

2008 Young Professionals Workshop:
Building Sustainable Communities in the Resettlement Sites of Albay, Bicol
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Gender Perspective in Participatory Community Development Planning



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Gender Fast Facts

Globally...

- The Philippines was the only Asian country in the Top 10 that provide equal opportunities for women (World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index)

Source:

David Dizon, [Philippines closes gap on gender inequality](http://angat-pinoy.blogspot.com/2007/11/philippines-closes-gap-on-gender.html) November 11, 2007 available at <http://angat-pinoy.blogspot.com/2007/11/philippines-closes-gap-on-gender.html>



Gender Fast Facts

In Labor and Economics

- Filipino women have steadily been outnumbering men in executive positions over the last five years
- 97% of business in the Philippines have women in senior management positions

Year	Female (million)	Male (million)
2002	1.86	1.40
2004	1.629	1.613
2006	2.162	2.257

Source:

David Dizon, [Philippines closes gap on gender inequality](http://angat-pinoy.blogspot.com/2007/11/philippines-closes-gap-on-gender.html) November 11, 2007 available at <http://angat-pinoy.blogspot.com/2007/11/philippines-closes-gap-on-gender.html>



Gender Fast Facts

Socio-demographics

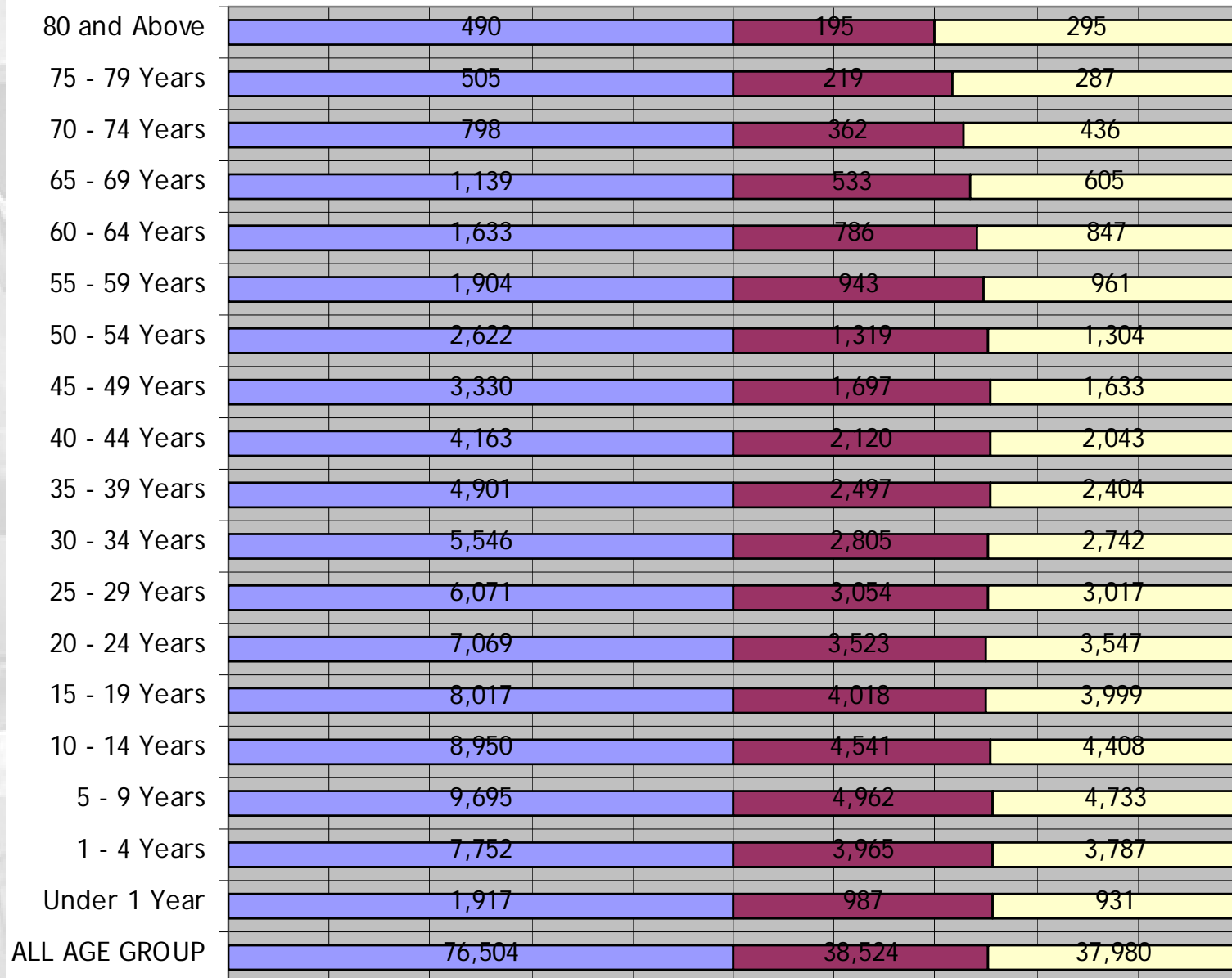
- Filipino men (50.35%) usually outnumber women (49.64%) except in the 1970s
- For every woman there are 1.01 men
- Filipinas marry by the age of 24 and have 3 children on the average
- 49% of married Filipinas use contraceptives



Total Population by Sex (thousands)			
Year	Women	Men	Total
1960	13,425	13,663	27,088
1970	18,434	18,250	36,684
1975	20,794	21,276	42,071
1980	23,970	24,129	48,098
1990	30,116	30,443	60,703
1995	34,032	34,584	68,616
2000	37,980	38,524	76,504

Source: NSCB

Philippine Population by Age Group & Sex, 2000 (in thousands)



■ Both Sexes
 ■ Men
 ■ Women

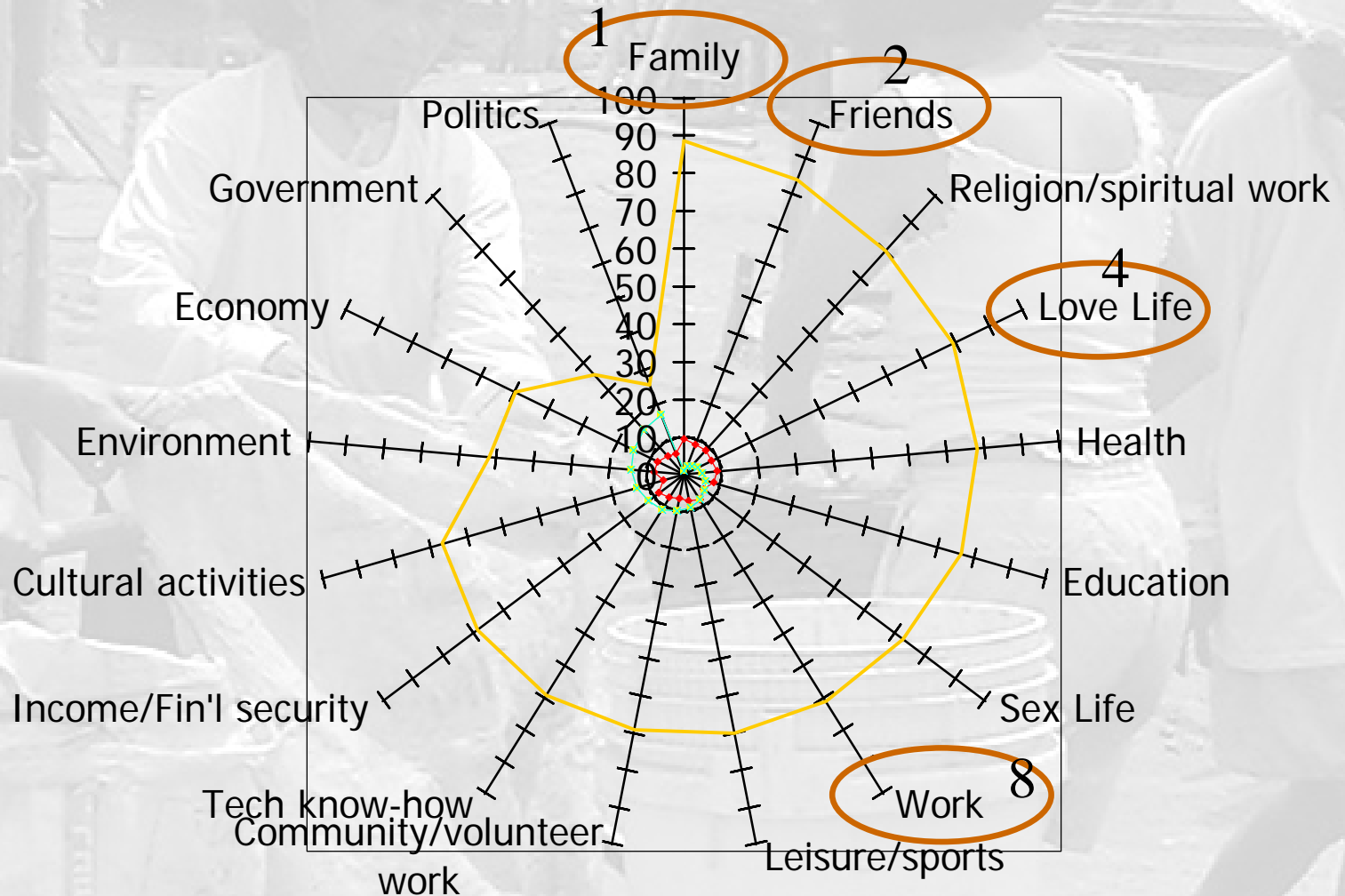
Gender Fast Facts

- Maternal mortality ratio: 200 deaths per 100,000 live births
- Filipinas are expected to live longer than Filipino men (73 vs 69)
- Filipinas dominated their male counterparts in education and training from primary (87%), secondary (76%), and tertiary (56%) education
- More Filipino employed women completed college than men



Do you know that...

Gross National Happiness Index by Sex



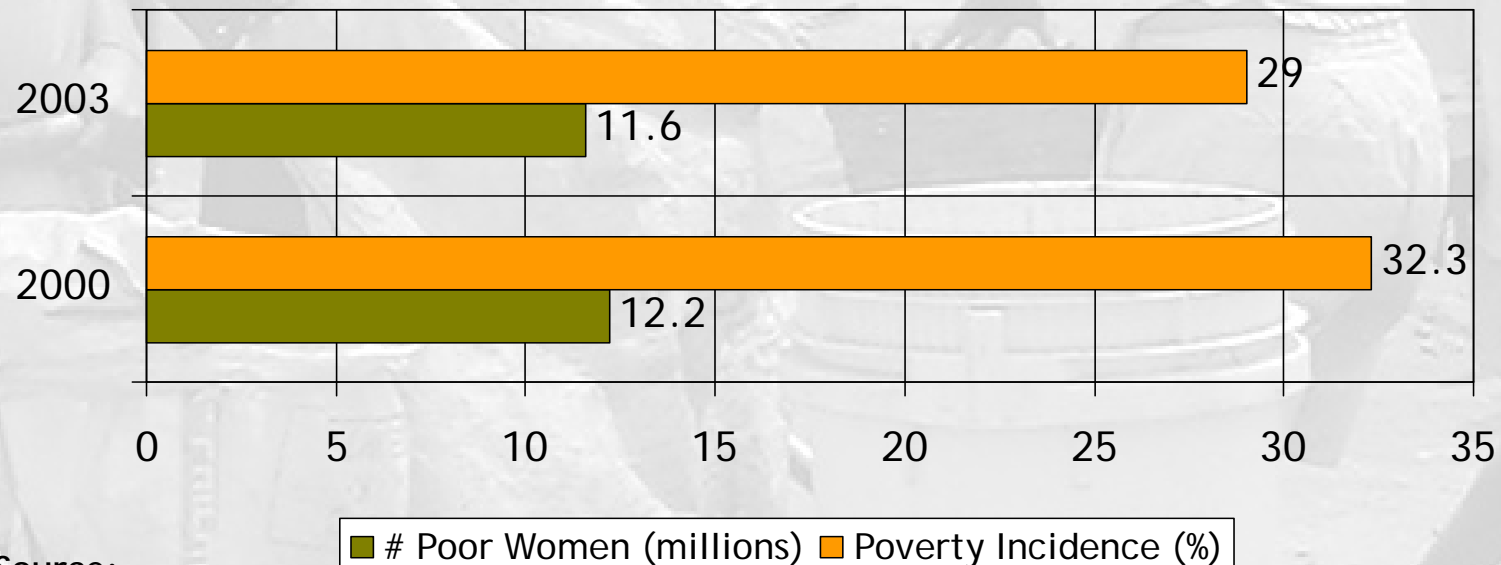
—•— Average Importance —*— Rank —*— Happiness Index —*— Rank

On the other hand...

- Women make up the 2nd largest number of poor population after children (from 2000-2003)



Women & Poverty

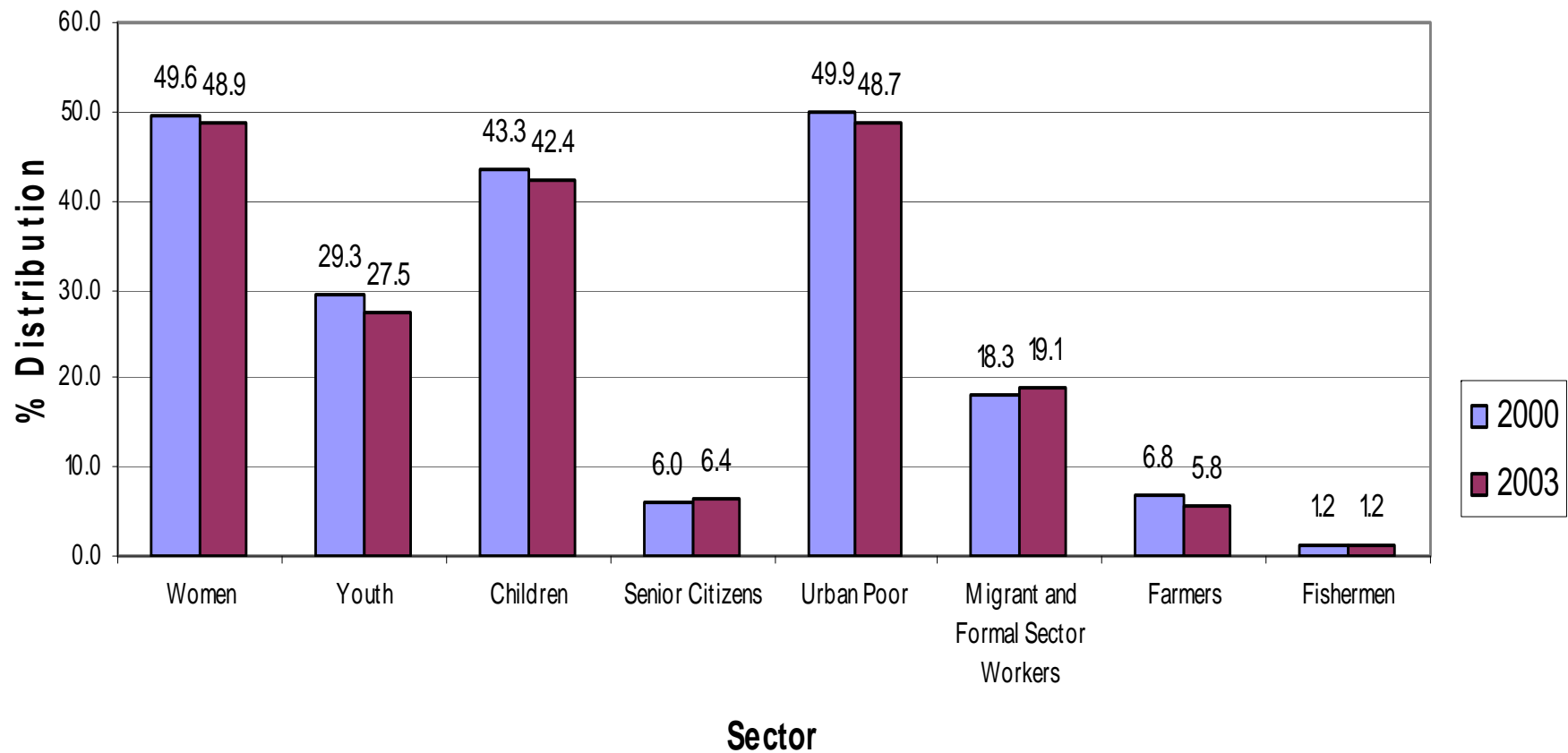


Source:

Jessamy O. Encarnacion, "Measuring Women in Poverty and Women's Economic Contribution-The Philippine Experience" presented at the Global Forum on Gender Statistics 10-12 December 2007.

Sectoral Population

Share of sectoral population to the total population, Philippines (2000 and 2003)



Sectoral Poverty Incidence

Sector	Poverty Incidence		PI* % diff
	2000	2003	
Women	32.2	29.0	3.3
Youth	24.5	23.5	1.0
Children	42.5	38.8	3.7
Senior Citizens	28.0	18.4	9.6
Urban Poor	17.3	15.9	1.4
Migrants & Formal Sector Workers	18.7	18.4	0.3
Farmers	46.6	42.4	4.2
Fishermen	50.8	43.6	7.2

*PI - Poverty Incidence

Gender & Poverty Link

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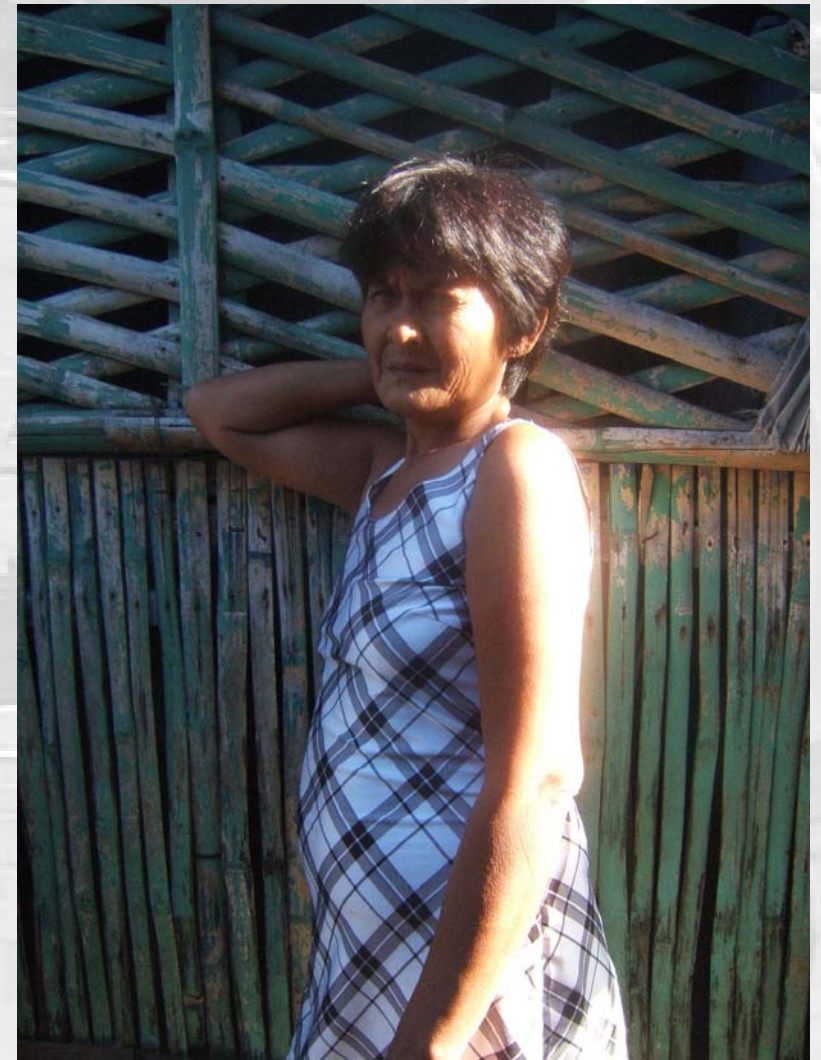
	Yr	Female	Male
Economic Participation	2006	80	50
Employment rate	2005	46	74



"Feminization of Poverty" trend

Indicators:

- Increasing number of poor women compared to men
- Worsening degree of poverty experienced by women compared to men
- Number of women falling below the poverty line (female-headed HH)



Child Abuse**						
Number of Cases Served by DSWD	Women			Men		
	2004	2005***	Inc. / Dec. (%)	2004	2005***	Inc. / Dec. (%)
Total	6,494	5,791	10.8	2,703	2,545	-5.8
Sexually Abused	3,350	2,889	-16.0	66	50	32.0
Neglected	1,324	1,164	-13.7	1,303	1,256	3.7
Physically Abused/ Maltreated	643	563	-14.2	571	446	28.0
Abandoned	448	417	-7.4	578	519	11.4
Victims of Child Labor	235	199	-18.1	98	69	42.0
Sexually exploited	314	257	-22.2	34	10	240.0
Others	180	302	40.4	53	195	-72.8

Violence against Women							
No. of Cases Reported to PNP	2004	2005	Inc. / Dec. (%)	No. of Cases Served by DSWD	2004	2005***	Inc. / Dec. (%)
Total	6,271	5,374	-14.3	Total	5,559	4,232	-23.9
Physical Injuries/ Wife Battering	3,553	2,335	-34.3	Physically Abused/ Maltreated/ Battered	1,557	1,217	-21.8
Rape	997	890	-10.7	Sexually Abused	373	286	-23.3
Acts of Lasciviousness	580	526	-9.3	Involuntary Prostitution	85	108	27.1
Maltreatment/Threats	319	219	-31.3	Illegal Recruitment	162	95	-41.4
Attempted Rape	194	146	-24.7	In Detention	62	54	-12.9
Incestuous Rape	38	46	21.1	Armed Conflict	9	5	-44.4

Indicator	Women	Men	Ref. Period/ Source
Agriculture			
No. of Holders of Cert. of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA)*****	402,942	912,797	2004 / DAR
Proportion of Unpaid Family Workers (%)	56.2	43.8	July 2005 / NSO

Indicator	Women	Men	Ref. Period/ Source
Public Life			
Proportion of Occupied Elective Positions (%)	16.6	83.4	2004 / COMELEC
Number of Elected Women and Men by Position	2,902	14,574	2004 / COMELEC
President	1	0	2004 / COMELEC
Vice-President	0	1	2004 / COMELEC
Senators	3	9	2004 / COMELEC
Congressmen	32	178	2004 / COMELEC
Governors	15	62	2004 / COMELEC
Vice-Governors	7	70	2004 / COMELEC
Board Members	124	616	2004 / COMELEC
Mayors	244	1,354	2004 / COMELEC
Vice-Mayors	222	1,377	2004 / COMELEC
Councilors	2,253	10,895	2004 / COMELEC

In the Bicol Region

Statistical series* BICOL Region	Ref Period	WOMEN		MEN		Total Value
		#	%	#	%	
Total Population	2000	2,292,382	48.97	2,388,729	51.03	4,681,111
Single		676,448	45.69	804,101	54.31	
Legally Married		756,578	49.61	768,375	50.39	
Widowed		115,268	76.02	36,354	23.98	
Divorced/ Separated		15,351	62.15	9,349	37.85	
Common-Law/ Live-in		76,701	49.39	78,590	50.61	
Unknown		13,645	49.95	13,672	50.05	
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	2000					104.2
Number of Households (10yrs old up)	2000					3,364,432
Heads of HH	2000	118,461	13.25	775,372	86.75	893,633
Incoming Migrants	1985- 1990	24,813	49.73	25,079	50.27	49,892
Outgoing Migrants	1985- 1990	56,126	56.53	43,167	43.47	99,293
LABOR & EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)						
Labor Force Participation 15 years old up	2004	1,502	49.4	1,540	50.6	3,042
In the Labor Force		773	37.2	1,307	62.8	2,080
Employed		695	36.2	1,224	63.8	1,919
Unemployed		78	48.4	83	51.6	161
Working Children 5-17 y.o.	Oct 2001	105	30.52	237	68.9	344
OFW	2002	17	51.25	16	48.48	33
Employed Persons by Level of Education (in thousands)	October 2004					
No Grade Completed		10	38.5	16	61.5	25
Elementary						
Undergraduate		85	28.1	218	71.9	303
Graduate		202	34.7	380	65.3	582
High School						
Undergraduate		92	34.6	174	65.4	266
Graduate		132	35.3	241	64.7	374
College						
Undergraduate		60	35.3	110	64.7	170
Graduate & Higher		115	57.8	84	42.2	199
Not Reported		-	-	-	-	-

*as of January 2006



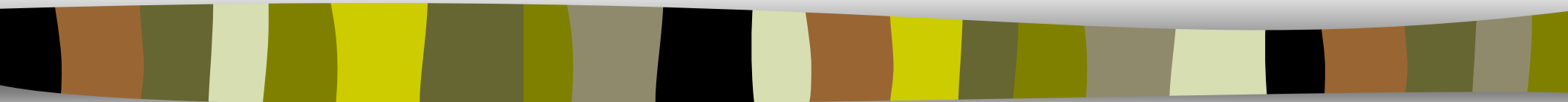
Gender Implications of the Statistics

- **Inequality** in access to resources and basic services by both men and women
- Highlighted the **different roles and characteristics** of men and women
- Need to further **integrate gender concerns in development processes** like in poverty reduction and governance among others





Gender Perspective in Community Development Planning



What is Gender Perspective

In general refers to

- A strategy to **integrate the concerns of men and women** for gender equality
- A process of **assessing implications** for both men and women of any planned action, in any area, at all levels



Source: UN ECOSOC definition at <http://www.ilo.org>



Some Gender Issues in Community Development Planning & Housing

On community beneficiaries

- Participation processes do not reflect the **gender make-up** of the community
- Community-based construction policy usually do not accommodate **women as laborers**

On the government housing programs

- **Tenure may be threatened** if a spouse becomes ill, is unable to work, and therefore unable to pay amortization due



Gender Issues con't.

Others

- Male-dominated construction industry
- Women as housing contractors
- Very few organizations in social housing sector focus explicitly on gender
- Very few organizations addressing gender issues focus on housing



Response to Gender Issues on CDP

For implementing/assisting agencies/organizations in the communities

- **Ensure participation** of women in all aspects of the housing process
- **Monitor** the construction process to avoid exploitation of women
- **Offer** female contractors training and enhanced access to tenders
- **Actively expand** network of women implementers



Response to Issues con't.

For implementing/assisting agencies/organizations in the communities

- Audit **skills and capacity** in the sector to implement a gender-sensitive approach
- **Shift focus** of training and capacity building programmes to gender
- **Build partnerships** with organizations addressing gender issues to focus on housing
- **Facilitate** a forum for women in housing to address gender issues.



Response to Issues con't.

For the community

- **User friendly information** and education material targeted at women and distributed in places where they are likely to receive it
- Policy requirement that **both spouses sign** the housing contract application form
- **Specific procedures** to accommodate (a) case of inheritance and (b) case of divorce or separation, with principle that the place in the queue is retained



Response to Issues con't.

For the community

- Specific procedures to **accommodate women** in rural areas and urban areas
- Policy accommodation that households can request **neighboring plots** in a development
- Allow for **alternative approaches** to demonstrating affordability and commitment
- Incorporate more **flexibility** in the housing subsidy eligibility criteria to allow for a variety of household types



Response to Issues con't.

On housing project implementation

- Pursue **affordable** maximum level finishes and services
- Ensure good **quality** control
- Develop **database** of gender-specific design considerations which might address:
 - Relationship of toilet door to kitchen sink
 - Safe access to the toilet and drinking water facilities
 - Relationship of house door to neighborhood
 - Energy-efficiency standards
 - Multi-functional use of the house and opportunities for self-help



Response to Issues con't.

Opportunity to liaise with local NGOs to

- Introduce housing finance opportunities to the community
- Emphasize potential for home-based economic enterprise outside housing unit
- Draft community planning standards into the minimum norms & standards





Salamat Po.

Basic Gender Definitions

- Sex
 - **genetic and physiological** characteristics and traits
 - indicates whether one is male or female
- Gender
 - **socially constructed** roles and responsibilities
 - roles that we learn to fill from childhood onwards



Basic Gender Definitions

- WID (Women in Development) Approach (1970s)
 - Assist women to **get a fair share** of the profits from development activities
 - Often addressed the **practical gender needs**
- Problems with the approach
 - Focused on women without looking at context
 - Tried to change the situation of a group of women without looking at how the men in their lives might be affected



Basic Gender Definitions

- GAD (Gender and Development) Approach (1980-90s)
 - Focus on **power relations, attitudes, social and cultural systems** which put women in a disadvantaged position
 - Addresses **strategic gender needs**
 - Gender roles division:
 - **Women**: reproduction, production, and community management
 - **Men**: production and community politics



Gender-Related Legal Frameworks

- **Gender and Development Law** (*5% of government agencies' budget is for gender concerns*)
- **Party-List Law** (*women as a particular sector for representation in the legislature through party-list elections*)
- **Anti-Sexual Harassment Law** (*defining SH and providing mechanisms*)
- **Anti-Rape Law** (*elevation of rape as crime against person*)
- **Barangay Day Care Center Law** (*day care center for every village*)
- **Women in Nation-Building Law** (*allocation of budget for women from development funds from foreign governments and multilateral institutions*)



Gender-Related Legal Frameworks

- **Anti Mail-Order-Bride Law** (*making the practice unlawful*)
- **Repatriation Law** (*repatriation of Filipinas who lost citizenship by marriage in case of need*)
- **Non-Discrimination Law in Labor Code** (*women protection in hiring and pay*)
- **Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law** (*equal rights for women to be recipients of land*)
- **Military Training equality** (*women can enter the military and police schools and providing facilities for them*)

