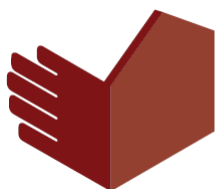


# Shelter Cluster Nepal

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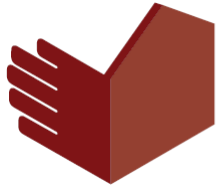
Shelter Cluster Partner's Forum – Gender and Diversity		
7.29.2015	11:00am	DUDBC
Meeting called by	Shelter Cluster	
Type of meeting	Partner's Forum	
Facilitator	Kathleen Walsh	
Note taker	Kim Winiker	
Helvetas – Gender Sensitive Shelter		
	Helvetas	
<b>Presentation</b>	Discussion of gender sensitive shelter strategies	
3 Helvetas team members are focused on gender issues.		
Gender sensitive shelter is very important. Mostly the shelter is currently male dominated in rural areas.		
Needs include ventilated kitchens. Cooking stoves, and WASH facilities.		
Helvetas is attempting to add gender related issues to the building code.		
Women spend more time in the house, so the priority should be on making these homes more gender friendly.		
Strategies for women friendly shelters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted approach (vulnerability, socio-economic, family capacity)</li> <li>• Land ownership or other agreements (tax exemption on transfer of property to women)</li> <li>• Participatory approach in decision-making (designs will be adapted to the needs/request of the women living in the house)</li> <li>• WASH facilities covered by drinking water schemes.</li> </ul>		
In trainings, the role of women in skill development should be more productive.		
Helvetas interventions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add water taps to each house where Helvetas is working.</li> <li>• Replace current stoves with smokeless versions with good ventilation.</li> <li>• Include areas for livestock, external toilets, and outdoor spaces for typical cultural practices.</li> </ul>		
Gender Inclusive Shelter Approach		
	People In Need	
<b>Presentation</b>	Specific recommendations for a gender sensitive shelter	
Overview of PIN earthquake activities: CGI distributions, tarps, HH kits and coordination of activities in Gorkha. Protection issues have been addressed in 2 Bhaktapur camps.		
Women have addressed a need for EQ proof homes, waterproof homes, and safety from wildlife.		
PIN aims to address pragmatic approaches that can be included into all shelter programs.		
Ventilation and Smoke		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor pollution causes many deaths in Nepal per year. The majority of the population uses solid fuel.</li> <li>• Cleaner stoves can save an hour of cooking time daily.</li> <li>• Families with clean reported sending more children to school.</li> <li>• Please make sure shelter interventions have adequate ventilation systems.</li> </ul>		
Locks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95% of women said locks would significantly improve their security.</li> <li>• This is a cheap and effective solution and can be easily added to distribution kits.</li> </ul>		
Lights		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas that are not well lit increase injury risk for homeowners.</li> <li>• Lights are especially important around toilets. 93% of women said this would improve their security.</li> </ul>		
Privacy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privacy concerns are a major issue, especially for adolescent girls.</li> <li>• Private place needed to wash reusable pads. If not, there can be a number of problems.</li> <li>• A women's only bathing / changing facility can be a useful solution.</li> </ul>		
Toilets		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48% of women in IDP camps felt unsafe when using toilets.</li> <li>• Women without toilets rely on open defecation.</li> <li>• Communal solution – gender segregated solution. There should be special segregation as well.</li> <li>• Toilets need locks and lights as above.</li> </ul>		



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<b>Water Access</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water acquisition can consume a large portion of women's time.</li> <li>• Please consider water (including accessibility) when creating gender sensitive shelters.</li> </ul>	
<b>Menstrual Restrictions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In some cases, menstruating women are culturally not allowed to do certain activities such as sleeping in their beds or working in the kitchen.</li> <li>• We need to ensure that they have a safe and private place to sleep for these situations.</li> <li>• Permanent shelter designs – women should be consulted in regard to these plans. Otherwise there are many important gender specific issues that would otherwise be overlooked.</li> </ul>	
<b>Supporting Women's Participation in Training Programs and Initiatives</b>	
	UN Habitat / Miyamoto
<b>Presentation</b>	Strategies for further integrating women into trainings.
Context – Most trainings target 50:50 men and women. In reality men dominate these.	
First strategy for this is to create an enabling environment, i.e. community trainings, women targeting, timing, gender sensitization, livelihoods, education and skills, empowerment, skilled staff, reimbursements.	
Specific barriers for women should be addressed. Reproductive roles, family roles, community roles, and low technical skills.	
We should be fostering and encouraging collective action and information sharing. Best practices can be shared in an inclusive way.	
<b>Important things to remember for women in trainings:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily responsibilities in the home.</li> <li>• Additional responsibilities for women due to men working overseas.</li> <li>• Lack of information on rebuilding. People are attempting better practices but it is difficult to do so without proper information.</li> <li>• Women in construction are currently underpaid and unskilled.</li> <li>• Negatives consequences for paid trainings.</li> <li>• Long-term solutions should be considered.</li> </ul>	
<b>Be informed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Differences in rural and urban settings</li> <li>○ About community decision makers.</li> <li>○ About division of labor in targeted families. There are cultural divisions of labor. Effective training programs need to take this into consideration.</li> </ul>	
<b>Looking forward:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Certification is not always the goal of trainings.</li> <li>○ There should be room for labor exchanges and livelihood opportunities</li> <li>○ Promotion and usage of women in leadership roles.</li> </ul>	
<b>Training Suggestions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build Back Better – Women can play a big role in quality control.</li> <li>○ Production of materials – Women can be trained and engaged in the material construction.</li> <li>○ Rebuilding and budgeting</li> <li>○ Health and safety</li> <li>○ Simplify the technical terminology. One way to do this is by using community representatives as the trainers.</li> </ul>	
<b>AOB</b>	
<b>Discussion</b>	Topics from the 3 presentations were discussed with questions and answers.
GoN inclusiveness trainings currently exist and can be found on the SC website.	
Training modules have been created by the DUDBC and approved by the MoUD. There is a standard payment strategy for encouraging participants. Also, agencies must seek approval from the DUDBC.	
Although menstruation practices currently exist, we should not reinforce negative gender roles. If we build in support of a bad cultural practice, we may reinforce it. Also, other strategies can be taken to encourage women to attend trainings such as childcare facilities.	
GoN has reached 22.27% of its gender response. We need to prioritize reaching women in all sectors. Coordination with existing women's groups and agencies can make this a more sustainable practice.	
Wage inequality is a massive issue. 1000 NPR for male laborers. 400 NPR for women.	
Agencies that are promoting cash for work should also include a proportional amount that goes towards women who are forced to volunteer their labor.	



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Spanish Red Cross has a livelihoods working group working on specific gender related strategies. Their information on smokeless stoves will be distributed.

GenCap advisor – Gender sometimes falls through the cracks in an emergency response. We have tried to account for this by having a gender capacity advisor. Also, although we are not here to change cultures, the main mandate is actions that support gender equality. This should be taken into consideration for cultural practices that may be questionable.