

Date of Update: 20 September 2018

Project Title: Developing Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods in Coastal Fishing Communities in the Coral Triangle (Philippines)

Country: Regional (Philippines & Indonesia)

Project No.: 44129 - 012

Type of Project (Loan/Grant/TA): Grant from JFPR

Approval and Timeline: Approved on 2 November 2011

Gender Category: Some Gender Elements (SGE)

Mission Leader: Hideki Matsuda

Project Impact: Improve incomes for poor coastal communities in Berau District in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, and Balabac in Palawan, Philippines.

Project Outcome: Develop model alternative livelihoods in those coastal communities in Indonesia and Philippines.

Gender Action Plan (GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress to date (as of 20 September 2018) (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.), and qualitative information. However, some would be on-going - so explain what has happened so far towards meeting the target.	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc., and provide recommendations on ways to address issues and challenges)
Output 1: Targeted beneficiaries in coastal communities in Balabac trained to develop business plans for livelihoods.		
1.1. Community groups that will serve as the bases of future livelihood units formed by 40 beneficiary households, about 30% of which are headed by women. (GAR, p.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A total of 42 business plans were crafted across six out of eight barangays. The gender distribution is 16 men-led (38%) and 26 women-led (62%) enterprises.• The target for women-led enterprises is 12, but the project surpassed this number by more than double.	The project achieved its target since the project management team is aware on the need to improve women's participation.
1.2. Fisher organizations shall be equally represented by men and women during preparation of annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three women leaders occupy key positions in the municipal federation and there are clear women representation at the community cluster organizations at least 10% of the members of the municipal level	Traditionally indigenous women are excluded in customary decision making process. At the community

<p>workplans and budgets of community livelihood beneficiaries. (GAR, p.8)</p>	<p>organization are women.</p>	<p>level, decisions are made by men alone. Men usually decide what is culturally acceptable and what is not. For future projects involving women, conduct anthropological study on the role of women in Molbog society to reflect on and raise awareness of women's exclusion from customary decision making processes. The result of the study will serve as input on how to address women's lack of participation in leadership position at the community.</p>																														
<p>1.3. Sex-disaggregated baseline data collected on household income and women-owned versus men-owned proposed livelihood projects. (Activities undertaken, item 1.A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project management established a sex disaggregated data in collecting household income with focus on women-owned and men-owned livelihood. The result became inputs to design livelihood projects that recognize women's contribution to the family income. 																															
<p>Output 2: Viable livelihoods successfully implemented by organized coastal community groups.</p>																																
<p>2.1. Technical and/or input and financial assistance provided to 275 very poor households (GAR, p.4), 30% of which are women (SPRSS, p.43)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2017, the Project had 275 HH beneficiaries, of which 34.5% (95) are women and 65.5% (180) are men. In Quarter 1, 2018, during actual training and validation of willingness to participate, the number of households increased to 289, of which 61% (175) are led by males and 39% (114) are led by females. In Quarter 2, 2018, expansion of the training included 120 households (M:F - 45:75) from additional four barangays. <table border="1" data-bbox="619 1128 1520 1421"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target according to GAR</th> <th>Base as of Dec. 2017</th> <th>Expansion as of Sep 2018</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of Barangays</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Households</td> <td>275</td> <td>289</td> <td>120</td> <td>409</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Men</td> <td>193</td> <td>1175</td> <td>45</td> <td>220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of Men</td> <td>70%</td> <td>61%</td> <td>37.5%</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Women</td> <td>82</td> <td>114</td> <td>75</td> <td>189</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target according to GAR	Base as of Dec. 2017	Expansion as of Sep 2018	Total	No. of Barangays	6	8	4	12	No. of Households	275	289	120	409	No. of Men	193	1175	45	220	Percentage of Men	70%	61%	37.5%	54%	No. of Women	82	114	75	189	<p>In November 2017, during the second ADB Review Mission, the LGU of Balabac recommended the following to ADB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pandan Plantation – for sustainable supply of raw materials to increase the production of the mats and to meet the growing demand of buyers.- <i>This was recommended to the SB for the passing of resolutions protecting areas of abundant pandan.</i> Law Enforcement – Intensify enforcement on illegal fishing. <i>As a response, Wildlife cum Parelegal</i>
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	Percentage of Women	30%	39%	63.5%	46%	<p><i>Enforcement Training was held in February 2018</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice plant – requesting for assistance to put up an ice plant in Balabac for the fishing industry. <i>Considering that the project does not have the facility for hard infrastructure, the request was channeled to concerned government agencies such as DA-BFAR and Provincial Government of Palawan</i> • Goats – Goats should be near the watersheds, and raised halal. – <i>This was carefully considered by the project in terms of location, goat breed and trainings conducted</i> • Mangsee weavers – Include the weavers of Mangsee Island because it's weaving is their expertise. <i>A second batch of mat-weaving training and distribution of starter kits was done in Mangsee in May and September 2018.</i> <p>Assistance – Vice Mayor Astami said “From experience, just give materials, not cash”. – <i>The same is being practice by the project by giving out livelihood assistance in terms of soft infrastructure, trainings and materials. No cash were provided.</i></p> <p>The LGU recommendations were considered for inclusion to the</p>
<p>The Project provided technical inputs in the form of training and starter kits to Household partners.</p>						

		<p>project workplan after securing approval from ADB.</p> <p>This led to addition of 4 more barangays with 120 additional partners who trained in seaweeds and mat weaving.</p>
<p>2.2. At least 40 livelihood units established, of which 30 are led by women, operating with a FIRR of at least 20% and having set-up a revolving fund. (GAR, p. 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the project design on the gender distribution among various opportunities and activities of the project, it is noted that both indigenous men and women have equal access, with target number of women exceeding the numbers set by the project design. The Project called for 30% of the 40 business plans owned by women. However, 26 out of 42 business plans (62%) of the project are owned by women. • The field staff exerted conscious effort to mobilize indigenous women to ensure their participation rate improves by 30% from the baseline in all project supported livelihood and capacity building programs. 	
<p>2.3. Women-focused livelihood programs implemented. (SPRSS. P.43)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings on food processing (dominated by women with M:3;F16) were conducted which capacitated women in developing their own enterprises. • Forty (40) mat-weavers were assisted in learning and re-learning weaving techniques from women elders who are traditional IP weavers. Market links were provided for weavers as ready takers of produce 	
<p>2.4. Simple equipment provided to make processing easier for women (SPRSS, p.43)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 women were trained in food processing and the project provided equipment to ensure they will implement what they have learned in the food processing training. 	
<p>Output 3: Effective project management system operational.</p>		

<p>3.1. Conduct of baseline study that will analyze the role of women in coastal community organizations and coastal resource management and the project's likely impacts on women, and integration of this analysis with other analyses in all stages of implementation. (GAR, pp. 16-17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate women-only discussion groups are conducted to analyze women's issues, needs and priorities. 	
<p>3.2. Conducted social and gender analysis involving project staff and management teams; elders, spiritual leaders and traditional healers; and men and boys. (Report on Activities undertaken, item 1.C)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP culture-specific gender awareness trainings focused on the integration of gender and culture-sensitive approaches for project implementation was held for field staff. • Gender awareness in the context of Molbog culture was conducted during the municipal federation meeting. It was an opportunity to dialogue with men leaders and raise awareness on women's exclusion from customary decision making processes. As a result, three women occupied key leadership position in the newly formed municipal organization. • Field staff integrate gender awareness to build indigenous women's confidence and self-esteem, increasing their involvement in community decision making processes and expanding their capacity to network outside the community. 	<p>Gender awareness in the context of the Molbog culture should be implemented at the start of the project.</p>
<p>3.3. A gender specialist is engaged to ensure women's participation in the project. (GAR, p.16)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAP is being implemented by the Project from March to September 2018, with ADB-hired Gender Specialist providing gender-focused oversight. 	<p>After the end of the contract of the ADB-hired specialist, the project didn't have a gender person to oversee the implementation of the GAP.</p>
<p>3.4. A gender action plan prepared describing measures and performance targets on how to improve women's participation and empowerment. (GAR, p.5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with PCSD and key implementing staff to identify clear, realistic gender targets and strategies to ensure women's participation and access to project resources. • Formulated realistic gender-based targets for the GAP and the design monitoring framework (DMF) relevant to overall project outcomes and outputs taking into consideration the capacity of the implementing agency, and the social and cultural context of the community partners. 	<p>The formulation of GAP was implemented during the latter part of the project implementation but the project team made sure that gender targets will be integrated in the remaining project activities.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAP described measures and setting performance targets for improving women’s participation and empowerment in project activities. It also provided the parameters the importance of integrating gender perspective and culture sensitive approaches among project staff, and the management team, project participants, and other stakeholders. 	
3.5. Sex-disaggregated data shall be collected and reported on business plans developed, financial status of alternative livelihoods (GAR, p.p.17), end-of-project impact assessment (DMF, outcome indicator data sources), and over-all project M&E system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex Disaggregated data provided in Table below 	
3.6. Build capacity of the EA to integrate gender perspectives in the project. (Next steps and action taken, item 3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the GAP implementation is included in project meetings between PCSD and CESD. • Field visits and regular consultations with women project partners are conducted to assess the progress in changes in gender relations, including women’s participation in decision making in the community and project activities. • All field staff are aware of project gender targets and indicators. 	

Comments/ Remarks:

Accomplished by : **PCSD and CESD**

Date Accomplished: **September 21, 2018**

Training Courses Implemented

- On Month 27 - May 2017 - Skills Training completed for Welding, masonry, and handicrafts/weaving
- On Month 36 – February 2018 - Seaweeds – FGD conducted, Training of Batch 1
- On Month 36 – February 2018 - Skills Training completed for Carpentry, and Food Processing
- On Month 38 – April 2018 - Small ruminants (meat, dairy) - training conducted
- On Month 38 – April 2018 Poultry (meat, layer) training conducted
- On Month 39 – May 2018 - Seaweeds – Training Batch 2
- On Month 39 – May 2018 - Training on Mat Weaving Batch 2

Title of Training	Date of Training	No. of household beneficiaries trained	No. of Men	No. of Women	Remarks
Skills Training for Welding (Trainers: TESDA/PPSAT)	May 2017	20	20	0	Agutayan (5), Catagupan (4), Rabor (1), Pasig (2), Melville (3), Indalawan (3), and Salang (2).
Skills Training on Masonry (Trainers: TESDA/PPSAT)	May 2017	19	19	0	Agutayan (4), Catagupan (6), Melville (2), Indalawan (4), and Salang (3).
Skills Training on Mat Weaving and Basketry (Batch 1) (Trainers: Seasoned Molbog Weavers)	May 2017	20	0	20	Molbog Trainers: 4 Mat Weaving Training: 9 Basketry Training: 7 Agutayan (5) Catagupan (1). Rabor (3), Pasig (2), Melville (2), Indalawan (3)
Seaweeds Farming Training	1 - 11	90	58	32	Bancalaan (43)

Title of Training	Date of Training	No. of household beneficiaries trained	No. of Men	No. of Women	Remarks
Batch 1 (Trainer: Mr. Ed Zabala, Seaweeds Specialist)	February 2018				Agutayan (19) Salang (13) Melville (9) Rabor (6)
Skills Training on Carpentry (Trainer: TESDA/PPSAT)	February 2018	21	21	0	Agutayan (6), Catagupan (2), Pasig (2), Melville (4), Indalawan (4), and Salang (3)
Skills Training on Food Processing (Trainers:TESDA/PPSAT)	February 2018	20	4	16	Agutayan (2), Catagupan (4), Melville (3), Rabor (2), Pasig (2), Indalawan (3), Balabac National High School (3)
Training on Goat Raising (Trainers: Engr. Martin De Leon – JFPR 9160 Livelihood Specialist Mr. Nelson Denosta – DA, Livestock Specialist SB Sec. Said Sha – halal protocols)	April 2018	80	48	32	Agutayan (16), Catagupan (14), Melville (10), Rabor (11), Pasig (8), Indalawan (12), Salang (9)
Training on Poultry (Trainer: Engr. Martin de Leon)	April 2018	20	9	11	Agutayan (2) Catagupan (5) Melville (2) Indalawan (5) Bancalaan (2) Salang (4)

Title of Training	Date of Training	No. of household beneficiaries trained	No. of Men	No. of Women	Remarks
Seaweeds Farming Training Batch 2 (Trainer: Mr. Ed Zabala, Seaweeds Specialist)	May 2018	100	45	55	Barangay Sebaring (20), Barangay Pandanan (Sitio Malinsuno) (16), Barangay Ramos (Sitio Secam) (24), Barangay Catagupan (Sitio Silom Silom) (20), and Barangay Mangsee (20).
Mat Weaving Training Batch 2 (Trainers: Female Molbog Weavers)	May 2018	20	0	20	Mangsee (20)
TOTAL		410	224	186	
			55%	45%	