

## Public, Household and Individual Lighting Checklist<sup>1</sup>

| <b>ASSESS AND PLAN</b>          |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 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.                                 |  |
| <b>IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR</b>    |  |  |
| 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.   |  |
| <b>ADAPT, SUSTAIN AND LEARN</b> |  |  |
| 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.                                |  |

<sup>1</sup> This checklist is a reproduction of a list that appears in Oxfam (2018). *Shining a Light*: at p. 18, available at: <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620605/gd-shining-light-sanitation-gender-211218-en.pdf?sequence=1>