

GROUP 2 TEMPLATE

A. NATIONAL AND ASEAN POLICIES TO SUPPORT SOCIAL PROTECTION INITIATIVES TO WOMEN IN MSMEs

Country	National Policies to support / protect women in MSMEs	Recommendations
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barangay and Micro-Business and Enterprise (BMBE) law • Capacity building for Women in Enterprise Development • RA 7192 Women in Nation building Act • RA 10644 – Go Negosyo Law • Senate Bill 1026 	National level
Myanmar	<p>Has a draft bill on social protection not specifically addressing MSMEs but has a provision on children, women and elderly (1st draft)</p> <p>National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022)</p>	
Thailand	<p>Has a mechanism to respond to women in enterprise</p> <p>National policy to promote women entrepreneurs</p> <p>National coordination of women affairs is the policymaking office on social protection for women</p>	
Brunei	Vision 2035 – women equal opportunities in nation-building	Need to enhance knowledge and technical support nationally and regionally
Indonesia	Has a law on national social security system. Social security for workers covers age and retirement	

What tool or instrument is used in identifying women engaged in micro-enterprises and what are considered gaps and challenges in these policies and mechanisms?

COUNTRY	TOOLS OR INSTRUMENTS	GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN THESE POLICIES AND MECHANISMS	RECOMMENDATIONS (National; ASEAN)
Philippines	<p>We have a program in the women business council to identify the big sisters, medium sisters and small sisters (large corporations with an asset size of Php 100 Million; medium is 50 million and SME is 3 million; micro is lower than 3 million)</p> <p>The directory of outstanding women MSMEs in the ASEAN 2015 in 12 priority sectors.</p> <p>50 leading companies for women – APEC</p> <p>In the survey instrument – enterprise programs impact on 60, 000 families</p> <p>Quality Point Index – used by the Philippine Social Enterprise Network. Farming cooperatives are members of the network</p> <p>NATTCO – has a membership of 1.6 million</p> <p>90% collection rate (Haiyan)</p> <p>DOLE directory on beneficiaries; OWWA has a separate directory; not integrated</p> <p>Banks have</p>	Philippines: Weak monitoring of policies and mechanisms; need to monitor the implementation of policies and mechanisms or improve M&E	<p>Recommendations at the national level:</p> <p>Need for an integrated database among the agencies, NGOs, banks and financial institutions for women in enterprise development for monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Philippines: At the national level, there is a need to work with and ensure cooperation of other stakeholders, such as the local government units to ensure M&E of policies in place. Conduct an assessment of social protection programs specific to women entrepreneurs. Tap the databases of Social Security System, esp. on the self-employed and voluntary paying members. Improve coordination with agencies having available data on women in MSMEs. Utilize UN Paper on strengthening social protection programs, however this is not focused on women MSMEs.</p>

	entrepreneurship program.Landbank and DBP may have their own databases		
Thailand	<p>Enroll women MSMEs</p> <p>At present, there is no specific tool or instrument, but ministries are encouraged to identify women and men MSMEs</p> <p>Has a tool for identifying not only women enterprises but for all women in need</p>	<p>Need for specific and focused interventions for women. Has a focal point for gender information system and works with the national statistics office. They started in 2005. They have sex-disaggregated data but lacks analysis of said data.</p>	
Brunei	<p>Same case as Thailand. Most applicants have the potential to do business; applicants are referred to the respective agencies/ministries.</p> <p>Applicants are assisted by or referred to the Self-Reliance Scheme and the Empowerment Program</p>	<p>Brunei: Policies are aimed for all and not just specific to women. Make sure that policies are in accordance with..</p> <p>Brunei envisions zero poverty. There will be difficulty in monitoring.</p>	
Myanmar	<p>Ministry of Labor and Employment provides social security</p> <p>Women and child welfare association is an NGO</p> <p>These are agencies that identify women entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>Myanmar: Similar challenge in the country. Lack of awareness of available policies among agencies/ministries</p>	
Indonesia	<p>There is a questionnaire administered by the Ministry of Women's Affairs</p>	<p>Indonesia: Need to enhance data collection esp. on women</p>	<p>Indonesia: Adopt a social protection model that targets women, not merely universal.</p>

		entrepreneurs.	
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On Monitoring and Evaluation

1. What available information do you have on women engaged in MSMEs?
2. What data gaps need to be addressed in order to effectively monitor and evaluate the impact of social protection programs for women in MSMEs?

Country	Existing Information on women MSMEs	Specific tools or instruments used	Information or Data Gaps	Recommendations on what to monitor and evaluate
Philippines	<p>Study in 2009: Gender and Social Protection</p> <p>HaPiNoy database – has a database on products/sari-sari store owners/retailers</p> <p>TESDA and Coke partnership involves sari-sari store owners and retailers (public private partnership)</p> <p>Philippine Retailers Association</p> <p>Private sector: Puregold'sAlingPuring</p> <p>Students who are micro-entrepreneurs</p>		<p>Lack on information on women's productive and reproductive tasks</p> <p>Data collected is mostly quantitative but not so much on the qualitative.</p> <p>Business registration is in the name of the husband; the worker-operator is the wife</p> <p>Unregistered businesses: students who are also entrepreneurs</p> <p>Lack of data processing at the local government unit level</p>	<p>Need to identify data not only on family income but also women's well-being (gender analysis of data)</p> <p>Need to develop a social protection index for women entrepreneurs</p> <p>Tap the following agencies and mechanisms for data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GK Center for Social Innovation • UP-Institute of Small Scale Industries (UP-ISSI) • DTI-RUMEPP and Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprises (DTI-BSMED)
Myanmar	<p>Census 2014 (temporary census in March and April). We can obtain data pertaining to women entrepreneurs.</p>			

Country	Existing Information on women MSMEs	Specific tools or instruments used	Information or Data Gaps	Recommendations on what to monitor and evaluate
	<p>Women Entrepreneurs Association and Woman Affairs Federation provide small business loans or microcredit. They may also provide data.</p>			
Thailand	<p>National Assessment</p> <p>Office of MSME promotion – has plenty of information on MSMEs but not focused on women in MSMEs</p> <p>Women Empowerment Fund under the Ministry of Interior</p>		<p>Not only focused on the economic impact of programs. Should also be concerned about the human development outcomes of women (e.g. healthy)</p>	
Brunei	<p>MIPR – Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources. Not specific for women.</p> <p>Department of Community Development has information on</p> <p>Self-Reliance Scheme and Empowerment Program has home-based programs. Grants for home-based cottage industries</p>			
Indonesia	<p>Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise concentrate on cooperatives.</p>		<p>Absence of data from ministries</p>	<p>Need for top level intervention to enforce data collection</p>

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	<p>Social protection program provided for small enterprises.</p> <p>The Social Security office is in need of the data on small and medium enterprises coming from ministries.</p>			

EXISTING INDICATORS ON M&E OF SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN IN SMEs

COUNTRY	REMARKS
Philippines	there are various social protection floors Community impact assessment (family-based) , which already have indicators that are being used for M&E of Social protection programs And services in the Philippines
Thailand	They have researches and data, but the some have not registered

RECOMMENDATIONS AT THE ASEAN LEVEL

Philippines

- Agree and standardize on the indicators on women in MSMEs at the ASEAN level
- Ask country focal points to assist the women entrepreneurs in the region.

Brunei

- Creation of training and mentoring center for women in business
- Tap organizations such as AWEN of Vietnam ; Thailand Focal point

Indonesia

- Has a Women Entrepreneur's Association but it does not assist those in micro and small enterprises. They should be encouraged to assist micro-and small enterprises as well.

Thailand

- Need for an integrated system for information sharing among agencies dealing with women in MSMEs

Others

- Working group on the post-2015 strategic action plan for SME development