for the expansion of displacement sites to ensure an adequate gender-responsive standard of living in shelter settlements.
Resource Mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Apply the IASC gender with Age marker to shelter and NFI programmes in the response. ✓ Include information and key messages on gender and shelter and NFI for inclusion in the initial assessment reports to influence funding priorities.

¹ Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019.

² Ibid.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regularly report on resource gaps on gender within the shelter and NFI sector to donors and other humanitarian stakeholders.
Implementa- tion and Moni- toring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrate women, girls, men and boys equitably in the implementation process of shelter and NFI interventions and promote women's leadership in shelter/NFI management committees. ✓ Provide access to childcare to increase women's and girls' participation in shelter and NFI assessments and programming. ✓ Through SADDD collection and community consultations, regularly monitor the needs, safety (including GBV risks) and satisfaction of women, girls, men, boys and at-risk groups with shelter design. <i>Example: Women, girls and boys may feel unsafe if they have to share accommodation with men who do not belong to their core family.</i> ✓ Provide additional targeted support to vulnerable and marginalized groups during shelter and NFI programme implementation. <i>Example: Include safe child-friendly and women-friendly spaces in shelter construction programmes.</i> ✓ Provide shelter construction skills trainings equally to women, girls, men and boys and provide adequate support in shelter construction to people with special needs. <i>Example: Set up community initiatives where other community members help persons with disabilities, female headed households and older people to build their shelters as needed.</i> ✓ Conduct awareness raising campaigns among the community on the significance of women's and girls' engagement in construction tasks. ✓ To prevent shelters from overcrowding, implement Sphere Standards for space and density of shelter construction. ✓ Set-up gender-responsive, inclusive and confidential feedback and complaint mechanisms including SEA reporting measures. <i>Examples: Conduct gender-segregated focus group discussions based on age groups including women support groups and CSOs where appropriate, provide feedback and complaint boxes and hotline services.</i>
Gender Opera- tional Peer Re- view and Evalu- ation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review projects within the shelter and NFI sector and response plans and assess if all women and girls, boys and men from the affected community were effectively reached and identify potential gaps. ✓ 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 Handbook and the Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-food items in the Sphere Handbook.