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
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.
• 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
• 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.
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 $48.5 million 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
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**.
## Components & Indicators of Water Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 Components</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>SDG 6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>Provision of basic or safely managed DW</td>
<td>6.1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>Provision of basic or safely managed sanitation</td>
<td>6.2.1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene &amp; health</td>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH</td>
<td>3.9.2 (6.2.1b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality &amp; treatment</td>
<td>Proportion of wastewater treatment</td>
<td>6.3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Availability &amp; stress</td>
<td>Stress on renewable water resources due to multi-sector use</td>
<td>6.4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency &amp; value</td>
<td>$ value of social and economic water use</td>
<td>6.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>Integrated Water Resource Management</td>
<td>6.5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Risk</td>
<td>Mortality, loss and damage</td>
<td>1.5.1 11.5.1 13.1, 1.5.2 11.5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geographical limits</td>
<td>Proportion of extra-national contribution to water resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variability</td>
<td>Intra &amp; Inter-annual variability</td>
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Access to Drinking Water in 2020 from NO Basic Service to FULL Safely Managed

(JMP/WHO data, 2022)
Access to Sanitation in 2020 from NO Basic Service to full Safely Managed

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safely managed drinking water</td>
<td>61.73 70.20 74.27</td>
<td>17.06 26.69 30.03 36.51</td>
<td>14.30 19.42 21.06 24.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safely managed sanitation</td>
<td>28.64 47.14 53.95</td>
<td>24.85 25.94 28.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic hygiene</td>
<td>no data 67.30 70.74 77.61</td>
<td>no data</td>
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</table>
Deaths in 2019 Attributed to Inadequate Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Score based on deaths per 100,000 people

(0-5-10)

(WHO data, 2022)
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.
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)
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?
### Gendered statistics:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Gendered statistics, showing a clear gender gap, is crucial to the ‘Women and water’ agenda</th>
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<td>Generally, forcing a rethink of inclusivity</td>
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<tr>
<th>Evidence of gender gaps through appropriate quantification will help push for the much-needed greater inclusivity in the water sector</th>
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<tr>
<td>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)</td>
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| Unfortunately, a data set that samples the full population of women in the water sector across the globe does not exist! |
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.
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
**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
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

Perceived threat(s) → Monitoring of threats by community and others → Action → Better management → Reduced risk → Better WASH services

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

National Government → Local Government → Communities
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**

**Community/Local Water Committee**
- Data joint analysis & validation by volunteers and community
- Investment on WR
- Advocacy for better WASH Services

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

**Basin authority**
- 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

Dynamique des eaux souterraines de Basbedo_Fevrier_2013_3D
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.

“knowledge to pass on to my community”

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

…then grow a movement for Women and Water: On the frontline of climate change
THANK YOU