

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Water
Assessment
Programme

SEX-DISAGGREGATED WATER DATA AND GENDER-SENSITIVE INDICATORS: THE UNESCO WWAP TOOLKIT

UNDERSTANDING THE GENDER DIMENSION OF WATER AND WASTE (SEMINAR 9)

World Water Week 2017

August 27th, 2017

Stockholm

Michela Miletto, Francesca Greco, Elena Belcore, Stefan Uhlenbrook
UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), UNESCO

The United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) is a UNESCO Programme that was founded in 2000 in response to a call from the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development for a United Nations system-wide effort 'to prepare periodic assessments and analyses of water resources availability (with a focus on both quantity and quality) and present a global picture of the state of freshwater resources and major challenges'.



**“You can't manage
what you can't measure”**

WWAP's MANDATE: WWAP assesses and reports on the state, use and management of freshwater resources worldwide. It seeks to equip water managers and key decision-makers with the information, data, tools and skills necessary to effectively participate in the development of relevant policies.

**ABOUT
WWAP**

WWAP GENDER INITIATIVE

To achieve a global standard for sex-disaggregated water assessment, monitoring and reporting, and create a baseline knowledge on water and gender, WWAP has initiated a major gender initiative in 2014.

The screenshot shows the WWAP website with a navigation menu at the top including 'Français', 'Español', and 'Google Custom Search'. The main header features 'UNESCO' and various thematic areas like 'Education', 'Natural Sciences', 'Social and Human Sciences', 'Culture', 'Communication and Information', and 'Media Services'. Below this, there are sub-menus for 'About us', 'Science & Technology', 'Environment', 'IOC Oceans', 'Priority Areas', 'Special Themes', and 'Resources'. The main content area is titled 'World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)'. A left sidebar contains a 'Water' menu with 'IHP', 'IHP-VIII Water Security', 'WWAP' (with sub-links for About, World Water Development Report, Case Studies, SDG 6 - Synthesis Report, Capacity Development, Water and Gender, Conflicts & Cooperation (PCCP), World Water Scenarios, Outreach, Vacancies, and WWAP News Archive), 'UNESCO-IHE', 'Water Centres', and 'Water Chairs'. The main content area has a featured article titled 'Water, if not engendered, is endangered!' with a sub-header 'IHP'. The article text discusses the gendered nature of water and the WWAP's commitment to advancing women's empowerment. It mentions a workshop on 'Engendering Water: WWAP Gender & Water Toolkit in View of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' held in 2015. A 'Read more:' section lists 'Water, if not engendered, is endangered' and 'The new Brochure on WWAP Gender activities'. Below the article is a section titled 'UN WWAP UNESCO Project on Gender Sensitive Water Monitoring Assessment and Reporting' with an image of people working on a project. The text describes the project's goal to develop a methodology for sex-disaggregated data collection and its implementation in the post-2015 agenda. A 'PHASE I' section details the development of a toolkit for gender-sensitive water monitoring. A 'News' section at the bottom right of the page lists '18.11.2016 New Gender & Water Transboundary Team has been activated for the Stimpriet Transboundary Aquifer'.

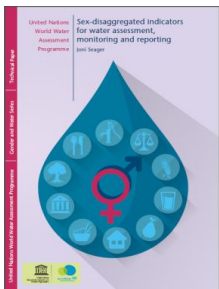
The 'WWAP Expert Group on Sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting', consisting of 35 experts, produced a groundbreaking methodology and identified a list of high-priority indicators for gender sensitive water assessment, monitoring and reporting.

Based on these results, the 'Toolkit for the collection of sex-disaggregated data on water resources' was produced.

- September 2016: WWAP Toolkit is included in the Guidelines for Gender and CC of the **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC**;
- March 2016: the **60th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW60)** recognizes the importance of sex-disaggregated data, and of the WWAP Toolkit for water data;
- March 2015: WWAP Toolkit is adopted as gender analysis tool for **GEF IW projects (IW:LEARN)**;
- 2015: WWAP indicators are included in the list of indicators identified for **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6** on water;
- November 2014 : the **African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)** officially recognizes the WWAP indicators to be used in water assessments and monitoring.

**WWAP TOOLKIT FOR
THE COLLECTION OF
SEX-DISAGGREGATED
DATA ON WATER
RESOURCES:
ENDORSEMENT &
ADOPTION**

THE TOOLS



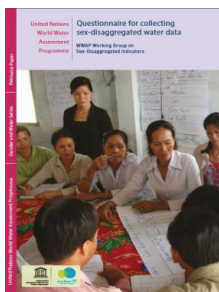
Tool One: Methodological framework

Tool Two: Key-indicators for sex-disaggregated water data (QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE!)

Tool 1 and tool 2 are contained in the same publication:
'Sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting'

Tool Three: Guidelines for data gathering in the field

Publication: *'Guidelines on how to collect sex-disaggregated water data'*



Tool Four: Questionnaire for field surveys
'Questionnaire for collecting sex-disaggregated water data'

PRIORITY TOPICS AND KEY INDICATORS

'Long list' (100) of sex-disaggregated water indicators

40 priority indicators subdivided by 'priority topics'

PRIORITY TOPICS

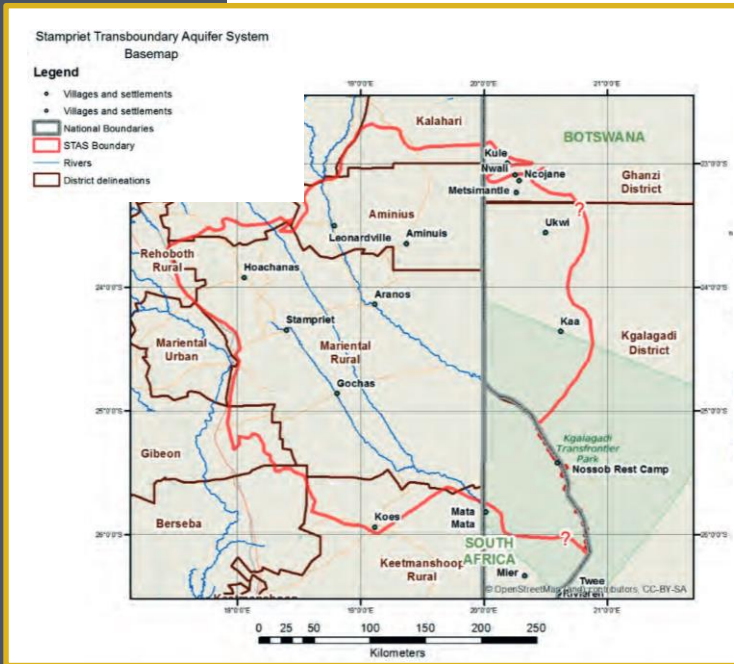
1. Water Governance
2. Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
3. Decision-making and Knowledge Production
4. Transboundary Water Resource Management
5. Water for Income Generation for Industrial and Agricultural Uses, including unaccounted-for labor

THE STAMPRIET TRANSBOUNDARY AQUIFER SYSTEM

RESULTS FROM THE FIELD

The toolkit was applied in the Stampriet Transboundary Aquifer Region.

9 indicators from 4 WWAP priority topics. Collected data disaggregated by sex and age.

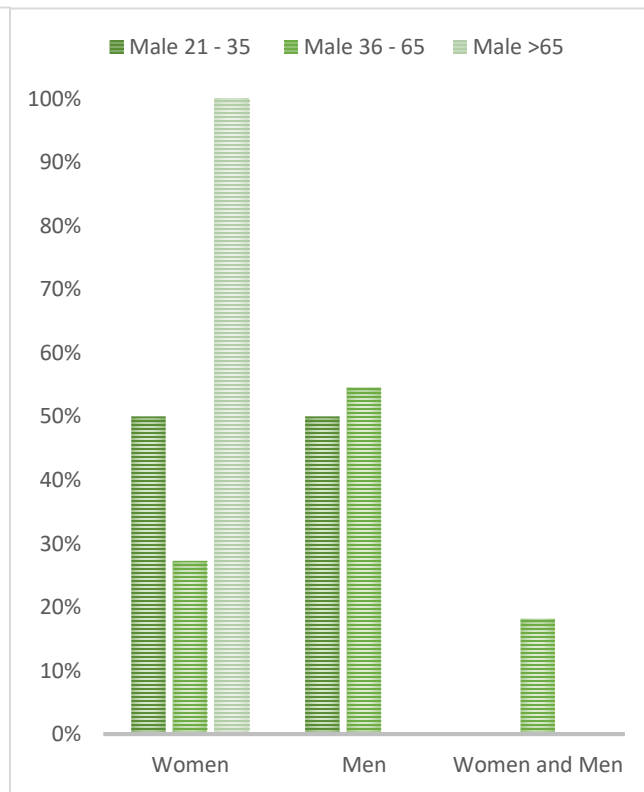
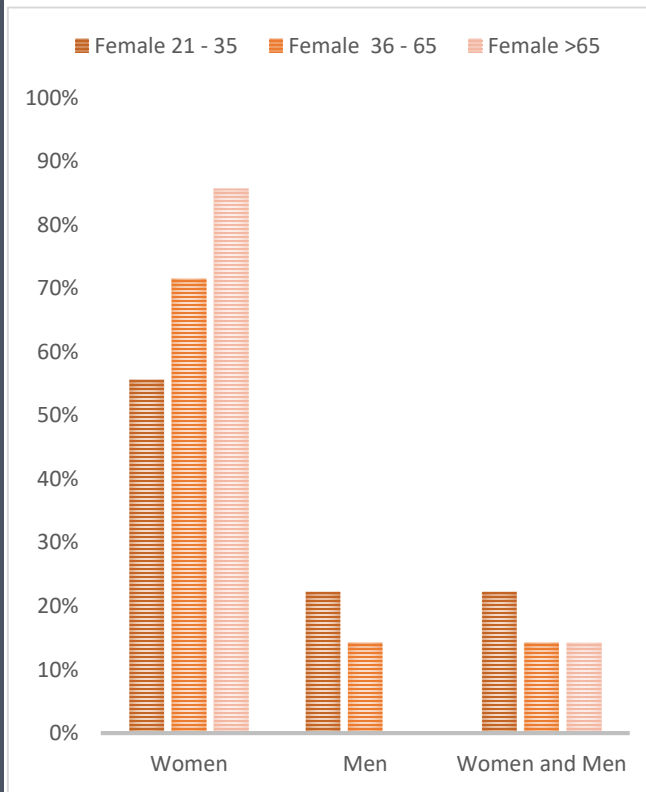


- shared by Botswana, Namibia and South Africa
- Semi-arid conditions; accelerating warming trend since 1960, reaching $+0.03^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{yr}$ in Southern Africa (CGS, 2015)
- Vulnerability to climate change, expected to result in more frequent droughts, longer dry spell duration, and higher variability of rainfall (Cook et al., 2014)
- Water supply: mainly piped water in urban settlements, and boreholes in rural settlements (MAWF, 2006; CSO, 2009)

- Open defecation is still widely practised both in urban and rural settlements (NSA, 2012; CSO, 2009)
- Current vulnerabilities in water resources are strongly correlated with climate variability, due largely to precipitation fluctuations (Green et al., 2007; Ouyse et al., 2010)

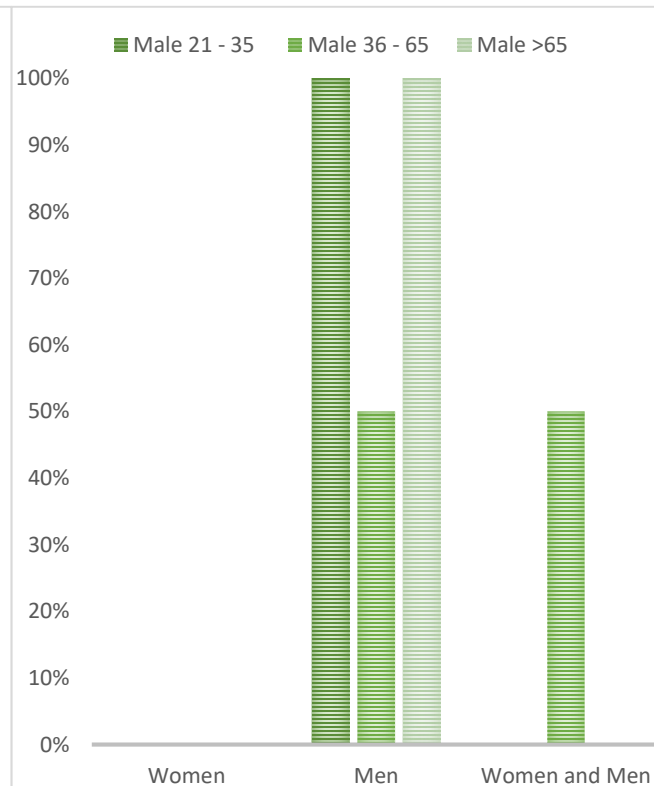
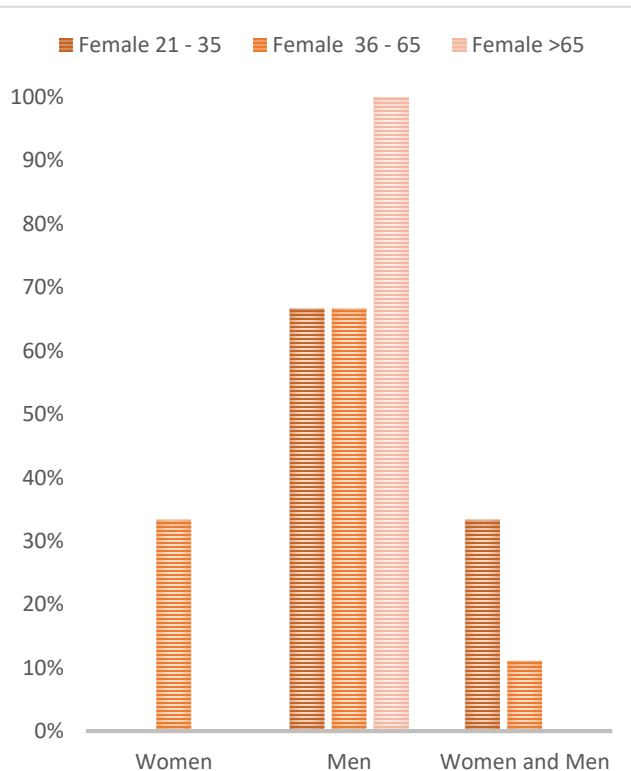
RESULTS FROM THE FIELD

Who makes
decision on water
safety in the
household
according to
MALE/female
respondents



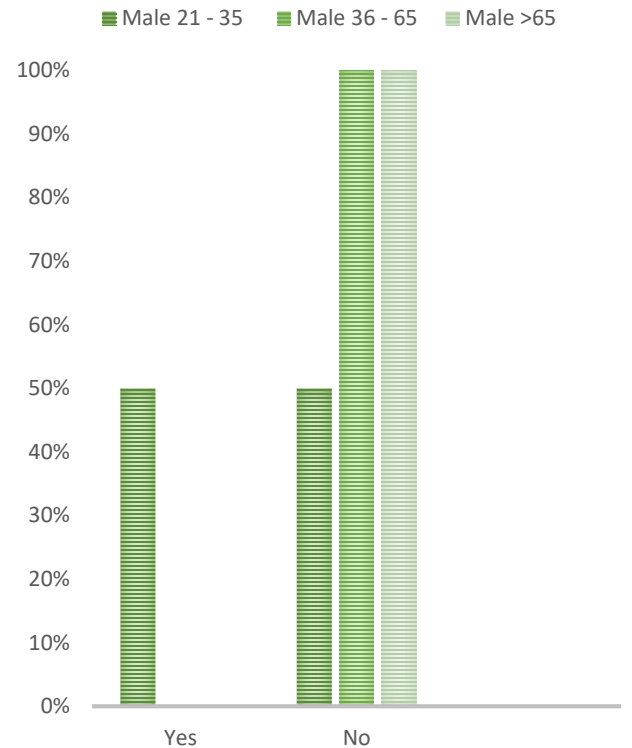
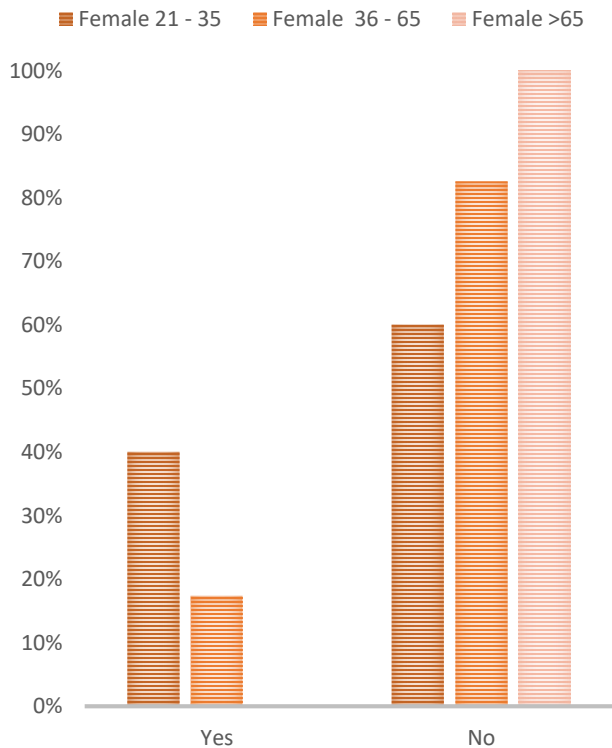
RESULTS FROM THE FIELD

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING WATER FOR IRRIGATION IN THE HOUSEHOLD ACCORDING TO MALE/FEMALE RESPONDENTS



RESULTS FROM THE FIELD

PERCEPTION OF MALE/FEMALE RESPONDENTS REGARDING DECREASE OF WATER AVAILABILITY IN THE LAST 10 YEARS



RESULTS FROM THE FIELD

Field data identified socially-determined differences in roles:

- Prevalent role of women in managing water for drinking and sanitation purposes within the household boundaries
- However, decision-making for water allocation and use for agriculture and livestock purposes is broadly under men's responsibility

In general, adult women and men do not perceive a substantial decrease of water availability.

Young respondents, both women and men, show a higher willingness to share responsibilities and decisions concerning water within the household.



THANK YOU

WWDR and other publications, videos, PPTs, TOOLS etc. are available at:

www.unesco.org/water/wwap

Contact

Michela Miletto
WWAP Deputy Coordinator and
Gender Focal Point
m.miletto@unesco.org

WHY ENGAGING WITH WOMEN ?

- gendered divisions of labour and unsafe management of human waste

HEALTH RISKS OF WATER REUSE IN AGRICULTURE AND EXPOSURE OF WOMEN

- use of low-cost labour is a common practice among farmers using wastewater: much of this work is carried out by women

LOW EDUCATION ON HEALTH RISKS IS COMMON AMONG VULNERABLE GROUPS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN

- Limited awareness of health risks

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN URBAN CONTEXTS , SANITATION ACCESS , RISKS AND GENDER

- Finding a suitable place to go to the toilet is especially problematic for women, causing risks related to personal security, embarrassment and hygiene

GENDER DIMENSION OF WASTEWATER

Women are the social group which is more in contact with food and direct contact with faeces (during child care).

Women should become the main target of exposure-prevention and risk minimizing measures

GENDER- SENSITIVE RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

- **FAMILY HEALTH FALLS DISPROPORTIONATELY ON WOMEN**

Reducing the burden of disease also reduces time spent taking care of sick family members; reducing the burden of disease means reducing exposure of women to unsafe water

Exposure of vulnerable groups, especially women and children, to partially treated or untreated wastewater requires specific attention.

WWAP GENDER-SENSITIVE WATER INDICATORS USED IN THIS SURVEY

PRIORITY TOPIC	KEY INDICATOR
GENERAL INFORMATION	Total population disaggregated by sex
	Educational level of the population in the aquifer area
WATER GOVERNANCE	1h. Presence and nature of gender-sensitive training; Participation of Males and Females (M/F)
SAFE DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	2a. Percentage of households without water on premises, by sex of main person responsible for collecting drinking water and by type of household 2b. Unpaid time spent by individual household members in supplying water, making it safe for use and managing it 2c. M/F perceptions of the adequacy of current water supply/availability in both quality and quantity in the household 3d. M/F perceptions of current total household use of water, by category of use and by primary user
DECISION MAKING AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION	3e. Household member primarily responsible for managing the household water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/F perceptions of the nature of their household decision-making process for water priorities and use; • M/F perceptions of the primary decision-maker on water issues within the household (if any); and • M/F perceptions of how intra-household conflicts related to water (if any) are resolved.
INCOME GENERATION FOR AGRICULTURAL USE	5d. Decision makers and participants in household-based decision-making process regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irrigation; • decisions re allocation of time and financial resources; and • crops to be irrigated. 5g. M/F access to bank loans/credit for irrigation 5h. M/F membership in and intensity of participation in community-based irrigation committees/ associations and cooperatives