

Making LGUs Gender-Responsive

**A
Primer
for
Local
Chief
Executives**

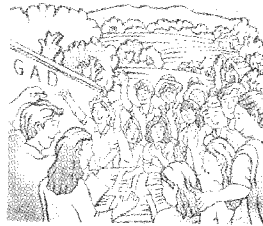




A publication of the
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women

With support from the
Canadian International Development Agency

First printing, July 2002
Second printing, October 2002
Third printing, December 2003



**Making LGUs
Gender-Responsive**

**A Primer for
Local Chief Executives**

Foreword

A

ddressing the specific needs of women and men, or being gender-responsive, is critical to the goal of achieving a better quality of life for everyone in the community. For Local Chief Executives new to the concept, it can be an enormous challenge. The NCRFW, as the national machinery on women's concerns, supports LCEs in this crucial task by offering this primer on how gender responsiveness can be made integral to local government operations.

Making LGUs Gender-Responsive: a Primer for Local Chief Executives aims to make clear the importance of being sensitive to gender in determining the needs and resources of the locality, in planning and carrying out programs, and in running the local government machinery itself. It also guides the LCE in ensuring that the human rights of constituents, especially women and children, are protected and promoted. It shows how gender responsiveness may be instilled in the various aspects of local governance, and presents the experience of LGUs that have taken the gender and development (GAD) path. We at NCRFW see it as a helpful companion to the other GAD tools developed by the DILG.

We thank Assistant Secretary Austere Panadero of the DILG for his technical support in ensuring that this primer will capture the realities and context of LGUs. We are also grateful to Ms. Ma. Amor L. Dimalanta who patiently developed this primer in consultation with selected LCEs of Region XI. This handbook is a product of her unwavering commitment to gender-responsive governance. We are equally indebted to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for funding the project.

The NCRFW hopes that with this primer, the gender blindness that has hampered much of local development efforts in the past will be corrected, and that women and men constituents - led by their LCEs - will consequently be empowered to work together in elevating their community to the level of sustainable development they envision.



AURORA JAVATE-DE DIOS

Chairperson

National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women

Acronyms

ARCs	Agrarian Reform Communities
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DepEd	Department of Education
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GAD	Gender and Development
GO	Government Office
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPPMS	Local Productivity and Performance Measurement System
MBN	Minimum Basic Needs
MTP	Mobile Teaching Program

NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PNP	Philippine National Police
PPAs	Programs, Projects and Activities
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development
RA	Republic Act
SB	Sangguniang Bayan
SEED	Systematically Engendering Economic Enterprise Development
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
VAW	Violence Against Women

Contents

Foreword

Introduction

Why does gender matter in local governance and development?

Attaining Sustainable Human Development	1
Carrying Out the Legal Mandates Governing GAD	5
Practicing Good Local Governance	8

How can LGUs be gender-responsive?

An Overview	11
Making LGUs Gender-Responsive	15
- Providing basic services	15
- Establishing enabling structures and mechanisms	23
- Gender responsiveness through policies and ordinances	27
- Building capacities to address gender issues and concerns	28

What is the role of the LCE in making a local government unit gender-responsive?	
Championing and Advocating GAD	31
Identifying GAD Concerns and Issues	32
Defining the Vision, Direction	33
Determining Targets and Programs	35
Generating and Mobilizing Resources	37
Orchestrating GAD Plan Implementation	38

Where can LGUs get assistance?	
GAD Resource Centers	41
Regional Focal Points	43
Department of the Interior and Local Government	44
Department of Budget and Management	44
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women	45

Annex A

Basic standard services for women

References

Introduction

W

omen contribute to society not only as wives and mothers but as professionals, skilled workers and even unpaid laborers. They have abilities and potentials that need to be developed, and aspirations that cry out for realization. They are entitled to the protection and fulfillment of their human rights, but as women they have been denied even the full acknowledgment of these rights.

The recognition that women have contributions, potentials and rights, and should be the equal partners of men in development, took more than two decades to establish within the global community, beginning with the declaration by the United Nations of 1975 as International Women's Year. International conventions and conferences such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women or CEDAW (1979), the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna (1993), the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo (1994), and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995), have since been held to discuss specific actions to protect the human rights of women and improve women's lives and status. Covenants and the adoption of a common agenda have resulted

from these events, such as the Beijing Platform for Action (plus Five), and the declaration of commitments among countries to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

Only recently, representatives of 191 nations met and adopted the Millennium Declaration (a.k.a. Millennium Development Goals 2015-2020) which sets goals and targets for human development. Of the eight goals identified, one is to “promote gender equality and empower women,” affirming once more that women concerns are a priority agenda of the global community.

A milepost in the Philippines’ journey toward gender equity was the enactment in 1992 of Republic Act (RA) 7192 or the Women in Development and Nation-Building Act, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. This also led to the formulation and adoption of the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD), 1995-2025, the government’s perspective framework for pursuing gender equality, and which serves as a road map for government institutions and private sector allies in addressing women concerns in the country.

Gender-responsive development at the local level is basic to achieving the gender equality goal provided for in our Constitution and laws. You, the Local Chief Executives (LCE) and the main authority in local development, are the primary agents in making this happen. Let this primer be your guide in this all-important task.

Why does gender matter in local governance and development ?

Attaining Sustainable Human Development

LCEs are at the helm of sustainable human development. Sustainable human development means the expansion of choices and opportunities for **all** people in the locality, so they could attain a better quality of life. This puts both women and men at the center of development processes.

There are, however, cultural and other factors that prevent these choices and opportunities from being available to everybody in the same way. One is gender, which we know from grammar books to refer to the characteristic of being feminine or masculine (or neuter, as in the case of inanimate objects). In development theory, however, gender is a socially and culturally attributed characteristic that prescribes social behaviors, the roles of women and men, and the expected relationship between them in the productive, reproductive





and political spheres. These expected roles often place women and men in situations that constrain their capacity to attain a full and satisfying life. Women are especially placed at a disadvantage by these beliefs. One example is the perception that women's sphere of activity is limited to the home and that their primary role is to take care of the family. This has kept them from venturing outside the home even if they have the capacity for becoming effective leaders or productive entrepreneurs.

These gender role perceptions and expectations also often lead to discrimination and inequality as seen from the following:

- According to the United Nations, women perform two-thirds of the world's work, but earn only 10 percent of the world's income.
- Women own less than 1 percent of the world's property.
- Each year, some 3-4 million women worldwide are victims of battering, often by their spouses.
- Of known sexual assaults, 40-60 percent are committed against girls 15 years old or younger, regardless of religion or culture.
- Data from the Philippine National Police (PNP) for January-September 2001 showed that of the reported cases of violence

against Filipino women, physical injuries or wife beating have the highest incidence (55.1%), followed by rape (10.1%) and acts of lasciviousness (6.9%).

- In labor force participation, Filipino women still lag behind men in both rural and urban areas. In 2001, women had a participation rate of only 52.8 percent compared with the men's 85.8 percent in the rural areas, and 52.8 percent against the men's 78.6 percent in the urban areas.
- Women are also under-represented in governance and decision making positions. In the 2001 elections, only 17.4 percent of 69 gubernatorial posts and 14.5 percent of vice-gubernatorial posts went to women, as did 15 percent of mayoralty and 13.1 percent of vice-mayorality positions. While women outnumber men in the bureaucracy (53% of 1.45 million government personnel in 1999 were women), only 34.8 percent belong to third level positions as career executives, directors, assistant directors and other equivalent ranks.

Because of the resources at its command, government has the lead role in correcting these inequalities and in establishing an environment where everyone is afforded the chance to become a productive member of the community.

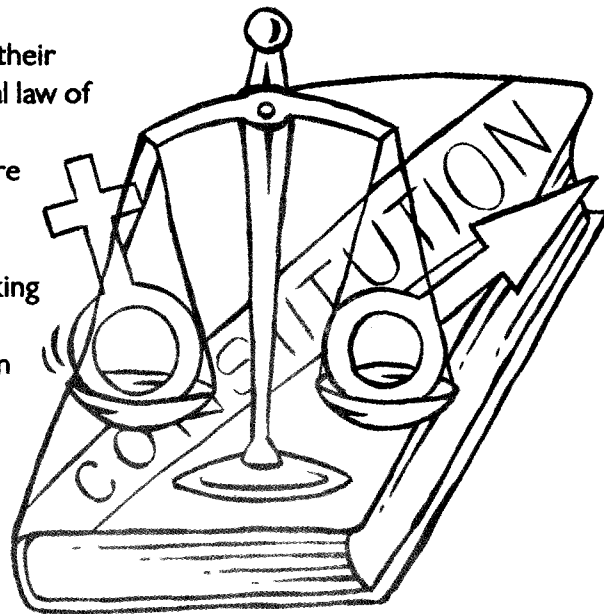
For local government units (LGUs) as well as the national government, adopting the gender and development (GAD) approach is essential. This means taking gender into consideration in all aspects of development, from the delivery of basic services to the planning and implementation of programs and monitoring of the impact of development activities. The GAD approach involves examining the unequal relationship between women and men in terms of dividing resources and responsibilities, benefits and rights, power and privileges. It entails a continual search for innovative ways to transform such an unequal relationship so women and men could become equal partners in pursuing a full and satisfying life.

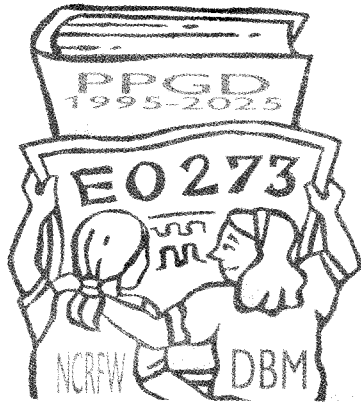
It may be noted that GAD seems to favor women. While instances of discrimination and inequality need to be redressed whether they involve men or women, it is the latter who have historically been at a disadvantage. Affirmative action for women is therefore necessary if the inequitable status of the sexes, as illustrated earlier, is to be rectified.

Carrying Out the Legal Mandates Governing GAD

LCEs are duty-bound to implement the law and to carry out their duties according to what the law prescribes. The fundamental law of the land - the 1987 Constitution - says that “the State recognizes the role of women in nation building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men (Art. II, Sec. 14). Further, “the State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthy working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation” (Art. XIII, Sec. 14).

These provisions have been made operational through various executive actions and legislation. RA 7192 directs all government agencies to institute measures that would eliminate gender bias in government policies, programs and projects, and to ensure that women are given the means to participate fully in development and nation building. It also requires the allocation of a substantial portion of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) to women and development projects starting with





at least 5 percent in the first year of the implementation of the law, and gradually increasing in subsequent years.

Government with the help of civil society groups also formulated the PPGD, a 30-year (1995-2025) perspective plan for integrating women into the development process. Adopted through Executive Order No. 273, the PPGD gives substance to RA 7192 and other laws benefiting women, by laying out specific goals and strategies that will make gender equality a given in development processes and in public service and governance.

RA 7160 or The Local Government Code (LGC) also puts emphasis on the role of women in community development. It has a provision for women's representation in local policy making in the provincial and municipal councils. In Sections 16 and 17, the Code requires LGUs to promote general welfare and provide basic services and facilities for their constituents, including the discharge of devolved responsibilities pursuant to the Code. To make this operational, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) with the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) issued Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2001-01 giving guidelines on how the

GAD approach can be incorporated into the local planning and budgeting system through the formulation of GAD plans. Recently, a time-slice of the PPGD was devised into a Framework Plan for Women (2001-2004). This plan gives flesh to the policy on women and development and guides government agencies and LGUs in the preparation of their GAD plans (*please see Box 1*) and budgets.

BOX 1. *Description of a GAD Plan*

GAD PLAN. This is a set of programs, projects and activities (PPAs) systematically designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated by the LGU over a given period of time to address gender issues in the locality. The Plan must be consistent with the LGU mandate, reflecting therein the GAD-related PPAs of concerned LGU departments and offices.

All PPAs are contextualized in the GAD-related issue they address, the expected output and target beneficiaries, the implementation period, indicators, responsible office/unit and the allocated budget.

Source: Joint Memorandum Circular 2001-01
DILG-DBM-NCRFW

Practicing Good Local Governance

LCEs are judged in their performance by how well they practice good governance. The Code defines local governance as **“the process by which communities address their own needs, problems and priorities through more responsive and accountable local governments.”** Given this definition, LGUs cannot achieve good local governance without being transparent, participatory, equitable and **gender-responsive**.

Following are the reasons why gender-responsiveness is essential to good local governance.

First, gender-responsive governance makes the LGU **more effective** by enabling it to identify the particular needs of its constituents and to address them accordingly. Because women differ from men in situation, experiences and roles, they often have different needs and priorities in terms of services and infrastructure; if consulted on a particular project, they would differ from the men in their responses.

For example, in setting up a water system for the community, gender-sensitive program planners would be aware that the frequent and primary users of such a system are the women. The design and



location of the system would therefore be such that women can make use of it conveniently. Being gender-responsive will also help planners to identify and apply technology that is better suited to women's needs.

Secondly, gender-responsive governance makes the LGU **more efficient** in that it encourages the mobilization and involvement of women (who comprise half of the locality's population) in decision making processes and the implementation of programs and projects. This way, LGUs are able to optimize the potentials of all its human resources, women and men alike. For example, the Health Office of Surigao City established the Surigao Primary Health Care (PHC) Federated Women's Club initially to focus on training mothers on matters concerning health, hygiene, nutrition, family planning and self-development. The program has been so successful that today, PHC has expanded its services to livelihood enhancement and community development. By consulting women and encouraging their participation, the LGU is not only able to maximize its resources but, more importantly, to gain the necessary support and recognition from all its constituencies and thus obtain political legitimacy for its programs and actions.



Finally, only gender-responsive governance will make LGU operations **equitable**, in that it provides women and men equal opportunity to benefit from the fruits of development in the locality. It also means distributing resources and benefits and making these accessible to the more disadvantaged groups in the community. It means recognizing the right of an individual, female or male, to improve and maintain her or his well being. Orani Municipality in Bataan, for example, has passed a resolution seeking to prevent domestic violence and sexual harassment, and requiring government agencies to give more support to programs for women in livelihood, training, continuing education and others. Made aware of their rights, women in Orani are now able to take action that would improve their living standards. Many have put up livelihood projects, are now better able to protect themselves from domestic violence and sexual harassment, and have gained the courage to express their ideas freely.

From these, one can conclude that gender-responsiveness is vital to good local governance.

How can LGUs be gender-responsive?

An Overview

Gender concerns and issues in local governance are often overlooked, simply because officials and leaders think that their work has nothing to do with gender. Often, the argument is that the policies they introduce apply equally to men and women, and that their work relates only to the economic or technical aspects of governance and not to women in particular.

On the contrary, every program, activity or intervention has potential gender concerns and issues:

- All development work eventually aims at serving people, **women** and men.
- Each activity of a development project or plan can affect women and men differently because their roles in the community differ.



- Development interventions can change gender relations by creating (the same or different) opportunities and conditions for women and men.
- Projects that ignore 50 percent of the economically active population will not lead to development, much less equitable development.

Box 2. Gender concerns in local governance

Following are some areas and aspects in governance where gender-related beliefs and behaviors should be taken into consideration.

- Equitable and responsive distribution of the benefits of development
(How many women actually benefit from the government programs and projects in your locality? Do women employees have the same opportunities for self-development as the men?)
- Effective cooperation between government and civil society
(Do existing structures and mechanisms promote LGU-civil society cooperation? Are there policies that support the actual representation of women in these processes? Are women concerns articulated and considered through these mechanisms?)

- Freedom of expression/right to information
(Is vital information accessible to women? Do current information mechanisms enable women to lobby actively for their agenda in the processes of local governance?)
- Rule of law and independent judiciary
(Are there legal frameworks that promote gender equality and the protection of women's rights? Are women equally represented in the formulation, enforcement and administration of laws?)
- Effectiveness and efficiency
(Are governance mechanisms able to deliver services that meet the needs of the constituents, particularly women?)
- Accountability and decision making
(Are decisions made in consultation with the people within the local government unit (e.g. officials and staff) and other people living in the community (e.g. NGOs and civil society groups)? Are accountabilities clearly stated? What are the roles of women constituents in monitoring and enforcing these accountabilities? Are women employees also given tasks and accountabilities? Are they part of the decision-making bodies in the LGU?)
- Strategic vision *(Does your LGU have a specific long-term plan or vision to actualize the potentials of women constituents? Does it allocate enough resources to allow women to become active participants and beneficiaries of its development plan?)*

It is therefore necessary for LCEs to know how LGU programs, policies and other development initiatives affect both women and men. It is also important to generate support among women and men alike by involving them and identifying their roles in these programs. This is the essence of being gender-responsive. Box 2 lists some gender concerns in local governance.

LGU development interventions, however, affect not only the constituents. They also have possible impact and implications on the women and men within the LGU itself. Questions such as the following should also be considered:

- Are women employees given equal opportunity to avail of capacity building programs?
- Are women actively involved in the LGU's planning and implementation of programs?
- Do the hiring and promotion practices of the LGU promote transparency and provide equal opportunity to women and men?
- Do the women and men employed by the LGU enjoy the same work benefits?

Making LGUs Gender-Responsive

Specifically, the LGU's gender responsiveness is manifested in a) the types of services it provides to address the specific needs of women and men; b) the processes and mechanisms it installs to deliver such services; and c) the capability and attitudes of its officials and employees.

Providing basic services

One clear manifestation of gender-responsiveness in an LGU is its delivery of the mandated basic services and facilities to constituents with particular attention on the differential needs of women and men (*please refer to Annex A*). Below are pioneering efforts undertaken by some LGUs in making their basic services delivery gender-responsive.

Educational services

- *Day care centers.* A number of LGUs have established day care centers in their localities. One is Naga City with its Naga Early Education and Development (NEED) Program. Reaching out to the 27 sitios in the city, the NEED Program provides quality early



education for children aged 3-5, regardless of socio-economic status or physical and mental condition. It promotes the active involvement of parents in providing the “proper environment for the success of the education of their children.” With the program, parents now have a choice. They no longer have to settle for expensive private schools they could ill-afford, or bear the inconvenience of having to bring their children to therapy centers in Metro Manila.

- *Mobile Teaching Program (MTP)*. The MTP is the response of Ifugao Province to the problem of its school children having to traverse mountains and distances to reach their classrooms. Instead of building additional schools, it made use of existing infrastructure in local communities like barangay halls and chapels; it also formed a pool of mobile teachers and trained them in multi-grade teaching. This increased both the literacy rate — from 55.45 percent in 1988 to 64.10 percent in 1995 — and the number of pupils in 10 municipalities. MTP is now a regular program of the Department of Education (DepEd) in Cordillera Autonomous Region. Its concept has also been incorporated into the non-formal education program of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).

Health Services

- *Balayan Municipal Center for Women.* The Balayan City government put up the Center to provide the following services: health assistance, legal assistance, education and information dissemination, livelihood assistance, women's counseling, community organizing, women's networking, and monitoring and evaluation of women's status and project impact. Now on its fourth year, the Center has gained popularity and credibility, and has produced significant results as seen from the increased number of reported and resolved cases of abuse and domestic violence, and greater participation of the citizenry in government projects. Also noted is a stronger commitment among barangay health workers as a result of the empowering activities at the Center, which include continuing education and advocacy. This efficient and effective service has been given recognition as a recipient of Gawad Galing Pook. This is a national award given annually by the Galing Pook Foundation to 20 outstanding programs of LGUs that have shown high levels of capacity and performance in responding to development challenges and in serving the needs of constituents. Awardees are chosen on the basis of their demonstrated excellence in the delivery of basic services, positive socio-economic and/or environmental impact, promotion of people empowerment and potential for replication.



Shelter and housing services

- *Gender-responsive Shelter Plan*. The Shelter Plan, designed for a 5.6 hectare resettlement area developed by the Bukidnon provincial government, took into consideration the expressed concerns and needs of the target women beneficiaries. Following consultations with women, the program managers modified the design of the houses to be built. Instead of a porch, for example, they provided open space for washing clothes, a backyard for vegetable gardening, and other facilities necessary for housekeeping.



Protective services

- *Lihuk BUDI (Bata/Babae, Unta Dili Isalikway)*. Composed of volunteers and the barangay captain as head, this group in Mati, Davao Oriental monitors the incidence of violence against women and children and offers support and assistance to victims and survivors. As a direct result, the number of reported cases of domestic violence has increased. Not only have victims and survivors been emboldened to report their plight to the authorities. A sense of responsibility for their welfare has also developed in the community, as well as a desire to come to grips with the problem.

- **Bantay Banay Program.** This involves the formation of community watch groups to bring the problem of domestic violence out into the open and to raise consciousness about its being a public issue rather than a personal one. Aside from responding directly to cases of violence against women, the program aims at influencing policy making and resource allocation in government and by social development and private groups. It also raises public awareness on gender-related issues, and seeks to improve the lives of women, children and families in general. This program originated in Cebu City and has been replicated in Cagayan de Oro, Jasaan, Misamis Oriental, Davao City, Tagbilaran, Dumaguete, Leyte, Butuan, and many other places.

Environmental protection

- **The Tinaogan Coastal Environmental Program** in Ayungon, Negros Occidental, a community-based program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), enabled both women and men in the community to do their share in conserving the environment. Four years of program implementation resulted in the rehabilitation of the mangroves in the area and the establishment of bantay-dagat sorties to protect the



community's coastline. A number of activities demanded manual work but the women bravely faced up to the challenge, thus demolishing the stereotyped image of women as being weak. It was a matter of getting the job done, and they did it alongside the men.

Welfare and community development services

- *Barangay GAD Task Forces.* Barangay GAD Task Forces in Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat organized and initiated raids and closure of bars and restaurants that employ minors.
- *GAD seminars.* In Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte, the LGU has included GAD seminars in pre-marriage counseling which is a prerequisite to obtaining a marriage license.



Infrastructure services

- *Safe Sawaga River Project.* Malaybalay City earmarked P1.6 million for infrastructure for the Safe Sawaga River Project. Women using the river identified structures such as railings along the riverbanks and erosion-control measures. The project addressed not only the problem of river degradation but also the protection of women and children who risk being subjected to harassment and abuse while traversing the riverbank.

Agricultural and other economic activities

- *Systematically Engendering Economic Enterprise Development (SEED)*. Talacogon Municipality in Agusan del Sur, through the assistance of the Local Government Support Program (a foreign-funded program aimed at building the capacities of local government units for effective governance), has started the SEED project, namely a dried-mudfish processing enterprise with a total budget of P150,000. This has generated additional income for women in the municipality's six barangays. The SEED

TAKE NOTE!

In delivering basic services, a gender-responsive LGU

- collects information which enables it to identify and differentiate the needs of women and men constituents.
- conducts consultations with women groups and makes information available to them.
- ensures that these basic services are easily accessible to women.
- draws out the support of men by explaining that the program benefits women and men alike.
- broadens women's opportunities in terms of involvement, participation, capacity building, program management.
- supports the organizing efforts of women.

project is a result of a collaboration between the Local Government Support Program in Region XIII and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). It aims to enhance the capability of LGUs in watching out for gender concerns in their promotion and identification of entrepreneurial activities. It also seeks to improve the entrepreneurial skills of women and their organizations, thereby assisting them in their efforts to contribute meaningfully to the economy.

Given these examples, it is worth noting that a gender-responsive LGU addresses both the **practical** and the **strategic** gender needs of its women constituents in its delivery of basic services.

Responses to practical gender needs pertain to those that improve the living conditions of women and address their lack of resources. Hence, the LGU's basic services would consist mainly of food and shelter provision, health services and education of children, and programs that increase income. **At the same time, it addresses strategic gender needs, i.e., those that pertain to improving the women's position in the community.** Thus, a gender-responsive LGU should provide the means for women to have greater access to resources and to have an equal say in decision making. Services addressing strategic needs would include those

aimed at reducing the incidence of exploitation and violence against women, backed by programs that make women more economically independent. Such services are characterized by the active participation of women, and provide encouragement for them to organize for collective action.

Establishing enabling structures and mechanisms

Another way to make LGUs gender-responsive is to establish systems, structures and mechanisms that promote women's participation in development processes. Following are some of these structures and systems.

Representation and participation of women in decision making

One way of ensuring women's representation in special bodies such as the local development council is to invite local women's groups, or groups whose membership include a significant number of women (e.g., Agrarian Reform Communities or ARCs, women's cooperatives) to the meeting for the selection of representatives.



LGUs can also explore other ways to open channels for communication and mechanisms for consultation with their constituencies. For example, the provincial government of Negros Occidental has created the Provincial Council for Women (*Ordinance No. 54, Series of 1994*) composed of a woman member each from the 26 municipalities and five component cities of the province, and 10 women representing different sectors. The Council's main function is to assist in developing and implementing programs and policies that will promote women's concerns and welfare in the province.

Mobilizing communities to be actively involved in implementing programs can also be a way of enhancing women's participation in local governance. An example is the *Gender Watch Project* in Davao City, which created a 15-member committee tasked by the Sangguniang Panlungsod to be the watchdog for the implementation of the City's Women Development Code. The committee developed a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Code, formulate monitoring guidelines, and identify output and outcome indicators for the different gender-related programs of the City.

Access to and use of information

One tool that gender-responsive LGUs cannot do without is a sex-disaggregated information system. Only with separate data on women and men can the differential needs of male and female constituents be identified and appropriate planning undertaken. LGUs can make use of existing data sources such as the Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) and the Local Productivity and Performance Measurement System (LPPMS) of DILG. If these are not available, secondary sources can be tapped such as national or international organizations operating in the locality, schools, research institutions, donor agencies, or government line agencies. Consultations and focus group discussions among target groups, particularly the women themselves, can also be held to gather information. Apart from being data sources, the women should be users of information and should have easy access to these data. Likewise, information about development programs and projects, new ordinances, and other LGU undertakings must be accessible to both women and men through user-friendly communication media. For example, announcements or billboards should be posted in places frequented by both women and men, such as the market, church, health and multipurpose centers, and waiting sheds. As for barangay meetings and consultations, these can be scheduled when women and men are most likely to have some free time to attend.

Allocation of resources

The real challenge and manifestation of an LGU's gender-responsiveness is its ability to allocate resources. By invoking Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2001-01 issued by the DBM, NCRFW and DILG, LGUs can allocate a portion of their budget (a.k.a. GAD Budget) for GAD-related activities. However, such allocation and utilization must be based on a concrete GAD action plan. For example, Angeles City spent its GAD budget of P500,000 for the Women Health, Empowerment, Affirmation and Life or HEAL Project that assisted cancer patients and women victims of violence.



In some LGUs, legislative interventions such as the creation of a Women's Code assure fund allocation for gender-related activities. In Davao City, the Women Development Code was enacted through City Ordinance No. 5004 and Executive Order No. 54 in 1997. Section 33 of this Code pertains to Appropriations which states: "For the effective implementation of this Ordinance, the Local Government of Davao City shall implement the amount appropriated from official development assistance as stipulated in RA 7192. It will also appropriate 6% from its Annual Development Fund."

Other than internal resources, the LGUs should be able to generate resources by preparing proposals or making representations with other funding sources and resource institutions. For example, the GAD Team of Misamis Oriental was granted P1.5 million by the provincial government for its GAD projects. The team was able to have its budget approved not only because the appropriation of 5 percent for GAD projects is mandated by law, but also because the team, according to a team member, **“knew exactly what they want to do with the money and therefore it was not difficult to convince the legislators.”** “They have a vision map of what can be done by women and for women in the province,” the source added.

Gender-responsiveness through policies and ordinances

In most cases, legal mandates facilitate the mobilization of LGUs to act towards a particular cause. This is also true with mainstreaming gender in local governance and development. The issuance of specific executive orders or formulation of local legislation legitimizes the LGU’s GAD-related activities, thus compelling or motivating all stakeholders to give their support. Moreover, GAD programs and activities are better funded and implemented when these are

mandated by specific ordinances/ resolutions/ policies at the local level.

Aside from its executive branch, the LGU may mobilize the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) to craft local legislation supportive of GAD interventions and undertakings. Specifically, the Committee on Women and Children in the SB can be mobilized for this purpose. There have been a number of LGUs that formulated their respective Women Code or Legislative Agenda for Women. Among these are Davao City, Cagayan de Oro City, Angeles City and Province of Cotabato.

Building capacities to address gender issues and concerns

Not only can LGUs focus on improving their services, they can also enhance their capacity to be gender-responsive. One action would be to implement gender-related training programs at the municipal and barangay levels. Another would be to organize and mobilize women within and outside their localities for a specific cause or program. These organizations may take the form of GAD focal points, GAD teams and advocates, and women networks, among others. Following are some strategies for mobilizing, and a success story to illustrate each.

- *Identifying GAD champions.* LGUs must have sustained advocacy to ensure continued support for GAD-related activities. Advocacy, however, requires a credible champion who can push GAD concerns and yet listen with sincerity to the issues raised by both “allies” and “opponents”. One such proponent is City Councilor Maya Enteria of Cagayan de Oro City who championed the creation of the Women’s Development Council and the passage of the City’s Legislative Women’s Agenda.
- *Creating a critical mass of competent advocates and GAD Focal Points.* Forming a critical mass of gender advocates who actively pursue the gender agenda in sustainable development is proven to have worked in several LGUs. Further, strategic advocacy efforts aimed at key people at the local level — including legislators, members of local special bodies, women councils and career staff such as planning and development staff — create ripple results. The GAD team in Misamis Occidental, composed of three men and eight women, was able to get a P1.5 million budget allotment in 1995 from the provincial government through their good relationship with the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and their advocacy on a well-crafted GAD Plan.

- *Networking among LGU-GO-CSO GAD advocates.* Linkages between GAD advocates in the LGU and in government and civil society organizations can broaden and firm up into a support network that can catalyze public awareness and action on gender concerns. Women in the community themselves must be tapped by the LGU to help implement, monitor and evaluate GAD programs. An example of this is the IMA (Ing Makababaying Aksyon) Foundation's experience in Angeles City, which showcases an approach to gender mainstreaming through partnership between and among government and non-government gender advocates. The women's groups in the City bonded together and rallied behind a common agenda. This resulted in the enactment of a GAD ordinance and the adoption of a Women's Development Agenda. Such support and collaboration between the women's groups and local key officials increase the chances for effective implementation of the said Agenda and enhance the sustainability of the programs.

What is the role of LCE in making a local government unit gender responsive?

Championing and Advocating GAD

The LCE as the area manager of the locality and the administrator of the local bureaucracy is the **most strategic and effective “champion”** to push for gender and development at the local level. As champion, the LCE must inspire people to adopt gender-responsive ways of implementing programs and interventions. He or she must support GAD-related activities with a statement of policy, and see to it that such a policy is followed through with the appropriate plan and budget allocation. As an advocate, the LCE should enjoin all stakeholders — department heads, Sangguniang Bayan/Panlalawigan members, NGOs/people’s organizations/civil society organizations — to work together towards the common goal of improving the lives of women and men in the locality by employing gender-responsive strategies.

As Mary Estampador, Special Program Assistant in the Women's Affairs Office of Mlang, North Cotabato, observes: "Having a gender-sensitive and supportive local chief executive is a key factor that facilitated our advocacy. Getting the support of other officials, agencies and organizations is hastened when it is clear that the chief executive is openly championing the agenda."

Identifying GAD Concerns and Issues

What are the common activities of women in your locality? What are their common problems? Which of their problems are critical and need to be resolved immediately?

The Local Government Code puts the responsibility as well as the authority to address local issues and concerns on the LCEs. An important measure of LCEs' performance is their ability and willingness to respond to the specific issues and concerns that affect the lives of women and men constituencies. And for them to respond effectively to the needs of the constituencies, they must first have a clear picture of the situation particularly of the women in the locality.

The LCE's role, therefore, is to ensure that enough information has been gathered and analyzed before the planning process. He or she may direct the planning office to gather data from various sources and segregate these according to sex. It will also be of great help if

the LCE mobilizes the barangays or women's groups to assist in gathering information.

Data from the MBN and the LPPMS of the DILG can be starting points. If nothing is available, the LGU can gather information from various sources: statistics, studies, task forces, public consultations, focused group discussions, interviews. The LGU may involve partners like NGOs, people's organizations, research institutions, government line agencies and more importantly, the women themselves.

Defining the Vision, Direction

For an LGU, vision is what its leadership and constituency want the locality to become. A gender-responsive LGU reflects the aspirations of both women and men in its vision.

In shaping a vision for the city or municipality, it will be very helpful for the LCE to have an idea and a personal vision of where to lead the community. He or she may be asked the following: "What improvements do you want to see in your community three years from now?" "How do you want the people to remember your

An example of a gender-responsive LGU vision:

"... a peaceful and orderly livable city with a modern trading center where there are equal opportunities for the citizens to develop and prosper in a clean and healthy environment"
(Cagayan de Oro City)

administration?” “What changes in the lives of women and men in the community do you want manifested?”

The LCE must share this vision with the constituents and guide them to contribute to it so that a common vision for the community can emerge. The constituents’ participation in the consultations to forge and validate the vision also develops in them a sense of ownership of the common agenda, without which it will be difficult to mobilize support for subsequent programs or initiatives.

It is therefore important for the LCE to realize that in making such decisions as what position to take or direction to pursue, she or he must seek not only the concurrence of the constituency but also its input. A particular effort must be made to consult the women, whose viewpoint has often been neglected. Gender issues are better resolved through the interplay and synergy of ideas advanced by the stakeholders. Once finalized and agreed upon, the vision and the development direction will serve as the guiding force and energy of the community to move to its desired state.

Determining Targets and Programs

Having set the vision, the LGU can now define its goals and objectives based on the identified priority issues and problems. The LCE's role is to review and confirm these targets. He or she must ensure that the identified goals or objectives are **GREAT**, that is, **g**ender-responsive, **e**quality-oriented and **a**ware of social and economic differences in the lives of target beneficiaries. Here are two such examples:

- To address the need of women to participate in economic activities while still being able to look after their children, Barangay Maligaya set the following as target: "At the end of the fourth quarter, 80% of women in Barangay Maligaya will have become members of Kababaihang Matatag and shall participate in the home-based livelihood program."
- To ensure that women's needs and concerns are addressed and considered in development plans, the municipality of Masaya set



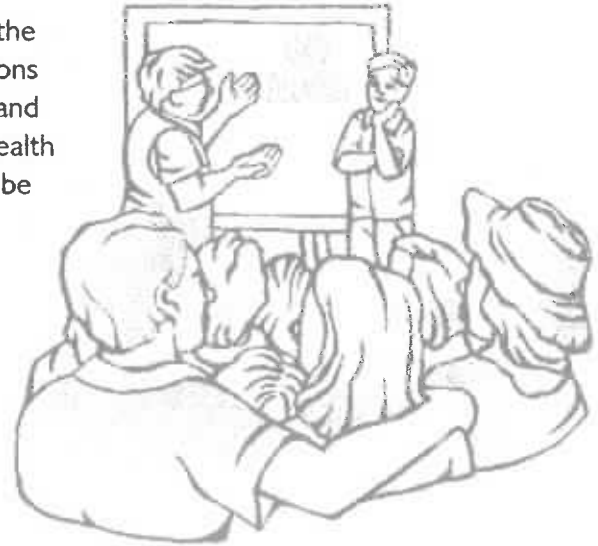
this objective: “At least 10% of the membership of different working and planning committees that the Municipality will create shall be women representatives.”

- To formulate GREAT objectives, the LCE must keep in mind the following:
 - The objectives must directly address or link with priority gender issues identified.
 - The plan for achieving these objectives must be based on reliable, clear and quantifiable gender-responsive indicators which will also be the basis for monitoring the plan.
 - The objectives must also address identified priority needs and targets as they relate to the different needs of women and men.
 - Targets must be attainable and measurable within the life of the project or intervention.

More detailed programs and projects are consequently drawn up based on the goals and objectives identified. These will comprise the core of the GAD Plan. In drawing up the more detailed plans for specific socio-economic sectors in the locality, a gender-responsive LGU keeps in mind that gender issues cut across all sectors of society, that women are present in every sector.

For thorough and responsive planning, the LCE may direct the Planning and Development Office to arrange planning sessions and activities. The LCE should participate in these sessions and enjoin community groups to do so. Special bodies like the health board, school board, and peace and order council may also be tapped to provide inputs and technical assistance.

The LCE must see to it that the programs and plans developed are consistent with the overall vision of the locality, are generally acceptable to the constituency, and are designed to make full use of available resources.



Generating and Mobilizing Resources

An important task for the LCE is to ensure that there are resources to support GAD programs. She or he can initiate the allocation of resources by invoking Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2001-01 of the NCRFW, DILG and DBM. This GAD allocation can be included in the parameters which the LCE will give in the preparation of the budget. The GAD Focal Point/Team can also be asked to prepare the GAD Plan, which should be the basis of the GAD budget. Needless

to say, advocacy with the Sanggunian is critical, both for the approval of GAD programs and to imbue the whole LGU machinery with gender responsiveness.

Often the resources of the locality are inadequate to fund its development programs, hence the need for the LCE to be on the lookout for resource institutions to fund particular programs in the GAD plan. Women NGOs or academic groups can also be approached to give technical or financial support, refer the LGU to a funding source, or act as plan partner if this is preferred by the funding agency. A list of GAD resource centers is included in this primer.

Orchestrating GAD Plan Implementation

The test of the GAD Plan is in its implementation. The LGU can start with a pilot area so that necessary changes or modifications can be made before the project or activity is carried out on a wider scale.

The LCE as the overall supervisor can ask each responsible person or office, through the planning office, for an update on the plan

implementation and what observations and recommendations might be offered. Regular meetings and submission of reports from the different lead persons of the Office of Primary Responsibility can facilitate this. The LCE can also mobilize or create task forces/committees like the GAD Focal Point to coordinate, provide technical assistance and monitor the implementation of the GAD plan. The LCE should take note of the findings from monitoring and evaluation activities and ensure that these are acted upon. The information gathered could also be used in the review and update of the local development plan, should this be different from the GAD plan.

Where can LGUs get assistance?

LCEs can get in touch with the following resource persons and institutions for assistance in making their LGU gender-responsive.

GAD Resource Centers

Region	Name	Position	Agency	Address	Tel/Fax/E-Mail
1	Fe A. Andico	Coordinator, Urduja Gender Resource Center	Pangasinan State University	Lingayen, Pangasinan	(075) 542-6467 / 542-6466 / 09163284921 Fax 542-8694 / psu-cc@Mozcom.com / landcfe@Mozcom.com
1	Ma. Elena P. Benzon	Coordinator, PAMULINAWEN Gender Resource Center	University of Northern Philippines	Vigan, Ilocos Sur	(077) 722-7345 / 722-7341 Cell # 0912-3080798 / 0919-787-3043 / plano@vigan.amanet.net / www.hot yellow98.com / unp /
6	Rosario Asong	Coordinator, University of the Philippines UGSAD, Reg. VI Gender Resource Center	UP Iloilo	UP Visayas, Iloilo City	(033) 509-0980

Region	Name	Position	Agency	Address	Tel/Fax/E-Mail
8	Jo Cañas	Coordinator, KADAYAO GAD Resource Center Reg. 8	UP Tacloban	UP Tacloban College, Tacloban City	(053) 325-8789/325-5108/321-1406 Fax 321-4749 loc. 56
10	Amelia C. Bojo	Coordinator, KAROMAHAN GAD Resource Center	Central Mindanao University	Musuan, Bukidnon	(088) 222-2324/0912-893-6257 Fax 088-356-1910/pacb99@yahoo.com
11	Dr. Antonio Moran and Rose Sanchez	Co-coordinators Kalumonan GAD Resource Center Ateneo de Davao Social Research Center	UP Mindanao Ateneo de Davao	Corner Anda and Rizal Sts. Davao City	221-0343 0917-9610710
Government Training Institute (GTI)	Helen F. Dayo	Chair, Advocacy & External Linkages	UPLB-GPRD	Int'l. House UPLB, Laguna	(049) 536-3229/hfd@midspring. uplb.edu.ph
GTI	Dr. Carolyn I. Sobritchea	Director	University of the Philippines Center for Women's Studies	U.P. Diliman, Q.C.	920-6880/920-6950

Regional Focal Points

Region	Group/Team	Contact Person	Contact Number/Address	E-mail Address
1	Regional Advocates for Gender Equality (RAGE)	Ma. Rosalinda "Alo" Laxamana DPSA, President	c/o DILG-Region 1, San Fernando La Union, (072) 888-2994; (072) 888-2108 (fax)	
8	Regional Committee on Women's Welfare and Development	c/o Assistant Regional Director Purisima "Emma" Sanopo	NEDA Regional Office-8 Government Center, Palo, Leyte (053) 323-2975/2147 (053) 323-3110/3093/3092 (fax)	micad8@syntacs. mozcom.com
10	Gender Advocates-Women in Government Service (GAWINGS)	Regional Director Casimira "Myra" Balandra	NEDA Regional Office 10 Capistrano cor. Echem Sts. Cagayan de Oro City (08822) 856-1920; 726-6161	neda-r10@xu.edu.ph

Region	Group/Team	Contact Person	Contact Number/Address	E-mail Address
CARAGA	Project Technical Working Group	c/o Regional Director Carmencita F. Cochingco Contact Person: Jazmine Berido GAD Coordinator	NEDA CARAGA Regional Office Bel Air Subdivision, Km. 3 Libertad, Butuan City (085) 342-9664; 342-5774; 815-1183 (085) 815-0308 (fax)	
	Provincial Government of Davao del Norte, Provincial GAD Team	c/o Ms. Clarita Galagala Provincial GAD Coordinator	Provincial Social Welfare Office Provincial Capitol, Government Center, Davao del Norte (084) 217-3790	
	Provincial Government of Compostela Valley Provincial GAD Team	c/o Ms. Lucia "Luchie" Damolo	Provincial Planning and Development Office, Provincial Capitol Nabunturan, Compostela Valley (084) 376-0145	

Department of the Interior & Local Government (DILG)

AUSTERE PANADERO

Assistant Secretary

A. Francisco Gold Condominium II

EDSA cor. Mapagmahal Sts.

Diliman, Quezon City

925-0361/Fax 925-0347

Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD)

TERESITA MISTAL

Director

A. Francisco Gold Condominium II

EDSA cor. Mapagmahal Sts.

Diliman, Quezon City

929-9235/929-9215/Fax 927-7852

Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

CYNTHIA G. CASTEL

Undersecretary

DBM Bldg., Gen. Solano St.

San Miguel, Manila

735-1606

ccastel@dbm.gov.ph

National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)

EMMELINE L. VERZOSA

Executive Director

1145 J.P. Laurel St., San Miguel, Manila

(02) 735-4955; 736-4449 (fax)

e-mail: edo@ncrfw.gov.ph

webpage: www.ncrfw.gov.ph

Program Development Division

The Division Chief

(02) 735-8917

pdd@ncrfw.gov.ph

ANNEX A

Basic standard services for women

Under the Local Government Code, LGUs are duty-bound to provide basic services and facilities to their constituents. The Code, however, does not specifically state the need for the LGU to be sensitive to the differential needs and concerns of women and men constituents. The mandate for LGUs to be gender-responsive comes from the PPGD through Executive Order 273. It is the PPGD that spells out the services that should be provided to women in relation to the services stipulated in the Code.

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
<p>I. For the barangay</p> <p>(i) Agricultural support services which include planting materials, distribution system and operation of farm produce collection and buying stations</p>	
<p>(ii) Health and social welfare services which include maintenance of barangay health center and day-care center</p>	

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
(iii) Services and facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation, beautification, and solid waste collection	
(iv) Maintenance of Katarungang Pambarangay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigns against sexual abuse, pornography, wife battering and other forms of violence against women (VAW); action to press for the prosecution of offenders • Legal awareness campaign with focus on the rights of women (i.e. legal rights of victims) • Reporting system on domestic and family relations cases filed with the Katarungang Pambarangay • Strengthening the capacity of the Katarungang Pambarangay to act on family cases and complaints, handle mediation and conciliation efforts and process and dispense such cases within reasonable periods

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
(v) Maintenance of barangay roads and bridges and water supply systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate lighting of public places as a deterrent to crime
(vi) Infrastructure facilities such as multi-purpose hall, multi-purpose pavement, plaza, sports center, and other similar facilities; information and reading center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place where female victims especially of sexual abuse may have privacy and comfort during medical examinations/interviews and investigations
(vii) Satellite or public market, where viable	
<p>2. For the municipality:</p> <p>(i) Extension and on-site research services and facilities related to agriculture and fishery activities which include dispersal of livestock and poultry, fingerlings, and other seeding materials for agriculture; palay, corn, and vegetable seed farms; medicinal plant gardens; fruit tree, coconut, and other kinds of seedling nurseries; demonstration farms; quality control of copra and improvement and development of local distribution channels,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative livelihood opportunities within the barangay or municipality • Establishment of women-friendly credit schemes • Barangay-based enterprises to replace individual home-based work • Organizing women into producers and traders

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
<p>preferably through cooperatives; inter-barangay irrigation system; water and soil resources utilization and conservation projects; and enforcement of fishery laws in municipal waters including the conservation of mangroves</p>	<p>unions to improve their production and marketing capabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish farmers' folk cooperatives to facilitate credit and the acquisition of information and farming/fishing inputs, as well as marketing of products
<p>(ii) Pursuant to national policies and subject to supervision, control and review of the DENR, implementation of community-based forestry projects which include integrated social forestry programs and similar projects; management and control of communal forest with an area not exceeding fifty (50) square kilometers; establishment of tree parks, greenbelts, and similar forest development project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure support for forest conservation and reforestation to regenerate forest resources and prevent their depletion

<p>(iii) Subject to the provisions of Title Five, Book I of the Local Government Code, health services which include the implementation of programs and projects on primary health care, maternal and child care, and communicable and non-communicable disease control services; access to secondary and tertiary health services; purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and equipment needed to carry out the services herein enumerated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible and acceptable, preventive and curative health services/ facilities for women's needs throughout the various stages of the life cycle • Advocacy information and communication efforts to promote good health practices, especially those related to reproductive health • Appropriate and effective family planning materials for women and men to involve both spouses in family planning discussion
<p>(iv) Social welfare services which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the elderly and disabled persons; community-based rehabilitation programs for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special institutions for women in difficult circumstances • Training for women volunteers to assist in specific areas of concern such as primary health care, disaster preparedness and management, functional literacy, clean

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
<p>delinquents, and victims of drug abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services; and family planning services</p>	<p>and green initiatives, and environment protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal representation for indigent women • Rehabilitation program for victims of sexual abuse who become pregnant as a result of the crime • Crisis intervention centers and shelters for victims of VAW • Accredited crisis centers to undertake medico-legal examinations of women-victims • Hospital-based crisis centers incorporated into the public health care delivery system • Legal, social and health programs responsive to the needs of victims of VAW • Support structures for women in ethnic communities and far-flung areas, militarized zones, and disaster stricken areas

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private rooms, women police officers and women doctors to handle cases and examinations of victims of VAW • Rehabilitation and treatment centers for violent and abusive men • Trauma counseling/therapy for victims of human rights violation and their relatives • People-initiated development programs that support the peace-building efforts of women
<p>(v) Information services which include investments and job placement information systems, tax and marketing information systems, and maintenance of a public library</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional literacy program for those who had no formal schooling especially for those in the cultural communities and in remote areas
<p>(vi) Solid waste disposal system or environmental management system and services or facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation</p>	

<p>(vii) Municipal buildings, cultural centers, public parks including freedom parks, playgrounds, and sports facilities and equipment, and other similar facilities</p>	
<p>(viii) Infrastructure facilities intended primarily to service the needs of the residents of the municipality and which are funded out of municipal funds including, but not limited to, municipal roads and bridges; school buildings and other facilities for public elementary and secondary schools; clinics, health centers and other health facilities necessary to carry out health services; communal irrigation, small water impounding projects and other similar projects; fish ports; artesian wells, spring development, rainwater collectors and water supply systems; seawalls, dikes, drainage and sewerage, and flood control; traffic signals and road signs and similar facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport facilities to transport agricultural produce from farm to market • Level I (point source) water system to be upgraded to level II (communal faucet system) to increase women's access to water • Flood control and drainage systems with due consideration to women's needs • Rural electrification • Adequate lighting in public places as possible deterrent to the commission of crimes against women

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
(ix) Public markets, slaughterhouses and other municipal enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities such as markets, ice plants, slaughterhouses and other urban structures that support post agricultural and other undertakings that improve women's participation in economic activities
(x) Public cemetery	
(xi) Tourism facilities and other tourist attractions, including the acquisition of equipment, regulation and supervision of business concessions, and security services for such facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social tourism programs and projects • Monitoring of tourism establishments especially those operating or acting as fronts for prostitution • Regular inspection of tourism establishments • Promotion of indigenous women's arts and crafts

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
<p>(xii) Sites for police and fire stations and substations and the municipal jail</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police operations/campaigns against VAW • Place for female victims especially of sexual abuse for privacy and comfort during medical examinations/interviews and investigations • Mechanism to handle cases/problems of victims of violence; additional women's desks and crisis centers in strategic sites
<p>3. For the province</p> <p>(i) Agricultural extension and on-site research services and facilities which include the prevention and control of plant and animal pests and disease; dairy farms, livestock markets, animal breeding stations, and artificial insemination centers; and assistance in the organization of farmers' and fisherfolks' cooperatives and other collective organizations, as well as the transfer of appropriate technology</p>	

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
<p>(ii) Industrial research and development services, as well as the transfer of appropriate technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and technical resources to women • Skills training programs and employment opportunities such as livelihood and income generating programs and projects for victims of violence • Livelihood assistance programs (skills/managerial training, credit, cooperatives, etc.) for those who are economically dislocated • Skills training programs for women in non-traditional fields such as welding, car spray-painting and computer engineering • Local livelihood and employment opportunities for women

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
<p>(iii) Pursuant to national policies and subject to supervision, control and review of the DENR, enforcement of forestry laws limited to community-based forestry projects, pollution control law, small-scale mining law, and other laws on the protection of the environment; and min-hydro electric projects for local purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure support for forest conservation and reforestation
<p>(iv) Subject to the provisions of the Title Five, Book I of the Local Government Code, health services which include hospitals and other tertiary health services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities such as schools, health centers and other physical structures that support economic activities
<p>(v) Social welfare services which include programs and projects on rebel returnees and evacuees; relief operations and population development services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special institutions for women in difficult circumstances • Legal representation for indigent women

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for women volunteers to assist in specific areas of concern such as primary health care, disaster preparedness and management, functional literacy, clean and green initiatives, environment protection • Rehabilitation program for victims of sexual abuse who become pregnant as a result of the crime • Crisis intervention centers and shelters for victims of VAW • Accredited crisis centers to undertake medico-legal examinations of women victims • Hospital-based crisis centers incorporated into the public health care delivery system • Legal, social and health programs responsive to the needs of victims of VAW

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support structures for women in ethnic communities and far-flung areas, militarized zones and disaster stricken areas • Private rooms, women police officers and women doctors to handle cases and examinations of victims of VAW • Rehabilitation and treatment centers for violent and abusive men • Trauma counseling/therapy for victims of human rights violations and their relatives • Rehabilitation centers, facilities and programs for street, delinquent, abandoned and problem children; youth centers that provide peer counseling and other educational services to children and adolescents; youth groups and organizations engaged in developing leadership and life education programs, sports and

Local Government Code provisions	PPGD provisions
	<p>recreation, and other wholesome and productive activities for children and the youth; alternative family care programs for adoption and foster parenting; and other scholarship programs for children and the youth</p>
<p>4. For the city</p> <p>All the services and facilities of the municipality and province, and in addition thereto, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adequate communication and transportation facilities (ii) Support for education, police and fire services and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All services and facilities of the municipality and province as mentioned above

References

Books and Manuals

BUDLENDER, Debbie, BUENAOBRA, Maribel, ROOD, Steven, and SADORRA, M. (eds) *Gender Budget Trail: The Philippine Experience*. (ASIA FOUNDATION, 2001).

FELIX, Maria Leny E., *Leading with the People. A Handbook on Community-Based Leadership* (Tarlac: Mendoza Printing Co., 1998).

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, *Ang Bagong Bayanihan Gender and Development in Environmental Governance*, (DENR, 1998).

JAVELLANA, Milalin and DEMAISIP, Theodore. *Gender Responsiveness Local Planning and Budgeting: A guidebook for beginners*. (NCRFW and DILG).

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES, *The Mayor's Handbook*, (LMP, 1992).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACADEMY, Innovations, (1996).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACADEMY, Innovations, (2000).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE OF 1991.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM REGION X . LGSP
X PROGRAM REPORT. (1999).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM REGION X,
Towards a Gender Responsive Local Governance, (LGSP-X,
1999).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM REGION XII,
Central Mindanao Strategic Gender and Development
Agenda, (LGSP-XII, 1998).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM REGION XIII.
Regional Program Synthesis Workshop. (1999).

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN ,
Gender Mainstreaming: A Handbook for Local Development
Workers. (NCRFW, 1997).

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN
and NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY, Guidelines for Developing and Implementing
Gender-Responsive Projects and Programs. (NCRFW and
NEDA, 1993).

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN,
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY, and DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCES, Handbook of Gender Responsive
Participatory Tools for Community-Based Forest
Management, (NCRFW, CIDA, and DENR, 1999).

SANREM CRSP/Southeast Asia, LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SUPPORT PROGRAM, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
RURAL CONSTRUCTION, Enhancing Participation in Local
Governance: Experiences from the Philippines, (SANREM
CRSP, LGSP, IRRIC, 2001).

TORRES, Amaryllis T. and ROSARIO, Rosario S. del, Gender and
Development making the bureaucracy gender-responsive.
(UNIFEM and NCRFW, 1994).

UTUTALUM, Cristy G. and VILLAVICENCIO, Veronica F., Gender and Environment Alliances in Three Ecosystems (LGSP, 1999).

VALDEAVILLA, Ermelita V. and MANAPAT, Fe C. (eds), Breaking Grounds for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality. (NCRFW, 2001).

WORLD BANK, Engendering Development Through Gender Equality in Rights, Resources and Voice (Summary). (WB, 2001).

Government Documents and other Materials

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT and NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN. Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2001-01: Guidelines for Integrating Gender and Development in the Local Planning and Budgeting System Through the Formulation of GAD Plans.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO
WOMEN, Fact Sheet, 2001.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO
WOMEN, Gender Sensitivity and Gender Responsive
Planning Training Modules.

Ordinance No. 5004 & Executive Order No. 24: The Women
Development Code Of Davao City and its Implementing
Rules and Regulations.

Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, 1995-2025.

Republic Act 7192: Women in Development and Nation-Building Act
Implementing Rules and Regulations.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM Guidance Note,
Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the
Country Level.

Acknowledgement

Technical Advisor

Aurora Javate-De Dios, *Chairperson*

Emmeline L. Verzosa, *Executive Director*

Technical Writing Team

Lorenza A. Umali

Roscel L. Mariano

Miriam Buergo

Technical Support

Cheryl Rose V. Orata

Packaging and Lay-out

Ma. Amor L. Dimalanta, *Writer*

Arnel F. Orea, *Layout Artist*

NCRFW Board of Commissioners

AURORA JAVATE-DE DIOS
Chairperson

GO COMMISSIONERS and their Permanent Alternate Representatives

<i>Ex-Officio Member</i>	<i>Alternate Representative</i>
Sec. Leonardo Q. Montemayor, DA	Assec. Segfredo R. Serrano
Sec. Emilia T. Boncodin, DBM	Usec. Cynthia G. Castel
Sec. Raul S. Roco, DepEd	Dir. Alice A. Pajares
Vice President Teofisto T. Guingona, DFA	Amb. Laura del Rosario
Sec. Jose D. Lina, DILG	Assec. Austere A. Panadero
Sec. Manuel M. Dayrit, M.D., Msc, DOH	Assec. Zenaida O. Ludovice
Sec. Patricia A. Sto Tomas, DOLE	Assec. Benedicto Ernesto-Bitonio
Sec. Corazon J. Soliman, DSWD	Assec. Rhoda F. Yap
	Assec. Lourdes G. Balanon
Sec. Manuel A. Roxas III, DTI	ED Minerva P. Franco
	Assec. Toby Melissa C. Monsod
Sec. Dante B. Canlas, NEDA	ADG Margarita S. Songco

Non-Government Organization Members

Atty. Myrna S. Feliciano	Academe/Education
Isabelita Sy-Palanca	Business and Industry
Dr. Amelou Benitez-Reyes	Culture
Eulalia H. Lim	Elderly and Disabled
Victoria Tauli-Corpuz	Indigenous People
Jurgette A. Honculada	Labor
Alexandra Prieto-Romualdez	Media and Arts
Myrna T. Yao	National Council for Women of the Phils.
Juanita V. Gomez	Peasants and Fisherfolks
Encarnacion N. Raralio	Science and Health
Germelyn G. Esparrago	Urban Poor
Damcelle S. Torres	Youth

EMMELINE L. VERZOSA
Executive Director



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

**National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
(NCRFW)**

*National machinery for the advancement of women and Policy-making body
of the President and the Cabinet on women's concerns*

1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila 1005
Tel. 735-49-55; Fax. 736-44-49; e-mail: ncrfw@info.com.ph
Website: www.ncrfw.gov.ph