



WOMEN AND WATER: ON THE FRONTLINE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

12 OCTOBER 2022



Our Moderator: Eddy Pérez



International Climate Diplomacy Director, Climate Action Network Canada

Eddy is a lecturer at the University of Montreal and teaches climate justice and international cooperation. He is an expert on climate diplomacy, analyzing and monitoring international climate negotiations from a Canadian and North American perspective.

He chairs the G7 Climate and Energy WG within the G7 Global Taskforce. He sits on the Canadian Domestic Advisory Group (CEDAG) for the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).

Eddy holds a Master of Science degree from the Institut national de la recherche scientifique du Québec (INRS).



Session Overview:

1- Opening Remarks and Statement (30 minutes)

2- Presentations (30 minutes)

3- Brief Q&A with Presenters (10 minutes)

4- Breakout Groups (25 minutes)

5- Call to Action (15 minutes)

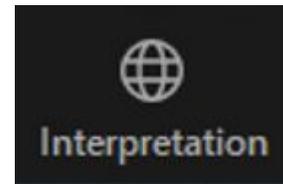
6- Closing Remarks

Session Guide:

- Make sure your **microphone is on mute** and **cameras off**

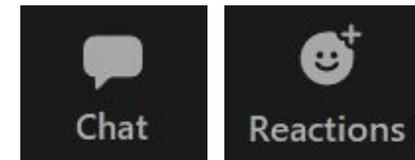


- For live interpretation English/French for the plenary, select an audio channel by clicking the **“Interpretation”** button and also select **“Mute original audio”**



- **Even if you would like to listen in English, please select the “English” audio channel**

- To ask a question, please type in the **chat box**



- Meeting is being recorded for sharing after the session

Opening Remarks: Mariame Dem



Special Projects Director, International Programmes, WaterAid

Mariame joined WaterAid in the post of Regional Director for WaterAid West Africa over 12 years ago. She has over 30 years' experience as a gender specialist and woman leader in economic and social development, governance, and gender in West and Central Africa.

She has contributed to designing and influencing change at grassroots and policy levels for economic justice and gender equality in Senegal and at global level, including as a researcher/evaluator on reproductive health and women's economic empowerment. Along with water and sanitation programmes for various institutions, she has brought her expertise to the Centre for Development and Population Activities, UN Research Institute for Social Development, Oxfam and International Institute for Environment and Development.



WaterAid/Sam Vox



WaterAid/Etinosa Yvonne



WaterAid/Basile Ouedraogo

- **Hawa showing the flood waters in Temeke District near Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**
- **Community members scramble for water in Kissa Community, Borno State, Nigeria**
- **Eveline facing drought conditions in Sablogo Village, Region Centre-East, Burkina Faso**



WaterAid/Basile Ouedraogo



WaterAid/Laura Pannack

- **Fatimata of Benkadi Women's Group in charge of water monitoring and measurement at a water tower in Segou Region of Mali.**
- **Water Hero, Mevis Chongo, training students in Maputo, Mozambique.**
- **Removing weeds from the water source in Satala Village, Department of Dungass, Niger.**



WaterAid/Basile Ouedraogo

Statement:

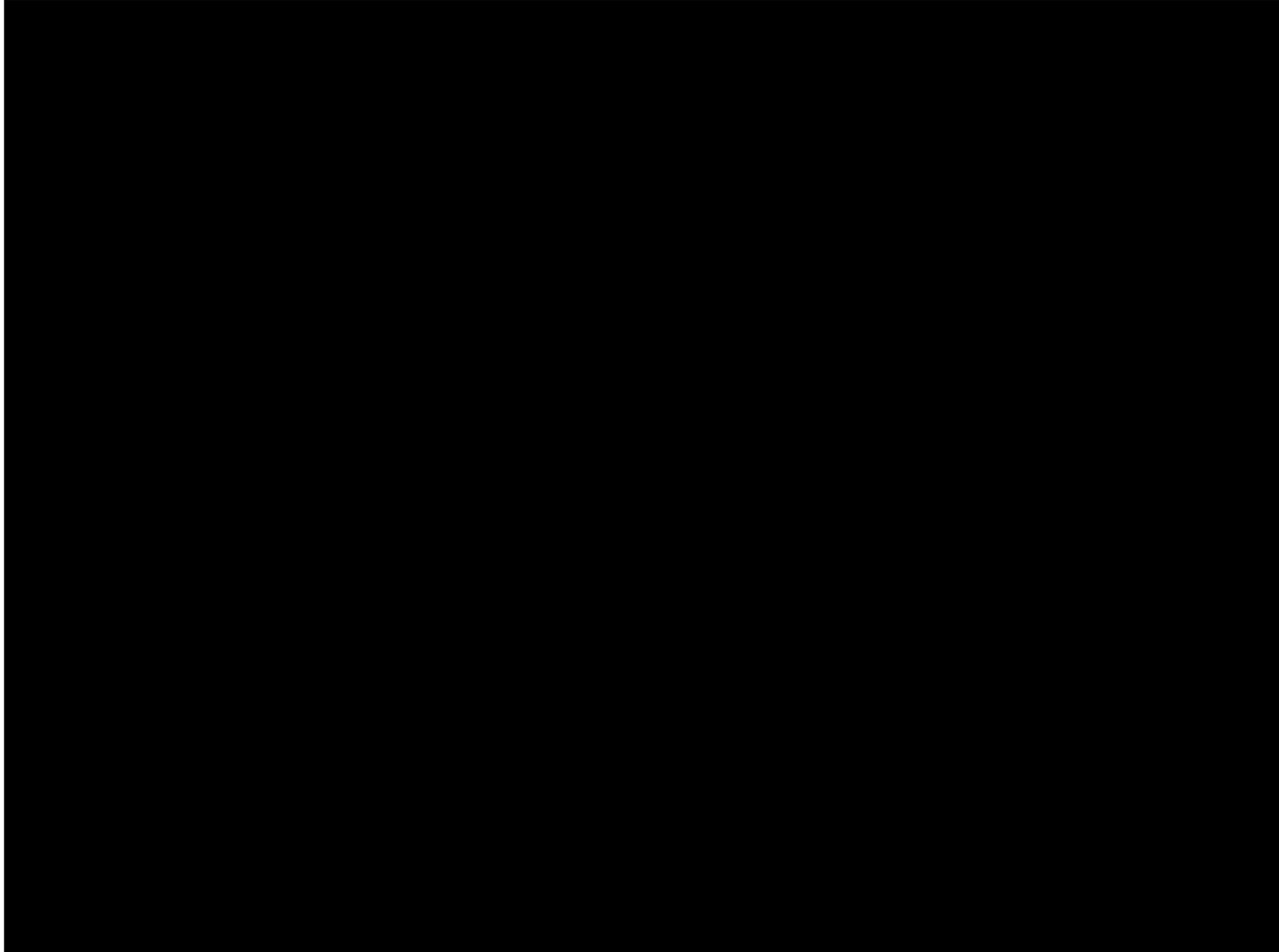
Jadwiga Massinga

National Director for Climate Change

Ministry of Land and Environment for Mozambique

Statement:

Minister Vina Marie-Orléa, Environment and Sustainable Development, Madagascar





Presentations

SCENE SETTING: Climate Finance

- Current analysis by WaterAid partners indicates climate related development finance for BASIC WASH SYSTEMS in all of Africa is just \$48.5million USD per year
- Of total climate finance in 2020 of \$640 billion USD per year, ALL WATER, not only WASH, received only \$18 billion in adaptation finance – less than 3% of total climate finance (including water mitigation which is negligible)
- New analysis of Canada's climate finance indicates adaptation finance to water and sanitation is at 3% and for mitigation 1%, aligned with the global figures. Is there an opportunity for feminist leadership on water?
- As we will hear today, progress in addressing water security as a pathway to gender equality is too slow



Presenter: Charlotte MacAlister



Senior Researcher: Water Security, UNU-INWEH

Charlotte has a MSc and PhD Hydrology from Newcastle University and over 25-years experience in the Water-Sector and R4D in Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and LAC, where she has worked for organizations including the Mekong River Commission, UNDP, IWMI, WWF and IDRC.

Charlotte's research spans water and development in a changing climate, from WASH and health to modelling the land-water interface; sustainable ag-water to hydropower; community adaptation to solutions for data-scarcity and data as a public good. She is an Editor of Water International.

Components & Status of Global Water Security: let the data speak for themselves

Charlotte MacAlister

United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH)
Hamilton, ON, Canada

Women and water: On the frontline of climate change

Wednesday October 12th 2022



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UN Definition of Water Security:

*The capacity of a population to safeguard **sustainable** access to **adequate quantities** of and acceptable **quality** water for sustaining **livelihoods**, human **well-being**, and socio-economic **development**, for ensuring **protection against water-borne pollution** and **water-related disasters**, and for **preserving ecosystems** in a climate of **peace** and political **stability**.*



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Components & Indicators of Water Security

10 Components	Indicators	SDG 6
Drinking water	Provision of basic or safely managed DW	6.1.1
Sanitation	Provision of basic or safely managed sanitation	6.2.1a
Hygiene & health	Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH	3.9.2 (6.2.1b)
Quality & treatment	Proportion of wastewater treatment	6.3.1
Availability & stress	Stress on renewable water resources due to multi-sector use	6.4.2
Efficiency & value	\$ value of social and economic water use	6.4.1
Governance	Integrated Water Resource Management	6.5.1
Disaster Risk	Mortality, loss and damage	1.5.1 11.5.1 13.1, 1.5.2 11.5.2
Geographical limits	Proportion of extra-national contribution to water resources	
Variability	Intra & Inter-annual variability	

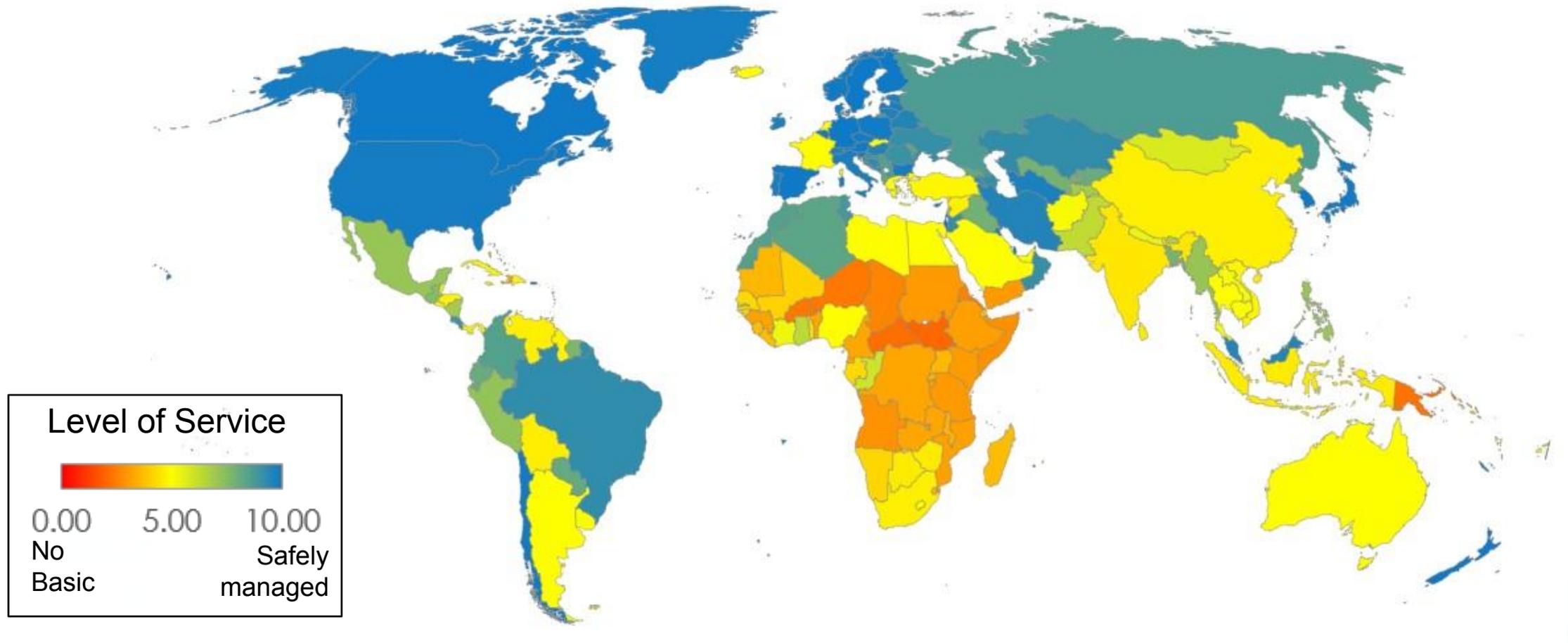


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Access to Drinking Water in 2020 from NO Basic Service to FULL Safely Managed



(JMP/WHO data, 2022)

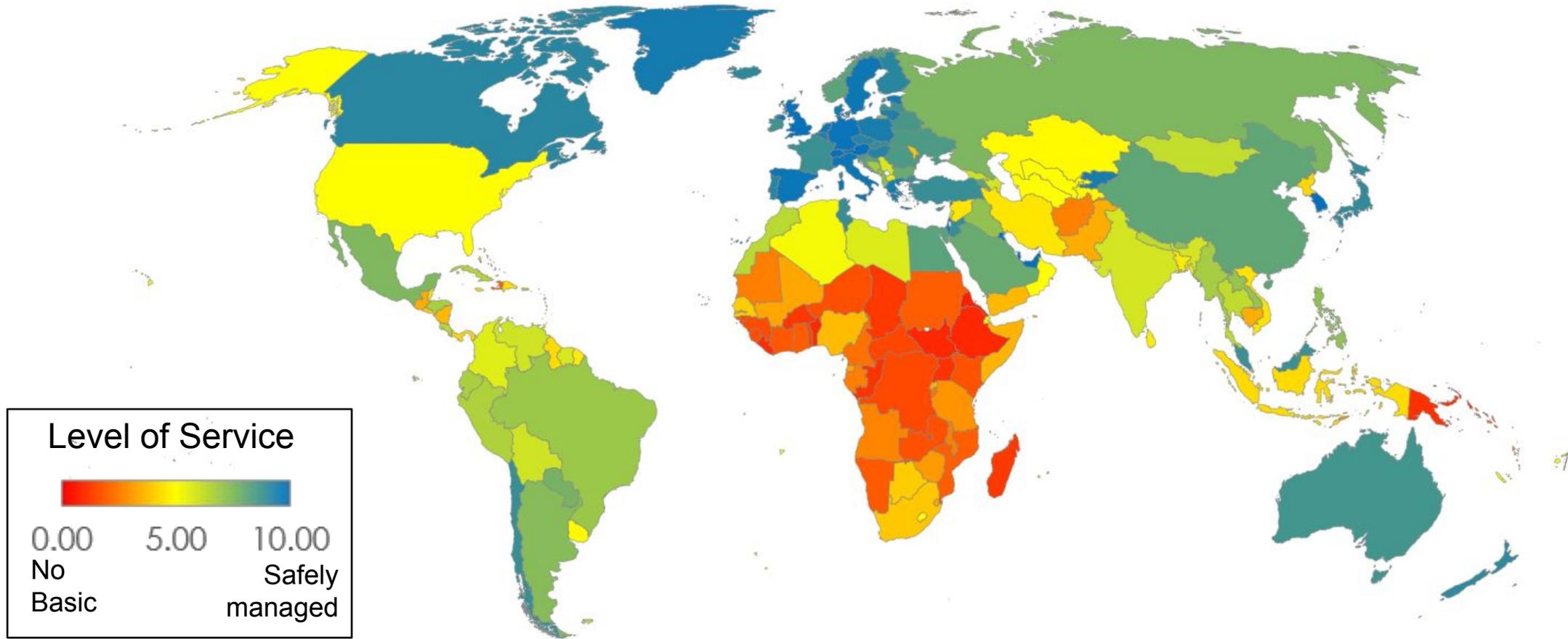


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Access to Sanitation in 2020 from NO Basic Service to full Safely Managed



(JMP/WHO data, 2022)



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Progress on WASH indicators since 2000 (JMP/WHO data, 2022)

% of population with access to the service
 MDGs —————→ SDGs —————→

<i>World</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2030?</i>
Safely managed drinking water	61.73	70.20	74.27	80.54
Safely managed sanitation	28.64	47.14	53.95	66.60
Basic hygiene	no data	67.30	70.74	77.61
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2030?</i>
Safely managed drinking water	17.06	26.69	30.03	36.51
Safely managed sanitation	14.30	19.42	21.06	24.45
Basic hygiene	no data	24.85	25.94	28.14

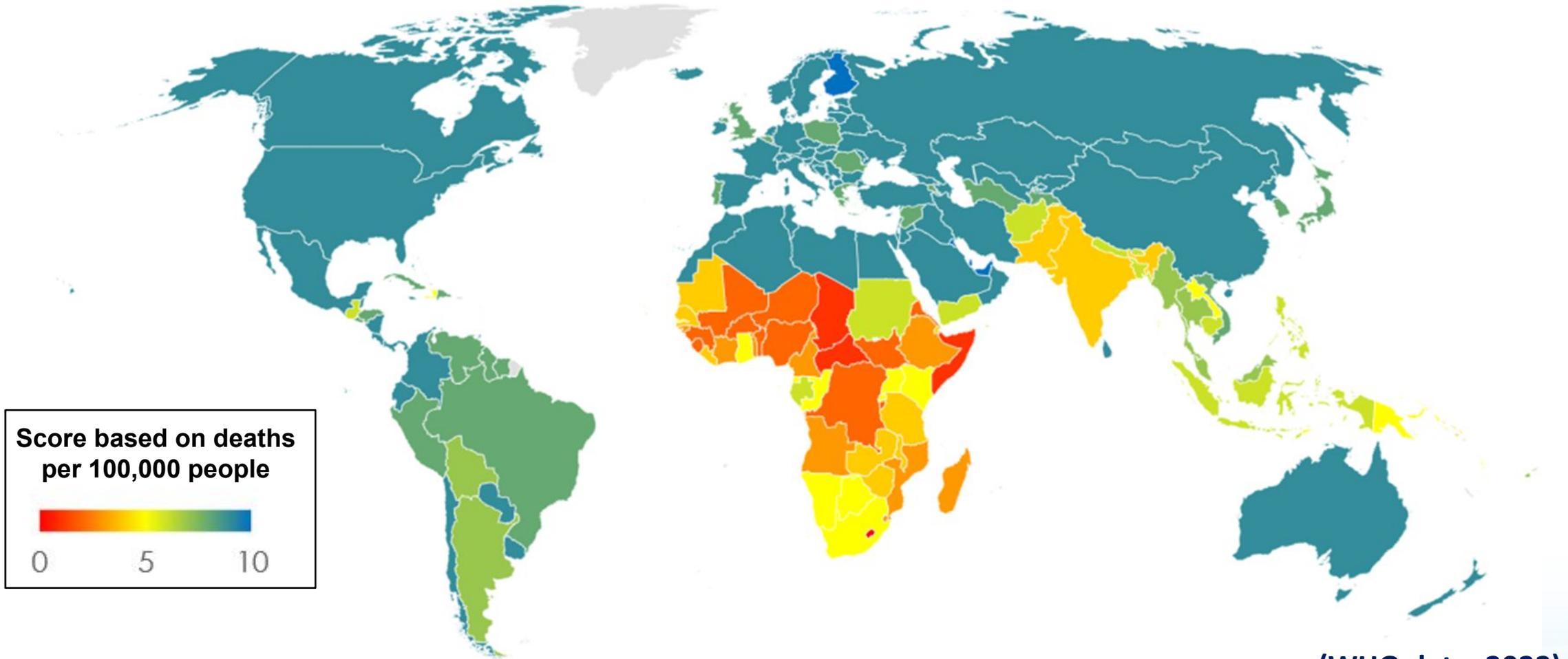


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Deaths in 2019 Attributed to Inadequate Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



(WHO data, 2022)



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Presenter: Grace Oluwasanya



Senior Researcher: Water, Climate and Gender

Grace is a Professor of Water Safety and Health with over 20 years of experience in research and teaching, and a WHO-accredited Global Water Safety Trainer. She holds a Ph.D. in Water Resources Management, Cranfield University and M.Sc. in International Land and Water Management, Wageningen University.

Grace's training and experience across developing and western nations has provided diverse opportunities to explore varied water and socio-economic themes. Her experience and technical expertise spans water risk systems, planning and public health, capacity, water-gender interlinkages and policy development in environments including the UN, Academia, National Ministries, and the private sector.



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QUANTIFICATION OF WOMEN'S ROLES & REPRESENTATION IN THE WATER SECTOR

Grace OLUWASANYA

United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH)
Hamilton, ON, Canada

A Webinar on Women and water: on the frontline of climate change

Hosts: WaterAid Canada

UNU-INWEH

Canadian Coalition on
Climate change
& Development (C4D)



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12 October 2022

Women and Water: Well-understood and accepted facts

Women are stewards of water at the household level



Women and girls in 80% of households without on-premises drinking water access miss out on countless economic/educational opportunities due to daily water collection responsibilities

Women are underrepresented in leadership and decision-making roles despite making up nearly half of the world's population

This trend continues despite gender mainstreaming and other public policy measures that clearly affirm the equal rights of women and men and officially integrate gendered perspectives in legislation, research, resource allocation, and project management/monitoring

The issue:
Why have these not galvanized into equitable power sharing in the water sector?



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Canadian Coalition on
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& Development

Grace OLUWASANYA

12 October 2022

Women and Water Agenda: The Gap

◆ Gendered statistics:

Gendered statistics, showing a clear gender gap, is crucial to the 'Women and water' agenda

Generally, forcing a rethink of inclusivity

Evidence of gender gaps through appropriate quantification will help push for the much-needed greater inclusivity in the water sector

Many studies have attempted quantification of women's representation in the water sector on varying scales (IBNET, 2015; Kane and Tomer, 2018; World Bank Utility Survey, 2019)

Unfortunately, a data set that samples the full population of women in the water sector across the globe does not exist!



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Canadian Coalition on
Climate Change
& Development

Grace OLUWASANYA

12 October 2022

UNU-INWEH: Our Work

We are quantifying women's representation in the water sector at national and regional levels in the global south

We have designed a short survey to collect data on several specific indicators, largely stemming from the [UNESCO-WWAP toolkit on sex-disaggregated water data](#)

The data sets that will result from this initiative should provide quantitative insights **into the degree to which women are represented across the water sector**

Quantifying the number of women is a great first step in increasing women's representation

Ensuring women's inclusivity in leadership positions will require another layer of quantification - an impact evaluation assessment (e.g., the role of women)

Both offer opportunities for scaling up greater inclusivity to combat CC



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Canadian Coalition on
Climate Change
& Development

Grace OLUWASANYA

12 October 2022

Presenter: Lucien Damiba



Regional Research and Knowledge Manager, West Africa

Lucien is a water specialist with 26-years of experience. He will defend his PhD in late 2022 with research on climate change at University of Ouagadougou Department of Physics Laboratory of Materials and Environment. He holds two Masters degrees, Integrated Water Resources Management and Project Management, and is a qualified Engineer Hydrogeologist with International Certification on climate change mitigation and adaptation with the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrogeology Institute (SMHI).

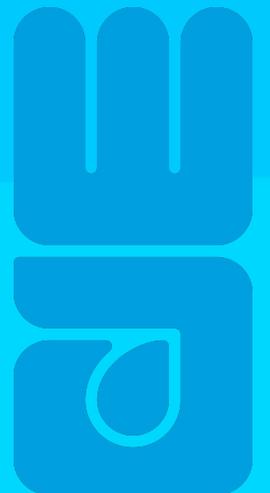
With WaterAid since 2009, Lucien's expertise spans water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), water resources management and climate adaptation and mitigation.

Women and water on the frontline of climate change

October 12, 2022

Lucien Damiba

Regional Research and Knowledge Manager



WaterAid

Climate change impact on Girls and Women

Risk to water access and water availability:

- Very long dry seasons 6 to 8 months long
- Unpredictable rainfall and high drought risk
- Surface water sources prone to drying and pollution
- Water table prone to decrease
- Very limited numbers of boreholes and wells
- Large numbers of livestock dependent on boreholes when surface sources and wells dry up



Intermittent rainfall, growing local demands and limited reliable water access points resulting in:

- Long queues at boreholes
- Queue jumping leading to conflict at boreholes between women, between women and other users
- Long distance to get Water
- Heavy mechanical stress on pumps > failure
- Very long waiting time

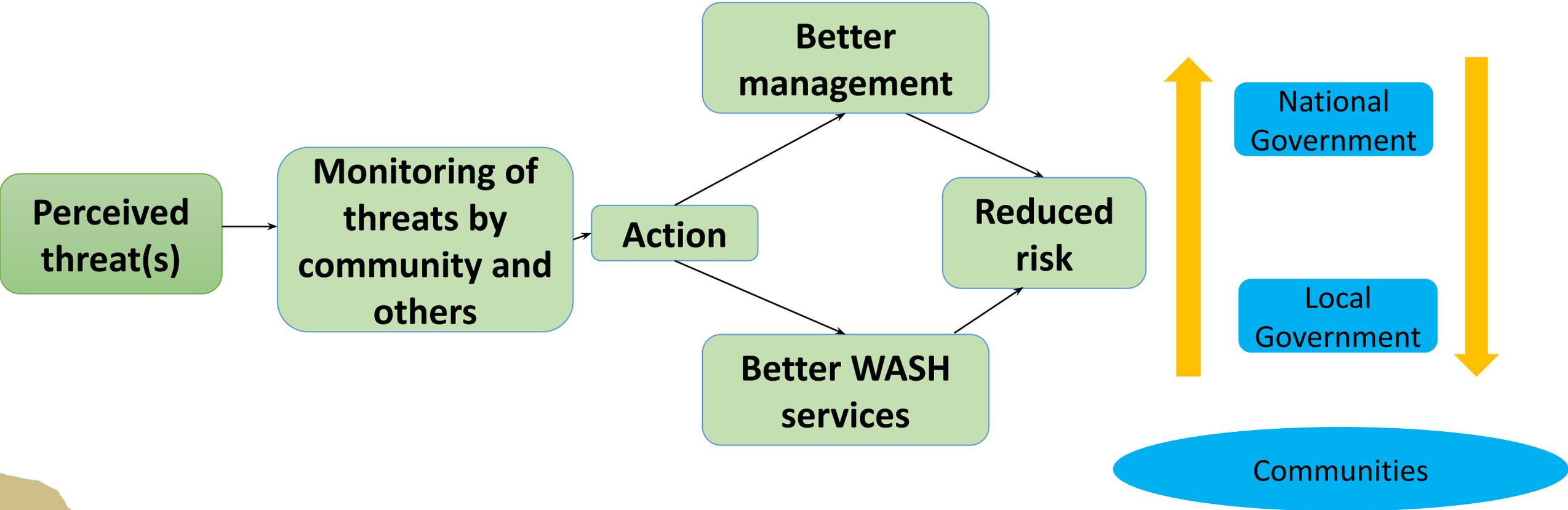
WaterAid Response

Involvement of women and girls in adaptation measures and resilience building:

- Empowering women and girls in water resource management (WRM) and water security discussions
- Involvement of women and girls in data collection and interpretation to better understand water, gender and climate issues
- Involvement women and girls in decision-making:
 - Water allocation
 - Water restriction
- Raising women voice within their community
- Women leading climate action



THE LOGIC OF SWRA



Complementing national strategies for water resource management, water security and climate change



Monitoring and data use by different actors

Data collection



Community/Local Water Committee

- monitoring volunteers (shallow wells, rainfall)
- Regular trainings on water cycle and tools
- Climate vulnerability Mapping 'Transect walk, HH survey, water point mapping

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Capacity building of volunteers
- Water users and usage survey
- Water sources-based water use survey
- Supervision of data collection
- Data quality control

Basin authority

- High quality data collection (data loggers, surface water monitoring)
- Capacity building of volunteers and local water committees, LGs)
- Water sources-based water use survey
- Supervision of data collection
- Data quality control

Data use



- Data joint analysis & validation by volunteers and community
- Investment on WR
- Advocacy for better WASH Services

- Limited Data use for wider planning on water use
- Requiring Capacity building on data interpretation and integrated water resources approach

- Data use for wider planning on water use
- Decision making (allocation, restriction, conflict management etc)

Lessons from SWRA - Impact on gender

Achievements

Increase data availability through community led monitoring and data use is critical to strengthening community resilience and adaptive capacity to changing water resources and climate impact

- Better knowledge of hydro-climate climate risk – decrease of rainfall, decrease of water table etc,
- Strengthening community-based adaptation measures on water resource uses

Support accountability

- ***Evidence from monitoring adds weight to the voice of communities - particularly voices of women - to call for better WASH services***

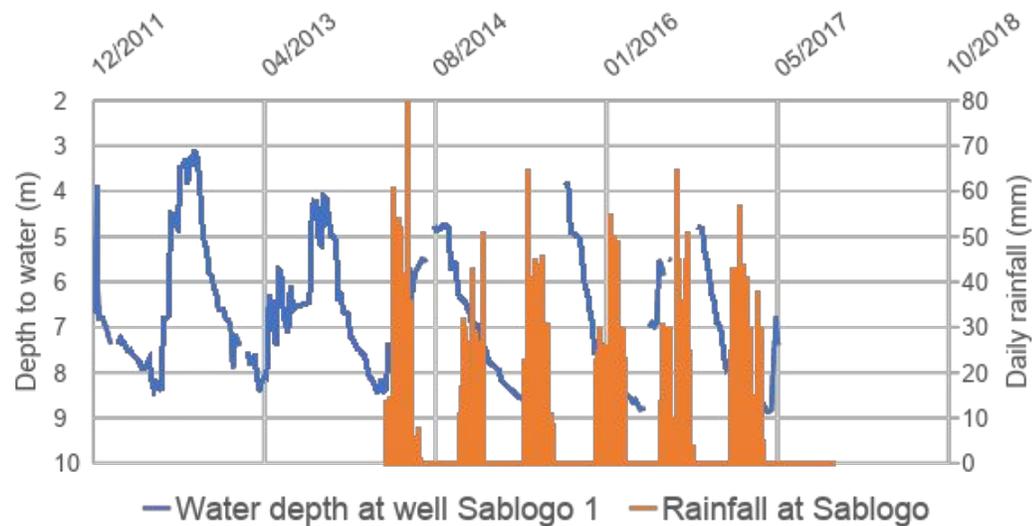
Better knowledge of local climate and impact to Water Resource

- Strong database at local, district, regional level
- Embedding of climate data into local planning

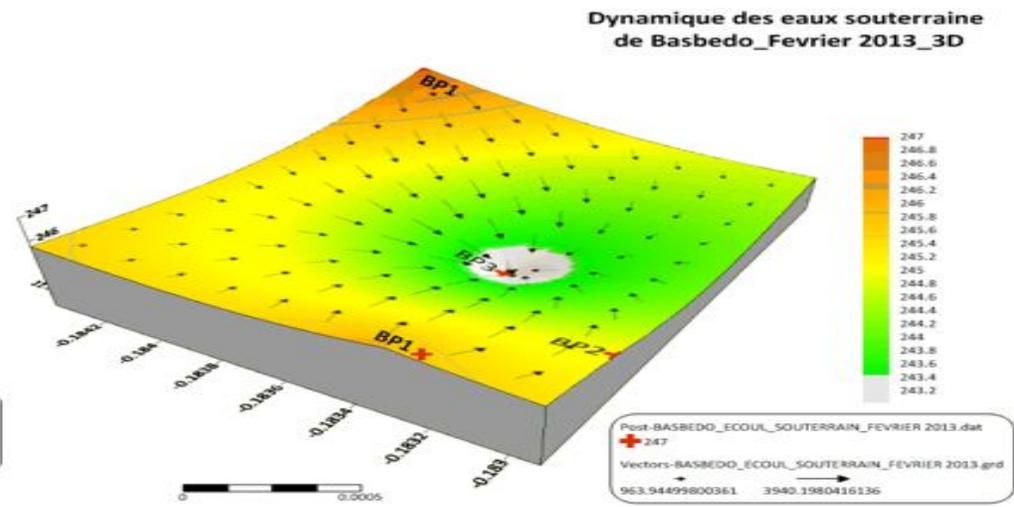
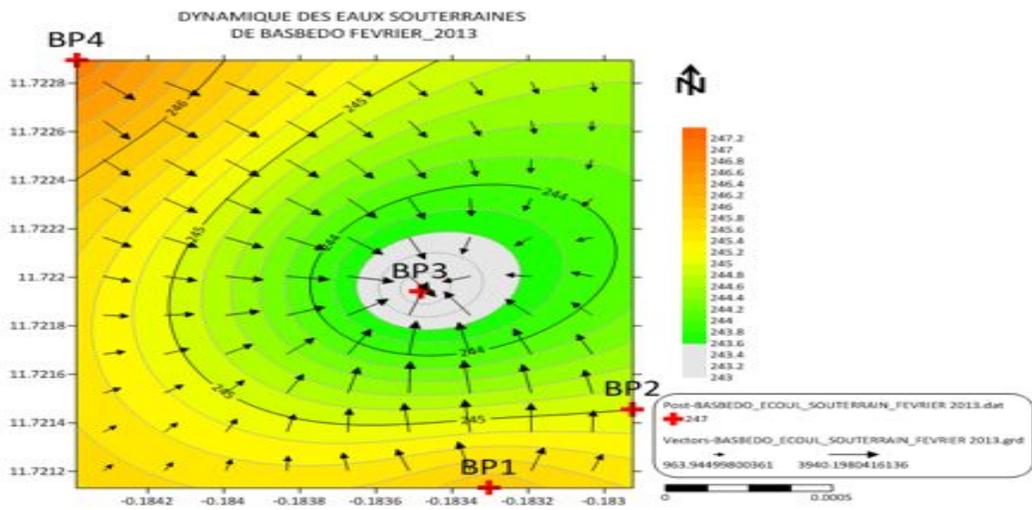
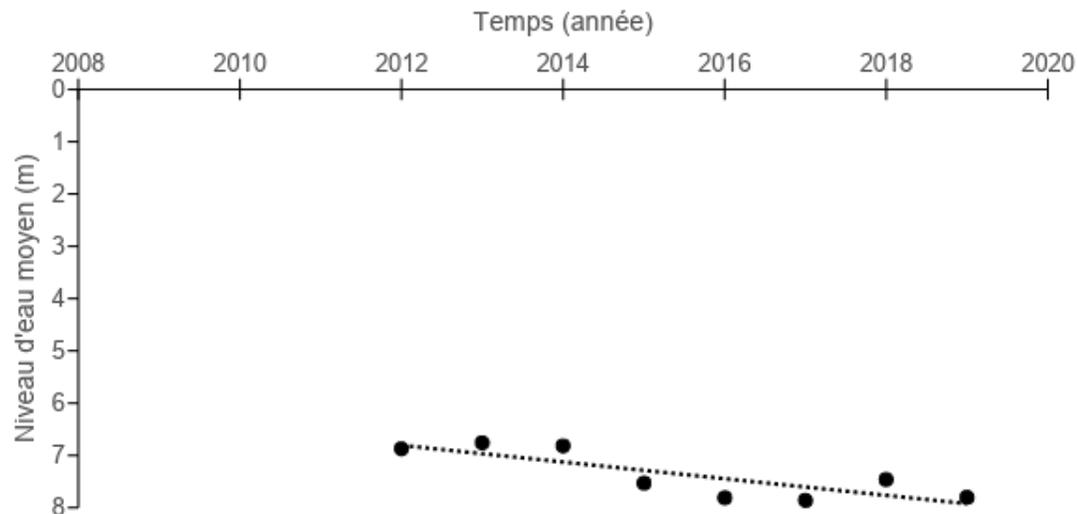
Key challenges

- Government lack of **confidence on community collected data** requiring **demonstration and training on aggregated data at basin level and high turn-over** requiring regular trainings
- **Limited institutionalisation** (government not yet leading the WR monitoring process and data use impacting national planning) - ongoing **advocacy for local government to have budget line** for this
- **Limited incentives for volunteers-** learning trip, new infrastructures, attendance to learning events
- **Lack of an effective linkage to NDCs/ NAP processes, inclusive of gender and water,** at national level.

Key Outcomes



SABLOGO P1_Avril



“knowledge to pass on to my community”

During the dry season, the chore of water becomes even more difficult because it is necessary to get up very early and sometimes when one arrives at the well, there are interminable quarrels with the breeders and even some people who want the water to build. I understood that the monitoring of the well's water would allow us to manage the resource so that we can have water all year round for everyone and put an end to conflicts.

I was explained that we could also follow the rainfall to guide us in our farming work. The very fact of knowing that I was going to have knowledge that I could pass on to my community motivated me to get involved in this work.

Before, I had no responsibility in the community, but today I feel important, and useful because some people, at the beginning of the rainy season, call me or come to my house to know the amount of rain fell before starting to sow.

We can manage the water from our well for our domestic activities, for animal watering and constructions and all this without conflicts. We also lose less seed because we know when to sow and which varieties to use.



Mrs Tenin Lucie Ouedraogo,
Community volunteer of Lallé

Photo credit: WaterAid, Cheick Sawadogo

Presenter: Janet Atim



Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer, African Development Bank Group, Ghana Country Office

Janet has over 17 years experience in the water sector across Sub-Saharan Africa including Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Ghana. Her experience encompasses climate resilient and gender-transformative investment planning and development.

Prior to joining the African Development Bank (AfDB) in January 2020, Janet worked with UNICEF, UNOPS, Mercy Corps, the UN Stabilisation Mission in the DRC (UN MONUSCO) and in the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. She holds a Masters in Water Resources Engineering and a Bachelors in Civil Engineering.



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WOMEN AND WATER ON THE FRONTLINE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Janet Atim

**Principal Water and Sanitation
Engineer, AfDB**

Barriers to progress in equitable water security and safely managed WASH in a rapidly changing climate: AfDB Perspective

- **Huge financing gap:** The gap to ensure access to services is estimated at \$43-53 billion/ year (ICA, 2018), or 3 to 4 times the amount historically invested (\$13 billion per year).
 - An additional \$9–\$14 billion is needed per year to achieve secure water resources in Africa (OECD) 2021). <5% allocation of adaptation financing to the sector
 - Only 9% of investment in water assets/services in developing countries comes from the private sector (WaterAid, 2021).
 - International Monetary Fund data suggests that general domestic spending on water rarely exceeded 0.3% of GDP, in countries for which data are available
 - Need for innovative financing mechanisms
- **Climate change:** exacerbating existing risks - altered precipitation and flow regimes- more frequent and severe extreme weather events, altered thermal regimes, and sea level risks. Inherent uncertainty in climate change projections makes it more challenging to assess how these risks will evolve in the future
- **Capacity constraints for adaptation:** human, technological-need for innovation, infrastructural, absence of basic data-management of water resources, institutional from the individual through to national governance.
- **Gender consideration:** Negative impacts of climate change disproportionately affect women, ranging from livelihood security to physical safety - Women continue to be under-represented in positions of authority at all levels, have limited access to data and technology





AfDB priorities for Water and Gender 2030

Priorities are guided by:

- (i) the Bank group policy on Water (2021) and the Bank Water and Sanitation strategy
- (ii) the Bank Group Gender Strategy (2021)

Water sector projects are designed with a focus on gender mainstreaming as well as resilience to climate change.

- **Investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and improved water management** is key to tackling water stress and provides benefits -generation of jobs, alleviating poverty, and diminishing the impact of climate change on vulnerable and marginalized communities/women.
- **Partnership** is critical in the Delivery of the Bank Group's water strategy



AfDB priorities for water and gender 2030



Gender-responsive infrastructure- effectively integrating the perspectives and potential impact on women as stakeholders, workers, and end users, to achieve productivity and inclusive growth, build resilience to CC

Capacity building and Empowerment- Projects include job creation and employment for women, skills development and women empowerment

Inclusion- The Bank is financing gender-segregated WASH facilities in public schools and health centres, contributing to girl-child education and maternal health

Strengthened collaboration: focus on mobilising capital through (i) Analytical and advisory services for developing investment pipelines (alignment with AWF) (ii) Co-financing investment ready WASH programs and (iii) strengthening public private partnerships.



Key focus - COP 27

- ✓ **Additional climate finance and innovative financing** towards resilience in the water sector especially focusing on women
- ✓ Gender consideration in adaptation projects:
 - ❑ **Gender-responsive infrastructure**- effectively integrating the perspectives and potential impact on women as stakeholders, workers, and end users
 - ❑ **Skills development and training/ involvement** - forestry resources management, water catchment management training
 - ❑ **Improved access to information** for resilience – climate information and early warning
 - ❑ **Empowerment**- technical and business skills training, incorporation and support development of MSEs - generation of opportunities for employment



THANK YOU

MERCI



Questions For Presenters



WaterAid video: Time's up





BREAKOUT GROUPS

Speaker: Julie Truelove



Head of Policy and Advocacy, WaterAid Canada

Julie Truelove is a WASH policy and advocacy specialist for WaterAid Canada. She works with civil society to position WASH as a pathway to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in Canada's feminist policy, including menstrual health and hygiene, nutrition, WASH in health, and water security for climate resilience.

Julie holds a MSc in Water and Environmental Management, Loughborough University, and BSc in Physical Geography, Carleton University, and a certificate in Integrated and Adaptive Water Resources Planning, Management and Governance, McGill University, and recent professional development in ecosystems approaches to health with COPEH Canada.

JOINT STATEMENT: Overview



The Idea:

- Aim to bring this dialogue to life beyond a 2-hour webinar
- Bring the collective expertise, voices and experience present here into key messages
- Amplify these key messages ahead of COP27 across our networks, governments, media



The Process:

- We will draft a joint statement from *Women and Water: On the frontline of climate change*.
- Breakout dialogues, framed around 5 calls to action, will inform the final content of the joint statement (maximum 2 pages).
- The joint statement will then be circulated online to seek signatures from participating organizations, universities and other agencies.
- The final joint statement with signatures will be made available ahead of COP27 to amplify the critical issues we are discussing today.

Breakout Group Dialogues by Call To Action	Facilitator	Assigned Presenter
(Group 1) Data and evidence to inform case for climate finance to WASH and water security and accelerate progress on SDG6	Zeineb Bouhlel, UNU-INWEH	Charlotte MacAlister, UNU-INWEH
(Group 2) Voice and leadership of women as stewards of water and “proactive adaptation actors.”	Caroline Maxwell, WaterAid	Grace Oluwasanya, UNU-INWEH
(Group 3) Bridge the gap of locally led water adaptation and global climate finance dialogue	John Matthews, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA)	Lucien Damiba, WaterAid
(Group 4) Case for gender transformative climate finance to include water security and WASH as ‘low regrets’ adaptation measure	Naomi Johnson, Canadian Foodgrains Bank/Canadian Coalition for Climate and Development (C4D)	Janet Atim, African Development Bank (AfDB)
(Group 5) Civil society engagement and cooperation to build political support for gender transformative water security in climate adaptation	Susan Tolmay, Gender Links	Mariame Dem, WaterAid

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Each Breakout Group will focus on the same 2 discussion questions :

1. **Prioritization** - Is this the right call to action based on what we've heard? Is it achievable?
2. **Evidence** - Key evidence to highlight? What are the evidence gaps?

Make sure to focus on gender transformative approaches and moving beyond business as usual!

When we return to the plenary: Facilitators will each provide 2-3 key messages from their group for each discussion question. Please also record notes and these same key messages in the Google Doc [Breakout Group Facilitator Report Back](#)



CALL TO ACTION

BREAKOUT REPORT BACK:

Facilitators each provide 2-3 key messages from their group for each discussion question.

1. **Prioritization** - Is this the right call to action based on what we've heard? Is it achievable?
2. **Evidence** - Key evidence to highlight? What are the evidence gaps?

- Group 1 - Zeineb
- Group 2 - Caroline
- Group 3 - John
- Group 4 - Naomi
- Group 5 - Susan

Please also record notes and these same key messages in the Google Doc [Breakout Group Facilitator Report Back](#)

JOINT STATEMENT NEXT STEPS:

- Co-Hosts will synthesize the dialogue today to finalize a draft joint statement.
- Seek expert reviews from across the speakers, presenters and facilitators.
- Set up the joint statement in a Google Form for supporting signatures.
- Finalize joint statement with signatures to make it widely available by end of October.



WaterAid/Drik/TapashPaul

...then grow a movement for *Women and Water: On the frontline of climate change*

CLOSING REMARKS





THANK YOU

