Kababaihan, sa Tunay na Kaunlaran!
Forum on Gender in Good Governance
Tower B, EDSA Function Hall, Regalia Tower Suites
P. Tuazon Boulevard, Quezon City
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Executive Summary

In line with its mission of promoting excellence in local governance through recognition, sharing of information, and support of efforts for the wider adoption of best practices at the local level, Galing Pook regularly conducts Forums on Strategic Policy Formulations from Best Local Governance Practices to showcase outstanding local governments, and to generate urgent, relevant and appropriate proposals for policy interventions for the national leadership on the most important development themes.

The Kababaihan, sa Tunay na Kaunlaran! forum is Galing Pook’s fourth and final activity in a series, this time, focusing on women and gender. This is in recognition that the government, especially at the local level, has to pay attention and place the interests of women and children in the mainstream of governance. This forum is expected to provide an important input for sectoral concerns to be incorporated in local governance, in particular, the women’s agenda that will be the output of this workshop. This workshop aims to first, look at models of gender-responsive governance, and second, identify policy recommendations that will advocate gender in good governance. The next challenge will be pushing this agenda for policy adoption in the legislative and executive branch, especially at the local level.

*Forum participants come from the different regions*
This forum is also an opportunity to launch the book and video documentary on gender-responsive and results-oriented budgeting project of WAND and UNIFEM. These materials document the wealth of experiences, not necessarily best practices yet of the nine partner LGUs, which did their best in understanding the concept of GRRB and mainstreaming gender in local governance.

Ms. Patricia Melizza Ruivivar of Davao City shared that Davao City has been pioneering gender advocacy since the Martial Law days. The period from 1986-1996 is called “women in development” which consisted mainly of grassroots organizing, and eventually paved the way for the enactment of the city’s Women in Development Code in 1997. Mainstreaming the gender agenda was done during 1997-2002, and the city sought the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in 2003-2005. This is also the period of nationwide recognition for Davao’s efforts. At present, Davao City is working towards sustaining the initiatives and gains, and benchmarking. As such, Davao City leads gender mainstreaming in several areas such as provision of comprehensive support to VAW victims (medical assistance, free legal assistance), organizing and engaging various stakeholders (local government units, Muslim population, indigenous women, private sector, media, and including men or the “GAD Fathers”), setting up and sustaining mechanisms for gender mainstreaming such as local policies (ordinances, executive orders), budgets for gender, LGBT desk, women-friendly jails, to name a few. One of the key lessons to be gained from Davao City is that they were able to capitalize on the strong image of the local chief executive to push for gender mainstreaming.

The Malaybalay City experience shared by Mayor Florencio Flores showed gender-disaggregated information down to the household and individual level. This can be used as a tool to make local government’s programs genuinely responsive, transparent and effective, especially for women and children. The Malaybalay Integrated Survey System (MISS) manages the information database of its constituents on health and education, disaggregated by barangay, age, sector, and sex. Integrating data on violence against women is being currently undertaken. With just one click, raw data is processed into useful
information that enable the social and human development services to be responsive to the real needs and context of the constituents.

Economic empowerment through sustainable farming systems is possible, as shown by the experience shared by Mayor Irena Hitgano of Trento, Agusan del Sur. Through the program Organic Bio-dynamic Farming, women and farmers were able to reduce the cost of agricultural production and increase their income, while also ensuring positive environmental and health impacts. In addition to these benefits, project sustainability is underscored by the current local government’s initiative to upscale its operations, link with markets and institutions, and promote their experience to other LGUs. A gender analysis of the project was recommended.

“There is money in trash,” this is the lesson imparted by the experience of Barangay Luz, Cebu City presented by Ms. Teresa Fernandez. The residents in barangay Luz were resettled there after a big fire. Lacking in social services, the community initially mobilized to have access to health services, which spurred the Kuarta sa Basura project that aimed to improve the quality of life of the residents through a balanced ecology and sustainable community development participated by the different stakeholders. The strategy centers on waste segregation and recycling, which has reaped more than P3 million in savings generated for a total of 500 families, including employment from livelihood production and provision of community services, aside from laudable social and environmental impacts gained. Key to this strategy is the collaboration with private institutions, particularly the Cebu Business Park/Ayala Center for waste collection. Women and children play a key role in the collection, segregation and recycling of the waste into marketable items.

Ms. Luz Lopez-Rodriguez of UNIFEM recognizes the important contribution of these initiatives to forward gender mainstreaming at the local level. She remarks that the linkages between gender and the various development concerns should be well-entrenched, in politics, livelihood and entrepreneurial development, environmental literacy, and economic security. These transformations should be in the different arenas – in the home, in policy-making and implementation. Gender disaggregation and analysis should also take into consideration diversity analysis, i.e., sex, age, class, ethnicity, ability, and sexual orientation. Given the uneven power relation, she emphasizes that power relations should move from Power Over to Transformative Power (power with, power to and power within). Concretely, she recommends:

- Sharpening of collective power to confront, engage and negotiate exclusionary and delegitimating actions of certain groups/individuals
Calibrate responses according to the depth and intensity of exclusion and delegitimization
Sustain and scale up actions (e.g. gender analysis of the region, not just at the provincial level; updating of information system based on the rights-based approach, regular functioning of established systems/mechanisms such as the semestral GAD Watch in Davao City)
Collect local experiences to highlight local actions and push national agencies to respond accordingly
Promotion of evidence-based advocacy

Ms. Emmeline Verzosa of the Philippine Commission on Women explained the salient provisions of the Magna Carta of Women. Magna Carta of Women (MCW) is a landmark legislative victory for the Filipino women. It enshrines principles of human rights as women’s rights and defines discrimination against women and identifies rights. Magna Carta stemmed from CEDAW, but captures all the international documents that the government has signed on women. It institutionalizes the gender budget and gender mainstreaming as a strategy for gender equality. Furthermore, the law elevates the role of PCW in national decision-making.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations of the law is being drafted through a consultative process. Atty. Gettie Sandoval presents the areas for further action towards the implementation of the MCW: completion of the rules and regulations to implement RA 9710, capability building (especially in gender, human rights and peace) for implementers of the law, reorganization of the PCW and the role of the CHR as an authority on gender complaints and investigations, and contribution of women’s groups in its implementation.

In his concluding remarks, Dr. Dorotan of Galing Pook acknowledged the contributions of women and men in this endeavor. Dr. Dorotan further underscored that doing good governance is not only about the governors and mayors, but the participation of the people, especially the women. This is the essence of Galing Pook’s slogan which also serves as its criteria: innovation, participation, results, sustainability. Innovation is about doing things differently. Ms. Joanne Barriga of FES congratulates WAND for going to the communities where it matters. Ms. June Rodriguez enjoins everyone to continue working with women, especially the vulnerable sectors, the farmers, fishers, workers, indigenous women, Moro women, and the country.
Forum Concept

Despite the continuing controversies in the government, the economic intricacies that pose as barriers to economic growth, and the development challenges brought about by the environmental trend forecasted to last for generations, there are LGUs who keep making good, finding and creating opportunities with the available resources at their disposal. These are the LGUs that the Galing Pook Foundation searches for and recognizes annually. They provide wealth of practical insights, strategies and innovative solutions to address concerns on gender and development, local economy, health of the people, environmental degradation and declining agricultural conditions largely wrought over time by unsustainable human practices.

Galing Pook intends to make the examples from outstanding local governments get through to more LGUs and to all communities in the country. The Kababaihan sa Tunay na Kaunlaran! Policy Forum on Gender in Good Governance, one of the Foundation’s forums on strategic policy formulations from best local governance practices, is a joint undertaking of the Women’s Action Network for Development and the Galing Pook Foundation that will bring together credible LGU executives and managers and CSO leaders who succeeded in promoting an integrative, participatory and action oriented approaches to promote women’s rights and their role in genuine development. These champions of good governance bring with them important lessons, as well as, policy proposals for the national leadership on important development themes most specifically on gender and development.

Forum Objectives

The Kababaihan sa Tunay na Kaunlaran! Forum aims to:

• Bring together credible LGU executives and managers and CSO leaders who are champions of good governance with their important lessons as well as policy proposals for the national leadership on gender and development;

• Present and discuss LGU and CSO best practices in promoting women’s rights and their role in genuine development, how these practices can be more broadly adopted by LGUs and communities whenever appropriate, and promoted at the national level; and

• Explore and narrow down urgent policy recommendations from experts and local chief executives and managers in view of promoting women’s rights and gender responsive governance.
Forum Format

The one-day forum was highlighted by the sharing of experiences in mainstreaming gender by the local governments of Davao City, Malaybalay City, Municipality of Trento in Agusan del Sur, and Barangay Luz of Cebu City. An open forum followed the presentations. Policy recommendations for advocating gender in good governance was also provided. Ms. Dina Anitan of PILIPINA-CDO facilitated the day’s activities.

The afternoon session focused on the Magna Carta of Women and the formulation of its Implementing Rules and Regulations. A brief discussion of issues followed during the Open Forum.

The afternoon also provided an inspiration with the launching of the book and video on gender-responsive and results-oriented budgeting experiences of the WAND-UNIFEM partners in various provinces and localities. The agenda for the forum was capped with the awarding of certificates of recognition to the WAND-UNIFEM partners for the GRRB projects as well as closing remarks from the organizers of the forum.

Opening Ceremonies

The forum was formally started with an ecumenical prayer led by Ms. Melbourga Corregidor and Ms. Norkie Mohamad (AMDF). Ms. Melbourga enjoined everyone to sing “The More We Get Together”, which was sung in English and Cebuano.

Mr. Lorenzo Ubalde of Galing Pook recognized participants in attendance: South Mindanao, Central Mindanao, North Mindanao, Eastern and Central Visayas, Western Visayas, North Luzon, South Luzon, and the National Capital Region.

Welcome Remarks

Mr. Coscolluela expressed appreciation for the presence of the participants, presenters and sponsors of the workshop, and the overwhelming presence of women, which he would want to see more of, in governance. He shared his difficult experience in fielding women candidates. He mentioned that he was able to convince a woman to run and she won as Member of the Provincial Board and later served one term in Congress. He recognizes the challenge to have more women in the local governments all over the country; and
acknowledges the inspiration being brought by “a few brave souls who dedicate their lives in public service through local governance,” with the hope that women’s presence will have a kind of influence on the responsiveness of local governance to the constituents especially women and children.

He introduced Galing Pook’s goal to search examples of good governance. He shared an example of a barangay official, who was apprehensive to submit an entry to Galing Pook, and later won an award. Galing Pook’s message is that there are many examples of good governance in the country but these are not being recognized, encouraged, nor replicated. By giving recognition, he hopes that other LGUs will be inspired by the good examples.

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As a final note, he leaves as a challenge, for himself as a candidate running for office in 2010, and to the participants, to realize participatory governance, through the various mechanisms of public consultations, governance bodies or local special bodies, and in general, active involvement in governance processes, because only as a participant can one influence its outcomes.
Opening Address and Forum Background

Ms. Florencia “Oyen” Dorotan, National Chairperson of WAND, shares with pleasure that this forum is really a meeting of hearts and minds among the organizers. She recognized the individuals present in the forum who have strived to realize the goals of the Gender Responsive and Results-Oriented Budgeting (GRRB Project) initiative of WAND through the support of UNIFEM.

This forum is also an opportunity to launch the book and video documentary on gender-responsive and results-oriented budgeting project of WAND and UNIFEM.

The materials document the wealth of experiences, not necessarily best practices yet of the nine partner LGUs, which did their best in understanding the concept of GRRB and mainstreaming gender in local governance.

Ms. Dorotan notes that, women cannot remain in the sidelines anymore. She recognizes that women indeed are candid, simply because they communicate what they think and feel, and these are important in the context of transformative leadership and governance. It remains a challenge to bring the women’s agenda not only in the electoral forums but more importantly, its adoption in the legislative and executive arena. Only then can women claim to bring in the women’s vote.
PRESENTATION OF BEST PRACTICES

Gender Mainstreaming in Davao City

Ms. Patricia Melizza “PatMe” Ruivivar opens her presentation by acknowledging that the gender mainstreaming in Davao City “is not because of Mayor Duterte but despite Mayor Duterte”. This is one of the important lessons to be learned from their experience; how Mayor Duterte’s macho image, was utilized as a force to push gender mainstreaming. Davao City has received various recognition on gender mainstreaming, namely, Galing Pook Awards 2004 Top Ten Outstanding Programs in the Philippines; Gender-Responsive Local Government Unit, Galing Pook Special Citation 2004; Local Government Unit with Best Practices on GAD, NCRFW Pearl Anniversary Awards 2005; and Outstanding VAW-Responsive Local Government Unit, NCRFW Search Finalist 2009.

Davao City is one of the largest cities in the world, which is three times larger than Metro Manila. Basic information on the city is found in the box across.

Davao City has been pioneering gender advocacy. Ms. Ruivivar acknowledges the women trailblazers in Davao City, in the various fields in city’s development. Davao City’s gender journey has contributed to several milestones in the country’s history. Before there was EDSA 1, there was Davao City’s Women Against Martial Law in the 1980s. The period from 1986-1996 is called “women in development” which consisted mainly of grassroots organizing, and eventually paved the way for the enactment of the city’s Women in Development Code in 1997. Mainstreaming the gender agenda was done during 1997-2002, and the city sought the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in 2003-2005. This is also the period of nationwide recognition for Davao’s efforts. At present, Davao City is working towards sustaining the initiatives and gains, and benchmarking.

The Women Development Code of Davao City is a comprehensive instrument to mainstream gender and development (GAD) in program planning, implementation, budget allocation, monitoring and evaluation in Davao City. It is the first of its kind in the Philippines. Even

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Land Area</td>
<td>244,000 Has.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barangays</td>
<td>182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congressional Districts</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007 Registered Voters</td>
<td>736,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Surplus</td>
<td>over $530 M</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010 Budget</td>
<td>P 3.799 Billion</td>
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<td>Local Revenue</td>
<td>P1.4 Billion</td>
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<td>IRA</td>
<td>P 2.4 Billion</td>
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<td>Loan</td>
<td>P 2.8 Billion</td>
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<td>Debt Servicing</td>
<td>P497.9 Million</td>
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before the passage of national laws like RA 9262 or the Anti-VAWC Act in 2004, RA 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003, and the Magna Carta of Women, Davao City has already a local ordinance since 1997 and has been implementing comprehensive gender programs at the local level.

Davao City’s Gender Mainstreaming Institutional Mechanisms include:

- Allocation of **30% of Official Development Assistance** funds for GAD
- **6% of Davao City’s Annual Development Fund** for GAD mainstreaming

- Creation of the **Integrated Gender and Development Division** (IGDD) under the City Mayor’s Office to be the coordinative, regulatory and monitoring body responsible in the implementation of the Code with regular appropriations and plantilla personnel
- Creation of the **Davao City Council for Women**, a federation of all 182 Barangay Councils for Women (BCW), and a mechanism to elect a women’s sectoral representative in the Davao City Council (Sangguniang Panglungsod); it also serves as an Advisory Council to IGDD
- Creation of the **GAD Focal Persons Assembly** composed of point persons in the different departments and offices in the LGU and NGAs based in Davao City
- Creation of the following multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary coordinative and advisory bodies chaired by no less than the City Mayor:
  - Davao City Council on Gender-Based Violence
  - Davao City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
  - Monitoring Board on Violence in Media (media is now able to police their own ranks)
- Creation of the Office of the Special Counsel on Violence Against Women (OSC-VAW), the first of its kind in the country, composed of five city-paid lawyers who provide legal services to indigent VAW victims and assist in the prosecution of RICAVAW cases in the city
- Establishment of one-stop shop Women Crisis Center to comprehensively respond to VAW victims and their children; the city employs five attorneys to provide free legal assistance to gender violence victims
- Establishment of Women and Children Protection Unit at the Davao Medical Center to handle medical emergencies of women victims of rape, incest, trafficking, and domestic violence, separate from the hospital’s more public Emergency Room
The City’s Gender Mainstreaming Advocacy Programs cover the various areas of:

- Women’s rights
- Reproductive health
- Climate change
- Social entrepreneurship
- Transformative justice
- Women’s summit

Davao City’s innovative programs include:

- Child minding center
- Mother and baby friendly places in both public and private institutions
- LGBT Desk at the city hall, a first in the country
- Women-friendly jails, where children can visit their mothers in a non-traumatizing environment
- Men’s involvement through the “GAD Fathers” or men’s responsibilities in gender and development (MR GAD) and ‘End Domestic Violence’ campaign
- Affirmative action on Indigenous Women Leadership where indigenous women serve as deputy mayors in their respective towns, with their own budget and responsibilities (Davao City is composed of 10 tribes, Islamized and lumad)
- Engaging Islamic communities by setting up madrasas (which integrates gender awareness, diversity and tolerance in the teaching curriculum)
- Transforming “beauty” contests by celebrating diversity, showcasing women’s power and wit (not women’s bodies)
- WOMYNET - “critical collaboration” between GOs and NGOs
- Addressing gender inequality in the local economy through the Magnegosyo ‘Ta Day program

Ms. Ruivivar shared that the city provided assistance to a Muslim woman who suffered violence from her husband, and who was granted divorce by the Shari’a court. The city is composed of 5% Muslim population. The Muslim laws do not normally grant divorce initiated by a woman.
MISS: A Platform for Gender Responsive Governance in Malaybalay City

Mayor Florencio “Boy” Flores acknowledges that it is his first time to be speaking before a group composed almost entirely of women. He shares the Malaybalay Integrated Survey System (MISS) as a tool for gender-responsive governance.

When the city government of Malaybalay conceptualized the MISS in the last quarter of 2007, it was intended to understand the real context of the city’s constituents so that the local government’s programs are genuinely responsive, transparent and effective. The goal is to promote quality of life and address inequities especially among children and women.

The MISS manages the information database of its constituents, consisting of population distribution per barangay, by age group and by sex including household population and average number of households for a particular barangay (village).

In a digital map shown of Barangay Mapayag, residential structures down to purok level are represented by different colors based on their purok location. GPS or global position points were established. Clicking on the icon representing a residential structure will show the household head and the family members of the household. A photo-documentation on the household is embedded in the system.

Prior to MISS, the local government realized that the city was data-rich but information-poor. With MISS, raw data is processed into useful information, for example, to enable the social and human development services to be responsive to the real needs and context of the constituents. Through the system, one click gives information on the population without health insurance in a given survey period, and in another, the number of married women of reproductive age not using and not interested in using any family planning method and relevant data on other family

1 Malaybalay City is one of the nine LGU sites of WAND-UNIFEM GRRB project.
planning preferences. This information helps the midwives and barangay health workers in providing valuable health education that will guide women in choosing the correct family planning method. In another example, data on smoking (by barangay, age and sex) and the reasons for smoking, provides invaluable input to the health programming and budgeting, especially that the number of female smokers especially those of reproductive age is of primary concern of the LGU given the potential implication of smoking to pregnancy and birth complications.

Information is also disaggregated according to economic sectors. Such information is valuable not only for the City Health Office but for the City Agriculture Office in evolving programs and allocating LGU budgets that are responsive to the distinct needs of women farmers not only in terms of trainings on appropriate farming technologies but also on provision of credit facilities.

Another body of information gathered is on education. Mayor Flores showed not only the data on non-participation in school by age and sex in one barangay, but also the reasons for being out-of-school ranked according to frequency of response. The data shows that there are more female students (63.59%) in school compared to the male students (63.75%) for age groups 3 to 17 years old. In the cited barangay, the population of female students in tertiary schooling is only 35% while male students is at 65%.

MISS is an empowering process. It builds the competencies of stakeholders particularly barangay officials and barangay health workers not only in survey tool enhancement, but also in enumeration, data processing and analysis. These women are barangay health workers, many of whom did not finish the elementary level but are able to learn data encoding using an in-house developed electronic processing system.
“Teknolohiyang Maka-kalikasan, Susi Laban sa Kahirapan”: The Organic and Bio-Dynamic Farming Technology of Trento, Agusan del Sur

Mayor Irenea Hitgano shares that the project was started in July 1, 2005, intended to benefit 1,250 farmers, 1,000 women and 263 pre-school and elementary students. The total budget in 2005 is P5 million, 2006, P2.2 million in 2006, P2.7 million in 2008, and P2 million in 2009. This includes the World Bank Community Based Resource Management Project support fund in 2005 amounting to P3.3 million. Local government funding was taken from the Local Development Fund and the General Fund.

The project was a response to the issues that were identified both by the local farmers and the municipal government:

- Poverty brought about by high production cost coupled with low productivity;
- Overdependence on expensive synthetic fertilizers and pesticides;
- Decreasing soil productivity as a result of continued use of synthetic fertilizers;
- Health risks from the use of commercial pesticides;
- Susceptibility of crops to various pests and diseases; and,
- Insufficient post-harvest facilities.

Through the program, the local government sets its sight on achieving the following objectives:

- Minimize the cost of farm inputs
- Increase agricultural productivity
- Increase the income of the farmers
- Promote the use of health and environment-friendly farming technology
- Instill among the farming communities the value of self-reliance
To realize these program objectives, the local government methodically implemented the following strategies:

- Organization of a women’s group to help advocate the program
- Diversification of farm products
- Production of organic farm inputs
- Networking with key organizations for knowledge-sharing and further enhancement

Since its inception in 2005, the program has resulted to social, economic, environmental, and even political gains. The social impacts include people empowerment, specifically the women, farmer’s groups, and the youth, as well as social inclusion and self-reliance.

Within two years, the Pinagbuklod Lakas Kababaihan ng Trento (PLAKAT), a local women’s organization, is now the local government’s partner in the production of Trento Organic Products (TOPs) such as organic fertilizers (basal and foliar), organic pesticides, insecticides and herbicides. It is also a partner in the organic swine dispersal. Women have been taking the lead in the implementation and promotion of the program. The organic fertilizers and pesticides production is organized into 20 clusters and women are the ones primarily involved.

The 2,100-membership of the organization also provides mortuary assistance to its members. In the event of death of a member’s kin, each member contributes P10. The organization has given a total of PhP3 million assistance to senior citizens and relatives of PLAKAT members.

In terms of economic impact, the experience has shown the following:

- The beneficiaries claim a reduction of production cost which translates to increase in income for their farming households, the uplift of the socio-economic condition of farmer-recipients, and the overall agricultural productivity for the Municipality of Trento. There has been an overwhelming increase of the municipality’s Real Property Tax Collection from PhP5,279,654.11 in CY-2007 to PhP8,079,657.89 in CY-2008.

- The comparative cost and return analysis of organic rice-duck farming versus the conventional (synthetic) rice farming technology for a one hectare area (for 2croppings) shows that there is a substantial difference in the labor, material, harvesting and milling costs. The total production cost for the organic and synthetic rice farming technologies is PhP29,192.50 and PhP43,734.00, respectively. In the same cropping cycles, total income from rice production and duck egg production is
PhP138,405.00. Conventional production without duck egg production is PhP68,532.00.

- A comparison of the production cost for organic and commercial feeds for hog raising shows that the total net income for organic fed hogs is PhP12,548.00, while for commercially fed hogs is PhP1,856.00.

In the coming years the Municipality of Trento, through the program, is gearing up for its campaign for recognition as the Organic Farming Capital of Agusan del Sur and in the entire region of CARAGA as it aims to supply the region with affordable organic farm inputs and products.

Meanwhile, the health and environmental impacts include:

- Better condition of soil
- Prevention of groundwater contamination due to chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers
- Ecological balance, proof of which is the return of friendly insects that feed on pests, thereby reducing the need for pesticides
- No risk of poisoning from chemical farm inputs

The project was facilitated by political linkages, through the increased participation of local and elected officials to the development of the municipality, as well as strong inter-government linkages.

The project’s sustainability is underscored by the following:

- At the onset, the project was conceptualized both by the local government and the local farmers. The local women’s group – PLAKAT, is actively involved in all processes, from advocacy to the production of organic farm inputs to managing demonstration farms. The sense of ownership is quite evident.

- Having experienced the benefits of organic farming, it is very unlikely that the local farmers would revert to their old ways of using synthetic farm inputs, which is the very root of their misery.

- There now exists a huge market for agricultural products grown via organic technology; the risks associated with the use of toxic fertilizers and pesticides have been eradicated; the soil has regained its nutrients; the threat to groundwater
contamination has been diminished; and income of the farmers has significantly increased.

- The creation of PLAKAT safeguards the program from the threat of being shelved after the next local elections, especially since supporting resolutions from the council are in place to recognize PLAKAT and the organic farming technology.

- The production of organic farm inputs have proven to be profitable for the local women’s group, the group that plans for mass production and marketing to surrounding towns and provinces.

- Against the rising costs of commercial fertilizers, pesticides, feeds, and other farm inputs, there is no other way for the local agricultural sector to survive and flourish without pursuing organic farming.

- With the Municipality winning several awards in agricultural development, and being a pioneer in the field in the CARAGA region, the opportunity for development is endless.

- The Provincial Government and the League of Municipalities have expressed their support to scale up the program, recognizing its role in combating poverty, protecting the environment and public health, as well as promoting genuine people’s participation.

- As one of the pioneers of the program, the Municipality will be more than willing to share its experiences with other municipalities by supporting peer-to-peer training and seminars such as those conducted by national government agencies like the Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Industry, and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

- Simply put, the program will respond to the biggest challenges of good local government practices which are sustainability and replicability. “We will not turn our backs on the program that we have worked on so hard to develop, and we will not turn our backs on the other LGU’s that will need our help. We have established a good facility to share our knowledge and experiences to those who are interested to learn our craft.”
To conclude her presentation, Mayor Hitgano shared her thoughts on the stages of the financial life of an individual:

- At 20-35 years old, economic gain comes from hard work, for example, a woman works as a teacher
- At age 35-45, she must have built up 20% of her assets
- At age 45-60, her asset accumulation should have reached 60%
- And at 60 years old, she should be retiring and enjoying her life, such as travelling.

To do this, one has to know the difference between needs and wants. Her needs include PhilHealth and SSS contributions for her security on her senior years.

**Kuarta Sa Basura ++: Harnessing Multi- Stakeholders’ Participation in Environmental and Responsive Governance**

Ms. Teresa Fernandez presented the experience in behalf of Hon. Nida C. Cabrera, Chairperson, Barangay Luz, Cebu City.

Barangay Luz is a resettled community. In 1956, a big fire left thousands of people homeless along Jones Avenue in Cebu City. With PhP100 thousand donation from President Magsaysay, then Mayor Sergio Osmena had several buildings constructed along Archbishop Reyes Avenue to serve as temporary housing and classrooms for the fire victims. The area, Barrio Luz (after Pres. Magsaysay’s wife Luz) grew into a densely populated barangay. Land tenure is still an unresolved problem.

The delivery of basic services has been a result of the community’s advocacy and lobbying. This includes:

- Regular monthly weighing to monitor the health of the children
- Feeding program conducted in partnership with various NGOs, private companies, schools
- Access to free and affordable medicines for children through the Botika sa Barangay

It is in this context that the community was able to develop the Kuarta sa Basura project that started in 2002. The project was initiated by then barangay councilor Nida Cabrera. Generally, the program aimed to improve the quality of life of the residents through a
balanced ecology and sustainable community development participated by the different stakeholders. Specifically, it aims to:

- Develop awareness among the constituents on the issues of environment, waste management and related laws; be responsible for their waste and keep the environment clean and healthy.
- Enable constituents to earn money through recycling, composting and related activities and improve their access to resources and quality of life;
- Enable the barangay to reduce by 25% the waste delivered and help extend the lifespan of the city landfill; and,
- For the different stakeholders to assume their own roles in waste management at their own sitios, agencies and organizations at different levels to ensure participatory effort in achieving a more balanced ecology and development.

The strategies employed are:

- Massive awareness raising through house to house visitation
- Community associations’ meetings that include topics on waste segregation, City Ordinance No. 1361 and Republic Act 9003
- Policy support to integrate the environment and waste management concerns in the Barangay Development Plan – vision, mission and goals - as well as programs and budget. The following barangay ordinances were passed:
  - Resolution No. 11-70: Resolution for the Adoption of R.A. 9003, known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 which provides for an Ecological Solid Waste Management Program in the barangay and enables to promote the KSBP as one of the mechanisms in solid waste reduction
  - Resolution No. 11 -71: Resolution Approving the Adoption of Cebu City Ordinance 1361 to ensure and maintain public health, promote cleanliness in the entire barangay thru the cooperation of the residents
  - Resolution No. 11-128: Resolution Approving the Creation of Barangay Ecological Solid Waste Management Committee and the members composing therein

The mechanisms and structure involve:

- Regularizing garbage collection and strict law enforcement
- Eco center that serves as the materials recovery facility, demonstration area for composting as well as wellness/cum butterfly garden
- Income generation and savings mobilization through weekly waste-buying through the establishment of 16 Bayanihan Centers and linking with the Barangay Luz Multipurpose cooperative for the savings (cash or waste), junk shops and tapping local and foreign contacts for recycled products.
• Incentives to stake holders such as: annual search for the cleanest sitio; recognition of individuals and bayanihan centers which has the highest number of kilos of waste recycled per year, and annual search for marketable products from waste; Christmas decor contest; etc.

Another strategy is linking and setting up social infrastructures for collaboration with and among stakeholders, such as with business establishments like Ayala Center Cebu which provided market for Barangay Luz recyclable products and resulted to Tugkaran, a composting/training center that employs 21 individuals (earning P6,000/month) and another 6 more jobless family members earning PhP1500-PhP3000/month. Local and international networks were tapped to market recycled products. NGOs provide livelihood training for the constituents. Improvements of products from waste CIT-IE Department.

The positive results and impact include:
• **Awareness** – people have become aware of the issues affecting environment and waste management as well as the benefits to their own families, community and their social relationships. Almost all residents segregate at source. Many are involved in recycling and composting, and savings generated through waste recycling at different levels and groups. With the clean barangay-, the people feel and act with dignity. More women are doing livelihood using waste. More people are involved in composting, using individual composting bin and condo type of composting.
• **Economic impact** – A combined PhP3 million in savings generated for a total of 500 families, including employment from livelihood production and provision of community services.
• **Environmental impact** – In compliance with RA 9003, Barangay Luz has reduced the waste thrown to the city landfill (now only 28%); the rest are converted into cash through recycling (60%) and composting (10%). The barangay is also able to extend the use of allocated fuel for garbage truck from 14 days to 30 days.
• **Public-Private collaboration** – Barangay Luz is the waste managing partner of the Cebu Business Park/Ayala Center, recycling both wet and dry waste; it was able to generate a donation of one dump truck, a space 2,800 square meter for the Tugkaran, and access to occasional exhibit of products.
• Barangay Luz became a **model barangay for participatory environment management** in the city as well as the country. It has gained several awards and has been invited to share and train other barangays, communities, local government as well as schools and subdivisions within and outside the city wanting to replicate the effort.
• **Cultural impact** – development of a housing program which was availed of by 26 families with an income of PhP4,000-PhP7,000/month. The out-of-school youths are
also undergoing review classes in preparation for job-qualifying examination. OSY numbering 1,000 were employed in partner business establishments.

Open Forum

Violence against women. Ms. Beth Yang expressed that it is heartening to hear LGUs making dents because in her experience, engaging some LGUs requires a lot of patience. She inquired if there has been a response from the Malaybalay LGU on the issue of VAWC, especially that in the research they conducted, it was shown that Bukidnon has one of the highest VAW cases in Region 10. Does the Malaybalay LGU consider VAW as a health issue also? Has there been data generated in this respect?

Mayor Flores responded that data on VAWC is being generated and will be incorporated in the MISS. Currently, the LGU is working out with police stations on the data and plans are to be integrated in the survey. The Malaybalay city government has also established a temporary shelter. He expressed that he was inspired by Davao’s example on the women inmates’ facility because in Malaybalay the wardens are already raising concerns about the situation of women inmates.

Another participant has expressed that Angeles City has looked at Davao City as a model. Given the performance in institutionalizing GAD, what is the trend now in Davao, in terms of all forms of VAWC (reported, tried and decided); the number of prostituted women (is it increasing or decreasing?); and the number of prostituted women who have gone into alternative income.

According to Ms. Ruivivar, the number of reported cases is increasing, which can be attributed to high level of awareness of the law and knowing that the city government will
provide support. The problem at this point – with the legislative department already responsive and the executive department showing executive action – is the slow response from the judiciary. There have been many instances when the case is being settled out of court. As a response, the city government made an agreement with the prosecutors that before an affidavit of desistance is accepted, the perpetrator has to undergo mandatory counseling. One of the respondents filed an appeal to the DOJ on this matter and in response, the DOJ reprimanded the prosecutor for this action.

There has also been a reported increase in the number of prostituted women including girl children, but they come from neighboring towns of Davao City. However, there has been an increase, too, in the number of prostituted women going into alternative livelihoods. One example is that they are now making key chains, so that instead of selling their bodies, they are producing instead items which are being sold. Another group is establishing a restaurant because many of them have interest in cooking. But the problem still is the demand side that has to be addressed.

Mayor Flores shared that one RTC judge shared that there was a young woman married to a tricycle driver, but this husband was very jealous so he slashed the face of his wife. But after a while, the wife signed an affidavit of desistance. And a few days later, the physical abuse started again. The judges were asking what they can do in this case.

In Cebu as well, as noted by Ms. Fernandez, there has been an increase in the incidence of violence against women. The barangay has conducted a rapid appraisal on anti-trafficking, in which the city officials affirmed that there are indeed so many cases if the various provisions in the law will be observed.

Furthermore, she shared that the Supreme Court recognizes its own limitations, even with a Trial Court Performance System in place. They acknowledge that the judges are less advanced in the understanding of the anti-VAWC law than the civil society. There is a need for more regular discussions. Lihok Pilipina, an NGO, is coming up with a center for men so that when the men are kept away from their houses as a result of a protection order, they will have a place to stay and be given proper counseling in the process.

The above discussion raised the need to give attention to the judiciary in the implementation of the Magna Carta of Women.

**Women’s economic empowerment.** On the sharing of Mayor Hitgano, Ms. Yang agrees that economic empowerment is an important element in the empowerment of women, and would like to be informed if there have been studies in terms of the impact on women.
brought about by the additional work. While income increased, is there an effect on the gender relations within the family?

Mayor Hitgano replied that the choice of livelihood is up to the women, if they want only to go into rice-duck project. The organic fertilizers are being done in 20 chapters. The husbands help in making the organic fertilizers. This is not being done on a week-long basis and the production takes place during the planting season, which happens twice a year. She added that the women still have time for other reproductive roles. On this note, Ms. Remy Rikken expressed that the question is not really about women having time for their husbands. Empowerment should also lead to a transformation of agriculture production systems so that women’s issues are also addressed (including multiple burden and violence). She recommends a gender analysis of the Trento experience to surface these issues. Similarly, concrete steps including financial counseling to women should be done, because alleviation from poverty is not as linear as the financial stages presented. It should take into consideration that, in the example given, teachers are asset-less and, on the contrary, are heavily indebted.

**Gender in media.** Ms. Winnie Ventura wanted to know more how monitoring on violence against women in media can be done. Ms. Ruivivar shared that it was painstaking to involve media, but they were able to get the participation of various representatives from print, TV, the KBP, etc. The Davao City government provided gender-sensitivity trainings or GSTs and other awareness seminars, which facilitated the development of the media’s own guidelines and regulations. Although there is no legal basis for banning certain ads and billboards, any application goes to the gender office for review, and the private sector has been responsive. Citizens also report if there are billboards which they feel are degrading for women. How this will be sustained is a challenge since the incumbent mayor is on his last term, but Ms. Ruivivar is hoping that the practice/habit gained throughout the years will provide momentum for sustaining these citizen’s actions.
Policy Recommendations: Advocating Gender in Good Governance

Ms. Luz Lopez-Rodriguez, National Coordinator of UNIFEM Philippines, thanked the presenters for the inspiration they bring. She recognizes that the current situation presents a lot of opportunities, the passage of the Magna Carta of Women and the on-going review of the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development.

She raises the following important points for reflection:

- Numbers alone is not enough to push the women’s agenda in politics. The current report that the Philippines is sixth in the world in terms of gender equality is both “misleading and partly true”, because it relied on a limited set of indicators, and does not automatically translate in the empowerment of women. The irony is that while the country has had two women presidents, there are still many women dying as a result of pregnancy and childbirth.

  What should be taken into account is how empowerment leads to priorities in policies and budgets; how numbers result in qualitative change in consciousness about gender, and how that translates into action. The experience in Malaybalay shows the importance of evidence-based advocacy and gender analysis.

- Gender analysis should not only be about sex-disaggregated data. It should also take into account diversities. Discrimination, including gender, can still be filtered into several layers – sex, race, class, ethnicity, ability, sexual orientation. Baseline data, monitoring indicators and reporting systems should be sex and sector-disaggregated. Gender analysis should move into analysis of intersectional discrimination.

- Intersectional analysis of multiple level/s of discrimination requires a CEDAW plus strategy particularly in devising affirmative actions or what CEDAW calls temporary
special measures. The *UN CEDAW Committee Concluding Comments* points precisely to this when it called attention to the plight of the most disadvantaged groups of women – the rural women, urban poor women, indigenous women, and Moro women – who are underrepresented in political decision-making.

- The presentations have also underscored the need to harness women’s political power to forge partnerships with the men. The sharing on MOVE and MR GAD/GAD Fathers is a potent arena for action, being sensitive to the fact that men too are victims of uneven power relations. They also need support to be engaged as partners and to get organized as well.

- Economic empowerment is not a linear process, but rather, a story with several subplots. There are circumstances that women have to contend with to be able to accumulate assets and gain empowerment, which is missing in the analysis – having so many children to attend to, rising rice and oil prices, climate change. It is not sufficient to encapsulate all these contexts into “*sariling sikap*” but instead requires collective support to provide services and spaces for women, i.e., for IP women to have literacy and access to education, for women candidates to be assured of reserved seats in political parties, etc.

The linkages between gender and the various development concerns should be well-entrenched – in politics, livelihoods and entrepreneurial development, environmental literacy, economic security. These transformations should be in the different arenas – in the home, in policy-making and implementation.

Ms. Rodriguez presents the schema for mainstreaming gender in governance:

- Gender mainstreaming should stream from Gender and Diversity Analysis (sex and sector disaggregated data, gender issue and equality gap, practical and strategic gender needs); it should be aware of the existence of gender biases and differentiated roles and opportunities (e.g. sticky floor and glass ceiling)

- Gender mainstreaming as an approach should be found in the whole program cycle of planning, programming and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- Results should contribute to the realization of human rights, as standards of practice and as indicators of outcomes; it is not simply about employment, but decent working standards; not only about housing, but security of tenure; it is not only about granting land titles but the capacity to improve the land and livelihoods derived from it.
Another analytical tool Ms. Rodriguez shared is the Power Matrix, which emphasizes that power relations should move from Power Over to Transformative Power (power with, power to and power within). The mechanisms by which uneven power relations (power over) operate are through what is visible (making and enforcing rules), what is hidden (modes of exclusion and delegitimization), and what is invisible (socialization and control of information). Women are rarely involved in policy-making and have little influence in other institutions that shape policies.

She recommends the following:

- Sharpening of collective power to confront, engage and negotiate exclusionary and delegitimizing actions of certain groups/individuals;
- Calibrate responses according to the depth and intensity of exclusion and delegitimization;
- Sustain and scale up actions (e.g. gender analysis of the region, not just at the provincial level; updating of information system based on the rights-based approach, regular functioning of established systems/mechanisms such as the semestral GAD Watch in Davao City);
- Collect local experiences to highlight local actions and push national agencies to respond accordingly;
- Promote evidence-based advocacy through monitoring and documentation of compliance and/or violations of GAD polices and women’s human rights standards; and
- Participate in the ongoing consultations on the Implementing Rules and Regulations for the Magna Carta of Women and the review of the Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development (PPGD) to ensure the links between national and local policies, plans and actions.

Open forum

**Violence against women.** A participant from Albay inquired where to get support for a woman victim she is currently taking custody of. Ms. Rodriguez underscores the need for preventive actions which are more cost-effective such as self-awareness workshops, effective parenting and other creative information dissemination strategies. She recognizes the limitations of the justice system and the general absence of enabling funds to support legal and counseling support to women victims. She said two cases have been already
brought to the UN CEDAW Committee, which aims to make the government respond through policy and other actions.

**Gender and climate change.** Ms. Joanne of FES inquired how LGUs are being assisted in scaling up its programs in the context of climate change. Ms. Rodriguez notes that there is a need to link initiatives, such as promotion of reproductive health and anti-VAWC actions, encouraging participation in comprehensive land use planning; conduct of gender, environmental and cultural analysis. GAD planning and budgeting should not remain in the periphery or happen in pocket areas; it should engage the mainstream: forestry, mining, fishing.
**Magna Carta of Women**

Ms. Emmeline Verzosa, Executive Director of the Philippine Commission on Women, explains that Magna Carta of Women had several versions and passed through three congresses, until finally it has been signed into law. There are six major chapters, but the substance of the rights is found in two chapters. There have been proposals to merge the two, but the lobbying of the rural women was strong so the chapter on Rights of Marginalized Women was retained.

The MCW is a translation of a 30-year old treaty. Chapter I states the Declaration of Policy, Principles of Human Rights. As a policy, the law affirms the role of women in nation building; ensures the substantive equality of men and women; condemns discrimination; affirms women’s rights as human rights; and provides for the intensification of efforts to recognize, respect, protect, fulfill and promote women’s rights and freedom, especially marginalized women. Normally, an IRR is given 3 months to be formulated, but the law extended the period to six months so that broader consultations can take place with the different stakeholders.

Chapter II contains the definition of terms. It adopts the CEDAW definition of discrimination. The definition of gender has been removed because the proposal of the Church has made the concept more vague so at the end of the day, it was best not to include it.

The third chapter defines the Duties related to the rights of women, in which the State is recognized as the primary duty bearer.

The rights of women are outlined in Chapter IV and V. Various provisions relate to the right to protection from violence including those committed by the state. Among the provisions is the incremental increase to 50% of women occupying women desks and units providing services to women victims of gender-related offenses. Also relevant nowadays is the protection and security in situations of armed conflict and militarization, with the massacre...
in Maguindanao and the recent spate of election-related violence. A section also states women’s right to protection and security in times of disaster, calamities, and other crisis situations in all phases of relief, recovery, rehabilitation and construction efforts, including the protection from sexual exploitation.

Various indicators on women’s right to participation and representation are also included in the law, such as 50-50 gender balance especially in the third level civil service within 5 years, and women should comprise at least 40% of the development councils and planning bodies.

In the legal front, women should enjoy equal treatment, requiring the review and if necessary, to amend or repeal of laws that are discriminatory to women within three years from the effectivity of the MCW. This year, only the MCW is passed when there are still other pending laws, the Anti-Prostitution bill, the Magna Carta of Women in the Informal Sectors, the Kasambahay Law, revision of the Family Code.

The enumeration of rights cover other areas of women’s rights, including education, participation in sports and recreation, media, military and police, health, employment and leave benefits, access to livelihood, credit, capital, technology, and representation in governance.

The MCW also empowers the machinery on women (renaming the NCRFW into the Philippine Commission on Women) by providing policy-making authority and not just policy recommendation.

The law also provides for penalties as well as development of incentives to promote gender mainstreaming as a strategy.

**Moving the Magna Carta Forward**

Maria Cleofe Gettie C. Sandoval emphasized that the law, even without the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), is effective. It can be used to claim the rights embodied therein. The process of drafting the IRR is organized into thematic clusters, the output of which is the first draft that will be subject to consultations. The consultations will then produce the second draft to be reviewed by a Technical Drafting Committee and forwarded to the PCW Board for review and approval as the final document. In as much as the MCW was developed through participatory processes, then the IRR should also be.
Magna Carta of Women (MCW) is a landmark legislative victory for the Filipino women. It enshrines principles of human rights as women’s rights and defines discrimination against women and identifies rights. Magna Carta stemmed from CEDAW, but captures all the international documents that the government has signed on women. It institutionalizes the gender budget, and gender mainstreaming as a strategy for gender equality. Furthermore, the law elevates the role of PCW in national decision-making.

Like most other women’s laws, it takes on the average of nine years to be passed. It is therefore a challenge that in one of the provisions, a timeframe of three years was given for the review and revision of other gender discriminatory laws.

This law serves two purposes: (1) as a framework for other laws, (e.g. review of other laws), and (2) being a source of rights that is already executory, with or without the IRR.

Moving forward with the MCW, the following are areas to work on:

- Completion of the rules and regulations to implement RA 9710 that should include:
  - Roles and responsibilities, including areas of coordination, of different units tasked to implement the law, i.e., national agencies, local government units and private institutions
  - Procedures in availing of rights, benefits or entitlements
  - System of monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the various stages of implementation
  - Timeframe in the accomplishment of targets
  - Indication of areas in the law that need further action
- Capability building (especially in gender, human and peace) for the implementers of the law
- Reorganization of the PCW and the role of the CHR as Gender Ombud
- Contribution of women’s groups in the implementation of the law

Atty. Gettie Sandoval explains that the MCW serves as a framework for other laws to be reviewed and passed and as a source of rights.
The law hardly mentions agencies and bodies that should implement it. There was a version in the past that identifies these agencies, but it became repetitious. At the end of the day, what is needed is coordination and collaboration among the agencies.

In previous discourse on HR, the state is the sole duty bearer. MCW recognizes that private institutions and individuals are also duty bearers. What the IRR needs to define is who is the State. For example, in establishing the women’s desk in all barangays, it is not only the LGUs that should be involved, but also the DILG. It is not only about a material desk, but the strengthening of a unit/a program. In formulating the IRR, the implementing actions for this particular section entails several actions. But although the IRR cannot exhaust all the details, it should provide a general guidance on specific steps that should be undertaken.

Issues that are being raised in establishing these guidelines include procedures in availing of rights, benefits or entitlements. For example on the provision for maternity leaves, framers of the IRR should consider if the coverage includes all gynecological operations, the steps to avail of these benefits, and so on.

A challenge in implementing the MCW is on balancing respect for customary rights and keeping with the minimum standards of human rights. There also has to be sensitivity to certain contexts, for example, the Code of Muslim and Personal Laws is a result of a peace process, but it contains some gender discriminatory provisions. In the consultation with the Muslim women, it was agreed that they will be responsible for increasing awareness on gender at the community level, and through that process, work out amendments following their culturally acceptable process.

Atty. Sandoval also notes that the absence of the definition of gender in the law, is a result of stalemate negotiations with some sectors. The IRR cannot provide this definition because any IRR cannot provide for what is not contained in the original law it derives its mandate from. In this context, the challenge is for the development sector to provide that perspective in capacity-building.

On the reorganization of NCRFW into PCW, Atty. Sandoval notes that it requires PCW to be more systematic and scientific in its process. It needs to analyze whether the old organization has been effective in its mandate and that the culture being brought to the new organization is responsive to the needs of the constituents and the law. It cannot simply be a transposition of the old structure and addition of new staffing.
Open Forum

During the Open Forum, the following issues were clarified:

- The penalties included in the law follow the applicable administrative and criminal remedies. It will not be considered as forum shopping if both types of cases are filed in court.

- The intent on section on participation and representation is to put more women in decision-making in areas that relate to women’s concerns. There is no affirmative action necessary if the case is where women outnumber the men.

- The MCW provides for additional leave benefits to women. This only applies to the employed women and does not include the informal sector.

- The law does not cover matters relating to determination of pay; however, part of the IRR can require state agencies to review their discriminatory policies, the internal bureaucracy and how it affects their constituencies, including discrimination in pay.

- Advocacies can be directed towards specific agencies to include effective Administrative Orders into the IRR. For example, the DAR AO on titling for women was integrated in the IRR on this provision.

- The DOH recently issued a policy that prevents delivery by trained birth attendants (TBAs), as a response to the study that more maternal deaths occur among births attended by them. However, this raised a concern for women because the DOH services are limited, especially in far-flung areas. The spirit of the MCW provision on health is that all women needing health care should be provided with such; any policy depriving women of that right should give way to the MCW. It is not only the letter of the law that should be considered, but the spirit of the law.

- The case of City of Manila’s ordinance that effectively rejects the provision of health care to women who have been known to use artificial contraception is being taken up with the UN CEDAW Committee.

There is also an ongoing process formulating a National Action Plan for the protection of women in armed conflict/participation in peace process, in relation to UN Resolution 1325. Similarly, a National Framework for Disaster Mitigation is also being done. The PCW should make sure that these plans should be consistent with the MCW, initiated by Likhaan.
WAND-UNIFEM GRRB Book Launching and Video Presentation

Ms. Karen Tanada introduced the book and video shown as a celebration of successes from the experience in promoting GRRB as an effective strategy to mainstream gender in LGUs. The documented experiences show the seriousness of partner LGUs in implementing and mainstreaming gender in their programs, and that produces results.

After the video showing and an introduction of the book, Ms. Oyen Dorotan thanked the partners, the LGUs, the WAND sisters and the partner agencies. The following were given certificates of recognition, and who, in turn, gave brief messages that expressed their appreciation to WAND-UNIFEM and their NGO counterparts at the local level.

- Municipal Mayor Alden Avestruz, Barugo, Leyte
- Municipal Mayor Pablo Cuyahon, Hungduan, Ifugao
- Mr. Allan Ronolo, City Planning and Development Officer, Malaybalay City
- Ms. Elizabeth Yang, National Coordinator, Pilipina National
- Ms. Marylou Caharian, Vice-Chairperson, WAND Davao City
- Ms. Celia Flor and Ms. Marie June Castro, DAWN, Bacolod City
- Ms. Laureen Dumaguining, Executive Director, WELFARE, Leyte
- Ms. Pauline Nayra, Executive Director, RUNGGIYAN, Leyte
- Mr. Johanne de la Rosa, Coordinator, CADENET, Naga City
- Ms. Dina Anitan, Coordinator, PILIPINA-CDO
- Ms. Marian Ferreras, Representative, LIKAS Sorsogon

Ms. Karen Tanada introduced the book and video on Gender-Responsive Results-Oriented Budgeting.
Closing Ceremonies

Dr. Dorotan expressed his appreciation and congratulatory remarks to the women in politics and governance present during the forum. He contradicted the traditional politics dictum that what is needed to win an election are three 3G’s – guns, goons and gold. Instead, he said that good governance entails 5G’s - good platform, grassroots support, goodwill, guts and girls. Looking at the voting profile, women outnumber the men who actually go out to vote.

Dr. Dorotan mentioned that Galing Pook has been advocating good governance. Doing good governance is not only about the governors and mayors, but the participation of the people. This is the essence of Galing Pook’s slogan which also serves as its criteria: innovation, participation, results, sustainability. Innovation is about doing things differently. Results, can be seen from GRRB, is not only about how much budget was allocated, but about the impact, and how these are sustained.

Ms. Joanne Barriga represented Mr. Mirko Herberg of FES. She said she was impressed at the commitment of all the participants in the workshop. She shared the life story of Friedrich Ebert, who came from a poor family and later joined the local government and made changes in the way it is run. Before Ebert died prior to World War I, Mr. Ebert saw the need for international dialogue, which is the mission of FES.

Ms. Barriga shared that for FES, democracy is not sweeping or unitary in form; what FES is working towards is a democracy that is empowering, inclusive and participatory. This is the reason why FES works with NGOs, governments and academic institutions in working towards democracy. She reiterated that this policy forum is one of the four that FES and GPF has conducted for this year, beginning with local economic development, health and environment. She concludes that as we desire to build a better community, we also bear in mind that this is really working for the future of our children.

She congratulates WAND for going to the communities where it matters. This forum has shown that although there have been obstacles, it is the commitment of such organizations as WAND that keeps the goal at sight.

Ms. June Rodriguez of FSSI is happy to give the foundation an opportunity to support this forum. FSSI acknowledges the exemplary initiatives of Galing Pook and WAND in bringing together local chief executives, NGO managers and civil society leaders who continue to promote and uphold women’s rights. She enjoins everyone to continue working with
women, especially the vulnerable sectors, the farmers, fishers, workers, indigenous women, Moro women, and the country.

The forum formally ended at 6:30 pm.

**Forum Evaluation**

After the Forum, participants were requested to fill out the evaluation forms that were included in the kits distributed to them during the registration. In the first part of the evaluation, participants were asked to rate specific criteria from a range of 1 – 5, with 1 as the lowest and 5 as the highest (see Table below). Note that empty as well as “No Opinion” cells were given a value of 0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Forum Evaluation Results (Average of responses from 47 returned/filled in forms)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information received before the forum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Having participated, are you now clear about the objectives of the forum?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To what extent were the forum objectives achieved?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Given the objectives, how appropriate were the contents of the forum?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Given your level of prior learning and knowledge, how appropriate were the forum contents?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Were the learning methods used generally appropriate?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>How would you judge the resource person/facilitators’ overall contribution?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Did the group of participants, with whom you attended the forum contribute to your learning?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Were the materials used during the forum appropriate?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Would you say that the forum venue was conducive to learning?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Were you satisfied with the meals/snacks served?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Would you say that the forum was well organized?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Would you consider the secretariat efficient?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Are you satisfied with the quality of the forum?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>How likely is it that you will apply what you have learned?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To what degree would your office benefit from your participation in this forum?</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The overall rating of the Forum is 3.83, based on a simple average of the sum of responses to all the criteria.

The participants feel that the most useful aspect of the forum are the sharing of gender mainstreaming/ gender in good governance best practices of local government and overwhelmingly on the input on the Magna Carta of Women. Specifically mentioned as well is the appreciation of Ms. Luz Lopez-Rodriguez’ synthesis and Atty. Getty’s discussion of
ways forward on the MCW. One participant noted that the least useful was the Organic Bio-
dynamic Farming.

What needs to improve are the presentation methods (use of more visual aids than text, use
larger text, and give more concrete examples), the participation of other representatives
present, better time management (and provision of time for sharing of customary laws).

Difficulties that will be encountered when applying the learnings:

- Lack of political will; need for political intervention; traditional politics
- How to get the support of our LGUs; cooperation of councils; resistance
- On livelihoods, how to look for markets and to build up capital
- Limited resources/ GAD budget
- Clients’ uncertainty to make decisions

Participants noted in the form that they are thankful for the opportunity to learn. One
comment indicated that presentations were inspiring albeit parochial. Another note is that
there were no training materials distributed to the participants.
## Annex 1: Forum Program

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
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<td>• Shared Prayer and National Anthem</td>
<td>Mr. Rafael L. Coscolluela, Chairperson - Galing Pook</td>
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<td>• Welcome Remarks</td>
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<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td><strong>Presentation of Best Practices</strong></td>
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<td>• Gender Mainstreaming in Davao City</td>
<td>Ms. Patricia Melizza Ruivivar, Davao City</td>
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<td>• MISS: A Platform for Gender Responsive Governance in Malaybalay City</td>
<td>Mayor Florencio Flores, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon</td>
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<td>• Organic Bio-dynamic Farming in Trento</td>
<td>Mayor Irenea Hitgano, Trento, Agusan del Sur</td>
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<td>• Kwarta sa Basura ++ of Barangay Luz</td>
<td>Barangay Captain Nida Cabrera, Barangay Luz, Cebu City</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td><strong>Open Forum</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Lorenzo Ubalde, Program Officer - Galing Pook</td>
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<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td><strong>Policy Recommendations: Advocating Gender in Good Governance</strong></td>
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<td>• Small Group Discussions and Plenary</td>
<td>Ms. Luz Rodriguez, National Coordinator</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
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<td>1:30-3:00</td>
<td>• Input: The Magna Carta of Women</td>
<td>Ms. Emmeline Versoza, Executive Director - Philippine Commission on Women</td>
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<td>• Small Group Discussions: Women’s Agenda</td>
<td>Atty. Gettie Sandoval, Consultant - PCW MCW IRR</td>
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<td>3:30-5:30</td>
<td><strong>Book Launching and Video Presentation</strong></td>
<td>Ms. Karen Tanada, Executive Director, Gaston Z. Ortigas</td>
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<td>• Introduction</td>
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<td>• Video Presentation and Book Launching</td>
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<td>• Messages from WAND-UNIFEM Project Partners from the Local Government Units</td>
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<td>5:30-6:00</td>
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<td>• Distribution of Certificates of Appreciation</td>
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<td>• Closing Messages</td>
<td>Ms. Joanne Barriga, Assistant Program Coordinator - Friedrich Ebert Stiftung</td>
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<td>Ms. June Rodriguez, Board Member - FSSI</td>
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*Mr. Lorenzo Ubalde, Galing Pook and Ms. Dina Anitan, WAND
Moderators*
### Annex 2: Forum Participants

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<td>Josephine Parilla</td>
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# Kababaihan, sa Tunay na Kaunlaran!
Forum on Gender in Good Governance
December 12, 2009
### Kababaihan, sa Tunay na Kaunlaran!
Forum on Gender in Good Governance
December 12, 2009

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<td>Ruivivar, Patricia</td>
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<td>Versoza, Emmeline</td>
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**Guests**

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**Secretariat**

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Kababaihan, sa Tunay na Kaunlaran!
Forum on Gender in Good Governance
December 12, 2009

Annex 3a: Davao’s Gender Mainstreaming Program

Davao City’s Gender Mainstreaming Program

Davao Women Trailblazers

Davao City: Landmark Legislation Ahead than the National Government

Gender Mainstreaming Institutional Mechanisms

- Allocation of 30% of Official Development Assistance funds for GAD
- 6% of Davao City’s Annual Development Fund for GAD mainstreaing
- Creation of the Integrated Gender and Development Division (IGDD) under the City Mayor’s office to be the coordinating, regulatory and monitoring body responsible in the implementation of the Code with regular appropriations and personnel
- Creation of the Davao City Council for Women, a federation of all 103 Barangay Councils for Women (BCW), and a mechanism to elect a women’s sectoral representative in the Davao City Council (Bangsamoro Peace Accord); it also serves as an Advisory Council to IGDD
- Creation of the GAD Fiscal Review Assembly composed of point persons in the different departments and offices in the LGU and NGOs based in Davao City
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December 12, 2009

Gender Mainstreaming Institutional Mechanisms
- Creation of the following multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary coordinative and advisory bodies chaired by no less than the City Mayor:
  1. Davao City Council on Gender-Based Violence
  2. Davao City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
  3. Monitoring Board on Violence in Media
- Creation of the Office of the Special Counsel on Violence Against Women (OSCAVAW), the first of its kind in the country, comprised of five shielded lawyers who provide free legal services to potential VAW victims and assist in the prosecution of VAW cases in the city
- Establishment of one-stop shop Women’s Crisis Center in comprehensively respond to VAW victims and their children
- Establishment of Women and Children Protection Unit at the Davao Medical Center to handle medical examiners of women victims of rape, incest, trafficking, and domestic violence, separate from the hospital’s main public Emergency Room

Gender Mainstreaming Advocacy Programs

Gender Mainstreaming Innovative Programs

Some Advice on Gender Mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming Needs Strong Political Will
Gender Mainstreaming Executive Action

- Mayor Rodrigo R. Duterte has publicly declared that gender issues is a public crime and gender and women issues and a concern as an emergency to Davao City that will need immediate response.
- Let the automobile lobby to make emergency contraception available to the needy women’s right to choose.
- Encourage “Bend” curtains and parking behind windowpanes in the city.
- Increasing GAD budget, even renewing these funds as a condition.
- Decentralizing procurement in Davao.
- Created the first LGBT Desk in government.

Gender Mainstreaming is Everyone’s Task

- Strong and organized women’s movement lobby
- Legislate gender mainstreaming through a local ordinance, not just implementation of national laws.
- Build alliances and coalitions in all sectors to involve more people and share more resources.
- Balance advocacy and promotions with tough penalties.

Gender Mainstreaming Must be Permanent

- Create a permanent office within the LGU dedicated to gender mainstreaming with regular personnel staff and general appropriations budget (ad-hoc committee and task forces are not sustainable).
- Put GAD programs in general administration, not in social services (it’s not just a sectional concern).
- GAD Focal Persons should be in positions of power and influence in their departments/offices.

Gender Mainstreaming Needs Investment

- Put your money where your mouth is—institutionalized GAD budget in your annual general appropriations.
- Don’t wait for national government agencies to provide the services mandated by national laws, just do them with local resources for your constituents.
- LGU should lead by example so it will have the moral ascendancy to impose compliance of GAD laws and programs on the other sectors in its locality.

Gender Equality Must for Sustainable Development

“Being the Mayor, I am indeed very proud to be part of this historical moment of introducing and implementing the Women Development Code. With this, I am confident that Davao City would have greater edge over other cities in the country because gender equality is a must for sustainable development.”

More Women Leading Now

“The Women Development Code of Davao City made it possible for women, the due to have the confidence to participate in the political process and run for positions of leadership in the city. I may be a part of a political gender, but we must it as much on the interest of the women of Davao who showed the rest and made it acceptable and commonplace for a woman in our government.”

Mayor Rodrigo R. Duterte

Date of Speech: October 14, 1992

Women’s Action Network for Development (WAND)
Presidential Affirmation

"The Philippines is just catching up with Davao City, which seems to be always leading the way for the rest of the country..."

President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
March 10, 2002, 4th Annual Oakley
Annex 3b: Malaybalay Integrated Survey System

Malaybalay Integrated Survey System: A Tool for Responsive Gender Governance

Responsive, Transparent and Effective Programs

DEMOGRAPHY

MISS Linked to GIS

MISS processes raw data into useful information

A family members in one household
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### Comparative Cost and Return Analysis of Organic Rice Duck Farming vs. Conventional (Synthetic) Rice Farming Technology (1.0 Hectare) for 2 Croppings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>社會</td>
<td>稲作</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Duck Eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Duck Eggs</td>
<td>P58,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Income (per year)</td>
<td>P58,400.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Impact

In the coming years the Municipality of Tondo, through the program, is gearing up for its campaign for recognition as the Organic Farming Capital of Aguas del Bar and in the entire region of CARACoA as it aims to supply the region with affordable organic farm inputs and products.

### Health and Environmental Impact

1. Better conditions of soil
2. Prevention of groundwater contamination due to chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers
3. Ecological balance, proof of which is the return of friendly insects that feed on pests, thereby reducing the need for pesticides
4. No risk of poisoning from chemical farm inputs
Political Linkages

- Increased participation of local and elected officials to the development of the Municipality
- Strong inter-governmental linkages

How will the project be sustained beyond 2010?

- The creation of PLANAT safeguards the program from the threat of being shelved after the next local elections. This is significant since it defines a new role for the woman's group in being part of the planning and the financial management of farming activities.
- The production of organic farm inputs has proven to be more profitable for the local women's group, and they are now able to sustain their farming activities. They manage to save money for the future, and this has fired their enthusiasm for agriculture.
- Against the rising costs of commercial fertilizers, pesticides, feeds, and other farm inputs, there is an other way for the agricultural sector to survive and flourishes by pursuing organic farming.

How will the project be sustained beyond 2010?

- With the Municipality winning several awards in respect to agricultural development, and being a virtual pioneer in this field with respect to the rest of the CARAGA region, the opportunity for development is endless.
- The Provincial Government and the League of Municipalities have expressed their support in scale up the program, recognizing the vital role in combating poverty, protecting the environment and public health, as well as promoting genuine people's participation.

FIVE STAGES OF FINANCIAL LIFE
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Retirement Stage 60 and above

Asset Allocation Stage 45 to 50 yrs. old

Build Up Stage 35 to 45 yrs. old

Age 20 to 35 yrs old

Maraming Salamat Po!
Annex 3d: Kuarta Sa Basura ++ Harnessing Multi-Stakeholders’ Participation in Environmental and Responsive Governance
Kababaihan, sa Tunay na Kaunlaran!
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**DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES**

- Regular Monthly Weighing:
  This is conducted monthly to monitor the health of our children.
  Nutritional Needs: 3 meals a day, 6-11 years old.

- Feeding Program:
  This activity is conducted with the help of various NGOs, private companies, schools, etc.

- Access to free and affordable medicines for children thru the Pansin sa Barangay

**STRATEGIES**

- Massive Awareness Raising (House to House Visitations)
- Community Associations Meetings

**POLICY SUPPORT**

Integrating the environment and waste management concerns in the Barangay Development Plan – vision, mission and goals as well as program and budget.

**MECHANISMS AND STRUCTURE SET-UP**

- Regulating garbage collections and Strict Law Enforcement

Kabata sa Barangay was launched in 2002 through the initiative of then Councilor Nida Colmenares. Initially, the program aimed to improve the quality of life of the residents through a balance ecology and sustainable community development participated by the different stakeholders. Specifically, it aims to:

1. Develop awareness among the constituents on the issues of environment, waste management, and related laws. Be responsible for their waste and keep the environment clean and healthy.
2. Enable constituents to earn money through recycling, composting, and related activities and improve their access to resources and quality of life.
3. Enable the barangay to reduce by 25% the waste generated and help extend the lifespan of the city landfill.
4. For the different stakeholders to assume their own role in waste management at their own sites, agencies, and organization at different levels to ensure participation in achieving a more balanced ecology and development.

**Passing of the Following Barangay Resolutions:**

- Resolution No. 11-20: Resolution for the Adoption of R.A. 9066, known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 with provisions for the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program in the Barangay and enables us to implement the KSDP as one of the mechanisms in Solid Waste Redution.

- Resolution No. 11-21: Resolution Approving the Adoption of City Council Ordinance No. 1231 to secure and maintain public health, promote cleanliness in the Barangay thru the cooperation of the residents.

- Resolution No. 11-108: Resolution Approving the Creation of Barangay Ecological Solid Waste Management Committee and the members comprising thereof.
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Annex 3e: Gender in Good Governance

Diagram 1: Gender Mainstreaming Framework by Lucia Lazo with Luz Rodriguez

- Gender and Diversity Analysis
  - Sex Disaggregated Data
  - Gender Issue and Gap
  - Practical and Strategic Needs
  - Gender Inequalities
  - Intersectional discrimination

- Manifestations of Gender Biases:
  - Marginalization
  - Stereotyping
  - Multiple Burden
  - Subordination
  - Discrimination

- Gender Roles
  - Masculinity
  - Femininity
  - Gender Division of Labor

- Development planning approaches evolved from WID to WAD to GAD to

- Gender Mainstreaming Strategy
  - Programming and Budgeting
  - Monitoring and Evaluation

- Gender Equity: Affirmative Actions and Temporary Special Measures
  - As MEANS towards

- DEVELOPMENT GOALS
  - Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment based on CEDAW and other human rights standards

- Gender Responsive and Rights-Based Approach: CHANGE in Participation, Influence, Benefits between and among men and women
THE POWER MATRIX

This matrix presents how different dimensions of power interact to shape the problem and the possibility of citizen participation and action. The distinctions among the different dimensions are not neat or clean. The arrows are intended to indicate the interactive nature of these various manifestations of power.

**MECHANISMS**
Through which dimensions of power operate to exclude and privilege

**EXAMPLES**
Power Over

- Biased laws/policies (e.g., health care policies that do not address the poor or women's reproductive needs)
- Decision making structures (parliaments, courts, IFI governance, etc.) favor the elite or powerful and are closed to certain people's voices and unrepresentative
- Principle of 'equality' may exist in law, but parliaments and courts are not fairly representative of women and minorities
- International financial/trade bodies dominated by G8 despite raising economic power of others

**RESPONSES & STRATEGIES**
Power-With, Power Within, Power To

- Lobbying & monitoring
- Negotiation & litigation
- Public education & media
- Policy research & proposals
- Shadow reports
- Matchmaking & demonstrations
- Voting & running for office
- Modeling strategies
- Collaboration
- Etc.

**POWER OVER**

- Presidents, Prime Ministers, legislatures, courts, ministries, police, military, etc.
- United Nations, IMF, World Bank, World Trade Organization, Multinational corporations (Hilux, Nike, Coca-Cola), private sector actors, chamber of commerce, businesses, etc.
- Instruments: Policies, laws, constitutions, budgets, regulations, conventions, agreements, implementing mechanisms, etc.

**HIDDEN: Shaping Meaning, Values & What's Normal**
Socialization & control of information:
Cultural norms, values, practices, ideologies and customs shape people's understanding of their needs, rights, roles, possibilities and actions in ways that prevent effective action for change. resonances, privilege/inferiority, blames the victim and "manufactures consent". Dominant ideologies include neoliberalism, consumerism and corporate capitalism, patriarchy-sexism, racism, etc. Key information is kept secret to prevent action and safeguard those in power and their interests

- Socialization/propaganda
  1) Belief systems such as patriarchy and certain causes people to internalize feelings of powerlessness, shame, anger, hostility, apathy, distrust, lack of worthlessness, etc., especially for women, racial-ethnic minorities, immigrants, working class, poor, youth, gays, lesbians, groups, etc.
  2) Dominant ideologies, stereotypes in "popular" culture, education and media reinforce bias combined with lack of information/knowledge that inhibits ability to question, resist and participate in change. Examples: Women blame themselves for domestic abuse; Poor farmers for their poverty despite unequal access to global markets or decent prices or wages

"Crucial information is misrepresented, concealed or inaccessible (e.g., WAFD & IRA).

**TRANSFORMING POWER**

- Popular education, empowerment, new knowledge, values and critical thinking tied to organizing, leadership and consciousness for building confidence, collaboration, political awareness and a sense of rights/responsibilities/citizenship which includes such strategies as: sharing, storytelling, speaking out and connecting with others, affirming resistance, analyzing power and values, linking concrete problems to rights, etc.

- Doing action research, investigations and dissemination of consensual information and also using alternative media, etc.

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**Hidden: Sustaining the Agenda**
Exclusion & delegitimization:
Certain groups and their issues) excluded from decision-making by society's unwritten rules and the political control of dominant and vested interests. They & their issues made invisible by invisibilization, misinformation & co-optation.

Examples: The oil gas industries control on energy/environmental policies & public debate about global warming and climate change; the Catholic Church's influence on global reproductive health policy in Latin America and elsewhere, etc.

Often, formal institutions with visible power, also exercise hidden power.

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Annex 3f: Magna Carta of Women

Republic Act 9710: An Act Providing for the Magna Carta of Women

Chapter I: General Provisions
- Declaration of Policy
- Ensures the substantive equality of women and men.
- Condemns discrimination against women, keeping with CEDAW and other international instruments, consistent with Philippine Law.
- Affirms women’s rights as human rights.
- Provides for the institutionalization of efforts to fulfill its duties under international and domestic law to recognize, respect, protect, fulfill and promote women’s rights and freedom, especially marginalized women, in all fields.
- Requires the right of women to participate in policy formulation, planning, organization, implementation, management monitoring, and evaluation of all policies, programs and services that affect them.

Chapter II: Definition of Terms
- Defines marginalized sector to include women in the following sectors and groups:
  - Small Farmers and Rural Workers
  - Fishermen
  - Urban Poor
  - Workers in the Formal Economy
  - Workers in the Informal Economy
  - Indigenous Peoples
  - Minorities
  - Children
  - Senior Citizens
  - Persons with Disabilities
  - Same Parents

6 Chapters and 47 Sections
I. General Provisions
II. Definition of Terms
III. Duties Related to the Human Rights of Women
IV. Rights and Empowerment
V. Rights and Empowerment of Marginalized Sectors
VI. Institutional Mechanisms

Principles of Human Rights of Women
- Universal and inalienable: all human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights.
- Indivisible: inherent to the dignity of every human being, whether in civil, cultural, economic, political or social issues.
- Interdependent and interrelated: the fulfillment of one right often depends, wholly or in part upon the fulfillment of others.
- All individuals are equal as human beings by virtue of the inherent dignity of each human person.
- Rights-based approach principles.
Chapter II: Definition of Terms
- Also defines the following terms:
  - Women Empowerment
  - Marginalisation
  - Substantive Equality
  - Gender Equality
  - Gender Equity
  - Gender and Development (GAD)
  - Gender Mainstreaming
  - Temporary Special Measures
  - Violence Against Women (VAW)
  - Women in the Military
  - Social Protection

Chapter III: Duties Related to the Human Rights of Women
- Provides that the State, private sector, society in general, and all individuals shall contribute to the recognition, respect and promotion of the rights of women defined and guaranteed under the Act
- The Chapter also includes the following sections:
  - The State as the Primary Duty-Bearer
  - Duties of the State Agencies and Instrumentalities
  - Supplementary Effort

Chapter IV: Rights and Empowerment
- Human Rights of Women include all rights in the Constitution and those rights recognized under international instruments duly signed and ratified by the Philippines, in consonance with Philippine law, which shall be enjoyed without discrimination (Sec. 9)
- Right to Protection from Violence, including those committed by the State (Sec. 9)
  - Incremental increase in the recruitment and training of women in fields that provide services for women victims of gender-related offenses (60% women within the next 3 years)
  - Protection and security in situations of armed conflict and militarization
- Right to protection and security in times of disasters, calamities, and other crisis situations especially in all phases of relief, recovery, rehabilitation and construction efforts, including protection from sexual exploitation (Sec. 10)

Chapter IV: Rights and Empowerment
- Right to participation and representation includes undertaking temporary special measures and affirmative actions to accelerate and ensure women’s equitable participation and representation in 3rd level civil service (30-30 gender balance within 5 years), development councils and planning bodies (at least 40% women), international bodies, political parties, private sector, and other policy and decision-making bodies. (Sec. 11)
- Right to equal treatment before the law—requires review and, if necessary, amendment or repeal of laws that are discriminatory to women within three (3) years from the effectivity of the MCW (Sec. 12)
Chapter IV: Rights and Empowerment

Right to equal access and elimination of discrimination in education, scholarships, and training (Sec. 12):
- Use of gender-sensitive language and revision of gender stereotypes and images in educational materials and curricula
- Encouraging enrollment of women in non-traditional skills training in vocational and tertiary levels
- Outlawing the expulsion and non-admission of women faculty due to pregnancy outside of marriage
- Prohibiting schools from turning out or refusing admission to a female student solely on the account of her having contracted pregnancy outside of marriage during her term in school.

Right to equal participation in sports (Sec. 14):
- Measures to ensure that gender-based discrimination in competitive and non-competitive sports is removed so that women and girls can benefit from sports development
- Non-discriminatory and non-c derogatory portrayal of women in media and film (Sec. 16):
  - To raise the consciousness of the general public in recognizing the dignity of women and the role and contribution of women in family, community, and the society through the strategic use of mass media

Right to non-discrimination in employment in the field of military, police, and other similar services (Sec. 16):
- According to a gender-balanced privileges and opportunities as their male counterparts, including pay increases, additional benefits, and awards, based on competency and quality of performance
- The dignity of women in the military, police, and other similar services shall always be respected
- They shall be accorded with the same capacity as men to act in and enter into contracts, including marriage; they shall be entitled to leave benefits for women such as maternity leave, as provided for in existing laws.

Right to Health (Sec. 17):
- A Comprehensive Health Services ensures access to the following services:
  - Maternal care to include pre and postnatal services to address pregnancy and infant health and nutrition
  - Promotions of breastfeeding
  - Responsible, ethical, legal, safe, and effective methods of family planning
  - Family and State collaborations in youth sexuality education and health services

Right to Health (Sec. 17):
- A Comprehensive Health Services ensures access to the following services:
  - Prevention and management of RTI, STD and HIV/AIDS
  - Prevention and management of reproductive tract cancers and other gynecological conditions and disorders
  - Prevention of abortion and management of pregnancy-related complications

Right to Health (Sec. 17):
- A Comprehensive Health Services ensures access to the following services:
  - Services for survivors of VAW
  - Prevention and management of infanticide and sexual dysfunction pursuant to ethical norms and standards
  - Care of the elderly women beyond their child-bearing years
  - Management, treatment, and intervention of mental health problems of women and girls
  - Promotion of healthy lifestyle activities
Chapter V: Rights and Empowerment of Marginalized Sectors

- Right to representation and participation in policy-making or decision-making bodies in the regional, national, and international levels, including ensuring the participation of grassroots women leaders in decision and policy-making bodies in their respective sectors, like:
  - Presidential Agrarian Reform Council and its local counterpart;
  - National Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council;
  - Community-based resource management bodies or mechanisms for forest management and stewardship;
  - National Commission on Indigenous Peoples;
  - Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor;
  - National Anti-Poverty Commission; and
  - Local Housing Boards (where applicable) (Sec. 25)

Chapter V: Rights and Empowerment of Marginalized Sectors

- Right to access to information regarding policies on women, including programs, projects and funding sources that affect them.
- Right to Social Protection (Sec. 27)
  - SSS and PhilHealth support to indigenous and community-based social protection schemes;
  - Institutionalization of policies and programs that seek to reduce the poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and fight of the marginalized women;
  - The State is also mandated to:
    - Ensure to reduc and eventually eliminate transfer costs of mechanisms and provide access to investment opportunities for households in line with national development efforts
    - Swedish health insurance program for sector citizens and Indígenas
    - Sexual rights of women with disabilities on a community-based social protection scheme

Chapter V: Rights and Empowerment of Marginalized Sectors

- Recognition and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity (Sec. 26)
- Peace and Development (Sec. 29)
  - Participation in discussions and decision-making in the peace process
  - Inclusion of women’s concerns in the peace agenda
  - Consideration for the specific needs of women and girls in the protection of cultures in conflict-affected communities
  - Inclusion of peace perspectives in education curricula
  - Recognition and support for women’s role in conflict-prevention, management and resolution and peacekeeping, and in indigenous systems of conflict resolution

Chapter V: Rights and Empowerment of Marginalized Sectors

- Services and Interventions for women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) (Sec. 30-31)
- Protection of Girls Children — measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls children in education, health and nutrition and skills development (Sec. 32)
- Protection of women Senior Citizens from neglect, abandonment, domestic violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination (Sec. 35)

Chapter VI: Institutional Mechanisms

- Gender Mainstreaming as a strategy to implement the Magna Carta of Women (Sec. 36)
  - Assessment and if necessary, modification of the gender mainstreaming program to ensure that it will be an effective strategy for implementing the GAD;
  - GAD planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation;
  - CDA’s conduct of annual audit on the use of the GAD budget;
  - Creation/strengthening of GAD focal Points
- Gender Focal Point Officer in Philippine Embassies and Consulates (Sec. 37)

The Magna Carta of Women also provides for:

- Recognition and protection of women’s rights defined under the Act, including their right to non-discrimination (Sec. 34);
- Prohibition of discrimination against women (Sec. 36)
Chapter VI: Institutional Mechanisms

- Strengthens the National Commission on the Role of Filipino women (NCRPW) as the government's policy making and coordinating body on women's empowerment and gender equality concerns, and renames it to Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) (Sec. 58).
- Designates the Commission on Human Rights as Gender and Development (CAB) Ombuds, to act on investigations and complaints of discrimination and violations of women's rights (Sec. 59).
- Monitoring of progress and implementation (Sec. 60).

Chapter VI: Institutional Mechanisms

- Penal provisions (Sec. 41).
  - If the violation is committed by a government agency or any government office, including government-owned and controlled corporations and local government units, the person directly responsible for the violation shall be held liable under the Magna Carta of Women (MCW).
  - If the violation is committed by any person other than those listed above, the person directly responsible shall be held liable under the Magna Carta of Women (MCW).

Chapter VI: Institutional Mechanisms

- Establishment of Incentive and awards systems (Sec. 42).
- Funding: 5% of GAD budget to be utilized for programs and activities to implement the MCW. The Magna Carta of Women also mandates the State to prioritize allocation of all available resources to effectively fulfill its obligations under the said law (Sec. 43).

Chapter VI: Institutional Mechanisms

- Implementing rules and regulations shall be formulated within 180 days after effectivity (Sec. 44).
- Separability clause (Sec. 46).
- Repealing clause (Sec. 46).
- Effectivity clause - the Act shall take effect fifteen days (15) after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation (Sec. 47).

Republic Act No. 9284, as published in the 3 August 2000 issue of the Philippine Daily Inquirer and Malayano newspapers.
Annex 3g: Moving the Magna Carta Forward

Moving the Magna Carta Forward

Marla Cielofe Gettle C. Sandoval, JD
December 12, 2009

- Magna Carta of Women (MCW) is a landmark legislative victory for the Filipino women
  - Enshrines principles of human rights as women’s rights
  - Defines discrimination against women and identifies rights

Areas to work on:
1. completion of the rules and regulations to implement RA 9710 that should include
   - Roles and responsibilities, including areas of coordination, of different units tasked to implement the law, i.e., national agencies, local government units and private institutions
2. Capability building (especially in gender, human and peace) for implementers of the law
3. Reorganization of the PCW and the role of the CHR as Gender Ombud
4. Contribution of women’s groups in the implementation of the law

- Institutionalizes the gender budget, and gender mainstreaming as a strategy for gender equality
- Elevates the role of PCW in national decision-making
- Procedures in availsment of rights, benefits or entitlements
  - System of monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the various stages of implementation
  - Timeframe in the accomplishment of targets
  - Indication of areas in the law that need further action