

Annex 4

**GENDER ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN**

Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines

**The Situation of Gender Equality in the Philippines**

1. The Republic of the Philippines is a sovereign state and archipelagic country situated in Southeast Asia in the Western Pacific Ocean, with 7,641 islands spanning more than 300,000 square kilometers (115,831 sq. mi) of territory. It is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.[[1]](#footnote-2) The Philippines is a unitary presidential constitutional republic, with the President of the Philippines acting as both the head of state and the head of government. It is a founding member of both the United Nations (UN) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)[[2]](#footnote-3).
2. Based on the 2015 Census of Population by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the population of the Philippines has a total of 100,981,437 individuals. Luzon, which is composed of eight regions, comprised more than half (56.9%) of the country’s total population, followed by Mindanao (23.9%), which has six regions and Visayas (19.2%), which has four regions. Of the total population, 50.6% were males while 49.4% were females which resulted in a sex ratio of 102 males for every 100 females. In the age groups 0-45, males outnumbered females. Females, on the other hand, outnumbered their male counterparts in the older age groups of 55 years old and over. Among the never-married persons, a higher proportion of males (54.1%) than females (45.9%) was reported. Meanwhile, the proportion of females was higher than males among those who were widowed (77.0%), divorced/separated (61.4%), in common law/live-in marital arrangement (50.5%), and married (50.2%). Among those with baccalaureate degree, there were more females (56.0%) than males (44.0%). Similarly, among those with post baccalaureate courses, females (59.9%) outnumbered males (40.1%). Meanwhile, the school attendance rate was higher among females (69.4%) than among males (68.6%).[[3]](#footnote-4)
3. According to UNDP’s Human Development Reports, the Human Development Index (HDI)[[4]](#footnote-5) of the Philippines for 2017 values 0.699 which placed the country in the medium human development category. With this, the Philippines together with South Africa ranks 113 out of 189 countries and territories calculated. In terms of Gender Development Index (GDI)[[5]](#footnote-6), the Philippines was placed in Group 1 – with high equality in HDI achievements between women and men. This is based on 2017 female HDI value for Philippines which is 0.699 in contrast with 0.698 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 1.000. On the other hand, the Philippines ranked 97 out of 160 countries based on Gender Inequality Index (GII)[[6]](#footnote-7) value of 0.427. This is based on the following statistics of the Philippines: 29.1% of parliamentary seats are held by women; 76.6% of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 72.4% of their male counterparts; for every 100,000 live births, 114 women die from pregnancy related causes; adolescent birth rate is 60.5 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19; and female participation in the labour market is 49.6% compared to 75.1 for men.[[7]](#footnote-8)
4. In the Global Gender Gap Report 2018 of the World Economic Forum (WEF), the Philippines is top 8 in the list of the most gender-equal country out of the 149 countries assessed. The Philippines climbed two places from its 10th place ranking in 2017. The countries were assessed based on the following four categories: labor force participation, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. WEF mentioned that the Philippines maintained its high ranking on the back of strong efforts to close the gender gap in political empowerment. The country, however, needs improvement in categories such as health and survival. WEF measures health and survival indicator through looking into the differences between women’s and men’s health based on life expectancy. In terms of educational attainment, the gender gap in equality remains sealed. Meanwhile, WEF recorded an improvement in economic participation and opportunity as a result of increased wages for women’s estimated income and equal pay for similar work. The Philippines ranks higher than any other Asia-Pacific country except New Zealand.[[8]](#footnote-9)

**International and Regional Commitments & National Legislation and Policies on Gender**

1. According to the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), efforts to make governance gender responsive in the country are promoted through the inclusion of gender equality principles in development programs and processes and legislative reforms.[[9]](#footnote-10) In fact, the Philippines is one of the few countries with provision on gender in its Constitution. It is mentioned in Article II, Section 14 that "the State recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men” while in Article XIII, Section 14, the constitution maintains that “the State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthful working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation.”[[10]](#footnote-11)
2. The Philippines is also one of the earliest signatories to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Before CEDAW came into effect on September 3, 1981, the Philippines has signed it on July 15, 1980 and ratified it on August 5, 1981, the first ASEAN country to do so. The Philippines also ratified the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW on November 12, 2003. Over the last two decades, six State reports were submitted by the country to the CEDAW in compliance with the obligations of State Parties. Consecutively, three NGO shadow reports accomplished by 47 NGOs were also submitted. The reports were results of greater government and NGO consultation which involved several discussions and major consultation with members of civil society.[[11]](#footnote-12)
3. In September 1995, through Executive Order 273 by then President Fidel V. Ramos, the Philippine Government adopted the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD) 1995-2025. It contains the long-term vision of women’s empowerment and gender equality and translates the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) into policies and strategies and programs and projects for Filipino women. This 30-year perspective plan ensures that women-friendly policies can take root and flourish despite the barriers posed by traditional attitudes and stereotyping.[[12]](#footnote-13) The Plan has been implemented through a Gender and Development (GAD) mainstreaming strategy and in accordance with existing guidelines for the preparation of agency specific agenda and use of the gender budget.
4. Furthermore, since 1995, all government institutions are mandated to allocate at least five (5) percent of their regular budget to GAD.
5. As guided by PPGD and BPFA framework, the Framework Plan for Women (FPW) 2001-2004 was prepared by the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFP), (now Philippine Commission on Women or PCW) following the direct instructions from President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. It concretizes the priority goals of government towards the advancement of women. The FPW envisions development as “equitable, sustainable, free from violence, respectful of human rights, supportive of self-determination and the actualization of human potentials, and participatory and empowering.” It has the following three priority areas: promotion of women’s economic empowerment, protection and advancement of women’s rights, and promotion of gender responsive governance. Progress has been achieved in terms of implementing the measures in FPW including the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) issuance of annual budget circulars since 1997 that support the implementation of GAD budgets at the local level. With this, several projects have been implemented under the GAD budget including: providing health services, advocating and disseminating information on gender issues, building capacity and providing technical assistance on GAD and other gender issues, establishing or improving service facilities for women, issuing policies on gender, establishing databases and mechanisms for reporting on gender issues, improving awareness of gender issues when undertaking development planning at the national and local levels, and revising textbooks to remove social and gender stereotypes.[[13]](#footnote-14)
6. Meanwhile, in September 2000, the Philippines as a State Party to the United Nations adopted the Millennium Declaration that gave birth to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which embodies specific targets and milestones in reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation. The third MDG focuses on promoting gender equality and empowering women with the target of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. The health indicators and economic indicators for this target include: ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; and proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.[[14]](#footnote-15) The MDG Fifth Progress Report of the Philippines reported on gender that boys are at a disadvantage in terms of elementary and secondary education participation, cohort survival rate, and completion rate. The Report also shows that more females enroll in tertiary education and that there is a wide disparity in terms of functional literacy between males and females, with the females having the advantage.[[15]](#footnote-16)

**Gender and Climate Change in the Philippines**

1. It is well known that women and men are experiencing the impacts of climate change and associated severe weather events differently. In the Philippines, it was found that female-headed households were more likely to be susceptible to flooding and other storm-related impacts. As occurred after Typhoon Ondoy (Ketsana), vulnerability assessments showed that female-headed households experienced greater damage cost. Greater temporary loss of income, on the other hand was experienced by male-headed households. Meanwhile, studies examining the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) suggest that roughly 50% more adult females died than males. In terms of the effects of climate change-induced food insecurity on women and girls, it was reported that infant mortality after typhoons increased among girls but not among boys. This is attributed to competition for scarce resource within families, as research claims. Existing literatures also reveal that, as of 2010 only 11% of land in the Philippines is managed by women. Inaccessibility of women to own or manage lands increases their vulnerability to climate shocks. In contrast, individuals who have access to land are more likely to adapt to the impacts of climate change.[[16]](#footnote-17)
2. Climate change is one of the most serious and pervasive developmental and environmental challenges of today. An archipelagic nation of over 100 million people, the Philippines now faces threats from more intense tropical cyclones, drastic changes in rainfall patterns, sea level rise, and increasing temperatures contributing serious impacts on natural ecosystems cascading to food security, water resources, human health, public infrastructure, energy, and human settlements[[17]](#footnote-18). At the core of the country’s efforts to achieve resilience and sustainable development from the impacts of climate change are effective environmental management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as disaster risk reduction.
3. Inequality is often worsened by various risks and hazards that can affect the situation of the poor, the vulnerable, and the severely marginalized. The costs of natural disasters amount not only to billions of dollars lost in economic resources but also in the distress and losses of the people affected. Over 9 million people were distressed by typhoons Ondoy (Ketsana) and Pepeng (Parma). While this number includes both the rich and the poor, the poor are far more vulnerable to such kinds of hazards; they also find it more difficult to go back to their original state of life. Women also remain to be extra vulnerable to climate change impacts, particularly on the impacts of extreme weather events. Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) affected approximately 16 million individuals, half of whom are women and girls[[18]](#footnote-19).
4. Women depend on agriculture, fishery, and forestry for their livelihood. These sectors are at risk from rising temperatures and weather variability[[19]](#footnote-20). The dependence of women on the environment due to the type of their livelihoods, compounded with their inability to access safety nets, significantly lowers their adaptive capacity[[20]](#footnote-21). In addition, vulnerable forms of work affect both sexes, such as unpaid labor, but it seems that a larger number of women are employed in such exploitative employment practices (2.3 million unpaid women family workers vs. 1.8 million for men, 2012 data)[[21]](#footnote-22).
5. Typhoon Yolanda’s (Haiyan) damages to agriculture and infrastructure and private properties reached almost $899 million (Php 40 billion). The Asian Development Bank estimated that it would have increased the national poverty incidence by 1.9 percentage points. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has formulated the Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) to guide the recovery and reconstruction of the economy, lives, and livelihoods of people and communities in the areas affected by Yolanda. The plan aims to restore the economic and social conditions of the said areas at the very least to their pre-typhoon levels and to a higher level of disaster resilience. An estimated $8 billion (Php 361 billion) is required for shelter and resettlement, public infrastructure, education and health services, agriculture, livelihoods and enterprises and services, local government and social protection[[22]](#footnote-23).
6. Women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts, particularly on the impacts of extreme weather events. Females may be on their monthly period, or pregnant, nursing or caring for infant/ children, at the time when a typhoon hits. The DSWD, as one of the agencies tasked to respond to disaster needs, employs a cluster approach that aims to optimize the efforts of the local and national stakeholders, the United Nations and other international organizations. Hygiene kits for women were part of the relief packs distributed in evacuation sites. Post-disaster gender-responsive initiatives include the creation of women and child-friendly spaces, deployment of policewomen in evacuation centers, and the establishment of a referral system to protect survivors from discrimination, abuses and gender-based violence. Women are provided assistance in terms of psycho-social support and provision of livelihood opportunities. Transitional houses are built in consideration of gender and needs of vulnerable sectors. To further strengthen their adaptive capacity, cash/food for work programs integrate the gender dimension to ensure women’s equal access[[23]](#footnote-24).

**Enabling Policies and Institutional Mechanisms**

1. A number of policies were passed to address the vulnerabilities of women from the impact of natural disasters. The Magna Carta of Women of 2009 mandates that “women have the right to protection and security in times of disasters, calamities, and other crisis situations especially in all phases of relief, recovery, rehabilitation, and construction efforts”[[24]](#footnote-25). The Climate Change Act of 2009, as amended, provided the institutional arrangement to mainstream climate change in government policy formulations. It created the Climate Change Commission as the lead policy-making body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the programs and action plans on climate change. The Act provides that at least one (1) of the three (3) Commissioners to be appointed by the President shall be female[[25]](#footnote-26). It also provided for the creation of a National Strategic Framework on Climate Change and the National Climate Change Action Plan which looks at seven (7) strategic priorities, namely, food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate-friendly industries and services, sustainable energy and capacity development. Gender mainstreaming is one of the cross-cutting strategies. The People's Survival Fund mandated that responsiveness to gender-differentiated vulnerabilities be part of the criteria in selecting adaptation projects for funding. It also provides for the allocation of an initial $22 million per year for the government to effective address the problem of climate change[[26]](#footnote-27).
2. The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 states that the government “must ensure that disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive.” The law also institutionalizes gender analysis in early recovery and post disaster needs assessment and requires the Head of the Local Gender and Development Offices to be a member of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils to ensure that gender concerns and special needs of women are addressed.
3. In 2015, the Paris Agreement, which the Philippines ratified in 2017, was adopted and acknowledged gender equality as one of the key considerations in addressing climate change.
4. The Philippine Climate Change Commission (CCC), under the Green Jobs Act of 2016, was mandated to develop and administer appropriate standards for the assessment and certification of green goods and services, and green technologies and practices for the purpose of regulating the availment of incentives under the law. The CCC, in the development of said standards, engaged the Philippine Commission on Women as one of the key stakeholders to ensure that gender consideration is included in the certification process.
5. In January 2019, through Commission Resolution 2019-02, the Climate Change Commission resolved to strengthen gender-based approaches in the formulation and implementation of climate change policies, plans, programs, and activities in the country, including the generation of sex-disaggregated data and conduct of gender analysis. Moreover, it resolved to coordinate with agencies concerned in promulgating policies, directives, and initiatives supportive of the collaborative approach to accomplish the objectives of the Resolution.
6. The Land Bank of the Philippines (LANDBANK), as an accredited Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), has approved in 2019 the Policies to Govern LANDBANK’s Implementation of Programmes/Projects Supported by the GCF, in which is included the policy on Gender and Development. This policy issuance establishes LANDBANK’s commitment to gender sensitivity, as well as gender responsiveness, and aims to highlight and promote the relevant national laws and regulations governing gender and equality in the implementation of GCF-supported programmes and projects. LANDBANK will take the necessary measures to ensure that proposed projects and activities covered under this policy issuance are aligned with national policies and priorities on gender.

**Philippine contributions to International Gender and Climate Change**

1. **Support to Gender Decision of the UNFCCC**
2. The Philippines has actively supported the development of a Gender Action Plan of the UNFCCC. In 2016, the Philippines, through a formal submission to the UNFCCC, proposed elements and guiding principles for the advancement of the Lima Work Program on Gender and Climate Change, including (i) development of skills and capacity-building training programs on gender and climate change for both UNFCCC Secretariat and State Parties; and (ii) mainstreaming a gender perspective in the Guidelines on National Communication, including financial commitments of Parties that are in line with women’s human rights and gender equality.
3. At COP23 in 2018, Parties, including the Philippines, adopted a Gender Action Plan and invited the Secretariat and relevant organizations to undertake the activities under priority areas - capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication, gender balance, participation and women’s leadership, consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities, and gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation.
4. **Designation of Gender Focal Points to the UNFCCC and IPCC**
5. In 2017, the Philippines designated its National Gender Focal Point to the UNFCCC to assist with all gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC processes.
6. In 2018, the Philippines nominated two gender focal points to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Task Group on Gender, with the aim of developing a framework of goals and actions to improve gender balance and address gender-related issues within the IPCC. The IPCC is the lead scientific body serving the UNFCCC.
7. **Gender Balance in the Philippine Delegation**
8. The Philippine Delegation to COPs is comprised of at least 40% women, including senior negotiators, experts, and technical staff.
9. The Philippine Delegation continues to enjoin developed countries to improve their mitigation targets, mobilize climate finance, and accelerate its flow as well as the development and transfer of technology.
10. **Philippine Membership in the Green Climate Fund Board**
11. The Philippines secured a seat as alternate member in the Green Climate Fund Board from 2019 to 2022, providing an opportunity to shape the policies of the Board and its funding decisions. Senator Loren Legarda serves as the Philippine representative, and most of her advisers are women.

**Project Site Information**

Initial sex-disaggregated data for population in the project sites have been identified as follows:

1. Tuguegarao City in Cagayan Province is a third-class component city in the Philippines with a population of 153,502 (2015 census) with 77,622 female and 75,880 male population. About one third of the population or 47,119 are considered highly vulnerable to hazards as these are aged 0-14 and over 65 years of age. It is the capital of the province of Cagayan and the regional and institutional center of Cagayan Valley (Region II) comprised of 49 barangays or villages, with a total land area of 144.80 km2 at 30 meters elevation. Within the past three decades, its economy gradually shifted from agriculture to secondary/tertiary economic activities such as trading, commerce and services. The shift was ushered by Tuguegarao’s role as the Regional Government Center and Center of Commerce in Northern Luzon. Tuguegarao City has been identified to be one of the vulnerable to severe wind impacts from 1971-2013, with extreme TCs of high wind speeds have become slightly more frequent.[[27]](#footnote-28) TY Haima was one of the most disastrous TY that stuck Cagayan, affecting at least 1.5 million people and causing severe flooding which negatively influenced 10,100 households of the region. Damages to infrastructure is estimated around Php 7 billion plus the reported damage to government infrastructure that has reached to Php 46 million (Cagayan PDRRMC). Based on the NDRRMC’s situation report published during 16-20 October 2016 (TY Haima), the following damages were reported: 304,553 families or 1,386,587 persons were affected in 1,836 barangays in Region II of which 198,385 families; (899,397 persons) in 792 barangays are residents of Cagayan, and 136,324 houses (25,388 totally and 164,324 partially damaged) were damaged.
2. Legazpi City is composed of 70 barangays and is a first-class component city and the capital of the province of Albay in the Philippines. It has a population of 196,639 (2015 census) broken down into 98,477 female and 98,192 male population. The children (60,779) and elderly (9,990) accounted for 70,769 of the total population. It has a total land area of 153.70 km2 with 47 meters elevation. Legazpi is the regional center and largest city of the Bicol Region, in terms of population. For the last 63 years, this city has been one of the areas most frequently hit by TCs which entered PAR. According to the study conducted by Japan International Cooperation, approximately 70 ha get flooded 3-5 times per year by 1-day storm rainfall (~60mm/day). On the other hand, areas that are occasionally flooded are approximately 180 ha where floods occur once a year by 3-day storm rainfall (~200mm/day). During Typhoon Durina (Reming), an accumulated 466 millimeters of rainfall for a 12-hour record (daily rainfall) on 30 November 2006 was recorded on the day the widespread debris flow occurred. It was 40 years ago when similar amount of rainfall was last recorded in the Province of Bicol. Typhoon Durian (Reming) moved slowly over Legazpi and overwhelmed the area with rainfall intensity of 135 mm/hr (3:00pm hourly rainfall data). Per the 16 Dec 2006 report of the Bicol Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council (PDCC), 518 people died and some 648 missing, while 45,199 houses were partially damaged and 68,617 houses were totally damaged.
3. The Municipality of Palo is located in the north-eastern part of the province of Leyte with a population of 70,052 (2015 census) broken down into 34,082 female and 35,970 male population. Children numbered 23,340 while the elderly population was 3,132. Composed of 33 barangays, Palo was declared as third-class municipality in the province of Leyte, Philippines. While Leyte experiences a lesser number of TC frequency than Cagayan and Legazpi City based on 1951-2018 data, one of the strongest typhoons that hit the Philippines, Haiyan, significantly devastated Eastern Visayas, particularly the provinces of Leyte and Samar in November 2013. Typhoon Haiyan was the world's strongest typhoon in 2013, with a maximum sustained wind of 235 kph and gustiness of 275 kph that brought devastation of catastrophic proportions in its wake where more than 90 percent of homes and infrastructure in Samar and Leyte were destroyed and communication cut off due to strong winds. Preparing for storm surges induced by tropical cyclones is one of the most important challenges that many coastal areas in the world are currently facing. During the same event (TY Haiyan), a large-scale devastation struck Leyte with strong focus in the Municipality of Palo and Tacloban. According to the latest report from the NDRRMC, the total numbers of dead and missing due to the typhoon were 6,300 and 1,061, respectively, as of 17 April 2014. Most of the casualties were reported in two islands: Leyte (5,402 dead and 931 missing) and Samar (492 dead and 74 missing). The damage was largely caused by high winds and storm surge and storm waves induced by the typhoon.
4. The Municipality of New Bataan, a small agricultural town of mostly farmers on banana plantations, is situated north and west of Compostela Valley/Davao de Oro province with a population of 47,726 with 22,544 female and 25,182 male population. There were 15,265 children and 2,346 elderly. The municipality is also home to two indigenous communities, namely, the Mansaka and Mandaya tribes. These IP groups reside in the barangays of Cagan (2,062 people), Manurigao (1,729 people) and Pagsabangan (1,640 people) based on 2015 population data. It is surrounded with mountain ranges, and more than 50% of its territory is forest cover that has been the sources of living for its residents. Composed of 16 barangays, New Bataan is a first-class with total land area of 553.15 km2. Unlike the previous project sites, New Bataan was not regularly frequented by typhoons. However, with the recent Typhoon Pablo (international name, Bopha), a total of 612 people died due to landslide brought about by the heavy rains caused by the typhoon. The high winds and heavy rainfall resulted in landslides in hinterland. Barangay Andap was buried under a pile of rocks and boulders. Heavy rains brought by the typhoon caused flooding which carried eroded gravel, boulders, and other debris from the mountains slide down to the community (Lagmay et al., 2013). According to the situation report by NDRRMC on 25 December 2012, a total number of 711,682 families/ 6,243,998 persons in 3,064 barangays/ 318 municipalities / 40 cities / 34 provinces of Regions IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA and ARMM, of which New Bataan is situated, were affected. After the declaration of the State of National Calamity thru Proclamation No. 522, dated December 7, 2012, a total number of 4,567 (1,067 dead, 2,666 injured and 834 missing) casualties were reported with millions worth of damages to properties.

**Capacity to mainstream gender-equality in the Project**

1. The proposed GCF project will use gender mainstreaming as a strategy to ensure that its intended benefits to the community are both climate-sensitive and gender-responsive.
2. The Executing Entity, the Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services (DOST-PAGASA) under its Special Order No. 954 Series of 2014, reconstituted its GAD Focal Point System that is mandated to establish and strengthen GAD mechanism to catalyze and accelerate gender-mainstreaming within the agency. This includes the Grievance Committee serving in concurrent capacity as Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) (Memorandum 2015-06-01), Adoption of Gender and Development and its related Policies in the Agency (Memorandum 2016-07-01), Establishment of GAD Office (Memorandum 2016-10-01), Establishment of Child-minding Station at the PAGASA Central Office (Memorandum 2016-10-02), Sex-disaggregation of data in all PAGASA activities (Memorandum 2016-10-03), and Institutionalization of Gender Analysis using the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) in Program Development, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (Memorandum 2016-10-04).
3. DOST-PAGASA undertakes capacity-building efforts to ensure that all of its personnel can integrate GAD in their work, especially on this project. Since FY 2015, the following GAD activities were conducted with the participation of the DOST-PAGASA personnel:

* Gender Sensitivity Training
* Women's Month Celebration Activities (Film showing, street dance competition, purple wall, parades, attendance to PCW, CSC and DOST activities)
* 18-Day Campaign to End VAW (Film showing, parades, attendance to PCW, CSC and DOST activities)
* Anti-Sexual Harassment Seminar
* Writeshop on Gender Analysis (Mid-Year and Year-End Assessment)
* Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) for GPB and ARs
* Gender Mainstreaming and Evaluation Framework (GMEF) Workshop
* DOST Orientation on Enhanced GMEF
* Annual attendance to the DOST GAD Focal Point Assembly
* Attendance to various DOST/PCW activities

1. As the GCF Accredited Entity for this project, LANDBANK’s Gender Policy shall ensure the conduct of gender assessment in order for the project to identify gender issues and integrate into the context and socio-cultural factors underlying climate change-exacerbated gender inequality, with the aim of optimizing the potential contributions of women and men of all ages in building individual and collective resilience to climate change. This assessment shall be used to inform project formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation to ensure that gender-responsive approach is adopted in the GCF projects. Equitable information-sharing with women and men shall be observed, with participation across sectors during stakeholders’ consultations, and making the project truly people-centered by encouraging feedback and utilizing these for improvement of the MH-IBF-EWS project.
2. For the MH-IBF-EWS Project, the key gender issues in selected project sites shall be identified through stakeholder consultations and assessment. Initially, some gender inequalities in the status and condition of women and men, as well as other vulnerable groups, are as follows:
   * Access to accurate weather information of women and men in communities have to be investigated, such as channel/mode of communication and how effectively it is relayed to the end users.
   * How the weather information received by the community is understood and perceived by women, men and other community members.
   * Women and men take on different roles and responsibilities relative to disaster and emergency response.
   * The ability of women and men to take action and respond to early warning through FbF and early actions should also be looked at.
   * Vulnerable groups, such as women, have limited access to and control over resources, especially in times of emergency and evacuation. Indigenous people (IP) communities tend to be receive less information such as EWS due to distance and hard-to-reach location. Needs of women, men, children, elderly, PWD and other vulnerable sectors should be accounted for in the development of EWS, as well as in the design of facilities such as evacuation centers.
   * Integration of gender and women’s concerns in policies and programmes on early warning and early actions should be done. Programme implementers and policy makers may lack gender awareness and skills in gender analysis.
   * The need to strengthen implementation of gender and development-related policies and strategies in the NCCAP and NDRRMP, and monitor their implementation.
3. A stakeholders’ consultation was held in Legazpi City last July 5, 2019. In attendance were the city government officials, led by Mayor Noel Rosal, together with representatives from barangays (villages), citizen groups, and the private sector. Other project sites – Tuguegarao City; Palo, Leyte; and New Bataan, Davao de Oro – were likewise represented in the meeting.
4. During stakeholders’ consultations, the participants have shared about their current emergency response actions and how they interact with government officials, both city and barangay levels. It is observed that city and barangay officials and representatives are a good mix of women and men, and represent various different age groups. It may be noted that the participants were eager to share their experiences during typhoons and how they were able to cope with it. Group discussions allowed the participants to reflect on the existing protocols and past actions, and identify areas which need strengthening and improvement.

1. An EWS serves as a community’s effective protection mechanism against natural hazards. However, there are several human related factors that must be taken into consideration. Some of these were raised and discussed among the stakeholders, and presented as follows:
2. **Information flow.** The city government plays a crucial role in the information flow from the national agency (DOST-PAGASA in the case of weather forecasts) to the end users. The City Mayor, through the DRRM Office of the LGU, sends out the weather alert to the heads of the barangay. Each barangay head cascades the message to the barangay councilors, which is in charge of a purok (smaller division of barangay/village). These, in turn, inform the heads of households. Weather information dissemination involves quad-media channels, text messaging, Facebook messenger group chat, phone calls and house visits, especially in times of imminent danger. Refer to Annex 13 for DOST-PAGASA’s Information Flow.
3. **Understanding the weather information.** The delivery of timely and accurate weather reporting is an important component of an early warning system. But as highlighted during the especially strong TC events, notably that of Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan), the critical part is the receiver’s understanding of the information, believing it, and acting on it. Actions in accordance with provided recommendations enable the saving of lives, health and properties. This is the challenge facing DRR and EWS implementation.
4. Thus, it is necessary that messages on multi-hazard risk information be tailored to the needs and capabilities of vulnerable groups, targeting women, children, senior citizens and persons with disabilities (PWDs). Main hurdles in this communication channel include education level, knowledge of language in which warning is communicated, problems of hearing and seeing. For example, children and people with low education level may find warnings worded in an official and impersonal manner difficult to understand. For elderly citizens with the problems of hearing or seeing and living alone, they may be left out of reach when hazard risk massages are sent only through printed or electronic media. Ensuring that the language used, the wording and the channels used to convey the messages address these issues mentioned, so that people are able to adequately grasp the impending threats.
5. While a higher educational attainment of women is observed for the country in general, this has to be confirmed whether the same situation applies in the project sites. When women have received higher education status, they are more likely able to participate in decision-making of the community[[28]](#footnote-29). This, in turn, allows for more participation of female headed-households as well as other vulnerable sectors.
6. Likewise, there may be differences in the perception of reliable information. While the official and media announcements are known and often believed by the general population, other people trust personal information sources, such as neighbors and family relatives. The communication channels utilized for this project should consider both knowledge sources to effectively target the vulnerable communities.
7. **Gender roles in emergency situations.** Roles and responsibilities of women and men vary relative to disaster and emergency response. Most families maintain the traditional family structure, where the men are the breadwinners and women are the homemakers. In addition, children are generally in the care of mothers or other female adults in the family. Hence, the project shall consider the various roles of the people in the community to ensure that timely and accurate weather information reaches them wherever they may be at that instance. This would include conducting awareness briefing and information dissemination in the homes, workplaces, in schools and community areas. As men are generally more risk tolerant than women, hence less prone to take self-protective actions. Men may regard evacuation calls as panic and do not react, staying behind to secure their property as a precaution. In contrast, women seem readier to respond to risk, but they also may be slow to react according to instructions until family members are secured.
8. In Philippine society, female-headed households are generally single mothers or wives of OFWs. Bearing the sole responsibility for her children, the female head is especially vulnerable as she needs to perform the task of two adults/ parents. Unless there are other adults in her household, such as grown children or other relatives, these women would need assistance from neighbors and the barangay to secure their family during emergency and evacuation events.
9. One of the reasons why people may not want to evacuate is that they don’t want to leave their property unattended. Thus, they would secure their house/property first prior to evacuation. Following stereotypical gender roles, the usual case is that the father or a male adult is left behind to safeguard the home and their belongings, including the animals, while most of the household members proceed to the evacuation center. As such, these individuals are placed in a more vulnerable position in trying to look after their properties. The local government tries to address this by urging them to evacuate the danger area, even using force if necessary, to ensure the safety of these men who volunteered to be left behind.
10. **Taking action and responding to early warning.** Another consideration is the ability to take action and respond to early warning through FbF and early actions. Through a gender lens, women and men are able to respond in different ways upon receipt of weather warning to evacuate due to a typhoon or storm. Women tend to report actions centered around the home, such as preparing food and other necessities for evacuation. On the other hand, men usually take charge of activities outside the home, such as house strengthening and tree cutting. These reflects the established gender roles in the community.
11. Household members with special needs, such as the sick family members, elderly, pregnant or nursing mothers, newborn infants and children would require more time to prepare prior to evacuation. For such cases, barangay officials take note of these household with vulnerable members into account. At the time of an emergency evacuation, these households shall be given advanced warning, hence earlier lead time to attend to the needs of the vulnerable persons. In the evacuation centers, the city government tries to provide for vulnerable individuals, while also considering their other needs, i.e. to be with their own family members, privacy for nursing mothers and the elderly, etc.
12. **Addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.** In times of emergency and evacuation, women have limited access to and control over resources. In a traditional household, women serve as homemakers while the men are the breadwinners. Should an emergency occur, women are tasked to evacuate their children along with them. Their vulnerability increases in cases of pregnant or lactating mothers. This is where the assistance of the barangay local officials could help ensure that they are safely conveyed to the evacuation site, along with their children. Another possible thing to note is the number of women and men in the community who have driver’s licenses, as well as access to/ ownership of vehicles, which can aid in their mobility during emergency evacuation. This may be addressed if transportation can be provided by the LGU or barangay, to help move women, children, the elderly and PWDs in the event of an emergency evacuation.
13. For vulnerable communities residing in hazard-prone areas, their situation is aggravated by the fact that their location is farther or hard-to-reach from the city center or downtown area, where most information is available/ received from government agencies. In the case for the IPs in New Bataan, the Mansaka and Mandaya tribes live in mountain barangays. Early warning information is coursed through the normal channels (from municipality to the barangay level), and yet there must be consideration for the specific needs of vulnerable communities. Traditional measures which IP groups undertake during disaster should likewise be documented and used alongside other communication channels. This is to ensure effective transmission of information, especially crucial in emergency situations. Another consideration would be the language used to deliver the weather warnings. While it is known that these IP groups speak and are able to understand the language of the region, delivering the message in their indigenous language may also help in reaching out to more individuals and could promote their engagement in EWS development. This will be assessed more thoroughly during the baseline assessment of the project. The municipality is aware of these issues and gaps, and hopes to address them through capacity building and training of the vulnerable IP groups in terms of early warning and early actions.

1. With the project aiming for a people-centric and -responsive EWS, it is envisioned to engage the community as early as the planning stages, and through the stages of project implementation. In order to do so, increasing the involvement of women, IPs and other vulnerable groups in disaster leadership allows for more inclusive preparedness and response.
2. **Cultural and personal beliefs.** While the communities in Legazpi City are more experienced in emergency response activities of the city government, some individuals are more resistant and hesitant to follow evacuation advice despite the inclement weather. These may be attributed to each person’s false sense of security and other cultural factors at work. One example cited was in the case of Typhoon Usman which occurred in December. Because of the Christmas season, more families preferred to stay in their homes than to evacuate during this time to spend time with the family.
3. It was mentioned during the stakeholders’ meetings that some community members rely on traditional beliefs as a sign of danger or weather disturbance, such as observing changes in the behavior of farm animals. These individuals would sometimes wait for these signs before acting upon the threat or preparing for evacuation. While this could promote or delay action, depending on the circumstances, these and other beliefs and traditions should be taken into account in the development of the EWS.
4. **Integrating gender issues into the MH-IBF-EWS project.** The project aims for gender issues to be integrated into policies and programs. The MH-IBF-EWS project shall come up with manuals and protocols for early warming, and these should already have gender-responsive actions embedded in the activities. This will enable the project to not only influence national EWS efforts, but ensure that such measures are also considerate of gender issues which may be encountered in each community.
5. Important as it is to cascade programs which are already gender-sensitive, the roles of the project implementers and policy makers are thus equally crucial to guarantee its success. Capacity building of personnel under the project should introduce gender-responsiveness through the guidance of a gender expert. Gender awareness and skills in gender analysis should be strengthened in the implementation of the project activities. In turn, this will likewise strengthen the implementation of gender and development-related policies and strategies in the NCCAP and NDRRMP, and monitor their implementation.
6. Issues on gender which were raised during the stakeholders’ consultation should be taken into consideration in the project implementation stage. These should also be accounted for when crafting policies and programs for early warning, FbF and early actions at the national and local levels. Strengthening the project’s gender perspective should be addressed by providing adequate training for program implementers and policy makers in order to hone their awareness and skills in gender analysis. This would lend appreciation for the value that a gender lens can offer in the various stages of the project.

**Philippine Laws for Women’s Rights**

1. In the area of legislation, the Philippine government recognizes the role and influence of women in the Philippines through the crafting of various laws to guarantee their protection and well-being. The following are some of the important laws passed covering Filipino women’s rights in the country[[29]](#footnote-30):

* **105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law**

1. Signed into law on February 2019 by President Rodrigo Duterte, Republic Act 11210 or the Expanded Maternity Leave Law extends the previous 60-day (78 days for caesarian section delivery for women workers in the private sector) paid maternity leave to 105 days. The law also entails an option to extend for an additional 30 days of unpaid leave. Additional 15 days paid maternity leave shall also be granted to female solo parents.

* **Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women**

1. RA 6725 prohibits discrimination with respect to terms and conditions of employment solely on the basis of sex. Under this law, any employer favoring a male employee over a female in terms of promotion, training opportunities, and other benefits solely on account of sex is considered discrimination.

* **Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004**

1. RA 9262, or An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children, Providing Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefor and for Other Purposes, recognizes the need to protect the family and its members particularly women and children, from violence and threats to their personal safety and security. Under this law, the state also recognizes the need to protect the family and its members particularly women and children, from violence and threats to their personal safety and security.

* **Assistance for small-scale women entrepreneurs**

1. This law seeks to provide all possible assistance to Filipino women in their pursuit of owning, operating and managing small business enterprises. RA 7882, or the act that states the Provision of Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and for other purposes, was approved in February 1995.

* **Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995**

1. RA 7877 addresses the issue of sexual harassment committed in employment, education or training environment. It was signed into law on February 14, 1995, under former President Fidel Ramos' administration. Sexual favors made as a condition in the employment or granting promotions or privileges; or the refusal to grant the sexual favor results in limiting, segregating or classifying the employee which in any way would discriminate, deprive or diminish employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect is punishable by law.

* **The Anti-Rape Law of 1997**

1. RA 8353 states that any person having carnal knowledge of a woman through force, threat, or intimidation or by means of fraudulent machination or grave abuse of authority will be punished. Depending on the severity of the case, the offense may be punishable reclusion perpetua or life imprisonment.

* **Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998**

1. RA 8505 declares the policy of the State to provide necessary assistance and protection for rape victims. The government shall coordinate its various agencies and non-government organizations to work hand in hand for the establishment and operation of a rape crisis center in every province and city that shall assist and protect rape victims in the litigation of their cases and their recovery.

* **Magna Carta of Women**

1. RA 9710 is a comprehensive women's human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination through the recognition, protection, fulfillment, and promotion of the rights of Filipino women, especially those belonging in the marginalized sectors of the society. It conveys a framework of rights for women based directly on international law. Pursuant to this law is Executive Order 273 that states the approval and adoption of Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, 1995-2025.

* **National Women's Day**

1. RA 6949 declares the eighth day of March every year as a special working holiday. This ensures meaningful observance of the holiday, where all heads of government agencies and instrumentalities, including government-owned and controlled corporations as well as local government units, and employers in the private sector shall encourage and afford sufficient time and opportunities for their employees to engage and participate in any activity conducted within the premises of their respective offices or establishments to celebrate National Women's Day.

**Gender Action Plan**

1. To align with the national gender mainstreaming strategy, the implementation of project activities shall strive to become gender-sensitive in the conduct of capacity building and training activities in the target communities. This shall apply both in the technical training of forecasters, and in the IEC materials for the general public. Gender-neutral language shall be used in the preparation of training materials and in the dissemination of forecast warning information.
2. In building the project exposure database, sex- and age-disaggregated data will be collected to provide more relevant information in project monitoring and evaluation stages. The risk matrix for impact-based forecasting and early warning will also be inclusive, ensuring the participation of each gender, as well as other vulnerable groups.
3. The project will significantly provide social economic, environmental, as well as gender-sensitive development co-benefits. Gender and development strategies will be promoted and integrated to the interventions in order to contribute to identifying and addressing gender-based vulnerabilities in the project sites.
4. During stakeholder engagement activities, necessary measures will ensure that men and women are able to take part in developing measures to mitigate risks, that the project does not increase gender inequality and, that project benefits are optimized for women and men from vulnerable communities, ensuring the promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination.
5. During project implementation, equitable information-sharing with women and men stakeholders shall be the minimum standard, ensuring that information is both available and presented in accessible formats across all stakeholder groups. Existing communication channels shall be assessed to determine their effectivity. Depending on the result, these may be retained and/or assisted by additional modes of communication to be introduced as the situation requires. Not only is the approach concerned with delivering the message, but a response mechanism shall be put in place. A two-way exchange will allow for regular feedback, ensuring that their views and priorities are incorporated into design and practice.
6. The MH-IBF-EWS Gender Action Plan is summarized below, keeping in mind that both men and women should have full and equitable access to the Project’s resources and benefits, with specific actions and responsibilities aimed at ensuring the full participation of women in Project activities.
7. **Conduct gender-sensitive vulnerability assessment in the project sites.** Using existing and current information available in national agencies, the 2015 census data shall be analyzed to obtain available sex- and age- disaggregated data on social vulnerability with particular focus on the project sites and their provinces/ regions. These would include the data on employment and education; physical abilities, disabilities and related health problems; ownership of house, productive assets and farming opportunities; household composition information (ratio of dependent persons, single member households – male and female, women headed households, livelihoods, unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities). Likewise, households receiving state subsistence support, such beneficiaries of the government’s conditional cash transfer program (locally known as 4Ps, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program) and other livelihood support programs shall be noted to analyze the social assistance database in the project areas.
8. Conducting group discussions and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders in the project sites, with the participants equally representing the various sectors: women, persons over 65, disabled or family members of disabled, community leaders and government officials. These meetings shall provide a venue for discussion of mapping hazards and risks, collecting data on existing community coping strategies, identifying local businesses and institutions able to contribute to DRM activities. To identify priority needs, responses to, separate coping mechanisms of women and men, elderly, disabled and poor. An initial stakeholders’ consultation in Legazpi City was already held last July 5, 2019, where barangay heads and representatives were present. A similar and more focused meeting shall be organized at the start of project implementation to engage the community participation in each of the project sites.
9. **Collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data for project indicators.** As indicated in the project logframe (Annex 2a, Table 17), sex- and age-disaggregated data shall be collected as applicable to the project indicators. In particular, this will involve Project Activity 1.6: *Build exposure database at the barangay level in project sites*.
10. Information from Activity 1.6 shall be integrated with other weather and risk information for Activity 1.8: *Develop a tool /methodology to undertake risk analysis incorporating hazard, exposure and vulnerability and assess socio-economic and gender vulnerability to identify potential impacts from extreme weather events in the project sites*. This will guarantee that gender composition of a community is considered in the preparation of the methodology to identify potential weather impacts in the area.
11. Under Project Output 3, gender-responsive approaches will be incorporated into the project implementation. Activity 3.2. *Build gender-sensitive institutional and technical capacities to implement MH-IBF-EWS* shall ensure that issues identified during the capacity gap assessment shall be used in formulating a gender-sensitive capacity building plan for targeted groups and in the development of training modules. Likewise, Activity 3.3. *Develop localized and people-centered impact and response tables for each hazard for the four project sites with active participation of stakeholders* seeks to develop a people-centered EWS by tailoring of messages according to the needs of end-users, identifying the best channels for dissemination, and collecting feedback to improve the system. Active participation of at-risk communities and affected populations will be sought to strengthen the development of solutions for the last mile.
12. **Gender-responsive disaster preparedness activities.** To ensure a people-centric EWS, consultation meetings shall be conducted at the start of the project attended by women and men of different age groups, and those from vulnerable communities. Plans for disaster preparedness and response shall be crafted based on gender analysis and keep in mind the gender considerations. Delivery of hazard information should be done through appropriate channels to reach out to women and men, and particular vulnerable sectors. Educational institutions and other community partners may be tapped to increase preparedness, with teachers, students, and other school staff receiving information on different types of disasters and on effective immediate response to them.
13. **Accessible EWS for the general public.** Apart from the normal, official channels of communication, the EWS shall be tailor-fit to gender-differentiated needs and capabilities of at-risk population groups, such as children, senior citizens, the sick, and PWDs. The EWS will utilize multiple methods in order to reach across a wide range of people. Various channels include: TV, radio, internet, SMS messaging, community bulletin boards, sirens, church bells, etc. as the community would see fit to their purpose. with clearly stated information verbally as well as through infographs. Special consideration shall also be extended to pregnant women, the elderly and disabled in emergency planning and evacuation.
14. Moreover, the project shall also ensure that weather warnings are provided in a language accessible to the target audience. This includes the actual language used (English and/or other Filipino languages/ vernacular in the project site) and the tone used: formal and official language vs. layman and conversational language. These details shall be identified during stakeholders’ consultation at the onset of the project.
15. **Mainstreaming gender issues in MH-IBF-EWS.** Among the project outputs are manuals and protocols for early warming, with gender-responsive actions integrated into policies and programs. The project shall also account for the participation of vulnerable sectors, including IP communities, the sick, the elderly, among others. Capacity building activities shall be held under the guidance of a gender expert/ consultant to warrant the inclusion of gender considerations in project implementation.
16. **Strengthen capacity building of stakeholders in gender-responsive disaster risk reduction.** It is envisioned that the project would help increase gender awareness in the project sites, as well as improve skills in gender analysis of community officials. Similarly, the project shall strengthen the implementation of gender and development-related policies and strategies in the NCCAP and NDRRMP, and monitor their implementation.
17. **Encouraging equitable participation of stakeholders.** In various stages of project implementation, the stakeholders will be consulted in order to increase their participation and for them to take ownership of the EWS being devised. Engaging women and men, children and elders, IP groups (as applicable) as well as other vulnerable members of the communities, would make the project people-centric and responsive to the needs of the community.
18. **Gender training for project staff and personnel of partner agencies.** In order to guarantee the success of the implementation of the project’s gender action plan, the project staff should have undergone gender and social vulnerability sensitive training. Same goes for the EEs and Co-EE personnel involved in the project activities. Moreover, the project shall enlist the services of qualified gender expert/ consultant, as well as an IP expert/ consultant, to better guide the team in addressing the social vulnerability issues in the project sites.

| ACTIVITIES | DELIVERABLES | TIMELINE | RESPONSIBILITES |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Impact Statement:  ***Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions, including women and girls*** | | | |
| Outcome Statement:   * *Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making for women and men* * *Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate and gender-responsive planning and development* * *Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks of women, men and at-risk communities* | | | |
| **OUTPUT 1: Science-based multi-hazard and climate risk information is generated** | | | |
| **1.6.** Build exposure database at the barangay level in project sites  \*Update exposure databases, including sex- and age-disaggregated data; capacitate LGUs, maintain and regularly update the databases. | Exposure database of project sites consisting of sex-disaggregated population data and building data | Year 1 Q1 to  Year 2 Q2 | DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB, LGUs of the project sites |
| **1.8.** Develop a tool /methodology to undertake risk analysis incorporating hazard, exposure and vulnerability and assess socio-economic and gender vulnerability to identify potential impacts from extreme weather events in the project sites | Risk information such as risk maps and national-scale risk matrix  Tool/methodology for risk analysis for quantification of losses/impacts. | Year 1 Q3 to  Year 2 Q2 | DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB |
| **OUTPUT 2: Established MH-IBF-EWS supported by a knowledge and decision support system.** | | | |
| **2.2.** Develop/update early warning protocols from hazard to impact-based using collaborative approaches for the project sites  \*Protocols shall include responsive actions to address special needs of women, elderly, the sick, and other at-risk groups | Impact-based early warning protocols and SOPs for each hazard  Documentation of protocols (e.g. manual) | Year 2 Q1 to Year 3 Q4 | DOST-PAGASA, DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB |
| **2.4.** Testing and validation of impact and response tables of the project sites.  \*Testing and validation shall be participatory across sectors: women, men, elderly, children, IP groups, communities in hazard-prone areas, etc. | Protocols and SOPs on early warning, disaster preparedness, local early actions and response including FbA in project sites | Year 3 Q1 to Year 5 Q4 | DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB, DILG, OCD, |
| **OUTPUT 3: Improved national and local capacities in implementing people-centered MH-IBF-EWS and forecast-based early actions and financing (FbA)** | | | |
| **3.2.** Build gender-sensitive institutional and technical capacities to implement MH-IBF-EWS.  \*Capacity building activities to be conducted for staff of partner agencies and LGU of project sites under the guidance of a gender expert/ consultant. | Gender-sensitive capacity development plan  Training modules targeted for specific users  Trained national government officials (e.g. DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB, DILG, OCD personnel) and 4 LGUs on MH-IBF-EWS | Year 1 Q2 to Year 4 Q4 | DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP |
| **3.3.** Develop localized and people-centered impact and response tables for each hazard for the four project sites with active participation of stakeholders  \*Participatory workshops shall ensure various sectors are represented: women, men, elderly, children, IP groups, communities in hazard-prone areas, etc. | Impact and response tables that includes EAPs of the 4 project sites for each hazard using color codes corresponding to the different levels of risk (i.e. no action, be aware, be prepared, take action)  User-agreed forecast and early warning messages that will be used for developing impact tables for each project site  User-agreed dissemination channels of forecasts and warnings  Process documentation of the development of people-centered EWS to support the upscaling of MH-IBF-EWS nationwide  Risk perception study | Year 2 Q1 to Year 3 Q2 | DOST-PAGASA, DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP, LGUs |
| **3.4.** Develop Early Action Protocols (EAPs) applicable to project sites including shock-responsive social protection with active participation of stakeholders.  \*Participatory workshops shall ensure various sectors are represented: women, men, elderly, children, IP groups, communities in hazard-prone areas, etc. | Triggers for FbA developed and agreed by all stakeholders  Harmonized EAPs developed and calibrated in the project sites adopted by LGUs for each hazard  Harmonized SOPs and operational plans at both national and local levels adopted by national and local government authorities  Integrated early action protocols in local resilience plans (i.e. LDRRMP, LCCAP, disaster preparedness plan, contingency plan, and emergency operations plan)  Climate-resilient livelihood options developed | Year 2 Q1 to Year 4 Q4 | DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP |
| **3.5.** Formulate a communications plan, develop knowledge products and information, education and communication (IEC) materials on MH-IBF-EWS including FbA and conduct advocacy and outreach starting in project sites  \*Knowledge products and IEC materials shall be in easy-to-understand, gender-neutral language/s understood and accessible to the end-users. | Communications plan for MH-IBF-EWS  Knowledge products and IEC materials using different media and platforms (e.g. guidebooks, leaflets, posters, videos)  Advocacy and outreach activities in the project sites and across the country using regular promotional activities and campaigns of different national government agencies | Year 4 Q3 to Year 5 Q4 | DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP |
| **OUTPUT 4. Mainstreamed climate risk information and MH-IBF-EWS in development policy and planning, investment programming and resilience planning at national and local levels and institutionalized a people-centered MH-IBF-EWS in the Philippines.** | | | |
| 4.1 Enhance existing manuals and guidebooks on integrating MH-IBF-EWS and FbA in national and local resilience planning processes | Enhanced manuals and guidebooks on local resilience planning that includes MH-IBF-EWS, FbF and EAs for the four (4) project sites. | Year 3 Q1 to Year 5 Q4 | DOST-PAGASA, DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB |
| 4.2 Strengthen national inter-agency operational coordination mechanisms at the national level to implement MH-IBF-EWS | Interagency committee on MH-IBF-EWS established  Updated SOPs for each collaborating agency | Year 1 Q1 to Year 5 Q4 | DOST-PAGASA, DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP |
| 4.3 Develop multi-stakeholder partnerships at the national and local levels with all stakeholders for FbA and social protection | Task force/local committee on FbA established by the LGUs  MoA on FbA signed by key actors  TWG on FbA established | Year 5 Q1 to Year 5 Q4 | DOST-PAGASA, DILG, OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP |

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