



Gender Equality Programming in WASH

A Review of Select WASH Programmes

In villages and IDP camps/settlements in Rakhine State

By WASH Sub-Cluster Partners in Sittwe with support from Maria Caterina Ciampi, Inter-Agency Gender Capacity (GenCap) Advisor to Myanmar.

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
OBJECTIVES	7
METHODOLOGY	7
Table 1: List of sites selected for the WASH gender review by township and type	8
Table 2: Participation in FGDs by age and sex	9
Table 3: Participation in FGDs by sex.....	9
Table 4: Participation in FGDs by sex and age group.....	9
Figure 1: Participation in FGDs by sex and age group	10
KEY FINDINGS.....	10
Level of women’s participation in villages, IDP camps and settlements.....	10
Figure 2: Number of Women on IDP Camp Management Committees as reported by FGDs	10
Figure 3: Presence of Women’s Committees and Women and Girls’ Centres	11
Water collection, handling and use by sex and age	12
Figure 4: Collection, handling and use of water by sex and age	12
Hand-washing and bathing practices by sex and age.....	13
Figure 5: Hand-washing and bathing practices by sex and age.....	13
Extent of consultations on WASH with males and females living in villages, IDP camps and settlement	14
Photo 1: Consultations at Ah Nauk Pyin, Muslim IDP settlement, in Rathedaung.....	14
Menstrual hygiene practices	14
Perceptions about safety of WASH facilities	15
Figure 6: Perceptions of safety of WASH facilities by sex.....	15
Photo 2: Focus Group Discussion with women at Maw Thi Nyar, Muslim IDP camp, in Sittwe	16
Access to feedback and complaint mechanisms	17
Direct observations of WASH facilities	17
Table 5: Perceptions of safety of WASH facilities by sex	17
Photo 3: Locks on latrine door at Ohm Taw Chay, Muslim IDP camp, in Sittwe	18
Photo 4: Bathing spaces at Ah Nauk Pyin, Muslim IDP settlement, in Rathedaung.....	19
Staffing of WASH programmes.....	19
Table 6: Breakdown of WASH programme staff by position and sex.....	20
Figure 7: Breakdown of WASH programme staff composition by job category and sex	20
Other issues raised	20

Photo 5: Latrines in Ohn Taw Gyi South, Muslim IDP camp in Sittwe.....	21
LEVEL OF ADHERENCE TO WASH MINIMUM COMMITMENTS.....	21
RECOMMENDATIONS	24
For the WASH Sub-Cluster	24
For WASH Partners and Camp Management Agencies.....	25
For Shelter/NFI/Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, Protection Sector and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector.....	26
CONCLUSION.....	27
ANNEXES	29
ANNEX 1 : ADAPT and ACT for WASH	29
ANNEX 2: WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations.....	30
ANNEX 3: Questionnaire for Camp Management Committee	31
ANNEX 4: Questionnaire for Same-Sex Focus Group Discussions	32
ANNEX 5: Direct Observation Checklist	33
ANNEX 6: Follow-Up Questions For INGO Responsible For Camp Management.....	34
ANNEX 7: Questionnaire to Monitor Implementation of WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations.....	35

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Rakhine WASH Sub-Cluster a review of WASH programmes from a gender equality perspective was conducted in February - March 2015 in collaboration with WASH Sub-Cluster partners to: (1) assess and document whether and to what degree key elements of Gender Equality Programming are implemented in WASH programmes in villages, IDP camps and settlements in Rakhine State; (2) utilize the Global WASH Cluster's monitoring framework on "*WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations*"¹ and related tools to identify gaps in GEP and challenges at operational level; and, (3) stimulate discussions within the WASH Sub-Cluster for Rakhine on how to address gaps and challenges in GEP and WASH.

The WASH gender review, conducted in 8 villages, IDP camps and settlements in Rakhine State between February and March 2015, involved consultations with WASH programme implementers, direct observations in the field, and 23 separate Focus Group Discussions with 292 women, girls, boys and men, including Camp Management Committee members, who benefit directly from WASH interventions.

Findings include:

- IDPs were not consulted at the outset of their displacement about their needs;
- Women's participation in decision-making structures in villages, IDP camps and settlements is virtually nil;
- Women, adolescent girls and girl children, and to a small extent elder women, are primarily responsible for household activities requiring water collection, handling and use;
- A smaller proportion of men than women feel safe for all activities, i.e. collecting water, going to the toilet and using bathing facilities;
- Despite the fact that in the IDP camps, latrines were designed according to standards and segregated by sex, two years post-displacement, the bamboo constructions are falling apart and many of the latrines are no longer functional and as a result, males and females use latrines indiscriminately;
- None of the selected sites have a system for safe and dignified disposal of sanitary materials;
- All locations had running water available, generally accessed via taps operated using hand pumps in the IDP camps and wells in the villages, generally functional and used primarily by women;
- In general, pathways to the latrines and bathing facilities are clear but none of them are lit at night-time;
- Male staff represent about three quarters of total WASH staff of the participating organizations. While the sex-ratio of camp-based staff is almost even, females are poorly represented in all other categories of staff.

The review highlights opportunities for promoting gender equality programming in WASH. The practice of conducting separate consultations with women, girls, boys and men of different ages, as was followed to effect this review, should be repeated in future efforts to put gender equality at the heart of WASH programming. There are also some promising practices of WASH partners, including providing

¹In 2014, the Global WASH cluster partners agreed on 5 minimum commitments that should be observed in all their humanitarian WASH programmes to ensure that the distinct needs for assistance and protection of affected populations are met. These commitments aim at improving the quality and efficiency of WASH response programmes in every context, and at ensuring that key issues, such as gender, gender based violence, child protection, disability, and age, are taken into consideration by all partners.

technical trainings on WASH and other incentives to equal numbers of men and women, building capacity of beneficiaries on human rights, establishing and supporting Women and Girls' Centres and Women's Committees, developing adolescent girls' and women's leadership and influence in decision-making fora, and regular consultations with women around safety issues and menstrual hygiene management.

For the selected sites, the WASH programmes partly met four of five *WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations*. The first *WASH Minimum Commitment* was not met since at the outset of the response in Rakhine, there was no consultation with any IDPs, regardless of gender, age or ability. Today, consultations with communities are taking place on a regular basis. Groups are being consulted separately to some extent but to determine to how often this happens would require each WASH partner to undertake their own self-assessment.

Recommendations:

For the WASH Sub-Cluster

1. Support WASH partners to self-assess their level of implementation to WASH Minimum Commitments.
2. Monitor WASH partners' adherence to *WASH Minimum Commitments* using the Global WASH Cluster's monitoring framework.
3. Actively promote gender balance of camp-based volunteers.

For WASH Partners and Camp Management Agencies

4. Strengthen consultations and communication with communities.
5. Improve equitable and safe access to facilities and services.
6. Address lack of menstrual hygiene management.
7. Increase safety of WASH facilities.
8. Target adolescent girls and boys in implementation of WASH activities.
9. Engage men as agents of change.

For Shelter/NFI/Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, Protection Sector and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector

10. Strengthen level of women's participation and involvement in decision-making structures in villages, IDP camps and settlements.
11. Bolster feedback and complaints mechanisms.

INTRODUCTION

Following exchanges between the WASH Sub-Cluster Coordinator for Rakhine State and the Senior Inter-Agency Gender Capacity (GenCap) Advisor in late 2014 in Sittwe, the WASH Sub-Cluster requested support to conduct a review of their programmes from a gender equality perspective. There was recognition that while the WASH actors are committed to promoting gender equality in their programmes, there are many challenges at an operational level. The WASH Sub-Cluster partners were consulted collectively and agreed to participate in this process which involved consulting WASH programme implementers, making direct observations in the field, and obtaining feedback from women and men who benefit directly from WASH interventions.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the WASH programme gender review was to assess and document whether and to what degree key elements of Gender Equality Programming are implemented in WASH programmes in villages, IDP camps and settlements in Rakhine State. The WASH programme gender review had a secondary objective of utilizing the Global WASH Cluster's monitoring framework on "*WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations*"² and related tools to identify gaps in GEP and challenges at operational level, and in doing so contribute to learning on GEP and WASH. The third objective of the WASH programme gender review was to build on previous assessments³ and stimulate discussions within the WASH Sub-Cluster for Rakhine, and potentially the Sub-Cluster in Kachin/Northern Shan, on how to address gaps and challenges in GEP and WASH.

The WASH Cluster's expectation is that the WASH programme gender review will provide a basis of understanding about what it means to implement Gender Equality Programming for WASH, stimulate the Cluster's commitments in Myanmar, in line with global ones, and ensure that the learning and outcomes are integrated into strategic plans and interventions of WASH partners in Rakhine.

METHODOLOGY

The WASH partners willing to participate in the gender review volunteered through the WASH Sub-Cluster in Sittwe in February 2015. The self-selected implementing partners for WASH were: Solidarités International (SI), Save the Children International (SCI), the Consortium of Dutch NGOs (CDN) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The review was not meant to be exhaustive, but rather illustrative. WASH Sub-Cluster partners chose villages, IDP camps and settlements where they were operational, and ensured inclusion of Muslim IDPs, as well as Muslim and Rakhine host communities. Recognition of the great diversity in types of villages, IDP camps and settlements in Rakhine, guided the selection of the sites as listed. Two other sites were initially chosen - Set Yo Kya 1 and Pauk Taw – but due to logistical constraints and unavailability of translators on planned dates, the trips were cancelled. It was not

²In 2014, the Global WASH cluster partners agreed on 5 minimum commitments that should be observed in all their humanitarian WASH programmes to ensure that the distinct needs for assistance and protection of affected populations are met. These commitments aim at improving the quality and efficiency of WASH response programmes in every context, and at ensuring that key issues, such as gender, gender based violence, child protection, disability, and age, are taken into consideration by all partners.

³ "Women's Needs Assessment IDP Camps, Kachin State" conducted in February 2013 by Kachin Women's Peace Network (KWPN) in collaboration with the Gender Equality Network (GEN) and the "Gender Analysis of Water Health and Sanitation Emergency Response in Rakhine State", conducted in October 2013 by UNICEF Myanmar on behalf of the WASH Cluster in Yangon.

possible to reschedule these unfortunately. Site visits took place on February 23, February 25 and March 17, 2015.

Table 1: List of sites selected for the WASH gender review by township and type

Location	Township	Type
Pa Lin Pin	Sittwe	Rakhine village
Ohm Taw Chay	Sittwe	Muslim IDP camp
Ohn Taw Gyi South	Sittwe	Muslim IDP camp
Tet Khel Pyien	Sittwe	Muslim IDP camp
Maw Thi Nyar	Sittwe	Muslim IDP camp
Khaung Doke Khar 1	Sittwe	Muslim IDP camp
Ah Nauk Pyin	Rathedaung	Muslim IDP settlement
Shwe Laung Tin	Rathedaung	Muslim village
TOTAL		

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) also became involved in the review given the organization’s responsibility for camp management oversight in two of the selected IDP camps. Other organizations, such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Relief International (RI), run specific gender and/or gender-based violence programmes in some of the IDP camps, and provided insights into review findings.

The questions for the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and checklists for direct observations were developed based on the IASC’s guidance on WASH and gender⁴, and the Global WASH Cluster’s “WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations”. One set of questions was prepared for Camp Management Committee members, and the other to guide separate Focus Group Discussions for women and men (see Annexes) in the villages, IDP camp and settlements.

The GenCap Advisor and OCHA Field Officer met with programme managers and staff in early February 2015 to plan for field monitoring trips. Most WASH partners shared their respective project documentation and relevant reports prior to the visits. They also designated at least one staff member to work with the GenCap Advisor to conduct same-sex focus group discussions with villagers and IDPs. Most accompanying INGO staff members were female and able to communicate in the languages spoken by villagers and IDPs.

In total, the gender review team conducted 23 focus group discussions (FGDs) with 292 women, girls, boys and men in 8 different locations. Separate FGDs were held with: male Camp Management Committee members, as males, and females of different age groups. The gender review team met with 151 males and 141 females of different age groups: 63.7% adults, 6.9% elders, 2.7% adolescents and 26.7% children. In Pa Lin Pin Rakhine village, the men had gone to another village for a ceremony therefore the team only met only with women. In Khaung Doke Khar 1 and Ah Nauk Pyin, more females than males were present at the focus group discussions. Note that in Ah Nauk Pyin, the

⁴Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action (Dec. 2006) and Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines for Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings: *Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies* (Sept. 2005).

population is predominately female. In Ohm Taw Chay, only two women were present. The small number of adolescents of both sexes was noted.

Table 2: Participation in FGDs by age and sex

Location	W	EW	AG	G	M	EM	AB	B
Pa Lin Pin	7	2	3	7	0	0	0	0
Ohm Taw Chay	2	0	0	0	40	2	2	0
Ohn Taw Gyi South	8	0	0	22	13	2	0	22
Tet Khel Pyien	10	2	0	0	10	2	3	0
Maw Thi Nyar	12	1	0	3	16	3	0	0
Khaung Doke Khar 1	12	2	0	0	6	0	0	0
Ah Nauk Pyin	23	1	0	10	7	1	0	10
Shwe Laung Tin	12	0	0	2	8	2	0	2
TOTAL	86	8	3	44	100	12	5	34

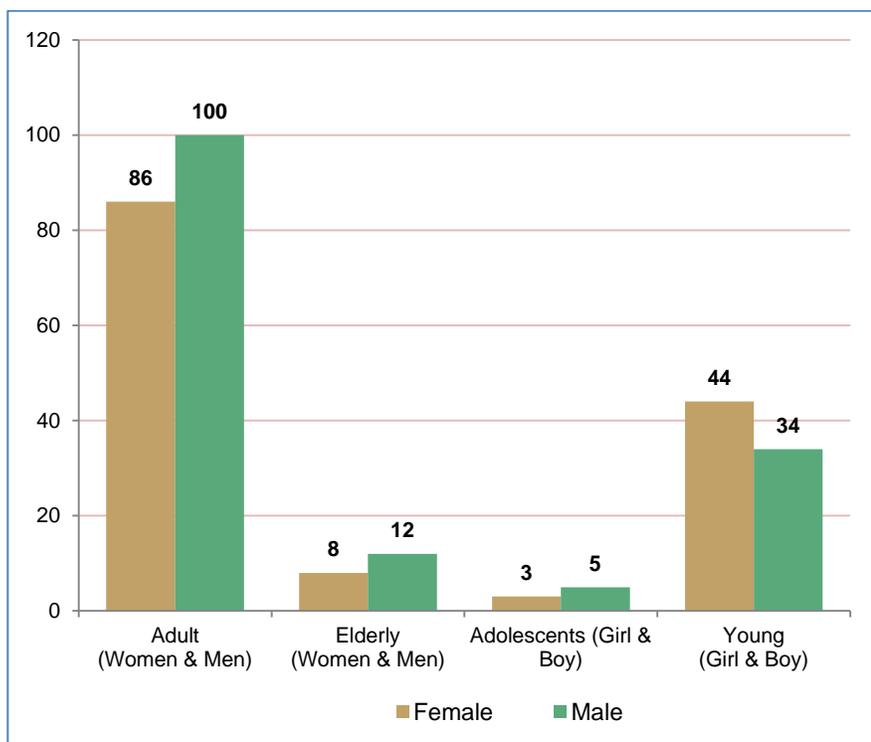
Table 3: Participation in FGDs by sex

Location	Total females	Total males
Pa Lin Pin	19	0
Ohm Taw Chay	2	44
Ohn Taw Gyi South	30	37
Tet Khel Pyien	12	15
Maw Thi Nyar	16	19
Khaung Doke Khar 1	14	6
Ah Nauk Pyin	34	18
Shwe Laung Tin	14	12
TOTAL	141	151

Table 4: Participation in FGDs by sex and age group

Age Group	F	M	Total	% of total
Adults	86	100	186	63.7
Elders	8	12	20	6.9
Adolescents	3	5	8	2.7
Children	44	34	78	26.7
Total	141	151	292	

Figure 1: Participation in FGDs by sex and age group



KEY FINDINGS

Level of women’s participation in villages, IDP camps and settlements

Overall, women’s participation in decision-making structures in villages, IDP camps and settlements is virtually nil. In Palin Pin and Shwe Laung Tin, women are not represented in the village track administrative structures, and are not designated as 100-household leaders. For the IDP camps, although women and men reported participating in the Camp Management Committees, the members are government-appointed and until now have been exclusively male. In IDP camps supported by LWF, however, the committees have agreed that women may be appointed as invitee members, so IDP camp dwellers have chosen 15 women of different ages per camp who provide input into camp management discussions and decisions.

Figure 2: Number of Women on IDP Camp Management Committees as reported by FGDs

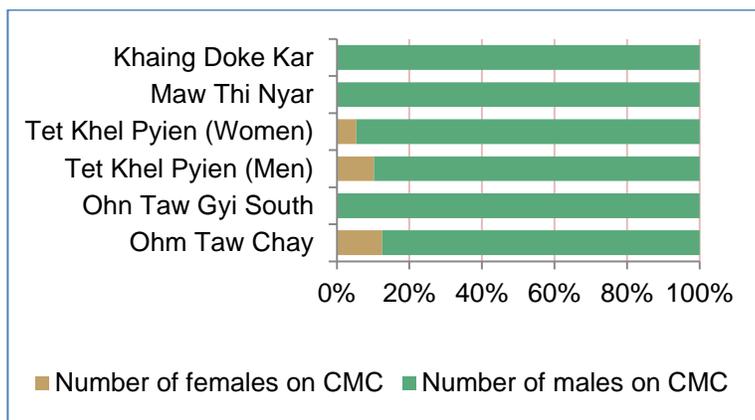
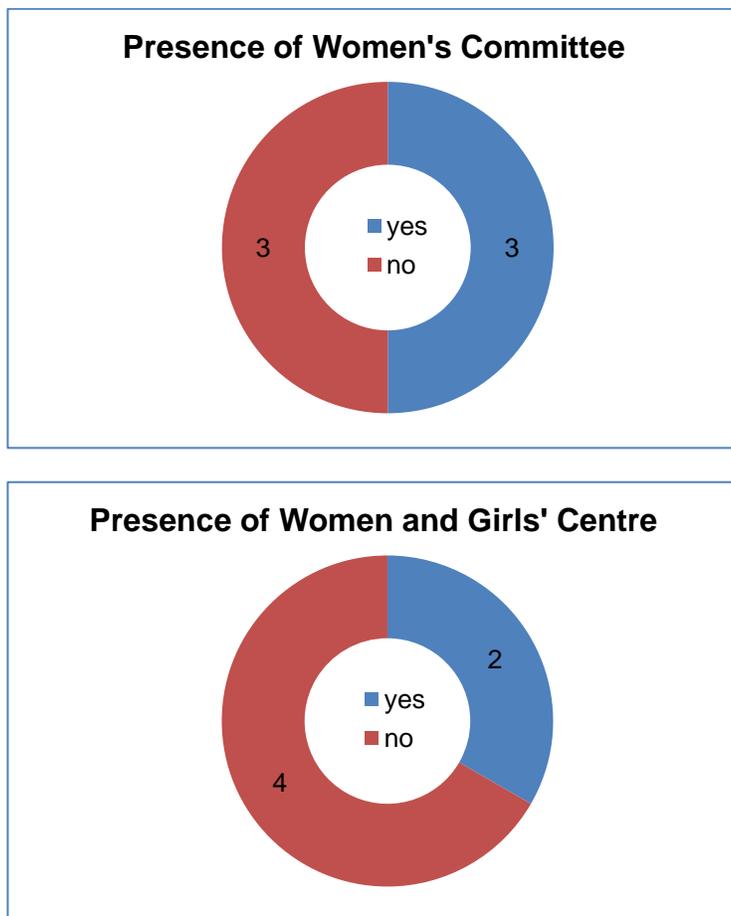


Figure 3: Presence of Women’s Committees and Women and Girls’ Centres



Of the 6 selected IDP camps⁵, one half have a Women’s Committee, and one third have a Women and Girls’ Centre. LWF set up Women’s Committees to strengthen women’s leadership skills. Similarly, IRC set up Women and Girls’ Centres to create a safe space for women and girls to share their concerns. In these contexts, women and girls are able to raise issues with INGO staff, such as the need for bathing facilities that provide greater privacy for women or the need for livelihoods support and training for women, and they in turn, advocate with relevant stakeholders.

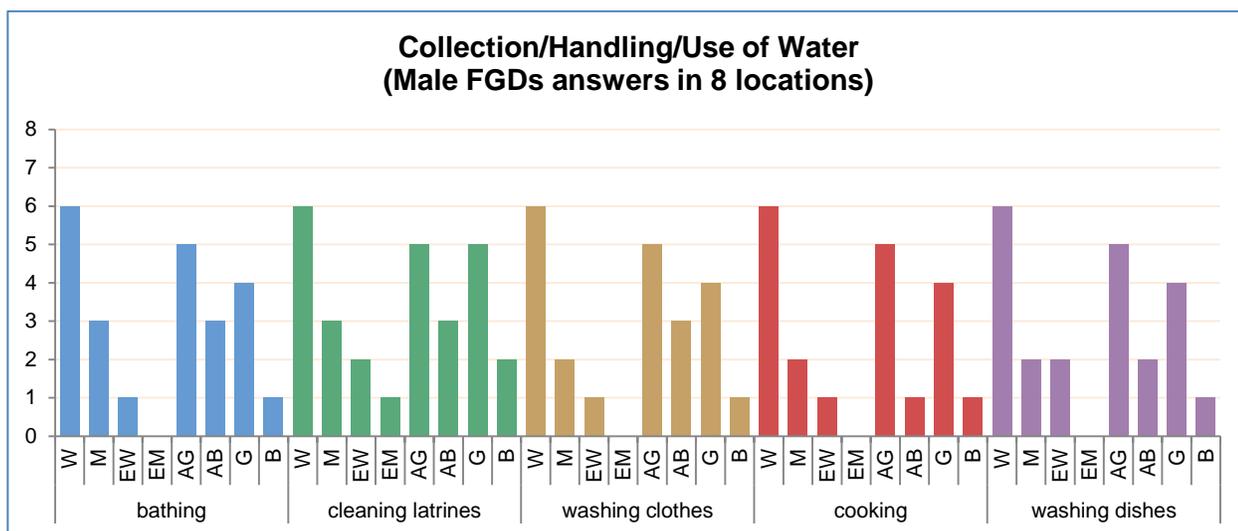
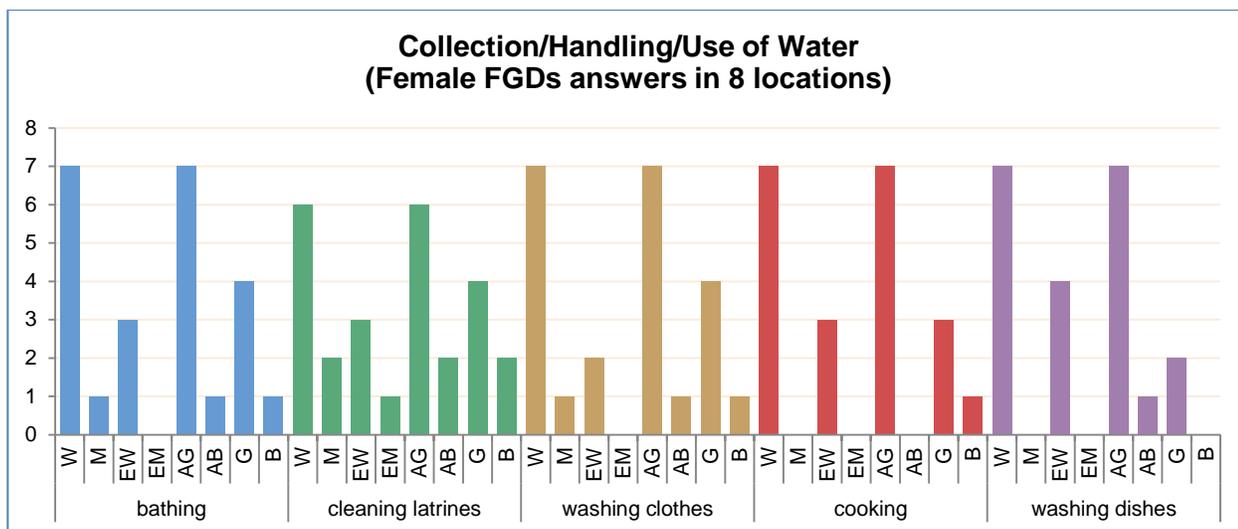
In several FGDs in Muslim IDP camps and village, when the GenCap Advisor asked the Camp Management Committee members or other men about the absence or limited participation of women in meetings, several responded by saying that women do not attend meetings because it is against Islam. In one IDP camp, men explained that females, particularly virgins, are not allowed to go out during the day for religious reasons. They should take care of their skin, look beautiful and stay at home to wait for a husband. The men explained that if adolescent girls go out, men will see them and be tempted, and this is forbidden in Islam. It is the father’s duty to protect his daughter’s virginity. Girls can attend primary but not middle and high school, according to the respondents. Females can go out at night, provided that they dress in black and cover their bodies from head to toe. In the Muslim village, a male respondent said that adolescent girls can only come into a house or meeting room through the back door, while women can come through the front door. He said it is according to “tradition” that only men are involved in decision-making.

⁵ Rakhine village and IDP settlement excluded since they have no decision-making or physical structures in place.

Water collection, handling and use by sex and age

Separate FGD with males and females showed that women, adolescent girls and girl children, and to a small extent elder women, are primarily responsible for household activities requiring water collection, handling and use. These include: bathing, cleaning latrines, washing clothes, cooking and washing dishes.

Figure 4: Collection, handling and use of water by sex and age



The males reported greater male involvement in these activities than females did; however, overall they recognize that women, adolescent girls and girl children bear the burden for these activities. This is consistent with highly gendered cultural practices among both Rakhine and Muslim communities. Another example is that boys go to the shop, while girls take care of babies. Males collect manure and females make the fuel sticks. Displacement of populations does not appear to have altered typical gender roles in this regard.

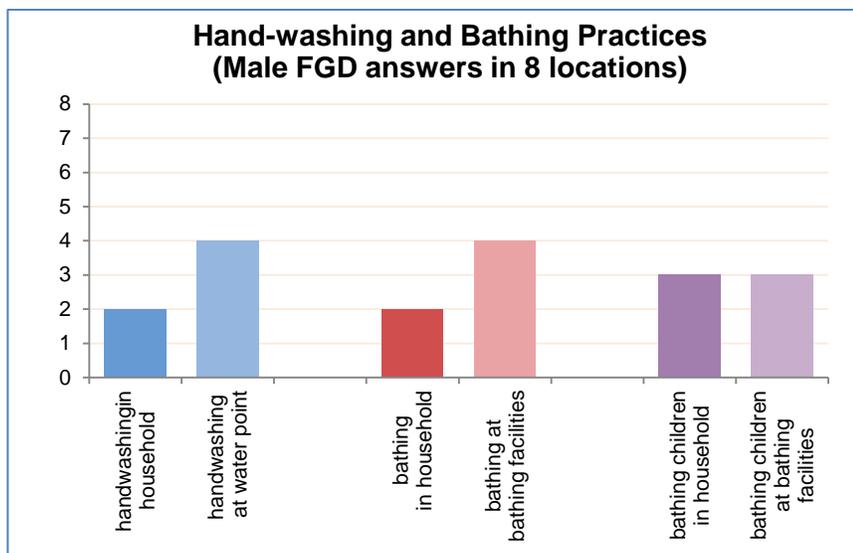
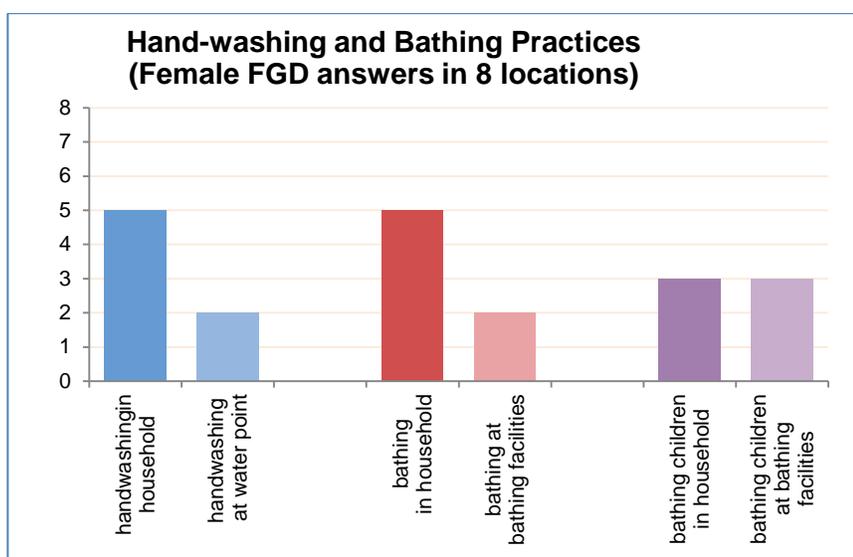
Both male and female respondents said that generally among hygiene promoters, the tasks were distributed evenly. Male and female hygiene promoters are involved with latrine cleaning, waste management, and hygiene education and awareness, although women tend to be solicited specifically for camp cleaning tasks and men to check water points. SCI runs an environmental committee in one

of IDP camps selected, providing incentives and technical and human rights training to equal numbers of men and women.

Hand-washing and bathing practices by sex and age

From separate FGD with males and females regarding where they wash their hands and where they bathe emerged a clear pattern of segregation: males tend to be outdoors and females indoors (in very limited space), while children can bathe both outdoors and indoors. The stand-alone bathing spaces provided to IDPs in camps are not appropriate for women, adolescent girls and elder women. This problem was identified as a “failed approach” by the WASH Sub-Cluster as part of their 2015 strategy review exercise. Given religious and cultural considerations, women suggested either female-only communal bathing facility where they could also wash clothes, or creating a covered extension to each family portion of the long-houses so that women can bathe and wash clothes privately.

Figure 5: Hand-washing and bathing practices by sex and age



Extent of consultations on WASH with males and females living in villages, IDP camps and settlement

Exchanges with WASH programme staff and discussions with males and females during the FGDs confirmed that IDPs were not consulted at the outset of their displacement. The Government set up the camps very quickly and then accommodated the IDPs. IDPs therefore had no influence or impact on the design of their shelters or adjacent facilities, such as latrines and bathing spaces. Today, consultations with the IDP camps are ongoing, with varying frequency, due to the distance between Sittwe and the selected sites. Most FGD participants had very precise ideas about how to improve existing facilities, both in terms of design and choice of materials. For instance, in one IDP camp, women expressed that they would like to new showers made out of bamboo with tarpaulin on the inside. In one of the villages, women pointed out that latrines made of bamboo are not suitable during the rainy season and requested cement flooring and iron sheeting for the sides.

Photo 1: Consultations at Ah Nauk Pyin, Muslim IDP settlement, in Rathedaung



Menstrual hygiene practices

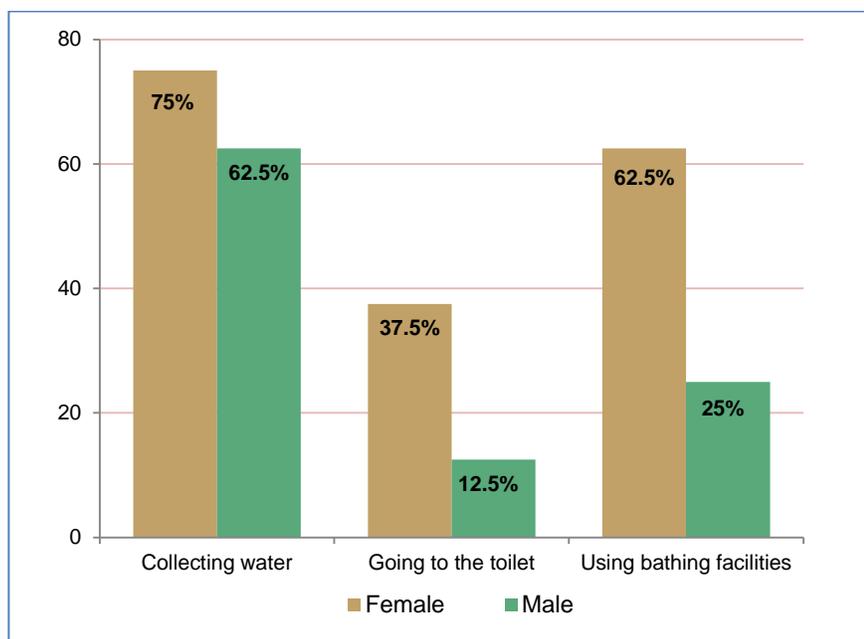
Questions about menstrual hygiene were only posed to the female focus groups. Women and adolescent girls reported that they use disposable or single-use sanitary pads, not reusable cloth ones. The sanitary pads are provided by through the WASH programmes. Despite the fact that the

WASH Cluster produced guidance on menstrual management in 2014, up until now, there has been no way for women and adolescent girls to safely dispose of used sanitary pads with dignity. Often, the used pads are thrown into the latrines, contributing to obstruction and over-fill. Women and adolescent girls, particularly IDPs, tend to hide used pads until they are able to walk some distance away from the shelters and discretely bury or burn them. Given the lack of firewood, most opt for burying rather than burning. These findings are consistent with consultations with women by IRC and RI. SCI has also conducted consultations with women and is piloting the use of buckets to be placed outside the female latrines for collection and eventual incineration.

Perceptions about safety of WASH facilities

Overall, a smaller proportion of men than women feel safe for all activities, i.e. collecting water, going to the toilet and using bathing facilities. Generally both males and females feel relatively safe collecting water, though they tend to conduct this activity during daylight hours. With regards to using the latrines, one third of females (37.5%) feel safe, and only 12.5% of males feel safe. Almost two thirds of females feel safe using the bathing facilities (62.5%), as compared to a quarter of males (25%). This particular indicator is skewed given that in general, females are not using the bathing facilities to bathe themselves, but are rather confined to bathing indoors. Females may use the bathing facilities to bathe their children, particularly boys.

Figure 6: Perceptions of safety of WASH facilities by sex



For most of the selected sites, the distance between households/shelters and the water points was reasonable, according to respondents and direct observation. However, in two cases the distance was considered to be too far, and therefore trips were limited to daylight hours. Women complained of fatigue in carrying the water to and fro and requested water containers with larger capacity to limit the number of trips.

Reasons given by males and females for not feeling safe going to the toilet included fear of ghosts, theft and assaults. Several interlocutors in IDP camps gave examples of how individuals got “spooked” while using the latrines at night. References were made to two women who saw a ghost while using the

latrines at night. One of them died 2 days after the incident, and the other “went mad” and still lives in the camp. Male and female respondents living in IDP camps mentioned generally feeling unsafe at night, and the potential to be robbed by outsiders. In one camp, proximity to the railway line attracts thieves and "unexpected things", and cooking utensils and other household materials have gone missing. No individual case of assault of a physical or sexual nature was brought up during the FGD, but the potential for such attacks was expressed as a concern.

A few FGD participants, both male and female, requested that there be distinct areas for male and female latrines, and in one camp that they establish more latrines in order to be closer to some of the shelters. Some males expressed concern that other men could potentially watch their wives and daughters using the latrines and asked for concrete walls to prevent such problems. In one IDP camp where there are double-unit latrines, separated by bamboo walls, females expressed concern over the fact that men poke holes in the flimsy wall to spy on women using the toilet.

As for the bathing facilities, many complained that they were in overall bad condition. In one IDP camp, women expressed a desire for individual bathing spaces so that they would not have to shower indoors, which is difficult in terms of limited space and water managing. Some men also requested individual bathing spaces for women attached to households because they are afraid that other men will peep at their wives and daughters.

Photo 2: Focus Group Discussion with women at Maw Thi Nyar, Muslim IDP camp, in Sittwe



Access to feedback and complaint mechanisms

In order to evaluate how women, girls, boys and men living in villages, IDP camps and settlements give feedback on various issues concerning their own or their family member's well-being, including WASH, participants of the separate FGDs were asked to whom they bring their concerns. Specially, they were asked who they turn to when the following scenarios arise: water pump breaks/problem with water supply, latrines get full, their child is sick, they are or their wife is pregnant, and their neighbours are arguing/fighting.

If the water pump breaks or the latrines get full, female and male villagers reported that they approach the 100-household leaders or collect money from other villagers to make the repairs. For the IDP camps, female respondents reported that they talk to their spouses who in turn talk to the WASH programme staff. For the IDP settlement, women stated that they cannot count on men, since many of their husbands have been detained for almost two years, after attempting to leave as illegal migrants. The WASH programme staff visits are regular but quite infrequent, so they try to manage on their own.

For sick children and pregnant women, the first port of call for villagers is the government health clinic or Sittwe Hospital. For the IDP camps, health services are provided on a daily or weekly basis by INGOs who refer to the hospital as needed. If the problem occurs on a day that there is no healthcare in the IDP camp, they try to manage by purchasing and administering medicine to the child. For pregnant women, generally there is a Traditional Birth Attendant close by, although not all are fully trained. Finally, in cases where neighbours are arguing, women tend to talk to their husbands or other trusted family members who either intervene directly or go to the Camp Management Committees or 100-Household leaders to "settle" the matter. Where there are established Women and Girls' Centres, women express their concerns and/or seek advice and assistance for their neighbours there.

Direct observations of WASH facilities

The results of direct observations of WASH facilities in the 8 locations are summarized below.

Table 5: Perceptions of safety of WASH facilities by sex

Male/female toilets are clearly identified	50%
Latrines are accessible to people with limited mobility	75%
Latrines are designated per family	25%
There is disposal for sanitary materials	0%
There is water available at the latrines	100%
Latrines have locks on the inside	100%
Locks on the inside function	25%
Latrines are lit	0%
Pathway to latrines is lit	0%
Pathway to latrines is clear/not overgrown	100%

In the IDP camps, latrines were designed according to standards, often with child-friendly toilets or ones with steps for people with limited mobility. Individual latrines were marked male and female, initially in separate rows. However, two years post-displacement, the bamboo constructions are falling apart and many of the latrines are no longer functional. Where there were locks, few of them actually function. The pits are overfilled because they cannot keep up with maintenance. As a result, males

and females use latrines indiscriminately – in short, people of all ages use the ones that work. Open defecation remains a common practice.

Photo 3: Locks on latrine door at Ohm Taw Chay, Muslim IDP camp, in Sittwe



In the villages, latrines tend to be for family use only. There are more sturdy structures with concrete slabs, for instance, and corrugated iron roofs. In one location, double latrines were set up, male on one side, female on the other. The separation between the two sides is not sturdy enough and women reported that men sometimes make holes to peep at them while they are using the toilet.

None of the selected sites have a system for safe and dignified disposal of sanitary materials.

In the IDP settlement, there are no latrines and the water point is a 7-minute walk away. Men tend to bathe at the water point, whereas women carry the water back to the makeshift bathing spaces barely protected with semi-transparent plastic as depicted below.

Photo 4: Bathing spaces at Ah Nauk Pyin, Muslim IDP settlement, in Rathedaung



All locations had running water available, generally accessed via taps operated using hand pumps in the IDP camps and wells in the villages. The taps were generally functional, used primarily by women. In one village, women reported that the well was not properly protected, causing debris to enter and thus compromising the cleanliness of the water.

In general, pathways to the latrines and bathing facilities are clear. However, none of them are lit at night-time. In a context where there is no electricity, some INGOs have experimented with solar lamps or distributed torches. Of the sites selected, only Ohm Taw Chay had benefited from the installation of solar lamps. These were cut down and stolen, as the wooden poles used to prop them up were made of wood and firewood is scarce and very expensive. One man said expressed how difficult it is to see his children hungry. Plans are in place to replace these with metal-stem solar lamps. In the settlement, IDPs use torches purchased at the market for all night movements.

Staffing of WASH programmes

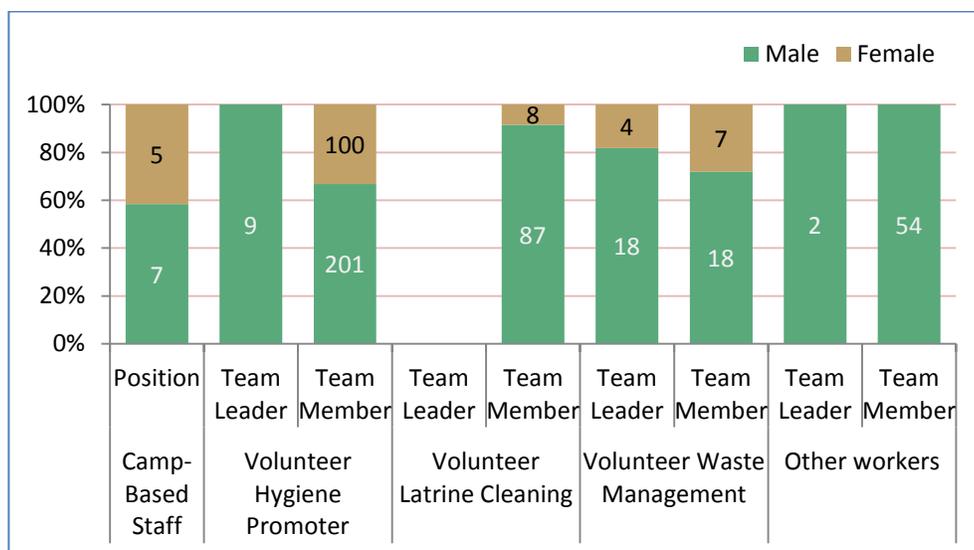
As part of the gender review, the participating organizations were asked to share the breakdown of their staff members by type and sex. As per the table below, male staff represent about three quarters of total WASH staff of the participating organizations. While the sex-ratio of camp-based staff is almost even, females are poorly represented in all other categories of staff. For volunteer hygiene promoters,

one third of staff is female, but for the others, particularly volunteer latrine cleaners, females are in the minority. All organizations report that they pay males and females equal wages.

Table 6: Breakdown of WASH programme staff by position and sex

		Male	Female
Camp-Based Staff	Position	7	5
Volunteer Hygiene Promoter	Team Leader	9	0
	Team Member	201	100
Volunteer Latrine Cleaning	Team Leader	0	0
	Team Member	87	8
Volunteer Waste Management	Team Leader	18	4
	Team Member	18	7
Other workers	Team Leader	2	0
	Team Member	54	0
Total number		396	124
% of total		76%	24%

Figure 7: Breakdown of WASH programme staff composition by job category and sex



Other issues raised

Throughout the FGD, other issues were raised by participants in all of settings. Requests included:

- replace latrines
- repair water pumps
- dig drains for water during rainy season
- offer materials like water hoses, soap, mops and other cleaning materials
- provide bigger water containers
- allot t-shirts, hats, umbrellas and raincoats to volunteers
- distribute kitchen kits, mosquito nets and blankets.

In one IDP camp, women made a specific appeal to gender review team that all materials be given directly to beneficiaries, and not distributed through the Camp Management Committee. This echoes concerns that have been raised in other IDP camps, notably by women through their own committees and/or in FGDs run in the Women and Girls' Centres.

Photo 5: Latrines in Ohn Taw Gyi South, Muslim IDP camp in Sittwe



LEVEL OF ADHERENCE TO WASH MINIMUM COMMITMENTS

Based on the findings from the 23 separate Focus Group Discussions with 292 women, girls, boys and men, including Camp Management Committee members, in the 8 sites selected for the review and complementary information provided by participating WASH partners, the level of adherence to the five *WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations* was established. For each of the Minimum Commitments, the Global WASH Cluster formulated a series of questions. Scores were determined as followed: if the answer to the question was “no”, a score of zero was assigned; if the answer was “partly”, a score of 1 was allotted; and if the answer was “yes”, a score of 2 was given. The average score for each Minimum Commitments was then calculated and on this basis the level of adherence to each of the five Minimum Commitments was determined.

ASSESSMENT		SCORE (0=no, 1=partly, 2=yes)	CONCLUSION
Questions related to commitment #1: Consult separately girls, boys, women, and men, including older people and those with disabilities, to ensure that WASH programs are designed so as to provide equitable access and reduce incidences of violence.	Have you agreed, through separate consultations with the affected female and male population, where the water and sanitation facilities should be located and how they should be designed so as to ensure safe and equitable access?	0	
	For spaces dedicated to children, have girls and boys been consulted on the location and design of their separated toilets?	0	
	Have older people and persons with disabilities been part to the consultations so as to understand their distinct needs & to define the location and design of the facilities?	0	
Average score for Commitment 1		0	Commitment #1 <u>not</u> met.
DESIGN		SCORE (0=no, 1=partly, 2=yes)	CONCLUSION
Questions related to commitment #2: Ensure that girls, boys, women, and men, including older people and those with disabilities have access to appropriate and safe WASH services.	Are water points, latrines and bathing facilities located where women, girls and boys feel safe to use them?	1	
	Are the latrines and bathing facilities accessible to those with limited mobility?	1	
	Are public latrines and shower blocks separated by sex and identifiable with use of a pictogram?	1	
	Do all public latrines and shower blocks have locks on the inside or a separated and restricted access for women and men?	1	
	Are toilets in spaces dedicated to children (schools, temporary learning spaces, child friendly spaces, etc.) separated by sex with pictograms and locks?	1	
	Are you providing female hygiene kits to adolescent girls and to women, with the regular distribution of additional pads?	2	
Average score for Commitment 2		1.166666667	Commitment #2 <u>partly</u> met.
IMPLEMENTATION		SCORE (0=no, 1=partly, 2=yes)	CONCLUSION
Questions related to commitment #3: Ensure that girls, boys, women, and men, including older people and those	Have you consulted, over the past six months, the female and male WASH users about how effectively your assistance is responding to their distinct needs and about how to address any challenges in accessing assistance?	2	

with disabilities, have access to feedback & complaint mechanisms so that corrective actions can address their specific protection and assistance needs.	Have you taken into consideration girls', boys', women's and men's availability and constraints to participate (i.e. cultural, physical and security-related mobility restrictions, daily schedule)?	2	
	Have you established, with the community, processes or mechanisms to receive feedback and complaints on protection and access concerns related to the use of WASH services and facilities?	1	
	Have you organized, over the past six months, information sessions for the affected female and male population on their rights and on how to channel their feedback and complaints?	1	
	Have you ensured that older people and persons with disabilities are part of these consultations & know how to channel their feedback and complaints?	1	
	Have you changed some aspect of the way you work based on the feedback you received from WASH users, including older people and those with disability?	1	
Average score for Commitment 3		1.333333333	Commitment #3 partly met.
RESPONSE MONITORING		SCORE (0=no, 1=partly, 2=yes)	CONCLUSION
Questions related to commitment #4: Monitor and evaluate safe and equitable access and use of WASH services in WASH projects.	Does your organisation collect and produce data on the access, the use and the quality of WASH services and facilities, disaggregated by sex and age?	2	
	Do you regularly monitor women's, girls', boys' and men's access and use of facilities, through spot checks and discussions with the communities?	1	
	Do you regularly monitor older people and persons with disability access and use of facilities through spot checks and discussion with the communities?	1	
	Do you regularly monitor how safe women, adolescent girls and children feel when using WASH facilities?	2	
	Are obstacles to safe and equitable access promptly addressed?	1	
Average score for Commitment 4		1.4	Commitment #4 partly met.

FOCUS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS		SCORE (0=no, 1=partly, 2=yes)	CONCLUSION
Questions related to commitment #5: Give priority to girls (particularly adolescents) and women's participation in the consultation process.	Have you ensured that adolescent girls and women are meaningfully involved, in the culturally most appropriate way, in decision-making and programme design, implementation and monitoring?	0	
	Have you ensured that adolescent girls and women are consulted (i.e. single sex consultation) & know how to channel their feedback and complaints?	1	
	Have girls (particularly adolescents) and women been involved in this consultation?	1	
	Have you identified the distinct constraints and priorities of girls and women for water, hygiene and sanitation so as to provide services that meet their specific needs for safety and dignity?	1	
	Are women part of the assessment team involved in the consultation process?	2	
Average score for Commitment 5		1	Commitment #5 partly met.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the WASH Sub-Cluster

1. **Support WASH partners to self-assess their level of implementation to WASH Minimum Commitments.**
2. **Monitor WASH partners' adherence to WASH Minimum Commitments using the Global WASH Cluster's monitoring framework.** Focus specifically on:
 - a. Frequency of separate consultations with women, girls, boys, and men, including older people and those with disabilities,
 - b. Safe and equitable access and use of WASH facilities; and,
 - c. Prioritizing adolescent girls and women's participation in consultation processes at all stages of the programme cycle.
3. **Actively promote gender balance of camp-based volunteers.**
 - a. Conduct a staff survey of all WASH partners to determine gender roles within their respective organizations.
 - b. Through consultations with WASH partners, establish an achievable target to bridge the gap between male and female camp-based volunteers.
 - c. Consider redefining and/or rotating roles of camp-based volunteers and hiring women for new positions in order to provide opportunities for all.
 - d. Engage men in discussions about the benefits of women working outside the home.

- e. Provide specific supports for women who would like to volunteer but have heavy domestic responsibilities so as to free them up for work outside the home, such as providing childcare, flexible hours, job-shares, etc.
- f. Offer trainings on gender equality to camp-based workers.

For WASH Partners and Camp Management Agencies

4. Strengthen consultations and communication with communities.

- a. Ensure that women, girls, boys, and men of all ages are consulted separately by WASH partners during assessments and monitoring visits, and preferably by same-sex staff (i.e. female staff talks to female beneficiaries, male staff talks to male beneficiaries).
- b. Create opportunities for exchanges to take place between women, girls, boys and men of different ages regarding their distinct needs in terms of privacy, dignity and safety of WASH facilities.
- c. Promote the concept of rights-based equitable access to WASH facilities and services among WASH programme beneficiaries in villages, IDP camps and settlements.

5. Improve equitable and safe access to facilities and services.

For latrines:

- a. Assess coverage to ascertain that there are sufficient functioning latrines per person in villages, IDP camps and settlements;
- b. Revisit the positioning of functioning latrines and ensure that there is a clear separation between female and male facilities;
- c. Convert double latrines for women and men to single-sex double latrines;
- d. Make sure that female and male latrines are clearly demarcated;
- e. Ensure that latrines are adapted to children, people with disabilities and elders;
- f. Repair locks on the inside of latrines; and,
- g. Replace torn roofs and sides of latrines.

For bathing spaces:

- a. Consider making structural additions or adjustments to longhouses and other dwellings to create private and safe bathing facilities for women and girls.

6. Address lack of menstrual hygiene management.

- a. Support pilot projects promoting the use of buckets to be placed outside the female latrines for collection and eventual incineration.
- b. Involve women and adolescent girls in all aspects of menstrual hygiene management as camp-based volunteers (who receive incentives).

7. Increase safety of WASH facilities.

- a. Review and/or commission anthropological and sociological research about spiritual beliefs to better understand fears expressed by Muslim IDPs.
- b. Identify fears specific to men living in IDP camps and settlements.
- c. Explore safety concerns with men and develop strategies to reinforce their role as protectors and mitigate security risks.
- d. Explore safety concerns with women and identify practical measures to mitigate security risks.

- e. Conduct safety audits in a select number of villages, IDP camps and settlements.
- f. In consultation with women, girls, boys and men of different ages, develop a catalogue of potential solutions and supports that can be offered to villages, IDP camps and settlements.
- g. Present options to women, girls, boys and men of different ages and facilitate a discussion to guide decision-making.
- h. Implement safety measures and monitor regularly.

8. Target adolescent girls and boys in implementation of WASH activities

- a. Identify roles within WASH programmes (ex. hygiene promotion, repair and maintenance of equipment, cleaning latrines, etc.) and gender dimensions associated with each role.
- b. Involve adolescent boys in socially-acceptable WASH activities, such as carrying water to and from water points.
- c. Identify and organize culturally-acceptable activities for adolescent girls.

9. Engage men as agents of change

- a. Identify and work with positive male role models to serve as change-makers or community mentors.
- b. Lead community-level discussions about the positive roles men can and do play in their families and communities to develop culturally-appropriate messages.
- c. Raise awareness among men and adolescent boys about masculinities, male gender roles, the socialization process and how this impacts on their lives and that of family members.
- d. Engage men, community and/or religious leaders in discussions about the benefits of promoting gender equality, including women’s participation in decision-making structures, parity in education, etc., and elicit their support to serve as positive role models and mentors.
- e. Work with men to develop WASH activities that foster positive cooperation between men and women and between girls and boys.

For Shelter/NFI/Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, Protection Sector and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector

10. Strengthen level of women’s participation and involvement in decision-making structures in villages, IDP camps and settlements.

- a. Ensure that women and girls are systematically consulted in all aspects of WASH programming.
- b. Maintain and strengthen existing Women’s Committees and Women and Girls’ Centres in IDP camps.
- c. Establish Women’s Committees and Women and Girls’ Centres in villages, IDP camps and settlements where there are none to focus on WASH and other areas of concern to women and girls.
- d. Provide training and support to women to develop leadership skills and prepare them to engage in decision-making processes.
- e. Engage men in human rights and gender awareness activities (sensitizations, trainings, workshops)
- f. Advocate with Camp Management Committees for inclusion of women in their structure to ensure at least 30% representation.

11. Bolster feedback and complaints mechanisms

- a. Utilize existing informal and formal feedback and complaint mechanisms in villages, IDP camps and settlements to obtain information about degree of satisfaction with WASH programme delivery
- b. Identify gender and protection concerns so that corrective actions can be taken.
- c. Establish formal feedback and complaint mechanisms where there are none, including on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- d. Work with Camp Management Committee members, Village Tract Administrators and Women's Committee members to adopt suitable attitudes and develop skills to receive complaints and take swift and appropriate action.

CONCLUSION

The WASH programme gender review reveals a number of key elements of Gender Equality Programming that are missing in the implementation of WASH programmes in villages, IDP camps and settlements in Rakhine State at various phases of the programme cycle. At the outset of the government-led humanitarian response, WASH interventions were technically sound, with the establishment of basic facilities in IDP camps like sex-segregated latrines with locks on the inside, communal bathing spaces and water points relatively close to the long-houses. However, none of the beneficiaries were consulted about their distinct needs, and no analysis was conducted on the impact of the crisis on gender roles, the division of labour between household members, and relative work loads of women, girls, boys and men of different ages with an aim to ensure equal access to WASH services. As a result, women continue to carry the heavy and time-consuming burden of water collection and management for their households, without remuneration for their efforts or respite. Furthermore, some key standards in terms of dignity and safety have not been met, such as a culturally-appropriate design of separate communal bathing spaces that ensure privacy, the lighting of pathways to latrines and other WASH facilities to reduce security risks, and a system to manage menstrual hygiene. Over time, like the long-houses which were built as temporary shelter measure, WASH facilities have eroded, despite efforts to keep up with repairs and maintenance, as have the more gender-sensitive approaches like sex-segregated latrines with functional locks, thus further compromising security. In a context where women's voices are not represented on Camp Management Committees (for IDP camps) or local administration structures (for villages), and the ratio of female to male camp-based volunteers is about 1 to 4, women and girls' distinct needs largely continue to be overlooked.

The review also highlights opportunities for promoting gender equality programming in WASH. The practice of conducting separate consultations with women, girls, boys and men of different ages, as was followed to effect this review, should be repeated in future efforts to put gender equality at the heart of WASH programming. There are also some promising practices of WASH partners, including providing technical trainings on WASH and other incentives to equal numbers of men and women, building capacity of beneficiaries on human rights, establishing and supporting Women and Girls' Centres and Women's Committees, developing adolescent girls' and women's leadership and influence in decision-making fora, and regular consultations with women around safety issues and menstrual hygiene management.

The findings from this review point to the need for joint site-planning between Shelter and WASH Clusters. There is a commitment to adopting an integrated Shelter-WASH approach where "shelter" is not limited to a physical structure for cover but considered as an overall habitat, including shelter,

water, food and space. This would lead to incorporating bathing spaces and potentially household latrines for returnees in the overall shelter package.

For the selected sites, the WASH programmes partly met four of the *WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations*. The first *WASH Minimum Commitment* was not met since at the outset of the response in Rakhine, there was no consultation with any IDPs, regardless of gender, age or ability. Today, consultations with communities are taking place on a regular basis. Groups are being consulted separately to some extent but to determine to how often this happens would require each WASH partner to undertake their own self-assessment.

The use of the IASC's Gender Handbook guidelines and the Global WASH Cluster's monitoring minimum commitments framework has allowed the WASH Sub-Cluster in Rakhine to identify gaps in GEP and, in doing so contribute, to learning to the knowledge base on GEP and WASH. The findings, recommendations and conclusions of this report can be used as a springboard for discussions within the WASH Sub-Cluster for Rakhine, and potentially the Sub-Cluster in Kachin/Northern Shan, on how to address issues raised in terms of GEP in WASH.

The WASH programme gender review has provided a baseline on Gender Equality Programming for WASH in Rakhine, and identified the areas for improvement to be incorporated into future strategic plans and interventions of WASH partners in Rakhine, with the ultimate aim of being aligned with the Global WASH Cluster's "*WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations*".

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 : ADAPT and ACT for WASH

A	ANALYSE the impact of the crisis on women, girls, boys and men and what this entails in terms of division of tasks/labour, work load and access to WASH services. Ex. Ensure that a project's targeted beneficiaries are disaggregated by sex and age, and that women, girls, boys and men are consulted at the assessment, monitoring and evaluation stages.
D	DESIGN services to meet the needs of women and men equally. WASH actors should review the way they work to ensure women and men benefit equally from their services. Ex. Latrines should be separate for women and men and well lit; water points should be close enough to dwellings and safe to access.
A	Make sure that women and men can ACCESS WASH services equally. A continuous monitoring of who is using the water points and the sanitation facilities and of who takes part in decision forums will help ensure all are accessing services. In order to allow optimal access, attention should be paid to mitigation of sexual violence risks on the way to or when using the facilities.
P	Ensure women, girls, boys and men PARTICIPATE equally in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the WASH response, and that women are in decision-making positions. If it is problematic to have women participate actively in the committee meetings, put in place mechanisms to ensure their voices are represented in the committees.
T	Ensure that women and men benefit equally from TRAINING or other capacity-building initiatives offered by the project so that all community members have an equal mastery of facilities. Make certain that women and men have equal opportunities for work or employment, including as daily labourers.

and

A	Make sure that the project takes specific ACTIONS to prevent risks of GBV. The <i>IASC Guidelines for Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings</i> includes a chapter for WASH actors and should be used as a tool for planning and coordinating emergency WASH programming.
C	COLLECT, analyse and report sex- and age-disaggregated data; analyze the differences and, subsequently, develop a profile of at-risk populations and how and whether girls' and boys' needs are being met equally by the WASH response. Ex. Present information on members of WASH Committees and participants in capacity-building and work opportunities disaggregated by sex (and age, where appropriate).
T	Based on the gender analysis, make sure that women, girls, boys and men are TARGETED with specific actions when appropriate. Ex. Where one group is more at-risk for sexual violence or abduction than another when travelling to or from or at latrines or water points, special measures should be taken to protect that group.
C	Ensure COORDINATION and gender mainstreaming in all areas of work. In particular, WASH actors should coordinate with Protection partners for effective prevention of sexual violence and other forms of GBV, and with Shelter and Food Security partners about the design of facilities.

Based on Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action, 2006.

ANNEX 2: WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations

The Global WASH cluster partners have agreed that **5 minimum commitments** should be observed in all their humanitarian WASH programmes to ensure that the distinct assistance and protection needs of the affected population are met. These commitments, centred on people, aim at improving the quality and efficiency of the WASH response programmes in every context, and at ensuring that key issues are taken into consideration by all partners, such as gender, gender based violence, child protection, disability, and age.

The respect of these minimum commitments all along the humanitarian programme cycle reinforces the accountability of the WASH partners to the affected population. These commitments are as follows:

NO.	MINIMUM COMMITMENT	OUTPUTS
1	Consult separately girls, boys, women, and men, including older people and those with disabilities, to ensure that WASH programs are designed so as to provide equitable access and reduce risks of violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH assessments include identification of specific needs of girls, boys, women, men, including older people and persons with disability in terms of safety, dignity and equitable access.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of WASH facilities and their design are determined through separate consultations of girls, boys, women, men, including older people and persons with disabilities in order to ensure equitable access and minimize risks of violence.
2	Ensure that girls, boys, women, and men, including older people and those with disabilities have access to appropriate and safe WASH services .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH facilities are designed to respond to distinct dignity, safety and access needs (i.e. all public latrines and shower blocks are separated by sex, locks on the inside, privacy screens considered, lights, pictograms, specific design for people with disabilities...). This includes WASH facilities in spaces dedicated to children.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menstrual hygiene needs of girls and women are met.
3	Ensure that girls, boys, women, and men, including older people and those with disabilities, have access to feedback & complaint mechanisms so that corrective actions can address their specific protection and assistance needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH users (girls, boys, women, men, including elders and persons with disabilities) are informed of their rights and understand the feedback complaint mechanisms related to WASH programs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cluster member organisations and coordination platforms set up a feedback mechanism with and for beneficiaries and take timely corrective actions to address safety, dignity and access issues raised by users and/or to redefine their assistance.
4	Monitor and evaluate safe and equitable access and use of WASH services in WASH projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baselines and M&E tools include the collection of sex and age disaggregated data on the access and use of WASH facilities, including on how safe people feel using WASH facilities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and analysis of disaggregated data on beneficiaries and information on older people and persons with disability contributes to improving safe and equitable access and use of WASH services for vulnerable population.
5	Give priority to girls (particularly adolescents) and women's participation in the consultation process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific focus group discussions are organized for women and girls during the needs assessment phase and across the response.

ANNEX 3: Questionnaire for Camp Management Committee

1. How many people are on the CMC? How many of these are female?
2. How many people are Hygiene Promoters? How many of these are female?
3. What tasks do male HP take on? What tasks do female HP take on?
4. Is there a women and girls' center in this camp?
5. Is there a Women's Committee?
6. Where do women meet to talk about their concerns?
7. How do the women express their concerns to you?
8. Who was consulted on WASH interventions
 - where to place the latrines?
 - where to place the showers?
 - the design of the latrines?
 - the design of the showers?

ANNEX 4: Questionnaire for Same-Sex Focus Group Discussions

1. Which groups (women, men, elderly women, elderly men, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, girls, boys) collect/handle/use water for
 - bathing
 - cleaning latrines
 - washing clothes
 - cooking
 - washing dishes
 - other
2. Where do you wash your hands?
 - Household
 - Community kitchen
 - Water point
 - Other
3. Where do you bathe?
4. Where do you bathe your child?
5. What kind of sanitation materials do you use?
 - Cloth
 - Disposable
 - Other
6. Where do you get sanitation materials?
7. Where do you dispose of them?
8. Do you feel safe (Yes, no, sometimes)
 - collecting water
 - going to the toilet
 - doing other WASH-related activities
9. Were you consulted on WASH interventions in terms of
 - where to place the latrines?
 - where to place the showers?
 - the design of the latrines?
 - the design of the showers?
10. Are you consulted on WASH interventions now?
11. What do you do/who do you talk to if/when
 - water pump breaks/problem with water supply
 - latrines get full
 - your child is sick
 - you are pregnant
 - your neighbours are arguing/fighting

ANNEX 5: Direct Observation Checklist

	Number of steps	Number of steps	Comments
Longest distance between household and latrines			
Shortest distance between household and latrines			
	Yes	No	Comments
Latrines are in or adjacent to households			
Latrines are separated between male and females			
Male/female toilets are clearly identified			
Latrines are accessible to people with limited mobility			
Latrines are designated per family			
There is disposal for sanitary materials			
There is water available at the latrines			
Latrines have locks on the inside			
Latrines are lit			
Pathway to latrines is lit			
Pathway to latrines is clear/not overgrown			

ANNEX 6: Follow-Up Questions For INGO Responsible For Camp Management

1. How many people are on the CMC? How many of these are female?
2. How many people are employed by your agency as Hygiene Promoters? How many of these are female?
3. How many HP are volunteers and receive incentives? How many of these are female?
4. How many HP are staff? How many of these are female?
5. What types of responsibilities do male HP tend to have? What types of responsibilities do female HP tend to have?
6. Is there a women and girls' center in this camp?
7. Is there a Women's Committee?
8. Where do women meet to talk about their concerns?
9. How do the women express their concerns to you?
10. Who was consulted on WASH interventions
 - where to place the latrines?
 - where to place the showers?
 - the design of the latrines?
 - the design of the showers?

ANNEX 7: Questionnaire to Monitor Implementation of WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected Populations

Questionnaire (to be filled-in by WASH Cluster partners in countries)

This questionnaire should help partners as well as the national and global cluster coordination platforms to understand how the WASH responses implemented in countries are complying with these commitments. The idea is not to evaluate or rank the quality of the programmes, but to monitor the situation with regard to protection related issues and help partners and clusters to take corrective actions where necessary.

You are to fill in the questionnaire below every six months and send it back to the national cluster coordinator or to your organization’s WASH advisor who will compile and share partners’ responses. Thanks to this questionnaire, the Global WASH cluster coordination platform should be able to provide feedback to global partners on a regular basis on how they progress to the fulfilment of these minimum commitments over time. It will also help partners and clusters self-assess the quality of their interventions in the WASH sector.

We hope that the questions below will help your organization reflect on how WASH services and facilities are designed and delivered in a way that takes into account the distinct safety and dignity needs of the users. We also wish that this will serve as a collective tool, in your context, to address any existing challenge on the quality and appropriateness of the assistance provided, that might limit the access and use of services by ALL. We are kindly requesting that you respond to the questions below as honestly as possible.

How is the questionnaire structured?

The questionnaire contains 25 questions, structured into 5 parts: 1) General information, 2) Assessment 3) Design, 4) Implementation, 5) Response monitoring. Each question refers to one of the 5 commitments. It should take no more than 15 mn to fill it in.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Date:

Name:

Position:

Organisation:

Country:

2. ASSESSMENT

Question related to commitment #↓		Response (Yes, Partly, No, N/A)	Comments
1	Have you agreed, through separate consultations with the affected female and male population, where the water and sanitation facilities should be located and how they should be designed so as to ensure safe and equitable access?	1	
2	Have girls (particularly adolescents) and women been involved in this consultation?	5	
3	For spaces dedicated to children, have girls and boys been consulted on the location and design of their separated toilets?	1	
4	Have you identified the distinct constraints and priorities of girls and women for water, hygiene and sanitation so as to provide services	5	

	that meet their specific needs for safety and dignity?		
5	Are women part of the assessment team involved in the consultation process?	5	
6	Have older people and persons with disabilities been part to the consultations so as to understand their distinct needs & to define the location and design of the facilities?	1	

3-DESIGN

	Q Question related to commitment #↓	Response (Yes, Partly, No, N/A)	Comments
7	Are water points, latrines and bathing facilities located where women, girls and boys feel safe to use them?	2	
8	Are the latrines and bathing facilities accessible to those with limited mobility?	2	
9	Are public latrines and shower blocks separated by sex and identifiable with use of a pictogram?	2	
10	Do all public latrines and shower blocks have locks on the inside or a separated and restricted access for women and men?	2	
11	Are toilets in spaces dedicated to children (schools, temporary learning spaces, child friendly spaces, etc.) separated by sex with pictograms and locks?	2	
12	Are you providing female hygiene kits to adolescent girls and to women, with the regular distribution of additional pads?	2	

4. IMPLEMENTATION

	Q Question related to commitment #↓	Response (Yes, Partly, No, N/A)	Comments
13	Have you consulted, over the past six months, the female and male WASH users about how effectively your assistance is responding to their distinct needs and about how to address any challenges in accessing assistance?	3	
14	Have you taken into consideration girls', boys', women's and men's availability and constraints to participate (i.e. cultural, physical and security-related mobility restrictions, daily schedule)?	3	
15	Have you established, with the community, processes or mechanisms to receive feedback and complaints on protection and access concerns related to the use of WASH services and facilities?	3	
16	Have you organized, over the past six months, information sessions for the affected female and male population on their rights and on how to channel their feedback and complaints?	3	
17	Have you ensured that adolescent girls and women are consulted (i.e. single sex consultation) & know how to channel their feedback and complaints?	5	
18	Have you ensured that older people and persons with disabilities are part of these consultations & know how to channel their feedback and complaints?	3	
19	Have you changed some aspect of the way you work based on the feedback you received from WASH users, including older people and those with disability?	3	

5. RESPONSE MONITORING

Question related to commitment #↓		Q	Response (Yes, Partly, No, N/A)	Comments
20	Does your organisation collect and produce data on the access, the use and the quality of WASH services and facilities, disaggregated by sex and age?	4		
21	Do you regularly monitor women's, girls', boys' and men's access and use of facilities, through spot checks and discussions with the communities?	4		
22	Do you regularly monitor older people and persons with disability access and use of facilities through spot checks and discussion with the communities?	4		
23	Do you regularly monitor how safe women, adolescent girls and children feel when using WASH facilities?	4		
24	Have you ensured that adolescent girls and women are meaningfully involved, in the culturally most appropriate way, in decision-making and programme design, implementation and monitoring?	5		
25	Are obstacles to safe and equitable access promptly addressed?	4		

Additional information: *If you would like to provide information on the process your organization is following to implement the minimum commitments (i.e. challenges, successes, lessons learnt, next steps), the cluster would be pleased hearing more about your experience.*