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# Gender Assessment

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## **FP021: Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project**

Senegal | AFD | B.14/07



**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

## Gender Analysis – Integrated Urban Flood Management (Senegal)

Elements provided in this framework pertain for a large part to the national context, while project specific elements at design, ES assessment and implementation stage can be found under the “Benefits” section of the framework. They are inter alia derived from ESIA/RAP reports pertaining to the Pikine Irrégulier Sud Project, the drainage component of which is supported by the AFD-supported component of the Senegalese Integrated Urban Flood Management Program. The GCF-funded sub-components of the program are not expected to have impacts gender aspects.

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| <p>What is the context?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratification of the CEDAW in 1983 and the additional protocol to the African Charter on the rights of man and people relative to rights of women in 2004.</li> <li>• Article 7 of the 2001 Constitution recognises equality between the sexes.</li> <li>• Article 15 of the Constitution gives women and men the same rights in matters of access to land. In practice, customary law prevails and hinders women's access to land: access to land is familial/collective and the management is the responsibility of the head of the family, always a man.</li> <li>• The law adopted on 14 May 2010 establishes "absolute parity" in the elective functions, specifying that women and men must be represented in equal shares on candidate lists.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Who does what?</p>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The female-male employment-market participation ratio in Senegal (74.9% in 2012, World Bank) is less than the average in sub Saharan Africa (84.3% in 2012, World Bank), showing female participation in the employment market that is relative: 67.2% of women aged between 15 and 64 years old are economically active compared to 89.5% of men (2012, World Bank).</li> <li>• For the same work, the salary of a woman represents only 66% of that of a man (2010, Global Gender Gap Report); knowing that women remain very active in the informal sector and more specifically in the home and self-employment. The unemployment rate for women is around 13% compared to 7.6% for men (World Bank, 2012). Young women are particularly concerned: The female-male unemployment ratio for the population aged 15 to 24 was 167.6% in 2012 (World Bank), illustrating an unemployment rate that is particularly high for young women (18.6% in 2012) compared to young men (11.1% in 2012).</li> </ul> |
| <p>Who has what?</p>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2011, the literacy rate of the Senegal population was 52.1% (EU, 2013). Discrepancies exist between the urban and rural environments (while the rate of literacy in Dakar is 68.8%, that of the region of Matam is only 28.4%) and between men (66.3%) and women (40.4%).</li> <li>• While the female-male schooling rate in primary education is 106% (indicating rates of schooling that are greater for girls than for boys), the situation is reversed in</li> </ul>  |

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|                      | <p>secondary education (female-male ratio of 77%) and higher education (female-male ratio of 60%) (Global Gender Gap Report, 2013).</p>  |
| <p>Who decides?</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the adoption of the May 2010 Parity law, the proportion of women members of Parliament for the period 2012-2017 went to 42.7%, placing Senegal in 6th position in the "Women in Parliament" ranking established by the Parliamentary Union (well before France, ranked 39th position, with 26.9% of women members of Parliament).</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Who benefits?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ESIA takes into account how the project, during its construction phase, will affect men and women in a differentiated manner, mostly because of their respective economic activity. For example, small shops and especially restaurants employ more women, while small industries and craftsmanship mostly employ men. The ESIA also recognizes gender as a factor contributing to vulnerability and the fact that flooding problems affect more vulnerable people. Flood events and lack of appropriate sanitation services have significantly more impacts on women, as they bear most of the burden of health problems caused by stagnating unhealthy water</li> <li>• Woman headed households represent 20% of the 2474 households affected by the project and have been identified as vulnerable. An elaborate vulnerability scheme has been set up to identify vulnerable PAPs (women, children, elderly, people with disabilities, etc.) who are entitled to more comprehensive compensations and assistance throughout the resettlement process whether it is for dwellings or commercial activities that are impacted. For example, women single headed households are being given priority access to housing as well as commercial concessions.</li> <li>• The Environmental and Social Management Plan contains measures such as strengthening working skills of women, aimed at increasing the project positive impacts towards women, including their access to jobs created by the projects.</li> <li>• More importantly, gender aspects will be dealt with specifically during project implementation. Gender issues will be included in three of the project's sub-components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-component 1.2: Flood risk awareness campaigns will have a special focus on gender issues, to prevent specific risks on women and children. The diagnosis in terms of gender in relation to flood risk will be realized as part of the services of flood-risk awareness campaign, based on extensive field surveys, and the strategic program of the campaign will be designed accordingly.</li> <li>- Sub-component 2.1: The role of women will be taken into account in the non-structural measure recommendation that will be issued in the framework of the project. Gender-specific measures will thus be issued.</li> <li>- Sub-component 2.3: The Information, education and communication (IEC) services that will be financed as part of sub-component 2.3 in Pikine Irrégulier Sud will</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>also specifically target women as they have a pivotal role in health risk prevention, waste and wastewater disposal.</p> |
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|  | <p>Such measures will be further developed in the context of the information and awareness campaigns that will be conducted during the studies for the water and sanitation component.</p> |
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