

Status and Outcomes of Mainstreaming Gender into Agriculture and Aquatic Research and Development Projects in the Philippines

Case Example: Gender-sensitive organic
vegetable and tilapia (fishery)
production livelihood projects



Presentation Outline

- Philippines in the global arena
- Gender mainstreaming strategies in research and development projects
- Case example of a science-based; gender-sensitive livelihood program

The Philippines in the Global Arena

- Human Development Index (HDI) is **0.660** rank 117, out of 187 countries (UNDP, 2014)
- Gender Inequality Index (GII) is **0.406** rank 78, out of 178 countries (UNDP, 2014)
- Gender Gap Index is **0.781**, rank 9 out of 142 countries (World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2014-)

Gender Issues in Agri & Fisheries

- Women labor are underpaid, undervalued, and unaccounted
- Farm machineries inappropriate to women- users
- Men own and control the land and fishery resources
- Women lack participation and access to skills, training, and information

1. Policy Imperatives

- Phil. recognizes the role of women in nation-building (*1987 Constitution*)
- Phil. commits itself to undertake measures to end discrimination against women in all forms (*CEDAW*)
- Institutionalize GAD efforts in government by incorporating GAD concerns in agency planning, programming, and budgeting (*EO 273, 1995*)
- Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (*PGPD, 1995- 2025*)

1. Policy Imperatives

RA 7192 excerpts from IRR:

- *“A substantial portion of ODA funds received from foreign governments and multilateral agencies and organizations shall be set aside and used to support programs and activities for women.”*
- *“All govt. departments shall ensure that women benefit equally and participate directly in the development programs and projects.”*

1. Policy Imperatives

- Magna Carta of Women of 2009
 - “DOST shall promote appropriate women-friendly technologies and support women inventors and scientists.”
 - “DOST shall ensure the availability of skills trainings, business-related training, and livelihood capability programs for women..”
 - “..DOST shall ensure participation of rural women in food production trainings with emphasis on sustainable agriculture and fisheries.

2. Concrete Steps

2a. Structural/Institutional Mechanisms

- GAD Focal Point System (executive committee, technical working group, ad hoc committee)
- GAD Planning and Budgeting (allocation of 5% of the agency's total budget to programs, projects, and activities)

2. Concrete Steps

2b. Capacity Development

- Secretariat and network-member agencies
- Training on gender sensitivity and gender analysis
- Training on gender transformative approach
- Training on GAD planning and budgeting

2. Concrete Steps

2c. The Harmonized GAD Guidelines (*NEDA, PCW, & ODA, 2010*)

- provides government agencies and development practitioners with tools for integrating gender concerns into development programs and projects
- focuses on the (1) process, (2) strategies, and development and mgt. results in various stages of the project cycle.

Gender Mainstreaming Strategies



Gendered Research and Development Budget, 2014

Sectors	Total Budget (PhP)	Budget Attributable to GAD (PhP)
Crops	6,846,357	3,404,700
Agricultural Resources Mgt.	58,327,183	14,581,796
Forestry	1,575,377	393,844
Technology Transfer	72,586,528	7,695,491
Socio-Economics	4,251,800	4,251,800
Fisheries (Inland Aquatic and Marine Resources)	28,152,262	7,038,065
	171,739,507 (3.7M USD)	37,365,696 (812,298 USD)

PCAARRD-GAD, 2014



Case Example of Integrating Gender



Program on enhancing gender-sensitive sustainable agriculture and aquatic S&T based Livelihood Enterprises In Los Banos: PCAARRD and LGU-LB Collaboration

Component 1: organic vegetable production

Component 2: Tilapia (fish) cage culture

A continuing collaboration between PCAARRD and LGU-LB to make S&T matter to Los Baños residents especially those that are marginalized



Case Example :

Phase 1 project was very successful:

- ✓ Strengthened Further Our Ties with LGU-LB;
- ✓ Pushed Some interventions to address gender concerns;
- ✓ Used S&T as Vehicle to Improve Livelihood

Program Objectives



1. Empower men and women farmers and fisherfolk cooperators with technical and entrepreneurial skills to sustainably and profitably run an agri-businesses
2. Promote and strengthen agriculture and aquatic production and marketing as a sustainable community livelihood enterprise through collaboration and market linkage with stakeholders.



Program Outcomes



- 225 poor men and women beneficiaries of the project gained awareness, knowledge, and skills on science-based organic vegetable production and tilapia (fish) cage culture.
- 10 communities engaged in sustainable livelihood science-based agri and aqua livelihood
- Research-extension-marketing networks established for various support systems
- Instant cash and profit-----improved lifestyle



Summary

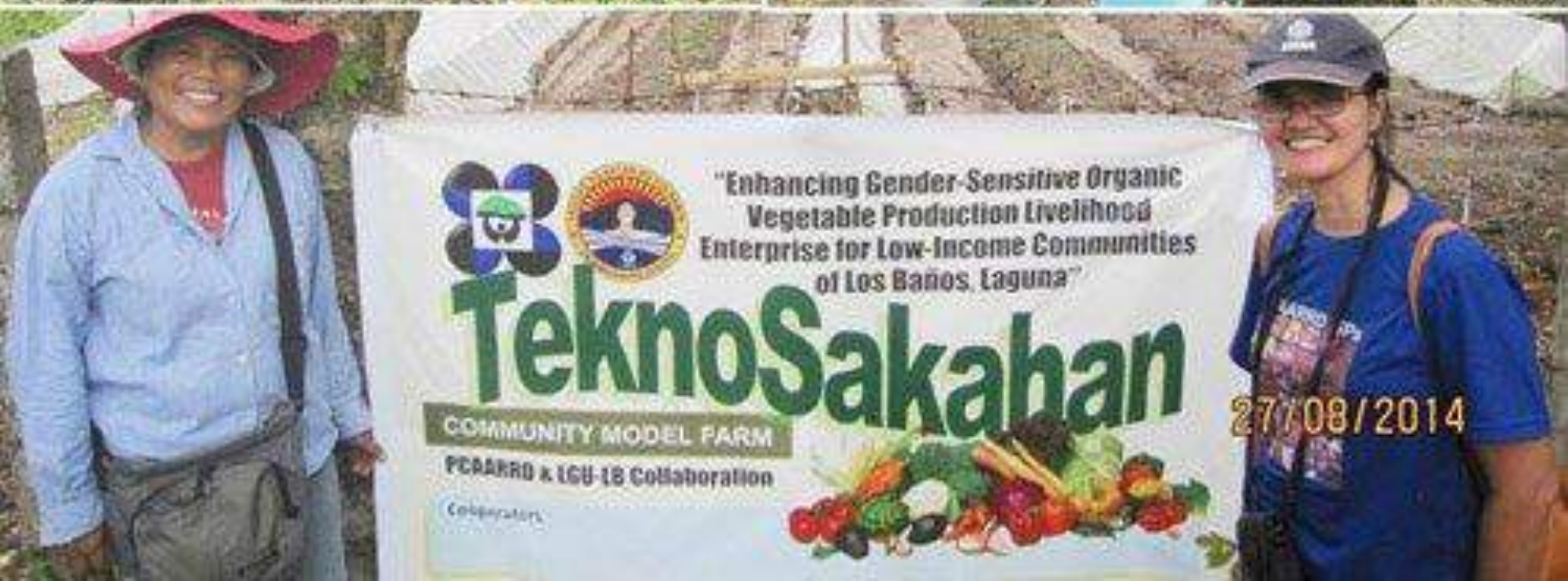
- Importance of understanding the problems, gender issues, norms and traditions that limit economic potentials and social advancement
- The agency's capacity to advance gender integration into national research and development program is influenced by the interplay of policies, people's capacity and commitment, structural and institutional mechanisms, funding, internal and external collaborations





KASAMA Womens Organization of Brgy. Malinta







END
Thank You

