



DATA IS IMPORTANT FOR

When data showed that only **29%** of staff in the department of water development in Uganda was female, affirmative action was taken to improve the gender balance in the water department by 30% in 5 years.

WATER GOVERNANCE



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

WATER FOR AGRICULTURE

Less than **5%** of agricultural holders in many countries in Northern Africa and Western Asia are women.

According to FAO, **47%** of irrigation labour is carried out by women.

Women comprise an average of **43%** of the agricultural labour force in developing countries.

In rural India and Africa, more than **30%** of a women's daily energy intake is spent just on fetching water.

SAFE DRINKING WATER

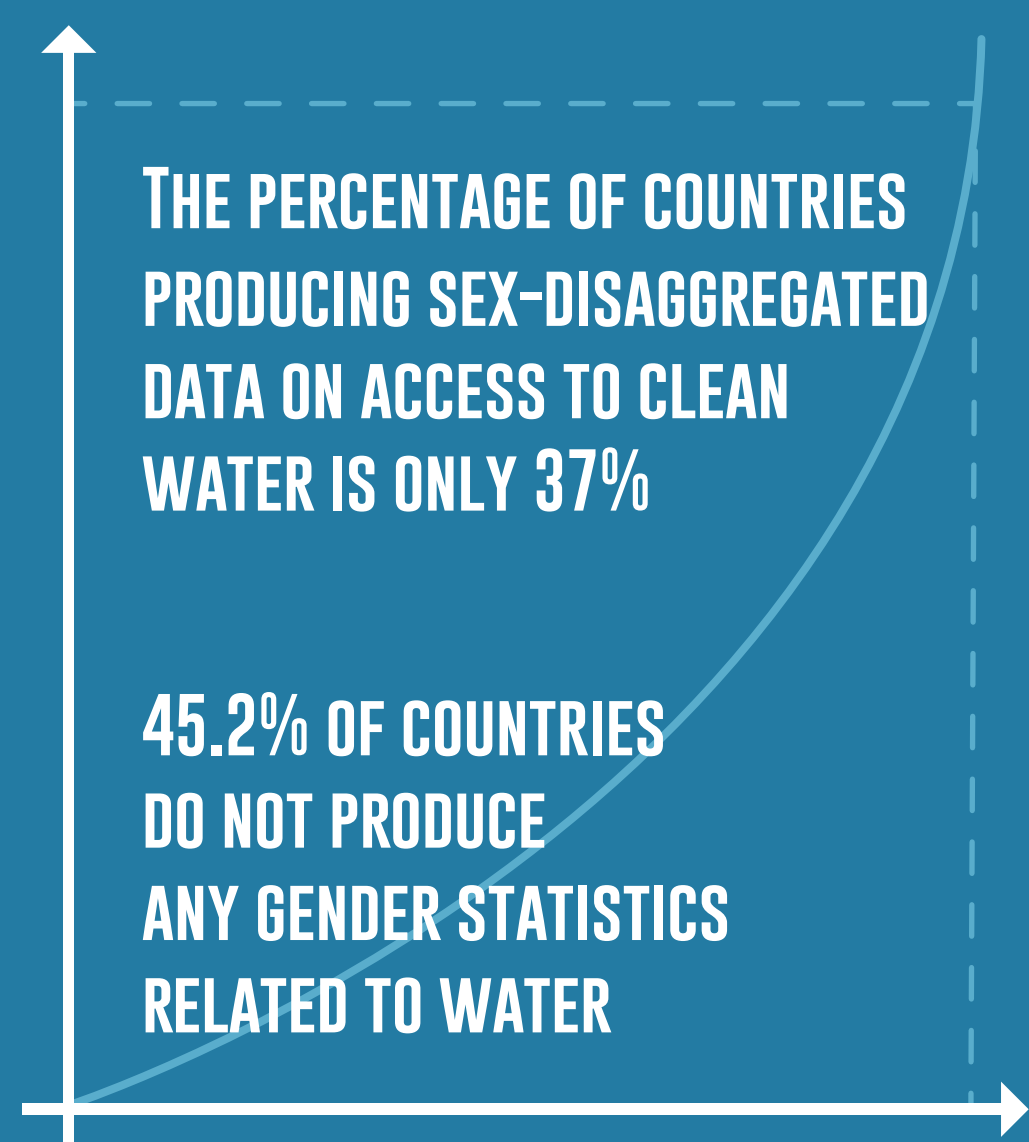
It is estimated that some **40 billion** mostly women-hours per year are spent fetching water in sub-Saharan Africa.

EDUCATION

One 2012 estimate suggests that cutting 15 minutes off the walking time to a water source could increase under-five child survival.

In Ghana, a 15-minute reduction in water collection time increased girls' school attendance up to 12%.

WE NEED MORE DATA



WE NEED ANSWERS

SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA

Are oriented at monitoring the results of post-2015 agenda and SDGs. Report evidence of gender equality results and orient policy actions. Will allow comparison and measure progress through time at a global level.

WOMEN WERE INVOLVED
In Nepal when women's participation in decision-making increased to 41% in the water and sanitation project.
THEN
Women and girls would feel more safe and the project would become more sustainable.

WOMEN PARTICIPATED IN IRRIGATION
In villages in South Africa, Tanzania and Sri Lanka.
THEN
Productivity, equity and cost recovery would improve.

WOMEN WERE TRAINED
In Sri Lanka, where women in 38% of 145 fishery community based organizations (CBOs) trained in leadership skills and fishery management.
THEN
Efficiency and output of community-based organizations would increase.

WOMEN OWNED ASSETS
In Burkina Faso, when women had titled plots and access to irrigation.
THEN
The overall productivity of agriculture would rise.

PHASE 1:

Production of the toolkit for gender sensitive water monitoring. This contains a list of high-priority indicators, a methodology for collecting sex-disaggregated data, a guideline for data gathering in the field and a questionnaire for practitioners to collect sex-disaggregated data.

PHASE 2:

The toolkit will be tested in selected pilot areas in different regions of the world, in cooperation with national authorities, research institutes and international organizations.

PHASE 3:

The indicators and methodology will be validated against the results from phase 2, and after the evaluation the final results will be widely disseminated.

PHASE 4:

Capacity building will be implemented by a series of training modules specifically tailored for multiple users, such as technical staff of developing agencies, water-experts of national institutions, development practitioners.

