

sex & age

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I. Executive Summary

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A. Study Rationale

Humanitarian aid remains largely anecdote rather than evidence driven. Currently, the humanitarian system shows significant weaknesses in data collection, analysis and response in all stages of a crisis or emergency. The present humanitarian system is much less evidence driven than it should be and than it would like to be.

To ensure that vulnerabilities, needs and access to life-saving services are best understood and responded to, it is necessary to collect information based on sex and age. Having information gaps on sex and age limits the effectiveness of humanitarian response in all phases of a crisis.

Proper collection, analysis and use of sex and age disaggregated data, or SADD, allows operational agencies to deliver assistance more effectively and efficiently than without SADD. Doing this increases the effectiveness and efficiency of saving lives and livelihoods in a crisis. The net outcome is both more lives saved and a reinforcement of basic human rights in a situation where rights are often brushed aside.

Intended Audience

This report is intended for policy makers and senior operational actors, both within the United Nations and INGOs, and in particular Humanitarian Coordinators, Heads of Offices and Cluster leads. This report is also intended for donors that fund humanitarian response to natural disasters and situations of armed conflict.

Study Commission

This study was commissioned by OCHA and CARE International with the wider support of the United Nations Sub-Working Group on Gender.

B. Objective

This study's overall objective is to provide information on the collection and use of SADD and gender and generational analyses of SADD. It is intended to inform assessment processes by humanitarian actors responding to natural disasters and situations of armed conflict.

C. Study Methods and Evidence Used

Literature Review and Analysis

For this study, the researchers carried out a thorough review of academic publications, and United Nations (UN), INGO, NGO and civil society organizations' (CSOs) published reports on the effects of natural disasters and armed conflict on civilian populations, with a focus on publications that used SADD, gender and generational analyses (GGA) to document and analyze those effects. In total, over 300 studies, including over 250 organizational reports and 45 policy documents were reviewed.

In-depth Interviews

The researchers also carried out in-depth interviews with Cluster leads, GenCap advisors, NATF and ACAPS actors, and key humanitarian experts in the field. The researchers carried out 38 interviews in total.

D. Report Overview

Evidence Matters

This report begins with a discussion on why evidence matters, indeed is essential, to inform and strengthen humanitarian response to emergencies. The report details why sex/gender and age matter for evidenced based humanitarian response, giving examples of how natural disasters and armed conflict are in fact deeply discriminatory processes that affect women, men, girls and boys in significantly different ways.

Sector Studies

The report then turns to the five sectors that are the focus on the study: Agriculture/Food Security, Education, Emergency Shelter, Health and WASH. The report reviews key findings from the extensive literature on gender and generational impacts of natural disaster and armed conflict on women, men, girls and boys for each of the five sectors. It presents key studies from each sector in which SADD was collected and gender and generational analyses were used to identify important differences among women, men, girls and boys that are essential to consider in designing and implementing humanitarian response.

The report also offers examples from within each sector of when SADD was not collected and gender and generational analyses were not used, and the consequently lackluster results. It then reviews the mandates and guidelines on the collection and use of SADD within each sector. The report concludes each sector review with detailed recommendations regarding how agencies can ensure SADD and gender and generational analyses are used in all phases of assessment (from pre-disaster to **Phase III**).

Reasons Agencies Are Not Collecting and Using SADD

Most informants interviewed for this study believed that collecting SADD and using gender and generational analysis was essential to improving humanitarian programming and response. However, the study found extremely limited, ad hoc, sporadic use of SADD in **Phase I and II**, and only marginally better use in **Phase III** assessments by most of the clusters.

OCHA plans its emergency response on the basis of three phases, and our recommendations are based on OCHA's three phase assessment. OCHA uses different means of assessments in each of the three phases of a crisis and there are four different information needs linked with the different phases of the crisis and response:

- Pre-crisis and contingency planning information (baseline data).
- **Phase I** Initial cross-sectoral investigation. Flash Appeal (days 1-2 of the crisis) and the revised Flash Appeal (days 5-10 of the crisis).
- **Phase II** Rapid inter-sectoral assessments (weeks 3-5 of the crisis).
- **Phase III** In depth cluster/agency specific assessments (8 weeks and beyond).

Senior officials within many of the clusters admitted that their use of evidence-based programming derived from assessments was weak. Though many officials were trying to change it, SADD was collected rarely and only on an ad hoc basis. Notably, when SADD is collected, field offices don't necessarily know what to do with it. Thus, the presence of SADD guidelines or even data in and of itself does not necessarily or reliably indicate more gender sensitive approaches, programming or better results.

The primary reasons why agencies were not

routinely collecting SADD and using gender and generational analyses in their assessments during crises are summarized as follows:

- Overall, the response by the humanitarian system is not evidence-driven.
- There are no routinely harmonized ways to collect, manage and analyze the data and use it to inform programming.
- The cluster leads lack training and understanding of the need for and how to collect, analyze and translate SADD into programming.
- Cluster leads at headquarters and in field may not be aware of the key resources for SADD collection for assessment and analysis during emergencies.
- Because cluster leads and donor agencies do not show strong interest in or understanding of the value of SADD, the field does not collect it.

Report Overview

The final report is 85 pages in length and contains 14 case studies and 21 figures presenting SADD within humanitarian response around the world.

E. Main Findings

1 Impartiality in recognizing and prioritizing needs among crises-affected populations requires data and a linking of that data to processes of decision-making and response. Without proper data and analysis of that data, one cannot estimate the scale of need or specific needs within a population.

2 Sex/gender and age matter in terms of how people experience natural disasters and armed conflict. Scholarly and academic publications and UN, INGO, NGO and CSO reports clearly and overwhelmingly reflect that there are often significant differences in experiences of natural

disasters and armed conflicts in terms of access to essential, life-saving services based on a person's sex/gender and age.

3 One of the most effective ways to understand different needs within a population is to collect data by sex and age (SADD) and to analyze that data, in part, using a gender and generational analysis that is situated within the context of the particular country, region and crisis.

4 When agencies fail to use SADD and/or gender and generational analyses, their interventions can be misguided, fail or put vulnerable groups at risk.

5 Our study found that virtually all of the guidance notes, both targeting general audiences (such as the Sphere Handbook) and sectorial or agency specific ones (such as agency handbooks, sectorial standards or emergency specific guidelines) require collection of SADD and to plan the assistance accordingly.

6 Our study found almost no documented and published cases in which lead agencies within the five sectors under study collected SADD properly, analyzed the data in context, used those findings to influence programming, and then carried out proper monitoring and evaluation to determine the effect on programming.

7 Collection and use of SADD and gender and generational analyses enable operational agencies to deliver assistance more effectively and efficiently than without those data and findings, as our case studies and examples throughout this report testify.

F. Entry Points for Change: Recommendations

The need for data to inform evidence driven response surfaces at all stages in the humanitarian response programming system. Understanding what relevant and necessary data to collect and when to do it is essential to inform response,

and this depends greatly on the phase of the crisis.

Collecting and using quality SADD allows for a more rigorous analysis and diagnosis; identifying who needs what, when and why. It is then important to also use SADD and gender and generational analyses to track the response through monitoring and evaluation to assure that intended assistance is delivered and that it is delivered to the right people.

We provide detailed recommendations for each of the five sectors and break these out according to the phase, and we also offer overall recommendations on the following pages.

G. Conclusion

Since the first day of Phase I, when the different actors agree on the baselines, tools and indicators, to the data analysis in Phase III, the inclusion of SADD can make the data and the findings much stronger and more useful for planning programmes. SADD considerations matter in each phase. Omitting them at the beginning is particularly dangerous because if SADD is not considered in Phase I while designing the tools, then it is likely that the information gaps will continue.

VI. Emergency Shelter

A. Introduction

The provision of emergency shelter and essential non-food items (NFI) to populations affected by disasters is often one of the first forms of relief provided. As highlighted by IASC, “in the initial stages of an emergency where populations have been displaced, shelter and site selection are especially important for safety,

greater impact and efficiency.

Gathering good data on the needs of the different groups of beneficiaries is essential to inform response. A World Bank study on housing in development settings found that a focus on gendered needs in planning has multiplier effects: it leads to benefits that go as far as ensuring better maintenance and hygiene awareness.² These same benefits are also likely to

THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING IS LAID OUT IN

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
- **Pact for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**
- **Pact for Civil and Political Rights**

The human right to adequate housing is recognized as a basic human right and has a central place within the body of human rights in general. The recognition of this right guarantees the respect of other rights such as human dignity; non-discrimination; an adequate standard of living; the freedom to choose one’s place of residence; freedom of association and expression; security; and the right to not be subjected to arbitrary intervention into one’s private life, home and correspondence.

IASC. Women, Girls, Boys and Men: Different Needs – Equal Opportunities. IASC. December 2006.

protection and human dignity, and to sustain family and community life.”¹

According to UNHCR, in the majority of refugee and IDP situations at least 50 percent of the uprooted people are women and girls, who are often at a heightened exposure to risk. Refugee and IDP populations nearly always require the provision of relief shelters and NFI. Once again, gender and age—together with the broader socio-cultural, political and economic landscape—have a crucial role in shaping shelter and NFI needs. Male and female older people, adults, youth and children differ in their roles, responsibilities and needs, and they also differ in their perceptions of what constitutes an appropriate form of shelter. Conscious efforts to address these differences lead to better project design and performance, and thus

be observed in emergencies, especially in the case of protracted crisis.

B. Case Studies on Use of SADD

This section presents three case studies illustrating how gender and age influence needs and access to shelter and non-food item requirements. The three case studies include: 1) an investigation into household energy, settlement and NFI through firewood collection in Darfur, **Sudan**; 2) the impact of age on mobility and housing needs in **Uganda**; and 3) the role of age in those who remained behind and did not flee the violence in **Croatia**. These examples demonstrate how collecting SADD for shelter needs in emergency situations is indeed possible, and when it is done properly

provides a better understanding of male and female older people, adults', youth, and children's distinct needs, roles and responsibilities around shelter.

*Case Study I: Household Energy, Settlement and NFI through the Case of Firewood Collection in Darfur, **Sudan***

The shelter sector is typically responsible for the campsite selection, for the provision of shelter materials and for coordinating the composition and distribution of Non-food Items (NFIs). The Sphere Handbook recognizes that "access to basic goods and supplies is required to enable affected populations to prepare and consume food, provide thermal comfort, meet personal hygiene needs and build, maintain or repair shelters."³ The individual and household NFIs needs must thus be assessed and met as appropriate.

Gathering information from women, men, girls, and boys is necessary to identify and meet their common and separate needs. Additionally, linking women's, men's, girls', and boys' NFIs, shelter and settlement needs with needs related to health, protection and other spheres can dramatically improve the level of assistance provided.

The Darfur region of **Sudan** presents an illustrative case study for the shelter sector, showing the link between the collection of firewood and the risk of rape. Since 2003, Darfur has been the site of a massive humanitarian crisis and response, in which sexual and gender based violence has been used by belligerents as a weapon of war against civilian populations. The scope of the sexual violence was immense. Chronically under-reported, according to Médecins sans Frontières, over 200 rape survivors were assisted per month in 2005.⁴ In August 2006 the International Rescue Committee (IRC) reported 200 assaults in a five-week period from a single camp.⁵

By May 2011, the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Darfur was between 1.9 million and 2.7 million,⁶ with an additional 2 million people considered conflict-affected.⁷ IDPs depend to a large extent on firewood for cooking and making bricks for building their shelters. Collection of firewood is predominately carried out by women and girls in the areas surrounding the camps and settlements. Some firewood is available for purchase in the camps, but at a high price. The need for most families to collect firewood has exposed women and girls who go out of the camps in search of firewood to the risk of sexual assault. Since 2005, the international community has known of the link between firewood collection and rape in Darfur.⁸ An early identification of the need for IDPs to access firewood coupled with the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war against civilian populations by the belligerents should have alerted humanitarian responders of the need to take measures to avoid or diminish the threat of violence, including sexual violence, for those collecting firewood.

The mitigation of the risk of sexual violence for women and girls collecting firewood could be achieved in several ways: by avoiding overcrowded living conditions; identifying sites after a careful assessment of the wood resources available in and around a camp site; avoiding the need for women and girls to travel farther and farther away from the relative safety of the camp to find cooking fuel; reducing the amount of wood needed for cooking, for instance by providing fuel efficient stoves; and reducing the amount of wood needed for brick-making, for instance providing presses to produce stabilized soil blocks.⁹ All these measures are possible to implement, but the first step is the identification of the problem at an early stage, which can only be achieved by proper consultation with knowledgeable parties and carefully listening to and taking into account the different needs and concerns expressed by women, men, girls, and boys.

Breastfeeding Challenges in Transition and Emergency Contexts

Following the October 2005 earthquake in Kashmir, Pakistan, women frequently shared a shelter with distant male relatives and/or non-related men. The lack of privacy and support led many women to stop breastfeeding as they felt uncomfortable exposing their breasts in front of men. This emphasizes the urgent need for lactation corners in emergency settings to ensure continued breastfeeding.

From IASC. Women, Girls, Boys and Men: Different Needs – Equal Opportunities. IASC. December 2006.

Case Study II: Age, Sex and Shelter Construction in Uganda

Another issue that emerges when collecting SADD is that not everyone is able to physically assemble a temporary shelter. While in many cases temporary shelters are simply a tent of tarpauline, on other occasions they require the recipient of materials. Shelley Gornall, Information Management focal point for Emergency Shelter, Protection and CCCM Cluster, recalled a case in **Ethiopia** in the 1990s where a disproportionately high number of unaccompanied refugee children arrived from **Sudan**. These children were unable to build their own shelters, so rather than distributing the material for the construction of temporary shelters, UNHCR had to provide them with assistance to build their shelters.

In another study, World Vision, **Uganda** reported on the resettlement capacity of men and women and pointed to the fact that:

Traditionally, the Acholi people live in typical African huts made up of round mud or brick walls with grass-thatched roofs. (...) House construction is a male domain activity, and as a result, only 7% of the single female headed households acknowledged to be endowed with house construction skills, and can construct their own huts without seeking male participation. Male participation is usually paid for in cash or in-kind, and the study dis-

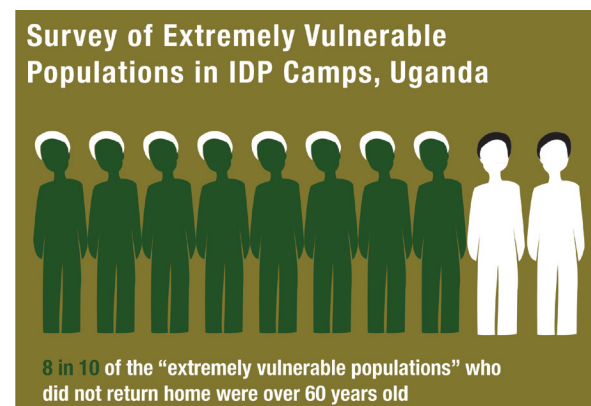
covered that some women have had to trade unwanted sex in exchange for the required male construction skills.¹⁰

This example highlights that disaggregated data by sex and age can help provide better assistance, but just as important, ensure protection.

The challenges of shelter construction can be exacerbated by age, too. Older people experience greater mobility challenges than younger people, restricting their capacity to flee insecurity, settle in temporary shelters or return to their places of origin when distant travel is required. A study conducted by HelpAge International in **Uganda** found that when the Government ordered the disbanding of the IDP camps not all persons were able to return home. For those who did not return home, they were labeled as “extremely vulnerable populations” and were able to receive some assistance from WFP and partner organizations. HelpAge’s research found that 80% of these “extremely vulnerable populations” were people over 60 years of age (Figure ES1).

Furthermore, HelpAge International identified a problem that affected single, older women. These women cited the main reasons for not returning to their villages of origin as the lack of shelter and a concern over their physical capacity to return. A group of older women without family members to support them told researchers that they wanted to return home but they had no one to help them, and they lacked

FIGURE ES1



the strength or the skills to build shelters.

Others lamented the fact that, as a result of the breakdown of solidarity networks, younger people demanded cash payment when asked to provide assistance with constructing shelters. As a result they remained in IDP camps.¹¹

These problems could be addressed differently if assessments pay attention to SADD, and this case highlights the importance of collecting data on the number of unaccompanied older people and children as well as female heads of households, in order to accurately plan practical and effective assistance and carefully allocate resources.

It is also important to investigate who retains the skills for construction and who is seen as responsible for this task, as it is very context-specific. In northern **Uganda**, for instance, men are responsible for shelter construction. Conversely, women are responsible for constructing shelters in the Dadaab refugee camp in **Kenya**.¹²

Case Study III: Understand Who is Missing

Often, understanding the needs of those who are missing is as important as understanding the needs of those who are present in a camp setting. This is often the case for older people, who remain behind either to look after the family properties, letting the rest of the family leave, or because they are too weak to flee.

The IDP profiling report conducted in **Yemen** with the support of the Joint Profiling Service (JIPS) in December 2010 shows, for instance, that 11% of all the IDPs claimed to have missing members of their families. Based on the interviews conducted with those who managed to flee, the main reasons why some members stayed behind was that they died (28%); they were too old or disabled to travel (9%); or stayed behind to look after land and properties (26%).¹³ Very often, these reasons overlap, and

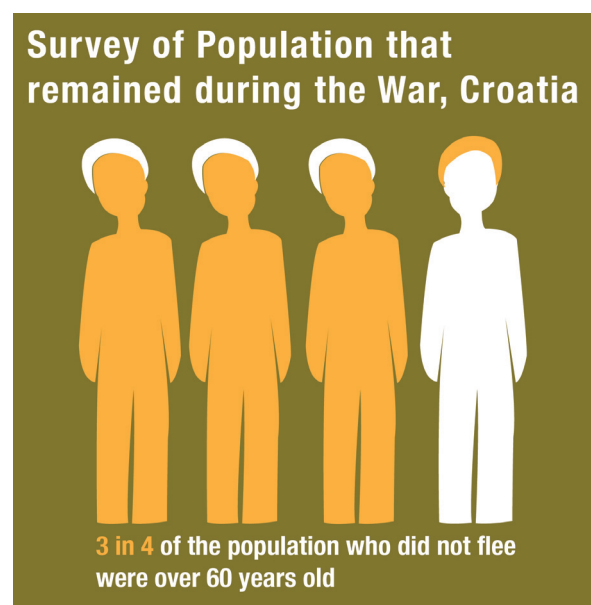
older people as those who remain behind to protect the family's belongings.

Family separations represent a major risk and pose higher hardships on families already in distress. Additionally, it also leaves entire groups in need of assistance, very frequently in terms of shelter and food and NFIs, as those remaining behind are in some cases unsheltered, or unable to access even the most basic NFIs required for their daily lives.

One of the most thorough studies on this subject was conducted by the Croatian Red Cross and 28 Social Welfare Centers in **Croatia** during the war in the Balkans.¹⁴ The study is quite unique given the wealth of data gathered in the midst of a conflict, data that are generally unavailable, or at least less rigorously collected, in other crisis settings. The study gathered data regarding 10,594 persons, in 524 settlements, and found that the 97% of the inhabitants of the area examined fled, leaving behind only 3% of the pre-war population.

More than 75% of the remaining population were over the age of 60 (Figure ES2); they were furthermore scattered in 524 villages or hamlets, with only one inhabitant in 73 of

FIGURE ES2



them. Only one in every four remaining inhabitants had access to a supply of goods, and one in two had electricity in their homes. Approximately one in every ten needed emergency assistance concerning their shelter needs.¹⁵

Based on this humanitarian assessment, an humanitarian operation called “Save Lives” was established and included immediate material assistance, increase in security, as well as a gradual establishment of contacts with families.

In the case of “Operation Save Lives,” careful data collection allowed the humanitarian agencies on the ground to understand that the exodus of the inhabitants left behind a selected population of older people, and thus it was necessary to establish an operation targeting this population.

While in **Croatia** and **Yemen** age mattered the most in determining who was left behind, in other cases sex matters the most. In the initial phases of the crisis in **Libya**, UNHCR was able to observe that the majority of refugees fleeing from the country were men; thus, one can conclude that there are many that there are many unaccompanied women trapped in the country, in need for assistance.¹⁶ In **Cote d’Ivoire**, on the contrary, UNHCR has currently observed the opposite phenomenon. There is a disproportionate number of women leaving the country. This has protection implications, as well as practical ones for the design of camps and the provision shelter, because when agencies are planning the establishment of camps, and the assistance there, it must be kept in mind that there are more women in the camps and plan shelters accordingly.¹⁷

C. When Organizations Don’t Use SADD or Gender or Generational Analyses to Inform Emergency Shelter Response

According to Shelley Gornall, UNHCR and its

partners prioritize and are generally successful in collecting SADD data in the case of refugees and, to a lesser extent, in the case of IDPs. For returnees, however, where NFIs distributions are frequently made at community level, the data are seldom disaggregated, unless there is a registration of particularly vulnerable individuals.

For refugees, there are three main circumstances in which the Clusters have problems collecting SADD. The first is when the onset of an emergency is extremely rapid, and thus those in charge of registrations are unable to keep up with the collection of data. In such cases, UNHCR and its partners may resort to community level distributions, but this is something the organization tries to avoid. The second circumstance is dictated by specific security concerns that prevent UNHCR and its implementing partners from either collecting data or using targeted distributions. This is infrequent, and at present it is the case in only two operations—**Iraq** and **Somalia**—where shelter and NFIs assistance is provided. In these situations, at times the implementing partners on the ground can collect some disaggregated data, but at the Cluster level data are only seen as aggregated, and largely do not inform programming.

In 2010 in **Yemen**, UNHCR observed a very low number of single female heads of households showing up to receive NFIs. UNHCR investigated and discovered that for cultural reasons, women did not feel they could come to the distribution sites. UNHCR worked around the distribution processes, and allowed the women to designate—in the registration phase—a person who could collect the items for them. In this way, UNHCR managed to provide these women with assistance.¹⁸

Finally, when there are many small NGOs working on small projects, it may be hard for them to do SADD collection, as it increases their reporting burden.

D. SADD Guidelines and Data Collection Tools for Lead Emergency Shelter Agencies

SADD Guidelines

All the key actors within the Emergency Shelter/NFI cluster recommend collecting SADD. Furthermore, SADD is important to inform efforts to minimize protection risks correlated with camp life. This includes how camp infrastructures have different impacts on the level of threat, and how these threats are experienced by the different genders and generations.

UNHCR and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) share leadership of the emergency shelter cluster. UNHCR leads in conflict-generated displacement, while the IFRC leads in natural disaster situations. Both agencies have guidelines that include recommendations on the collection of SADD.

- The Sphere Handbook notes the link between NFIs and protection and recommends to: “help people find safe options for meeting their subsistence needs. This might include, for example, the provision of goods such as water, firewood or other cooking fuel that helps people meet their daily needs without having to undertake hazardous and arduous journeys. This is likely to be a particular issue for older people, women, children and persons with disabilities.”¹⁹

- UNHCR, in its publication *Measuring Protection by Numbers*, writes: “UNHCR is mainstreaming age, gender and diversity considerations to ensure that meaningful participation of refugee girls, boys, women and men of all ages and backgrounds is integral to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all its policies and operations.”²⁰

- In the majority of refugee camps and settlements UNHCR is able to carry out a full indi-

vidual registration of women and men. UNHCR noted that, “In cooperation with WFP and other partners, UNHCR has made continued efforts to ensure that refugee women participate in the management and distribution of food and non-food items. In 2005, the majority of the refugee camps met, or nearly met, the 50 percent standard of involving women in food distribution.”²¹

- In 2011, IFRC and HelpAge published guidelines on including older people in emergency shelter programmes. The first action point recommends programme staff should “understand both the needs and the abilities of older people,” and be sensitized on the importance of collecting data on older people.²² The guidelines also recommend examining “traditional support systems for older people, in order to build on these and assess existing safety networks (community and family assistance), and to find out how far these have been eroded since the emergency – which are still effective and which are breaking down.”²³

SADD Data Collection Tools

For settlements, shelter and NFIs, UNHCR mostly uses the same data collected for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and for Protection. These three sectors are kept closely interrelated, and this has a positive impact on organizational capacity to collect and use SADD and ensure gender and age sensitivity for protection concerns within IDP and refugee settings.

In case of refugees, there are two ways in which data is collected for registrations: at the household level and at the individual level. At the household level, the registration takes more details for the head of household, who receives a registration card for the family; at the same time, however, data about the demographic of each member of the household is also collected. The individual level data collection results in more accurate SADD, as the registration is done for each individual, assigning a card to

everyone, and gathering more information on each person. These data are in turn used for shelter needs and both general and targeted distribution of NFIs. When vulnerable categories are targeted for distributions, such as Unaccompanied Older People, Unaccompanied Minors, Single Females Head of Household, this is done on the basis of the individual registration/data collection. Even when data are collected at community levels using qualitative tools, the tool used is the Participatory Assessment Form (PAF), which requires the facilitators to collect qualitative data from different groups of people the data is collected in ways to enable SADD.

Such qualitative assessments are useful to get an idea of what people need, i.e., what type of NFIs would be more appropriate, and what they can provide by themselves. Then registration can be used to know the quantities needed.

E. Core Recommendations for the Emergency Shelter Cluster for Gathering SADD

Phase I Assessments

- 1** Look at existing data collected prior to the disaster, where possible, to quickly assess the demographic profile of the population to estimate how many women, men, children and older people may need assistance and so that when initial assessment data comes in, you have a basis from which to extrapolate.
- 2** Work with gender and culture specialists in country, where possible, and draw from the existing secondary data to get an idea of the socio-cultural norms and requirements concerning space and housing to plan accordingly.
- 3** Review the legal and customary frameworks to identify potential areas of gender and age discrimination.

Phase II Assessments

- 1** Work with gender specialists in country, where possible, to draw from the existing secondary data to quickly assess the status of women and girls prior to the crises so that when initial assessment data comes in, there is a basis from which to extrapolate.
- 2** Ensure that assessment team members, interviewers and translators include females.
- 3** Ensure that you interview key female informants who often have information on immediate shelter needs of women and girls, this may include local midwives, nurses, teachers, community leaders, and leading market women. Ensure SADD is recorded regarding all key informants, in order to ensure awareness of whether there are important segments of the population that have not been reached who may have views needed to inform responses;
- 4** Ensure that if you are using focus groups, 50% of those focus groups are comprised of women and older girls, ideally exclusively of women and girls (given males' tendency to dominate public and mixed-sex conversations).
- 5** Ensure that the sex and age of persons interviewed is recorded; this will enable you to:
 - a** Assess whether there are important segments of the population you have not reached who may have necessary views to inform your response;
 - b** Assess if there are important differences across gender and age in terms of needs and access to shelters among the most vulnerable populations.
- 6** Assess specific needs that may emerge in relation to SGBV threats and privacy concerns when planning camp settings and typologies of shelter.

Phase III Assessments

1 Gather basic SADD (i.e., sex and age) on those who come into camps and ensure SADD is recorded in data bases that can be used for analyses. This will enable the data to be used to:

- a** Understand who is and is not actually coming into the camps, and hence how outreach and access need to be improved;
- b** Carry out regular reviews of the findings to ensure that response is shaped to reflect improving access, decreasing vulnerabilities, and meeting real needs.

2 Assess who is able and who is unable to set a shelter independently; gauge information on the types of skills necessary to set up and maintain shelters; and help to ensure vulnerable groups have access to assistance from persons with shelter building skills or shelters are erected for them.

3 Carry out more detailed and nuanced qualitative and quantitative studies on key issues of concern, ensuring collection of SADD where relevant and gender and generational analyses to interpret findings within the context.

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18 Ibid.

19 The Sphere Project, “Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response.” 2011 Edition. Distributed for the Sphere Project by Practical Action Publishing and its agents and representatives throughout the world, p. 35.

20 UNHCR, in its “Summary Report: Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming 2004-2005” notes a discovery made “through the participatory assessments was that refugee women finally felt confident enough to talk about their problems, including on SGBV, while before the participatory assessments, women simply did not talk about these problems.” UNHCR, Measuring Protection by Numbers, November 2006, p. 22.

21 Ibid., p. 25.

22 IFRC and HelpAge, “Guidance on Including Older People in Emergency Shelter Programmes.” 2011. Available online at: www.helpageusa.org/pdfs/HelpAge_IFRC_Shelter_Guidelines.pdf, p. 6.

23 Ibid., p. 7.