HARMONIZED GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES: DESIGN CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES

Guide to Accomplishing Design Checklist for Gender-responsive Facilities

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HGDG ENTRY POINTS FOR STREAMLINING GAD IN PCAARRD'S NON-RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (NON-R&D) INITIATIVES

As governed by various national policies such as the Republic Act 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), PCW- NEDA-DBM Joint Circular No. 2012-01, and the Revised Guidelines for the Grants-In-Aid of the Department of Science and Technology, it is mandated that all government agencies shall perform gender analysis to integrate Gender and Development (GAD) aspects in government-funded programs, activities, and projects. Moving beyond research and development (R&D), PCAARRD extends gender mainstreaming to its non-R&D programs and projects to harmonize the integration of gender considerations across its banner programs. Acknowledging the crucial role of non-R&D initiatives in coordinating planning, programming, monitoring, and evaluation of S&T support activities, gender mainstreaming ensures that the various core elements from the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG): Facilities Design Checklists are integrated in designing gender-responsive initiatives in AANR resulting in more empowering and impactful non-R&D programs, projects, and activities (PPAs). Knowledge of how these core elements can be incorporated in a project proposal ensures a score of 4.0-8.0 in the HGDG funding facilities design checklist which can be interpreted as a project proposal that is either gender sensitive or with a promising GAD prospect.

For funding agencies such as the DOST-PCAARRD, the funding facility design checklist is used to ensure gender responsiveness among its funded projects. In the context of PCAARRD, the term "facilities" refer to all non-R&D PPAs, particularly those initiatives spearheaded by the Council's Administration, Resource Management and Support Services (ARMSS) cluster. These activities encompass institution development, resource management, applied communication, management information systems, policy, and general administration. Notable non-technical R&D PPAs under the ARMSS cluster include Farms and Industry Encounters Through the Science and Technology Agenda (FIESTA), Support to Regional S&T Week, Degree and Non-Degree Training Program, Facilities Development, Graduate Research & Education Assistantship for Technology Program (GREAT), Sandwich Program, Balik Scientist Program, Publication Incentives Program, Support to PCAARRD Operations in the Region, Support to R&D and S&T Services, S&T Awards, and Financial Support to Professional Scientific Organizations, among others.

Under HGDG Funding Facilities Checklists, there are eight (8) GAD Core Elements which can serve as the entry points for gender mainstreaming in facilities and infrastructures (i.e. non-research) PPAs. These are:

1. **Explicit mention of the participation of women and men stakeholders or affected groups in problem identification;**
2. **Discussion of at least one gender issue/s that is/are relevant to designing the facility or will be addressed by the project;**
3. **Mention of at least one gender equality goals, outcomes, and/or outputs;**
4. **Inclusion of at least one activity/strategy addressing the identified gender issue;**
5. **Conducting gender analysis for the design facility;**
6. **Explicit mention that the facility will collect sex-disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation of gender outcomes and outputs;**
7. **Including in the facilities budget the promotion of gender and development in the facility; and**
8. **Establishing that the facility will strengthen gender empowerment or the exit plan ensures sustainability of GAD efforts. Relationship with the partner organization's or agency's GAD efforts.**

Entry Point 1: Explicit mention of the participation of women and men stakeholders or affected groups in problem identification

One of the principles highlighted in developing gender-responsive facilities is "equality". In the context of the AANR sector, it is crucial to involve the collaboration of the female and male stakeholders of the facility being developed or structured, particularly in terms of the issues they experience related to the facility. The process of consultation for their participation must be explicitly mentioned in the design since their inputs enriches the discussion on how the facility can specifically address the issues of its targeted users. A brief discussion of the process of participation can be mentioned in the rationale and introduction part of the facility proposal. This can also be done by explicitly mentioning the women, men, and children in the "Target Beneficiaries" of the proposal.

Entry Point 2: Discussion of at least one gender issue/s that is/are relevant to designing the facility or will be addressed by the facility

The collaboration initiated to achieve Entry Point 1 should be able to identify the list of issues experienced by the female and male stakeholders that will be affected by the proposed facility project, answering key questions such as "why the facility matters to them?". With this, there should be an explicit acknowledgement of the presence of gender issues which is vital in creating an inclusive and sustainable AANR facilities and infrastructures. Aside from the gender-related information gathered from collaborating with female and male stakeholder (i.e. primary resources), identification of gender issues relevant to the proposed Facility can also be conducted through a gender analysis of sex-disaggregated data, or through secondary data sources, such as literature reviews. These insights on gender issues can also be inserted in the rationale, introduction, and in the literature review of the proposal.

Entry Point 3: Mention of at least one gender equality goals, outcomes, and/or outputs

In achieving a gender-responsive facility in AANR, the participation of female stakeholder should not only be implied, but should be explicitly mentioned in the objectives as well. As established, all government development projects must be for the benefit of its citizens; therefore, the female and male affected by these projects have to be visible right at the most important part of the proposal: in the objectives. To satisfy this core element, explicitly identify "female and male" stakeholders in the objectives on how they can benefit from the facility. Aside from including "female" in the objectives, the project's contribution to the gender equality goals (ex. Sustainable Development Goals for Gender Equality - SDG5) and what outputs and outcomes it aims to bring for its female and male stakeholders can also be mentioned in the rationale part.

Entry Point 4: Inclusion of at least one activity/strategy addressing the identified gender issue

Once objectives, outputs, and outcomes are identified, attaining these should involve a series of strategies or activities. This means that each gender issue has to be matched with an activity. With this, the facility's support for projects or activities that will address the identified gender issues have to be explicitly included in the methodology of the project. For example, it can be mentioned that the facility and the projects it supports will have regulations and mechanisms in place that ensures response to the needs and situations of its female and male stakeholder. Another way to get a score for this element is by explicitly mentioning that the facility will conduct activities that promote gender sensitivity or responsiveness among its activities and/or projects. For example, it can be discussed that the facility will build capacity among its staff and partners in addressing gender issues of its stakeholders.

Entry Point 5: Conducting gender analysis for the design facility

The facility has to establish that it can address gender issues, and it can avoid causing further gaps that affect female and male stakeholders. In doing so, a comprehensive gender analysis of risks and possible impacts to female and male stakeholders must be provided in the discussions. Based on the identified gender issues and strategies, the facility must be able to identify the gendered risks and possible impacts to its female and male stakeholders. Once gendered risks are determined, mitigating measures for these risks can be developed. This can be discussed in the methodology of the facility. Furthermore, for potential impacts, this can be particularly discussed in the 2Is: economic impacts (ex. enhance productivity of female and male farmers); social impacts (ex. social safeguard protocols to include protection from harm of vulnerable groups, improved environmental or educational services for female and male fisherfolks, etc.).

Entry Point 6: Explicit mention that the facility will collect sex-disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of gender outcomes and outputs

Part of the design is also ensuring that GAD outcomes and outputs of the facility will be monitored and evaluated. With this, addressing the identified gender issues and improvement of gender inclusion should be explicitly included in the facility's monitoring indicators and targets. To enable appropriate measurements of these M&E targets, crucial to this is the establishment of a sex-disaggregated database (SDD) which is a tabulation of the project results and findings organized by sex to serve as the numerical/qualitative basis for tracking the gender effects of the Facility and its projects. The SDD will serve as a mechanism to monitor the performance of the facility in addressing the differential situations of its stakeholders. To satisfy the score for this element, the establishment of SDD for M&E purposes can be discussed in the methodology and can also be included as one of the expected outputs in the 6Ps, particularly under "Product" which is a part of PCAARRD's parameters in its M&E system. For example, as another form of output, the SDD can also be integrated into the management information system of the facility

Entry Point 7: Including in the facilities budget the promotion of gender and development in the facility; and

To operationalize the strategies, the facility also has to mention that it has allocation of resources and budgets to make the gender-responsive activities, outputs, and outcomes. It can also mention that part of its budget can be allotted for providing for a part-time (short-term) gender consultant for the Facility and a counterpart GAD focal person among the staff of the facility to ensure continuous gender mainstreaming. Another strategy is to explicitly include in its budget allocation items such as the maintenance of the sex-disaggregated database for the facility, or for conducting capacity-building activities that are sufficient to establish GAD capacity in the human resource of the facility.

Entry Point 8: Establishing that the facility will strengthen gender empowerment, or the exit plan ensures sustainability of GAD efforts. Relationship with the partner organization's or agency's GAD efforts

For establishing the sustainability of GAD efforts, the facility has to provide its plans to supports the GAD efforts of all of its identified partners and its institutionalization plan for its GAD strategies in the agency or organization as part of its exit plan. There should be an explicit mention in the sustainability plan that the facility has a planned coordination with or support for the gender mainstreaming plans of its partner agencies.