

GAD PLANNING AND BUDGETING: ADDING VALUE TO GOVERNANCE

GAD Budget Policy Compliance Report
2001-2002



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2001-2002**

**National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
2002**

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PART ONE
2001-2002 GAD BUDGET COMPLIANCE
REPORT SUMMARY

GAD BUDGET POLICY COMPLIANCE REPORT 2001-2002

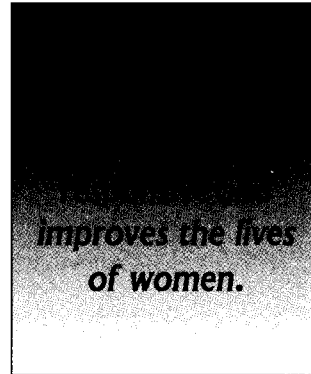
The goal of governance initiatives should be to develop capacities that are needed to realize development that gives priority to the poor, advances women, sustains the environment and creates opportunities for employment and other forms of livelihood. (UNDP, 1994)

TOWARDS GENDER-RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE

Governance is the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority in managing a country's affairs at all levels. (UNDP, 2001) It is characterized by the interrelationship of the government, private sector and civil society. Among these three, it is the government that has the primary responsibility in the management of the country's affairs. As such, the government is expected to create an enabling environment for sustainable human development. It is looked upon as the main protagonist in upholding the rights of the most vulnerable sectors, protecting the environment, maintaining stable macroeconomic conditions, mobilizing resources for effective and efficient public services and infrastructures, and creating an environment of order, security and social harmony.

Good and effective governance should be the goal of every government that is serious in meeting the expectations of the people, both women and men, from whom its mandate arise. It requires government to look into its decision-making processes and the manner of implementing its programs and projects so that it

can respond appropriately to the needs of the different sectors especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged. It should also recognize that the existing norms and values have implicitly and explicitly placed women and girls at a vulnerable or disadvantaged position compared to men. Good and effective governance therefore should consider the differential impact of its decisions and activities to the different sectors of society, especially to women and men, girls and boys. Simply put, governance is good and effective if it is gender-responsive and improves the lives of women.



PROMOTING GENDER-RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE: THE NCRFW'S STRATEGIC ROLE

Women remain to be burdened by the debilitating impacts of poverty and the lingering economic crisis. Their rights are still being violated as evidenced by the increasing number of cases of violence. Discriminatory practices undermine their job security. Out-migration of women remains high with many in service and domestic occupations. The country has not succeeded in achieving gender balance between women and men in elective offices and other decision-making positions.

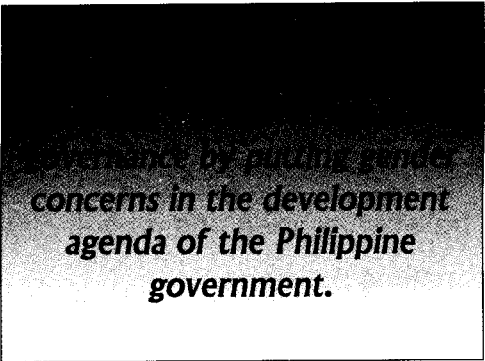
The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) was created in 1975 to serve as the national machinery on women.

As such, the NCRFW is expected to promote policies, programs and projects that will address the issues of women and uplift their status in Philippine society.

From 1975 to 1985, the NCRFW organized women in the localities and implemented women specific projects¹. In 1986, it shifted its role from direct service provision to women to a more strategic one, that of addressing the unequal gender relations of women and men in the economic, social and political spheres of development.

The NCRFW's strategic role has been embarked upon after a thorough analysis of the situation of women in Philippine society and the recognition that the equitable development of women and men is the task of the entire government and not just one agency. With the Gender and Development (GAD) perspective, the NCRFW thus made it its mission to "*make government work for women's empowerment and gender equality*" in order to achieve its vision of "*women and men equally contributing to and benefiting from development.*"

Encouraged by the global acknowledgement that governance should also be gender- responsive, NCRFW is confident of the importance of its role as an oversight agency. NCRFW has concretely promoted gender-responsive governance by putting gender concerns in the development agenda of the Philippine government. It has initiated measures and mechanisms to ensure that development plans



governance by putting gender concerns in the development agenda of the Philippine government.

consider the differential impacts of policies and programs to women and men and thus are gender-responsive. Aside from influencing development plans, the NCRFW also ventured into mobilizing resources for gender and development (GAD). Thus, in 1992, **Republic Act 7192**, otherwise known as the “**Women in Development and Nation Building Act**”, was enacted. The enactment of said law allowed a certain percentage of the official development assistance (ODA) to be allocated for gender concerns. In 1995, another milestone in resource mobilization for GAD was attained. The **1995 General Appropriations Act (GAA)** was passed into law with Section 27, a general provision, now known as the GAD Budget Policy, mandating all departments, bureaus, offices and agencies to set aside at least five percent of their appropriations for projects designed to address gender issues. Every year thereafter, this GAD budget provision has been retained in the General Appropriations Act.

With the GAD Budget Policy, the NCRFW performs the following oversight roles: a) set the policy environment for GAD Planning and Budgeting, b) provide technical assistance, and c) monitor the agencies' compliance with the policy. Recent accomplishments of the NCRFW in these areas include:

On Policy-setting

- In partnership with the DBM and NEDA, the NCRFW developed the Guidelines for GAD Budgeting contained in the 2002 National Budget Call (Joint Circular 2002-01, August). A set of guidelines for the implementation of the Policy at the local level was also

¹ In its first decade of existence, the NCRFW organized the *Balikatan sa Kaunlaran* providing livelihood assistance and welfare services to women. Although the assistance improved some material conditions of women, it did not uplift their status compared to men.

issued by the NCRFW, in partnership with the DILG and DBM (Joint Memo Circular 2001-01, December).

- In response to the directive from President Macapagal-Arroyo, the NCRFW spearheaded the formulation of the Framework Plan for Women (FPW) which will serve as a guide for government agencies and local government units in formulating GAD plans and budget for FY 2001-2004.

On Technical Assistance

- In 2001, the NCRFW conducted two sessions of GAD Assemblies to 48 technical staff from 30 government agencies. Further, it provided mentoring and one-on-one technical assistance sessions to 52 agencies in NCR alone. It also extended technical assistance to Regions I, VIII, X, XI and the CARAGA. The NCRFW likewise attended to numerous requests for various forms of technical assistance in GAD Planning and Budgeting.
- Given the numerous demands for technical assistance on GAD planning and budgeting, the NCRFW also developed manuals and guidebooks on the subject. Among these are **“Making LGUs Gender-responsive: A Primer for Local Chief Executives”** and **“Gender Mainstreaming and Institutionalization in the Budgeting Process”**. The aforementioned tools are part of the **Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit (GMRK)**. The GMRK is a compendium of tools – handbooks, sourcebooks and manuals on gender mainstreaming produced by the NCRFW and its partners.

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- The NCRFW is in its initial stages of implementing a project that will look into the problems and difficulties encountered by agencies in GAD Planning and Budgeting. Funded by the UNIFEM, the project, “**Strengthening Gender Budgeting in the Philippines**” will result to a set of recommendations that will improve the policy statements, guidelines, technical assistance, as well as the mechanisms and approaches for monitoring and evaluation.

On Monitoring and Evaluation

- Since 1996, the NCRFW has monitored agencies’ compliance with the GAD Budget Policy. Aside from agency GAD budget allocations, compliance reports produced annually, include success stories of national government agencies and local government units on GAD Planning and Budgeting. They also contain problems encountered, insights and recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the GAD Budget Policy.
- As part of its initiatives to improve the existing monitoring and evaluation system, NCRFW developed a computerized database that would help track, among others, agency compliance with the GAD Budget Policy. This computerized database will facilitate data management and information-sharing on the progress of agencies’ efforts in GAD planning and budgeting.
- The NCRFW also maintains and continuously updates its website, which carries, among others, information on gender planning and budgeting.

THE GAD BUDGET POLICY: HISTORICAL BRIEF

The 1987 Constitution serves as the basis for the GAD Policy and gender mainstreaming in the budget. Specifically, Article II, Section 14 stipulates that “the state recognizes the role of women in nation building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men”. On the basis of this mandate, laws were promulgated and policies were enacted to put into operation this basic law on gender equality. Among the laws and policies passed were those that will enable or facilitate resource mobilization for GAD.

As mentioned in the previous section, Republic Act No. 7192 which was enacted in 1992, was the first official GAD budget initiative in the Philippines. In 1993, then President Fidel V. Ramos issued a directive to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to ensure budgetary support for GAD. The following year, NEDA, DBM and the NCRFW issued **Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 94-1** which provided the policy framework and procedure for the integration of GAD into agency plans and budget proposals.

The GAD Budget Policy- Section 27 of the General Appropriations Act 1995-2001

In 1995, NCRFW and the DBM led the advocacy campaign for the integration of the GAD Budget Policy in the Budget Call and General Appropriations Act. In the same year, the **1995 General Appropriations Act** was enacted with Section 27 requiring all departments, bureaus, offices and agencies to set aside at least 5% of their appropriations for projects designed to address gender issues. The same provision of the budget law provided for a reporting

mechanism to enable NCRFW to monitor compliance. With improvements, the same general provision has been included in the GAAs from 1995 to present.

In 1998, the DILG issued Memorandum Circular 99-146 addressed to all Regional Directors regarding the need to adopt the GAD Budget policy in the planning and budgeting of the LGUs. The DBM likewise integrated GAD in the Local Budget Call. In 2001, the NCRFW, DILG and the DBM jointly issued JMC 2001-01, which set forth the guidelines for integrating GAD in the local planning and budgeting system through the formulation of GAD plans. For national agencies, JC 2001-01 issued by the NCRFW, NEDA, and DBM serves as their guidelines.

The 2002 GAD Budget Report:

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Since its inception in 1995, GAD Budgeting has achieved modest gains in addressing gender concerns. There has been a steady increment in the level of compliance from its initial year of implementation where only 19 agencies submitted GAD Plans and Budgets compared to the present 137 submissions. A more detailed description of the GAD Accomplishments for 2001 and the GAD Plans and Budgets for 2002, observations and analysis are found in Part 2 of this report.

Generally, agencies' initiatives in gender mainstreaming focus on capability-building activities for its personnel. Gender-sensitivity trainings, workshops, GAD-related fora and other gender awareness-

raising activities comprised the bulk of reported 2001 GAD Accomplishments and 2002 GAD Plans.

GAD information and resource centers as enabling mechanisms for gender mainstreaming were also proposed by a number of agencies. The creation and strengthening of GAD Focal Points likewise continue to be reported by agencies in their plans and accomplishments. A number of agencies reported their efforts of establishing linkages with other agencies and NGOs which have programs and initiatives on gender mainstreaming and women's programs. It is noteworthy that efforts to produce, maintain and update sex-disaggregated data were also reported.

Findings

1. Gender information and resource centers have been established or are currently maintained, and continue to be proposed, specifically by state universities and colleges. These include among others, the Urduja Gender Resource Center in Pangasinan, the Leyte Normal University library's GAD Resource Center, and the Nueva Vizcaya State Institute of Technology library's GAD Corner/ Mini-Resource Center.
2. Although minimal, there were efforts to translate policies into operational and department-specific guidelines. The Philippine Ports Authority's Memorandum Circular 20-2001 set the guidelines for the establishment of child care stations within passenger terminals. It also requires the designation of priority lanes for differently-abled individuals, pregnant women, women with children, and senior citizens. To address gender concerns in the labor front, the Department of Labor and Employment prepared a policy issuance recommending the

minimum requirement for the issuance of working permits to minors.

3. Sex-disaggregation of data, an important tool in a comprehensive gender-responsive budget analysis, has been considered for budget allocation by a number of agencies. Among the agencies that established sex-disaggregated databases and generate sex-disaggregated data were the DOLE, the Philippine Coconut Authority and the Maritime Industry Authority.
4. State Universities and Colleges planned more GAD awareness raising activities for their personnel, faculty members and officials. Some SUCs proposed the review of their policies, guidelines and issuance as to their gender-responsiveness. Other SUCs have progressed from addressing women and GAD concerns in their extension and outreach projects to making plans for the integration of GAD in their curricula. A few proposed gender-related research studies.
5. Information dissemination and information campaigns focusing on women's health, women's rights and the roles of women and men in development have also been implemented and proposed.
6. Agencies implemented and proposed GAD programs, projects and activities focused mostly on creating awareness and increasing gender sensitivity of key people in the agency.
7. Although the number of GAD plan submissions is not even 50% of the total number of agencies in the bureaucracy, GAD

plan submissions are increasing. No GAD Accomplishment Reports and Plans were received from the Judicial and Legislative branches of government for this reporting period.

8. Recently, the NCRFW has been receiving GAD Accomplishment Reports from Local Government Units in Regions 1 and 10 through the Regional Offices of NEDA and the DILG.

Recommendations

For NCRFW and other responsible oversight agencies

1. Provide incentives for agencies which comply with the GAD Budget Policy. The *Galing Pook Foundation*, a performance, incentive and reward system of the DILG for LGUs, has included gender as one of its special award categories. Incentives and rewards of this type can be carried out at the national level and all through out the country to encourage more government entities to comply with the policy.
2. Continuously update and provide a comprehensive and integrated technical assistance package for GAD mainstreaming in the bureaucracy. Customized tools by sector need to be developed.
3. Strengthen and expand partnerships between NGOs and GOs, particularly in the policy and program development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Women NGOs and gender specialists are good sources of technical resource and expertise on working with women and in gender planning and programming.

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4. Strengthen, formalize and institutionalize the roles of oversight agencies NEDA, DBM and DILG in policy-setting, providing technical assistance and monitoring and evaluation of the GAD Budget Policy through legislation.
 5. Enlist the support of the Commission on Audit, Congress and the Judiciary.

For the other agencies

1. Review laws or other macro-policies as to their explicit, implicit or potential impact to women and girl children.
2. Review existing agency policies, plans, programs or projects, including women specific projects as to their gender-responsiveness.
3. Ensure that GAD plans are anchored on sound gender analysis and gender statistics.
4. Institutionalize the collection, processing and reporting of sex-disaggregated data in all agencies. Sharpen skills in data interpretation and analysis. Gather qualitative gender information also through life stories (*herstories*) and focus group discussions (FGDs).
5. Review, enhance and formulate policies expressing agency intentions to support women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming.
6. Formulate policies establishing gender mainstreaming mechanisms and strategies for women's empowerment.

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7. Train technical personnel of the agency in the use of GAD tools such as handbooks, manuals and sourcebooks on gender and development. Extend the training on gender mainstreaming to other key personnel in the agency and not just to the GAD Focal Points.
 8. Enforce the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of GAD policies of the agency.
 9. Include GAD as part of KRAs of agencies.
 10. Institutionalize the GAD Budget Policy in legislation through the amendment of RA 7192.

Challenges

The challenge for the Philippine government at present is to work towards a gender-responsive audit of its performance, its expenditures, revenue collecting system, policies, programs, projects and activities including its decision-making processes. This gender audit entails the following:

1. Gender-aware policy appraisal that would entail reviewing policies and programs (e.g. on trade liberalization, reproductive health) as to their explicit, implicit and potential impact on the most vulnerable across sectors in this case the women and girl children.
2. Gender-aware macro-economic policy framework analysis designed to examine and assess the impact on women across sectors of international trade

agreements entered into by the Philippine government, fiscal, monetary and other economic policies.

3. Sex-disaggregated public expenditure incidence analysis that would involve calculating the distribution of government expenses among women and men, girls and boys, across sectors. This may also entail calculating the impact of budget cuts on certain basic services among women and men. It may also include assessing where the bulk of the budget deficit went and who were benefited.
4. Sex-disaggregated beneficiary assessments which would evaluate how public services are addressing the needs and priorities of women and men . This would also determine whether the government's pattern of public expenditure is responsive to the needs of women and men.
5. Sex-disaggregated revenue analysis that would estimate the taxes paid by women as compared to men. This includes direct and indirect taxes and/or user fees.
6. Sex-disaggregated analysis of government expenditures versus the quality of its programs or services on time use of women and men.
7. Sex-disaggregated social cost-benefit analysis of money lost due to inefficient, ineffective and corrupt practices.

PART TWO
2001 GAD ACCOMPLISHMENTS
2002 GAD PLANS AND BUDGETS

I. BACKGROUND

As a strategy, **gender mainstreaming** aims to transform society and its institutions so they could work for gender equality. It makes women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral part of the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all sectors of society. It situates gender equality issues at the center of broad policy decisions, institutional structures and resource allocations, and includes women's views and priorities in making decisions about development goals and processes (Schalkwyk, et al, 1996).

This report utilizes the **Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF)** to analyze the GAD interventions of the different agencies. The GMEF is a tool developed by NCRFW to determine the progress of the agencies in GAD mainstreaming. It identifies four possible entry points in gender mainstreaming: policy, people, enabling mechanisms, and programs, projects and activities.

Policy

A policy is an official statement or pronouncement of support for gender mainstreaming issued by the agency. Policies are in the form of memoranda, executive orders or specific guidelines recognizing and accepting gender mainstreaming as a critical and legitimate concern in the agency. Aside from policy expression and formulation, existing policies may also be enhanced to integrate GAD concerns.

People

This entry point refers to any or all stakeholders in the gender mainstreaming strategy utilized or proposed by the agencies. Stakeholders are the people involved in gender mainstreaming strategies and may assume the following roles: *sponsor, change agent, target and advocate*. Agencies may employ or propose initiatives which express support for gender mainstreaming, build capabilities to enhance GAD key result areas, pose benefits for women employees, and/ or ensure women's participation in development.

Enabling Mechanisms

Enabling mechanisms may be systems, structures and other mechanisms which are put in place or operationalized to fast track gender mainstreaming in the agencies. Resource allocation for GAD activities is also a vital enabling mechanism for gender mainstreaming. Other enabling mechanisms include networking initiatives, establishment of Focal Point systems, and installation of gender-responsive databases.

Programs, Projects and Activities

Policy and top management support for gender mainstreaming are best reflected in the agencies' programs, projects and activities for its clients. Flagship programs of most agencies are usually strategic entry points for GAD mainstreaming initiatives.

Part II of the report presents a snapshot of the extent of compliance with the GAD Budget Policy. Two sets of data were utilized to provide a picture of agency compliance. These are the GAD

Accomplishments in FY 2001 and the GAD Plan submissions for FY 2002. The GMEF was mainly used to consolidate the report and analyze the level of compliance of the agencies to the Policy.

II. GAD ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2001

A. Presentation of Data

Of the total number of agencies in the bureaucracy, 78 (23%) submitted their 2001 GAD accomplishment reports to NCRFW. Table 1 shows the distribution of the submissions according to types of agencies:

Table 1. Accomplishment Report Submissions by Agency Type

Agency Type	Number of Agencies	Percentage
Attached Agencies and Bureaus	27	34%
State Universities and Colleges	25	32
GOCCs	12	15
Line Agencies	8	10
Other Executive Offices	4	6
Office of the President	1	1
Constitutional Office	1	1
Total	78	99%

Further, it must be noted that of the submissions from the 78 agencies, only 38 (49%) submitted corresponding GAD Plans for FY 2001. Forty agencies submitted GAD accomplishment reports without the benefit of GAD Plans.

Meanwhile, the proposed GAD Budget of 91 agencies² for 2001 amounted to P 2.8 billion. Based on the submitted accomplishment reports however, national government agencies spent only a total of P970 M for GAD mainstreaming activities. With the total government budget appropriations of P665 B, the GAD budget represents merely 0.15% of the total budget for 2001. Table 2 shows the GAD budget distribution according to types of agencies.

Table 2. FY 2001 Reported GAD Expenditures Per Agency Type

Line Agencies/ Departments	PhP 905,039,181.00
Attached Agencies and Bureaus	26,839,194.00
Other Executive Offices	26,081,860.00
SUCs	9,016,509.00
GOCCs	3,439,071.00
Constitutional Office	44,499.00
Office of the President	18,600.00
Total	970,478,914.00

Of the 78 agencies, only 53 or 13% have specified their budgets for their activities. Further review showed that out of the 53, only seven have complied with the policy of allocating a minimum of 5% of their respective agencies' total appropriations for GAD. Among these agencies, the DSWD allocated the biggest percentage (43.25%) of its entire expenditures for GAD programs, projects and activities. Table 3 presents the agencies which were able to spend a minimum of five percent of their budget for GAD.

² One hundred thirteen (113) agencies submitted 2001 GAD plans. Of this number, however, not all indicated the proposed budget allocations for their planned GAD interventions. Ninety-one (81%) of the agencies with 2001 GAD plans reported corresponding GAD budget allocations.

Table 3. Agencies with at least Five Percent GAD Budget Expenditures in FY 2001

Agency	Agency Budget	GAD Budget	%
Department of Social Welfare and Development	PhP 1,569,683,000.00	PhP 678,836,026.00	43%
DOST-ASTI	23,081,000.00	6,302,000.00	27
DA- Philippine Carabao Center	24,041,000.00	4,322,540.00	18
Department of Labor and Employment	1,467,036,000.00	194,467,491.00	13
National Commission on Indigenous People	360,304,000.00	25,000,000.00	7
Philippine Racing Commission	17,335,000.00	929,520.00	5
DOST-MIRDC	116,158,000.00	6,054,000.00	5

For the year 2001, GAD programs, projects and activities implemented by agencies focused mostly on the entry point *PEOPLE*. Nearly half (47%) of the reported GAD activities were directed towards ensuring participation of women personnel in development efforts, capability-building, and other activities for various stakeholders in gender and development. GAD initiatives using the *POLICY* entry point remain very minimal.

The succeeding section presents a summary of GAD programs, projects and activities implemented in FY 2001.

People

Nearly 30% of the implemented GAD activities focused on capability-building activities for agency personnel. Some of these activities take the form of exposure or attendance to GAD related activities and celebrations such as the Women's Month celebrations, symposia

and/ or fora. Awareness raising sessions such as GAD orientations and gender sensitivity trainings/seminars were also conducted for personnel and top level officers of the agencies.

It is also worth noting that there were agencies which reported to have embarked on technical or work-related GAD skills training such as use of gender related statistics, policy advocacy, development of gender indicators for monitoring and evaluation and handling cases of violence against women. These agencies however, comprise only a very small percentage.

Other activities which meant to provide direct benefit for women employees of the agencies were also implemented. These included measures ensuring equal opportunity for scholarships, fitness activities, and dental/medical examinations. The installation of day care centers and travelers' facilities were also given budgetary allocations by a number of agencies.

Enabling Mechanisms

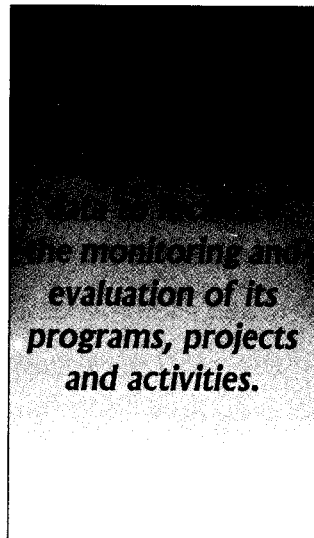
Almost 50% percent of the agencies reported to have established GAD information and resource mechanisms. These mechanisms include, among others, putting up a GAD Bulletin board, a GAD corner and/ or a GAD Center/office. Other agencies with existing GAD resource centers allocated budgets for the acquisition of reference materials on Gender and Development.

Several agencies have just created their GAD Focal Points, and among these are state colleges and universities. Agencies which have existing GAD Focal Points reported to have done reorganization activities. At least 38 (7%) of the activities which were implemented in 2001 focused on the establishment or strengthening of the GAD

Focal Point System in the agencies. GAD budget allocations also went to GAD Planning workshops.

Meanwhile, the DOLE and DSWD have each formed GAD Technical Working Groups to ensure that gender-responsive tools are used in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs, projects and activities.

As an enabling mechanism, networking was given minimal attention by the agencies. Efforts to develop partnerships with other organizations or GAD resource centers were reported by only 2 state universities. NEDA Region 1 however reported to have organized a partnership of GAD advocates in the region, the Regional Advocates for Gender Equality (RAGE). Sex-disaggregation of data to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process is beginning to be given attention by some agencies. Among the national government agencies, DOLE and DENR reported several efforts to sex-



disaggregate data generated by their respective agencies. It was DSWD however, that set in place a policy for the generation of sex-disaggregated data for the whole department. Twelve other agencies and SUCs reported to have made initial efforts toward sex-disaggregation of data. These are the DA- Cotton Development Administration, Philippine Coconut Authority, DOLE-Institute for Labor Studies, National Maritime Polytechnic, DOST- Industrial Technology Development Institute, DOTC- Maritime Industry Authority, DTI-Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines, National Food Authority, Isabela State University,

Tiburcio Tancino Memorial Institute of Science and Technology, Sorsogon State College (SSC), and the Mariano Marcos State University (MMSU). The Regional Offices of DENR, DTI, NSCB, POPCOM, and TESDA also reported their efforts to produce and maintain a repository of sex-disaggregated data.

Sector specific situationers on women and other gender-related studies were reported to have been done by several state colleges and universities such as the MMSU and SSC. The Department of Labor and Employment and an attached agency, National Maritime Polytechnic, as well as the DA's Cotton Development Administration also attempted to produce sector-specific situationers on women.

Organizational Diagnosis, an important activity in gender mainstreaming, has been reported to have been done by only two agencies and one state college namely, the DOF-BLGF, DPWH-National Water Resources Board, and the Sorsogon State College.

Two agencies reported efforts towards installing strategic mechanisms to facilitate gender mainstreaming and GAD application in their agencies. These are the DSWD and the DOST-PCASTRD.

Programs, Projects and Activities

Economic activities comprise the bulk (67%) of client-directed GAD programs, projects and activities. These activities however range from one-shot skills trainings to provision of micro credit to packaged economic programs.

In pursuance of their mandates DA, DTI, DSWD, and DOLE allotted budgetary allocations for the conduct of entrepreneurial/livelihood skills training for women. DOTC-PPA in Cagayan de Oro also

conducted livelihood projects as an outreach program of the agency. Several state colleges and universities embarked on the conduct of livelihood trainings as their outreach projects.

Packaged economic programs for women clients were also reported by some agencies. Packaged programs included any three of the following: training programs, feasibility studies, provision of seeds or basic agricultural supplies, post-harvest facilities, linkage to credit facilities, market linkages and product promotion.

DSWD, which reported the biggest GAD budget allocation, installed strategic mechanisms for making its programs and projects gender-responsive. This was the reason why DSWD categorized its comprehensive poverty alleviation program budget as GAD budget. DSWD, consistent with its mandate, spent a portion of its budgetary allotments to assist women in especially difficult circumstances through its center and community based programs. It has also implemented the National Family Violence Prevention Program.

Meanwhile, the DFA-CFO also reported to have embarked on a comprehensive program to benefit women emigrants or those planning to migrate. Its program comprise of language classes, counseling services, pre-departure orientation seminars and assistance in migration related problems.

Gender-related studies were conducted by state colleges and universities. Examples of these were researches on the role and participation of women in agricultural enterprises, post harvest technologies, and health related studies.

Information dissemination and awareness raising activities for mass audience were conducted by several agencies. Areas covered by

these campaigns were violence against women and children, women's health and rights.

Policy

Ten out of 78 agencies/ government instrumentalities which submitted their reports conducted policy appraisal or formulated gender-responsive policies. Four of these agencies formulated policies establishing gender mainstreaming mechanisms. These are the Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines (DTI), National Food Authority (Office of the President), the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and the Sorsogon State College, an SUC.

The Philippine Ports Authority (DOTC) was the only agency which specifically formulated a gender-responsive policy for the benefit of both its internal and external clients. Its Memorandum Circular 20-2001 set the guidelines for the establishment of child care stations within passenger terminals. The circular also requires the designation of priority lanes for differently-abled individuals, pregnant women, women with children, and senior citizens.

The other 5 agencies conducted policy appraisals and made policy recommendations. The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation and the Philippine Racing Commission conducted appraisals as to the gender-responsiveness of their personnel related policies. The Department of Labor and Employment reviewed its existing client-oriented policies and prepared policy recommendations on the existing policies affecting women. The Commission on Filipino Overseas (CFO) reviewed the impact of migration related laws, bills and other policies on women. The CFO likewise monitored the progress of the Anti-Trafficking Bill in the 11th and 12th Sessions of

the Congress. Further, it has also provided inputs to intergovernmental documents such as the Project Against People Trafficking in Asia and the 5th and 6th Country Report on the implementation of the UN CEDAW .

An attempt to review a macro-policy was made by the National Tax Research Center (DOF) through its study on the “Gender Bias in the Income Tax Provision of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1977.”

B. Observations

A policy is one of the important mechanisms in governance. It sets standards, directions and guidelines and requires compliance for all those who fall under its coverage. Based on a small number of agencies which made foundational policies to institutionalize gender mainstreaming or even attempted appraisal of their existing agency policies, it is not surprising that a bulk of reported accomplishments were outreach activities for women which take the form of one shot livelihood projects. Outreach programs are commendable but state colleges and universities can also start looking into mainstreaming gender and development in their curricula.

Awareness-raising activities abound in the report. There were only few activities conducted which aimed to provide skills in macro-policy appraisal or even agency-specific policy GAD appraisal.

At least 38 reported GAD initiatives were focused on institutionalizing or strengthening GAD Focal Points. It has to be noted that many state colleges and universities have newly organized Focal Points. These data might have implications on the quality of GAD activities

accomplished by the agencies. If the agencies have newly organized focal points, therefore one cannot expect these focal points to make substantive inputs in the agencies' GAD planning and budgeting process.

In the course of reviewing the reported GAD accomplishments, it was observed that some agencies labeled certain activities as funded by the GAD budget, when in fact these were actually flagship programs of the agencies, and had regular (non-GAD budget) allocations.

A case in point is the DSWD. Among the agency's main clients are women, thus a substantial portion of its budget indeed caters to women's basic welfare needs or, in gender planning theory – their practical gender needs. Although they have the ERPAT program for fathers, the challenge for DSWD is to strengthen and redesign their existing programs to address strategic gender interests as well. These pertain to challenging the stereotyped roles of women, encouraging male involvement in parenting and housework, teaching women to harness their inner powers to assert their rights, not allow themselves to be abused, exploited, and violated. Men should also be taught to respect women and not treat them as subordinates or commodities.

It is recommended that a review of the impact of the agencies' gender mainstreaming efforts should be done.

III. 2002 GAD PLANS and BUDGET

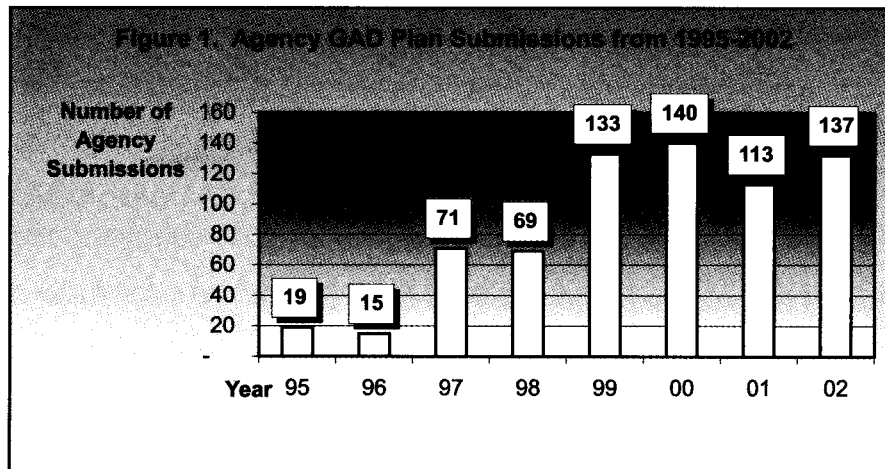
A. Presentation of Data

Out of 345 agencies in the bureaucracy, 137 or 40% submitted their GAD Plans for 2002. Table 4 shows the breakdown of submissions by agency type:

Table 4. 2002 GAD Plan Submissions by Agency Type

Agency Type	Number of Agency Submissions	Percentage to Total Submissions
A. Executive Offices		%
Line Agencies	12	9
Attached Agencies and Bureaus	49	36
Other Executive Offices	11	8
GOCCs	21	15
State Universities and Colleges	43	31
B. Constitutional Office	1	1
Total	137	100%

The number of GAD Plan submissions increased by 24 from last year's submission of 113 GAD Plans. The highest number of submissions was in 2000, when the NCRFW received 140 GAD Plans from national government agencies. The succeeding figure shows the trend of agency submissions from 1995-2002.



Of the 137 agencies which submitted their GAD plans, 102 or 74% indicated specific allocations for their GAD PPAs. Further, it must be noted that 121 (89%) of the submissions were endorsed by agency heads.

The low number of submissions may indicate that most agencies in the bureaucracy are not yet fully committed to gender and development. Heads of agencies/ key decision-makers lack the political will to commit their resources to gender and development PPAs. This lack of political will may be due to political leaders' lack of formal acknowledgment that gender equality is an essential component of development.

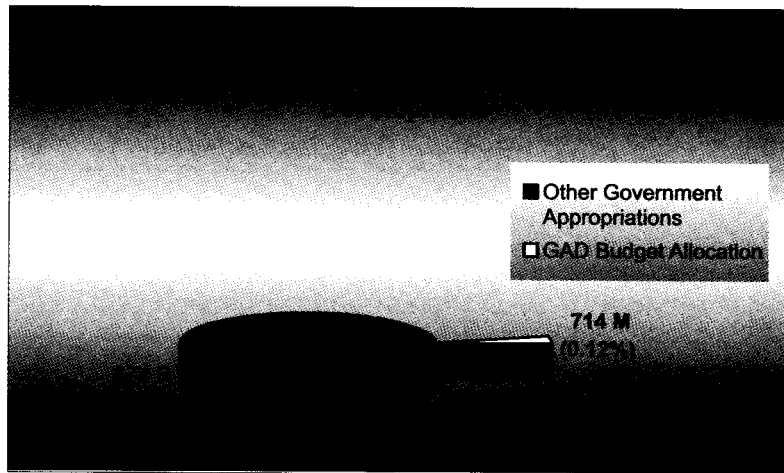
On the other hand, it is also possible that agencies could be integrating GAD in their planned PPAs, but are not submitting their GAD Plans. Possible reasons why agencies are not submitting their GAD Plans and Budget include:

1. Absence of focal person/s to facilitate the processing and submission of the GAD Plan/ GAD Planning is not institutionalized.

2. GAD remains a non-priority concern for key agency decision-makers. Agencies commit their resources for GAD, but when the budget has to be reduced, the GAD budget is among the first to be taken away.

3. Not all agencies are aware of the GAD budget policy and the guidelines for the preparation of GAD plans.

The total proposed budget for GAD in 2002 is Ph P 714M. This amount represents merely 0.12% of the total government appropriations for FY 2002 which is P575B.



The 2002 GAD Budget includes the budget of 102 agencies which allocated resources for their GAD PPAs, including the budget of the NCRFW. The agency's entire budget can be categorized as *de facto* GAD budget as the national machinery for the advancement of women.

The biggest GAD budget allocation came from the aggregate submission of **Line Agencies (LAs)/ Departments**. This constitutes 63% of the total GAD budget of the bureaucracy. Tasked to implement programs and projects, these agencies apparently have bigger budget allocations. Twelve out of 21 line agencies were able

to submit their GAD Plans, and 11 of these submitted their proposed budgets. Table 5 shows the breakdown of GAD budget allocations by agency clusters.

Table 5. 2002 Agency GAD Budget Allocations*

	Number of Agencies with GAD Budget	Agency GAD Allocations	Percentage of Agency GAD Allocations to Total GAD Allocations
Line Agencies/ Departments	11	Ph P 448,439,664.00	63%
SUCs	34	76,059,724.00	11
Attached Agencies and Bureaus	33	105,867,262.00	15
Other Executive Offices	7	46,572,700.00	6
GOCCs	16	31,815,909.00	4
Constitutional Offices	1	5,712,900.00	1
Total	102	Ph P 714,468,159.00	100.00

*Includes the budget of the NCRFW

While the most number of GAD Plan submissions with GAD Budgets came from the cluster of **state universities and colleges (SUCs)**, the aggregate GAD Budget of this cluster is only 11 percent of the bureaucracy's GAD budget. This is also true of the submissions of **attached agencies and bureaus**. The total GAD budget of 33 agencies in this cluster amounted to only 15% of the bureaucracy's GAD budget. A possible reason for this is that resources allocated for the SUCs and attached agencies and bureaus are smaller compared to those appropriated for LAs.

Further review of the individual agency budgets showed that aside from the NCRFW, which allocated its entire budget to gender and development, only 13 of the 102 (13%) agencies with GAD budgets were able to comply with the policy of allocating at least five percent of their appropriations for gender and development PPAs. Table 6 presents the top five agencies which were able to allocate at least

five percent of their resources for GAD. (Please refer to Annex 4 for complete list of agencies with at least 5% GAD Budget allocations)

Table 6. Top Five Agencies with at least 5% GAD Budget*

DFA- Commission on Filipinos Overseas	PhP 39,168,000.00	Ph P 15,100,000.00	39%
DA- National Nutrition Council	42,736,000.00	9,596,880.00	22
DOLE- National Wages and Productivity Commission	82,349,000.00	16,303,000.00	20
DA- Bureau of Post-Harvest Research and Extension	51,101,000.00	9,774,120.00	20
DOLE- Office of the Secretary	1,250,809,000.00	209,869,950.00	17

* NCRFW's entire budget is allocated for GAD.

The highest concentration (48%) of GAD programs, projects and activities proposed for FY 2002 falls under the *PEOPLE* category of the GMEF. Nearly one-third of the proposals were *ENABLING MECHANISMS*. Again, only a few proposals were categorized as *POLICY*-related interventions.

People

Nearly half of interventions proposed by the different agencies and educational institutions were directed to raise the awareness of the organizations' personnel on gender and development issues and

concerns. Awareness raising activities include attendance and participation to Women's Month Celebration, gender and development related fora and conferences, seminars on special topics related to women's rights, GAD orientation sessions and gender sensitivity seminars. From purely exposure to GAD related activities, the AFP planned to embark on gender sensitivity seminars and gender-responsive planning seminars for its personnel-from the rank and file civilian employees to top level officials.

From implementing outreach projects for women in 2001, educational institutions submitted plans to conduct sessions directed at improving their personnel's skills in gender mainstreaming and engendering their curriculum.

Among the agencies which submitted their GAD Plans, only a few planned to engage in activities which will specifically improve their personnel's skills in gender mainstreaming. Only DOLE, DA and their attached agencies planned several activities which will directly improve the organization's capability to mainstream gender. The DILG-PNP is another agency which planned skills enhancement sessions. The agency is set to conduct workshops on the development of sex-disaggregated databases and the enhancement of the investigative skills of policewomen. Several educational institutions mentioned planning to conduct capability building sessions without specifying a particular training, except the Western Mindanao State University.

Agencies likewise proposed to allocate resources for the well-being and development of women employees. At least 16 such proposed PPAs were employee-directed activities such as the provision of medical and legal services, scholarship benefits and additional livelihood opportunities.

Enabling Mechanisms

Agencies and educational institutions have allocated budgets for the acquisition of GAD reference materials, establishment of GAD information corner and GAD centers. Three educational institutions committed their resources for the establishment of Gender and Development Studies Centers.

Recognizing the presence of GAD Focal Points in the agencies and institutions as an important mechanism in GAD mainstreaming, a considerable amount of budget is being allocated by the agencies for their continuous updating and development. Budget is also allocated for the planning, budgeting and evaluation sessions of the GAD Focal Points.

Studies and researches are being planned not only by state colleges and universities but also by national government agencies. These are in the form of sector-specific situation of women, feasibility studies or issue-based researches. In terms of sex-disaggregation, seven agencies and seven educational institutions specifically indicated their plans to install this data management mechanism.

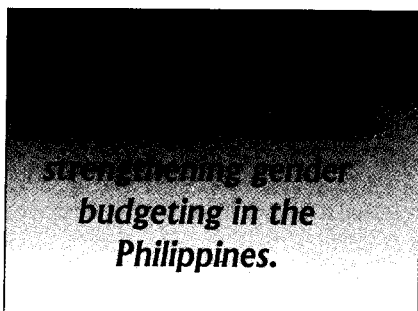
For 2002, more agencies are planning to work in partnership with other agencies and organizations in order to strengthen their mainstreaming efforts. The National Power Corporation is among the agencies which will establish and strengthen its partnership with LGUs, other government units and non-government offices involved in GAD.

Policy

Three national government agencies (DENR-MGB, DOTC-MIAA, DOLE-BWYW) planned to review their policies, guidelines and other standard operating procedures to pinpoint gender biases. Three agencies (DTI-PDDCP, DOF-TIDCORP, TESDA) planned to formulate policies establishing gender mainstreaming mechanisms. Two planned to issue gender-responsive policies for its personnel (PRC and DOLE).

From reviewing internal policies DOLE and DENR extended their plans to the review of national policies and regulations within the purview of their respective mandates. Among the national government agencies, DOLE is the only one which planned to review an international convention as to its impact on Filipino women. The DOLE has proposed to review the International Labor Organization Convention 138, "The Convention Concerning the Revision of Maternity Protection."

Oversight agencies- NCRFW, NEDA and DBM, included in their



GAD Plans proposals to improve the GAD Budget Policy. DBM planned to enhance and update its guidelines, circulars, and other issuances to improve GAD planning and budgeting in the bureaucracy. NEDA planned to convene its Technical Working Group

to review R.A. 7192, especially the section on the Official Development Assistance gender budget allocation. The NCRFW, in coordination with the UNIFEM, is undertaking a project to strengthen gender budgeting in the Philippines. The project aims to ensure an equitable and adequate allocation of financial and other resources to

fully implement the national and international commitments of the government for the advancement of women and gender equality. Project components include: 1) the conduct of an initial stakeholders' meeting; 2) gender-aware policy appraisal, and; 3) a stakeholders' consultation workshop.

Five of the state colleges and universities which submitted their plans allocated portions of their GAD budget for the review of their institutional policies. Among these, the Western Mindanao State University extended its review to its university development plan. Bicol University committed its resources to the conduct of policy reviews to ensure that the University's policies do not discriminate against its women faculty and students.

Programs, Projects, Activities

A considerable number of GAD programs, projects and activities planned by the agencies were women-specific projects. These range from various kinds of livelihood projects to the provision of one-shot health services for women. Livelihood projects include one shot skills trainings to the provision of micro-credit schemes to comprehensive economic projects. Comprehensive economic projects seek to involve women from the planning to the implementation stage. Agencies which developed comprehensive projects were the Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Agriculture and Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Another agency which developed and planned to implement a comprehensive project for women is the Commission on Filipino Overseas. The CFO, in pursuance of its mandate of ensuring the welfare of emigrating and overseas Filipinos, has allocated its

resources to respond to the needs and issues faced by Filipino women emigrants.

For 2001, agencies and educational institutions implemented women-specific livelihood projects as part of their outreach activities. For 2002 however, skills trainings on non-traditional trades for women such as automotive, electronics, communication technology and similar trades were proposed. To enable women to have access to technological innovations, the DA-BPHRE and Marinduque State College planned to develop and pilot test new farming technologies as well as assess existing ones as to their usefulness to women. As part of its extension activities, Aurora State College of Technology likewise allocated resources to improve the efficiency of post-harvest facilities to promote women's access to such technologies.

Nineteen colleges and universities planned to conduct gender-responsive planning seminars and other skills trainings to enable their personnel to mainstream gender in the SUCs' curricula. Among these are the Mountain Province State Polytechnic College, Benguet State University, Pangasinan State University, Iloilo State College of Fisheries, Bicol University, Partido State University, and the Western Mindanao State University.

Information dissemination and education campaigns also comprise a portion (9%) of GAD activities proposed for implementation in 2002. Topics of said campaigns include women's health and rights and the roles of women and men in development. Other GAD projects proposed or maintained are the establishment of facilities to assist parents and travelers (daycare centers, diaper changing tables etc.), services for abused women and children, and conduct of gender sensitivity sessions for agencies' constituents or partners. In compliance with GAD-related laws, specifically the law on sexual

harassment, the Western Mindanao State University planned a training on “Sexual Harassment Prevention and Management of Cases” and the Philippine Tourism Authority planned to create a desk to handle cases of sexual harassment.

B. Observations

Few agencies indicated plans to formulate or develop gender mainstreaming mechanisms and fewer still are those which planned to conduct a review of their organizational policies. Some agencies however have to be commended for planning to conduct a policy review to enhance and formulate new gender-responsive policies. DOLE’s effort to review an international convention affecting women can be extended to other international treaties and agreements made by the government and is worth emulating by other agencies.

review an international convention affecting women can be extended to other international treaties and agreements entered into by the government.

It has been noted that many proposed activities geared at enhancing government personnel capacity to mainstream gender and development are basically awareness-raising sessions such as gender sensitivity seminars and gender and development orientations. Progress however has been noted in the plans of the AFP and of the state colleges and universities. AFP may have proposed several gender sensitivity seminars but they are an improvement compared to the purely exposure activities reported by the organization in 2001. Educational institutions also planned more capability building seminars aside from attributing extension and outreach projects as GAD projects. Agencies have lined up several research proposals, feasibility studies and many women specific

studies. Among these, a government owned and controlled corporation (GOCC), PCED planned to conduct at least one study on gender and macro-economics. Notably lacking are studies on the impact of budget cuts or on the effect of international economic treaties on women. Sex-disaggregation of data, an important tool in a comprehensive gender-responsive budget analysis, has been considered for budget allocation by only a few agencies.

It has been noted that the three agencies (DOLE, DA, HUDCC), which allocated more than 5% of their budget for GAD are among the pioneer agencies in gender mainstreaming. DFA-CFO may not be a pioneer in gender mainstreaming but it has the biggest allocation for GAD interventions for 2002.

It has also been noted that some agencies which belong to the pioneering agencies in gender mainstreaming, were not able to submit their GAD plans for 2002, neither were they able to submit accomplishment reports for 2001 despite follow up. No GAD plans were received from the Judicial and Legislative branches of government either.

III. ANALYSIS

A. Types of interventions

1. Although it may appear that the types of interventions proposed in 2002 are the same as those in 2001, a closer scrutiny reveals some improvements. It is worthy to note that the AFP progressed from purely exposure to GAD related activities (2001) to the conduct of Gender Sensitivity Seminars for its personnel from the rank and file civilian employees to enlisted personnel to top level officials (2002). In addition, state universities and colleges planned more GAD awareness-raising activities for its personnel, faculty members and officials. They also planned appraisal of their policies, guidelines and issuance as to their gender-responsiveness. SUCs progressed from addressing women's and GAD concerns in extension and outreach projects to making plans for the integration of GAD in their curricula.
2. Because of the continued conduct of GAD Orientations and Gender Sensitivity Seminars, it may appear that the government has not progressed in its gender mainstreaming efforts. However, data reveal that many of these foundation/formation-related activities conducted in 2001 and planned in 2002 were directed to the personnel of agencies which started their mainstreaming efforts just recently, for example the DND-AFP and many state colleges and universities. It has to be taken into consideration that different

agencies began GAD mainstreaming initiatives at different times. Agencies in the initial stage of gender mainstreaming are most likely to propose GAD awareness-raising activities, orientations and gender-sensitivity seminars.

3. Agencies which have been involved in gender mainstreaming since it was first launched in the bureaucracy are expected to have progressed in their GAD plans and accomplishments. Data revealed that even these agencies have indicated plans to conduct awareness raising activities for their personnel. This data can mean that within the agency, there exists different levels of GAD awareness and sensitivity but as long as policy and strategic mechanisms are installed the agency is on the right track. The problem lies when the agency continuously conducts GAD awareness raising activities without installing appropriate policy and strategic mechanisms towards GAD mainstreaming.
4. Women-specific projects garnered a big bulk of the GAD budget for 2001 and 2002. It is an acknowledged fact among GAD advocates that women specific projects are essential in addressing women's marginalization and in building women's capacities and self-confidence, but they should be based on sound gender analysis or diagnosis. Studies have shown that livelihood projects focused solely on lending and skills training without comprehensive capability-building on values, financial management, gender awareness, and

the necessary link to the market have not always empowered women because of the debt and work burden that it creates for women. Agencies will therefore have to be cautious about implementing these livelihood projects. In-depth researches on the projects' viability and potential impact on women's unique role in the family and the community can be conducted.

5. Day and night care centers, diaper-changing areas or child care stations were usually established to assist women in the fulfillment of their reproductive roles. Whereas it is commendable that women's reproductive functions are recognized, these facilities can eventually be promoted for the use of any or both parents and not just for women. Men should be encouraged to avail of these facilities in order to create an environment for gender-fair parenting. That way, strategic gender needs are addressed and the path to gender equality becomes nearer.

B. Consistency in the Submission of GAD Plans and Reports

GAD plan and accomplishment report submissions remained low. Some submitted accomplishment reports without submitting GAD plans. In 2001, out of 113 agencies which submitted their GAD plans, only 38 submitted accomplishment reports. More than half (51%) of the number of agencies with 2001 GAD plans did not submit their corresponding accomplishment reports. For 2002, 40% of the national government agencies submitted their GAD plans. Further, not all agencies which submitted 2002 GAD plans indicated the

corresponding GAD budgets. Seventy-four percent (102 out of 137) submitted GAD plans with budgets.

This fact may be indicative of the lack of political will and commitment in the leadership of the agencies to implement GAD mainstreaming. It can also be an indication of a lack of appreciation of the importance of GAD mainstreaming or the persistence of the belief that GAD is only an “add on” and an additional burden in the agency’s workload. It may also be related to the turnover of members of the Focal Points. Members of the Focal Points were usually the ones equipped with GAD mainstreaming skills, their reassignment may affect the preparation of GAD Plans and their subsequent implementation.

C. Coherence of GAD Plans with the agencies’ mandates

Several GAD plans were not anchored on the respective agencies’ mandates. Many activities proposed as GAD activities are peripheral to the agencies’ mandates or primary responsibilities. Some agencies have activities which are not vital to gender mainstreaming, neither are these of any benefit to women. However, these were accounted as GAD activities because it has female components or semblances of sex-disaggregation e.g. genderized seat plan.

This can be indicative of the fact that not all agencies have gone through the process of appraisal of their policies, programs and projects or gender-responsive organizational diagnosis before they planned their GAD related activities or projects.

A few agencies made progress in their GAD plans but these comprise only a small segment of the total national government agencies.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFP	- Armed Forces of the Philippines
ASTI	- Advanced Science and Technology Institute
BLGF	- Bureau of Local Government Finance
BPHRE	- Bureau of Post- Harvest Research and Extension
BWYW	- Bureau of Women and Young Workers
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFO	- Commission on Filipinos Overseas
DA	- Department of Agriculture
DBM	- Department of Budget and Management
DepEd	- Department of Education
DFA	- Department of Foreign Affairs
DOF	- Department of Finance
DOH	- Department of Health
DOLE	- Department of Labor and Employment
DOTC	- Department of Transportation and Communication
DOTC PPA	- DOTC Philippine Ports Authority
DILG	- Department of the Interior and Local Government
DPWH	- Department of Public Works and Highways
DTI	- Department of Trade and Industry
DSWD	- Department of Social Welfare and Development
FPW	- Framework Plan for Women
GAD	- Gender and Development
GMEF	- Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework
GOCC	- Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations
HUDCC	- Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
LA	- Line Agency
MGB	- Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MIAA	- Manila International Airport Authority
MMSU	- Mariano Marcos State University
NCRFW	- National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NTRC	- National Tax Research Commission
NEDA	- National Economic Development Authority
NSCB	- National Statistical Coordination Board
PCASTRD	- Philippine Council for Advanced Science and Technology Research and Development
PCED	- Philippine Center for Economic Development
PDDCP	- Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines
PNP	- Philippine National Police
POPCOM	- Commission on Population
PPA	- Programs, Projects and Activities
RAGE	- Regional Advocates for Gender Equality
SSC	- Sorsogon State College
SUC	- State universities and colleges
TIDCORP	- Trade and Investment Development Corporation of the Philippines
UNIFEM	- United Nations Development Fund for Women

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ANNEXES

KEY CONCEPTS IN GAD BUDGETING

GENDER

While "SEX" is a natural distinguishing variable based on biological characteristics of being a woman or man, "GENDER" refers to the socially differentiated roles, characteristics and expectations attributed by culture to women and men. It is created, produced, reproduced and maintained by social institutions. It is a set of characteristics that identifies the social behavior of women and men and the relationships between them.

GENDER EQUALITY

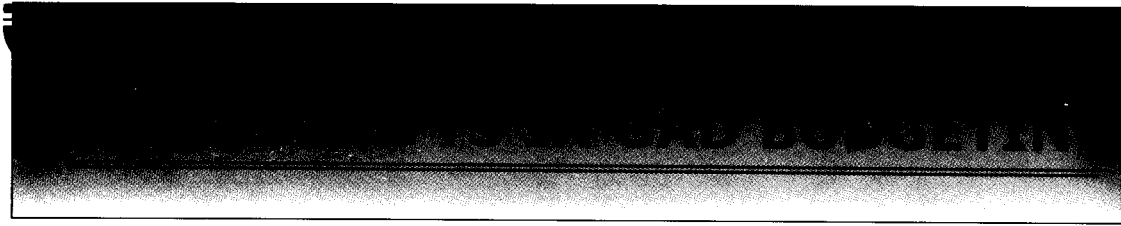
Women and men must enjoy the same status within a society. Gender equality means that women and men experience equal conditions for realizing their full human rights, and have the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from national, political, economic, social and cultural development.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (GAD)

The GAD approach emerged in the 1980s as an alternative to the earlier women in development (WID) focus. It questions society's social, economic and political structures and the gender roles assigned to women and men. The approach examines gender relations and seeks to transform unequal relations toward a more equitable and sustainable development. It recognizes the practical and strategic needs of women and considers women as agents of development rather than as passive recipients of development assistance.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

This is a process or strategy to work toward the goal of gender equality. As an approach to governance, it makes women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in political, economic and social agenda. It situates gender equality at the center of broad policy decisions, institutional structures and resource allocation, and includes women's views and priorities in making decisions about development goals and processes.



GAD PLAN

This is a systematically-designed set of programs, projects and activities with clear objectives and strategies for addressing gender issues of the agencies' clients, as well as those that respond to the gender mainstreaming needs of the agency. It is implemented over a definite period of time and has monitoring and evaluation indicators to measure its impact on women's lives and whether it is able to meet gender roles.

GAD BUDGET

The agency's GAD Budget is the cost of implementing the GAD Plan. It is a yearly appropriation from an agency/ local government's budget that is allocated to GAD programs, projects or activities.

GAD BUDGET POLICY

The GAD Budget Policy mandates all departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of government, government owned corporations, state universities and colleges, and local government units to allocate a minimum of five percent of their total annual budgets to be used for GAD programs, projects and activities (PPAs). Agencies are to use the five percent to influence the other 95% to become gender-responsive so that, eventually, the entire government budget becomes gender-responsive and improves women's lives.

BY THE GAD BUDGET**Tahanan sa Trabaho:
Isang Proyekto para sa mga Empleyado ng
Philippine Information Agency****Ang Daycare Center at ang GAD Budget**

Isa sa mga matagumpay na inisyatibo ng pamahalaan na tumutugon sa Gender and Development (GAD) ay ang pakikipag-ugnayan ng Philippine Information Agency (PIA) sa Arugaan, isang NGO, upang magkaroon ng daycare center para sa mga anak ng mga empleyado ng PIA. Ang dalawang organisasyon ay lumagda sa isang Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) na nagsasaad ng kasunduan na ang Arugaan, na siya ring namamahala ng isang daycare center, ang siyang magiging kanlungan/ pansamantalang tahanan ng mga anak ng empleyado ng PIA habang ang mga ito ay pumapasok sa trabaho. Ang proyektong ito ay naglalayong maibsan ang dagdag na responsibilidad ng mga magulang, lalo pa't ng mga nanay, sa pag-aalaga ng kanilang mga anak. Sa pamamagitan ng daycare center, mas makatututok ang mga empleyado sa kanilang mga trabaho, at mababawasan ang kanilang mga pangamba sa pag-aalaga ng kanilang mga supling.

Inilalaan ng PIA ang malaking bahagi ng kanilang GAD Budget sa pagpapanatili sa naturang daycare center. Imbes na ang mga magulang na empleyado ng PIA ang magbayad ng kabuuang halaga para sa pagkuha ng serbisyo ng tagapangalaga sa kanilang mga anak ("yaya"), o sa pag-iwan sa mga ito sa ibat't-ibang daycare center, pinopondohan ng GAD Budget ng PIA ang malaking porsyento ng buwanang kabayaran sa pagpapanatili ng iisang daycare center para sa mga anak ng empleyado ng ahensya.

Sa ganitong pamamaraan, nababawasan ang mga suliranin ng mga empleyado ng PIA sa paghanap ng maaasahan at de-kalidad na tagapangalaga ng kanilang mga anak. Bukod sa de-kalidad na serbisyo, sa pamamagitan ng GAD Budget ng ahensya, nagiging mas mura ang halaga ng pagpasok ng mga anak ng empleyado sa daycare center.

BY THE GAD BUDGET

Mga Natatanging Katangian Ng Daycare Center

Naiiba ang daycare center para sa mga anak ng empleyado ng PIA sa ibang daycare center. Ayon sa Arugaan, ang siyang tagapamahala ng daycare center, sadyang pang-Pilipino and dating ng kanilang serbisyo. Nagmula sa mga kagamitan na habi sa mga katutubong materyales ang kanilang mga kagamitan. Bukod pa rito, mahigpit ring binabantayan ang uri ng pagkain na inihahain sa mga batang kanilang inaalagaan. Lahat ng sangkap na kanilang ginagamit ay pawang masustansya at inaani lamang sa Pilipinas.

Katulong rin ng Arugaan ang ibang mga propesyonal tulad ng mga doktor at nutritionistupang tiyakin na hindi mapapabayaang ang mga alaga nilang mga bata. Binabantayan rin ng Arugaan ang emosyonal at sikolohikal na paglaki ng mga bata. Dagdag pa rito, tinuturuan ng mga tagapamahala ng sentro ang mga bata sa daycare center ng mga kabutihang asal na likas sa mga Pilipino.

Pagkatapos ng tatlong taon na pakikipagtulungan ng PIA sa Arugaan, ang naturang ahensya ng pamahalaan ay inaasahang magkaroon ng kapasidad na magpatakbo ng sarili nilang daycare center.

Sa kabuuan, maganda ang karanasan ng mga empleyado ng PIA sa Arugaan. Ayon sa kanila, malaking bagay raw ang makapagtrabaho nang hindi nag-aalala sa kalagayan ng kanilang mga anak dahil alam nilang nasa mabuting mga kamay ang kanilang mga ito. Alam rin nilang malapit lang ang mga ito at madaling silipin kung kinakailangan. Hindi na rin sila kailangang manatili sa bahay kung mayroong karamdaman ang kanilang mga anak. Mayroon ring mga nagsasabing lalong naging malusog ang kanilang mga anak habang ang mga ito ay nasa pag-aalaga ng Arugaan.

Natutulungan rin ng daycare center ang mga bata na matutong makitungo sa kapwa nila bata. Natututo rin silang makipag-kaibigan - isang aral ng hindi natitiyak kapag ang bata ay nananatili sa bahay o sa pag-aalaga ng isang “yaya”.

Pinupuri rin ng mga magulang ang maka-Pilipinong tema ng day-care center. Kinaaaliwan rin nila ang pag-awit ng mga bata ng mga awiting Pilipino imbes ng mga sikat na kantang dayuhan. Ayon sa Arugaan, kinikilala ng kanilang programa ang halaga ng ginagampanang bahagi ng mga kababaihan sa pagpaunlad ng lipunan, at ito ay sa pamamagitan ng pagtulong ng daycare na magampanan ng mga babae ang kanilang mga tungkulin sa kanilang mga anak habang hinaharap ang kanilang kabuhayan.

BY THE GAD BUDGET

The Philippine Ports Authority's Contribution to Addressing Women's Concerns

In our country, the actual number of women and minors trafficked from the rural areas to the cities or to other countries is difficult to ascertain. Ports are strategic areas for the trafficking of innocent women and children who continue to be victims of sex traffickers and illegal recruiters.

In its efforts to address the issues of trafficking and illegal recruitment, the Philippine Ports Authority established a halfway house called "*Bahay Silungan sa Daungan*", literally "*Shelter at the Port*" for displaced women and children who may have found themselves to be victims of trafficking. *Bahay Silungan*, which is being managed by the Visayan Forum Foundation (VF), an NGO partner, aims to provide immediate protective services and reintegration services to migrant women and children who have been deceived or coerced into situations of economic exploitation.

Bahay Silungan provides the following 24-hour services for victims of trafficking:

- Emergency temporary shelter towards reintegration
- Information assistance about travel, employment and possible support networks
- Quick referral of cases, including legal remediation
- Telephone hotline counseling
- Regular outreach programs for stranded passengers
- Training and advocacy to port community members
- Research and volunteer immersion

Perhaps the first of its kind in the Asian port management industry, the shelter is situated at the Manila North Harbor and Davao Port. In the future, other port areas would also be identified to enable the PPA to extend its services to more women and children victims of illegal recruitment and human trafficking. The PPA also plans to provide livelihood stalls for families of port workers/ users and a school for their children.

The PPA is among the agencies which has utilized its GAD Budget for laudable purposes. Indeed, with *Bahay Silungan*, it has served its mandate of providing efficient and safe services for port users and passengers.

Agency GAD Budget Allocations
(1995-2002)

ANNEX 3

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
I. CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES								
1. Senate								
Senate Electoral Tribunal								
2. Commission on Appointments								
3. House of Representatives								
House of Electoral Tribunal								
II. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT								
1. The President's Office								
III. OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT								
IV. DEPT. OF AGRARIAN REFORM	835,700.00	5,807,357.00		9,010,000.00		917,531.00	456,162,000.00	
V. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE								
1. Office of the Secretary	45,222,500.00	39,120,701.00	824,610,000.00	1,116,137,000.00	765,641,250.00	1,414,991,000.00	1,456,463,000.00	
2. Agricultural Credit Policy Council			260,000.00	370,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	
3. Bureau of Agricultural Statistics								2,232,000.00
4. Bureau of Animal Industry								327,000.00
5. Bureau of Agricultural Research								34,000.00
6. Bureau Plant Industry								327,000.00
7. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources								
8. Bureau of Post-Harvest for Research and Ext.			718,000.00	145,000.00	623,000.00	3,301,937.15	240,000.00	9,774,120.00
9. Cotton Development Administration					5,340,000.00	560,000.00	620,000.00	No budget indicated
10. Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority			1,460,100.00	1,610,000.00	570,000.00	1,430,000.00	2,144,000.00	
11. Fiber Industry Development Authority			5,316,000.00	7,224,000.00	7,420,000.00	2,950,000.00	6,363,000.00	
12. Livestock Development Council				1,530,000.00	500,000.00	200,000.00	35,000.00	
13. National Agricultural and Fishery Council			350,000.00		2,370,000.00	956,000.00	285,000.00	No budget indicated
14. National Meat Inspection Commission			4,739,000.00	2,719,000.00		560,000.00	5,600,000.00	
15. National Nutrition Council			2,647,000.00	8,119,000.00	5,340,000.00	4,919,177.00	13,513,000.00	9,596,830.00
16. National Stud Farm			484,000.00	673,000.00				
17. Philippine Carabao Center			380,000.00	1,190,000.00	1,430,000.00	1,150,000.00		1,075,000.00
18. National Dairy Authority			1,070,000.00	2,320,000.00	2,650,000.00	3,030,000.00	4,849,000.00	
19. National Tobacco Administration			1,153,000.00	4,516,000.00	10,000.00	12,411,000.00		3,601,960.00
20. Philippine Coconut Authority			435,000.00	1,180,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,920,000.00	450,000.00	10,000,000.00
21. Philippine Fisheries Development Authority					745,000.00	325,000.00	490,000.00	
22. Philippine Rice Research Institute			835,000.00		1,225,000.00	1,195,000.00		
23. Quedan and Rural Credit Guaranty Corporation			39,928,000.00	36,360,000.00	87,350,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	5,000,000.00
24. Sugar Regulatory Administration			247,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	930,000.00	150,000.00	185,000.00
TOTAL	45,222,500.00	39,120,701.00	884,632,100.00	1,184,793,000.00	884,914,250.00	1,456,761,114.15	1,491,317,000.00	42,152,960.00
VI. DEPT. OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT			50,613,000.00					20,628,000.00
VII. DEPT. OF EDUCATION								
1. Office of the Secretary	1,643,000.00	4,325,000.00		5,983,000.00			No Budget Indicated	
2. Commission on the Filipino Language								
3. National Historical Institute						4,569,950.00		
4. National Library								
5. National Museum								
6. Philippine High School for the Arts							45,000.00	50,000.00
7. Records Management and Archives Office						1,050,000.00		No budget indicated
8. State Universities and Colleges								
National Capital Region								
Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology								30,000.00
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy					1,915,350.00		930,000.00	6,202,000.00

**Agency GAD Budget Allocations
(1995-2002)**

Philippine Normal University						1,112,254.00	
Philippine State College of Aeronautics							
Polytechnic University of the Philippines				53,000.00	445,500.00	9,100,000.00	10,100,000.00
Rizal Technological University					370,000.00		
Technological University of the Philippines				615,800.00			339,500.00
University of the Philippines System						4,000,000.00	4,400,000.00
Region I - Ilocos							
Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University				15,624,000.00	14,580,000.00		610,000.00
Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College							
Mariano Marcos State University				427,922.00	563,278.00		No budget indicated
Pangasinan State University				192,500.00	7,775,000.00		No budget indicated
University of Northern Philippines							
Cordillera Administrative Region							
Abra State Institute of Science and Technology				500,000.00			1,725,000.00
Apayao State College							
Benguet State University						1,301,750.00	1,689,800.00
Ifugao State College of Agriculture and Forestry				3,076,000.00			
Kalinga-Apayao State College							
Mountain Province State Polytechnic College				541,650.00			475,000.00
Region II- Cagayan Valley							
Cagayan State University							
Isabela State University						331,000.00	290,000.00
Nueva Vizcaya State Institute of Technology						200,000.00	275,000.00
Nueva Vizcaya State Polytechnic College						133,000.00	604,000.00
Quirino State College				239,000.00			
Region III - Central Luzon							
Bataan Polytechnic State College							
Bataan State College							
Bulacan National Agricultural State College							
Bulacan State College							
Central Luzon State University				2,000,000.00			928,144.00
Don Honorio Ventura College of Arts and Trades							
Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology							
Pampanga Agricultural College							
Ramon Magsaysay Polytechnic College/ Technological University				72,600.00		561,000.00	789,000.00
Tarlac College of Agriculture				300,000.00	345,000.00		Budget Not Clear
Tarlac State University				4,000,000.00		3,950,000.00	5,000,000.00
Western Luzon Agricultural College					341,400.00		
Region IV - Southern Tagalog and Palawan							
Aurora State College of Technology						97,300.00	89,230.00
Batangas State University							Budget Not Clear
Cavite State College							
Laguna State Polytechnic College							
Marinduque State College					150,000.00	231,850.00	150,000.00
Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Tech					210,000.00	600,000.00	
Occidental Mindoro National College							
Pablo Borbon Memorial Institute of Technology					4,033,024.00		
Palawan State University						900,000.00	1,090,000.00
Rizal State College				160,000.00	160,000.00		75,000.00
Rizal Polytechnic College							
Romblon State College							
Southern Luzon Polytechnic College							
State Polytechnic College of Palawan							
Region V - Bicol							
Bicol University						No budget indicated	No budget indicated
Camarines Norte State College				550,000.00			
Camarines Sur State Agricultural College				250,000.00		No clear budget indicated	551,060.00

Agency GAD Budget Allocations
(1995-2002)

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges								1,200,000.00
Catanduanes State Colleges						1,300,000.00		
Dr. Emilio B. Espinosa, Sr. Memorial State College of Agriculture and Technology					22,000.00			
Partido State College/ University						1,853,000.00		No budget indicated
Sorsogon State College						2,953,000.00	3,200,000.00	No budget indicated
Region VI - Western Visayas								
Aklan State College of Agriculture								
Carlos C. Hildado Memorial State College								
Iloilo State College of Fisheries							30,000.00	4,900,000.00
Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College								
Northern Negros State College of Science and Tech.								
Panay State Polytechnic College								
Polytechnic State College of Antique			260,000.00	555,000.00	500,000.00	750,000.00	No budget indicated	750,000.00
West Visayas State University					1,900,000.00			
Western Visayas College of Science and Tech.					405,000.00	500,000.00		1,952,000.00
Region VII - Central Visayas								
Cebu Normal University								
Cebu State College of Science and Technology								
Central Visayas Polytechnic College					510,000.00	1,785,000.00	No budget indicated	1,150,000.00
Central Visayas State College of Agri., Forestry and Tech.								
Siquijor State College								70,000.00
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas								
Eastern Samar State College			1,978,500.00					
Leyte Institute of Technology							1,760,000.00	
Leyte Normal University					4,035,500.00		263,500.00	No cost indicated
Naval Institute of Technology								
Palompon Institute of Technology					370,748.00	220,000.00	No budget indicated	No cost indicated
Samar State College of Agriculture and Forestry								
Samar State Polytechnic College								
Southern Leyte State College of Science and Tech.					182,075.00			3,785,150.00
Tiburcio Tancinco Memorial Institute of Science and Tech.					2,633,300.00			1,795,800.00
Tomas Oppus Normal College			56,000.00					
University of Eastern Philippines								820,000.00
Visayas State College of Agriculture								
Region IX - Western Mindanao								
Basilan State College								
Jose Rizal Memorial State College								
MSU-Tawi-tawi College of Tech. and Oceanography								
Sulu State College						1,200,000.00		
Tawi-tawi Regional Agricultural College								
Western Mindanao State University								4,664,000.00
Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Tech.								
Region X - Northern Mindanao								
Bukidnon State College								
Camiguin Polytechnic State College					249,462.00			
Central Mindanao University					2,955,000.00		2,093,000.00	2,585,000.00
Mindanao Polytechnic State College								
Misamis Oriental State College of Agriculture and Technology								
Region XI - Southeastern Mindanao								
Davao del Norte State College								
Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology								
Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology								
Sultan Kudarat Polytechnic State College								
University of Southeastern Philippines							1,355,030.00	2,735,040.00
Region XII - Central Mindanao								

**Agency GAD Budget Allocations
(1995-2002)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Adiong Memorial Polytechnic State College								
Cotabato City State Polytechnic College								
Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology								
Mindanao State University								12,100,000.00
MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology								
University of Southern Mindanao							No budget indicated	2,000,000.00
Region XIII - Caraga Administrative Region								
Agusan del Sur State College of Agriculture and Tech.					466,000.00			
Northern Mindanao State Institute of Science and Tech.								
Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College								
Surigao State College of Technology								
TOTAL	1,648,000.00	4,825,000.00	2,294,500.00	22,222,000.00	44,902,907.00	29,914,152.00	32,204,684.00	76,109,724.00
VIII. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY								
1. Office of the Secretary			4,984,000.00		4,254,898.00	3,368,060.00	4,328,060.00	4,740,865.00
2. National Electrification Administration							No budget indicated	No budget indicated
TOTAL			4,984,000.00		4,254,898.00	3,368,060.00	4,328,060.00	4,740,865.00
IX. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES								
1. Office of the Secretary	137,000.00		46,243,000.00	22,153,400.00	626,649,000.00	63,290,000.00	5,827,000.00	16,067,000.00
2. Laguna Lake Development Authority								720,000.00
3. Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau			775,000.00		361,000.00		No budget indicated	2,390,000.00
Region I						69,000.00		
Region IV						149,000.00		
4. National Mapping and Resources Information Authority					360,000.00	1,000,000.00		
5. Natural Resources Development Corporation								
TOTAL	137,000.00		47,019,000.00	22,153,400.00	627,370,000.00	71,244,120.00	5,827,000.00	19,177,000.00
X. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE								
1. Office of the Secretary	418,463.00	1,223,037.00	20,000.00	157,820.00	500,000.00	525,000.00		2,984,694.00
2. Bureau of Customs								
3. Bureau of Internal Revenue					25,500,000.00	27,500.00		No budget indicated
4. Bureau of Local Government Finance						1,000,000.00		4,600,225.00
5. Bureau of Treasury				128,500.00	156,679.00	92,730.00		156,500.00
6. Central Board of Assessment Appeals						350,000.00		
7. Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau								
8. Fiscal Incentives Review Board								
9. Insurance Commission								
10. National Tax Research Center						250,000.00	280,000.00	310,000.00
11. Securities and Exchange Commission								No budget indicated
TOTAL	418,463.00	1,223,037.00	20,000.00	286,320.00	26,156,679.00	2,245,230.00	280,000.00	8,051,419.00
XI. DEPT. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS								
1. Office of the Secretary			4,576,000.00	9,310,308.00			59,265,000.00	65,111,500.00
2. Commission on Filipino Overseas					3,900,000.00	8,510,000.00	No budget indicated	15,100,000.00
3. Foreign Service Institute						1,150,000.00	No budget indicated	
4. Technical Cooperation Council of the Philippines								
5. UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines								
TOTAL			4,576,000.00	9,310,308.00	3,900,000.00	9,660,000.00	59,265,000.00	80,211,500.00
XII. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH								
1. Office of the Secretary	795,380,003.00	1,021,425,583.00	779,500,000.00	525,653,000.00	190,881,500.00	388,442,300.00	417,012,500.00	
2. Dangerous Drug Board						4,770,000.00	4,770,000.00	
3. Lung Center of the Philippines								
4. National Kidney and Transplant Institute								
5. Philippine Children's Medical Center						1,000,000.00		

**Agency GAD Budget Allocations
(1995-2002)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
6 Philippine Heart Center								
7 Philippine Health Insurance Corporation						379,400.00		650,000.00
TOTAL	795,380,003.00	1,021,425,583.00	779,500,000.00	525,653,000.00	190,881,500.00	394,591,700.00	421,782,500.00	650,000.00
XIII. DEPT. OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOV'T.								
1 Office of the Secretary			172,180,399.00		54,470,872.00			
2 Bureau of Fire Protection						5,383,800.00		
3 Bureau of Jail Management and Penology			89,131,000.00	1,052,500.00	130,166,345.00	33,972.75		
4 Local Government Academy						3,500,350.00		
5 National Police Commission					4,568,661.00	4,200,000.00	5,185,450.00	4,280,150.00
6 Philippine National Police	6,593,472.00	39,985,200.00						
7 Philippine Public Safety College					23,773,500.00	5,211,800.00		
TOTAL	6,593,472.00	39,985,200.00	261,311,399.00	1,062,500.00	212,979,678.00	21,329,922.75	5,185,450.00	4,280,150.00
XIV. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE								
1 Office of the Secretary			71,300.00				1,367,564.80	
2 Bureau of Corrections						2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
3 Bureau of Immigration							850,000.00	
4 Commission on the Settlement of Land Problems							15,000.00	25,000.00
5 Land Registration Authority								
6 National Bureau of Investigation					4,500,000.00	2,400,000.00		
7 Office of the Government Corporate Counsel						220,000.00	220,000.00	
8 Office of the Solicitor General								
9 Parole and Probation Administration						1,006,175.00	No budget indicated	
10 Public Attorney's Office						300,000.00	300,000.00	315,000.00
TOTAL			71,300.00		4,500,000.00	5,926,175.00	2,752,564.80	2,340,000.00
XV. DEPT. OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT								
1 Office of the Secretary	37,050,365.00	26,269,020.00	144,218,531.00	91,718,219.00	281,182,233.00	34,245,574.00		209,869,950.00
2 Bureau of Women and Young Workers								3,127,000.00
3 Institute of Labor Studies			311,550.00	417,000.00		461,000.00	618,000.00	913,000.00
4 National Conciliation and Mediation Board				340,000.00			No budget indicated	No budget indicated
5 National Labor Relations Commission			128,225.00	1,582,238.00			No budget indicated	No budget indicated
6 National Maritime Polytechnic				175,000.00		30,662,450.00	312,400.00	No budget indicated
7 National Wages and Productivity Commission				4,218,000.00			3,150,000.00	16,303,000.00
8 Philippine Overseas Employment Administration				6,726,600.00		10,911,000.00		
9 Technical Education and Skills Development Authority				30,191,850.00		136,852,000.00	98,396,000.00	No budget indicated
10 Employee Compensation Commission			4,300,000.00	4,100,000.00				
11 Overseas Workers Welfare Administration			5,947,387.00	906,730.00		906,730.00		No budget indicated
12 Occupational Health and Safety Center				4,150,000.00		9,357,000.00		No budget indicated
TOTAL	37,050,365.00	26,269,020.00	154,905,693.00	144,525,637.00	281,182,233.00	223,395,754.00	102,506,400.00	230,212,950.00
XVI. DEPT. OF NATIONAL DEFENSE								
1 Office of the Secretary				447,624.00	600,000.00	900,000.00	2,253,000.00	
2 Armed Forces of the Philippines								1,000,000.00
General Headquarters								
Philippine Air Force								1,313,000.00
Philippine Army								
Philippine Navy							No budget indicated	No budget indicated
Presidential Security Group								
Philippine Military Academy			22,639,000.00	3,328,000.00	6,506,500.00			
Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center								
Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units								
AFP Pension and Gratuity Fund								
Retirees and Reservists Affairs Program								
On-Base Housing Program								
Self-Reliant Defense Posture Program								

**Agency GAD Budget Allocations
(1995-2002)**

MNLF Integration Program									
3 Government Arsenal							33,910.00		
4 National Defense College of the Philippines							713,398.00	286,330.00	138,187.00
5 Office of Civil Defense								200,000.00	
6 Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (Proper)									
Military Shrine Services									
Veterans Memorial Medical Center									
TOTAL			22,639,000.00	3,775,624.00	7,106,500.00	1,702,308.00	2,739,330.00	2,451,187.00	
XVII. DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS									
1. Office of the Secretary	1,125,000.00	10,710,000.00	7,000,000.00	11,661,000.00	21,574,571.00		20,000,000.00	23,250,000.00	50,000,300.00
2. National Water Resources Board							52,000.00		100,000.00
3. Toll Regulatory Board									
4. Local Water Utilities Administration						200,000.00	322,000.00		
TOTAL	1,125,000.00	10,710,000.00	7,000,000.00	11,861,000.00	21,574,571.00		20,374,000.00	23,250,000.00	50,100,300.00
XVIII. DEPT. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY									
1. Office of the Secretary		1,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00			33,076,710.86		
2. Advanced Science and Technology Institute									25,084,000.00
3. Food and Nutrition Research Institute						11,923,791.00	3,333,000.00		
4. Forest Products Research and Development Institute						28,900,000.00			
5. Industrial Technology Development Institute						502,498.00	1,301,000.00		No budget indicated
6. Metals Industry Research and Development Center						5,183,000.00	7,400,000.00		No budget indicated
7. National Academy of Science and Technology						3,863,000.00	4,481,000.00		
8. National Research Council of the Philippines						511,000.00	914,934.00		
9. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration						5,400,000.00			
10. Philippine Council for Advanced Science and Tech. Research and Dev't							100,000.00	437,650.00	
11. Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Dev't							6,263,500.00		
12. Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research Development									
13. Philippine Council for Health Research and Dev't							825,550.00		
14. Philippine Council for Industry and Energy Research Dev't							100,000.00		
15. Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology						80,000.00	200,000.00		No budget indicated
16. Philippine Nuclear Research Institute							3,000,000.00		No budget indicated
17. Philippine Science High School						200,000.00	508,000.00		
18. Philippine Textile Research Institute						744,534.00	4,527,703.27		
19. Science Education Institute						300,000.00	65,000.00		
20. Science and Technology Information Institute						50,000.00	50,000.00		
21. Technology Application and Promotion Institute							100,000.00		
TOTAL		1,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	65,046,873.00	59,294,998.13			25,084,000.00
XIX. DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEV'T									
1. Office of the Secretary	79,187,833.00	96,944,173.00	325,939,000.00	255,142,529.00	256,217,000.00		61,753,500.00	No budget indicated	14,951,861.00
a. Career Planning and Development Division							12,165,000.00		
b. Programs and Special Projects Bureau							20,355,166.67		
c. Social Welfare and Development Institute							3,315,666.67		
d. Field Offices							18,845,166.67		
e. Public Affairs and Legislative Liason Service							250,000.00		
f. Policy Planning and Information System Bureau							6,822,500.00		
2. Inter-Country Adoption Board									
3. National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons			542,000.00						
TOTAL	79,187,833.00	96,944,173.00	326,481,000.00	255,142,529.00	256,217,000.00		61,753,500.01		14,951,861.00
XX. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM									

**Agency GAD Budget Allocations
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1	Office of the Secretary	1,065,000.00	1,533,000.00	21,543,000.00	34,797,000.00	1,828,963.00	30,404,000.00		60,125,800.00
2	Intramuros Administration					340,000.00	200,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,295,000.00
3	National Parks Development Committee						353,000.00		737,000.00
4	Philippine Convention and Visitors Corporation						27,130,531.00	35,778,362.00	1,287,484.90
5	Nayong Filipino Foundation							50,000.00	52,500.00
6	Philippine Tourism Authority							134,000.00	607,750.00
	TOTAL	1,065,000.00	1,533,000.00	21,543,000.00	34,797,000.00	2,166,963.00	58,097,531.00	37,762,362.00	64,105,534.90
XXI. DEPT. OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY									
1	Office of the Secretary	764,520.00	5,050,000.00	74,740,743.00		200,181,900.00	62,394,700.00	61,453,000.00	2,984,694.00
2	Board of Investments								
3	Bonded Export Marketing Board								
4	Construction Industry Authority of the Phils.						35,000.00		
5	Construction Manpower Dev't Foundation						464,000.00		
6	Intellectual Property Office								
7	International Coffee Organization-Certifying Agency						70,000.00		
8	Philippine Trade Training Center						325,000.00	200,000.00	182,000.00
9	Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines						100,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
10	Cottage Industry Technology Center					1,581,250.00			
11	Center for International Trade Exposition and Missions							120,494,000.00	142,514.00
12	Bureau of Trade Regulation and Consumer Protection								140,000.00
13	Trade and Investment Development Corporation								1,000,000.00
	TOTAL	764,520.00	5,050,000.00	74,740,743.00		201,763,150.00	63,388,700.00	182,447,000.00	4,749,208.00
XXII. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS									
1	Office of the Secretary	380,000.00	200,000.00	1,538,192.00	12,236,000.00	41,090,034.00	9,193,594.00	750,000.00	No budget indicated
2	Civil Aeronautics Board			16,000.00	21,000.00	248,000.00			85,000.00
3	Maritime Industry Authority			38,000.00	206,000.00				No budget indicated
4	National Telecommunications Commission			677,450.00	1,212,850.00			592,000.00	No budget indicated
5	Office of Transportation Cooperatives			30,000.00	50,000.00		100,000.00		
6	Philippine Ports Authority	166,000.00	350,000.00				10,818,100.00	1,179,833.00	
7	Light Rail Transit Authority								No budget indicated
8	Philippine National Railways				1,000,000.00	2,411,400.00		150,000.00	No budget indicated
9	Air Transportation Office			200,000.00					
10	Land Transpo. Franchising and Regulatory Board			7,560.00				5,463,000.00	
11	Land Transportation Office			1,200,000.00					
12	Manila International Airport Authority				8,362,500.00			257,400.00	
	TOTAL	546,000.00	550,000.00	3,707,202.00	23,588,350.00	43,749,434.00	20,111,694.00	8,402,233.00	85,000.00
XXIII. NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY									
1	Office of the Director General				301,000.00	1,173,704.00		730,000.00	975,000.00
	Region I						615,969.96		
	Region V						105,000.00		
	CAR						400,000.00		
2	Commission on Population				765,000.00	1,794,925.00	728,000.00	3,861,000.00	2,410,000.00
3	National Statistical Coordination Board			2,453,500.00	2,799,983.00	2,430,000.00	4,872,530.00		
4	National Statistics Office	72,000.00	2,005,000.00	1,668,000.00	1,365,000.00				No budget indicated
5	Phil. National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency								
6	Statistical Research and Training Center						494,500.00		No budget indicated
7	Tariff Commission								No budget indicated
8	Philippine Institute for Development Studies								
9	PIDS APEC Study Center Network								
	TOTAL	72,000.00	2,005,000.00	4,121,500.00	5,230,983.00	5,398,629.00	7,216,049.96	4,591,000.00	3,385,000.00
XXIV. OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY									
1	Bureau of Broadcast Services			120,967.00		180,000.00	330,920.00		
2	Bureau of Communication Services						220,000.00	110,000.00	147,200.00

**Agency GAD Budget Allocations
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ANNEX 3

3. National Printing Office						254,000.00		
4. News and Information Bureau							1,440,000.00	
5. Philippine Information Agency			266,000.00	655,000.00			760,000.00	
6. Presidential Broadcast Staff (RTVM)								
TOTAL			120,967.00	266,000.00	835,000.00	804,920.00	3,310,000.00	147,200.00
XXV. OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICES								
1. Commission on Higher Education			274,520,000.00	431,587,000.00	545,399,000.00			
2. Council for the Welfare of Children							134,000.00	340,700.00
3. Committee on Privatization								
4. Cooperative Development Authority		220,000.00		95,000.00				
5. Energy Regulatory Board				343,000.00	4,800,000.00			
6. Games and Amusement Board							No budget indicated	No budget indicated
7. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board								1,000,000.00
8. Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council		1,070,370.00	7,334,287.00					7,625,000.00
9. Movie and Television Review and Classification Board								
10. National Book Development Board								
11. National Commission for Culture and Arts								
12. National Commission on Indigenous People								No budget indicated
13. National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women	17,740,200.00	12,980,000.00	17,938,000.00	17,781,001.00	23,500,000.00	27,685,000.00	27,685,000.00	34,806,000.00
14. National Computer Center								
15. National Intelligence Coordinating Agency							1,196,000.00	
16. National Security Council				1,270,000.00				
17. National Youth Commission					1,440,000.00		155,000.00	300,000.00
18. Office of Muslim Affairs								
19. Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff								
20. Philippine Racing Commission						866,750.00	No budget indicated	2,296,000.00
21. Philippine Sports Commission								
22. Presidential Commission on Good Government					150,000.00	1,660,000.00		
23. Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor	101,050.00						650,900.00	
24. Presidential Legislative Liaison Office								
25. Presidential Management Staff								
26. Professional Regulations Commission					1,000,000.00		175,000.00	205,000.00
27. Videogram Regulatory Board						220,200.00		No budget indicated
28. National Anti-Poverty Commission								
29. Social Security System							50,000.00	
TOTAL	17,841,250.00	12,980,000.00	19,228,370.00	300,905,288.00	458,120,000.00	580,630,950.00	30,045,900.00	46,272,700.00
XXVI. JOINT LEGISLATIVE - EXECUTIVE COUNCIL								
Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council								
XXVII. THE JUDICIARY								
Supreme Court of the Philippines and the Lower Courts								
Sandiganbayan								
Court of Appeals								
Court of Tax Appeals								
XXVIII. CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES								
Civil Service Commission				425,000.00		2,000,000.00		
Career Executive Service Board								
Commission on Audit								
Commission on Elections								
Office of the Ombudsman				500,000.00				
Commission on Human Rights	1,057,050.00	832,387.00			1,492,923.00	5,712,900.00	2,190,000.00	5,712,900.00
TOTAL			1,057,050.00	1,757,387.00	1,492,923.00	7,712,900.00	2,190,000.00	5,712,900.00

**Agency GAD Budget Allocations
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XXIX. AUTONOMOUS REGIONS								
1.	Cordillera Administrative Region (proper)							
2.	Autonomous Regional Government in Muslim Mindanao							
	TOTAL							
XXX. OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICES								
1.	Asset Privatization Trust							
2.	Cagayan Economic Zone Authority							
3.	Cultural Center of the Philippines							
4.	Home Insurance and Guaranty Corporation		100,000.00	12,100,000.00	6,462,000.00	1,750,000.00		1,925,000.00
5.	National Food Authority		2,200,000.00	1,556,000.00		2,802,000.00	5,995,000.00	1,533,700.00
6.	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation			6,281,000.00	500,000.00			530,000.00
7.	National Housing Authority		36,176,200.00	16,925,000.00				
8.	Southern Philippines Development Authority					4,661,606.85		
9.	Technology and Livelihood Resource Center							
10.	Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority						No budget indicated	3,180,000.00
11.	Office of Northern Cultural Communities		24,000,500.00					
12.	Office of Southern Cultural Communities		920,000.00					
13.	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation		15,000.00	23,000.00				
14.	Philippine Center for Economic Development							No budget indicated
	TOTAL		63,411,700.00	36,885,000.00	6,962,000.00	9,213,606.85	5,995,000.00	7,168,700.00
XXXI. OTHERS								
1.	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority			44,119,000.00	92,078,000.00	94,972,000.00	114,849,144.00	
2.	Government Service Insurance System		279,999.00					
3.	National Irrigation Administration	150,000.00	850,000.00	1,409,000.00		415,000.00	265,000.00	
4.	Home Development Mutual Fund	2,843,562.00						
5.	Tech. and Livelihood Resource Center		11,410,000.00					
6.	Livelihood Corporation		50,000.00					
7.	National Power Corporation			6,950,000.00	782,608.00	500,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
	TOTAL	2,993,562.00	11,689,999.00	45,019,000.00	100,437,000.00	95,754,608.00	114,764,144.00	1,665,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL	990,880,668.00	1,281,116,070.00	2,779,496,524.00	2,693,755,596.00	3,447,229,796.00	3,215,880,740.85	2,855,323,483.80
								714,468,158.90

List of Agencies with at Least 5% GAD Budget Allocations (FY 2002)

Agency	Agency Appropriations	GAD Budget	Percentage of GAD Budget to Total Agency Appropriations
DFA- Commission on Filipinos Overseas	PhP 39,168,000.00	Ph P 15,100,000.00	39%
DA- National Nutrition Council	42,736,000.00	9,596,880.00	22
DOLE- National Wages and Productivity Commission	82,349,000.00	16,303,000.00	20
DA- Bureau of Post-Harvest Research and Extension	51,101,000.00	9,774,120.00	20
DOLE- Office of the Secretary	1,250,809,000.00	209,869,950.00	17
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	56,550,000.00	7,625,000.00	13
Department of Tourism	714,722,000.00	60,125,800.00	8
Philippine Racing Commission	38,613,000.00	2,296,000.00	6
Tarlac State University	84,317,000.00	5,000,000.00	6
Southern Leyte State College of Science and Technology	63,788,000.00	3,785,150.00	6
DOLE- Institute for Labor Studies	17,378,000.00	913,000.00	5
Department of Budget and Management	412,575,000.00	20,628,000.00	5
Tiburcio Tancino Memorial Institute of Science and Technology	35,916,000.00	1,795,800.00	5

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