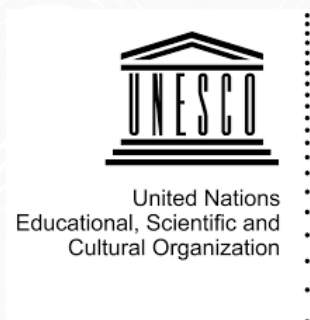
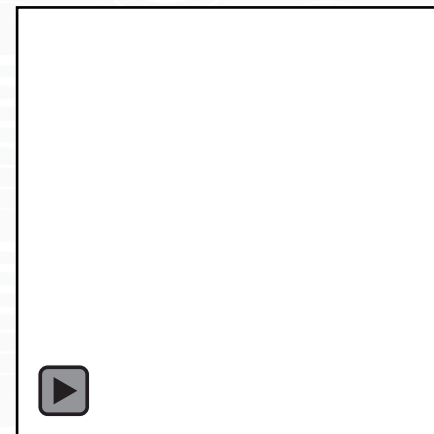


**PRE-PILOT IN BRAZIL FOR GENDER
CONTEXTUALIZATION: PROMOTING INCLUSIVE
AND GENDER-SENSITIVE ANALYZES RELATED TO
WATER AND SANITATION (SDG6)**

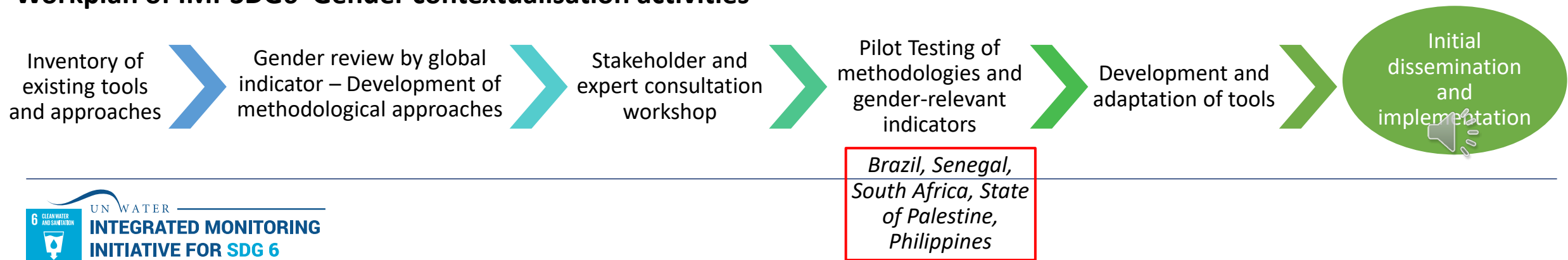


GENDER CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE SDG 6: IMI-SDG6 ACTIVITIES

The UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG6)

- Tracks progress towards the SDG 6, eleven global indicators are monitored and reported by the Member States
- The IMI-SDG6 engages with Member States for capacity building and reporting on the eleven global indicators
- Amongst its priority activities is the development of additional mechanisms for further disaggregation and contextualisation of data
- IMI-SDG6 is currently examining the potential for a reflection of gender aspects within SDG 6, and the development of additional gender-relevant indicators for use at the national, local or transboundary levels (“Gender Contextualisation”)

Workplan of IMI-SDG6 Gender contextualisation activities



The National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) is the water regulatory agency in Brazil. It implements the National Water Resources Policy, coordinates the National Water Resources Management System (SINGREH), and establishes standards for the regulation of basic sanitation services.

ANA is the focal point in Brazil for most of SDG6 indicators, and also the overall SDG6 focal point. Other focal points that collaborate with ANA are: the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Regional Development, the Brazilian Geological Survey and the National Water Resources Council.



<https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/publicacoes/ods6>



Overall Process - Brazil

Public consultation

1

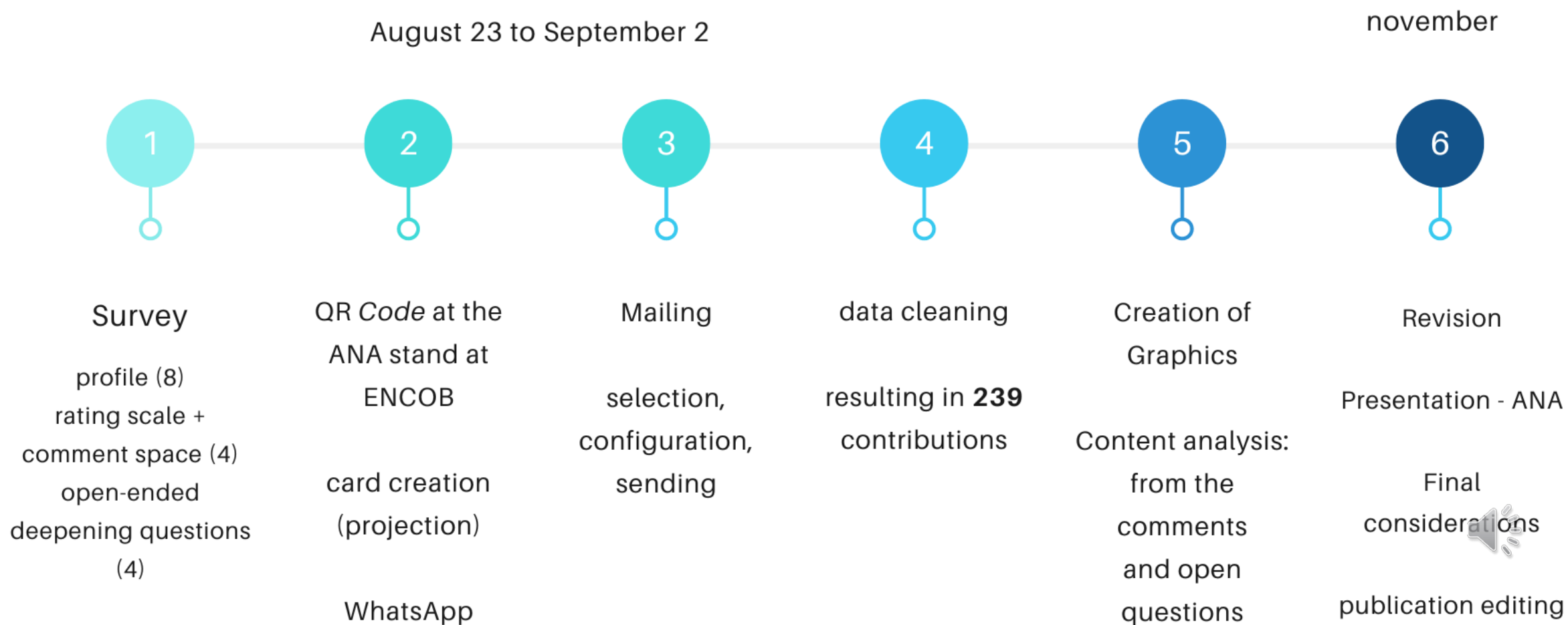
Consultation through questionnaire at the National Meeting of Water Basin Committees (ENCOB) – contributions and suggestions related to the participation of women in the water resources management (SDG651 IWRM)

Indicator analysis

2

Contacts with institutions that are responsible for relevant databases in Brazil, meetings and analysis at ANA – consolidation of the Assessment Framework

PHASE 1: Methodological aspects - public consultation: SDG 6.5.1



Question: “Ensuring representativeness in the National Water Resources Management System (SINGREH) instances is one of the great challenges to the gender balance process”

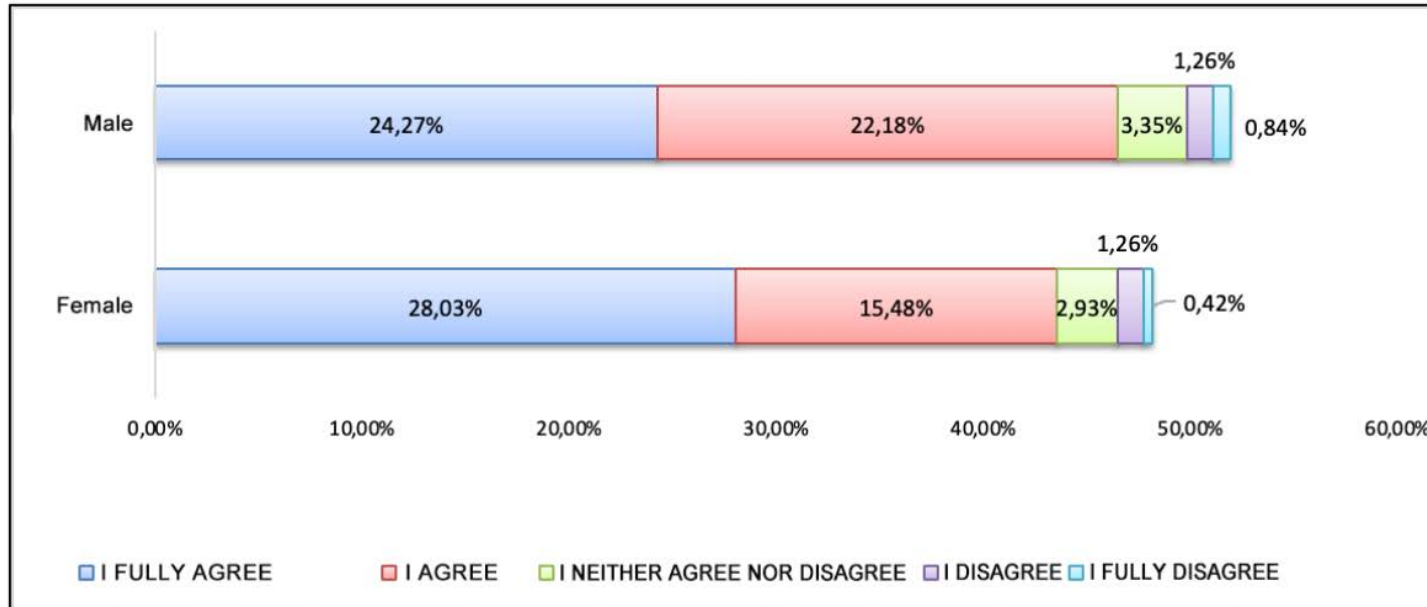


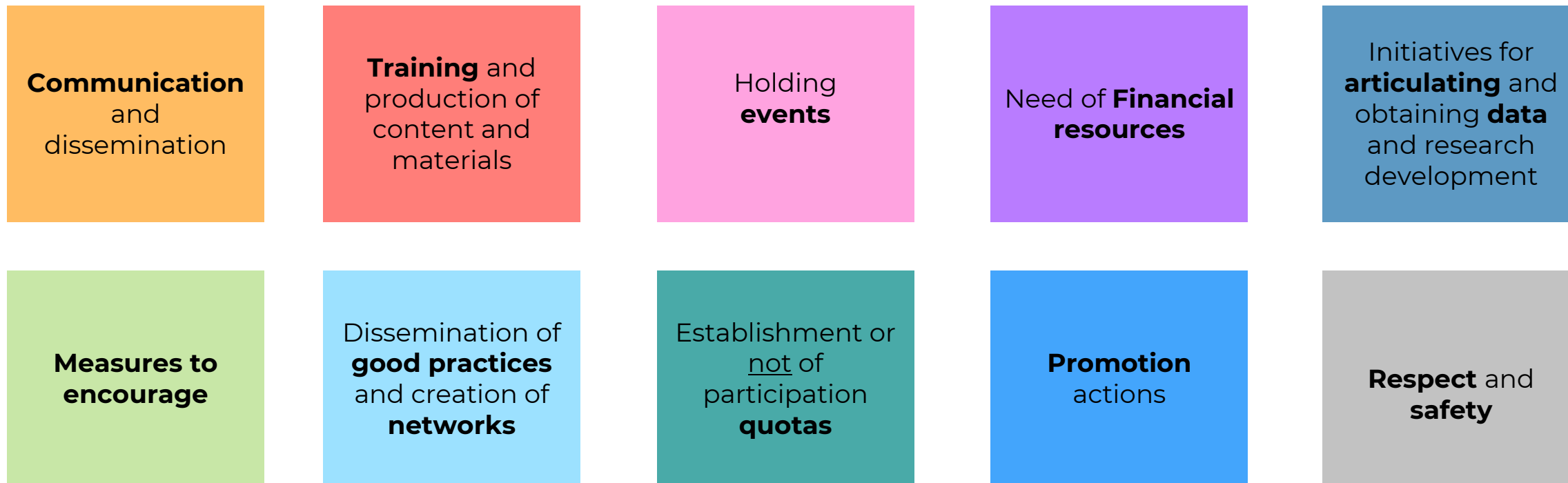
Figure 8: Respondents' perception of representativeness and gender balance in Singreh instances x sex

Comments from people who disagree: *“representation comes from the citizen's interest in participating; if there is no veto on any type of gender it is already a great achievement, but I have nothing against inviting and encouraging the participation of anyone, as long as it is representative of one of the segments”. “representations should be made through segments”*



A comment from one that agrees: *“the water resources agenda in Brazil is still an agenda that has predominantly male participation. There are ongoing changes, but there is still no balance of gender, diversity and equity”.*

What actions could be developed to enhance women's participation and influence in the management of water resources? Macro axes:



201 answers

Members of National Water Resources Council and its technical chambers, river basin committees, national and state bodies of water resources management, ministries, water basin executive agencies and educational institutions.

Others: **general** issues and **social** problems

SDG 6 and Gender

A UN-Water Agenda

Analysis of the consultation realized
between August 23 and September 2

6

DRINKING WATER
AND SANITATION

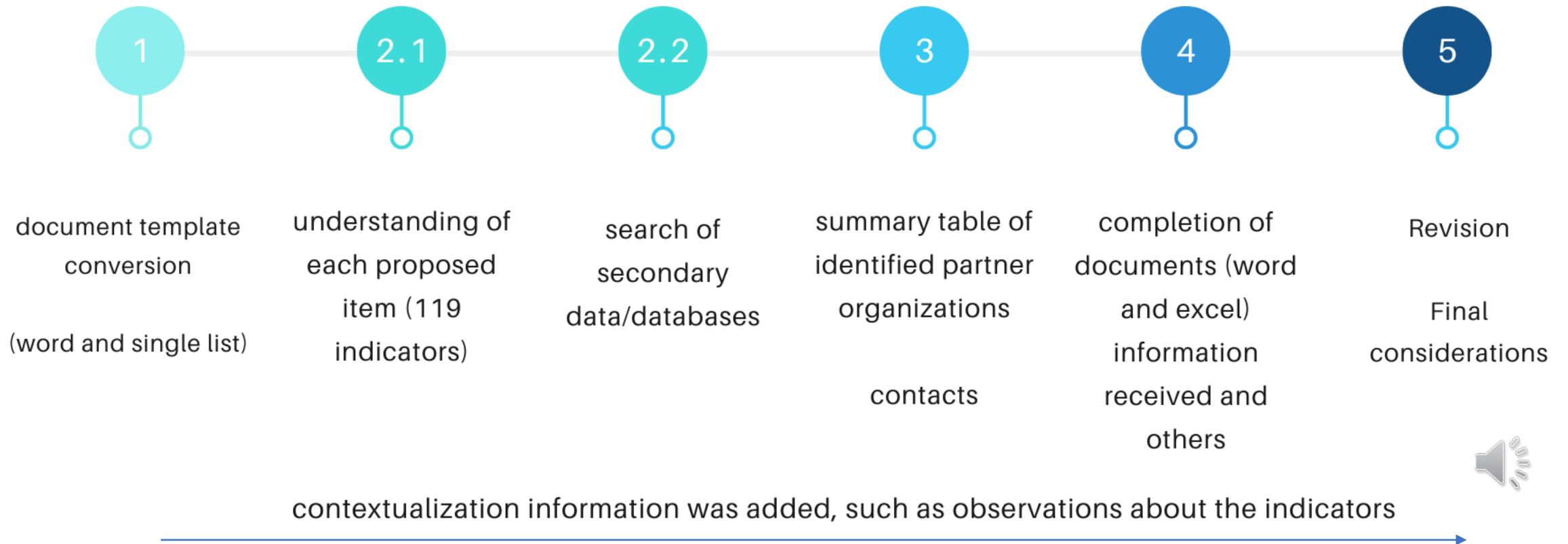


Fernanda Matos

Belo Horizonte
October 2022



PHASE 2: Methodological aspects - analysis of indicators



Summary of identified organizations and indicators

Table 1: Summary of identified organizations and national indicators

Bodies	Database/area/partner	Indicators previously identified or of apparent greater proximity
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	National Survey of School Health (PeNSE)	2
	National Household Sample Survey (PNAD)/National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNADC)	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 52, 54, 55, 70, 74
	Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF)	5, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 61, 64
	National Survey of Basic Sanitation (PNSB)	31, 32, 52, 74, 75
	Census of Agriculture	47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 57, 60, 63, 72
	Other databases	45, 58, 59, 77, 79, 80.81, 82.87, 88,
Ministry of Regional Development (MDR)	National Sanitation Information System (SNIS)	7, 36, 74
	the Semi-Arid National Institute (INSA)	32
	Other databases	85, 116, 117, 118, 119
	National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense (SEDEC)	93, 95
Ministry of Education	School Census	2, 54, 55, 89
Ministry of Health	National Health Foundation (Funasa)	3, 6, 21, 26, 28, 52
	Notifiable Diseases Information System (Sinan)	37, 78,
	Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (SESAI)	2

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA)	Secretariat of Family Agriculture and Cooperativism (SAF)	53
	Secretariat of Agricultural Policy (SPA)	53, 66, 67, 68
	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)	84, 91
Ministry of Economy		66
Ministry of Labor		31, 49, 87, 88
ANA	National Hydrometeorological Network (RHN)	43
	National Registry of Users of Water Resources	51, 90, 92
	Other databases	45, 56, 65, 73, 86, 96, 104, 105, 106
	International Special Advisory	100, 101, 108, 109, 110
	Pro-Gender Equity Committee of the National Agency for Water and Sanitation (CPEG)	14, 15, 29, 40, 41, 97, 98, 99
	Coordination of Regulatory Frameworks and Negotiated Water Allocation (Comar)	103
ABCON SINDCON - National Association and Union of Private Utilities for Water and Sewerage ABAR - Brazilian Association of Regulatory Agencies AESBE - Brazilian Association of State Sanitation Companies		30, 31
CNA - Brazilian Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock. Embrapa - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation		56, 57
CNI - National Confederation of Industry		57
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)		118, 119
Not found		11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 62, 69, 71, 76, 83, 102, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115



Results

Duplicate indicators	Indicators that have research proximity
4 e 25; 21 e 70; 47 e 91; 51, 90 e 92; 62 e 94	45 e 115; 1 e 18, 19; 37 e 78
Require detailing	Indicators that will require further investigation
15, 35; 42, 43, 53, 71; 90, 92; 95, 102, 108, 111; 118	3, 11,12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 35, 39, 60, 81, 92, 100, 101, 102
No organizations identified for consultation	No response received from the identified organization
1, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 62, 69, 71, 76, 83, 102, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115	33, 43, 45, 53, 68, 84, 85, 93, 95, 99, 116, 17
Data not available (based on response from organizations)	Partially available data
2, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40, 41, 46, 48, 51, 52, 57, 58, 65, 66, 70, 72, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 92, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115	3, 5, 6, 7, 19, 36, 37, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 67, 73, 74, 78, 87, 88, 97, 100, 119



Key findings: available data → feasible

SDG6 Global Indicators	General feedback on suitability and feasibility - Shortlist of gender indicators to be tested
6.1 - 6.2 Water and Sanitation	Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared (basic sanitation services)* Proportion of the population using improved water sources that are accessible on the premises (contributes to safely managed drinking water services) *
6.4.1 – 6.4.2 Water stress and water use efficiency	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or guaranteed rights over agricultural land, by sex and (b) participation of women among owners or holders of agricultural land rights, by type of ownership (SDG 5.a.1) Percentage of irrigated farms managed by women Percentage of area equipped for irrigation managed by women Percentage of participation of women in extension services Female share of graduates of the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programs, higher education (%) Female percentage of graduates in Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary courses, higher education (%)
6.5.1 Integrated Water Resources Management	Gender parity within water management decision-making bodies or management institutions (related: gender parity in management functions in the same institutions) Aggregated data by gender and enrollment (or better - graduation) in important educational programs related to water engineering, water resource management and the like (gender parity in water education) Q.2.2.d from 651 survey: degree to which "Gender [is] included in laws/plans or similar in water resource management" Are there dedicated gender units or focal points in WRM agencies?
6.b Participation in water and sanitation management	GLAAS 2018/2019 and 2021/2022 Question A10 "Level of participation of women on a scale of 1 (very low) to 5 (very high) in planning programs, by sector: a. Urban sanitation, b. Rural sanitation, c. Urban drinking water supply, d. Rural drinking water supply, e. Hand hygiene, f. Water resource planning and management - Can you define (e.g. using descriptive indicators) metrics of women's meaningful participation"? - Do you understand and monitor the impact of participation? If yes, how?



*In the indicator assessment spreadsheet, the IBGE made an assessment that "the relevance here is in general for the population as a whole, not so much by gender." But we, the ANA technical team and the consultant, believe that this data by gender is relevant.

Key findings: partially available data → require more detailing, investigation or alignment with institutions

SDG6 Global Indicators	General feedback on suitability and feasibility - Shortlist of gender indicators that are
6.1 - 6.2 Water and Sanitation	Menstrual Hygiene Safety and Privacy: During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy at home? Was the place you washed and changed at home private? (Y/N), safe? (Y/N)? Proportion of population using improved water sources not exceeding 30 minutes of collection time (basic drinking water services) Assess access to a facility for personal hygiene/bathing (in addition to washing hands)
6.3.1 Sewage Treatment	% of the population affected by the lack of treatment of wastewater (or wastewater treated in an unsafe manner), by sex Proportion of M/F affected by pathogenic fecal diseases (epidemiological surveys) % of the population affected by the lack of treatment of wastewater (or wastewater treated in an unsafe manner), by sex
6.4.1 – 6.4.2 Water stress and water use efficiency	Percentage of women's participation in water conservation training for homes, irrigation and other water-related businesses/industries (by training focus area, including WW reuse) % of households with frequent interruptions in water supply and perceptions of their cascading impacts on F/M
6.5.2 Transboundary Water Management	For each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in a transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins, is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism of this agreement or arrangement? (Yes/No, please explain) - Where there is a joint body or mechanism, what is the number of men and women in this joint body or mechanism? - Where there is a joint body or mechanism, what are the tasks and activities of that joint body or mechanism? (i) Is "Taking special measures to improve the gender-sensitive nature of basin management" part of these tasks and activities? [Yes/No] Please specify. (ii) Is "Data collection and sex-disaggregated data exchange" part of these tasks and activities? [Yes/No] Please specify. Where there is a joint body or mechanism, are special measures in place to improve the gender-sensitive nature of the body? If yes, what are they?



Constraints and Limitations during the pilot exercise

- The calendar of the 2022 FIFA World Cup, played between November 20 and December 18, which changed the opening hours of the different public and private establishments in the country.
- The festivities during the month of December (gatherings at the end of the year in organizations, preparations for Christmas parties and New Year's Eve);
- The holding of elections for president, governors and members of the National Congress and Senate;
- The governmental transitions that have taken place. Normally, the period before the elections is marked by exchanges of government leaders, when, for example, ministers, secretaries and other agents can leave their positions to run for vacancies in other spheres and instances of power (for deputies, senators or governors).



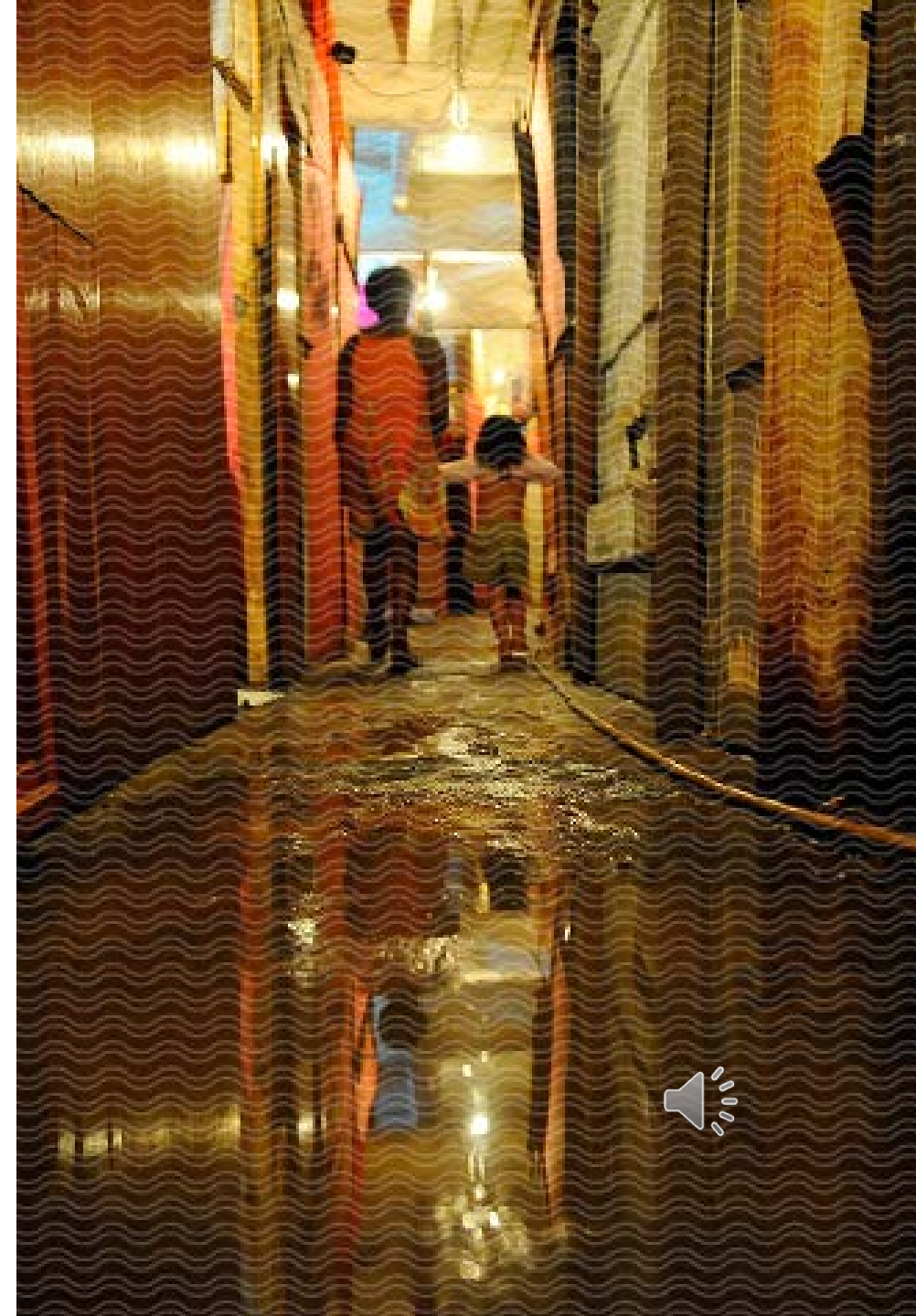
SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- To reduce the number of indicators to be investigated;
- To simplify questions that proved challenging for respondents (whenever possible);
- To expand the definition of the terms used and the description of what is expected or considered in the indicator;
- To consider excluding very broad questions. Although very relevant, some were considered still difficult for the establishment of an indicator (eg measuring leadership) and also indicators with multiple questions;



FINAL THOUGHT

It is crucial that the role of women as providers and users of water resources and guardians of the environment is reflected in institutional arrangements for the development and management of water resources.

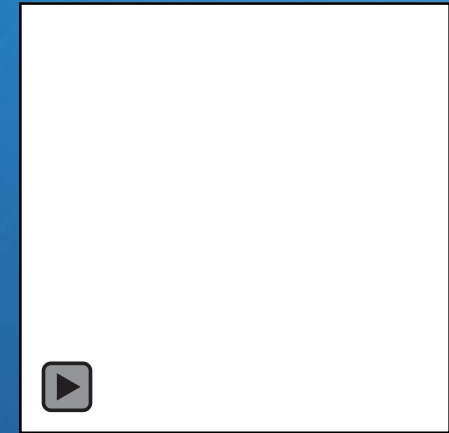


#AÁguaÉUmaSó

Marcela Ayub Brasil

SPECIALIST IN REGULATION OF WATER RESOURCES
AND BASIC SANITATION

marcela.brasil@ana.gov.br



Thanks!