

Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the Second District of Pangasinan

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Abstract – The Hyogo Framework categorically declared that gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes. This resonates in the Philippines which is one of the world's most disaster prone countries. In response to the devastating effects of typhoons, the Philippine government enacted the Climate Change Act and the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. These two laws highlight the importance of gender perspective in face of natural calamities.

This study aimed to analyze gender mainstreaming in the disaster risk reduction management among the municipal governments of the second district of the province of Pangasinan, Philippines. Specifically, it sought to find out the profile of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (MDRRMOs) in the district and their staff as well as the status of gender and development in the MDRRMOs. The extent of gender mainstreaming in the delivery of the functions of the MDRRMOs, the extent of integration of gender and development in the MDRR plans and the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered in mainstreaming gender in disaster risk reduction and management.

Results of the study showed that the most of the staff of the MDRRMOs are males while budgetary allocation in 2015 is low and few municipalities have gender and development activities integrated in their MDRRM plan. While most of the staff members attended trainings on disaster risk reduction and management, few have participated in trainings on gender and development. Further, the study found out that the status of gender and development in MDRRM is satisfactory, the extent of gender mainstreaming in the delivery of functions of the MDRRM is deemed moderate, the extent of integration of gender and development in MDRRM Plans is low and the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered in mainstreaming gender in DRRM is highly serious. It is recommended that municipal governments of the Second District of Pangasinan conduct an intensive training program in gender and development and gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction and management.

Keywords – *gender and development, gender mainstreaming, disaster risk reduction and management,*

INTRODUCTION

The Philippines is widely regarded as one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. Floods, typhoons, landslides, droughts, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are some of the fatal catastrophes experienced by millions of Filipinos year in, year out. An average of 20 typhoons visit the Philippines every year and many of them are devastating as shown by the havoc wrought by Typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan). The World Bank even considered the province of Pangasinan with a very high level of risk in terms of rainfall change, typhoons and flooding.^[1]

These disasters contribute to the vicious cycle of poverty which affects many including the most vulnerable- women and girls.

Women and girls tend to be the main victims of natural disasters. The following are the commonly recorded reasons for higher fatalities among women and girls: cultural constraints on female mobility which hinder self-rescue; lack of skills which are traditionally taught to males; and less physical strength than males, in part due to biological differences, but in some countries, also due to the effects of prolonged nutritional deficiencies caused by less access to nutritious food than men and boys.^[2]

The Hyogo Framework, endorsed by 168 national governments at the 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction, enclosed the most categorical reference to gender of any other international policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction when it declared that “*gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training.*” [3]

Participant-countries at the Third International Congress of Women in Politics stated in the Manila Declaration for Global Action on Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction that women and men must be equally involved in climate change and DRR decision-making processes at community, national, regional, and international levels and gender-responsive budgeting must be pursued by governments to ensure adequate and equitable allocation of resources to enhance women’s capacity in enhancing their resilience to climate change and disasters.

For Wahlström et. al, disaster risk reduction that delivers gender equality is a cost-effective win-win option for reducing vulnerability and sustaining the livelihoods of whole communities. [4]

The World Bank best described the role of the government in gender mainstreaming when it said “that gender inequalities exact high human costs and constrain countries’ development prospects provides a compelling case for public and private action to promote gender equality...” [5]

According to Hanan [6], the basic principles in mainstreaming gender are: establishment of adequate accountability mechanisms for monitoring progress; development of an initial identification of issues and problems across all areas activity that can diagnose gender disparities and differences; avoidance of assumptions that issues or problems are neutral from a gender-equality perspective; implementation of gender analysis; importance of clear political will and allocation of adequate resources for mainstreaming, including additional financial and human resources; and consideration of efforts to broaden women’s equitable participation at all levels.

In response to the devastating effects of the twin typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng in 2009, the Philippine government enacted two laws which launched legal bases for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction and management.

The 2009 Climate Change Act underscored the situation of women as a vulnerable group and mandated

a gender sensitive, pro-poor perspective for climate change plans and programs and called for a gender sensitive Framework Strategy and Program on Climate Change. In 2010, the Philippine Congress enacted the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. In its declaration of policy, the law “vowed to uphold the people’s constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the country’s institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and building the resilience of local communities to disasters including climate change impacts. Further, it declared the need to “ensure that disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive...” [7]

Gender perspectives remain marginal due to the poor understanding of the link between gender and disaster risk reduction and management. Women are largely marginalized in the development of DRR policy and decision-making processes. Macalandag and Obenza (2016) argued that the invisibility of gender in disaster management policies in local government units constitutes a disaster in itself.

Mainstreaming gender into DRR offers an opportunity for re-examining gender relations in society from different angles and enhancing gender equality in socioeconomic development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This paper intended to answer the following questions: the profile of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (MDRRMOs) in the second district of Pangasinan in terms of number and sex of staff members and budgetary allocation for Fiscal Year 2015-2016; profile of the staff of the MDRRMOs in the same district along age; civil status; highest educational attainment; specialization of staff members who are college graduates; and trainings attended on DRRM and GAD; status of GAD in the MDRRMOs in terms of commitment of top municipal officials, commitment of the GAD head/officer, organization mandate and policies review, and resource mobilization; extent of gender mainstreaming in the delivery of functions in the MDRRMOs in the areas of policy and program development, implementation and management, and monitoring and evaluation; extent of gender mainstreaming in the MDRRM Plans of the municipalities; and degree of the seriousness of the problems encountered by the MDRRMOs in mainstreaming gender in DRRM.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study utilized the descriptive-survey method of research. It is descriptive in nature because it sought to present the current status of gender and development in the MDRRMOs of the second district of Pangasinan and mainstreaming of gender in the policy and program development, implementation and management and monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction and management in the said legislative district. Further, the extent of integration of gender and development in the MDDRRM Plans of the said municipalities is also surveyed. Lastly, the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents was also identified.

The participants of the study were the heads and staff members of the MDRRMOs of the second district of Pangasinan. The towns included in the district are Aguilar, Basista, Binmaley, Bugallon, Labrador, Lingayen, Mangatarem and Urbiztondo.

A questionnaire was utilized as the primary instrument in gathering data. A review of the MDRRM Plans of the towns was also conducted by the researcher, two (2) gender advocates, one (1) municipal planning officer and one (1) head of a municipal disaster risk reduction and management office. The last two are not officials of the municipalities subjected in this study. Focus group discussions with the staff of the MDDRRMOs were also conducted in gathering more data. Frequency and percentage distribution was utilized in analyzing data for the status of gender and development in the MDRRM, extent of gender mainstreaming in the delivery of functions of the MDRRMOs, extent of integration of gender and development in the MDRRM Plans and the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered in mainstreaming gender in DRRM.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.a presents the number and sex of the staff members of the MDRRMOs. It can be observed from the table that most of the MDDRRMOs have more male staffers than female staffers. The town of Bugallon have an overwhelming number of male staffers (10 or

83.33%) over female staffers (2 or 16.67%). Only Mangatarem have more female staffers (5 or 62.50%) than male staffers (3 or 37.50%). In the towns of Aguilar and Lingayen, all MDRRM staff members are males. This finding shows that there is a need to improve the gender balance of MDDRRMOs in order to incorporate more gender inclusive decision making in disaster risk reduction and management.

Table 1.a. Number and sex of the staff members of the MDRRMOs

Municipalities	Sex			
	Male		Female	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Aguilar	1	100	0	0
Basista	2	50.00	2	50.00
Binmaley	4	50.00	4	50.00
Bugallon	10	83.33	2	16.67
Labrador	4	66.67	2	33.33
Lingayen	10	100	0	0
Mangatarem	3	37.50	5	62.50
Urbiztondo	4	66.67	2	33.33

Table 1.b shows the budgetary allocation of the MDRRMOs for 2015. It can be seen on the table that three MDRRMOs received an annual budget of PhP 5,000,001-7,500,000 while two MDRRMOs each received funding of PhP 1,000,000-2,500,000 and 2,500,001-5,000,000. One town was given an annual fund of PhP 7,500,001-10,000.

Table 1.b. Budgetary allocation of MDRRMOs in 2015

Budgetary allocation (in pesos)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1,000,000-2,500,000	2	25.00
2,500,001-5,000,000	2	25.00
5,000,001-7,500,000	3	37.50
7,500,001-10,000,000	1	12.50
Total	8	100

Table 2 showcases the profile of the staff members of the MDDRRMOs in the second district of Pangasinan. It can be observed that most of the respondents are in the age range of 20-25 (11 or 20%), 26-30 (15 or 27.27%) and 31-35 (8 or 14.54%). It could also be noted that most are married (27 or 49.09%), and college graduates (42 or 76.36%). The specialization of

staff members who are at least college graduates with the most number is social work with 11 or 22.45%.

Table 2. Profile of the staff members of the MDDRMOs in the Second District of Pangasinan

Personal Profile Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (in years)		
20-25	11	20.00
26-30	15	27.27
31-35	8	14.54
36-40	5	9.09
41-4	8	14.54
46-50	5	9.09
51-55	3	5.45
Civil Status		
Single	21	38.18
Married	27	49.09
Widowed	2	3.64
In cohabitation	5	9.09
Specialization of staff members		
Nursing and Allied Sciences	8	16.33
Engineering	2	4.08
Accountancy	3	6.12
Education	4	8.16
Social Work	11	22.45
Business Administration	5	10.20
Public Administration	4	8.16
IT and Computer Science	6	12.24
Agriculture and Fisheries	6	12.24

Table 3.a. Commitment of Top Municipal Officials in Gender and Development in DDRM

Indicators	AWM	DE
Key municipal officials are open to gender equality concerns	3.72	Very Satisfactory
MDDRM Council members showcase interest in learning gender equality	3.85	Very Satisfactory
MDDRM Council members showcase interest in supporting and joining GAD-related initiatives	3.77	Very Satisfactory
MDDRM Council members manifest initiative and fluency in talking about gender with co-officials and employees	3.36	Satisfactory
MDDRM Council members regularly attend relevant seminars and public discussions on GAD	2.45	Good
MDDRM Council members encourage the MDDRMO staff in sustaining linkages with other groups and organizations to promote GAD	2.57	Good
Overall Mean	3.29	Satisfactory

The table above highlights the commitment of top municipal officials in gender and development in disaster risk reduction and management in the municipalities surveyed. As perceived by the

respondents, the MDDRM council members' showcase of interest in learning gender equality attained the highest mean of 3.85 which is equated to very satisfactory. The same council members' interest in supporting and joining GAD-related initiatives received a mean of 3.77 which is also deemed as very satisfactory. Further, the council members' regular attendance in relevant seminars and public discussions on GAD had the lowest mean of 2.45 (good). The commitment of top municipal officials GAD in DRRM achieved an overall mean of 3.29 or satisfactory.

Table 3.b. Commitment of the GAD Head/Officer on Gender and Development in DRRM

Indicators	AWM	DE
Municipal GAD head exert efforts in ensuring management and employee consciousness on GAD	3.34	Satisfactory
GAD head generates statistics on the status of women in disaster risk reduction and management activities	2.25	Good
GAD head leads in the setting up of support systems and career development programs for women in the MDDRMO	2.48	Good
GAD head takes initiative to develop MDDRMO staff's skills and encourage them to use these skills for GAD advocacies	3.32	Satisfactory
Overall Mean	2.85	Satisfactory

Table 3.b underscores the commitment of the GAD head/officer in gender and development disaster risk reduction and management. It can be noted from the same table that the indicator "municipal GAD head exert efforts in ensuring management and employee consciousness on GAD" garnered the highest mean of 3.34 (Satisfactory) and closely followed by the mean (3.32, also Satisfactory) of the indicator "GAD head takes initiative to develop MDDRMO staff's skills and encourage them to use these skills for GAD advocacies." On the other hand, the generation of statistics on the status of women in DRRM activities by the GAD head had the lowest mean of 2.25 which is equivalent to "good". The overall mean of 2.85 highlights the satisfactory commitment of the municipal GAD heads/officers in disaster risk reduction and management.

Table 3.c. Organization Mandate and Policies Review on Gender and Development in DRRM

Indicators	AWM	DE
Gender equality provision is clearly reflected in the municipal vision, mission and goal statements	2.51	Good
Gender equality provision is clearly reflected in disaster risk reduction-related municipal ordinances	2.50	Good
Gender equality provision is clearly manifested in the DRRM framework, plans and activities	2.42	Good
Overall Mean	2.48	Good

The status of organization mandate and policies review on gender and development in disaster risk reduction and management in the second legislative district of Pangasinan is highlighted in Table 3.c. As can be gleaned from the said tabular presentation, the indicators obtained means equivalent to “good.” The clear reflection of gender equality provision in the municipal vision, mission and goal statements had the highest mean (2.51) followed closely by the manifestation of gender equality provision in disaster risk reduction-related municipal ordinances (2.50). With a mean of 2.42, the demonstration of gender equality provision in the DRRM framework, plans and activities was rated the lowest. An overall mean of 2.48 (good) is attained by this area.

Table 3.d. GAD Resource Mobilization in DRRM

Indicators	AWM	DE
Adequacy and proactiveness of the designated GAD personnel and focal persons are adequate and proactive	3.83	Very Satisfactory
Encouragement in the attendance to relevant GAD trainings and public discussions of the GAD head and personnel	2.41	Good
GAD head and personnel are updated and well-versed with GAD issues	3.94	Very Satisfactory
Allocation of fund by the GAD head to sustain GAD activities and advocacies in the MDRMO	2.58	Good
Publication and dissemination of GAD reports and statistics	2.36	Good
Overall Mean	3.02	Satisfactory

Table 3.d illustrates the status of GAD resource mobilization in DRRM which received an overall mean of 3.02 or satisfactory. Among the indicators, two (2) received very satisfactory ratings with the indicator “GAD head and personnel are updated and well-versed with GAD issues” receiving the highest frequency of 3.94. In contrary, the publication and dissemination of

GAD reports and statistics was given the lowest mean (2.46 or Good).

Table 4.a. Delivery of the Functions of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council along Policy and Program Development

Indicators	AWM	DE
Setting the direction and development of disaster risk management programs within the municipality	3.21	Moderate
Design and programming of disaster risk reduction and management activities	3.30	Moderate
Formulation of a comprehensive and integrated Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan	3.37	Moderate
Preparation of the annual MDRRMO Plan and budget, the proposed programming of the MDRRMF, other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources	3.24	Moderate
Identification of the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in the locality	2.50	Low
Identification of cost effective reduction measures and strategies	2.52	Low
Development of mechanisms for partnership or networking with the private sector, CSOs and volunteer groups	3.30	Moderate
Recommendation through the MDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the requirement of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act	3.27	Moderate
Preparation and submission through the MDRRMC and the LDC, the report on the utilization of the MDRRMF and other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources to the local Commission on Audit (COA) and internal audit for municipal level	3.24	Moderate
Overall Mean	3.11	Moderate

The extent of gender mainstreaming in the delivery of the functions of the MDRRMC along policy and program development is the focus of Table 4.a. With an overall mean of 3.11, the respondents find that gender is moderately mainstreamed in policy and program development of the MDRRMCs.

Specifically, it can be seen on the same table that it is in the formulation of a comprehensive and integrated Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan in which the highest frequency (3.37) is observed. Accordingly, gender mainstreaming is still considered moderate in the said function. Moreover, gender mainstreaming in the identification of the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in the locality and in the identification of cost effective reduction measures and strategies is perceived to be low as evidenced by the indicators’ means of 2.50 and 2.52, respectively.

Table 4.b. Delivery of the Functions of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council along Implementation and Management

Implementation and Management	AWM	DE
Implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within the municipality	3.44	High
Coordination of disaster risk reduction and management activities	3.27	Moderate
Facilitation and support of risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the municipal level	2.56	Low
Consolidation of local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities and climate change risks	2.44	Low
Organization and conduct of training, orientation and knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction and management at the local level	2.70	Moderate
Operation of a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media	1.76	Very Low
Implementation of a comprehensive and integrated Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan	3.41	High
Management of the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality	1.70	Very Low
Dissemination of information and raising of public awareness about hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, their nature, effects, early warning signs and counter-measures	3.47	High
Implementation of cost effective reduction measures/strategies	3.01	Moderate
Maintenance of a database of human resource, equipment, directories and location of critical infrastructures and their capacities	3.15	Moderate
Strengthening and operationalization of mechanisms for partnership or networking with the private sector, CSOs and volunteer groups	2.70	Moderate
Responding to and management of adverse effects of emergencies and carry out recovery activities in the affected area	3.19	Moderate
Promotion and raising of public awareness of and compliance with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act	3.12	Moderate
Establishment of linkage/network with other LGUs for disaster risk reduction and emergency response purposes	1.88	Low
Implementation of policies, approved plans and programs of the MDRRMC consistent with the policies and guidelines laid down in the Act	3.12	Moderate
Overall Mean	2.81	Moderate

Varying extent of gender mainstreaming characterizes the delivery of functions of the MDRRMCs in terms of implementation and

management as stressed in Table 4.b. Among the indicators, three (3) garnered a descriptive equivalent of high which means that gender mainstreaming is highly manifested. In particular, the respondents identified dissemination of information and raising of public awareness about hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, their nature, effects, early warning signs and counter-measures as the function that they perceived to be where gender is mostly mainstreamed as backed up by the mean of 3.47. Additionally, gender is also highly mainstreamed in the implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within the municipalities (3.44) and in the implementation of a comprehensive and integrated Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (3.41).

In contrast, two (2) indicators registered means which manifest a very low extent of gender mainstreaming in the delivery of functions along implementation and management. Gender mainstreaming is perceived to be lowest in the management of the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in the locality as shown by the mean of 1.70 and in the operation of a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media (1.76).

With an overall mean of 2.81, the respondents believe that gender is moderately mainstreamed in the implementation and management of the functions of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Councils in the second district of Pangasinan.

Table 4.c. Delivery of the Functions of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council along Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation	AWM	DE
Conduct of continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized volunteers	2.40	Low
Assessment of the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality	1.67	Very Low
Taking of all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide or arrange the provision of or to otherwise make available, suitably-trained and competent personnel for effective civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management in the municipality	2.44	Low
Organization, training and supervision of the local emergency response teams and the accredited community disaster volunteers	2.53	Low
Overall Mean	2.26	Low

Table 4.c. showcases the extent of gender mainstreaming in the monitoring and evaluation of the plans and activities of the MDRRMCs. It is notable that three (3) out of the four indicators indicate that gender mainstreaming is low in the monitoring and evaluation of the plans and activities of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils in the second district of Pangasinan. The overall mean itself of 2.26 manifests a low level of gender mainstreaming in the said group of functions of the MDDRMC.

Among the three, the organization, training and supervision of the local emergency response teams and the accredited community disaster volunteers garnered the highest mean of 2.53. On the other hand, gender mainstreaming is very low in the assessment of the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in the locality as supported by the mean of 1.67.

Table 5.a. Integration of GAD in the MDRRM Plans along Identification and Design of Policies and Programs

Identification and Design of Policies and Programs	AWM	DE
Involvement of women and men in policy and program conceptualization and design	2.38	Low
Collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information at the planning stage	2.12	Low
Conduct of gender analysis and identification of gender issues at the identification stage	2.51	Low
Presence of gender equality goals, outcomes, and outputs	2.32	Low
Presence of activities and interventions that match the gender equality outputs and outcomes	2.77	Moderate
Conduct of gender analysis of the likely impact of the designed policies and programs	2.40	Low
Presence of monitoring targets and indicators	2.55	Low
Commitment of resources to addressing gender issues	2.45	Low
Inclusion of plans to coordinate/relate with the municipality's GAD efforts	3.03	Moderate
Overall Average Weighted Mean	2.50	Low

It can be observed from Table 5.a that the integration of GAD in the MDRRM Plans along identification and design of policies and programs is low. Most of the indicators are described as low. The inclusion of plans to coordinate/relate with the municipality's GAD efforts garnered the highest mean score of 3.03 (moderate) while the lowest rated was collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information at the planning stage (2.12 or low)

Table 5.b. Integration of GAD in the MDRRM Plans along Management and Implementation

Management and Implementation	AWM	DE
Incorporation of a discussion of GAD concerns in the MDRRM Plan	2.34	Low
Presence of an operational GAD strategy	2.51	Low
Inclusion of budget for activities that will build capacities for doing GAD tasks	2.47	Low
Provision for the involvement of women and men in various phases of the MDRRM Plan	2.23	Low
Total Average Weighted Mean	2.39	Low

On the other hand, in terms of management and implementation, Table 5.b shows that integration of GAD in MDRRM Plans is also low as evidenced by the overall mean score of 2.39. Moreover, the presence of an operational GAD strategy was rated highest with a score of 2.51 (low) while the provision for the involvement of women and men in various phases of the MDRRM Plan garnered the lowest score (2.23 or low).

Table 5.c. Integration of GAD in the MDRRM Plans along Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation	AWM	DE
Monitoring system includes indicators that measure gender differences in outputs, results, and outcomes	2.45	Low
Provision for a database that includes sex-disaggregated and gender-related information	1.77	Very Low
Provision for attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment targets	2.15	Low
Monitoring for program or project addressing gender issues that arise during or from its implementation	2.19	Low
Participatory monitoring and evaluation process	3.18	Moderate
Total Average Weighted Mean	2.35	Low

The integration of GAD in the MDRRM Plans along monitoring and evaluation is assessed in Table 5.c. The results show that there is a low integration of GAD in the monitoring and evaluation of MDRRM Plans with the total mean score of 2.35. Further, the indicator "participatory monitoring and evaluation process" received the highest rating of 3.18 or moderate while the indicator "provision for a database that includes sex-disaggregated and gender-related information" got the lowest rating of 2.15 (low).

Table 6. Degree of Seriousness of the Problems Encountered in Mainstreaming Gender in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the Second District of Pangasinan

Indicators	AWM	DE
Gender and development is not fully integrated in the municipal DRRMO plan.	4.02	Highly Serious
The environment in the municipal offices has low organizational priority for gender and development issues.	3.75	Highly Serious
Key municipal officials have low regard for gender mainstreaming in DRRM.	3.70	Highly Serious
Gender and development issues in DRRM are not taken seriously by the staff members themselves.	3.63	Highly Serious
There is a general lack of financial resources for gender programming.	3.77	Highly Serious
The staff lacks training on gender and development in general and in gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction and management in particular.	4.34	Very Highly Serious
The MDRRMO lacks gender analysis tools.	4.12	Highly Serious
Gender mainstreaming targets are not fully highlighted in the MDRRMO plans and activities.	4.01	Highly Serious
Gender mainstreaming is not a factor in formulating DRRM activities.	4.12	Highly Serious
In implementing and evaluating DRRM plans and activities, gender mainstreaming is disregarded.	4.08	Highly Serious
Total Average Weighted Mean	3.95	Highly Serious

The table above presents the degree of seriousness the problems identified in mainstreaming gender in DRRM in the Second District of Pangasinan. It can be noted that the indicator “the staff lacks training on gender and development in general and in gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction and management in particular” was deemed as the most serious problem encountered with a rating of 4.34 (very highly serious) while the least serious is the indicator is “gender and development issues in DRRM are not taken seriously by the staff members themselves” with a rating of 3.63 or highly serious.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that males dominate the staff of MDRRMOs in the district surveyed. This manifests an insufficient critical perspective from women in disaster management. Moreover, insufficient funding might hamper the delivery of GAD-oriented DRRM in the

municipalities. There is also a need to improve the commitment of top municipal officials and GAD officers in DRRM, resource mobilization of GAD in DRRM and the delivery of functions of the MDRRMO. Lastly, the low integration of GAD in the MDRRMO Plans is very much evident.

It is recommended that the municipal governments of the Second District of Pangasinan conduct an intensive training program in gender and development and gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction and management. In preparing municipal disaster risk reduction and management plans, it is also recommended that collection of sex-disaggregated data should also be integrated as a component of the plans.

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