Provides an overview of the overall context for gender equality of women and girls in humanitarian action,

Highlights sector-specific and cross-sectional gender issues, needs, gaps, response efforts taken, constraints/challenges, and recommendations,

Includes some analysis of the gender-related impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the coup,

Kayin State included in the 2021 analysis.
Key Overall Findings

- **Intersectionality and inclusion**: ALL sector/clusters to strengthen efforts to mainstream the needs of LGBTIQA+ individuals, as well as people with disabilities.

- **Resourcing**: Use of GAM and indicators in programme design relating to gender and AAP, as well as advocacy to donors, will strengthen possibility for funding that covers necessary requirements to meet gendered needs.

- **SADDD**: Challenges in collecting SADDD, particularly following COVID-19, coup and related access issues.
AAP Existing Needs & Recommendations:

- Strengthen **inter-agency coordination** around AAP using a multi-sectoral approach including establishing a data sharing protocol

- Increase efforts in conducting **needs analyses**

- Promote **community-based programming initiatives** that aim to empower women, girls, and vulnerable population groups to express their opinions and build their leadership skills

- Strengthen the integration of **PSEA reporting mechanisms** to existing community feedback mechanisms
FSS Good Practice Examples for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls:

- COVID-19 programming adaptations increasing women’s access to helplines, increasing digital literacy

- Targeted gender programming that integrates specific needs of women, resulting in increased skills development and greater opportunities to undertake income-generation activities.

- Push for prioritisation of women and girls in targeted populations, and to enhance gender equality through programming

- Incorporation of key GBV and protection considerations in FSS messaging and programming where safe to do so
FSS Needs, Gaps and Constraints:

- **Cultural/Social norms**: Impeded women’s involvement in livelihoods and income generation activities that require physical labour, interacting with men and/or moving in public spaces. Some men do not agree to involve women equally in income generation activities.

- **Lack of decision-making power and control over assets**: household-level control of rations; lack of women’s digital and financial literacy; lack of access to key agricultural assets.

- **COVID-19 and coup-related disruptions**: Limited income generating opportunities due to COVID-19 may push women back to “house and caring” activities; difficulties in distribution and money transfers, leading to a disruption in livelihoods opportunities; suspension of some programming activities due to access issues.

- **Resource gaps**: Human resources to support integration of gender considerations within partners’ programming.
FSS Recommendations:

• Engage both women and men in women’s economic empowerment programmes. Male engagement prior to and during activity implementation will strengthen efficiency of advocacy efforts.

• Encourage women to be the primary recipient of cash assistance and provide them with the ration card, where possible.

• Integrate gendered needs when planning livelihoods programming to facilitate participation of women, by budgeting for childcare and working with spouses, communities and families as whole to distribute care burden more evenly and change gender norms in terms of women as income earners.

• Technical support for FSS partners to implement gender inclusive programming remains increasingly important as the situation evolves.