

**United Nations Development Programme**

**Fostering Democratic Governance  
GOP-UNDP Country Programme Action Plan 2005-2009**

**Gender in Governance  
(GIG)**

**22 August 2006**

## Executive Summary

The Gender in Governance Project (GIG) seeks to ensure that the full enjoyment by women of their human rights becomes realizable outcome of governance reform processes. In particular, GIG will deal on the following human rights of women: right to complete reproductive health, right to livelihood and to good working conditions, right to participate in politics and right to a life free from fear of sexual abuse and violence. The goal is two-fold: (1) strengthened capacity of women themselves, particularly those from poor and marginalized communities and groups, to claim their rights; and (2) strengthened capacity of duty holders to respect, protect and promote these human rights of women. In addition, GIG will also help build gender-sensitive and rights-oriented communities that celebrate the cultural diversity of the Filipino nation.

In line with the decentralization process, GIG will operate primarily at the provincial level and will work with local government units, local offices of national agencies, private enterprises, churches, schools and civil society organizations including those composed of women or engaged in human rights advocacy. GIG will however link up with national level players – those in the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches as well as civil society networks and private sector associations – for policy support, resource sharing, training and technical assistance and advocacy. Knowledge, tools and lessons from local initiatives by GIG and other similar programmes and projects will be documented and shared for purposes of application, replication and/or for scaling-up.

Key expected outcomes in the participating provinces are:

1. An active constituency for women's human rights from various sectors of the community.
2. There are new or improved programs, projects and services that aim to respect, protect and promote the above mentioned human rights of women.
3. There are mechanisms and processes for the participation in decision making by vulnerable sectors/groups, for monitoring government projects and budgets and for exacting accountability from public officials.
4. There is a functioning justice system that is gender sensitive and rights oriented.

At the national level, the expected outcomes are:

1. Passing of national laws on women's reproductive health and temporary special measures to fast track gender equality particularly at decision-making levels.
2. Strengthening of institutions engaged in the promotion of Gender in Governance through research and knowledge management, public awareness raising, policy advocacy, capacity building and other activities.

These outcomes will be realized through the following components operating in synergy with each other in the province level project sites and at national level arenas:

- Component 1: Access by Women to Justice
- Component 2: Access by Women to Health and Other Socio-Economic Services
- Component 3: Access by Women to Political Participation and Decision-making

The different agencies of the United Nations in the Philippines will input their expertise, knowledge, tools and resources. An implementing agency will be designated to manage these inputs and see to the attainment of the expected outcomes and target outputs through partnerships with appropriate organizations at the local and national levels. The Project Steering Committee composed of representatives of the UN Country Team, Government of the Philippines and the

implementing agency will set the project policies, monitor progress in implementation and ensure independent evaluation.

1974	Health, Health, Health
1975	Civil Service Commission
1976	Health Research Council
1977	Health Research Council
1978	Health Research Council
1979	Health Research Council
1980	Health Research Council
1981	Health Research Council
1982	Health Research Council
1983	Health Research Council
1984	Health Research Council
1985	Health Research Council
1986	Health Research Council
1987	Health Research Council
1988	Health Research Council
1989	Health Research Council
1990	Health Research Council
1991	Health Research Council
1992	Health Research Council
1993	Health Research Council
1994	Health Research Council
1995	Health Research Council
1996	Health Research Council
1997	Health Research Council
1998	Health Research Council
1999	Health Research Council
2000	Health Research Council
2001	Health Research Council
2002	Health Research Council
2003	Health Research Council
2004	Health Research Council
2005	Health Research Council
2006	Health Research Council
2007	Health Research Council
2008	Health Research Council
2009	Health Research Council
2010	Health Research Council
2011	Health Research Council
2012	Health Research Council
2013	Health Research Council
2014	Health Research Council
2015	Health Research Council
2016	Health Research Council
2017	Health Research Council
2018	Health Research Council
2019	Health Research Council
2020	Health Research Council
2021	Health Research Council
2022	Health Research Council
2023	Health Research Council
2024	Health Research Council
2025	Health Research Council

## Acronyms

BHW	Barangay Health Worker
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CESB	Career Executive Service Board
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSO	Civil society organization
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOJ	Department of Justice
GAD	Gender and Development
GeRL	Gender responsive local governance
GRC	Gender Resource Center
GRN	Gender Resource Network
JOICFP	Japan Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
LGE	Local government executive
LGU	Local government unit
LSR	Local Sectoral Council
MEDCO	Mindanao Economic Development Council
MFI	Micro-finance institution
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National government agency
NSCB	National Statistics & Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser for Peace Process
PDC	Peace and development communities
PhilJA	Philippine Judicial Academy
PMO	Project Management Office
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RPMES	Regional Program Monitoring & Evaluation System
RIC	Rural Improvement Club
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UP-WSC	University of the Philippines -Women Studies Center
WSAP	Women's Studies Association of the Philippines

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I. Situation Analysis	5
Part II. Strategy	10
Component 1: Access by Women to Justice	12
Component 2: Access by Women to Health and Other Social Services	13
Component 3: Access by Women to Political Participation and Decision-making	14
Improving accountability for the implementation of Gender and Development (GAD) policies	18
Part III. Implementation and Management Arrangements	21
Part IV. Funding Strategy	24
Part V. Budget Estimate	25

## Part I. Situation Analysis

Philippines is a State Party to all the major international human rights instruments including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Children. It also signed key ILO Conventions guaranteeing workers' rights. The Philippines approved the Cairo Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action, which demand, among others, actions to guarantee to women their livelihood and other economic rights, their reproductive health and access to social services, protection against gender-based violence and equal representation in politics.

In regard to the Millennium Development Goals, the country appears on track with almost all the targets except on maternal mortality and hunger (expand a bit). In regard to Goal 3, the data show gender parity in education at the primary and secondary levels while women enjoy higher share of enrollment at the tertiary level. However, women continue to be grossly under-represented in politics from the local to national levels.

The Philippines is well known across the world for its achievements in the areas of women's human rights and gender mainstreaming. The end of the Women's Decade in 1986, coinciding with the downfall of the Marcos dictatorship through People Power, marked the beginning of purposeful and strategic action in gender mainstreaming. It has since been sustained and strengthened with the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) playing the lead role in government. Other stakeholders immediately bought in particularly women's organizations as well as women in the academe, civil society groups and government. International development agencies contributed much needed resources – both technical and financial. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and UNIFEM led the pack, which included GTZ, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP, among many others.

### *Great strides towards gender-responsive government programs, project and activities*

The 1987 Philippine Constitution, formulated to replace the Marcos-era Constitution, guaranteed equality before the law for men and women. The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan under the first woman President, Corazon C. Aquino, declared as policy that women, who constitute half of the population, should be mobilized for development. The NCRFW was reorganized to focus on policy formulation and gender mainstreaming. Its Board of Commissioners included women leaders from civil society, among them women activists who pioneered the feminist movement in the country. The first Philippine Development Plan for Women, 1989-1992, (PDPW) was approved and President Aquino – through Executive Order 348 - instructed all government agencies to implement the Plan and set up Gender Focal Points or Committees. NCRFW carried out massive gender sensitivity training for the GFPs and key officials, as well as technical assistance to priority agencies.

Since then, the Philippine Congress has passed legislations that institutionalize gender-mainstreaming. RA 7192 mandated that a share of official development assistance (of up to 30 percent) be set aside for women- or gender-oriented activities. The Gender and Development (GAD) budget provision in the annual appropriations acts requires that at each national government agency, government owned and controlled corporation, other government bodies and instrumentalities as well as local government units prepare a Gender and Development Plan and fund its implementation using at least 5% of the amount appropriated under the law. Instructions and guidelines on the preparation of the GAD Plan and Budget are contained in the annual budget call issued by the Development Budget Coordinating Committee. Before approval, agency budget proposals are reviewed as to how these support the agency gender plan. Joint circulars by the

departments of Budget and Management (DBM) and Interior and Local Government (DILG), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and NCRFW enjoin all local government units to also implement the GAD budget policy in local level planning and budgeting. Unfortunately, monitoring and accountability mechanisms for the GAD policies remain weak and LGU compliance low.

To promote the implementation of the PDPW and its successor Perspective Plan for Gender—Responsive Development, 1996-2025, NCRFW supported the building of capacity of key government agencies in gender mainstreaming. Among the priority agencies were Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Agriculture and Department of Trade and Industry. Reforms in the internal organizational policies and revisions of agency programs, project and activities were put in place. The collaboration also led to the development of tools, such as the Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (GEMEF), which guides implementation of GAD mainstreaming policies. Partnerships with NEDA, DBM and DILG, on the other hand, led to the development of such tools as the Manual for Gender-Responsive Regional Development Planning by Region 10, and the Manual for Gender-Responsive Project Monitoring and Evaluation (RPMES) by CARAGA Region. More recently, the network of gender focal points in international development agencies developed a harmonized tool for gender mainstreaming in official development assistance.

Partnerships with statistical agencies led to some progress in indicator development and application. Basic indicators for monitoring status of women were developed, and some of these have been integrated in the National Statistical Program. Basic socio-economic indicators are now routinely sex-disaggregated. The methodology for the quantification of unpaid work in social reproduction has been developed and tested and is now ready for implementation. Statistically operational definitions for informal sector and violence against women have also been reached and thus paving the way for organized data collection. On the other hand, community management information systems, such as the minimum basic needs indicators used by the government’s anti-poverty program, include gender related indicators such as “victims of violence.”

President Fidel V. Ramos, who succeeded Aquino, increased the staff complement of NCRFW in 1997. This reorganization was essential in strengthening NCRFW capacity to carry out its policy recommending, technical assistance and monitoring functions. The NCRFW Institutional Strengthening Project – Phase 2, funded by CIDA, and implemented on the heels of this reorganization, became the appropriate mechanism with which to pursue NCRFW capacity building at the same time as that of the pilot agencies, regions and LGUs. The tools generated from these pilots, and the lessons learned, are ripe for application across the national government and the local government units.

*Gender mainstreaming in LGUs: a few sterling examples but many lag behind*

Responding to advocacy by local women’s groups, a few local government units adapted gender-responsive planning and institutionalized women’s participation in local governance. A number of cities and municipalities passed GAD ordinances that provide the policy framework for LGU programs, projects and activities for women’s empowerment and gender equality, including promoting women’s participation in local governance. Provincial commissions on women, local councils of women and other mechanisms for advocating and sustaining gender related activities were also established. Internationally supported initiatives such as the Local Government Support Project by CIDA, together with LGU oriented components of country programs by UN agencies like UNICEF and UNFPA, have facilitated much of the gender awareness raising and gender-responsive development planning at the LGU levels. LGSP, perhaps one of the early governance

reform projects that considered gender equity objectives, developed the Local Governance Performance Management System. As a tool for LGU capacity assessment, it includes gender mainstreaming indicators such as presence of a GAD Code and GAD focal point or similar mechanisms. Naga City, Cebu City and Davao City provide good practice examples in LGU capacity building for gender-responsive local governance, in the areas of women and civil society participation, action against domestic violence and GAD Code, respectively.

NCRFW also provided technical assistance to a few local government units especially under its own piloting initiatives funded by its CIDA-ISP II. As a result of its engagement at the LGU level, NCRFW developed a set of indicators for gender responsive local governance (GeRL), a diagnostic tool that LGUs could use to plan how to build their capacity in gender mainstreaming. All these models and tools, developed on a pilot basis, need to be replicated and/or applied on a nationwide scale, now.

### *Snail pace progress in legislation to protect, promote and fulfill women's human rights*

In the area of legislation on women's human rights particularly dealing on gender violence, the Philippines can also be considered a front-runner, having passed laws considered on par with international standards of women's human rights. Way back in 1995, the law penalizing sexual harassment in educational and training institutions and in work places was passed. Over the following decade, other laws on rape, trafficking in women and children, and violence against women and their children (VAWC) were passed.

Except perhaps for the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law, each of these bills on gender violence took about ten years to emerge from the legislative mill as approved laws. This pattern is testament to the persistence of gender blindness in the legislative organ of government. Representation of women in the legislature continues to be way below the Beijing standard of at least 30 percent. Gender and rights awareness among both male and female legislators is also still lacking.

At present, the women's movement in the country is lobbying the passage of two laws addressing major gaps in the policy and legal framework: (a) Magna Carta on Women aimed at applying the principles of the CEDAW Convention on non-discrimination, substantive equality and State Obligation; and (b) National Population and Development Policy.

### *Access to justice by poor and marginalized women: now a question of enforcement*

Despite this, it is no small victory for the women's movement that five laws addressing gender violence are in place. The challenge now is enforcement. It is important that the capacity of the five pillars of the justice system is built – and quickly – so that the promise of these laws to protect women and children against gender violence will be realized. The ongoing justice reform processes provide an excellent context within which to build the capacity of the justice System to respect, protect and promote the human rights of women.

On the side of the courts, a strategy for promoting gender-responsiveness has been formulated by the Committee for the Gender-Responsiveness of the Judiciary (CGRJ) of the Supreme Court. This is an outcome attributable to UNDP's early support to the preparation of the Blue Print for Judicial Reform, where gender issues in the courts were duly recognized. These issues were analyzed by Feliciano and Sobritchea in their study on gender discrimination in the courts (cite title of the study), which was commissioned by UNDP. Among the issues were low level of representation of women in the courts particularly at the higher levels, gender insensitivity in handling of cases such

as rape and domestic violence, sexual harassment of women personnel and lack of knowledge of new laws on women's human rights.

In the investigation side, the Philippine National Police has set up Women's and Children's Desks in police stations across the country. Women police officers are assigned to investigate cases covered by any of these five laws against gender based violence. To prepare them for their assignments, they went through seminars on gender awareness and on investigative skills.

At the level of the community, there are initiatives to inculcate zero-tolerance for domestic violence and incest. Civil society groups and the mass media are doing their share in raising public awareness on the rights of women and children against such violence. There are also women's organizations that provide support to survivors – in crisis intervention, temporary shelter, legal assistance and rehabilitation. There are a few shelters and other crisis facilities being ran by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and by some local government units. These varied experiences and capacities can be tapped in ensuring access by survivors to sustained, quality and acceptable services.

There appear to be much fewer initiatives at the prosecution and penology even if the Department of Justice is itself undertaking some Gender and Development activities such as gender sensitivity training of some of its personnel. There is a big gap – or absence of – in intervention addressing perpetrators, many of whom escape prosecution. Survivors of domestic violence – who are the wives, partners and children – are often unwilling to pursue their complaints. There are many reasons including their belief that the perpetrators are truly remorseful, or their fear of loss of a bread winner and the emotional attachment to the father of the children. It is therefore important to enable perpetrators to manage their anger and violent tendencies even as there is a need to strengthen services for survivors.

Meanwhile, the law against trafficking in women and children is still hardly able to prosecute perpetrators. There is a need to assess the constraints in order to strengthen its implementation.

#### *Women's reproductive health and rights need serious and urgent attention*

The shadow reports by non-governmental women's organizations to the CEDAW Committee – on the occasion of the Philippine Government's presentation of its combined fifth and sixth report in August 2006 – focused on the negligence of the Philippine government in protecting and promoting women's sexual and reproductive health and rights. They cited as evidence health statistics like high maternal mortality and infant mortality rates and high unmet needs for contraception and other family planning services. The right of women to reproductive health information and services, which the national government agreed to in Cairo and Beijing, is something that the present national administration is reluctant to respect. Political decentralization – with its concomitant devolution of health service – gives opportunity for local women's groups to claim this right from their respective local government units. There is an urgent need for enhancing capacities of LGUs as duty bearers for the protection and promotion of women's right to health including reproductive health.

#### *Mechanisms for participation in decision-making by women in marginalized and poor sectors, need to be maximized*

There are Philippine laws that are directed at protecting the rights of marginalized sectors and that contain provisions recognizing the right of women in these sectors to participate in decision-making processes. An example is the Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997 (RA 8371), which mandates the representation of indigenous women in decision-making at all levels. Another is the Fisheries

Law of 1998 (RA 8850). It requires that seats be reserved for women in the municipal or city fisheries and coastal resource management council.

A key government body that has a mechanism for people's participation at the highest level of decision-making is the National Anti-Poverty Commission. Established in 1998 under the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (RA 8425), NAPC is the central policy formulating and coordinating body of the Executive Branch for poverty reduction. The Commission is chaired by the President and is composed of Government and NGO representatives. On one hand are the Cabinet members from the various oversight and line agencies with direct responsibility for carrying out programs and services to address poverty. On the other hand are the representatives of poor and marginalized sectors, otherwise known as "basic sectors." One of these representatives is appointed as Vice-Chair of the Commission. The sector of women is one of the 14 recognized basic sectors, which have their respective sectoral councils. NCRFW sits in the Commission, and, with the Women's Sectoral Council, influences anti-poverty policies, strategies and intervention to ensure that the rights and needs of women are addressed.

The Party List system, which reserves a number of seats in the House of Representatives to political parties composed of marginalized sectors, has encouraged women's organizations to engage in electoral politics. One of them, *Abanse! Pinay*, made it in the first two rounds of elections by winning one seat each time. *Gabriela* won a seat in the last two elections. On the other hand, a number of sector-based Political Parties like *Akbayan* have two of the three seats won held by women. However, the goal of gender balance in government, legislative and judiciary is still way so far from being achieved.

First filed about four years ago, the bill for gender balance in government is languishing in the legislative mill. If passed, the Women Empowerment Bill mandates 30% representation of women in decision-making positions in government and to reserve at least one-third of the total number of certain appointive positions in the national and local government to qualified women. In addition, it proposes that duly accredited political parties reserve at least one third of its party slate of official candidates to women, and that at least one third of scholarships, grants, fellowships and training in the national and local government agencies or units be reserved for qualified women. The bill for Local Sectoral Representation, viewed by peoples' organizations and NGOs as critical in institutionalizing participation in local governance, is another one languishing in the legislative mill.

#### *Poverty and armed conflict are human rights and governance issues.*

According to the UN Common Country Assessment, persistent poverty and armed conflict are two of the most serious development challenges being faced by Filipinos. The mainstreaming of the gender and human rights perspective in government policies and actions in these areas is a key governance concern.

Income poverty, which stands at 34 percent in 2000, is reported to be highest in Southeast Asia (UNCT, 2004). Nearly two-thirds of the poor live in rural areas, among them are the landless farmers and Indigenous Peoples. Studies have shown that poor women carry disproportionate burden from poverty, in comparison to poor men, as a result of stereotypical gender roles and unequal gender relations. The government's strategy for poverty reduction recognizes this. There is a need to demonstrate concrete ways of achieving gender-responsiveness in anti-poverty projects and activities, such as on micro-finance and entrepreneurship support programs, and the delivery of basic social services. The past country programs by UNFPA and UNICEF have produced good practice examples, especially in the area of reproductive health and children's rights, that can be further disseminated to LGUs nationwide.

NCRFW, in partnership with the NAPC Women's Sectoral Council, completed a study on gender issues in micro-finance as a first step in mainstreaming the gender perspective in this major anti-poverty measure employed by the Arroyo administration. It is so important that the President authorized NAPC to set up a special unit in its secretariat to focus on micro-finance. Micro-finance services have poor women as a major proportion of their clientele, with women consisting of up to 90%. Women borrowers have also been reported as good payers, with repayment rates among them exceeding as much as 95%. Women's micro-enterprises supported through such credit schemes have indeed provided incremental income crucial to the livelihood of poor families. The study found, however, that many of the micro enterprises have very little potential for growth or expansion thus leaving many women in the vicious cycle of poverty and indebtedness. The study recommends the 'micro-credit plus' alternative that packages in a full range of services to borrowers so much so that the potential for sustainability of their livelihood is enhanced. NCRFW as a member of NAPC, in partnership with the NAPC Women's Sectoral Council and the NAPC secretariat are cooperating in addressing the recommendations of the study.

Armed conflict has been ongoing for at least 35 years now and involving the secessionist rebellion in the South and the communist insurgency. Among the poorest provinces in the country are those in situation of armed conflict. It has been established by many political scientists that insurgency in the Philippines and the secessionist movement were fueled by hopelessness due to extreme poverty and experiences of injustice. However limited, data from conflict areas indicate the increased vulnerability of women to gender violence. They also suffer gravely from the human insecurity, particularly because of their vulnerability due to gender. With their gender roles as caregivers to the children, elderly and sick, they are burdened even more in times of conflict or at the evacuation camps.

At the same time, peace building processes in the past few years in the Philippines witnessed more and more women taking on leadership roles, whether around the negotiating tables at the highest policy levels or in the communities where they carve out peace zones or build peace and development communities.

There is a need to promote approaches to conflict prevention, humanitarian intervention, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction that recognize women's additional vulnerabilities and burdens, and that support the right of women to participate in peace and development processes.

#### *Problems/Gaps to be addressed*

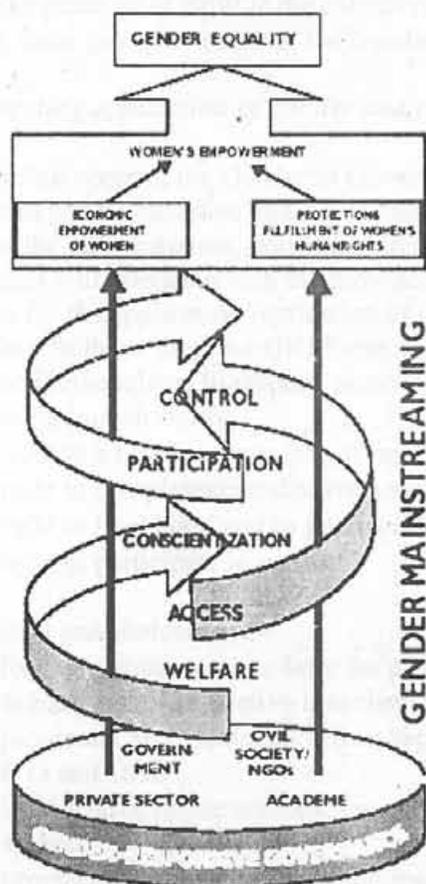
While building on the gains and progress in legal framework, institutional capacities, good practices and public awareness on women's human rights, the Gender in Governance Project will address the following problems/gaps:

1. Ineffective enforcement of laws against gender based violence
2. Absence of political commitment to reproductive health and rights of women
3. Persistent low level of representation of women in decision-making from the local to national levels, and at the legislative and judiciary branches of the national government
4. Need to strengthen interventions for women in poverty, particularly their access to basic social services and to economic resources to enable them to break from the vicious cycle of poverty or reduce vulnerability
5. Need to expand awareness of gender issues in armed conflict and peace building and strengthen roles of women in peace and development

## Part II. Strategy

This Gender in Governance Project is in support of national policies and plans, particularly the Framework Plan for Women (FPW) and the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan, 2004-2010. The FPW has two goals: (1) Economic empowerment of women; and (2) Protection and fulfillment of women's human rights, both of which are crucial to the realization of the national vision of women's empowerment, which in turn leads to gender equality (see Figure 1).

Figure 1.  
Conceptual Framework  
of the FPW



To achieve these goals, the Government of the Philippines ensures that women's needs and rights are considered in all its policies, programmes, projects and activities, including the government budget, through the gender mainstreaming approach.

As citizens, women need to rise from being mere recipients of welfare to becoming conscientized citizens, actively participating in decision making and exercising equal control with men of its processes. It is regardless if these are processes of decision making in the government or civil society, private sector or academe, and family or community, as these sectors interact and together affect the realization of the full range of women's human rights. Therefore, gender mainstreaming must come hand-in-hand with increasing the quantity of women in decision-making and the quality of their participation.

Gender mainstreaming is best able to progress in a society where good governance prevails because in such a context the various sectors are able to negotiate – more or less as equals -- their differing interests in order to arrive at the common good. Yet good governance is also brought about and strengthened with effective gender mainstreaming because it would ensure that the needs and voice of half of the population are duly considered. Mechanisms to enable the participation of otherwise marginalized sectors, such as women, must therefore be set up. The justice system must be able to protect the human rights of all, especially the vulnerable and less powerful groups such as children and poor women, and enable them to find redress. According to FPW, "Gender-responsive governance also presupposes women's active involvement in transforming the culture of politics and governance into one that values participatory principles and pluralism, peace building initiatives and non-violent forms of conflict resolution." (FPW, page 10)

The FPW has three priority areas of concern:

1. Promoting women's economic empowerment through access to capital, market, training, information, technology and technical assistance, just wages and benefits, protection against exploitation, participation in economic decision-making and safe working conditions;
2. Protecting and advancing women's rights through a strengthened service and justice delivery system for survivors of violence against women and an information, education campaign on women's rights; and
3. Promoting Gender-Responsive Governance through promotion of equal representation of women in decision-making bodies; creation, strengthening and activation of local machineries on women; and the promotion of the proper utilization of the GAD Budget.

The implementation of FPW is the collective responsibility of the NCRFW, national government agencies, local government units, the legislative, academe and civil society organizations (CSOs).

*Demonstrating application of gender and rights perspectives in the governance reform processes*

In this overall context, the Gender in Governance Project will demonstrate what it means to fully mainstream gender-sensitive and rights-based approaches in governance reform, particularly in the reform of the justice system, political system and public sector. To be able to effectively do so, the GIG Project will operate within the provincial level – in two to three provinces that will serve as pilot sites for the application/replication of good practices and for the testing of innovative approaches. In these sites, the GIG Project will support the building of the capacities of the various governance stakeholders to respect, protect and promote the human rights of women, particularly the following human rights:

- right to a life free from fear of sexual abuse and violence
- right to complete reproductive health
- right to livelihood and to good working conditions and
- right to participate in politics.

The targeted stakeholders are:

- local government units from the provincial to the municipal and barangay levels – at the executive and legislative branches
- provincial and municipal offices/representatives of national line agencies such as DILG, DTI and DAR
- local courts, police stations, prosecution and other local institutions/offices in the justice system
- provincial and local schools and mass media organizations
- civil society organizations including women's groups and other basic sector organizations and other NGOs
- business enterprises and private sector organizations
- leaders and members of political parties including party lists at the provincial levels

This is important in the context of political decentralization that gives the LGUs both the authority and obligation in delivery of social services, in defining and implementing local development plans and in the overall governance in their respective areas of jurisdiction. LGUs are mandated to integrate local gender issues in their local development plans and programs, and to set aside 5% of their budget for gender mainstreaming. The intervention of the GIG Project will help LGUs to comply with these policies in ways relevant to local needs and issues. The expected outcome is strengthened capacity of local government units to respect, protect and promote these human rights of women, including by effectively mobilizing and managing other stakeholders.

Working at the local levels is also important because it is at these levels where there is closer interaction between government and constituents and thus allowing more possibilities for enlarging participation and accountability in governance. In this regard, the GIG Project will support the strengthening of capacities of local citizens groups, particularly women's organizations, to claim their human rights. Capacities could be on the following:

- awareness raising on women's human rights addressed not only to women but to the broader community
- advocacy for local legislation and services meeting the gaps in protection/fulfillment of the human rights of women along the identified priority human rights
- monitoring of implementation of government policies, projects and services along these same priority human rights issues
- providing parallel or alternative support services to women including for survivors of gender-based violence and on reproductive health and rights

Furthermore, the participation of women in local policy making through representation in provincial and municipal development councils shall be aggressively advocated. The recent initiative of the DILG to have more gender balance in the local development councils (LDCs) and other local bodies must be supported as a step to enhancing the quantity and quality of women's participation in governance.

Key expected outcomes in the participating provinces are:

1. An active constituency for women's human rights from various sectors of the community.
2. There are new or improved programs, projects and services that aim to respect, protect and promote the above mentioned human rights of women by local government units, local offices of national line agencies and civil society organizations.
3. There are mechanisms and processes for the participation in decision making by vulnerable sectors/groups, for monitoring government projects and budgets and for exacting accountability from public officials.
4. There is a functioning justice system that is gender sensitive and rights oriented.

#### *Linking provincial level initiatives to national level initiatives and up-scaling*

An element of the GIG Project strategy is to help in the replication or application of good practices and lessons from other similar initiatives from across the country. A mapping of these good practices and lessons on the identified priority women's human rights issues will be done at the start of GIG Project. Documentations will be collected and analysed and visits to promising practices will be done in order to better appreciate how to best tap these for the benefit of the GIG partner provinces. Processes to enable the implementers of these initiatives to further distill lessons from their experiences will also be supported so that there will be expansion of knowledge base for successful initiatives on the identified areas of human rights of women.

While implementation is ongoing in the participating provinces, the GIG Project will monitor and document the experiences in order that these will also be analysed and the lessons distilled. In this regard, the GIG Project will work with research and training institutions at the national level that will carry out the mapping and documentation, and facilitate the analysis and distilling of lessons. Preferably, such institutions will likewise have the capacity for training and technical assistance in GIG so that, on one hand, they could channel the lessons from good practices elsewhere in the country to the participating provinces. On the other hand, these institutions will also serve as the ones who could facilitate the up-scaling and application of lessons from the participating provinces,

through advocacy for national legislation and programs, and through training and capacity building. One key expected outcome of the GIG Project therefore is the strengthening of capacities of institutions engaged in the promotion of Gender in Governance to carry out research, policy advocacy, capacity building and other activities.

In addition, the GIG Project will support public policy dialogues on the priority human rights issues in order that much needed legislation on the priority women's human rights can be passed. These are on women's reproductive health and temporary special measures to fast track gender equality in all spheres. Such national level advocacy will focus on Magna Carta on Women, Women's Empowerment Bill and the National Population and Development Policy. The idea is to provide the enabling environment for improved local level actions in the protection and fulfillment of women's human rights.

In sum, the expected outcomes of the national level activities are:

1. Passing of national laws on women's reproductive health and temporary special measures to fast track gender equality particularly at decision-making levels.
2. Strengthening of institutions engaged in the promotion of Gender in Governance through research and knowledge management, public awareness raising, policy advocacy, capacity building and other activities.

#### *Criteria for selecting provincial sites for GIG*

The selection of the two to three provinces that would be the site of GIG will be based on a number of factors. The poverty situation of the province is a key consideration with preference to poorest provinces. HDI and GDI figures will be considered along with the MDG indicators particularly for Goals 1 (poverty and hunger), 3 (gender equality) and 5 (maternal health). A second major consideration is the willingness of the Governor and Mayors as well as local legislators and key decision-makers to fully cooperate in the project, particularly in dealing with the identified priority human rights concerns. These local officials should also commit to the GIG goals, outcomes and outputs and are thus willing to make available local resources, in the least, the 5 per cent GAD budget. There should also be a dynamic civil society with active women's movement that can take the lead in the public education and awareness raising on women's human rights.

National agencies that will find its local offices involved in GIG will also be consulted, e.g. DILG, DOJ and DSWD. The Supreme Court will also be consulted in terms of the affected local courts.

The GIG Project will include a province which is covered by the multi-donor peace and development programme in Mindanao. This is for the purpose of highlighting the rights of women in peace building initiatives including their right to political participation.

### Links with the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan, 2004-2010

The project supports a number of policy objectives, strategies and action plan contained in the national development plan.

#### *Economic growth and job creation*

- Provide credit, technology and marketing support for 3 million micro enterprises and small and medium enterprise (SMEs)
- Empower existing SMEs to generate additional employment through increased lending and promotion of Big Brother-Small Brother program

#### *Social justice and basic needs – Anti-Poverty*

- Pursue and expand livelihood convergence projects/models to focus expenditures toward areas with the greatest impact in terms of increased income and sustained livelihood
- Strengthen innovative livelihood assistance activities for Muslim communities, IP communities and rebel returnees
- Increase access of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including barangay micro business enterprises (BMBEs), to information on business opportunities and productivity improvement
- Develop gender-responsive microfinance services and products including training, product development, market access, new technologies, social insurance, health and other basic services (e.g. housing and pension) in partnership with local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations (POs) in the communities
- Continue implementation by ensuring access to safe, quality and affordable services, and expand coverage of the following programs on maternal and women's health: Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Program, Responsible Parenthood, among others
- Provision of capacity-building activities to enable health workers and other frontline workers to respond to the needs of women and children who are victims and survivors of violence
- Pass a law decriminalizing women in prostitution and provide them with viable economic opportunities, education and skills training

#### *Social justice and basic needs – Rule of Law*

- It is thus imperative to strengthen the five (5) pillars of the criminal justice system, namely: (a) law enforcement and police; (b) investigation and prosecution; (c) courts and adjudication; (d) corrections and rehabilitation; and (e) community and barangays; and to aim for better coordination and convergence of their efforts.
- The government shall support the Supreme Court's Action Plan for Judicial Reform to resolve the delay and congestion of cases, the limited access to justice by the poor and the dysfunctional administrative and operating structures in the Judiciary... and improving the capability of Public Attorney's Office (PAO) lawyers in representing poor litigants.

#### *Anti-corruption and good governance – Bureaucratic Reform*

- Knowledge management and productivity frameworks in the bureaucracy will be institutionalized by "professionalizing" government CIO and other ICT positions; strengthening national productivity organizational infrastructure; and through the strict implementation of ICT projects' management, monitoring and auditing. Policies and activities shall be geared towards an accessible and ICT-ready government that will raise public sector productivity through the effective use of information/knowledge.
- Improve frontline service delivery specifically audit of systems and procedures to simplify and speed up agency processes; strengthen procurement reforms; and, involve all sectors, especially women, at all levels to scrutinize projects, so that people, especially the poor, can actually see the benefits accruing to them from governance.

The GIG project will consist of three components that will work in synergy with each other in promoting the human rights of women to complete reproductive health, to livelihood and to good working conditions, to participate in politics, and to a life free from fear of sexual abuse and violence. The components are:

*Component 1: Access by Women to Justice*, by ensuring enforcement of new laws against gender-based violence and by promoting gender sensitivity and human rights awareness in the five pillars of the justice system in order to ensure redress for women who suffer violation of their human rights;

*Component 2: Access by Women to Basic Health and Other Socio-Economic Services*, by replicating or scaling up of models of gender-responsive delivery of reproductive health information and services, maternal and child health services, and other health and nutrition programs and good practices in promoting women's economic rights as workers and micro entrepreneurs; and

*Component 3: Access by Women to Political Participation and Decision-making*, by advocating legislation and policies to increase participation of women in decision-making, in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, at national and local levels, as well as by building the capability for gender-sensitive local governance among women and men government officials and civil society leaders; in addition, strengthen the existing mechanisms of women's participation in and control of the national anti-poverty program and peace-building processes.

#### Component 1: Access by Women to Justice

Under this component, the program will model approaches to promoting access to justice by women survivors or victims of gender violence. The Gender in Governance Project will work at provincial levels where it will bring together the five pillars of the justice system and support their capability building for the full implementation or enforcement of laws against sexual harassment, rape, violence against women and their children, and trafficking in women and children. Among the key partners in the process are the local women's organizations, especially those focusing on gender violence and gender justice, lawyers' groups that provide *pro bono* legal assistance to poor litigants, the local government units, prosecutor's office, police and jail management unit, and the local courts.

Among the activities to be pursued are:

1. Research on prevalence of gender violence in the province
2. Assessment of capacity of the local justice system to handle such cases
3. Orientation on the new laws on gender violence for the five pillars of the justice system
4. Training on women's human rights (CEDAW) and its implication or applications in the justice system
5. Strengthening capacity of the local investigation and prosecution units
6. Improving legal assistance for survivors/victims gender violence
7. Other services to survivors/victims like counseling or temporary shelter
8. Advocacy and public awareness raising on gender justice and women's human rights
9. Involvement of men and women, including the youth, in the communities in advocacy, prevention, paralegal assistance and reintegration of survivors
10. Counseling and other interventions for perpetrators of gender-based violence.

Each of the provinces will be encouraged to build on the progress they have made from past initiatives and define for themselves their realistic results and targets. They will also be encouraged to experiment on approaches that are context sensitive and have potential for sustainability.

The full process will be documented, so that lessons are captured and shared. National level bodies like the Supreme Court, Department of Justice and DILG will be involved throughout the process in order to pave the way for the application of lessons at the broader scale.

The project will support and interact with the Judicial Reform process to ensure its gender sensitivity. It will require not only dissemination of information on these new laws within the Judiciary. More importantly, it involves expanding the understanding of officers of the court – especially the judges – of normative standards of women's human rights as defined in international human rights instrument like CEDAW.

Towards this end, the project will work with the Committee for the Gender-Responsiveness in the Judiciary and the Philippine Judicial Academy to produce the following outputs:

1. Orientation & Training Packages on Laws on Women's Human Rights for lawyers and judges
2. Improved Rules of Court, codes of ethics, mechanisms for performance review and other institutional policies and procedures to conform to standards of women's human rights.
3. Action plan for increasing the number of women in the courts (including Shariah courts) developed and its implementation is in progress.

#### Component 2: Access by Women to Basic Health and Other Socio-Economic Services

In regard to social services for women living in poverty, there are a number of good practice examples that can be replicated in the participating provinces. The UN agencies in the Philippines, as well as other international development agencies, have supported a number of these programmes in reproductive health, maternal and child health, nutrition, livelihood and employment promotion, credit, etc. LGUs, NGOs and local foundations have also initiated and supported interventions to improve access by the poor to basic social services. These will be documented and means for the participating provinces to learn from these will be developed such as study visits, seminars and technical assistance. Other innovative initiatives will also be explored especially involving non-traditional partners like the private sector.

In addition to facilitating the replication of these good practices, the GIG project will give due attention to public sector reform in order that local government units will build its capacity for sustained provision of these services, and to do so in the context of the rights-based approach. Needless to say, the gender-responsiveness of the local government units in these provinces, particularly in their delivery of basic health and social services, is a key target output.

(BOX: DEFINITION OF THE RIGHTS BASED APPROACH – FROM THE MA. SOCORRO DIOKNO)

Among the activities to be pursued under this component are:

1. Baseline study on and assessment of basic health and other basic socio-economic services in the participating provinces, with due attention to criteria availability, affordability and acceptability under the rights-based approach, as well as to gender-responsiveness
2. Mapping of good practices by LGUs, civil society organizations, women's groups and other players in the design, delivery and monitoring of basic health and other basic socio-economic services

3. Study visits, seminars and other activities to learn about these good practices and to plan how these can be applied/replicated – to be participated in by the various stakeholders from the participating provinces including women citizens themselves.
4. Technical and fund assistance in setting up of new programmes or in improving existing programs
5. Training of personnel involved in the planning and delivery of socio-economic service in women's human rights (e.g. planning officers, health personnel, social welfare officers, etc.)
6. Training of women citizens as watch groups monitoring government projects and budgets
7. Training civil society including women's groups in local development planning
8. Implementing mechanisms for the quality and full participation of marginalized sectors in local governance, such as through the local development planning process and the legislation of the local budget, as well as through representation at the local legislative council and other local bodies.
9. Developing mechanisms for accountability by elected and appointed officials to the citizens
10. Mobilizing the private sector to practice corporate social responsibility and to partner with community livelihood projects and self-help groups (and engage in fair trade).

The GIG Project will document the experiences in the participating provinces for the purpose of distilling lessons and facilitating replication and up-scaling. Conferences, seminars and knowledge fairs for the sharing of knowledge and lessons will be held under the auspices of the GIG Project. Partnering with research and training institutions, the GIG Project will produce the following outputs to support up-scaling and replication:

1. Audio-visual materials, manuals and other learning and resource materials to support training and capacity development of LGUs across the country.
2. Policy papers based on lessons drawn out of the analysis and reflection from the experiences of LGUs and policy/legislative proposals to facilitate application and up-scaling of models.

### Component 3: Access by Women to Political Participation and Decision-Making

#### **The MT-PDP, 2004-2010 on Civil Society Participation in Governance**

On governance and decision making, efforts have been greatly exerted in institutionalizing the meaningful participation in governance by civil society. Examples of this are the representations of the Basic Sector Groups in the national and regional structures of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) and other national sectoral bodies [i.e. National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), National Youth Commission (NYC), Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC), etc], and in local development or legislative councils/committees, including the community participation in barangay assemblies and municipal inter-agency fora. However, some of the mandated mechanisms for civil society participation at the local level are still to be fully implemented. Hence, the challenge to both government and civil society is ensuring that full and quality participation of the latter is achieved, sustained and guided by transparency, accountability and openness. Capacities of the basic sectors need to be enhanced to engage effectively with the government and ensure quality participation in the development process.

In the participating provinces of the GIG Project, local mechanisms for the participation of women in local governance will be set-up and/or supported. This could include the designation of women

sectoral representative in the provincial and municipal development councils. Under this component, the project will work with local women's organizations and people's organizations that shall take the lead in defining local strategies and targets towards gender parity in decision-making.

Key outputs of this component in the provinces are:

1. Ongoing campaign involving various sectors in support of sectoral representation, including women's sector and other marginalized groups, in the provincial and municipal legislative councils, in line with the Local Government Code, and/or in appropriate local bodies.
2. The adoption of local Gender and Development Code and establishment of local mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring gender mainstreaming, and the setting up of a Gender and Development Council.
3. Dialogues with political parties in regard to their program of governance and advocating support for women's human rights, including applying the principles of non-discrimination and substantive equality in the policies and practices of their political parties.

On a broader scale, the project will sustain initiatives in legislation to ensure women's equal participation in politics and decision-making. In this regard, the project will support a process of constituency building for the passage of the following key bills:

1. Local Sectoral Representation to reserve for women, along with other marginalized sectors, seats at the local legislative bodies;
2. Women's Empowerment Bill for gender balance in government; and/or
3. Temporary special measures.

It will also dialogue with political institutions, e.g. Congress, COMELEC and political parties, to gain their support to the various strategies for widening opportunities for women's entry into politics. More effective awareness raising strategies on such important mechanisms as the Party List System could be one joint effort with COMELEC. With the political parties, support for these two bills will be advocated, as well as the development of party policies that will be conducive to women's entry into politics and their substantive participation in party decision-making. Policy dialogues, especially on such matters as temporary special measures and customary practices and laws, will also be supported.

The National Anti-Poverty Commission is a major mechanism for the participation of women in policy formulation and monitoring in regard the government's anti-poverty program. Like the other basic sectors<sup>1</sup>, women have a sectoral council, the membership of which is by election held during the general assembly of NGOs and people's organizations (POs) from the sector. The Women's Sectoral Council (WSC) represents – at the highest policy level – the interests of women living in poverty, and at the same time guides NAPC to ensure that its policies and programs are gender-sensitive. The project will help realize the potential of this mechanism to elevate women's inputs into the highest levels of policy making, in order that the poverty, and its female face, are addressed in ways meaningful to women living in poverty.

Women are also lobbying to be represented in the councils of the other sectors, on the argument that women constitute a large proportion of these sectors. The continued control of "old boys' networks" in these sectors has prevented women from being elected to their respective sectoral councils. The Sectoral Council of Workers in the Informal Sector (WIS) is unique as it is chaired by a woman, a result of the capacity of organizations of women in the informal economy.

<sup>1</sup> The basic sectors include farmers, fisher folks, workers in the informal sector, labor unions, elderly, disabled, indigenous peoples and urban poor.

The project will support women's representation in the various NAPC sectoral councils by working with the women in these other sectors and strengthening their capacity to negotiate with the leadership of the sector. The NAPC WSC will work with the women's organizations in these sectors, such as unions of women workers, or the women's committees of sectoral organizations. NAPC WSC will also do advocacy at the top-level leadership of the sectors, and orient or train them on Gender and Development. The objective is to increase the capacity of women from across the basic sectors for participation in decision-making.

Among the activities to be implemented in this area are:

1. Hold provincial and regional assemblies for a bottom-up process of consultation on priority issues for elevation to national policy making
2. Hold local top-bottom information dissemination on anti-poverty policies and programs, including accepted priorities proposed by women
3. Strengthen capacity of women's groups at municipal, provincial and regional levels to negotiate with their respective basic sector organizations for gender balance in their leadership structures including at the NAPC sectoral councils
4. Orient the current NAPC sectoral councils (who are facing the end of their term) on gender equality and women's rights in order to turn them into advocates for gender balance in the next round of sectoral council elections
5. Conduct training on gender for newly elected members of the basic sectors' councils
6. Conduct a gender and social analysis of key anti-poverty programs to improve their gender sensitivity, as well as effectiveness and sustainability for poverty reduction
7. Recommend and pursue improvement of programs.

In the recent years, women played important roles in peace building. The past Presidential Adviser for the Peace Process is a feminist peace activist, Teresita Quintos-Deles. During her term, two of the four government negotiating panels were headed by women, and every negotiating panel had at least one woman member. In the case of peace talks with the communist forces, three of the five negotiators were women, including the Panel Chair. At the community level, in peace zones and in peace and development communities (PDCs), women community leaders have also played important roles. Women also manage most evacuation centers. Women's important roles and contributions to conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance and peace building need to be recognized, documented and optimized in the pursuit of just and lasting peace in the country. GIG will produce the following outputs:

1. Documentations including in audio-visual forms of roles played by women in ending conflicts and in peace building and what difference they make in sustaining the peace process; and
2. Dialogues, meetings and conferences with various governmental and civil society organizations, including religious leaders, which are stakeholders in gender justice and peace building on the role of women.

#### Monitoring Gender Commitments

The Gender in Governance Project will set up a functioning system for monitoring and evaluating implementation of gender policies and laws, with two elements: (1) official government monitoring and evaluation, and (2) civil society monitoring. The first element will be done in partnership with key oversight agencies like NCRFW, NEDA, DBM and COA, as well as with CSC and CESB. The second will be led by women's organizations that have been engaged in alternative reporting to CEDAW and on the Beijing Platform for Action.

### *Integrating gender in the government monitoring system*

NCRFW has been developing and testing a system for monitoring compliance by national government agencies and LGUs to gender mainstreaming policies. There are inter-agency bodies created to coordinate implementation or enforcement of laws against gender-based violence but there is yet no system for monitoring implementation. There is a need for a government monitoring system that could track outcomes, especially changes in the conditions and status of men and women, as basis for further planning as well as for reporting to CEDAW and on the Beijing Platform for Action. Such a system should also exact accountability for results from the concerned government agencies and officials.

Such a system need to be integrated within the mainstream planning and budgeting cycle of the national government. A recently concluded UNIFEM technical assistance on gender sensitive budgeting recommended that gender-related indicators should be part and parcel of the Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF) of national government agencies. The GIG Project will work with NCRFW in pursuing this recommendation.

NCRFW has developed indicators for monitoring implementation of the Framework Plan for Women as well as for assessing gender-responsiveness of national line agencies and LGUs. NCRFW has developed the following tools, and these will be applied by the GIG Project in the participating provinces:

- Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF) for the assessment of progress in organizational capacity development for gender mainstreaming
- Gender responsive LGUs (GeRL) for assessing gender responsiveness of LGU policies, programs and structures

Working with NCRFW and DILG, the project will explore how a unified LGU assessment tool can be used, and one that will consider the full range of local governance standards such as gender and the MDGs under a Local Governance Performance Management System. Such a tool will be tested in the participating provinces.

Among the activities to be done are:

1. Dialogue with NEDA, DBM and line agencies for the integration of GAD indicators in the agency monitoring and evaluation
2. Pilot testing with Civil Service Commission, Career Executive Service Board and the Office of the President for the integration of gender related indicators in performance assessment, especially for third level government officials (bureau directors and up)
3. Pilot testing of the gender-responsive indicators for agency outputs and results in selected agencies, down to their respective branches in the participating pilot provinces
4. Application of the integrated LGU performance monitoring tools in the pilot provinces
5. Refinement and government wide application, in the case of national government agencies, through
  - a. Manualization
  - b. Training of planning and monitoring offices
  - c. Actual installation, use and reporting.
6. In the case of the LGUs, refinement and dissemination through the DILG and the various local government leagues, such as the League of Cities and Municipalities.

Within the NCRFW, a computerized management information system (MIS) will be set up. It will improve access to data and information such as those described in the above paragraphs in order that these immediately input to management decision making and planning. Specific types of

information needed by various publics/constituencies shall also be made accessible through the Internet. The major steps in the process are:

1. Design/Development of the information systems, composed of:
  - a. Executive information system
  - b. Operations information system
  - c. Public information system
  - d. Online information dissemination system
  - e. Administrative, finance and general services system.
2. Enhancement of network information technology infrastructure
3. Expansion/increase of networked workstations
4. Design and development of intranet portal
5. Design and development of gender portal.

*Building capacity of women's organizations in monitoring government performance*

Both in the participating provinces and through national networks of women's groups, the GIG Project will help build capacities of women's organizations to monitor the local government units and national line agencies in regard to the implementation of gender-related laws and policies as well as of international commitments like CEDAW and BPFA.

The GIG Project will build on the progress made in shadow reporting on CEDAW that is being supported by UNIFEM's Southeast Asia Project on Facilitating CEDAW Implementation (CEDAW-SEAP). It will also tap UNDP's partners under its Governance Programme that have developed the methods for monitoring government projects for anti-corruption. Expected output is increased number of women's NGOs carrying out monitoring of government implementation of laws and policies on gender, as well as increasing engagement of women's groups in anti-corruption initiatives on the ground.

Among the activities are:

1. Dissemination of the Concluding Observations by the UN CEDAW Committee on the Philippines Combined 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Report
2. Holding of consultation and planning sessions among women's groups on continued CEDAW monitoring and its links to MDG reporting.
3. Training of women's groups in project monitoring for anti-corruption]
4. Training of civil society organizations in LGU budget monitoring vis-à-vis gender and human rights
5. Networking support for CSOs in the participating provinces and among women's groups engaged in monitoring
6. Support for data gathering and analysis of progress in realization of women's human rights, vis-à-vis
  - a. MDG Reporting for 2008-2010, focusing on the new gender related priorities as agreed on during the 2005 UN World Summit
  - b. Monitoring progress in government action on CEDAW Concluding Observations by end of 2008 which is midway to the next CEDAW periodic report of the Philippines.

### Part III. Implementation and Management Arrangements

#### *Executing agency:*

The project will be executed by a designated agency, which will be referred to as Implementing Agency. It will set up a Project Management Office that will be responsible for managing the project inputs and resources towards achieving the identified outputs. It shall have both substantive capacity in Gender in Governance, particularly in research and training as well as capacity in project management and change management.

#### *Implementing agencies: LGUs, NGAs and NGOs*

Implementation of specific elements or outputs will be assigned to the appropriate agencies under whose mandate these fall. As such, the project becomes means to build these agencies' capacity in gender mainstreaming and the rights-based approach. The project will make available resource persons to these implementing agencies, either from Implementing Agency or from other organizations including from the private sector, NGOs and academe, so that there will be expert guidance while the agencies are yet learning.

The following are the possible implementing agencies for the various components:

1. Local Government Units, or the Provincial Government of the provinces selected for modeling: A provincial project coordinator will be designated and will work under the Office of the Governor where the provincial level management of the project will be located. As such, the Provincial Coordinator will be able to direct the various units in the provincial government like Provincial Social Welfare Office, Health Office, Prosecutor's Office and those responsible for livelihood, agricultural extension and others. A Provincial Project Coordinating Committee will be set-up composed of representatives of the agencies and organizations that will be involved, such as the Police, Regional and Family Courts, private sector, academe and the NGOs.
2. National Anti-Poverty Commission Secretariat, and the Women's Sectoral Council, for the activities relating to strengthening women's participation in the anti-poverty program: The WSC will include this project in its work program. It will be supported by the NAPC Secretariat, specifically the unit in charge of Micro-Finance. The WSC will directly handle the orientation and advocacy for increasing women's representation in the other sectoral councils in NAPC. The WSC, working with women's organizations that elected them, will also lead the campaign for particular legislative proposals, specifically the decriminalization of women in prostitution.
3. Philippine Judicial Academy for the development and implementation of training courses for lawyers and judges in the modeling sites, preferably in partnership with local colleges and universities that can sustain the training program at the provincial level. PhilJA will also draw from the modeling experience to develop training programs for national level application.
4. National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women for the component on monitoring gender commitments particularly the element involving government.
5. UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP for the NGO capacity building for monitoring of CEDAW.

#### *Project Steering Committee*

There will be a Project Steering Committee that will be primarily responsible for the attainment of the GIG Project expected outcomes. The PSC will establish the project policies, oversee project

implementation and monitor progress, as well as ensure independent project evaluation. It will be composed the following:

- National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Department of Interior and Local Government
- United Nations Development Programme

The members of the Committee will also provide the links with their respective agencies in regard their respective roles or inputs in the project. As such, the Committee also is a coordinating mechanism to ensure synergy and synchronized actions, within the project and as lessons are applied in policy and nationally.

**Part V. Budget Estimate ( 5 years)**

The project is a... the... which... to... the... of... and... to... the... of... in... the... of... against... the... of... to... the... of...

In particular, the Gender in Governance (GIG) Project... the following results...

1. Broad based and multi sectoral support for women's... the... of...
2. National reproductive health information and...

**UN Joint Project in Gender in Governance  
2007-2009**

**Project Description**

The project seeks to address the most intractable gender issues in development in the Philippines, namely, high maternal mortality rate, pervasiveness of gender-based violence, high unemployment and underemployment of women outside the agriculture sector in rural areas and low participation of women in politics. Among the Philippine MDG targets, Target 6 on maternal mortality and Target 7 on reproductive health are in danger of not being achieved by 2015, while the trend of women's representation in politics do not show any promise of ever reaching the Beijing target of 30%. Freedom from fear of violence and the right to employment are two of women's basic human rights and freedoms that urgently need attention in the Philippines.

While building on the gains and progress in legal framework, institutional capacities, good practices and public awareness on women's human rights, the Gender in Governance (GIG) Project will address the following problems/gaps:

1. Ineffective enforcement of laws against gender based violence
2. Absence of political commitment to reproductive health and rights of women
3. Persistent low level of representation of women in politics from the local to national levels, and at the legislative and judiciary branches of the national government
4. Need to strengthen interventions for women in poverty, particularly their access to basic social services, and to economic resources and social protection to enable them to break from the vicious cycle of poverty or reduce vulnerability
5. Need to expand awareness of gender issues in armed conflict and peace building and strengthen roles of women in peace and development. (This gap, which was flagged as an important area of concern for the UN System in the Philippines, has not been addressed in this draft project. It is suggested that the UNDAF Committee on Peace and Development be convened to brainstorm a component.)

The project strategy is in line with the rights-based approach to development, which prescribes interventions to build the capacity of both duty-bearers and claim-holders to respect, protect and promote human rights. On one hand, the project will support the strengthening the capacity of the State to fulfill its obligations to Filipino women under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. On the other hand, it supports the building of the capacity of women citizens to claim their human rights under the same Convention on Women.

In particular, the Gender in Governance (GIG) Project will seek to bring about the following results, by 2009:

1. Broad based and multi-sectoral support for women's human rights, in particular, their right to:
  - a. Access to reproductive health information and services

- b. Access to economic resources, employment opportunities and social protection
  - c. Access to equal and quality representation in politics and decision-making and
  - d. Access to justice and redress in cases of gender-based violence and violation of economic rights.
2. Passing of critical legislation to ensure that the above human rights of women are respected, protected and promoted, in particular :
    - a. Law that applies the CEDAW Convention in national legal system (e.g. Magna Carta for Women)
    - b. National reproductive health policy (e.g. House Bill 3773 on Responsible Parenthood)
    - c. Law that improves the representation of the basic sectors – including the women sector – in national and local legislative and other policy making bodies (e.g., Law on Local Sectoral Representation and Temporary Special Measures)
    - d. Law that decriminalizes prostitution.
  3. Three provinces have a gender- and rights-based governance reform agenda/programme that has broad based support, and the LGUs in these provinces are applying some of the best practices in the four women's human rights concerns of the project, i.e.:
    - a. Access to reproductive health information and services (including services related to the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS)
    - b. Access to economic resources, employment opportunities and social protection especially for the youth and informal sector
    - c. Access to equal and quality representation in politics and decision-making and
    - d. Access to justice and redress in cases of gender-based violence and violation of economic rights.
  4. Functioning Gender and Development monitoring system in government that tracks progress in the implementation of international commitments and national laws and policies, and flags gaps and emerging issues into the succeeding planning and budgeting cycles.
  5. Civil society networks, particularly involving women's organizations, are actively monitoring government policies, projects and budgets, at the national level and in the three focus provinces of the project.
  6. National research, training and resource center on Gender in Governance is set-up within an academic institution for the purpose of scaling up of best practices and sustaining capacity building of State actors, civil society organizations and other stakeholders of Gender in Governance.

The GIG Project is in line with the UNDAF areas of cooperation in Good Governance and Basic Social Services. It will be a joint UN project, and as such, it will tap into the reservoir of experience, expertise and resources of the UN agencies in the Philippines. The GIG Project will not duplicate existing projects and initiatives of individual UN agencies. Rather, it will focus on gaps in current initiatives of individual agencies, or facilitate complementation/cooperation/synergy in order to attain the Country Programme outputs. For example, while UNFPA is engaged in building broad-based constituency for a national policy on reproductive health, the GIG Project will support the raising of women's awareness and facilitate dialogues within the women's movements in order to help reach consensus and develop advocacy strategy. The GIG Project will reach out to the women in the different clienteles of the various UN agencies like women in trade unions (ILO), spouses of sea-farers (UNAIDS), women farmers and organizations of rural women (FAO), indigenous and Bangsa Moro women (UNDP), etc., in addition to the usual partners in the women's movements.

In addition, the GIG Project will facilitate complementation of expertise of the various UN agencies and their respective resources in order to optimize results. This will best be demonstrated in the provincial sites where the different UN agencies will contribute the lessons from their past and ongoing programmes including the best practices. The GIG Project will likewise set up a funding facility to provide counterpart funds for the application of these lessons and best practices to improve basic social services in reproductive health (including on HIV/AIDS) and on gender-based violence (including rehabilitation of survivors and perpetrators). The ILO may implement in these three provinces its Local Development Programme, which is designed to provide employment and entrepreneurship services for young men and women, and to draw out policy recommendations.

The primary cooperators are ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, (please add as agencies commit to be part of this joint project). The bases for selecting the three provincial sites could include: (a) provinces where at least two UN agencies are already operating; (b) provinces where the MDG targets on maternal health and RH are least able to be achieved; (c) provinces where local stakeholders can champion GIG, e.g., Governor or Mayor/s who are gender-sensitive, or where there is a dynamic civil society.

The GIG Project will also make available expertise on Gender and the Rights-Based Approach to UN agency programs and projects that are designed to meet the same UNDAF outcomes and Country Programme outputs as those of the GIG Project.

Total GIG Project resource requirements from 2007 to 2009:

	<b>BUDGET LINE</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Result 1	Broad-based support for women's human rights	US\$ 300,000.00
Result 2	Public dialogues & advocacy for key legislations	200,000.00
Result 3	Provincial level governance reforms @ US\$500,000 per province	1,500,000.00

Result 4	Government based monitoring of gender commitments	250,000.00
Result 5	Civil society monitoring of government	250,000.00
Result 6	National center on Gender in Governance with satellites in the provincial sites	500,000.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>US\$ 3,000,000.00</b>
	Project Management (15 percent)	450,000.00
	Monitoring and Evaluation (5 percent)	150,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>US\$ 3,600,000.00</b>

**UN Joint Project on Gender in Governance  
Results and Resources Matrix  
(2007-2009)**

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p><b>Result 1:</b> Broad based and multi-sectoral support for women's human rights, in particular, their right to:</p> <p>a) Access to reproductive health information and services</p> <p>b) Access to economic resources, employment opportunities and social protection</p> <p>c) Access to equal and quality representation in politics and decision-making and</p> <p>d) Access to justice and redress in cases of gender-based violence and violation of economic rights.</p>				
<p>1.1 Increased awareness of the general public, particularly young men and women, on reproductive health and rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information, communication and social mobilization programme on CEDAW addressing leaders and members of NGOs, trade unions, community organizations and youth groups, as well as government officials, legislators, local chief executives and officers in the Justice System</li> <li>Public awareness raising on what is reproductive health and what are men's and women's reproductive rights based on international</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise in social marketing</li> <li>Expertise on design and production of IEC materials</li> <li>Related IEC products of UN agencies</li> <li>CSOs with capacity in training, advocacy and public awareness raising on women's human rights</li> <li>Equipment</li> <li>Budget: US\$300,000.00</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phil NGO Council on Population, Health and Development</li> <li>PLCPD</li> <li>FORUM</li> <li>Reproductive Health Advocacy Network (RHAN)</li> <li>Bangsa Moro Women CEDAW Watch</li> <li>Other women's networks</li> <li>Trade unions</li> <li>Chambers of commerce</li> <li>NCRFW</li> <li>DOH</li> <li>POPCOM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, JICA: Joint programme in reducing maternal mortality – emergency obstetric care (EmOC)</li> <li>UNFPA: Promotion of Reproductive Health and Sexual Rights through 10 provincial programmes and national level advocacy for HB 3773</li> <li>UNFPA: Influencing local GAD Plan and Budget – gap is in monitoring</li> <li>UNFPA with DepEd – supporting sexuality education in schools;</li> </ul>
<p>1.2 Women's organizations across the country have formulated a minimum common agenda and an advocacy plan in regard to House Bill 3773 on Responsible Parenthood</p> <p>1.3 National policies and programmes for capacity building of</p>				

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>LGUs in the delivery of RH services and in employment generation and social protection are formulated and approved.</p>	<p>commitments by the Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening networks of civil society organizations, academic institutions and business groups that are committed to the promotion of RH in their respective spheres of influence.</li> <li>Mapping of good practices by LGUs, civil society organizations, women's groups and other players in the design, delivery and monitoring of basic health services (including RH services) and in employment generation and social protection especially of youth and informal sector</li> <li>Up-scaling of UNFPA and UNICEF good practices in sex education for young</li> </ul>			<p>Gap – replication and scaling up based on results of pilots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ILO: Local Development Programme - strengthen capacity of local institutions to provide employment and entrepreneurship services to young women and men; Gap – ensuring gender responsiveness</li> <li>ILO: Partnership with constituents and key local stakeholders in applying local economic strategies to enhance economic and social opportunities for women and men (Mindanao and other conflict areas).</li> <li>ILO: The capacities of the tripartite constituents are strengthened to deliver better and more efficient services and labor market</li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<p>people and development of protocol to handle children's cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy papers based on lessons drawn out of the analysis and reflection from the experiences of LGUs and policy/legislative and programme proposals to facilitate application and up-scaling</li> <li>• Support to CSO advocacy of these policies and programmes</li> <li>• Audio-visual materials, manuals and other learning and resource materials to support training and capacity development of LGUs across the country.</li> <li>• Training courses and workshops on "Gender, Rights and Governance" for the partners and constituents of UN agency</li> </ul>			<p>governance is improved through a process of social dialogue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO: Social protection – for specific sectors such as indigenous peoples, sea farers, migrant and domestic workers and workers in the informal economy</li> <li>• UNDP (2006-2009): Coaching and training of partners in Rights-Based Approach and Gender Mainstreaming (National; WAGI)</li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p><b>Result 2:</b> Passing of critical legislation to ensure that the above human rights of women are respected, protected and promoted, in particular :</p> <p>a) Law that applies the CEDAW Convention in national legal system (e.g. Magna Carta for Women)</p> <p>b) National reproductive health policy (e.g. House Bill 3773 on Responsible Parenthood)</p> <p>c) Law that improves the representation of the basic sectors – including the women sector – in national and local legislative and other policy making bodies (e.g., Law on Local Sectoral Representation and Temporary Special Measures)</p> <p>d) Law that decriminalizes prostitution.</p>				
2.1. Magna Carta for Women is on Bi-cameral Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town hall meetings on the Magna Carta across the country in cooperation with women's networks and UN agency partners and constituents</li> <li>Development and implementation of advocacy and lobbying strategy addressed to legislators, opinion makers and other sectors (e.g. private sector and religious organizations)</li> <li>Translation of CEDAW and primer to major local dialects and development of popular IEC materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Position paper based on 2006 consultations under the UNFEM CEDAW SEAP</li> <li>Advocacy plan as developed in 2006</li> <li>Primer on CEDAW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study and Action Group on the Magna Carta for Women c/o PILIPINA</li> <li>CEDAW Watch</li> <li>UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP – Philippines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIFEM (2006): Support to advocacy for Magna Carta</li> <li>UNIFEM (2006): Support to the expansion of CEDAW Watch</li> </ul>
2.2. House Bill 3773 on Responsible Parenthood is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy planning by women's organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on current status of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>on second reading, along with the counterpart Senate Bill.</p>	<p>and networks re consensus building and advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town hall meetings on HB 3773 across the country in cooperation with women's networks and UN agency partners and constituents</li> </ul>	<p>bill and the other relevant information on supporters and those who oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing advocacy plan and lobbying strategy if any</li> <li>Information materials developed under the UNFPA Programme</li> </ul>		
<p>2.3 Bills on local sectoral representation (LSR) on second reading at both houses</p> <p>2.4 Bill on temporary special measures (TSM) filed in both houses of congress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in advocacy and lobbying strategies of CSO networks advocating LSR</li> <li>Including discussion on LSR and temporary special measures in the training courses on Gender, Rights and Governance</li> <li>Conduct of research-based debates on TSM and its applicability in the Philippines among political scientists, sociologists and human rights advocates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on status of the LSR bill</li> <li>Research papers on experiences of other countries in TSM</li> <li>Researchers from such countries to share their findings to local audience of legislators, policy makers and opinion makers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASEAN Women's Committee</li> <li>ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Union</li> <li>Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - Regional Gender Project</li> <li>Southeast Asia Women Watch, Inc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holding of a regional (Southeast Asia) conference on TSM</li> <li>• Production on policy briefs addressed to legislators and other opinion makers</li> <li>• Review of studies on prostitution in the Philippines</li> <li>• Focused group discussions with women in prostitution as well as their support groups</li> <li>• Support to ad-hoc group or task force for draft bill and plan advocacy strategy</li> <li>• Drafting of bill</li> <li>• Information sharing and consultations in key cities across the country.</li> </ul>			
2.5. Bill to decriminalize prostitution is filed at both houses of congress				

**Result 3:** Three provinces have a gender- and rights-based governance reform agenda/programme that has broad based support, and the LGUs in these provinces are applying some of the best practices in the four women's human rights concerns of the project, i.e.:

- Access to reproductive health information and services (including services related to the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS)
- Access to economic resources, employment opportunities and social protection especially for the youth and informal sector
- Access to equal and quality representation in politics and decision-making and
- Access to justice and redress in cases of gender-based violence and violation of economic rights.

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>3.1. Local legislation committing the LCU to respect, protect and promote:</p> <p>a) men's and women's reproductive health &amp; rights and right to access basic social services.</p> <p>b) the rights of men and women, including the youth, to decent work.</p> <p>c) the right of the citizens to participate in local governance including in the development planning, implementation and monitoring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline study on the socio-economic and political situation of each of the three provinces, including analysis of key development challenges and opportunities from a gender and rights-based perspective</li> <li>• Town hall meetings to present findings and to solicit recommendations</li> <li>• Support to local CSOs and women's groups that are engaged in advocacy for particular local legislation and policies addressing identified needs and gaps</li> <li>• Orientation sessions and training activities to the various stakeholders on "Gender, Rights and Governance" (which includes CEDAW)</li> <li>• Other social marketing and mobilization campaigns to draw in as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local GAD Codes and other local legislation from other LGUs</li> <li>• Trainers on local development planning and gender budgeting</li> <li>• Implementors of good practices on the GIG areas of focus that can host study visits or conduct orientation and training seminars</li> <li>• Researchers</li> <li>• Budget: US\$500,000.00 per province x 3 provinces = US\$1.5 million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil society networks</li> <li>• Women's organizations</li> <li>• Alternative law groups</li> <li>• Integrated Bar of the Philippines</li> <li>• LGUs – provincial and municipal</li> <li>• DOJ</li> <li>• PNP</li> <li>• Supreme Court</li> <li>• DSWD</li> <li>• Service organizations for survivors of VAWC</li> </ul>	

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<p>broad a segment of the constituency and the local stakeholders into the formulation and implementation of the local governance reform agenda.</p>			
<p>3.2. Local development and investment plans contain rights-based and gender-sensitive analysis of development situation, needs and gaps, and appropriate targets and interventions to meet needs and gaps, with particular attention to RH services (including on HIV/AIDS), decent work for young women and men, and social protection for informal sector workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline study on and assessment of basic health and other basic socio-economic services in the participating provinces, with due attention to criteria availability, affordability and acceptability under the rights-based approach, as well as to gender-responsiveness.</li> <li>• Training of civil society organizations including women's groups in local development planning and gender sensitive budgeting.</li> </ul>			
<p>3.3. Local legislation on HIV/AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy activities at the local level on HIV/AIDS with clear messages on the gender</li> </ul>			

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<p>dimension of the issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of local AIDS Councils with multi-sectoral membership and representation by marginalized groups, and with gender balance</li> </ul>			
<p>3.4. Capacity of LGUs to plan, deliver and monitor socio-economic services is enhanced – RH including AIDS, decent work for young men and women and social protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up mechanisms for monitoring LGU GAD Plan and Budget, with internal component (within the LGU) and external component (by constituents or CSOs)</li> <li>Study visits, seminars and other activities to learn about good practices on RH, decent work and social protection</li> <li>Planning activities on how these can be applied/replicated – to be participated in by the various stakeholders from the participating provinces including women citizens</li> </ul>			

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>3.5. Community based health service delivery are strengthened, including training of traditional birth attendants</p>	<p>themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of personnel involved in the planning and delivery of socio-economic service in women's human rights (e.g. planning officers, health personnel, social welfare officers, etc.)</li> <li>• Technical and fund assistance in setting up of new programmes or in improving existing programs on RH including AIDS, decent work for young men and women and social protection.</li> <li>• Developing mechanisms for accountability by elected and appointed officials to the citizens</li> </ul>			

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
3.6. Mechanisms for the quality and full participation of marginalized sectors in local governance, such as through the local development planning and budgeting, as well as through representation at the local legislative council and other local bodies.		•		
3.7. In the provinces that are still beset with armed conflict (or are in emergency situations), basic social services and livelihood assistance are given to women and children in difficult circumstances.		•		
3.8. Integrated justice reform strategies are being implemented in the three provinces and this reform encompass the pillars of the justice system	• Coordinate action-research in the GIG provincial sites for the piloting of integrated justice reform strategy, e.g. Research on prevalence of gender-based violence including trafficking in women and children; Investigation into the modus operandi	•		• UNDP 2006: Develop Medium Term Development Plan on the Pillars of Justice that is gender responsive and rights-based (National)
3.9. A strong constituency for VAW that include NGOs, media and academe is present in the three GIG				• UNDP 2006: Support the implementation of the Philippine

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
provinces.	<p>of perpetrators of trafficking; Assessment of the capacity of local police stations and other elements of law enforcement;</p> <p>Assessment of awareness of gender-related laws by local courts;</p> <p>Assessment on the availability of support services to survivors, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate strategy formulation for the reform of the justice system involving all pillars</li> <li>• Document the processes</li> <li>• Conduct IEC programs at increasing awareness among women and children of their rights.</li> <li>• Mobilize civil society, schools and church based organizations to conduct awareness raising sessions, integrate topics in school</li> </ul>			<p>National Police Transformation Action Plan that would address women's issues and concerns i.e Model Police Stations, gender sensitive police officers, increase number of women's desks in police precincts (Marikina City &amp; National)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF: Protocol on handling cases involving children</li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<p>activities, refer survivors to shelter/service, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support advocacy on the establishment of a committee on decorum and investigation in various work settings.</li> <li>• Document particular cases of violence against women and children and other realities of marginalized women (such as women prisoners) in order to draw lessons for crisis intervention, support and rehabilitation/reintegration.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct training of judges and lawyers on CEDAW and integrate CEDAW in the curricula of law schools, Philippine Judicial Academy, Police Academy, Public Safety College and other relevant training institutions.</li> </ul>			

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation on the new laws on gender violence for the five pillars of the justice system</li> <li>• Support capacity building plans of local investigation &amp; prosecution units in handling VAW cases</li> </ul>			
<p>3.10. Quality, range, number and reach of support services for survivors are enhanced/increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen existing referral/documentation and reporting system and community-based support system on VAW and anti- women/child trafficking.</li> <li>• Improve prevention programmes against sexual harassment and create mechanisms for supporting women and children victims of sexual abuse such as domestic workers, informal sectors and OFWs.</li> <li>• Advocacy to GOs, LGUs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 2006: Provide legal assistance and capacity building to paralegals for women detainees and CICL (Pasig, QC, Manila).</li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<p>and NGOs to provide direct services for survivors in the area of crisis intervention, legal assistance, etc. including paralegal training of youth and community leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pilot a programme of counseling and rehabilitation of perpetrators of gender-based violence. Provide legal assistance and reintegration services to women prisoners.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Result 4: Functioning Gender and Development (GAD) monitoring system in government that tracks progress in the implementation of international commitments and national laws and policies, and flags gaps and emerging issues into the succeeding planning and budgeting cycles.</b></p>				
<p>4.1 Data for core GAD indicators that have been approved by NSCB are generated by the concerned government agencies and other bodies. (Indicator: Availability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dialogues with NEDA, DBM and line agencies for the integration of GAD indicators in the agency monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Technical assistance to</li> </ul>	<p>M&amp;E Experts IT Experts Equipment Budget: US\$250,000.00</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCRFW</li> <li>NEDA</li> <li>DBM</li> <li>DILG</li> <li>NSCB</li> <li>NSO</li> <li>DOH</li> <li>DSWD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP, 2006-2007: Generation of sex-disaggregated data that accurately and adequately identify development issues and their gender dimensions (National)</li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>of updated information on those indicators; progress, gaps and issues are cited in government policies and plans)</p> <p>4.2 Such data are regularly collated and analysed by NCRFW, and are made available in appropriate forms to legislators, policy makers, planners and monitors in government, as well as to civil society, international development agencies, mass media and the general public. (Indicator: data and analyses available through annual NCRFW publications, periodic reports and in the web site, which are publicly accessible).</p> <p>4.3 Indicators of agency and LGU performance vis-à-vis national</p>	<p>pilot line agencies in the application of GAD indicators and seed fund to apply the indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot testing of the gender-responsive indicators for outputs and results of selected agencies, down to their respective branches in the GIG partner/ participating provinces</li> <li>• Setting up the IT based M&amp;E system at the NCRFW</li> <li>• Maintenance of the RA 7192 monitoring system at NEDA (which is being set-up with EC support)</li> <li>• Mainstreaming GAD in the integrated LGU performance monitoring tools to be developed by DILG</li> <li>• Technical assistance and other capacity building support to LGUs in</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNP</li> <li>• DOJ</li> <li>• Supreme Court</li> <li>• DOLE</li> <li>• Provincial and municipal government units in GIG provincial sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP, 2006-2007: Support to Galing Pook Award (Nationwide)</li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>policies and laws related to gender are agreed upon and used. (Indicators: Performance targets of agencies named in gender-related laws include appropriate gender-related targets; Performance standards for LGUs include indicators for Gender-Responsive Governance)</p> <p>4.4 NEDA, in cooperation with NCRFW, has set in place a system for assessing compliance by foreign assisted projects to RA 7192 requirement in regard funds allocated for GAD activities. (Indicator: NEDA presents a report or score card at the annual Philippine Development Forum)</p>	<p>setting up its GAD monitoring linked to both the national system as well as local performance monitoring mechanism (include the LGUs in the 10 UNFPA partner provinces).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various training activities for monitors from the oversight and line agencies, and LGUs.</li> <li>• Develop a scorecard and institutionalize a GAD performance check for national agencies and LGUs on particular gender issues (e.g. women participation in local decision-making, action to combat violence against women, etc.) and gender results including budgets for gender-related activities</li> <li>• Support the establishment of an award system for gender responsive/sensitive</li> </ul>			

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<p>national agencies and LGUs such as Galing Pook Awards, Golden Dove Awards and special mention in NHDRS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate the inclusion of gender concerns and international commitments in environmental and natural resources planning.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Result 5:</b> Civil society networks, particularly involving women's organizations, are actively monitoring government policies, projects and budgets, at the national level and in the three focus provinces of the project.</p>				
5.1 Strengthened capacity of women's organizations to monitor government actions and performance in regard to its gender commitments and to raise their findings to appropriate bodies at the local, national and international levels (Indicators: CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate the Concluding Observations by the UN CEDAW Committee on the Philippines Combined 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Report to women's organizations across the country.</li> <li>• Conduct training for women's organizations in the GIG provincial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainers in monitoring of government projects and budgets (anti-graft and gender-sensitive budgeting)</li> <li>• Trainers in GAD M&amp;E</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Budget:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's networks</li> <li>• Anti-graft and anti-corruption networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIFEM, 2006: Support to NGO shadow reporting on CEDAW (National)</li> <li>• UNIFEM, 2004: GAD Budgeting linked to Performance-Based Budgeting of the National Government (National and LGU level pilot in Sorsogon)</li> </ul>

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>networks engage in monitoring have members from across the country; they regularly release updates on gender outcomes and outputs particularly in the four women's rights concerns of GIG – RH, gender-based violence, women's employment and women in politics; they use their findings in advocacy as well as in CEDAW shadow reporting)</p> <p>5.2 Women's organizations in GIG project sites are linked to national networks and are engaged in monitoring of gender commitments.</p> <p>(Indicators: Membership of women's organizations to national women's networks; Number and types of training and other capacity building</p>	<p>sites in GAD monitoring and evaluation, and in gender-sensitive budgeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training for women's organizations and other CSOs in the GIG project sites in monitoring against graft and corruption and share methodologies and tools developed by CSOs in anti-corruption campaigns.</li> <li>Holding of consultation and planning sessions among women's groups on continued CEDAW monitoring and its links to MDG reporting.</li> <li>Support for networking among CSOs in the participating provinces and among women's groups engaged in monitoring</li> <li>Support for data gathering and analysis of</li> </ul>	<p>US\$250,000.00</p>		

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY, PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>support to local women's groups; Local groups carry out documentation of cases of gender-based violence and tracking of status of cases.</p> <p>5.3 Government-watch and budget-watch groups/networks are organized and actively engaged in monitoring of government programs, projects and budgets.</p>	<p>progress in realization of women's human rights, vis-à-vis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MDG Reporting for 2008-2010</li> <li>- CEDAW Reporting in 2009/2010 (7th country report)</li> <li>- NHDRs</li> <li>- UNDAF Annual Reviews</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document life stories of invisible women among marginalized groups.</li> <li>• Initiate a sharing of experiences and good practices in addressing gender inequalities among vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Result 6:</b> National research, training and resource center on Gender in Governance is set-up within an academic institution for the purpose of scaling up of best practices and sustaining capacity building of State actors, civil society organizations and other stakeholders of Gender in Governance</p>				
<p>6.1 Training programme in GIG is being implemented by an academic institution with the stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity assessment towards the identification of candidate academic institutions and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainers on Gender and Development, Rights-Based Approach to Development,</li> </ul>		

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
<p>of the GIG Project as primary target participants</p> <p>6.2 Research agenda in GIG is formulated and its implementation is ongoing</p> <p>6.3 A GIG Resource Center is established and it houses UN publications and other relevant knowledge products</p> <p>6.4 Satellite resource centers in strategic locations in Metro Manila and in the provincial sites of the GIG Project</p> <p>6.5 Documentation of the experience of the GIG project particularly in the provincial sites</p>	<p>selection of the host institution for the GIG Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collation of training manuals and other knowledge products developed under the auspices of the UN and other development agencies</li> <li>• Recruiting the core staff of the GIG Center and conduct of strategic planning and team building activities</li> <li>• Design of the training programs</li> <li>• Preparation of training manuals and materials</li> <li>• Actual conduct of courses at the GIG Center or in the provincial sites</li> <li>• Conduct of capacity building activities for the nucleus and satellite</li> </ul>	<p>Women's Human Rights and other GIG topics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best practices from UN agencies and other international development agencies on GIG</li> <li>• Resource materials from UN and other sources</li> <li>• Facilities for training and the resource center</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Production capacity for vide production</li> <li>• Budget: US\$500,000.00</li> </ul>		

TARGET OUTPUTS & INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES (UN, GOs, NGOs, POs, etc.)	RELATED UN AGENCY PROGRAMME, LOCATION & PARTNER
	<p>resource centers on GIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with GIG project stakeholders to define research agenda</li> <li>• Commissioning of research projects and their actual implementation</li> <li>• Holding of colloquia and other forums to disseminate and apply the results of the research studies.</li> <li>• Design of documentation system for the GIG project to ensure that lessons and good practices are captured</li> <li>• Production of video documentary and publications and their dissemination.</li> </ul>			

# FINANCIAL REPORT



# WOMEN AND GENDER INSTITUTE

Miriam College, Kalipunan Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines 1101  
Telephone: (63-2) 5805400 loc. 3590 Telex: (83-2) 4059729 Email: wania@mc.edu.ph

## UNDP Fostering Democratic Governance Human Rights: Gender in Governance Financial Report December 31, 2006

	Budgeted Amount	Actual	Variance
Conduct of Cluster Meetings	17,000.00	8,209.36	8,790.64
Assist RP's to formulate Gender Action Plan	29,000.00	25,375.00	3,625.00
Purchase of Resource Materials	60,000.00	-	60,000.00
Documentation of Best Practices	20,000.00	-	20,000.00
Training on Women's Human Rights	120,000.00	95,368.00	24,632.00
Salaries of Project Personnel	640,000.00	640,000.00	-
CEDAW, Educational Concert: UNDP-GOP FDG Contribution	40,000.00	40,000.00	-
Miscellaneous	17,400.00	-	17,400.00
Administrative Cost	93,000.00	93,000.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,036,400.00</b>	<b>901,952.36</b>	<b>134,447.64</b>

Prepared by:

REMEDIOS O. GAMBOA  
Project Accountant

Approved by:

  
AURORA LAVATE DE DIOS  
Executive Director

**Financial Report**  
Form Number: AWP/FR-001



GOP-UNDP Programme Fostering Democratic Governance  
00046745  
Human Rights Gender in Governance  
April-June 2006  
Philippine Peso

- (a) Designated Institution:
- (b) Programme / Project Number:
- (c) Programme / Project Title:
- (d) For the Period:
- (e) Currency:

(I) Item	(II) Chart of Account		April	May	June	(III) Total Amount
	Account	Fund Donor				
(f) Opening Balance	74500	04000 00012			(95,250.00)	
(g) Advance Received					155,460.00	
(h) Available Funds (f+g)					60,210.00	
Detail Expenditures:						
Project ID						
Project Personnel				80,000.00		
Assist RP's to formulate Gender Action Plan				3,625.00		
Administrative Cost				11,625.00		
(I) Total Expenditures				95,250.00	91,625.00	
(j) Closing Balance (h-i)					(31,415.00)	
(k) Outstanding Obligations						
(l) Planned Expenditures						
(m) Total Requirements (k+l)						
(n) Advance Requested (m-j)						

Designated Institution Approval / Signature:

*Aurora Javate De Dios*  
Name: Aurora Javate De Dios  
Title: Executive Director  
Women and Gender Institute

Date:

Country Office Approval / Signature:

Resident Representative  
UNDP

Date:

**Financial Report**

Form Number: AWP/FR-001



(a) Designated Institution:  
 (b) Programme / Project Number:  
 (c) Programme / Project Title:  
 (d) Currency:

GOP-UNDP Programme Fostering Democratic Governance  
 00046745  
 Human Rights: Gender in Governance  
 July to September 2003  
 Philippine Peso

(I) Item	(II) Chart of Account		July	August	September	(III) Total Amount
	Account	Fund				
(f) Opening Balance			(31,415.00)	(126,665.00)	442,935.64	
(g) Advance Received				673,060.00		
(h) Available Funds (f+g)			(31,415.00)	546,395.00	442,935.64	
Detail Expenditures:						
Project ID	74500	04000				
Project Personnel			80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	
Cluster Meetings				8,209.36		
Assist RPs to formulate Gender Action Plan			3,625.00	3,625.00	3,625.00	
CEDAW Educational Concert: UNDP -GOP FDG					40,000.00	
Contribution				11,625.00	11,625.00	
Administrative Cost						
(I) Total Expenditures			85,250.00	103,459.36	135,250.00	
(j) Closing Balance (h-i)			(126,665.00)	442,935.64	307,685.64	
(k) Outstanding Obligations						
(l) Planned Expenditures						
(m) Total Requirements (k+l)						
(n) Advance Requested (m-i)						

Designated Institution Approval / Signature:

*Aurora J. De Dios*  
 Name: Aurora J. De Dios  
 Title: Executive Director  
 Women and Gender Institute

Date:

Country Office Approval / Signature:

Resident Representative  
 UNDP



Financial Report  
Form Number: AWP/FR-001

(a) Designated Institution:  
 (b) Programme / Project Number :  
 (c) For the Period :  
 (d) Currency :

GOP-UNDP Programme: Fostering Democratic Governance  
 00048745  
 Human Rights: Gender in Governance  
 October to December, 2006  
 Philippine Peso

(I) Item	(II) Chart of Account		October	November	December	(III) Total Amount
	Account	Fund Donor				
(f) Opening Balance			307,685.64	212,435.64	21,817.64	
(g) Advance Received						
(h) Available Funds (f+g)			307,685.64	212,435.64	21,817.64	
Detail Expenditures:						
Project ID	74500	04000 00012	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	
Project Personnel						
Expenses for Cluster meetings			3,625.00	3,625.00	3,625.00	
Expenses for RPs to formulate indicators				95,368.00		
Expenses for Training of Women			11,625.00	11,625.00	11,625.00	
Administrative Cost						
(l) Total Expenditures			95,250.00	190,618.00	95,250.00	
(j) Closing Balance (h-i)			212,435.64	21,817.64	(73,432.36)	
(k) Outstanding Obligations						
(i) Planned Expenditures						
(m) Total Requirements (k+i)						
(n) Advance Requested (m-j)						

Designated Institution Approval / Signature:

Country Office Approval / Signature:

Name: *Aurora Jayde De Dios*  
 Title: Executive Director  
 Women and Gender Institute

Resident Representative  
 UNDP

Date:

Date: August 3, 2006