

## Gender analysis of the sector of water and sanitation and evaluation of the capacity in gender budgeting, programming and planning

### *Executive Summary*

The mission, conducted from September to December, 2012, aimed at assessing the level of effective gender mainstreaming in the “Drinkable Water and Sanitation of the Millennium

Programme (PEPAM)”. The study aimed also at conducting a gender analysis of the sector plan of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation. It aims also at assessing the capacity of the staff on gender sensitive budgeting, programming and planning. The information collected were essentially based on the literature review (reports and evaluation, projects proposals, etc.), the physical appraisal of water and sanitation infrastructures, and the meetings with the stakeholders.



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The major findings of the gender analysis of the sector plan of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation and the evaluation of the gender budgeting, programming and planning capacity shows:

- A low levels of gender mainstreaming in the sector plans of the ministry. The findings were based on the analysis of the sector policy letter, the documents of various sub-programs, the content of various Water and Sanitation Local Plans and the nature of the statistics used for monitoring and evaluation of performances recorded by PEPAM. However, the achievements on the water and sanitation infrastructures have had a positive impact on improving women's living conditions. The achievements of the sector plan of the Ministry of Water and sanitation have had specific and very positive impacts on women. In fact, the programs have addressed gender issues without making it an initial outcome



- The planning documents do not refer to the National Strategy for Equity and Gender Equality (SNEEG)
- The situation analyses, the logical frameworks, the performance frameworks of the programs are not gender-sensitive;
- Gender considerations is not an explicit requirement on request for proposal of private firms and NGO partners
- The technical capacities of the staff and the level of knowledge on gender mainstreaming into sectoral plans and budgets are still low

The water and sanitation infrastructure implemented by the programme PEPAM, contributed both to the achievement of MDG 3: Equality between women and men and empowerment of women and more specifically to achieving the objectives of the National Strategy for Equity and Gender Equality of Senegal.

The study made recommendation on gender mainstreaming in the sector, the implementation of the gender unit (cellule genre), and the elaboration of gender sensitive indicators.