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INSIDE

He is on
the **OUTSIDE**



AFGHANISTAN GENDER & SHELTER REVIEW

MARCH 2017

NRC

NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL



Common
Humanitarian
Fund



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1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women, girls, boys and men have different needs in terms of humanitarian shelter, different roles and responsibilities in shelter interventions, as well as different perceptions of what constitutes appropriate shelter. These differences must be recognized and incorporated into all aspects of a high-quality shelter response, from the initial assessment, to the design and planning stages, through programme implementation and evaluation. The Norwegian Refugee Council, through generous financial support of the Common Humanitarian Fund in Afghanistan, undertook a project review of the transitional shelter response to a rapid influx of undocumented returnees from Pakistan into Eastern Afghanistan, that commenced in mid-late 2016 in order to improve current and future shelter response.

The present project review found that the lack of safety for women and children has emerged as perhaps the most critical concern among the women in shelter programmes. The most important overall concerns relate to an inability to access safe bedrooms and sanitation facilities. It is worth noting that none of the male respondents acknowledged any site as unsafe for women and girls, highlighting that significant protection risks may be masked by the usual male-male interactions as part of emergency needs assessments.

Gender issues into shelter response enables NRC to address the needs of affected returnees more successfully, and therefore to be more effective. In addition, integration of gender elements into a shelter intervention would yield positive results across a range of humanitarian outcomes. Specifically, targeting women can both address their needs and create more opportunities. Women are extremely time-poor. They work long hours, typically within the household, and are responsible for childcare, providing meals for their family and taking on daily household chores.

CAPACITY – Shelter staff must have a sound understanding of gender issues. Ensure training on relevant tools to support staff. Adapt and use existing tools from web and ensure information

collection tools and reporting formats are always gender sensitive.

PARTICIPATION – Shelter staff must consult with female family members. Therefore, both men and women must be represented on the shelter team as this can help communication between men and women. Further, make sure the community level have female representation that can give information considering the risks associated with the allocation of shelters within a community.

NEEDS – Different households' have specific needs to feel safe in/around their shelter structure. Identify vulnerable groups will help to account for these groups' specific needs and specific risks from the response. In addition, a shelter response cannot work in isolation. A house must have water supply, sanitation and access to livelihoods and services to be an adequate home.

POWER/RESOURCES – Widows and divorced women may be deprived of their marital assets by their former partners or his surviving family, or may find themselves at risk of eviction. In these cases their stigmatization and marginalization may be the determinant of their vulnerability. Therefore, housing and land recorded ownership must include female members of the household.



2 INTRODUCTION

This review is based upon a transitional shelter response to a ‘reverse refugee’ crisis of Afghan refugees suddenly feeling forced to return from Pakistan to Afghanistan in the latter half of 2016. Between July and December 2016, approximately 620,000 Afghan refugees and undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan. 70% of the undocumented Afghans, who were ineligible for substantial assistance from UNHCR intended to settle in the border and main regional province of Nangarhar, with further numbers in neighbouring provinces of Laghman and Kunar.

As part of an emergency release from the UN Common Humanitarian Fund for Afghanistan, NRC assisted with shelter interventions, amongst others. In total 1,115 transitional shelters were provided to reduce exposure to environmental elements and provide safe dwellings, in order to reduce risks of emergency-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries for over 7,000 undocumented refugee returnee men, women, boys, and girls in Nangarhar (90%) and Laghman (10%) Provinces. The caseload featured about 12% more female adults than adult males in this caseload.

Crises affect women, girls, boys and men differently. They perform different roles in shelter construction and maintenance as well as in household-based daily tasks. These gender roles equip them with different survival and coping skills related to shelter, as well as distinct needs.

NRC recognises that gender considerations have to be reflectively integrated into shelter planning and programme design to ensure people affected by crisis benefit equally from safe shelter. Therefore, a participatory process and analysis was undertaken to identify and address the concerns and needs of women, girls, boys and men.

2.1 WHAT IS TRANSITIONAL SHELTER?

Transitional Shelters are an intermediate housing solution for households in need until a durable housing solution is achieved. It implies the gradual transition from emergency shelter situations to suitable, longer-term shelter solutions. Transitional shelter is an incremental process, which supports the shelter of families affected by conflicts and disasters, as they seek to maintain alternative

options for their recovery. A transitional shelter programme may request for beneficiary contribution in terms of materials and labour. The capacity of beneficiaries to contribute to the programme should be identified through detailed assessments. When beneficiaries cannot contribute, the programme should adjust accordingly to the capacity and needs.

Transitional shelter may be implemented through a self-help approach where beneficiaries contribute to the construction with technical support provided by experts. When beneficiaries cannot contribute to the construction themselves, labour support should be provided.

The process starts with the first support offered to families and extends over the period of securing land rights and reconstruction, which may take several years. For tenants, the process is appropriate only when land rights and safe shelter close to their livelihoods cannot be achieved immediately. For owners, the process should be considered only when repairs or reconstruction cannot start immediately. It should only be considered as part of the on-going development and maintenance of a coordinated, integrated and comprehensive inter-sector strategy for shelter, settlement and reconstruction.

Transitional shelters are commonly used shelter responses in Afghanistan (rental, tents, durable shelters). However, transitional shelters were assessed to be the most appropriate shelter solution, because:

- ➔ An emergency shelter solution of a tent, which often have a life-span of only 3–6 months in Nangarhar Province, given the environmental conditions (heat, humidity, sunlight), would only re-create the same shelter problems in a few months-time.
- ➔ Rental markets were found to be inelastic, or fully saturated, at this time, and an inefficient and unsustainable shelter solution.
- ➔ Permanent or durable shelter solutions would be unable to be completed before the winter period, and the financial requirements too heavy with available funds.

2.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT REVIEW

This review focuses on the project period from July 2016 up to the end of January 2017, covering four locations around Jalalabad. The primary purpose of this review is to conduct a gender-focused field review regarding gender vulnerabilities and concerns about shelter programming to support and improve NRC's response.

THE PROJECT REVIEW WILL:

- ➊ Help adjust the shelter programme to mitigate against any gender-based protection risks.
- ➋ Develop evidence-based guidance for future shelter programmes to improve gender responsiveness.

IT ASSESSES:

- ➊ **Household activities and use of household space.**
 - What do women, girls, boys and men *do* in their home/shelter? (e.g. domestic chores, personal hygiene, income generation, care-giving)
 - What space, privacy and design features do they need to allow them to do these tasks with dignity and as much comfort as possible?
- ➋ **Shelter construction and maintenance**
 - What knowledge do women, girls, boys and men bring to shelter material selection, collection and construction? (e.g. making bricks, local material for partitions)
 - How can there be equitable sharing of the paid and unpaid tasks in shelter construction or repair?
- ➌ **Safety, security and dignity**
 - What concerns do women, girls, men and boys have about their personal safety related to housing?
 - What needs to be done so they feel safe? (e.g. overcrowding; poor location of shelter; partitions for privacy; locks and lighting; costs of rent; accessibility features for persons with disabilities).



3 METHODOLOGY

The review used a qualitative method. During community visits, key informant interviews were conducted with local representatives and village elders; five focus group discussions (FGD) were facilitated and female and male beneficiaries were interviewed. Focus group discussions were held with men and women separately; four with women and one with men. Four out of five locations were included in the review. In total, 20 female headed households, 10 male headed households and men from male headed households, and 10 women from male headed households were interviewed, and 33 women and 7 men took part in FGDs.

The Most Significant Change (MSC) methodological technique was used for the FGD as this review is focussed on *learning* rather than just accountability to donor. It is a participatory tool that collects, discusses and selects stories from the perspective of the beneficiaries about the significant changes that they experience after returning to Afghanistan. It helps to explore the unexpected or negative changes that may have happened as a result of the response.

3.1 TRAINING OF STAFF

Further, training of enumerators, field staff, were conducted at the start to help gauge and map locally specific humanitarian and programming dynamics with respect to gender, to inform our future approach, and to gather inside knowledge on the working methodology and effectiveness of programmes.

A two-day training course on Gender, Shelter and Analysis was organized for the field staff involved in the review in Jalalabad. The objective of the training was to enable staff to raise awareness,



develop capacity and collect and analyse data and information specific to women's needs so that humanitarian actors are better equipped to plan and respond to the shelter needs of women and men. Training methodologies included: group discussion; issue exploration; case studies; presentations; games; videos, discussions and scenario activities. The training participants included seven female staff and three male staff.

3.2 LIMITATIONS

During preparation for the fieldwork missions, it became clear that we would not be able to directly measure the gender components in a way that reflected how the response was implemented on the ground. This was due to the absence of gender-focused baseline data. Therefore, the interview and FGD guides were designed to enable the collection of qualitative data.

It should be noted that due to security concerns, timing, funding and the special considerations that need to be given to carrying out a review into gender and shelter, the intention of this rapid review was not to cover any of the areas detailed

above in great depth, but rather to collect general information about women's and men's immediate issues and needs so as to inform future programming efforts. Due to time constraints, one location had to be dismissed from the scope of review.

3.3 DATA AND INFORMATION ANALYSIS

Data and information analysis was conducted by a team of staff, of whom had been involved in the design and delivery of the training course and interviews and FGD guides.

The preliminary findings of the review carried out in Nangarhar were shared with the ES/NFI Regional and National Cluster, and the Gender in Humanitarian Action Task Force (GiHA TF) in Afghanistan on the 1st of February 2017. These stakeholders numbered 40 in total (15 female and 25 male). The overall response to the presentation was receptive and there was general agreement on the findings. Participants commented that the needs of women are often overlooked and that more attention is needed so as to provide better services and support.

4 MAIN FINDINGS

4.1 SAFETY

The women particularly strongly expressed missing the familiarity, security and comfort of home when they returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan. Not having a proper shelter caused different safety concerns for them as women are expected to stay covered at all times. Sitting in the open without proper walls around their rooms and compound made it difficult to perform household tasks. The transitional shelter improved their safety concerned as exposure to wild animals, heat, cold, and wind caused distress, not only to themselves but also their children. The women also stressed that their children's health improved when they got the transitional shelter. Lacking money for health care is a major concern, therefore, getting the transitional shelter was adding value to their wellbeing. *When my children are happy, I am happy*, were accentuated by the women.

“ *We had to stay in the open area in a self-made tent when we arrived. The children got skin problems and fever. We also feared the wild animals at night. The rain made everything wet. I got a high blood pressure worrying about my children.*

(Woman from MHH)

OVERCROWDING

However, overcrowding is still a concern that was raised by both the men and women, as the number of transitional rooms provided were not enough for families with many children. The men talked about having to sleep outside, but during the winter they have to share rooms with the women. The women felt exposed especially at night, and they worried about their teenage daughters. In addition, the women were upset that overcrowding

forced them to keep possessions outside which damaged their cooking tools and food.

“ *We have not enough rooms. We have to keep our belongings outside which make them dirty. Inside it is difficult to sleep as men and women have to be in the same room. We, the women, are shy. We want to make sure we are covered by the blanket during the night, not exposing ourselves.*

(Woman from MHH)

WASH

The women also spoke about present difficulties centred around the inadequate living conditions making immediate practical needs difficult to fulfil. Lack of funds makes it difficult to build bathrooms and latrines. They emphasized discomfort taking care of personal hygiene due to the lack of private and secured bathroom and toilet facilities as they have to go to the toilet and shower outside. They are afraid that the self-made installation, made of plastic, will fall down exposing them. Pointing out that the men can use the bush, go outside, which they cannot. They also underlined the discomfort, especially in the winter when it is cold to take showers outside, and the ground is muddy. In addition, conflicts among family members also increased due to lack of WASH facilities.

“ *We got a transitional shelter, but we are missing a room for cooking, a separate room for taking a bath and a latrine. I have to use my mother's latrine. There are many people using this which causes conflicts.*

(Woman from MHH)

Safety around the water pump when fetching water also mentioned by several women as a concern. Neighbours harassing them due to lack of water pumps caused anxiety.

“ With the transitional shelter we feel safer and the children are healthier, but we do not have safe latrines or clean water. The water pump is 10 minutes-walk away and the local children harass my daughter who fetch water.

(Woman from MHH)

LAND AND TENURE

Many respondents, both female and male, conveyed fear for being asked to leave their rented, borrowed rooms and/or land. The community elders emphasized that many of the returnees who arrived over the past few months had to build their shelters on someone else's land. They acknowledged that these families do have an uncertain tenure situation. He was told that they are unsure if they could stay here or leave. In the three other locations the community elders said that about half of the returnees have managed to get land. However, they were of the opinion that most of the returnees do not plan to leave these communities.

The women especially expressed the burden of living in constant worry of being evicted. This severely impacts their daily life. The women declared that they discuss this with their husbands. But they also believe that this is a greater concern for them than their husbands as they depend on having a safe home taking care of children, cooking, and cleaning.

NRC makes sure that all households have a valid contract stating ownership or rental of land before providing transitional shelter¹. Even though they were allocated transitional shelters, the women were afraid that the owner of the land will come the next day to ask them to leave. The women had no or little information about the contract that should give them some reassurance.

“ We do not own land, therefore, the men negotiated a contract for the land stating that we can live there one year. We do not know what will happen. Maybe we have to move into the open area again. I talk to my husband about this. He also worries, but I worry more. Having a house is more important for me as I am on the inside and he is on the outside.

(Woman from MHH)

VULNERABLE GROUPS

The women in the focus group discussions in all four locations emphasized the importance of having single women and their children and families with disabled husband targeted as they are the most vulnerable. They conveyed that women are faced with lot of difficulties, but women without men not able to work have even more problems.

“ I am not able to build a house as I have no money. If I had my own house I would feel like a princess, making decisions as I want. I have six children between 1 ½ and 10 years old. The oldest son is working in a bakery and the oldest girl is washing dishes for a family. I worry about the safety of my daughter. I wish my children could go to school, but I cannot afford. The community helps me with food at times as the children do not earn much. I wash clothes for other families, but I want to learn a handicraft to work from home and earn money.

(Interview with FHH)

¹ A three party agreement between the owner of the land, the family renting and NRC will be negotiated before building the transitional shelter. NRC keeps a copy of the contract.



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APPRECIATION

On their return to Afghanistan, after many years living in Pakistan, they were not expecting to be given the kindness from local communities and provisions including transitional shelter. The women especially, expressed feelings of happiness and gratitude for being supported. Living among their countrymen, not being harassed as refugees, but to be able to communicate in their own language, were the best outcome of the return to Afghanistan reported by many female and male respondents.

“ We felt helpless when we came back to Afghanistan. It was unexpected that we got this support, building a better shelter. I was very happy as someone cared for us in a difficult situation. This changed how I felt. I started to believe that life would become better. I felt safe.

(Woman from FGD)

There is a willingness of people, whether compelled by family, friendship or community ties, or simply compassion for others, to help those

in need by creating hosting arrangements. The village elders interviewed talked about a good relationship between the returnees and the host community as some of the host community members offered their land to the returnees and gave them a home. They also claimed that the relationship between recent returnees and people who have returned in previous years are good since they understand the difficulties they are faced with and support each other. They mentioned some positive changes linked to improvement of the economy of the neighborhood because of more clients for transportation.

4.2 BUILDING

The first priority for the women was shelter and safety, whereas men’s reports were less elaborated and tended to centre around lack of mobility and income earning opportunities impacting survival. Those different prioritisations underline traditional roles, with men being the “provider” for the household and women’s focus being towards the home. Men are considered “*nan avar*,” or the ultimate breadwinner in Afghanistan. This

is especially true for the conservative province Nangarhar. Therefore, overall decision-making lies with the male head of household or a male relative for female-headed households.

Men and boys were engaged in the shelter response, however, women and girls were not encouraged to take part in decision-making, nor provided with opportunities to take on new roles and learn new skills. Movement for women is restricted, however, they are allowed to leave if permission is sought from the husband or guardian beforehand. The main types of beneficiary contribution related to construction of housing undertaken by women are brick making and carrying of materials and water. Although NRC provided some support in the construction process, women said that is difficult to build a house when you do not know how to. A few women talked about walls falling down due to lack of technical knowledge.

“ I took part in the construction carrying water and bricks. It is hard work and I got a back problem. Building a house takes time and it is difficult to combine this work and look after the children. No-one told us how to build a house and we had to learn from looking at our neighbours.

(Woman from MHH)

4.3 FAMILY RELATIONS

On the one hand both men and women talked of increased family unity, understanding and support among families, often depicted as given land, room, share food and latrines. However, and even more pronounced, were descriptions of broken family unity, lack of understanding, anger and frustration, especially by the older generations towards the younger. Overcrowding, lack of sanitation facilities and anxiety were given as reasons, but chief among stated sources of friction were financial difficulties, and the immense strain this was placing on family relations. Coping strategies such as seeking work in other locations was often talked about as adding to family tensions.

“ In Pakistan my husband started to worry about the return to Afghanistan. These fears gave him a mental sickness making it difficult for him to work. Now we have a new house and the NRC staff advised me how I should handle my husband. This has been very helpful for me building a better relationship with him. I have started a poultry and handicraft business from home in order for the family to earn money.

(Woman from MHH)

FINANCIAL STRESS

In terms of income-generating work available to men, the main opportunities available are to work as casual labourers, including work on farms. Moreover, on top of being seasonal in nature the casual farm work is reportedly not readily available. Seven out of the 17 men in the review were seeking work on a daily basis. Only two men and three women held a job. The returnees have lived in Pakistan for many years, 9 are born there. Lack of network was said to be an obstacle finding work.

“ I am new to Afghanistan as I was born in Pakistan and have lived there my whole life. It was easier for me to communicate and find employment there as I know the culture and people. I have gotten to know this village, but not the surrounding areas. This might be the reason for my unemployment. If I knew this country and the people it would be easier to find a job.

(Man from MHH)

One of the most prominent roles Afghan society places on men is that of income earner. The men face societal pressure of living up to the traditional roles of being providers and protectors. The women also reported their husbands loss of a sense of integrity and worth when they could not meet these expectations. The inability of men to provide for the family was also described as leading to a loss of respect traditionally associated with the role of breadwinner. Financial stress or a decrease in family income has been recognized globally as contributing factor of violence against women.

Strained relations with relatives over money matters were also reported as negatively affecting family unity and support. The lack of funds for initial investments, household resources and assets have been completely depleted. 21 families said that they had to borrow money in order to construct the shelter, only 6 families said that they did not face any problems while constructing. The rest 13 families, all FHH, had to rely on brothers, children and their own manpower to construct with local material. Several families complained about walls falling down and injuring family members due to poor construction. Borrowing money in order to add walls and windows to the t-shelter materials provided was presented as the main barrier to generating income by both women and men. The women found that the debt affected them especially as the family could not afford to build bathroom and latrines, and seek medical help for their children and during pregnancy.

“ When we returned to Afghanistan, I did not know what to expect. The most significant change for me was unemployment. I am very poor and it is very difficult to find a job. I had to borrow money from friends and relatives in order to survive.

(Man from MHH)

4.4 PARTICIPATION

The female respondents claimed that nobody had talked and listened to them before concerning shelter interventions. This kind of discussions with women had not been arranged for in the past, but the women spoke about their difficulties, feelings and sufferings more openly than the men, who appeared to give statement that were in support of the most senior man present. Nevertheless, both female and male respondents expressed willingly positive and negative changes to their lives after returning from Pakistan. Their contentment, but also grief and sadness in terms of the past, present and future were shared: grieving what is lost; lamenting what is lacking and fearing what will come to pass.

“ Women cannot talk to NRC’s male staff, only female. We have not met with female NRC staff. We are therefore not able to explain what women and children need. NRC male staff talk to men only. Our husbands do not know our needs as they do not know what is going on inside the house. Men spend their time outside the house and cannot observe our needs inside the house.

(Discussion between women from FGD)

TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP CHANNELS

The majority of respondents, all 10 men and 19 women, claimed that they would use the traditional community elders/Maliks and Jirgas to resolve dispute or seek help². As an example, one of the female headed households explained how the village elders supported her to claim her divorced husband’s land.

“ When it comes to women, it will be hard for them to negotiate and have access to land. However, if they know someone in this community or contact the Malek, we will support them and try to address their needs.

(Interview with community elder)

Women are reported to hold leadership roles in women’s groups only and are typically described to play supporting and non-decision making roles. Still, the Malik’s wife appeared to play an intermediate role between the women and the Malek or village elders. She may be working only for the “women matters” like children and mothers’ problems, cooking for the guests who come and welcome them as ushers. This is reflective of women’s participation profiles in public life and decision-making at the local level in this area. During the FGD both the Malek and the Malek’s wife did contribute with valuable information about the local community that the newly arrivals did not know.

² A Jirga is a traditional assembly of leaders that make decisions by consensus and according to the teachings of Islam. In Pashtun society the Maliks serve as de facto arbiters in local conflicts and heads of village and town councils and delegates to provincial and national jirgas as well as to Parliament.



5

RECOMMENDATIONS

We found strong evidence that the inclusion of gender elements in the transitional shelter intervention could have resulted in a greater number of longer lasting positive outcomes across different dimensions of humanitarian response. Specifically, targeting women can both address their needs and create more opportunities.

General recommendations:

Making sure that gender issues are integrated into a programme is the responsibility of everyone working on it. Appropriate shelter staffing and professional development can contribute to ensuring sound gender integration in shelter responses by:

- Strengthen implementation of the IASC Gender in Emergencies online training course, with a specific focus on the shelter chapter.
- Training of staff using CARE International Gender in Shelter tool, The Gender and Non-Food Items in Emergencies section of the IASC Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action, Gender and Shelter in Emergencies section of the IASC Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action, Housing, Land, and Property section of the IASC GBV Guidelines
- Strengthen engagement with local organizations with a proven track record of responding to women's needs in hard to reach areas with a view to developing capacity in areas where they identify needs.
- Make sure staff, community, and field teams and local committees are gender balanced, and that they reflect the diversity within the affected community. At a minimum, have at least one female staff in the staff team.
- Gender sensitive recruitment should be part of an overall strategy. This may involve contacting community leaders to explain why both men and women are needed for shelter interventions, and recruiting in alternative

ways, (e.g. hiring people without literacy skills, if the role doesn't require literacy).

Shelter:

- Improve safety and privacy in sleeping areas in shelters including partitions between families and doors that can be closed and locked. Winterization interventions should take into account separate living and sleeping arrangements for men and women, and provide more than one insulated room.
- Ensure that separate and safe sleeping quarters for single women are organized as a matter of priority.
- Ensure privacy from the outside environment, the need for perimeter fences or screens.
- Discuss with men and women what their roles are in the construction and maintenance of the home, and how they divide labour inside and outside the home. Women are often responsible for the upkeep of mud walls, carrying material and water.
- Provide additional support to the most vulnerable men and women. This can include: managing the construction on their behalf through professional builders; providing additional technical assistance (e.g. a dedicated technical officer to support day to day activities on site); additional financial assistance (e.g. to hire additional labour); providing materials directly to the construction site; providing solutions to specific needs such as physical and mental disabilities.



- Consult with men and women to determine ways in which women can be encouraged to participate in trainings as shelter interventions can provide opportunities for women to develop or strengthen skills.
- Consider cash for work as part of a shelter intervention and diversify the activities so that as many women can participate as possible. Include cash for the care of children, cash for helping with the provision of food or water, and other activities that are usually provided as “free” work by women and girls in the community.
- Ensure that land and house is jointly owned by the heads of household, and that there are guarantees to protect both from forced eviction, and to ensure equal rights for men and women to purchase, sell, and inherit property. Discuss what will happen in the event of eviction.
- Ensure information sharing: Participating homes should receive a binder with all the necessary documentation, not only land contract, which includes objectives, roles, responsibilities, scope of works for the new shelter. These documents set out the commitments of the home owner and NRC, and served as a reference file in case of dispute or misunderstanding.
- Support women, and community representation like the Malek’s wife, to be able to take on roles of providing linking and referral for key issues facing women.
- Include sensitization about sexual exploitation and abuse during all shelter related community meetings. The content of the sensitization should be explicit in outlining that humanitarian aid is free, beneficiaries have the right to complain, and how they can complain and access justice.

Wash:

- Improve sanitation facilities with lighting and installing durable and safe doors enabling sufficient privacy. Provide household instead of communal facilities.
- Provide health education as part of the hygiene promotion on commonly found medical issues in the communities. Include appropriate health information for young women, pregnant women and elderly women as well as young men and husbands.

Livelihood diversification:

- Support both women and men to generate income in connection to the shelter response through provision of capacity and skills development and/or equipment and resources in livelihood options.
- There is still important areas where evidence about integrating gender into shelter programming is needed. Conduct an internal or external evaluation: How does the provision of different types of shelter services alter the prioritisation of income use/allocation – from the perspective of different types of HH sizes and M/F within and across HHs. Reason is that there is an indication that shelter services do alter this, but it is not clear which ones contribute to what and how it potentially alters the control over resources. Similar probe can be used for land for housing type and farming associated to location (rural, urban, peri-urban) and livelihood profile.
- Adolescent often fall through the gap between humanitarian and development response. Girl brides are a particularly vulnerable group during a crisis. Find out further how can shelter responses work effectively with them.

6 RESOURCES

Different Needs – Equal Opportunities: Increasing Effectiveness of Humanitarian Action for Women, Girls, Boys and Men,
The course includes information on the core issues of gender and how it relates to other aspects of humanitarian response, including shelter.
Available at: <http://www.iasc-elearning.org/>.

Rule, A., Pattni, T. and R. Baron
Good Shelter Programming: Tools to Reduce the Risk of GBV in Shelter Programmes – Trial Edition.
Global Shelter Cluster Working Group on Gender-Based Violence, September 2016.
Available at: <http://goo.gl/t7eb3E>

Gender & shelter: Good programming guidelines.
Available at: <http://goo.gl/CgGqpm>

IASC Gender Marker Tip Sheet – Shelter and NFIs.
Available at: <https://goo.gl/hVFNmX>

NRC Gender Learning Package, 2012.
Available in English, French and Arabic

Shelter: Gender Market Tip Sheet,
Gender Equality in the Project Sheet.
Available at: <https://goo.gl/11yAqU>

Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action: Women, Girls, Boys and Men: Different Needs – Equal Opportunities. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2006.
Available at: <http://goo.gl/jdEqQt>.

Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery,
Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2015.
Available at: <http://gbvguidelines.org/>.

7 ANNEX

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS

Age	20–30	31–40	41–50	50+
# respondents	13	5	12	10

# Individuals in HH	1–10	11–15	16–20	20+
# respondents	16	9	6	9

# households with pregnant/lactating women	16
# households with members with chronic disease	12
# households with members with disability	5
# respondents with education	4 (1 woman)

Time to Reach Nearest	Health clinic	School	Water source
5–10 min	1	7	13
10–30 min	5	9	15
30 min –1 hour	19	10	2
1–2 hour	12	3	1
More than 2 hours	2	1	
Data missing	1	10	9

