



ENGENDERING WATER



WWAP CONTACTS
www.unesco.org/water/wwap
wwap@unesco.org

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WATER

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UN WWAP's project on gender-sensitive water monitoring, assessment and reporting

Water access, availability and management are drivers of sustainable development.

While there has been progress across the world, gender inequality still persists with regard to who participates in, contributes to and benefits from water resources management.

To address the unbalance between responsibilities and powers/rights, reasons need to be understood and changes need to be made in water policy, planning and management.

The ripple effect of engendering water

- In Ghana, boosting female entrepreneurship in the field of water treatment resulted in economically-empowered women and **increased investments in the welfare** of their households.
- In Bangladesh, where 80% of factory workers are young women, an intervention allowing women to safely purchase menstrual cloths and pads reportedly **saw absenteeism drop from 73% to 3%**, resulting in **significant economic gains** for workers and the factory owner.
- Estimates suggest that **cutting just 15 minutes off the walking time to a water source could increase under-five child survival by 11%**.

A 2013 survey by the UN Statistical Commission revealed that gendered water data is among the least available of national-level indicators.

Disaggregating water data by sex is crucial to inform gender-sensitive water policies in light of the global commitments to gender equality and in view of the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

To address the data gap on gender and water issues at the global level, WWAP launched a pioneering project to develop and test sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting.

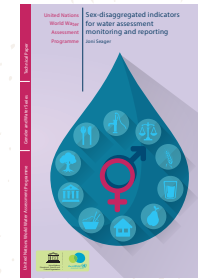
WWAP's toolkit includes:

- a list of high-priority, gender-sensitive water indicators covering: water governance; safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; education; decision-making and knowledge production; transboundary water resources management; and income generation for industrial and agricultural uses;
- a methodology for collecting sex-disaggregated data from transboundary, national, local, household and intra-household levels;
- guidelines for data gathering in the field; and
- tailor-made questionnaires for practitioners to collect sex-disaggregated data.

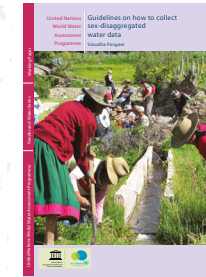
Achieving the 2030 Agenda: a new global challenge

Governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Countries have the primary responsibility to follow-up and review the progress made in implementing the SDGs, which will require quality, accessible and timely data collection.

Yet, there is a need to **strengthen capacity at the national level** with respect to the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated water data, as evidenced by pilot testing conducted by UNESCO WWAP in different regions of the world.



Tool 1 and 2
Indicators and Methodology



Tool 3
Guidelines



Tool 4
Questionnaire

WWAP's Capacity Development Programme in support of the 2030 Agenda

WWAP aims to respond to this challenge through a capacity development programme on how to collect, analyse and report on sex-disaggregated water data towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. The capacity development programme will be **customized at the national, sub-regional and regional levels** according to the stakeholder needs (national and regional institutions, NGOs/women's organizations, transnational bodies, water professionals, scientific community, academic and research institutes).



Results of the capacity development programme are expected not only to inform regional, global and thematic monitoring of the progress made towards the achievement of the SDGs, but also to support the development of effective policies to accelerate achieving the 2030 Agenda, particularly SDGs 5 and 6