

**IMPACT REPORT:
CLOSING THE GAP**

Empowering women to link community resilience priorities to decentralized development

Huirou Commission

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I. DAMPA, Philippines

Recognition of the importance of risk information and risk-informed planning

The risk mapping process undertaken as part of the project and the grassroots women's advocacy that built upon their understanding of risks and vulnerabilities, re-affirmed the importance of undertaking risk mapping in communities as part of organizing and educating communities to take action and promote resilience priorities inside local plans and budgets.

Recognizing the importance of risk informed development and community risk assessments as a means of educating communities and local governments, DAMPA is expanding the number of communities that understand local risks and vulnerabilities. As DAMPA does not always have the resources to undertake these independently, increasingly grassroots women leaders are pressing barangay leaders to develop or update local risk maps and collaborating with them to develop and publicly display these risk maps; as well as advocating to incorporate resilience building measures barangay development plans and budgets

Scaling up risk-awareness in grassroots communities

While the project worked intensively to demonstrate grassroots women's capacities to promote risk-informed development in 5 barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR) and 5 in Leyte, today DAMPA reports that there are an estimated 1000 grassroots women from 20 grassroots women-led community organizations in NCR and 12 in Leyte that have a strong understanding of localized risks and vulnerabilities and are using these to design self-help initiative as well as advocate with local government to address these in local development plans and budgets.

In addition, the peer learning exchange with YEU Indonesia conducted as part of the ADB project, was instrumental in promoting the idea that barangay risk maps should be publicly displayed, which is also something that grassroots women leaders are advocating for. For example in the newly formed Barangay Tanza 2 in the NCR where DAMPA is collaborating with several stakeholders to promote disaster resilience, the barangay has agreed that risk maps on tarpaulin will be prominently displayed in the community hall.

Increasing demand to expand resilience practices

For grassroots women leaders from DAMPA, the ADB project focused on risk information and advocacy. In this process it also demonstrated the power of community-driven solutions for leveraging partnerships and resources with government institutions. This has increased the demand for learning resilience practices. There has been a significant increase in communities building community funds (used for social assistance or livelihoods loans) by pooling their savings; and the transfer of practices such as revolving housing tool banks through peer exchanges among communities. In Leyte, grassroots women leaders transferred the housing repair tool bank to different barangays. In Leyte, Barangay Santa Cruz transferred the practice to Barangay Solano; Barangay Baras to Barangay Camiri; Barangay Lapay and Arado shared to Amanluran. These practices have been adapted by grassroots women leaders to create revolving tool banks for farming and clean-up drives.

Benefits of upgraded infrastructure demonstrates the Importance of risk-Informed development

After the canals were upgraded in Barangay Capri and Sitio Kislap, Quezon City, women from these barangays report that they now are experiencing much lower levels of flooding and water logging. During the recent flooding in Metro Manila in August, 2018 wherein Marikina City and Barangay Bagong Silangan in Quezon City has been devastated and the storm Karding accompanied by heavy monsoon similar to Ketsana (2009), due to the improved waterways in the lower part of the creek, flooding in Sitio Kislap was minimized. Evacuation was not required and people could go to work the following day as usual. While some of the advocacy for the upgraded infrastructure (Sitio Kislap) was part of the ADB project, it is important to note that grassroots women's understanding of community vulnerabilities and experiencing a reduction in these vulnerabilities as a result of upgraded infrastructure, together have led to a clear understanding of the connections between risk and risk informed infrastructure.

Recognition and resources for DAMPA communities and grassroots women leaders

The ADB project contributed to the increased recognition and credibility of DAMPA and its grassroots leaders as they were publicly seen as well informed leaders with a strong understanding of local vulnerabilities and were seen as negotiating with decision makers for improvements benefiting the larger community. For example, two grassroots women who are community organizers and DRR trainers -Erma Glomar and Lydia Nilo - were recognized as experts on local risk and vulnerabilities and invited to train communities on behalf of the barangays, and were remunerated for their work. Erma Glomar has subsequently been appointed Barangay Administrator of Tanza 2 in Navotas City. In addition, youth leader Federick Marcelo has been elected as Barangay Councilor in Bagong Silangan, Quezon City where he is also serving as Chair of the DRRM Committee. Also indicating the growing credibility of DAMPA as a responsible, accountable grassroots organizations, since the project, the Dept of Labor and Employment and Dept of Agriculture have partnered with DAMPA to identify beneficiaries for social protection grants/ in Bulacan and Fairview. As part of another project, DAMPA leaders will join volunteer teams to serve as evaluators for a household surveys, in a multi-stakeholder project with INGOs, where they will be paid daily stipends.

II. YAKKUM Emergency Unit

In the case of NGO, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, the main impacts within the ten project sub-villages, show that there was a substantial increase in the number of grassroots women who undertook formal public leadership roles in advancing disaster and climate resilience by carving out a space for themselves within decentralized disaster management and development structures of the Government.

Managing and monitoring village finances

9 Grassroots women from 4 sub-villages became members of the Village Financial Authority. In different sub-villages they are taking on different roles such as managing village finances and budgeting, being involved in planning and implementation of village development activities. As part of the financial authority grassroots women also have an opportunity to increase financial transparency, understand administrative procedures and monitor village budgets to ensure that priorities of all stakeholder groups requests are reflected in the budget. In addition, 18 grassroots women from 6 sub-villages are engaged in monitoring the Village Fund.

Members of Disaster Management Committees and Village DRR Forum

50 grassroots women in 5 sub-villages, are now part of their respective Disaster Management Committees. These groups are responsible for delivering emergency assistance, distributing emergency supplies, evacuating communities and providing food through community kitchens, for both communities and volunteers. Also, 29 grassroots women from 4 sub-villages are part of the Village DRR Forum. They have participated in risk mapping, training on disaster mitigation and mock-drills. During disasters these women have been assigned the responsibility for managing community kitchens and organizing needs assessments.

Updating government databases

Community risk assessments demonstrated that grassroots women had upto-date, localized information on vulnerable groups in their villages. This information was not in the government database. Thus government actors saw a need to train grassroots women to be part of the Village Information Systems to ensure that there is accurate upto-date information. 5 women from 3 villages were identified and provided with Village Information Systems training and four of them have received formal letters that induct them into the Village Information Systems.

Participating in Village Planning and Development Forums (Musrenbang) at village and sub-district levels

53 grassroots women in five sub-villages are currently participating in the village and sub-district level consultations for the preparation of the village plans and budgets.

(See Appendix for village wise breakdown of number of women undertaking different roles)

APPENDIX: Sub-Village Wise Breakdown of Grassroots Women in Formal Roles in Decentralized Development and DRR Structures

YAKKUM EMERGENCY UNIT FORMAL ROLES UNDERTAKEN BY GRASSROOTS WOMEN TO ADVANCE DISASTER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN 10 ADB PROJECT VILLAGES			
Role	# Women (please specify in which communities)	Explain the new role	Main impacts of women having the new role (i.e. what has changed in the community?)
Member of Village Financial Authority	- 3 women of Jurangjero women group.	Women involved in managing village finance.	- They join capacity building training on finance-transparency as well as informative and systematic administration
	- 1 woman of Jurangjero women group - 1 woman of Girikarto women group	Women participated in planning and implementation of the Village activities	- Women get information on regional spatial planning of Gunungkidul District for 2010-2030 in which they now understand and know how to contribute of the planning that their village will be tourism area in the future.
	- 2 women of Girimulyo women group - 2 women of Mertelu women group	Women involved in village budgeting	- Women actively monitor and evaluate financial management in the village so they could see if there's a gap/issue in allocating village funds to support groups activity.
Village Representatives in the competition at provincial level	- 27 women of Ngalang women group as Village Representative in competition under theme "Women's Role toward Prosperous and Healthy Society" - 27 women of Ngalangwomen group as Village Representative to participate in the competition of "Children Friendly Village"	Women showcased their contribution in improving family prosperity and achieving quality life style through integrated approach and intensive multi stakeholder coordination.	- The women group now gains recognition from the Women Empowerment Agency of Gunungkidul District, open their access to government programs whether in district, provincial, and national level.

	20 women of Girikarto women group as Village Representative in “Family Planning” Competition at provincial level.	Determine strategy to socialize family planning program in the community as well as to prosperous family.	Women’s contribution is well-appreciated. It also motivates other women to provide proper administration so that they can apply innovative programs related to family planning.
	2 women of Girimulyo women group as Village Representative in the competition of “Healthy Food recipe creation”	Create healthy food recipe using local ingredients. Do innovation on food processing Develop food recipe for children.	Women were acknowledged to cook healthy food and key actor for food security at household level.
Member of Disaster Resilient Village/Kampung Group	4 women of Ngalang women group 7 women of Jurang jero women group 35 women of Girimulyo women group 3 women of Mertelu women group 1 woman of Purwosari women group	Deliver assistance to the community during emergency. Provide logistic support for the affected community (logistic team) Evacuate vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, pregnant women, children under 5 old year, older people) to the safe place (Evacuation team) Provide food for the survivors and volunteers (Public Kitchen team).	Women participated in disaster management and first aid training, involved in the disaster risk mapping and contingency plan creation, and also participated in disaster mock drill. Besides that, based on risk mapping they’ve done, they have confident to partner with relevant stakeholders such as Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and advocate their needs to reduce disaster risks in their respective areas.
Management Board of Village-Owned	1 woman of Girikarto women group	Identify local potentials to improve economy sectors in	Women were able to prioritize women in entrepreneurship program in order to

Enterprise	4 women of Girimulyo women group	the village.	increase income for the women.
Participated in Village Information System Training	4 women of Girimulyo women group have been trained to information system.	Involved in the making of Village Information System database.	4 women got registered letter from the Village Authority to be operators of Village Information System so now they can collect, input and update data such as related to disability, etc into the system.
	2 women of Purwosari women group 1 woman of Mertelu women group	Participated in the socialization of village information system.	Involve in the monitoring of village transparency in village fund which is regularly input to the system.
Village Fund Monitoring	- 6 women of Girimulyo women group - 3 women of Jurangjero women group - 4 women of Ngalang women group - 1 woman of Mertelu women group. - 3 women of Jareyan women group - 1 woman of Beteng	Actively involved in the participatory monitoring held by local government.	Women have right to monitor and evaluate village fund allocation to ensure village transparency and accountability.
Member of DRR Forum at Village level	- 15 women of Girimulyo women group - 7 women of Jurangjero women group - 1 woman of Mertelu women group - 6 women of Girikarto women group	Involved in public kitchen management in time of disaster and conducting need assessment after flood and landslide.	Women participated in disaster mitigation training, risk mapping and disaster mock-drill/simulation.
Participated in Village Planning and Development Forum (Musrenbang)	- 3 women of Ngalang women group - 6 women of Jurangjero women group	Based on regulation in Indonesia, at least 30% of participants in Planning and Development forum	Every year, women involved in the forum so they can prioritize and integrate women's agenda into village development planning process.

<p>in village level and sub-district level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 women of Girikarto women group - 16 women of Girimulyo women group - 20 women of Mertelu women group 	<p>should be women.</p> <p>In forum, women can propose and give input, feedback, and support to the planning agenda in this decision making process. For example, in Ngalang women give input to increase incentive for the health cadres in the village and also fund allocation for disaster risk reduction program including preparedness.</p>	
<p>Identified poor family in the village to access social protection program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35 women of Girimulyo women group - 4 women of Ngalang women group - 12 women of Girikarto women group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and update the number of poor families in the village. - Validate data so the poor family can access social protection program from the government 	<p>Women were recognized by the community to be more accountable and transparent to collect and update data on poor families.</p>

<p>Development of Resilient Village (one of the program by Ministry of Health)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 22 women of Girimulyo women group - 4 women of Jurangjero women group - 27 women of Ngalang women group - 5 women of Mertelu women group - 5 women of Girikarto women group 	<p>Women able to participate in the development of Resilient Village. Resilient Village aims to provide closer basic health services to the community, build community preparedness against health issues in their village, and raise community awareness to a healthy and clean life style</p>	<p>Women sit in strategic roles in the management board (secretary and treasures). They gain knowledge on basic health services provision.</p>
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