



Sector Gender Monitoring Dashboard
Mid-Year (1 January – 30 June 2022)



WASH SECTOR

Objective:

This Gender Monitoring Dashboard is a monitoring tool that provides evidence on to what extent WASH Sector benefits equally women, girls, boys, and men [WGBM] refugees under humanitarian programming. It has been developed based on available data / information shared by partners on Activity Info and other useful resources as: Regional Indicator report, Gender, and Age Maps, ISWG and COVID-19 Refugee Response monthly updates, Sector Work Plan, etc. Data is analyzed using several M&E tools: GAM, **A**vailability, **A**ccessibility, **A**ceptability, and **Q**uality, the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGDs) reflecting differences that may exist between the sexes, clarifications, and thus formulate appropriate recommendations. With the dashboard information and recommendations, we can refine gender lenses with sector annual planning reflected into work plan for 2022.

Frequency: twice a year (mid-year and end-year)

Data Sources: Sector's reporting in Activity Info Monitor Database (reflected in the online Sector dashboard) against the selected indicators serves the main data source for the SGMD. Usage of additional / alternative reliable information is acceptable, i.e., assessments, surveys, reports, minutes of meetings, focus group discussions, etc.

For reference: [SGFPN page at UNHCR Operational Data Portal](#).

1. Situation of the Sector with Gender Consideration

This section clarifies the selection of the sector indicators carefully chosen for the purpose of this Gender Monitoring Dashboard exercise and the analyses of the figures reflecting the achievement towards any gender category reported (WGBM): totals online Activity Info/Dashboard. The below Indicators were selected in close consultation with the WASH Sector Coordinators and based on the focus of WASH response interventions to Syrian refugees needs under refugee/ Covid-19 and Host community to provide an example to what extent those interventions/activities were gender lensed. Other IC indicators under resilience pillar could be selected too but due to time limitation we have selected 3 indicators to report on in addition the bulk of funding supported refugees pillar/Covid-19 as indicated in the 3RP WASH Sector Matrices.

[HC9A.2] Targeted WMBG in host community practicing better hygiene and water conservation practices in schools, clinics, and child friendly spaces. January - June 2022

- 0 Girls Assisted with hygiene kits
- 0 BOYS Assisted with hygiene kits
- 0 WOMEN Assisted with hygiene kits
- 0 MEN Assisted with hygiene kits
- 8044 of GIRLS participating in the awareness sessions
- 5623 of BOYS participating in the awareness sessions
- 0 of schools adopting and maintaining the Three Star Approach
- 0 of Environment Action Clubs established

[CO4.1] Number of people with access to water services through tinkering in camps as per min standards

January - June 2022

- 103429000 of liters of safe water distributed through trucks
- 66248 of people with access to water services through tinkering in camps as per min standards

[CO6.1] Gender and disability sensitive hygiene promotion and community mobilization in camps According to 3RP.

January - June 2022

- 2168 of GIRLS participating in the awareness sessions.
- 2212 of BOYS participating in the awareness sessions.

- 0 of GIRLS received hygiene kits inside schools, clinics, and child friendly spaces
- 0 of BOYS received hygiene kits inside schools, clinics, and child friendly spaces
- 0 of WOMEN received hygiene kits inside schools, clinics, and child friendly spaces
- 0 of MEN received hygiene kits inside schools, clinics, and child friendly spaces
- 8044 of GIRLS participating in the awareness sessions with improved knowledge in hygiene and water conservation inside schools, clinics and child friendly spaces
- 5623 of BOYS participating in the awareness sessions with improved knowledge in hygiene and water conservation inside schools, clinics and child friendly spaces
- 0 of schools adopting and maintaining the Three Star Approach
- 0 of Environment Action Clubs established

- 103429000 of liters of safe water distributed through trucks Up to June 2022.
- 66248 of people with access to water services through tinkering in camps as per min standards

- 2168 of GIRLS participating in the awareness sessions with improved knowledge in hygiene and water conservation
- 2212 of BOYS participating in the awareness sessions with improved knowledge in hygiene and water conservation

2. Gender Analysis [according to GAM and SGFPN Workplan]

The information / data analysed using the following tools:

- Gender with Age Marker (GAM).
- Age and Gender (AG).
- Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Quality.

❖ **Under indicator [HC9A.2] Targeted WMBG in host community practicing better hygiene and water conservation practices in schools, clinics and child friendly spaces.**

January - June 2022

- Number of girls participating in the awareness sessions with improved knowledge in hygiene and water conservation inside schools, clinics and child friendly spaces is higher than boys, which is interested and make sense where girls are more interested in attending water management sessions rather than boys and related to their role.
- Regarding the numbers of WGBM received hygiene kits inside schools, clinics, and child friendly spaces are zeros, there is no hygiene kit distribution during the reporting period, investigation regarding the zero reporting the reasons is needed.

❖ **[CO4.1] # of people with access to water services through tinkering in camps as per min standards**

January - June 2022

- This indicator measures the activity through Liters and People, which is not gender disaggregated data and is not reflecting the data for individual needs of the water amount distributed as it's a blanket distribution and just show number and doesn't show the specific needs for WGBM and doesn't show the quality of service.

❖ **[CO6.1] Gender and disability sensitive hygiene promotion and community mobilization in camps According to 3RP.**

January - June 2022

- Boys and Girls numbers in the awareness sessions are not equal in water management activities, which

▪ **Reference:**

there is a code for each individual Gender Equality Measure ("GEM") based on gender-and age- related response 1-4.

- =0: No Action
- =1: Action only
- =2: Age & Action
- =3: Gender & Action
- =4: Age, Gender and Action

- WASH interventions responsive and fair – GEMs =3 (Age, Gender and Action) . WATER supply services provided as a blanket distribution for all households in the camps.
- Still there is need for gender disaggregated data.
- Awareness sessions activities designed to target equal participation of girls and boys in the water management sessions, which is not the reality and there is a gap in numbers

indicates that there is gap regarding the participation of boys and girls.

3. Recommendations [according to GAM and SGFPN Workplan]

The information / data analyzed using the following tools:

- Gender with Age Marker (GAM).
- Age and Gender (AG).
- Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Quality.

- Under (Litters/People) figures, it's important to breakdown for more detailed groups like WGBM, people with disability and to be reflected on the data per individual and Gender and to check for quality-of-service database.
- Under the numbers of WGBM who received hygiene kits:
there is no hygiene kit distribution during the reporting period, and there is no disaggregated data regarding WGBM needs, or any analysis done regarding the need for the target group.

- We cross check the Minutes of meetings for WASH groups for the reporting period beginning of Jan -end of June to check if there is any information regards the quality of service and we found the situation is stable in camps, and the number of complains is less than usual which is give an indication of the quality of the service is improved.
- Also, the number of Liters/ people distribution during the period is higher than usual which is make sense to address the need for people during summer season, which is be higher than other months.
- As a recommendation from last year dashboard analysis to use any existing analysis done in camps or to do my own assessment to see the area of quality and gender in monitoring this activity, we review the KAP survey for 2021 and we found the following:
 - “The majority of respondents in camps expressed their satisfaction with the water quality (71.8%) for Za’atari and (77%) for Azraq Camp.”
 - “More than two-thirds (69.3%) of the Za’atari camp residents are satisfied with the amount of water their households receive and also (68%) for Azraq Camp.”
- These two indicators are general without any gender disaggregated data and percentages, which is still a gap in our assessment.

- We cross check the Minutes of meetings for WASH groups for the reporting period Beginning of Jan -end of June to check if there is any information regards the distribution done in camps or urban, we just found a blanket soap distribution as a 3 bars per person which is still blank without any data disaggregation or taking in consideration different needs for different target groups.
- We recommend having deep analysis regarding this issue to investigate why we have zero reporting under this target.

4. Other Relevant Topics

- Highlight other relevant topic / subject of concern.

- A Latrine Needs Assessment done in Azraq Refugee Camp by ACF and World vision and one of their recommendations is:
 - “The result of the assessment confirmed the high need of private latrine construction in the near future, given that 73 percent of the respondents use either self-constructed or communal latrines for private use (for their own families). Also, the fact that only 16 percent of the respondents use communal latrines (shared with other families) indicates the concerns which have been raised by the Azraq Refugee Camp residents before, on the protection issues such as lack of lighting at night, lack of privacy, concerns of sexual harassment, and of attack by stray animals (dogs) etc. Regardless of the lack of a lock or of light for almost half of the self-constructed latrines, 88 percent feels safe using the self-constructed latrines, which indicates that they may feel safer using a self-constructed latrine at their home rather than using communal latrines shared with other families”