



MACRO-MODULE 3

**The WWAP Toolkit
for sex-disaggregated water
data collection**

MACRO-MODULE 3: THE WWAP TOOLKIT FOR SEX-DISAGGREGATED WATER DATA COLLECTION

OUTLINE

Module 3.1: WWAP toolkit

- Background
- Description
- Conceptual pillars (quantitative and qualitative data collection; lifting the roof of the household)

Module 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

- Presentation of the tools (methodologies, guidelines, questionnaires)

WWAP Gender Initiative



World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

Water, if not engendered, is endangered!

Water is a gendered issue. Although women play a key role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, gender inequality persists around the globe. In line with UNESCO global priority, WWAP is committed to advancing women's empowerment and gender equality in the water realm.

The second edition of the capacity development programme on "Water and Sustainable Development", funded by AGFUND and organized by WWAP from 11 to 15 July 2016, offered an opportunity to 20 male and 10 female) to think through gender-sensitive water monitoring, assessment and reporting.

A session of the workshop was indeed dedicated to the theme "Engendering Water: WWAP Gender & Water Toolkit in View of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". In particular, the synergies between the Sustainable Development Goal 5 (gender equality and women's empowerment) and 6 (water and sanitation) were highlighted drawing on concrete case studies in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

Read more:

- Water, if not engendered, is endangered!
- The new Brochure on WWAP Gender activities

UN WWAP UNESCO Project on Gender Sensitive Water Monitoring Assessment and Reporting

To address the considerable data gap on gender and water issues at the global level, in 2014 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, with the aim of advocating for the implementation of gender-sensitive water monitoring in the post-2015 agenda and, in particular, in the monitoring framework of the SDGs.

In this challenging task, WWAP is getting expert advice from its Working Group on Gender-Sensitive Water Indicators, composed of more than 40 experts from different regions of the world.

PHASE I of the project has been recently completed with the concrete output of a toolkit for gender-sensitive water monitoring. The toolkit includes a short list of high-priority gender-sensitive water indicators, a proposed methodology for collecting sex-disaggregated data, a compilation of guidelines for data gathering in the field, and a questionnaire for practitioners to collect sex-disaggregated data.

The second edition of the Workshop on Water and Sustainable Development also incorporated a session on gender issues named "Engendering Water: WWAP Gender & Water Toolkit in View of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

WWAP GENDER TOOLKIT

- Toolkit n. 1 & 2: Sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting (ENG, FR, SP)
- Toolkit n. 3: Guidelines on how to collect sex-disaggregated water data
- Toolkit n. 4: Questionnaire for collecting sex-disaggregated water data

WWAP RESOURCE MATERIAL ON GENDER AND WATER

- Overview of resources on gender-sensitive data related to water
- Integrating gender responsive indicators in the SDG process
- Gender and Water data infographic
- Gender Flyer (new)
- Gender and Water data booklet (English, Français)

WATER AND GENDER

- Project on Gender-Sensitive Water Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting
- Project overview and Phases
- Working Group on Sex-Disaggregated Indicators
- Members of the Working Group
- Meetings of the Working Group
- Interviews with the Working Group members
- Partners of the Project

News

18.11.2016
New Gender & Water Transboundary Team has been activated for the Stampton Transboundary Aquifer.

A major Gender Initiative aiming to achieve a global standard for sex-disaggregated water assessment, monitoring and reporting, and promote science based knowledge on water and gender, was initiated in 2014 by WWAP UNESCO.

As part of it, WWAP established the “Expert Group on Sex-disaggregated indicators for gender sensitive water assessment, monitoring and reporting”, consisting of 35 experts, that produced a groundbreaking methodology and identified a list of high-priority indicators.

MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Background

Members of the WWAP Working Group on Sex- disaggregated Water Indicators



Kusum Athukorala, Chair of Sri Lanka Water Partnership, Founding Member of Women for Water Partnership

Elisabetta Aurino, Research Fellow School of Public Health Imperial College London, Research Associate Oxford University

Susan Bazilli, Director of International Women's Rights Project

Alice M. Bouman-Dentener, Honorary Founding President of the Women for Water Partnership, Member Steering Committee of European Water Stewardship

Marcia Brewster, President of United Nations Association – United States, consultant on water resources and gender issues

Angela Calvo, Associate Professor at University of Turin

Alice Centrone, Gender and Rural Development Consultant, Researcher General Directorate for Development Cooperation – Italian Cooperation

Moa Cortobius, Programme Officer UNDP Water Governance Facility, Gender Focal Point Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

Emily Deschaine, Networking and Knowledge Management, Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)

Anton Earle, Director African Regional Centre, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

Asma El Kasmi, UNESCO Chair "Water, Women and Decision Power", Al Akhawayn University Ifrane

Amber Fletcher, Ph.D., Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Regina

Christiane Froelich, Postdoc researcher Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at Hamburg University

Giovanna Gioli, Research Group 'Climate Change and Security' (CLISEC), Hamburg University, co-founder of the international Gender, Climate Change and Conflict Network (GCCN)

Frederique Holle, Policy Officer, Women for Water Partnership

Inga Jacobs, Senior Researcher at Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Eiman Karar, Executive Director for Management of Water Resources, Water Research Commission (WRC)

Evelyne Lyons, Independent consultant in Environmental Services Sector

Aishwarya Nair, Assistant Project Manager at Golder Associates, Editor-in-Chief wH2O Journal on Gender and Water

Vasudha Pangare, Independent social development consultant and member of Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)

Carolyn Sachs, Professor of Rural Sociology and Women's Studies and Head of the Department of Women's Studies at Penn State University

Viviana Re, Marie Curie Research Fellow, National Engineering School of Sfax (ENIS)

Rosemary Rop, Water and Sanitation Specialist, World Bank

Joni Seager, Professor and Chair, Global Studies Department, Bentley University

Ilaria Sisto, Gender and Development Officer at FAO

Lyliose Umupfasoni, Programme Officer of Eastern Africa Sub Region at African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), Director of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Natural Resources

Barbara Van Koppen, Principal Researcher Poverty, Gender and Water, Southern Africa Regional Program, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

Tom Williams, Programmes Director and Regional Group Director, International Water Association (IWA)

Lesha (B.M.) Witmer, Independent Expert on Water Governance and Sustainable Development, Steering Committee Member of the Women for Water Partnership

Claudia Wendland, Water and Sanitation Specialist at Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF)

Inputs from:

Daanish Mustafa', King's College, London

Ana Elisa Cascao, SIWI

UNESCO-IHP GGRETA Project

AMCOW Task Force on Monitoring and Evaluation

University of Hamburg (CLISAP)

The TOOLKIT

The WWAP Working Group identified 100 gender sensitive water indicators, out of which 40 priority indicators were selected.

WWAP Gender Initiative



To assess the indicators, the WG defined a methodology for collecting in a systematic, standard and as far as possible scientific way the sex disaggregated data necessary to establish a baseline, conduct comparative analyses, and eventually monitor trends.

This led to the preparation of a Toolkit including the indicators and the methodology, guidelines and questionnaires for the collection of sex disaggregated water relevant data.

MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Background



WWAP Toolkit: A Broad Adoption

- 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 SD Goal 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

MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Description



OBJECTIVES

- Bridging the gap of sex-disaggregated water data
- Creating a gender baseline knowledge related to water and a **global standard** for gender sensitive water monitoring
- Building capacity for collection of sex-disaggregated water data, and providing tools users, different regions and climate
- Contributing to the 2030 Agenda with a set of indicators for Sustainable Development Goals – in particular 6 (water and sanitation) and 5 (gender equality)



MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Description

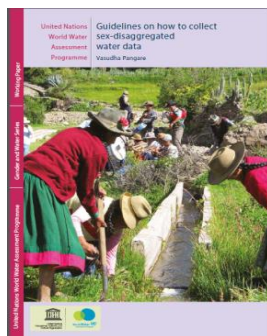
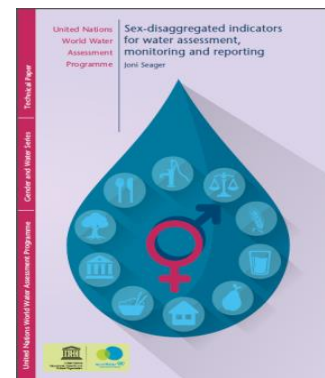
The Tools

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

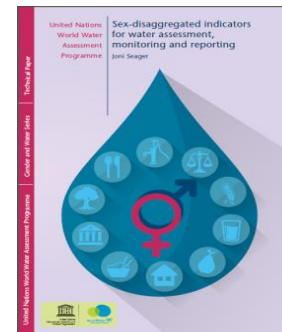


MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Description

Tool 1:

Methodology



Requisites for the methodology

- be applicable and relevant across all (or at least most) regions
- be feasible' to collect – i.e., within reasonable resource limits and congruent with current data collecting capacity
- support goals of enhancing women's empowerment, promoting gender equality and advancing women's empowerment in policy-making
- reflect diverse sectoral and thematic concerns
- be thematically aligned with, and positioned, to contribute to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
- transform gender relations towards a more equitable state, and not just to account for current inequities

MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Conceptual pillars



Pillar 1:

Combine **quantitative**
and
qualitative information

Ex. Water Source distance and safety of journey.

Ex. Participation in decision making boards and types of decisions taken by such boards

MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Conceptual pillars

Pillar 2

Lift the roof of the household

- Bring visibility to each member of the household
- Record their views and opinions
- Identify the differences between the perceptions regarding water and its uses of a females and males



	% women reporting “yes”	% men reporting “yes”
Personally ate broken rice	10.4	11.9
Personally received sought charity	8.2	6.8

Coates, J. C., Webb, P., Houser, R. F., Lorge Rogers, B. and Wilde, P. . 2010. 'He said, she said': who should speak for households about experiences of food insecurity in Bangladesh? *Food Security*, 2:81-95.

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

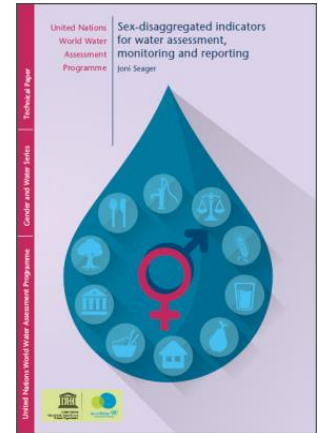
Priority topics/key indicators

Tool 1-2

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

40 priority indicators subdivided by '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



MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Why
the 5 priority
topics were
chosen?

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Water governance



Safe water availability for everyone could be possible if effective water governance is in place. Thus, gender mainstreaming should be part of the process.

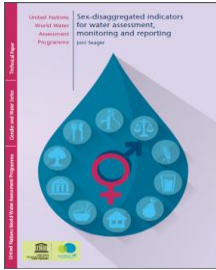
This topic contains 11 indicators.

Example

Indicator 1e: Number of M/F staff responsible for water issues (disaggregated by job level) in gender ministry/lead agency.

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

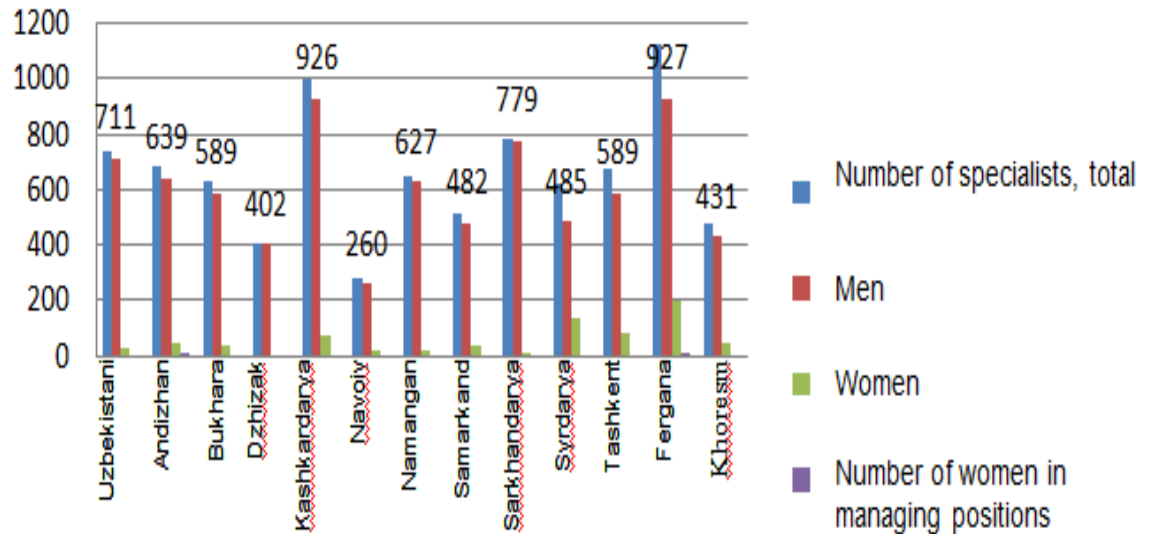
Tools



Water governance

1a. Number of male and female (M/F) paid staff in public water-governance agencies, disaggregated by job category/level and decision-making capacity (and salary, if available), at: - national level; county/province/state levels; and town/village levels (sample)

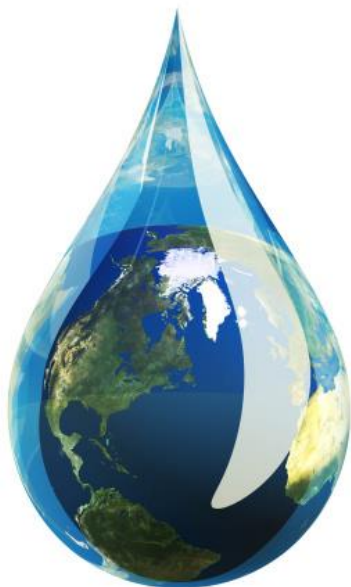
Number of specialist in Water Consumer Associations



MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene



It is the goal that all the countries want to achieve.

It was already expressed in the MDG Target 7.C: *“Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”*.

Since 2015, it the topic of Goal 6 of the SDGs.

The topic contains 7 indicators.

Example

Indicator 2b: Unpaid time spent by individual household members in supplying water, making it safe for use and managing it.

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Decision-making and knowledge production



This topic is fundamental to monitor the influence of the gender component in decision-making.

It is important because it allows to know how the sex-disaggregated data can influence at decisional level and in knowledge production.

The topic contains 7 indicators.

Example

Indicator 3g: M/F perceptions of household gender equality in water decisions.

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Transboundary water resources management

A gender balance is fundamental in sharing (sharing includes everyone) processes.



This indicator is important to measure whether gender mainstreaming has been implemented in transboundary policies and agreements.

The topic contains 4 indicators.

Example

4a Number of M/F staff on transboundary water commissions (sample for pilot countries), disaggregated by job category/level and decision-making capacity (and salary, if available).

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Water for income generation for industrial and agricultural uses, including unaccounted for labor



It is priority because:

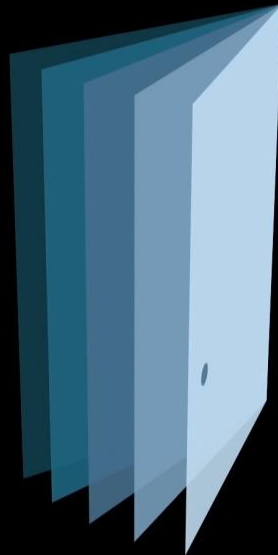
- 89% of water is used for agricultural and industrial purposes.
- Women produce 60-80% of basic foodstuffs in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean and perform over 50% of the labour involved in intensive rice cultivation in Asia. They also process 100% of basic household foodstuffs in Africa.

The topic contains 11 indicators.

Example

Indicator 5g: M/F access to support services for irrigation: i) participation in technical training; ii) M/F access to bank loans/credit; and iii) incentives for the development of irrigated agriculture.

The WaterRooms



MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Description

CLASS ACTIVITY

Look at the table below. How do you interpret it?
Which conclusions can you reach?

In a recent study by Coates et al. (2010), women and men in the same households in Bangladesh were surveyed about their experiences of food insecurity. Women and men reported considerably different views on and experiences of food insecurity – to the extent that if men alone or women alone had been interviewed, nearly one-third of the households would be in different categories of food security.

	% women reporting “yes”	% men reporting “yes”
Personally could not buy snacks for family	66.8	20.5
Personally took food on credit from a local shop	20.8	41.5
Personally borrowed food from neighbours	31.1	13.4
Reporting the family did not eat meat	54.3	38.0
Personally ate less food	45.8	37.2

Coates, J. C., Webb, P., Houser, R. F., Lorge Rogers, B. and Wilde, P. . 2010. 'He said, she said': who should speak for households about experiences of food insecurity in Bangladesh? *Food Security*, 2:81-95.

MACRO-MODULE 3.1: WWAP toolkit

Description

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

The authors concluded that the notion of “household” food insecurity is not particularly useful, given the findings that “certain food insecurity-related manifestations are not collectively or similarly shared by members of the same living space”.

COLLECTING QUALITATIVE DATA ALLOWS A BETTER
UNDERSTANDING OF THE SITUATION

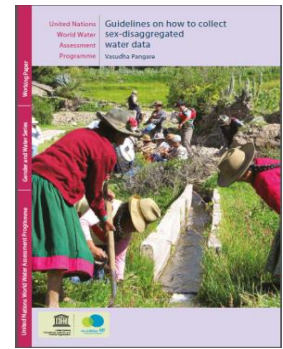
MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Tool 3: Guidelines on how to collect sex-disaggregated water data

“HOW WE DO IT”

- Apply working protocol
- Identify the type of **user**
- Select **themes and indicators** that fit to the purpose and location
- Adopt Code of conduct



MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

SUPPORT TABLES FOR PRIORITY INDICATORS APPLICATION (1)

4.a Number of M/F staff on transboundary water commissions (sample for pilot countries), disaggregated by job category/level and decision-making capacity (and salary, if available)		
Sources of information	Type of information	Methodology
<p>Documents and records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Records of staff recruitment; job positions and salaries, from transboundary water commissions <p>Key informants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – M/F staff in different job positions – Officials on Commissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of M/F staff disaggregated by job categories and positions. – Salary paid to M/F staff for various positions – M/F staff contribution/involvement in decision-making processes as per job position – Perception of M/F staff regarding their involvement/contribution to decision-making – Process of staff recruitment 	<p>Fact-finding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review of records and documents regarding staff recruitment; numbers, job positions disaggregated by M/F <p>Interviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – With selected M/F staff in different positions. <p>M/F staff can be asked to rate their perception of decision-making authority on a scale of 1 to 10.</p>

Tips on: suggested sources of information - type of information - applicable methodologies

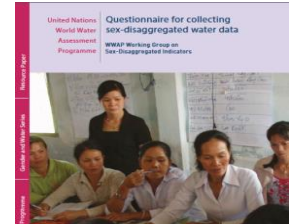
MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

SUPPORT TABLES: WATER ISSUES BY REGION AND SUGGESTED INDICATORS (2)

<p>Africa</p> <p>Regional water issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Water governance– Universal coverage of drinking water supply and sanitation– Impact of climate change on water resources– Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation– Management of transboundary water resources– Development of and access to irrigation infrastructure <p>Suggested priority indicators for collecting sex-disaggregated data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Indicator 1: Water governance– Indicator 2: Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene– Indicators 3 d, e, f, and g: Decision-making at the household level– Indicator 4: Transboundary water resources management– Indicator 5: Water for income generation for industrial and agricultural uses, including unaccounted-for labour <p>Suggestions for data collection process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Validation of information obtained from different sources may be required– Translation and facilitation would be important– It may be necessary to interview/meet with men and women separately while collecting information– Support and facilitation by key informants, community leaders may be required
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This table draws upon the “Regional Section” of the UN World Water Development Report 2015: Water for a Sustainable World (WWAP UNESCO, 2015).



MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Tool 4: the Questionnaire

Ready to use

Easy Language

INDICATOR 5h	M/F membership and intensity of participation in community-based irrigation communities.
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Methodology: Fact finding through community records in order to identify members; interviews with individual members, community leaders and office bearers; Participant observation by attending meeting(s) of the specific community; (Focus Group Discussion only if participant observation is not possible).

Tip: Participant observation is the preferred methodology here; therefore the researcher should make an effort to attend a community meeting.

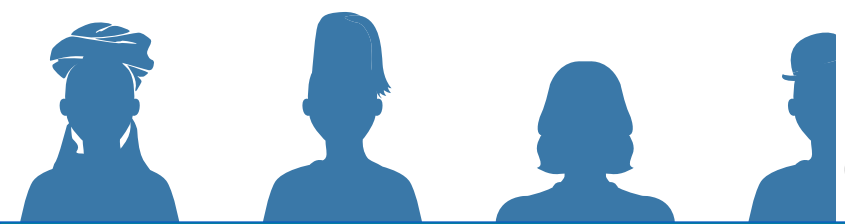
Questions:

5h.1 Analyse the process for collective decision-making on water allocation and use for agriculture (refer to the five levels of participation, as explained in the Guideline). Identify the level of participation by different members who attend the meeting.



5h.2 What are the constraints in participation for M/F members?

5h.3 How is the final decision taken? Who takes the final decision? Is an external (limiting) factor (formal or other authority) present? Are there opportunities present for participation by M/F members as reflected in the rules and regulations?



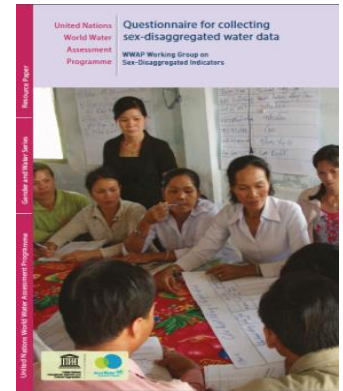
MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

Infographic symbols

to describe:

1. possible use of mobile phones
2. indication where double verification is needed
3. where sex-separated interviews are required



LEGEND OF SYMBOLS



Mobile phone

Consider using mobile phones when possible, according to the rules of the *Guidelines*, depending on the size of population sample, freedom of use of mobile devices and/or diffusion of mobile phones among the population sample. If mobile-phone inquiry is not possible, please proceed personally.



Separate sex

While sex-disaggregated data are collected through this questionnaire, it can also occur in mixed environments. In these particular cases, women and men need to be interviewed in a separate environment. Please, see the guideline for more information on how to proceed.



Validation

Information need to be validated at different levels. Please refer to the *Guidelines* on how to proceed.

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

CLASS ACTIVITY

Brainstorm on the following indicators. Read and analyze the following indicators. What is their meaning and expected result? Can you use similar indicators in other contexts?

- 4a Number of M/F staff on transboundary water commissions (sample for pilot countries), disaggregated by job category/level and decision-making capacity (and salary, if available).
- 4b. The extent to which gender outcomes and gender sensitive accountability indicators are included in M&E/impact statements/benefits analysis of transboundary agreements/activities.
- 4c. The presence and nature of gender-specific objectives and commitments (or gender strategy) in transboundary agreements.
- 4d. Intensity of M/F participation in (sample/representative) meetings of transboundary commissions, including outcomes such as: ratio of contributions in decision-making meetings by women and men; percentage of decisions adopted from women's contributions in meetings.

MODULE 3.2: Structure of WWAP toolkit

Tools

CLASS ACTIVITY

possible answers

- 4a. The indicator concerns transboundary water commission composition, type of job and responsibility, disaggregated by sex. It can be used in order to verify the gender equality in transboundary water commissions.
- 4b. The indicator seeks to quantify the gender-sensitive actions that are included in transboundary agreements, if any.
- 4c. The indicator aims to identify the presence of gender-specific objectives in transboundary agreements.
- 4d. This indicator can be used to understand the gender dynamics in meetings held by transboundary bodies and the role of women and men in decision-making processes.

References

Coates, J. C., Webb, P., Houser, R. F., Lorge Rogers, B. and Wilde, P. . 2010. 'He said, she said': who should speak for households about experiences of food insecurity in Bangladesh? *Food Security*, 2:81-95.

Pradhan, B. 2003. Measuring Empowerment: A Methodological Approach. *Development*, 46(2):51-57

WWAP Working Group on Sex-Disaggregated Indicators - Seager, J. 2015. Sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment monitoring and reporting. Technical Paper. Gender and Water Series. WWAP. Paris, UNESCO.

WWAP - Pangare, V, 2015. Guidelines on how to collect sex-disaggregated water data. Gender and Water Series. WWAP. Paris, UNESCO.

WWAP - Questionnaire for collecting sex-disaggregated water data. Gender and Water Series. WWAP. Paris, UNESCO.

WWAP - Fletcher, A. and Schonewille, R. 2015. Overview of resources on gender-sensitive data related to water. Gender and Water Series, WWAP. Paris, UNESCO.

A photograph of an astronaut in a blue t-shirt and tan cargo pants, floating in a space station. The astronaut is holding a camera and looking out a large circular window at the Earth. The interior of the station is filled with various equipment and panels.

THANK YOU

MACRO-MODULE 3

**The WWAP Toolkit
for sex-disaggregated water data
collection**



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Water
Assessment
Programme

