

CY 2012 REPORT ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) PROJECTS ACCORDING TO GENDER RESPONSIVENESS

Republic Act (RA) 7192 or the Women in Development and Nation-Building Act mandates the NEDA to monitor the amount of ODA allocated for gender-responsive programs and projects. RA 7192 supports the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN CEDAW) which defines the commitment of the states to end discrimination against women in all forms. NEDA's mandate to monitor the ODA allocation for gender-responsive programs and projects was reinforced by RA 9710 or the "Magna Carta of Women", which was signed into law in 2009. The performance of this mandate is also in line with the Philippines' commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which includes the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment as MDG Goal 3.

In keeping with these mandates, NEDA prepares an annual report on the gender-responsiveness of ODA-assisted programs and projects using the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) for Project Development, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation. For the past seven years, NEDA, in coordination with the ODA-GAD Network¹, has been tracking the level of ODA allotted for women's concerns. This is the fifth year that gender and development perspective is incorporated in the ODA Portfolio Review, using the inputs provided by implementing agencies. For the CY 2012 report, implementing agencies were requested to provide information on the gender-responsiveness of their projects using the templates in the HGDG. Box 7, Summary Assessment of Proposed Projects, guided the assessment of completed and ongoing projects in CY 2012².

Eleven (11) out of the 24 (46%) implementing agencies consulted for this year's reporting submitted their inputs. These agencies are the following: Departments of Agriculture (DA), Agrarian Reform (DAR), Transportation and Communication (DOTC), Health (DOH), Education (DepEd), Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Trade and Industry (DTI), National Irrigation Administration (NIA), Supreme Court and Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP). These 11 implementing agencies assessed a total of 38 projects.

The turn-out of submission for the 2012 report is relatively low compared to the submissions in the previous years. In the CY 2011 report, 92 percent (23 of the 25) of the agencies consulted submitted inputs, while for CY 2010, the submission was at 61 percent (20 out of the 33).

Table 1. Classification by Gender-Responsiveness (Project Development) (PD)

Item	No. of Projects	Amount (USM\$)	Percent distribution
Percent of total portfolio budget adjudged to be			
Gender-responsive	8	711.6	28.93
Gender-sensitive	9	488.6	19.96
With promising GAD prospects	12	1,259.1	51.19
GAD invisible in the project(s)	1	0.5	0.02

¹ODA GAD Network, organized in 2002, is composed of gender and development (GAD) officers, focal persons and advocates of various ODA agencies, together with NEDA and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), with the aim of improving coordination of GAD efforts in the Philippines.

²Using Box 7 of the HGDG, projects can be classified as: D (GAD is invisible in the project), if score is 0-3.9; C (Project has promising GAD prospects), if score is 4 to 7.9; B (Project is gender-sensitive), if score is 8 to 14.9; and A (Project is gender-responsive), if score is 15 to 20.

Item	No. of Projects	Amount (USM\$)	Percent distribution
Total	30	2,459.8	100.00

Of the 38 projects reported by the IAs, only 30 have information on the GAD rating and assessment at the project design stage. These 30 projects have a total allocation of US\$2.459 billion. About 29 percent of this amount was allocated for 8 projects which were designed to be gender responsive while around 20 percent was allocated for 9 projects which were designed to be gender sensitive (Table 1). Meanwhile, about half of the total amount (51.2%) or US\$1.259.1 billion was allocated for projects classified as “with promising GAD prospects” at the project design stage. Only one project was identified to be “GAD invisible” or with no gender issues or concerns identified in the project design. This has an allocation of US\$0.5 million accounting for less than 1 percent of the total amount.

Table 2. Classification of Projects, by GAD category (PD), in US\$M

Development Sector	Gender Responsive	Gender Sensitive	With Promising GAD Prospects	GAD Invisible	Total
Agriculture, Agrarian Reform and Natural Resources	70.03 (45.40) 2 projects	83.75 (54.29) 1 project	-	0.48 (0.31) 1 project	154.26 (100.00) 4 projects
Governance and Institutional Development	-	23.40 (100.0) 2 projects	-	-	23.40 (100.0) 2 projects
Infrastructure Development	446.40 (27.21) 2 projects	204.13 (12.44) 2 projects	989.75 (60.34) 9 projects	-	1,640.28 (100.00) 13 projects
Social Reform and Development	195.16 (31.32) 4 projects	158.68 (25.46) 3 projects	269.36 (43.22) 3 projects	-	623.20 (100.00) 10 projects
Industry and Services	-	18.64 (100.0) 1 project	-	-	18.64 (100.00) 1 project
Total	711.59 (28.93) 8 projects	488.60 (19.86) 9 projects	1259.11 (51.19) 12 projects	0.48 (0.02) 1 project	2,459.78 (100.00) 30 projects

*The italicized entries in the parentheses refer to the percentage of allocation for each sector by GAD category to the total allocation for the sector.

** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

In terms of classification by sector, Table 2 shows that almost all of the allocation for projects under agriculture, agrarian reform and natural resources (AARNR); governance and institutional development (GID); and industry and services were designed to be gender responsive or gender sensitive. Meanwhile, for infrastructure development, 9 out of the 13 projects, which account for 60.34 percent of the budget for the sector, were classified as “with promising GAD prospects”. For the social reform and development sector (SRD), more than half (56.78%) of the sector allocation was provided for projects with gender responsive or gender sensitive design, while 43.22 percent went to those projects identified as “with promising GAD prospects.” The only project which was

identified to be “GAD invisible” in terms of project design was under the AARNR sector, which accounts for less than 1 percent of the total sector allocation.

Table 3. Classification by Gender-Responsiveness (Project Implementation, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation) (PIMME)

Item	No. of Projects	Amount (USM\$)	Percent distribution
Percent of total portfolio budget adjudged to be			
Gender-responsive	9	841.59	25.77
Gender-sensitive	16	1,141.01	34.94
With promising GAD prospects	11	1,210.94	37.08
GAD invisible in the project(s)	2	72.09	2.21
Total	38	3,265.63	100.00

At the project implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation (PIMME) stage, 38 projects were assessed by the implementing agencies. The reported allocation for these 38 projects was US\$ 3.265 billion. Table 3 shows that 25.77 percent of this amount was utilized for the implementation of 9 projects classified as gender responsive. Sixteen (16) projects, with a share of 34.94 percent from the total allocation, were identified as gender sensitive. Meanwhile, around 37.08 percent was used for implementing eleven projects with promising GAD prospects. Two projects were reported to be GAD invisible with a 2.21 percent share from the total amount.

Classification by sector shows that half of the projects, for which ratings on gender-responsiveness at the PIMME stage were reported, fall under the infrastructure sector (19 out of 38 projects). The allocation for these infrastructure projects amounted to US\$ 2.278 billion covering 70 percent of the total allocation for all the projects reported. Most of these infrastructure projects were classified as either gender sensitive (8 projects) or with GAD promising prospects (7 projects). The SRD sector has the second highest share in terms of allocation at US\$ 643 million (20 percent of the total allocation). This amount was utilized for the implementation of 11 SRD projects, 4 of which were identified as gender responsive, 4 as gender sensitive and 3 with promising GAD prospects. Meanwhile, US\$ 302.22 million, or 9% of the total allocation was used for the projects under the AARNR sector. Two (2) of these AARNR projects were classified as gender responsive, 1 as gender sensitive, 1 as with promising GAD prospects and 1 as GAD invisible. The projects reported under the GID sector (e projects) and industry sector (1 project) were all classified as gender sensitive projects at the PIMME stage.

The information presented in Tables 2 and 4 show that there is much room for improving the gender responsiveness of infrastructure projects, which means that the process of conducting the identification of gender issues and the monitoring of GAD concerns with respect to project implementation should be given much more importance in the sector. The lack of awareness of concerned project personnel on GAD issues and on the policies promoting GAD were cited by the implementing agencies as among the reasons for the lack of gender responsiveness of some infrastructure projects. Recommended measures to address these concerns include the provision of capacity building activities on GAD for project personnel.

Table 4. Classification of Projects, by GAD category (PIMME), in US\$M

Development Sector	Gender Responsive	Gender Sensitive	With Promising GAD Prospects	GAD Invisible	Total
Agriculture, Agrarian Reform and Natural Resources	71.64 (23.70) 2 projects	83.75 (27.71) 1 project	146.35 (48.42) 1 project	0.48 (0.16) 1 project	302.22 (100.00) 5 projects
Governance and Institutional Development	-	23.40 (100.00) 2 projects	-	-	23.40 (100.00) 2 projects
Infrastructure Development	576.40 25.29 3 projects	835.75 36.67 8 projects	795.23 34.89 7 projects	71.61 3.14 1 project	2,278.99 100.00 19 projects
Social Reform and Development	195.16 (30.30) 4 projects	179.47 (27.87) 4 projects	269.36 (41.83) 3 projects	-	643.99 (100.00) 11 projects
Industry and Services	-	18.64 (100.00) 1 project	-	-	18.64 (100.00) 1 project
Total	843.20 (25.81) 9 projects	1,141.01 (34.92) 16 projects	1,210.94 (37.06) 11 projects	72.09 (2.21) 2 projects	3,267.24 (100.00) 38 projects

In the AARNR sector, the gender issues addressed by gender responsive/sensitive projects in this sector include, among others, issues on women's access to resources and services such as access to capital, information, technology and technical assistance. These also relate to the issues on participation and decision making capacities of men and women. These were addressed through the integration of gender concerns in project planning and implementation and by purposively targeting beneficiaries for training and activities involving additional sources of credit and income to ensure that women and men benefit equally. In one particular AARNR project, a gender issue reported is the lack of access to services resulting from the gaps in basic physical infrastructure in the rural areas, such as facilities for transportation and water services. Measures to be taken to address this concern is the inclusion of project components for the provision of farm to market roads and bridges for safer and more efficient travel and hauling of goods to the market; and the provision of potable water system to improve access to safe drinking water and reduce the incidence of water-related diseases.

For the SRD sector, issues identified included the limited gender training and orientation of project staffs to consider gender concerns in the facilitation of project activities; the lack of gender sensitivity in dealing with project clients; and gender role stereotyping, among others. These were addressed through the conduct of peer education seminars on gender awareness and equality and the development of gender toolkits to aid in the conduct of more gender responsive project activities.

For the Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Programme (RuMEPP) under industry and services, the gender issue identified is that the value chain of some sectors is limited to the components which have less value-addition. To address this, the adoption of a Gender-Responsive Value Chain Analysis was recommended to identify the appropriate type of business development services that could be given to programme beneficiaries to enhance the contribution of women entrepreneurs in the value chain of priority sectors.

In the 2 projects reported under GID, (Supporting Governance in Justice Sector Reform in the Philippines and Judicial Reform Support Project) no gender issues were identified.

Overall, it was observed that the implementing agencies' assessment on the gender-responsiveness of their projects has improved particularly in identifying the gender issues in project design and implementation stage. Although it was noticed that a few projects with no gender issues identified were still classified as gender responsive/sensitive. And also, given the results of this monitoring exercise, the conduct of capacity building activities on GAD targeting project staffs and personnel, should be considered by the implementing agencies to address the challenge on the need to enhance their gender awareness and sensitivity. It is also noted that the number of implementing agencies which provided inputs for this year's report is lower compared to the reporting in the previous years. This indicates that the implementing agencies should be constantly reminded of the need to report on the assessment of the gender responsiveness of their projects, not only to improve the turn-out of submission in the succeeding years, but more importantly, to make certain that regular monitoring and evaluation is conducted towards ensuring the gender responsiveness of ODA projects.