

# DEMYSIFYING GENDER

LESSONS LEARNED FROM  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
MINIMUM COMMITMENTS  
FOR GENDER PROGRAMMING  
IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

A CASE STUDY FROM  
THE DRC.

## 5.3 Evidence of gender good practice shared with stakeholders



# Why implement minimum gender commitments?



- Lack of a harmonized approach
- Seldom accountability of cluster members on quality
- Poor quality of WASH facilities & weak community participation

## COMMON PERCEPTIONS AS EXPRESSED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS:

OUR MISSION  
IS TO SAVE  
**LIVES**

**GENDER**  
STAFF MAKE  
RECOMMENDATIONS  
AND THEN LEAVE

**TOO**  
COMPLEX,  
NO TIME

LEAVE  
IT TO THE  
**EXPERTS**

PEOPLE CAN ACCESS OUR  
SERVICES REGARDLESS  
OF SEX. OUR RESPONSE IS  
**ALREADY GENDER  
SENSITIVE**

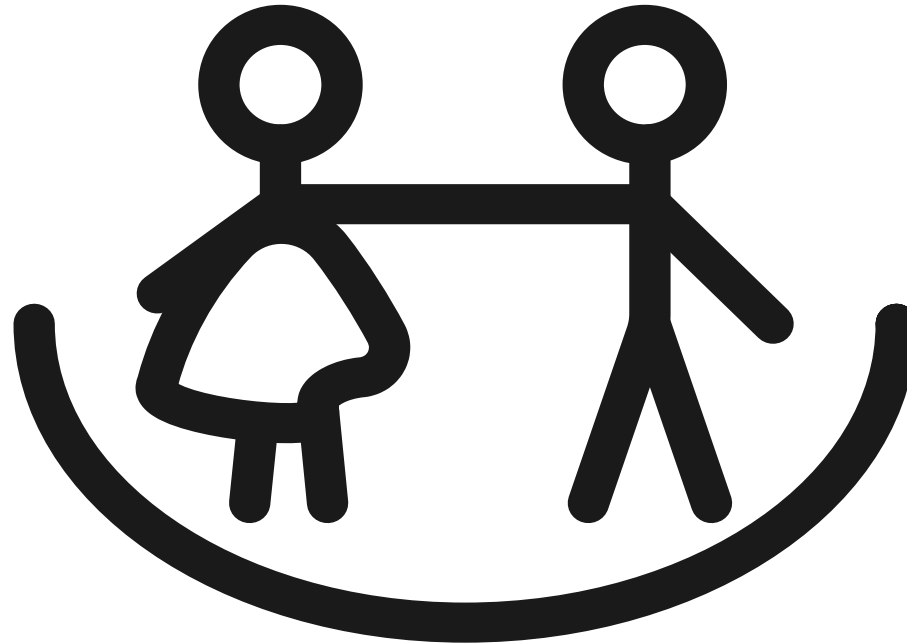




# ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE SECURITY AND THE DIGNITY OF GIRLS, BOYS, WOMEN AND MEN IN WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Analyze and take into consideration gendered **division of tasks within households and communities** and the **different needs** of women, girls, boys and men in WASH

Encourage an **equal representation** of women and men in the committees and in trainings so that all users have an equal mastery of facilities



**Separate by sex** the blocks of latrine and showers by using a pictogram. Doors can be **locked from the inside.**

Respond to the **specific hygiene needs of menstruating girls and women:** Washing facilities, female hygiene kits.

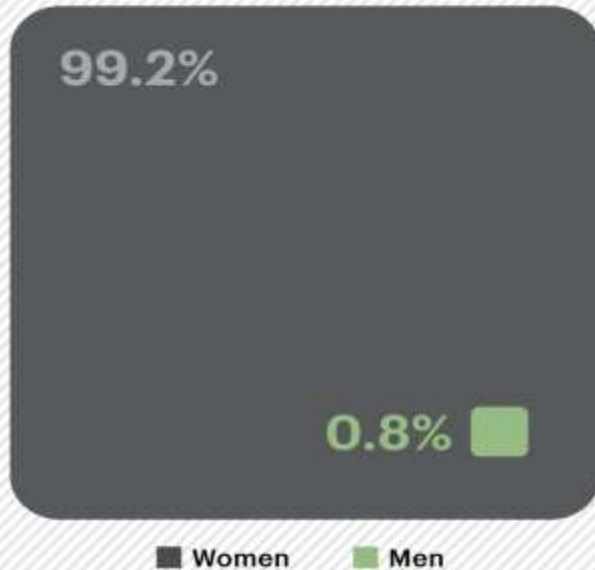
**Consult girls and women in priority** particularly about the physical placement and the design of water points, toilets and showers in order to reduce time spent collecting water and to mitigate incidences of violence. Ensure that evaluation and translation **teams include female staff**

# Capacity building for a systematic implementation of the minimum commitments



# APPROACH & LESSONS LEARNED

LINK GLOBAL AND NATIONAL GENDER DISCRIMINATIONS TO PRACTICAL FIELD IMPLICATIONS:



IN 2007, **99.2%** OF THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVIVORS REPORTED IN DRC WERE **FEMALES**

Sexual violence can occur while women are engaged in WASH-related activities. That is why women and girls must be consulted in priority when it comes to deciding on the location and type of facilities.



**1 OUT OF 2 WOMEN AND 1 OUT OF 5 MEN**

are illiterate in DRC. That is why visuals should be used to designate the latrine and shower blocks by sex.

**6 LATRINE / SHOWER STALLS FOR FEMALES**



**4 LATRINE / SHOWER STALLS FOR MALES**

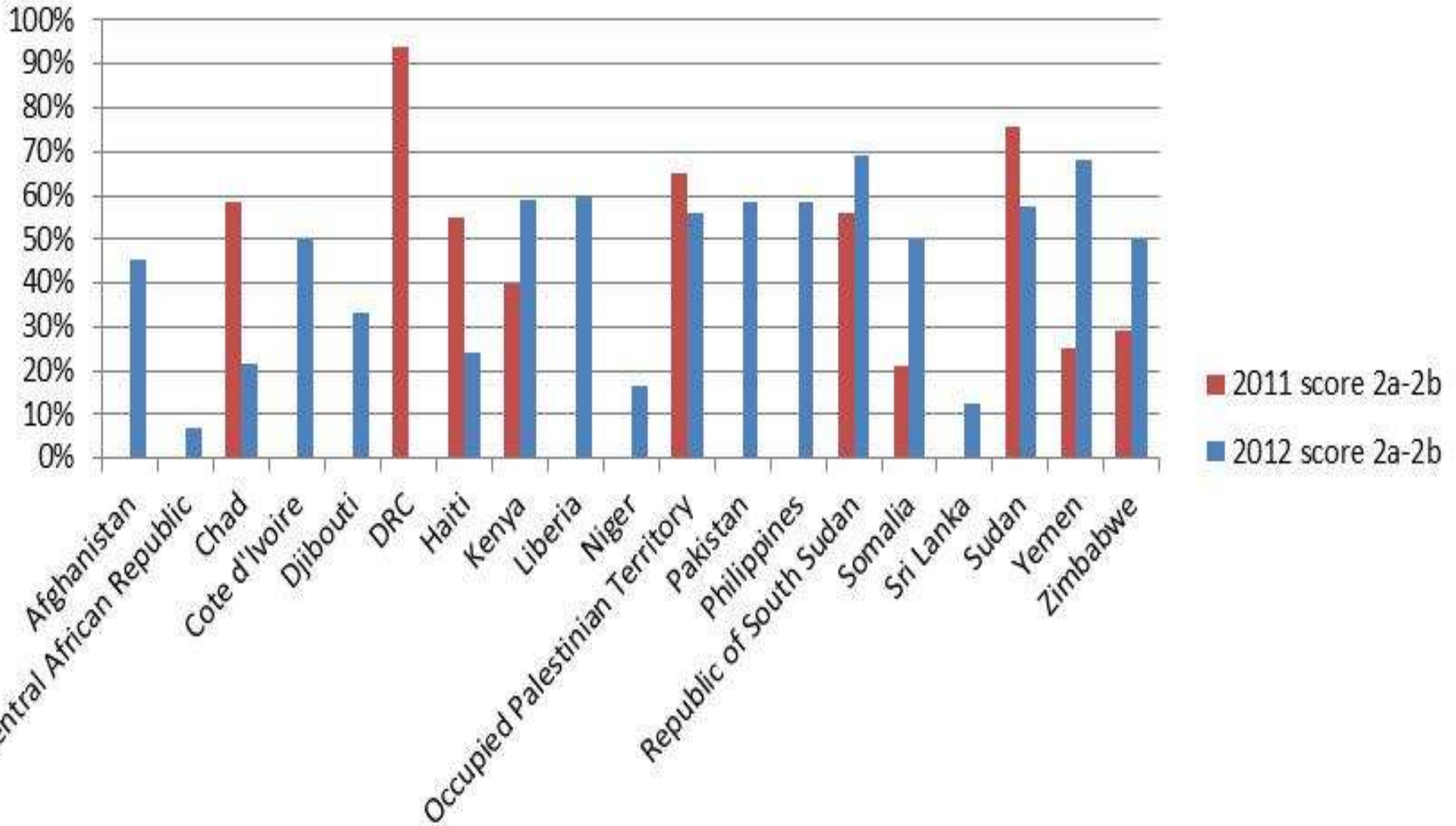


The vast majority of the displaced population worldwide is composed of women and children. Women usually use their own latrine stalls when accompanying young children to the toilets. That is why a ratio of **6 latrine/shower stalls for females to 4 stalls for males** must be applied when constructing community facilities.



# Next steps

Gender marker scores of 2a and 2b, WASH CAP Projects, 2011 and 2012



# THANK YOU

