

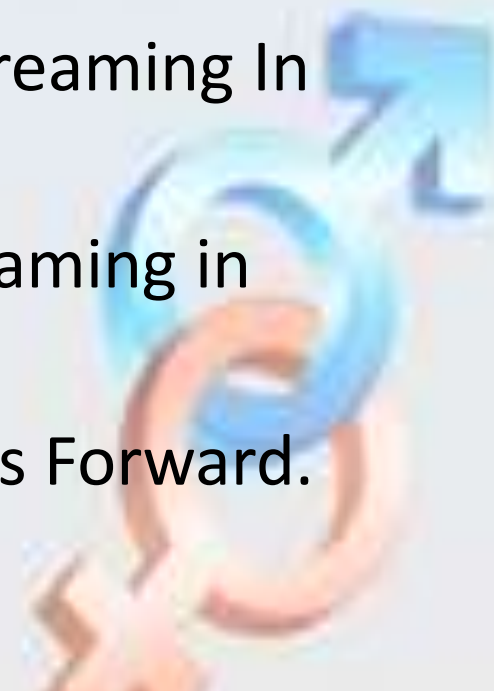


Mainstreaming Gender and Development in the Philippine Forestry Sector

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Presentation Outline

1. Philippine Forest Policy –An Overview
2. Policy Making Process
3. Gender Framework / Legal Basis
4. Gender Mainstreaming in Forestry Policies, Programs and Projects
5. On-going Initiatives On Gender Mainstreaming In Forest Policy
6. Challenges/Gaps on Gender Mainstreaming in Philippine Forest Policy
7. Recommendations and Suggested Ways Forward.



Philippine Forest Policy –An Overview

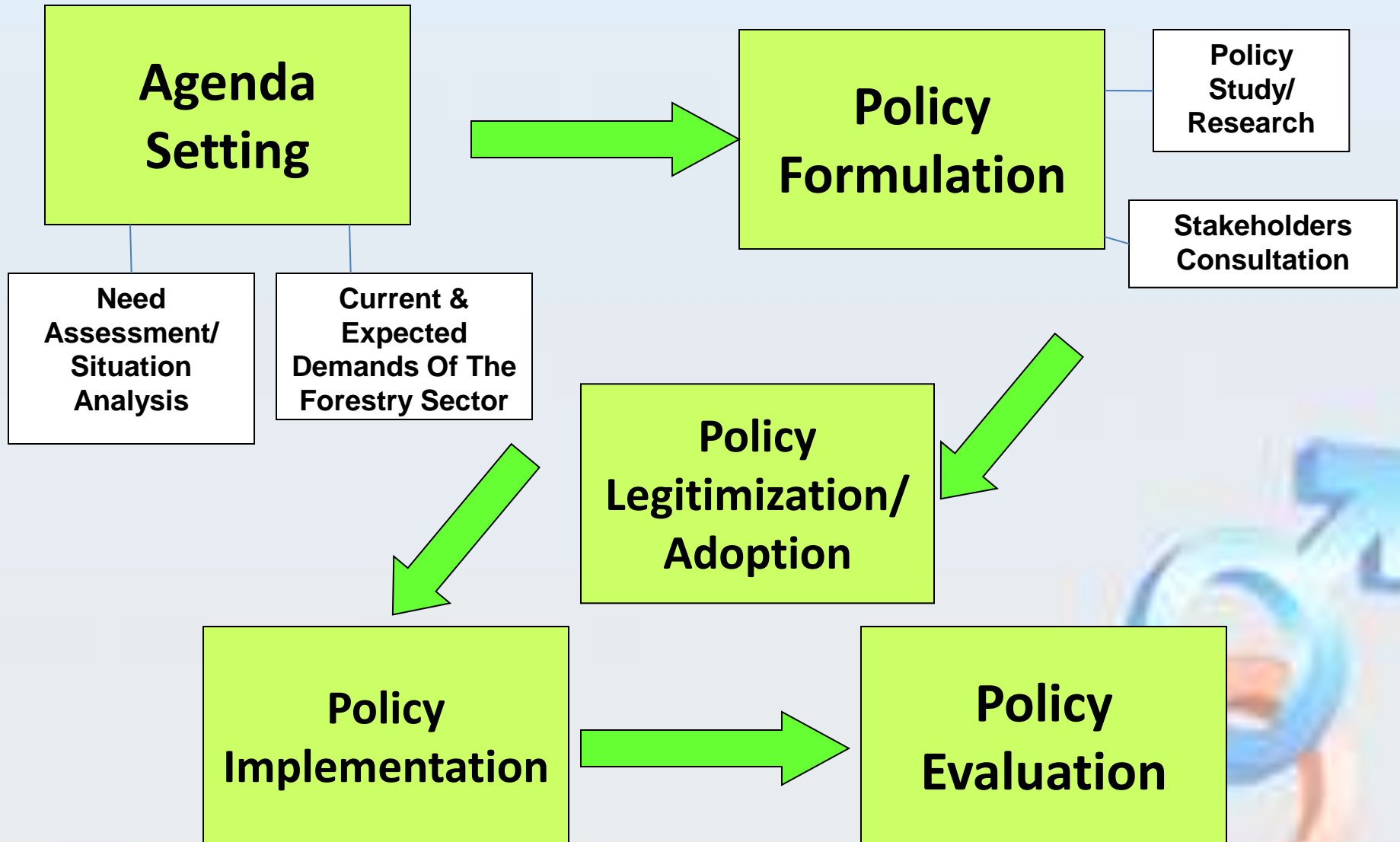
Recent trends in forestry policies at the national, regional and international arena have been considered.

These involve the following:

- EO 318 : Sustainable Forest Management (SFM);
- Executive Order 23: Moratorium on Cutting and Harvesting of Timber in Natural and Residual Forests;
- Executive Order 26: National Greening Program (NGP);
- Establishment and utilization of tree plantations;
- National Convergence Initiatives (NCI);
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP);
- REDD plus program and activities; and
- Gender and Development Programs and Activities.

These are also guided by the Philippine Master Plan for Forestry Development (RMPFD) Programs and Strategies

Policy-Making Process

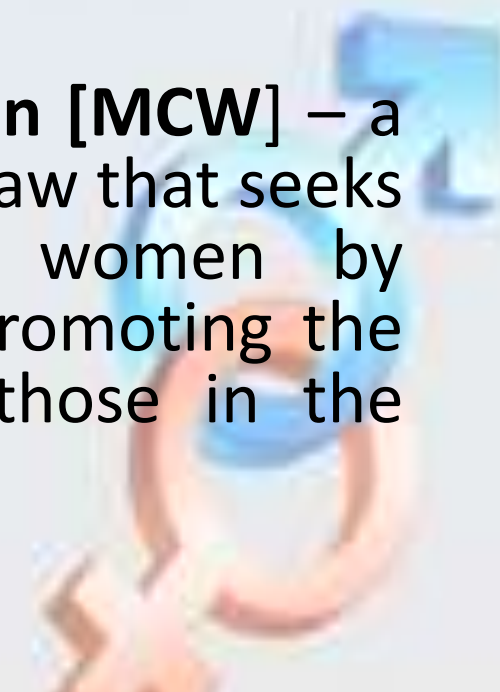


Gender and Development Policy Framework/ Legal Basis

➤ **RA 7192 -Women in Development and Nation Building Act states**

“the state recognizes the role of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men.”

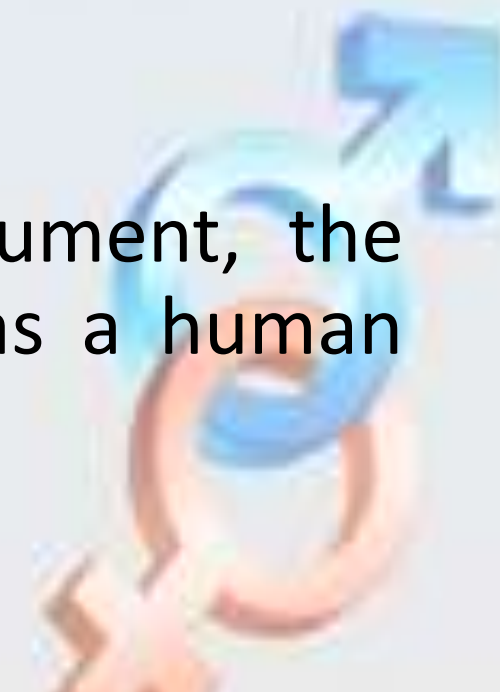
➤ **RA 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women [MCW] – a comprehensive women’s human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination against women by recognizing, protecting, fulfilling and promoting the rights of Filipino women, especially those in the marginalized sectors.**



Gender and Development Policy Framework/ Legal Basis

- **Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination of Women [CEDAW]** often described as the international bill of rights for women, was ratified by 177 countries including the Philippines.

As in other human rights instrument, the CEDAW defines gender equality as a human rights concern.



What is Gender Mainstreaming?

- Incorporating women and men's issues, needs and interests into the organization's policies, structures, processes/systems, practices, plans, programs, projects, activities to be more responsive to their needs/interests and to contribute to gender equality:



Four Entry Points To Consider In Gender Mainstreaming

- A. People
- B. Policy
- C. Programs, Activities, and Projects
- D. Enabling Mechanisms



Four [4] Entry Points

A. People

- Strengthen and/or create GAD Focal Committees in all offices of the DENR including Service Offices, Bureaus, Regional Offices, PENROs, and CENROs
- To ensure the effective and efficient implementation of GAD mainstreaming activities, the GAD Focal Committees shall be capacitated through training programs, seminars, and other capacity building program

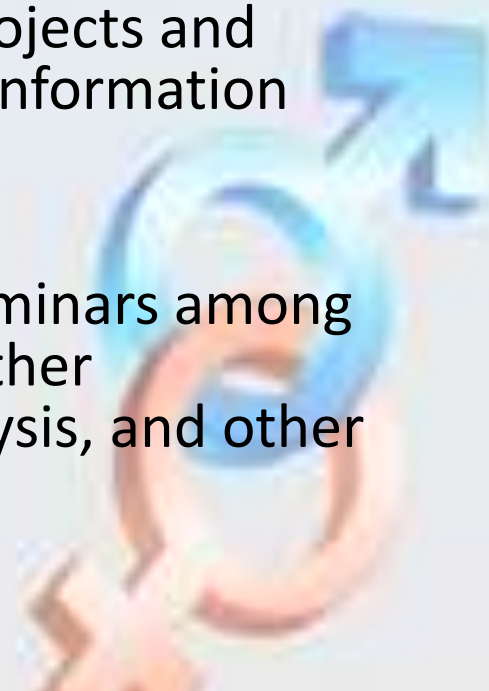


Four [4] Entry Points

A. People

The functions of the GAD Focal Committee are as follows:

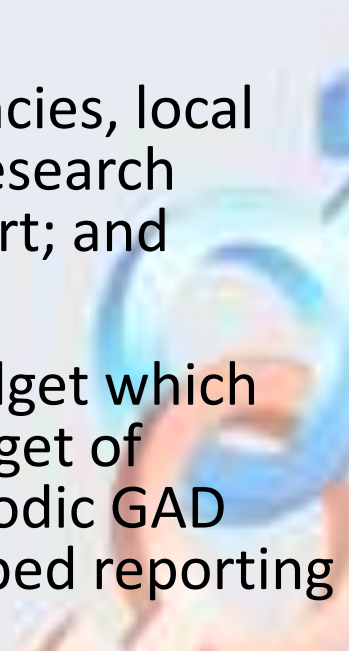
- Prepare plans and programs to enhance implementation of gender responsive programs and projects;
- Coordinate and monitor the collection of gender disaggregated data of forestry programs and projects and ensure the integration of these in the Forestry Information System [FIS];
- Organize training programs, workshops, and seminars among DENR employees, peoples organizations and other stakeholders on gender sensitivity, gender analysis, and other gender and development concerns;



Four [4] Entry Points

A. People

The functions of the GAD Focal Committee are as follows:

- Assist/Conduct gender analysis of forestry programs and projects and ensure that design of programs and projects integrate gender dimension;
 - Network and link with other government agencies, local government units, donor organizations, and research institutions for technical assistance and support; and
 - Ensure the effective utilization of the GAD budget which should be at least 5 percent of the MOOE budget of respective office and prepare and submit periodic GAD physical and financial report following prescribed reporting format.
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Four [4] Entry Points

B. Policies

The DENR through the Forestry sector shall

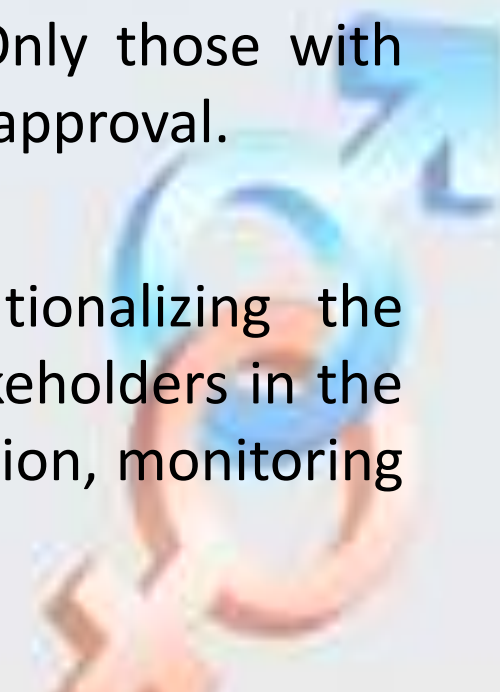
- promote the development of gender responsive policies,
- ensure the participation of women's group, peoples organizations, local government units, and other forestry stakeholders,
- Conduct regular consultation meetings, and
- disseminate draft policies through the website and other avenues to generate comments and suggestions.



Four [4] Entry Points

C. Programs, Activities, and Projects

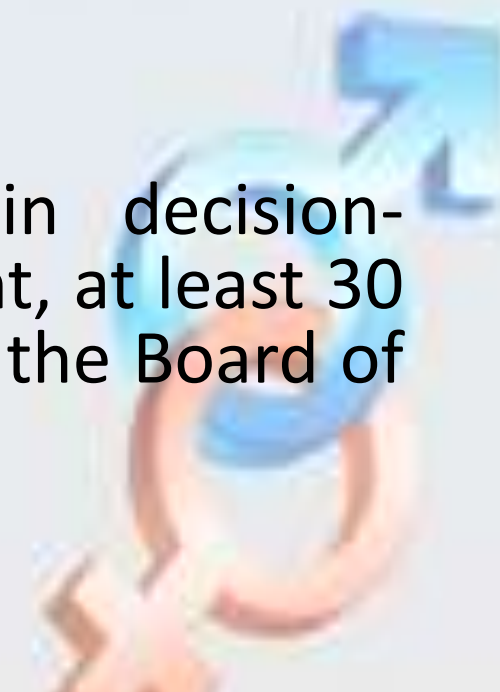
- To ensure gender responsiveness of forestry policies and programs, results of gender analysis must be considered in designing strategies and activities.
- The Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines shall be adopted in evaluation of forestry projects. Only those with promising GAD prospects will be endorsed for approval.
- DENR should provide avenue for institutionalizing the participation of men and women forestry stakeholders in the formulation of policies, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects.



Four [4] Entry Points

C. Programs, Activities, and Projects

- People's organizations managing CBFM, and other programs and projects must be composed of as much as possible equal number of interested men and women members.
- To ensure women's participation in decision-making process in project management, at least 30 percent of the officers or members of the Board of Directors of the PO must be women.



Four [4] Entry Points

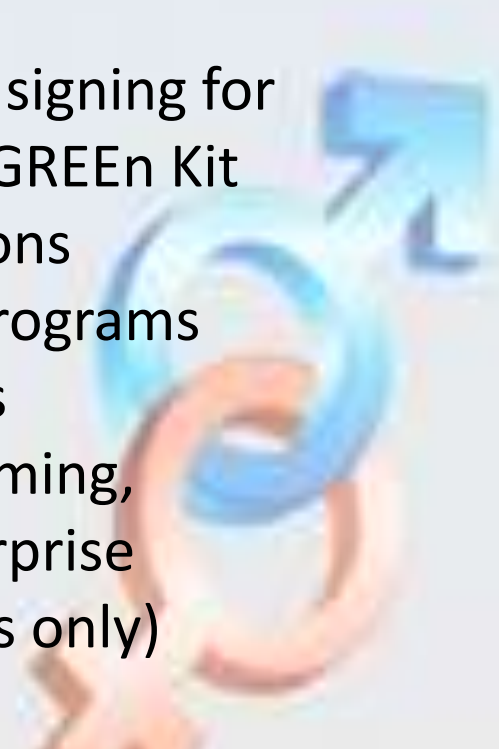
D. Enabling Mechanisms

- The Forestry Information System must be enhanced to include gender disaggregated data-base for forestry programs, projects, and activities.
- DENR shall ensure the representation of women's group existing in multi-sectoral body such as the Multi-partite Monitoring Team [MMT], Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Committee, Watershed Management Council, among others.



On-going Initiatives on Gender Mainstreaming in Forest Policy

- Reproduction of Green Kit in Tagalog and Visayan version
- On-site consultations with LGUs and MOA signing for the adoption and institutionalization of GREEN Kit
- FMB GFPS and DENR Field GAD focal persons conducted Gender analysis of forestry programs and projects such as NGP in CBFM areas
- Orientation/Training on gender mainstreaming, gender analysis (HGG as the tool), WEE, enterprise development, among others (selected regions only)



Awards of Recognition

Certificate of Recognition for the outstanding result of the subproject under GWP-Phase 1 entitled, "Support to Micro and Small Enterprise Project"



Certificate of Recognition for making forestry sector's programs and projects gender-responsive towards women's economic empowerment.



Challenges/Gaps on Gender Mainstreaming in Forest Policy

- Gender analysis of all forestry programs and projects
- Adoption and institutionalization of GREEN kit by the LGUs nationwide
- Integration of sex-disaggregated data and indicators in the monitoring and reporting system of forestry projects
- Orientation/Training on gender mainstreaming, gender analysis (HGG as the tool), WEE, enterprise development, among others. (nationwide)



Recommendations and Suggested Ways Forward

- Revision of Forestry Policies and Programs to incorporate gender issues and concerns based on the results of gender analysis
- Development of database on disaggregated data and information (male and female) for all forestry programs and projects





Thank You!

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