**CASE STUDY: Kandawgyi Refugees in Sanchaung**

Between 50,000 and 60,000 Kandawgyi civilians, mostly women, children and elderly from Lanaka, have fled Myanmar across the Chinese border into the town of Sanchaung following five days of intense clashes between the national army and Kandawgyi rebels. The Kandawgyi province is known for arms, drug and human trafficking. Recent fighting has damaged schools, health centres and water facilities. Despite continued fighting between armed groups and rebels in and around Lanaka, most men and adolescent are staying to preserve the houses and the land.

The Kandawgyi are a Chinese ethnic group, and speak Chinese. Many have relatives in Sanchaung.

A line of people 15 kilometres long has formed at the border checkpoint. Chinese officials have now closed the border. However, thousands of people have managed to circumvent the checkpoint and have entered China illegally. Chinese armed forces are patrolling the borderline to prevent a further influx.

The Chinese local authorities have set up camps for displaced Kandawgyi families just 100 meters from border crossing. They have registered 6,200 households (38,000 individuals), but estimated there are many more families in need, probably at least 18,000 people. Many of those who entered China illegally are living in informal settlements without any facilities, while others are hosted by relatives. The Chinese government and international aid agencies are providing food, water, clothes and medical services to the Kandawgyi refugees at the centre.

The wave of refugees had been overwhelming for the small town of Sanchaung. There are traffic jams everywhere, the hotels are full, and commodity prices are soaring. A night at a hotel used to cost 8 USD but today 20 USD. The cost of a bowl of noodles from a stall in the street has tripled.

**Gender Analysis**

**Instructions**: Based on your understanding of the Kandawgyi scenario, please fill in the table below. How do you think girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men, in Lanaka and Sanchaung, are affected by the situation described in the scenario?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| LANAKA | Girls | Boys | Ado Girls | Ado Boys | Women | Men | Elderly Women | Elderly Men |
| Reactions/concerns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Risks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Immediate practical needs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strategic needs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Priorities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SANCHAUNG | Girls | Boys | Ado Girls | Ado Boys | Women | Men | Elderly Women | Elderly Men |
| Reactions/concerns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Risks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Immediate practical needs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strategic needs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Priorities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Once you have completed the table above, answer the following questions:

1. Which group is most affected in Lanaka? In Sanchaung?
2. Which group is most at-risk in Lanaka? In Sanchaung?
3. How do you expect gender roles to change in Lanaka? In Sanchaung?

**Assessment**

You have been asked to design and lead the initial rapid assessment to gather more information about the emergency situation in the temporary camps and informal settlements in Sanchaung for shelter, NFIs and Wash.

In your Terms of Reference it is highlighted that you must report on the specific situation and needs of the entire population: girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men, elderly women, elderly men, including people with special needs (ex. elderly, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, etc.)

You have also been asked to confirm reports that GBV is increasing in the refugee camp and around informal settlements in Sanchaung.

**What mechanisms will you put in place to collect the information you need, and ensure you consider the needs and views everyone affected?**

Some questions for inspiration:

1. What categories of data are you going to collect on the people in need?
2. Who are you planning to consult?
3. Who will take part in the assessment team?
4. What methodologies are you going to set up?
5. What barriers/problems do you anticipate in accessing the views of girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men?
6. How are you going to solve these barriers/problems?
7. Do you know of any good practices that have helped overcome such barriers/problems in the past?

**Shelter/CCCM/NFI**

1. **Registration / targeting**

As result of the rapid assessment you have been asked to provide emergency shelter and distribute NFIs (including hygiene-related materials) in camps and informal settlements in Sanchaung.

The Chinese authorities have registered 6,200 households or 38,000 individuals. About 40% households are headed by single women. Of the total number of registered refugees, over 60 % are under age 18 years.

It is likely that there are even more single-headed female households and as many children among the estimated 18,000 non-registered refugees living in informal settlements or with relatives in Sanchaung.

From your immediate stock you can distribute emergency shelter and NFIs (including hygiene-related materials) to 50% of the refugees in need. More stocks will be available in two weeks.

**What mechanisms will you put in place to ensure that the most vulnerable households are registered? How will you decide which households will be prioritized for emergency shelter and NFI distribution?**

Some questions for inspiration:

1. Which are the most vulnerable households?
2. What problems/barriers to registration do you anticipate?
3. How are you going to overcome these barriers/problems?
4. Who are you going to prioritize for the first NFI distribution?
5. What difficulties do you anticipate in the targeting process?
6. How are you going to address these difficulties?
7. Do you know of any good practices that have helped overcome such barriers/problems in the past?

**Shelter/CCCM/NFI**

1. **Adapting services and access**

As result of the rapid assessment you have been asked to provide emergency shelter and distribute NFIs (including hygiene-related materials) in camps and informal settlements in Sanchaung.

In your Terms of Reference it is highlighted that your strategy must take into consideration gender and diversity. You have heard from colleagues that worked with IDPs in Myanmar that previous NFI distributions were inappropriate. Some of the contents of the NFI kits (including hygiene-related materials) were not adapted to cultural practices. You have also heard that NFIs often do not reach the people most in need, but end up being sold in the market. Also, previous NFI distributions seemed to cause disputes between husbands and wives and lead to violence.

**What mechanisms will you put in place to ensure that the services provided meet the needs of girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men, including people with special needs (ex. elderly, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, etc.) and are accessible to all?**

Some questions for inspiration:

* 1. How are you going to ensure that the NFIs (including hygiene-related materials) are useful and meet the needs of everyone?
  2. Which groups are likely to have problems in terms of accessing NFIs kits? What kind of problems/barriers do you anticipate?
  3. How are you going to overcome these barriers and ensure that NFI get to your targeted population?
  4. Do you know of any good practices that have helped overcome such barriers/problems in the past?
  5. How are you going prevent abuse and/or exploitation, including sexual, of beneficiaries by humanitarian actors during distribution activities (ex. on the way to the distribution point, during the distribution, on the way back)?

**Shelter/CCCM/NFI**

1. **Participation**

You are going to set up Shelter Committees in the camps in order to ensure that decisions are made in a participative way, and that all voices are heard. You also plan to organize capacity building activities regarding shelter construction.

You have heard from colleagues that worked with IDPs in Myanmar that women generally are not formally represented on similar committees; even when they are, they rarely speak or influence decision-making during committee meetings. Informal groups do exist where women discuss issues that concern them amongst themselves, but they do not report to anyone outside of their circles. Most livelihood programmes and training opportunities among IDPs in Myanmar tend to target adult men, although some women do benefit from assistance for soap-making and basket-weaving. Adolescent girls and boys tend not to be involved in any activities.

**What mechanisms will you put in place to ensure the meaningful participation of girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men, including people with special needs (ex. elderly, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, etc.)?**

Some questions for inspiration:

1. Who will be on the Shelter Committees?
2. What barriers/problems do you anticipate in terms of participation of girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men, including people with special needs? (presence in the committee)
3. What barriers/problems do you anticipate for the meaningful participation of girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men, including people with special needs? (having influence in the decisions of the committee)
4. How are you going to overcome these barriers/problems?
5. Do you know of any good practices that have helped overcome such barriers/problems in the past?
6. What barriers / problems can face the men and women to participate in the capacity building activities?
7. How are you going to overcome these barriers/problems?

**Shelter/CCCM/NFI**

1. **Monitoring, evaluation and accountability with the affected population**

You have to present a mid-term project monitoring report to the donor, who has specifically asked you to report on gender and age dimensions. You need to address the following issues in your report:

* Collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data of the targeted population
* Assessment and monitoring of participation of girls, boys, women and men
* Meaningful participation of men/women/boys/girls in decision making and capacity building activities.

You would also like to report back to the affected population on the project‘s progress and get their suggestions about possible improvements. You want to make sure that girls, boys, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, women, and men, including people with special needs, will receive the relevant information and be given an opportunity to give feedback.

**How are you going to collect the necessary information and report the data for your report concerns the above-mentioned points?**

Some questions for inspiration:

1. What methodologies are you going to set up?
2. Who are you planning to consult?
3. Who will be part of the monitoring team?
4. What barriers/problems do you anticipate?
5. How are you overcome these barriers/problems?
6. Do you know of any good practices that have helped overcome such barriers/problems in the past?
7. How are you going to ensure that the different segments of the population will receive the relevant information and be given an opportunity to give feedback?
8. Which channels of communication are you going to use with girls? Boys? Adolescent girls? Adolescent boy? Women? Men? People with special needs?