

In order to achieve gender equality, sex-disaggregated data is needed. The collection of sex-disaggregated data concerning water is facilitated by the UN WWAP UNESCO Toolkit as part of the Project on Gender-sensitive Water monitoring, Assessment and Reporting.



Regione Umbria

## TOOLKIT for GENDER-SENSITIVE WATER MONITORING:

# GENDER, WATER and CLIMATE CHANGE



**Tool 1&2**  
Indicators & Methodology



**Tool 3**  
Guideline Manual



**Tool 4**  
Questionnaire

Available in



Download the toolkit online following the "Gender and Water" section of WWAP website :

[www.unesco.org/water/wwap](http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap)

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# UN WWAP UNESCO PROJECT ON GENDER-SENSITIVE WATER MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

To address the data gap on gender and water issues at the global level, WWAP launched a groundbreaking project to develop and test **sex-disaggregated indicators** for the collection of global water data. The project has developed a **methodology** for sex-disaggregated data collection using multi-sectoral **gender-sensitive water indicators** in the monitoring framework of the SDGs.

Water scarcity is worsening, especially in arid and semi-arid regions, due to climate change. This has consequences on the livelihoods of women in these regions, where their work burden in acquiring water is increasing.

## The impacts of climate change affect women and men differently.

There is currently not enough consideration of gender issues in policy-making regarding climate change.

### FACTS

■ Women are most effective at mobilizing the community to respond to disasters. As a result, women are developing new skills such as natural resource and agricultural management.

■ Only 16% of national water resource plans mention women as key stakeholders or primary participants in climate adaptation.

■ Women and girls are more vulnerable to water-related disasters and risks as a result of having less access to information, training and life skills development.

At the moment, there is a lack of sex-disaggregated data on how water and climate change-related impacts affect men and women differently.

Solutions need to be provided regarding how both women and men are able to challenge unequal water roles and allocations, and participate in decision-making at different levels.

**WWAP has developed gender-sensitive indicators to bridge the current gap in the statistics on gender and water.**

### Phase I - Completed

Production of the Toolkit for Gender-sensitive water monitoring. The Toolkit includes:

- a list of high-priority gender-sensitive water indicators,
- a proposed methodology for collecting sex-disaggregated data,
- a guideline manual for data gathering in the field, and
- a questionnaire for practitioners to collect sex-disaggregated data

### Phase II - Ongoing

The Toolkit is currently being tested in selected pilot areas in different regions of the world, in cooperation with national authorities, research institutes and international organizations. There are currently joint actions between WWAP and the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force and WWAP and the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme – Groundwater Resources Governance in Transboundary Aquifers (IHP-GGRETA) project.

### Phase III

The indicators and methodology will be validated against the results from Phase II. The final results will be widely disseminated after evaluation.

### Phase IV

The final phase consists of a series of training modules on how to collect, monitor and report on gender-sensitive water data. This capacity development phase will be specifically tailored for technical staff of national institutions, as well as UN agencies, NGOs and researchers.

Sex-disaggregated data on water and climate change-related impacts will provide baseline information on how women and men are affected differently.

Sex-disaggregated data are oriented at monitoring the results of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It will report evidence of gender equality results and orient policy actions. The resulting data will allow comparison and measure progress through time at a global level.