Public, Household and Individual Lighting Checklist

### ASSESS AND PLAN

1. Ensure assessments include technical, site management, social, cultural and gender aspects of lighting, and include in-person or virtual site visits after dark.

2. Use participatory methods so that different parts of the camp community can jointly identify priority areas for lighting, based on safety and protection concerns.

3. Identify existing skills and capacity in the community and willingness to be trained.

4. Work with women and girls, and vulnerable and marginalized groups, to identify their specific lighting needs.

5. Assess what lighting sources already exist, who has access to and control over them, and how sustainable and reliable they are, taking gender and power dynamics into account.

6. Look at what is available on local markets, ways to ensure quality standards are met, and the timeframe, logistics and costs of importing lighting.

7. Formal (medical centres, police posts) and informal (community midwives) services need lighting too.

8. A comprehensive lighting strategy for public, household and individual lighting should be community-based, gender-sensitive, meet quality standards, and be implemented incrementally as the camp develops.

9. Design for sustainability and community ownership from the start in terms of energy source, management, and longer-term care and maintenance, especially after humanitarians exit.

### IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR

1. All lighting actors should agree joint technical standards taking into account community-based approaches and issues such as weather-proofing, safety, and care and maintenance planning.

2. Establish a coordination structure for all lighting actors and investigate options for joint purchasing.

3. Work with communities to test and decide on models, durability, capital and running costs, warranties, user preferences such as portability, brightness, size/weight, and functions such as mobile phone charging.

4. Consider household size and the needs/access of different individuals for different purposes, to determine quantity and specification of lighting devices to ensure everyone has access when needed.

5. Train contractors installing lighting on safeguarding and PSEA requirements, and make compliance with these and the technical guidance a contractual obligation.

6. Consider working with local traders and cooperatives to ensure that the host community benefits.

7. When distributing household and individual lights, ensure that people know how to use all the functions, the most effective way to conserve battery power and how to activate the warranty.

8. Train, resource and support groups who are maintaining and building community ownership of public lighting, and ensure they have approval and support from camp authorities.

9. Maintenance groups can monitor and record performance issues with public lights, identify problems, solutions and be a conduit for ongoing feedback.

### ADAPT, SUSTAIN AND LEARN

1. Have a repair and maintenance fund for public lighting – buy the main spare parts and tool kits in advance, and build skills in the community.

2. Carry out regular checks and monitoring of all forms of lighting. Continue to support community maintenance groups beyond initial project funding.

3. Make sure you know how to activate warranties and guarantees on lights and key parts of public lights, such as batteries and solar panels.

4. Install public lighting in a way that reduces risks of theft and vandalism, but allows re-angling or repositioning at a later stage (e.g. if causing light pollution in homes).

5. Document and share learning to increase humanitarians' knowledge and technical ability on lighting.

6. Monitor and evaluate – consider peer reviews and evaluations with other agencies working on lighting, as well as participatory and community-based learning processes.

7. Promote innovation, e.g. explore how public lighting can generate income, such as renting space underneath some lamp posts to traders, to fund longer-term maintenance and repairs.

---