

# Planning and Budgeting for Gender Equality: The Philippine Experience

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National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women

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# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	1
<b>The GAD Budget Experience (1995 –1999)</b>	2
1995: Breakthrough in Government Budgeting	3
1996: Enlistment of Agencies' Support	3
1997: Strengthening the Budget Review Process	4
1998: Expansion of GAD Budget Coverage	4
1999: Consolidation and Continuing Expansion	5
<b>Sectoral Analysis of the 1999 GAD Budget</b>	6
A. Infrastructure and Technology Support Sector	6
B. Development Administration Sector	7
C. Human Development Sector	7
D. Economic Sector	9
<b>Insights and Recommendations</b>	10
<i>Annex 1: Glossary of Terms</i>	13
<i>Annex 2: Acronyms</i>	14
<i>Annex 3: Agency GAD Budget Allocation, 1995 – 1999</i>	15

# Introduction

The 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that “the State recognizes the role of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men” (Section 14, Article II, Declaration of State Policies and Principles). Moreover, the Philippines is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and has expressed its commitments to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Beijing Platform for Action, among others.

Republic Act (RA) No. 7192, otherwise known as the “Women in Development and Nation Building Act,” was enacted to translate the above constitutional provision and international obligations and commitments into reality. The enactment of said law allowed that a certain percentage of official development assistance (ODA) should be allocated for gender and women’s concerns.

In 1993, the President of the Philippines 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 National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) issued Joint Memorandum Circular No. 94-1 which provided the policy framework and procedure for the integration of GAD into agency plans and budget proposals.

## ***Box 1. The GAD Budget Provision***

**Section 28. *Programs/projects related to Gender and Development (GAD).*** The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), in coordination with the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), shall formulate a set of guidelines for the implementation of programs/projects related to GAD.

In consultation with the NCRFW, all Departments, Offices, Bureaus, Agencies, State Universities and Colleges, Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations and other instrumentalities, shall formulate a GAD Plan, designed to address gender issues, in accordance with RA 7192 and the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD), 1995-2025. The cost of implementation of the GAD Plan shall be at least five percent (5%) of the agency’s total 1999 Budget Appropriation.

All concerned government entities shall submit their GAD Plan to the NCRFW for review. They shall likewise submit annual reports to Congress, the DBM and NCRFW indicating the accomplishments and amounts utilized to implement GAD-related programs/projects/activities.

*(Republic Act No. 8745, otherwise known as "An Act Appropriating Funds for the Operations of the Government of the Philippines from January 1 to December 31, 1999, and for Other Purposes")*

In the same year, the DBM, the agency responsible for the coordination and consolidation of the annual budget proposal of the entire Philippine government before the same is submitted to Congress for approval, instructed all government agencies to allocate in their 1995 budget proposals at least five percent (5%) for gender-responsive PPAs.

Section 27 of Republic Act No. 7845, otherwise known as the 1995 General Appropriations Act (GAA), is a milestone in Philippine budgeting history in that it required all departments, bureaus, offices and agencies to set aside at least five percent (5%) of their appropriations for projects designed to address gender issues in accordance with RA 7192. The same provision of the budget law provided for a reporting mechanism to enable NCRFW to monitor compliance. With variations, the same provision was likewise included in the GAAs for 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 (RA Nos. 8174, 8250, 8622 and 8745, respectively).

Under the 1999 GAA, the NCRFW is given, in addition to its monitoring functions, the authority to review agency GAD Plans prior to their endorsement for the approval of the DBM.

This Report presents the Philippine experience since the adoption of the GAD Budget Policy in 1995, with a particular emphasis on the 1999 GAD Budget. A major limitation of the Report is its emphasis on the allocation but not the actual utilization of budget for GAD PPAs. Moreover, the fact that the

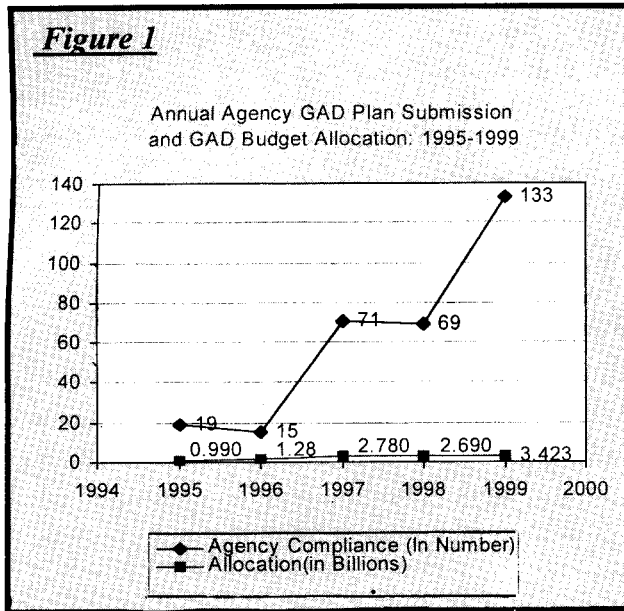
performance evaluation criteria of GAD Plans are still being formulated limits the analysis in the Report.

This Report is based on three sources of information. The first and basic group of documents relied upon is composed of GAAs for 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. GAD Plans submitted by government agencies as required by the GAD Budget provision in the GAA constitute the second group of data sources. The last group is composed of GAD budget reports prepared by the NCRFW for the previous years.

The first part of the report will briefly recount the GAD budget experience and performance from 1995 to 1999. The second part will present an analysis of 1999 GAD Plans of government agencies. The third and last part will make some observations on previous implementation of the GAD policy and recommendations for the more effective implementation of such policy in the future.

### **The GAD Budget Experience (1995-1999)**

On the whole, the implementation of the GAD Budget Policy has been improving since its inception in 1995 as evidenced by the increasing number of reporting agencies as well as the amount of allocation (Figure 1). The overall implementation, however, needs to be accelerated considering that in 1999, only 133 out of 334 or 39.82% of national agencies have complied with the GAD Budget Policy (Table 1).



**Table 1**

**1999 Agency Submission**  
(by Agency Category)

National Agency	24
National Attached Agency	62
Gov't-Owned and Controlled Corp.	14
Constitutional Bodies	1
State Universities & Colleges	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>

Moreover, and the GAD Budget Policy notwithstanding, the total annual GAD Budget of all government agencies accounted for an average of only 0.48% of the total general appropriations of the government for each year of implementation (Table 2).

**1995: Breakthrough in Government Budgeting**

The budget for GAD during its initial year was P990.88 Million. The bulk of this amount came from the Department of Health (DOH) which contributed P795.38 Million or more than 80% of the entire GAD Budget for 1995. The distribution of GAD budget by classification of PPAs showed that gender-responsive PPAs constituted only 1.25% while 9.39% was allocated to PPAs that aim to establish/strengthen institutional mechanisms,

and 89.36% was devoted to women-specific PPAs.

**1996: Enlistment of Agencies' Support**

In 1996, the NCRFW mounted a vigorous campaign to retain the GAD Budget provision in the GAA even as it undertook massive orientation activities with government agencies on GAD mainstreaming and GAD budgeting. The DBM, NEDA and NCRFW issued a Joint Memorandum Circular on the guidelines for the implementation of GAD-related PPAs.

The GAD Budget for 1996 was P1.28 Billion. The increase from the previous year's GAD Budget is primarily seen as the result of the advocacy to include WID/GAD as one of the government priority programs along with

**Table 2**

**Distribution of GAD Budget vs GAA: 1995-1999**  
(In Billions of Pesos)

Year	GAD Budget Allocation	GAA	Percentage
1995	0.99	384.70	0.26%
1996	1.28	394.80	0.38%
1997	2.78	433.80	0.62%
1998	2.69	546.70	0.49%
1999	3.42	585.10	0.59%

the safety nets for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) and the Comprehensive Public Investment Plan (CPIP).

***Technical budget hearings are used to scrutinize agency budget proposals for compliance with the GAD Budget Policy***

Similar to the previous year, the bulk of the GAD Budget came from DOH, which allocated P1.02 Million or 79.73%.

***1997: Strengthening the Budget Review Process***

In 1997, 71 agencies submitted their GAD Budget appropriation. This figure is more than twice the combined figures for 1995 and 1996, which were 19 and 15, respectively. The total

GAD Budget appropriations likewise rose to P2.78 Billion, which is double the 1996 figure.

It was in 1997 when NCRFW participated in technical budget hearings (TBHs). The technical panel at these hearings scrutinizes the budget proposals of government agencies before these are consolidated and presented to Congress for approval. At these hearings, the NCRFW ensures that GAD is integrated into agency proposals. It was also in 1997 when the NCRFW started its annual report to Congress on the extent of agencies' compliance to the GAD Budget Policy.

***1998: Expansion of GAD Budget Coverage***

In 1998, despite the economic crisis which hit the region and the austerity measures imposed by the government, 69 agencies were able to allocate P2.69 Billion for the implementation of GAD Plans. This amount represented 0.49% of the P546.70 Billion net total appropriation for these agencies.

The comparatively high turn-out of submission of reports by government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) may have been the result of the explicit mention of these government entities in Section 28 of the 1998 GAA. GOCCs were not explicitly included in the previous year's GAD Budget provision in the GAA. Nonetheless, their submission of the required reports was an encouraging sign of their appreciation of the need to integrate GAD PPAs among their priorities.

Another major development in 1998 was the issuance of a directive from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government to local government units (LGUs) regarding the need to adopt the GAD Budget Policy in the planning and budgeting of LGUs. Box 2 contains a reproduction of this directive.

***1999: Consolidation and Continuing Expansion***

There was a considerable increase in the number of complying agencies from 1998 to 1999. From 69 agencies in 1998, 133 agencies submitted GAD Plans in 1999. This figure represents almost 40% of all agencies of the Philippine government. Correspondingly, the total 1999 GAD Budget increased to P3.42 Billion, which is 27.25% higher than the 1998 GAD Budget. In addition, seven agencies were able to prepare GAD Plans with PPAs funded through foreign agencies and not the GAA.

The total 1999 GAD Budget accounts for 0.59% of the total general appropriation for the government. A large portion of this amount went to mainstream PPAs amounting to P1.6 Billion or 51.26%.

**Box 2**

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND  
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Francisco Gold Condominium II EDSA cor.  
 Mapagmahal St., Diliman, Quezon City

16 August 1999

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR  
 NO. 99-146

TO: ALL REGIONAL DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES FOR THE  
 IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER AND  
 DEVELOPMENT (GAD) PROGRAMS/  
 PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

Mobilization of local government resources to mainstream and implement Gender and Development programs using the 5% development fund is an emerging issue in compliance to DILG Memorandum Circular 98-148. In line with the proper utilization of this funds, attached is the DBM, NEDA and NCRFW Joint Circular No. 99-4 dated May 24, 1999, prescribing the "guidelines for the implementation of Gender and Development (GAD) related programs/projects/activities.

In view thereof, we are furnishing you a copy of Joint Circular No. 99-4 for dissemination to the Provincial Directors and distribution to the municipalities within their areas of coverage.

Please provide copies also to the regional GAD Focal Point members and GAD Regional Information Center.

For compliance.

(Signed)  
 RONALDO V. PUNO  
 Secretary

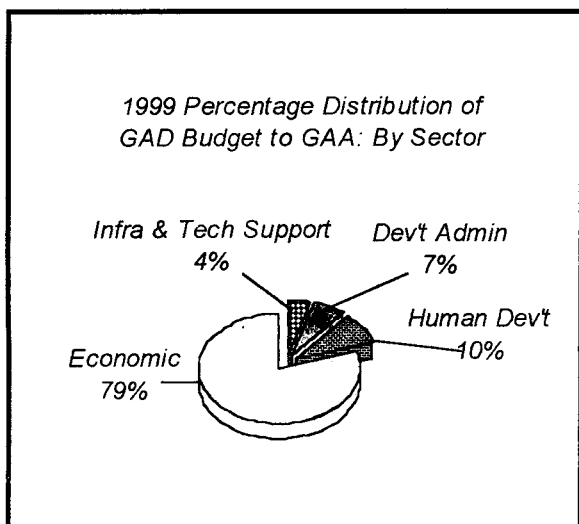
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## Sectoral Analysis of the 1999 GAD Budget

The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan identifies four key development areas and concerns, namely: human development, infrastructure and technology support, development administration, and economic sector. An analysis using this sectoral classification reveals that the economic sector received 79% of all GAD Budget Policy allocations for 1999. The three other sectors have to share in the remaining 21%. Figure 2 shows the sectoral distribution of the GAD Budget.

**Figure 2**



Since the sectors have varying sizes owing to the disparities in the number of agencies comprising each of them, it is not enough to rely on a graphic representation of their contributions to the GAD Budget. An in-depth and fair assessment of sectoral performance can be achieved by assessing whether their PPAs are either **input/start-up**

**or mainstream.** Input/start-up PPAs are geared towards starting or facilitating gender mainstreaming in the agency's functions and systems. Allocations include training, setting-up of focal points, participation in women-related activities, establishment of database, among others. Mainstream PPAs, on the other hand, are regular PPAs that have been reviewed as to gender responsiveness and are being implemented or executed with GAD perspective.

### A. Infrastructure and Technology Support Sector

Out of the P585 Billion general appropriation for the government, P126 million or 0.24% went to GAD Plans in this sector. Although there were agencies which exceeded the five percent (5%) benchmark in the 1999 GAA—like the Food Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI) and the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), which allocated 44.33% and 20.08% of their budget to GAD PPAs, respectively—only 4.91% of the GAD Budget for this sector was allocated to GAD PPAs. Moreover, the PPAs identified by the agencies in this sector are primarily input ones.

The sector's most common PPAs are the following: conduct of GST, conduct of degree and non-degree training programs for female employees and staff, and the establishment and maintenance of day care centers. A plan to construct employees' quarters, with an allocation of P14 Million from the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), is the biggest

input PPA for the entire sector. The construction of said quarters, according to its proponent, is intended to widen the opportunities for women to get field assignment and training.

In the mainstream PPA category, the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) allocated P10 Million for the establishment of passengers' nursing stations in transportation terminals.

While there is a general bias in favor of input PPAs, it is worth mentioning that most of the agencies in this sector took time and much care in identifying their input PPAs to ensure a solid foundation for their gender mainstreaming efforts.

#### ***B. Development Administration Sector***

Six out of the 18 agencies in this sector complied with the plan submission requirements under the 1999 GAA. The total amount allocated by these agencies for GAD PPAs constitutes 0.45% of the P6.58 Billion total GAA for the sector.

Majority of the agencies identified gender issues that were correspondingly addressed with input PPAs. The nature of input PPAs in this sector suggests the comparatively low level of gender mainstreaming at which these agencies are operating. The most common PPAs for this sector are: training/seminar on GAD, baseline data generation or databank, and establishment and maintenance of day care centers. Among the few mainstream PPAs, the generation of key GAD indicators has a P0.5 Million budget from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

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***GAD Plans include funding for the integration of GAD in existing education programs, improving access of women to higher education, creating GAD awareness among the technical staff in the housing sector, among others***

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#### ***C. Human Development Sector***

Of the P1.256 Billion allocated by the sector for its GAD Budget, P877 Million or 70% went to mainstream PPAs with the big chunk coming from the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). The other big contributors to mainstream PPAs of this sector are the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the DOH with combined allocations of P366.75 Million.

Some of the PPAs identified in the GAD Plans under this sector are the following: integration of GAD in existing education programs, improving access of women to higher education, creating GAD awareness among the technical staff in the housing sector, establishment of a Migrants' Advisory Information System (MAIS) which provides Filipino women with access to information on migration and intermarriage, and the Productivity Skills Capability Building for Disadvantaged Women, among others.

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On the other hand, input PPAs enjoyed a total allocation of P138 Million, which accounts for 11% of the total GAD Budget allocation of the sector. The PPAs under this category include those that are intended to address specific concerns of women employees, such as the conduct of GST/GRP, information dissemination and establishment of networks and linkages among GAD advocates and Focal Persons, and training and scholarships for female employees.

CHED and the National Youth Commission (NYC) allocated 433 Million for the youth sector to continue the implementation of their existing educational assistance programs. This particular mainstream PPA constitutes 35% of the total GAD Budget allocation of the sector.

Inter-disciplinary assistance covering psycho-social, medico-legal, material and financial services provided to women and child victims (including their families) of abuse, involuntary or forced prostitution, victims of armed conflict and women in detention received an allocation of P256 Million from the DSWD, the lead agency in addressing these issues faced by women and children. This amount represents 21% of the total allocation of the sector.

The plight of Filipino migrant women were the main intervention points of the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) and the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) to mainstream their GAD strategy. These agencies allocated funds for PPAs designed to deal with critical

issues such as lack of access of Filipino women to pertinent information on migration, the increase of incidence of abuses and violence committed against Filipino women by their foreign partners, the exposure to undue hardships and risks of overseas Filipina workers, and the rampant violations of anti-discrimination laws and other related policies.

The PPAs adopted to address these issues include the conduct of GST for counselors,

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*State universities and colleges allocated funds to increase the productivity of their women staff, who continue to face the problems of work inefficiency and tardiness due to the difficulties of child-rearing*

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establishment of information desks at the grassroots level to serve as repository of information on women and migration and other related concerns, training of teachers in the use of educational modules on women and international migration in relevant college subjects, and preparation and submission to Congress of a draft bill that seeks to suppress trafficking of Filipino women.

For their part, the Home Insurance Guaranty Corporation (HIGC) and the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC) allocated funds for training and scholarship grants that seek to equalize opportunities for their women and men employees. A total of P1 Million was likewise

allocated to finance the creation of a sex-disaggregated database and the assessment of the quality and impact of gender-responsive policies, programs and projects.

State universities and colleges (SUCs) contributed P44 Million or 3.5% of the total GAD Budget of the sector. Based on the reports submitted by the SUCs, the bulk of the allocation or 51% went to mainstream PPAs while only 35% went to input PPAs.

SUCs allocated funds to increase the productivity of their women staff, who continue to face the problems of work inefficiency due to difficult child-rearing and tardiness. The total amount of P2.3 Million was allocated for the provision of day care to address the double or multiple burdens of women staff.

Students are likewise a priority target of the sector. In recognition of the fact that most books and reference materials are not gender-sensitive and that most of the students are not aware of gender issues, SUCs allocated P2.095 Million for the acquisition of books and references on GAD, integration of GAD in the curricula, and the conduct of seminars on gender equity to integrate the use of non-sexist and gender-fair language in learning materials.

Also, in response to the observation that the low literacy rate among women contributes to their low profile and minimal participation in non-traditional trades, SUCs allocated funds for the conduct of functional literacy programs that include women's rights, mobilization strategies to organize women, and the conduct of non-traditional livelihood courses.

#### *D. Economic Sector*

Almost 80% of the entire GAD Budget allocation for 1999 went to this sector, making it the biggest contributor with a total allocation of P1.713 Billion. About 41% of this amount went to mainstream PPAs with P87 Million going to the Department of Agriculture's (DA) credit assistance program through various Quedan and Rural Credit Guaranty Corporation (QUEDANCOR) programs. DA also funds livelihood-training programs for women's groups in dairy farming. It also provides for the inclusion of gender concepts in training programs intended for farmers as an effort to improve extension services to farmers.

The most notable GAD Budgeting performance was that of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) which contributed a whopping eighty seven percent (87%) to the total mainstream PPAs for this sector. This is the highest single contribution by an agency in any PPA category for a specific sector.

About four percent (4%) of the total GAD Budget allocation for this sector went to input PPAs. Department of Trade and Industry's (DTI) capability building and re-echo of GST and GRP down to the provincial level has the biggest input PPA in the sector, worth P11.03 Million. While most of the agencies are into gender sensitivity training as their common PPA for the input category, the DA recognized the need to provide opportunities for women,



particularly housewives, to acquire skills and livelihood training, participate in trade fairs and other promotional activities, become members of associations and cooperatives, and gain access to fund sources through its Investment, Promotion and Enhancement Program.

## Insights and Recommendations

Like its predecessor, Section 28 of the 1999 GAA serves as an enabling and advocacy tool that could be used by the NCRFW and its partners, from both government and non-government organizations, in working towards GAD mainstreaming. As an enabling instrument, the GAD Budget Policy appears to serve the purpose of ensuring the implementation of GAD PPAs. As an advocacy tool, it helps draw the attention of agencies that used to be unaware of their responsibility towards women.

The larger allocation for PPAs intended to transform existing regular PPAs into gender-responsive PPAs suggests the readiness of majority of agencies to go full swing in their GAD mainstreaming work. This may be viewed as an outcome of the initial strategy of the previous years, which focused on developing the organizational capabilities of agencies to address the more substantive aspects of GAD mainstreaming. If this trend continues, the objective of making the entire budget of agencies gender-responsive in the immediate term is not far-fetched.

The commitment to GAD as a priority concern in government planning and budgeting is steadily growing as evidenced by the second and third part of this Report. Most of the PPAs submitted give the impression that majority of government agencies have clear ideas about what would make their respective organizations gender-responsive. However, it could also be gleaned that many agencies have difficulty in identifying strategic PPAs that would address a gender issue and at the same time influence their regular programs to make the latter ultimately gender-responsive. The difficulty lies in the lack of skills among the responsible agency officials on gender analysis and diagnosis of GAD Plans for gender-responsiveness.

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*There is a need for measures that would encourage government agencies to comply with the GAD Budget Policy and assist the NCRFW in its monitoring functions*

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Other issues have surfaced in the analysis of the GAD Plans submitted by agencies. One of such issues is the need of agencies for added guidance in operationalizing the mainstreaming concept of the GAD Budget Policy. Another is the need for measures that would encourage government agencies to fully implement the GAD Budget Policy and assist the NCRFW in its monitoring functions. Still another is the lack of evaluation standards against which agency GAD performance could be assessed. Finally, there is a need to ensure the continuity of GAD PPAs in agencies whose Focal Persons ceased to be connected with them.

It is in this light that the following measures have been formulated to strengthen the institutionalization of GAD in public sector agencies:

1. Introduce a Gender Audit Scheme (GAS) with the Commission on Audit in order to institutionalize a system of checking the quality of expenditures across the bureaucracy;
2. Continue and intensify the conduct of capability-building programs on GAD-Responsive Planning, Programming and Budgeting for: (a) agency top and middle managers; (b) agency planning and development officers and personnel; and (c) finance managers, budget officers, accountants and other finance group personnel;
3. Continue the inclusion of a provision similar to the provision of Section 28 in succeeding GAAs;
4. Institute mechanisms that will encourage greater implementation of the policy among government agencies;
5. Continue the efforts to strengthen the capability of agencies to diagnose PPAs as to their gender-responsiveness;
6. Develop a Budgeting Manual to train the responsible agency officers and personnel on GAD Budgeting, particularly on costing;
7. Conduct comprehensive studies on: (a) budgeting processes on national, local and agency levels, identifying the strategic entry points; and (b) types of budgets and patterns of allocation (non-GAD) towards more informed guideline formulation;

8. Incorporate the reports on the agencies' allocation and utilization of their respective GAD Budget in the Budget Forms submitted to the DBM;

9. Incorporate in agency GAD plans acceptable units of work measurement to facilitate the quantification and assessment of GAD performance;

10. Encourage agencies to maintain and institutionalize GAD document-tracking and record-keeping and to institute a mentoring system for Focal Persons so that information is readily accessible and the agency GAD Plans are continued even when Focal Persons resign, are re-assigned, transferred, promoted or otherwise become unavailable;

11. Formulate and adopt a monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with the five percent (5%) requirement prior to the release of agency funds; and

12. Enlist the assistance of non-government organizations in monitoring agencies' compliance with the GAD Budget Policy.

Finally, a demonstration of political will among government leaders is necessary to translate the constitutional injunction on the need to concretize equality between women and men. Such demonstration may take on several forms but it is undeniable that the allocation of government's resources, through laws such as Section 28 of the 1999 GAA, has far-reaching effects in mainstreaming GAD.

*Annex 1*

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**GAD Mainstreaming** – refers to strategies and processes to integrate gender-responsive goals in the directions, policies, projects and services of line agencies. It also means integration of gender concerns in the development agenda in order to address gender inequalities. It is an effort to include a gender framework in the design and implementation of plans and programs which carry out the mandates of line agencies.

**GAD Plan** - is a set of interventions that are designed to make agency and LGU's regular programs/projects/activities gender-responsive. Interventions can either be input/start-up or mainstream programs, projects or activities.

**Gender Issues/Concerns** – issues, concerns, and problems arising from the different roles played by women and men in society, as well as those that arise from questioning the relationship between them.

**GAD Budget** - is a claim from the approved agency budget. It is the cost of a GAD Plan and it is not a separate budget.

**Gender Responsive Programs/Projects** are programs and projects that systematically incorporate or address gender concerns. Such programs are arrived at after the use of gender analysis and gender-responsive planning.

**Input/Start-up Activities** - are programs/projects/activities designed to create an enabling environment that starts or facilitates GAD mainstreaming in the agencies' functions and procedures.

**Mainstream Activities** - are agencies' regular programs/projects/activities that have been reviewed as to their gender responsiveness and are being implemented.

**Women in Development (WID)** - a framework/approach that recognizes the distinct needs and capacities of women with considerable focus on developing strategies and action programs to facilitate their participation in the productive sector.

**Gender and Development (GAD)** - GAD approach emerged in the 1980s as an alternative to the earlier women in development (WID) focus. GAD is not concerned with women per se but with the social construction of gender and the assignment of specific role, responsibilities, and expectations to women and men. It analyzes the nature of women's contribution within the context of work done both inside and outside the household, including the non-commodity production and reflects the public/private dichotomy that is commonly used as a mechanism to undervalue family and household maintenance work performed by women.

Annex 2

ACRONYMS

<b>CFO</b>	Commission on Filipinos Overseas	<b>GRP</b>	Gender Responsive Planning
<b>CHED</b>	Commission on Higher Education	<b>GST</b>	Gender Sensitivity Training
<b>CPIP</b>	Comprehensive Public Investment Plan	<b>HIGC</b>	Home Insurance Guaranty Corporation
<b>DA</b>	Department of Agriculture	<b>LGUs</b>	Local Government Units
<b>DBM</b>	Department of Budget and Management	<b>MAIS</b>	Migrants' Advisory Information System
<b>DENR</b>	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	<b>MTPDP</b>	Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan
<b>DILG</b>	Department of the Interior and Local Government	<b>NCRFW</b>	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health	<b>NEDA</b>	National Economic and Development Authority
<b>DOTC</b>	Department of Transportation and Communications	<b>NHMFC</b>	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
<b>DPWH</b>	Department of Public Works and Highways	<b>NSCB</b>	National Statistical Coordination Board
<b>DSWD</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development	<b>NYC</b>	National Youth Commission
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry	<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>FNRI</b>	Food and Nutrition Research Institute	<b>PIA</b>	Philippine Information Agency
<b>FPRDI</b>	Forest Products Research and Development Institute	<b>PPA</b>	Programs, Projects and Activities
<b>GAA</b>	General Appropriations Act	<b>QUEDANCOR</b>	Quedan and Rural Credit Guarantee Corporation
<b>GAD</b>	Gender and Development	<b>RA</b>	Republic Act
<b>GATT</b>	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	<b>SRA</b>	Social Reform Agenda
<b>GOCC</b>	Government Owned and Controlled Corporations	<b>SUCs</b>	State Universities and Colleges
		<b>TBH</b>	Technical Budget Hearing

**Annex 3**

**AGENCY GAD BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, 1995-1999**

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>I. CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES</b>					
1. Senate					
Senate Electoral Tribunal					
2. Commission on Appointments					
3. House of Representatives					
House of Electoral Tribunal					
<b>II. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>					
1. The President's Office					
<b>III. OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT</b>					
<b>IV. Department of Agrarian Reform</b>	835,700	5,807,357		9,010,000	
<b>v. Department of Agriculture</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	45,222,500	39,120,701	824,610,000	1,116,137,000	765,641,250
1. Agricultural Credit Policy Council			260,000	370,000	
2. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources					
3. Bureau of Post-Harvest for Research and Ext.			718,000	145,000	623,000
4. Cotton Development Administration					5,340,000
5. Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority			1,460,100	1,610,000	570,000
6. Fiber Industry Development Authority			5,316,000	7,224,000	7,420,000
7. Livestock Development Council				1,530,000	500,000
8. National Agricultural and Fishery Council			350,000		2,870,000
9. National Meat Inspection Commission			4,739,000	2,719,000	
10. National Nutrition Council			2,647,000	8,119,000	5,340,000
11. National Stud Farm			484,000	673,000	
12. Philippine Carabao Center			380,000	1,190,000	1,430,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,222,500</b>	<b>39,120,701</b>	<b>840,964,100</b>	<b>1,139,717,000</b>	<b>789,734,250</b>
<b>VI. Department of Budget and Management</b>			50,613,000		
<b>VII. Department of Education, Culture and Sports</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	1,648,000	4,825,000		5,983,000	
2. Commission on the Filipino Language					
3. National Historical Institute					
4. National Library					
5. National Museum					
6. Philippine High School for the Arts					
7. Records Management and Archives Office					
8. State Universities and Colleges					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>	<b>4,825,000</b>		<b>5,983,000</b>	
<b>National Capital Region</b>					
Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Tech.					
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy					1,915,350
Philippine Normal University					
Philippine State College of Aeronautics					
Polytechnic University of the Philippines					53,000
Rizal Technological University					
Technological University of the Philippines					615,800
University of the Philippines System					
<b>Region I - Ilocos</b>					
Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University				15,684,000	14,580,000
Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College					



AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Mariano Marcos State University					427,922
Pangasinan State University					192,500
University of Northern Philippines					
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>					
Abra State Institute of Science and Technology					500,000
Apayao State College					
Benguet State University					
Ifugao State College of Agriculture and Forestry					3,076,000
Kalinga-Apayao State College					
Mountain Province State Polytechnic College					541,650
<b>Region II- Cagayan Valley</b>					
Cagayan State University					
Isabela State University					
Nueva Vizcaya State Institute of Technology					
Nueva Vizcaya State Polytechnic College					
Quirino State College					239,000
<b>Region III - Central Luzon</b>					
Bataan Polytechnic State College					
Bataan State College					
Bulacan National Agricultural State College					
Bulacan State College					
Central Luzon State University					2,000,000
Don Honorio Ventura College of Arts and Trades					
Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology					
Pampanga Agricultural College					
Ramon Magsaysay Polytechnic College					72,600
Tarlac College of Agriculture					300,000
Tarlac State University					4,000,000
Western Luzon Agricultural College					
<b>Region IV - Southern Tagalog and Palawan</b>					
Aurora State College of Technology					
Cavite State College					
Laguna State Polytechnic College					
Marinduque State College					
Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Tech.					
Occidental Mindoro National College					
Pablo Borbon Memorial Institute of Technology					
Palawan State University					
Rizal State College					160,000
Rizal Polytechnic College					
Romblon State College					
Southern Luzon Polytechnic College					
State Polytechnic College of Palawan					
<b>Region V - Bicol</b>					
Bicol University					
Camarines Norte State College					550,000
Camarines Sur State Agricultural College					250,000
Catanduanes State Colleges					
Dr. Emilio B. Espiritu, Sr. Memorial State College of Agriculture and Technology					22,000
Partido State College					
Sorsogon State College					
<b>Region VI - Western Visayas</b>					
Aklan State College of Agriculture					
Carlos C. Hilado Memorial State College					
Iloilo State College of Fisheries					
Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College					
Northern Negros State College of Science and Tech.					
Panay State Polytechnic College					
Polytechnic State College of Antique			260,000	555,000	500,000

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
West Visayas State University					1,900,000
Western Visayas College of Science and Tech.					405,000
<b>Region VII - Central Visayas</b>					
Cebu Normal University					
Cebu State College of Science and Technology					
Central Visayas Polytechnic College					510,000
Central Visayas State College of Agri., Forestry and Tech.					
Siquijor State College					
<b>Region VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>					
Eastern Samar State College			1,978,500		
Leyte Institute of Technology					
Leyte Normal University					4,035,500
Naval Institute of Technology					
Palompon Institute of Technology					370,748
Samar State College of Agriculture and Forestry					
Samar State Polytechnic College					
Southern Leyte State College of Science and Tech.					182,075
Tiburcio Tancinco Memorial Institute of Science and Tech.					2,633,300
Tomas Oppus Normal College			56,000		
University of Eastern Philippines					
Visayas State College of Agriculture					
<b>Region IX - Western Mindanao</b>					
Basilan State College					
Jose Rizal Memorial State College					
MSU-Tawi-tawi College of Technology and Oceanography					
Sulu State College					1,200,000
Tawi-tawi Regional Agricultural College					
Western Mindanao State University					
Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Tech.					
<b>Region X - Northern Mindanao</b>					
Bukidnon State College					
Camiguin Polytechnic State College					249,462
Central Mindanao University					2,955,000
Mindanao Polytechnic State College					
Misamis Oriental State College of Agriculture and Technology					
<b>Region XI - Southeastern Mindanao</b>					
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					
<b>Region XII - Central Mindanao</b>					
Adiong Memorial Polytechnic State College					
Cotabato City State Polytechnic College					
Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology					
Mindanao State University					
MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology					
University of Southern Mindanao					
<b>Region XIII - Caraga Administrative Region</b>					
Agusan del Sur State College of Agriculture and Tech.					466,000
Northern Mindanao State Institute of Science and Tech.					
Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College					
Surigao State College of Technology					
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,294,500</b>	<b>16,239,000</b>	<b>44,902,907</b>
<b>VIII. Department of Energy</b>			<b>4,984,000</b>		<b>4,254,898</b>

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>IX. Department of Environment and Natural Resources</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	137,000		46,243,000	22,153,400	626,649,000
2. Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau			776,000		361,000
3. National Mapping and Resources Information Authority					360,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,000</b>		<b>47,019,000</b>	<b>22,153,400</b>	<b>627,370,000</b>
<b>X. Department of Finance</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	418,463	1,223,037	20,000	157,820	500,000
2. Bureau of Customs					
3. Bureau of Internal Revenue					25,500,000
4. Bureau of Local Government Finance					
5. Bureau of Treasury				128,500	156,679
6. Central Board of Assessment Appeals					
7. Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau					
8. Fiscal Incentives Review Board					
9. Insurance Commission					
10. National Tax Research Center					
11. Securities and Exchange Commission					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>418,463</b>	<b>1,223,037</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>286,320</b>	<b>26,156,679</b>
<b>XI. Department of Foreign Affairs</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary			4,576,000	9,310,308	
2. Commission on Filipinos Overseas					3,900,000
3. Foreign Service Institute					
4. Technical Cooperation Council of the Philippines					
5. UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines					
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,576,000</b>	<b>9,310,308</b>	<b>3,900,000</b>
<b>XII. Department of Health</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	795,380,003	1,021,425,583	779,500,000	525,653,000	190,881,500
2. Dangerous Drugs Board					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>795,380,003</b>	<b>1,021,425,583</b>	<b>779,500,000</b>	<b>525,653,000</b>	<b>190,881,500</b>
<b>XIII. Department of Interior and Local Government</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary			172,180,399		54,470,872
2. Bureau of Fire Protection					
3. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology			89,131,000	1,062,500	130,166,345
4. Local Government Academy					
5. National Police Commission					4,568,661
6. Philippine National Police	6,593,472	39,985,200			
7. Philippine Public Safety College					23,773,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,593,472</b>	<b>39,985,200</b>	<b>261,311,399</b>	<b>1,062,500</b>	<b>212,979,678</b>
<b>XIV. Department of Justice</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary			71,300		
2. Bureau of Corrections					
3. Bureau of Immigration					
4. Commission on the Settlement of Land Problems					
5. Land Registration Authority					
6. National Bureau of Investigation					4,500,000
7. Office of the Government Corporate Counsel					
8. Office of the Solicitor General					
9. Parole and Probation Administration					
10. Public Attorney's Office					
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>71,300</b>		<b>4,500,000</b>

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>XV. Department of Labor and Employment</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	37,050,365	26,269,020	144,218,531	91,718,219	281,182,233
2. Institute for Labor Studies			311,550	417,000	
3. National Conciliation and Mediation Board				340,000	
4. National Labor Relations Commission			128,225	1,582,238	
5. National Maritime Polytechnic				175,000	
6. National Wages and Productivity Commission				4,218,000	
7. Philippine Overseas Employment Administration				6,726,600	
8. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority				30,191,850	
<i>TOTAL</i>	<b>37,050,365</b>	<b>26,269,020</b>	<b>144,658,306</b>	<b>135,368,907</b>	<b>281,182,233</b>
<b>XVI. Department of National Defense</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary				447,624	600,000
2. Armed Forces of the Philippines					
General Headquarters					
Philippine Air Force					
Philippine Army					
Philippine Navy					
Presidential Security Group					
Philippine Military Academy			22,639,000	3,328,000	6,506,500
Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center					
Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units					
AFP Pension and Gratuity Fund					
Retirees and Reservist Affairs Program					
On-Base Housing Program					
Self-Reliant Defense Posture Program					
MNLF Integration Program					
3. Government Arsenal					
4. National Defense College of the Philippines					
5. Office of Civil Defense					
6. Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (Proper)					
Military Shrine Services					
Veterans Memorial Medical Center					
<i>TOTAL</i>			<b>22,639,000</b>	<b>3,775,624</b>	<b>7,106,500</b>
<b>XVII. Department of Public Works and Highways</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	1,125,000	10,710,000	7,000,000	11,661,000	21,574,571
2. National Water Resources Board					
3. Toll Regulatory Board					
<i>TOTAL</i>	<b>1,125,000</b>	<b>10,710,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>11,661,000</b>	<b>21,574,571</b>
<b>XVIII. Department of Science and Technology</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary		1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	
2. Advanced Science and Technology Institute					
3. Food and Nutrition Research Institute					11,923,791
4. Forest Products Research and Development Institute					28,900,000
5. Industrial Technology Development Institute					502,498
6. Metals Industry Research and Development Center					5,183,000
7. National Academy of Science and Technology					3,863,000
8. National Research Council of the Philippines					511,000
9. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration					5,400,000
10. Philippine Council for Advanced Science and Tech. Research and Dev't					100,000
11. Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Dev't					6,263,500
12. Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research Development					
13. Philippine Council for Health Research and Dev't					825,550
14. Philippine Council for Industry and Energy					

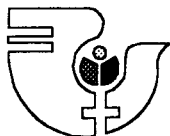
AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Research and Development					100,000
15. Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology					80,000
16. Philippine Nuclear Research Institute					
17. Philippine Science High School					200,000
18. Philippine Textile Research Institute					744,534
19. Science Education Institute					300,000
20. Science and Technology Information Institute					50,000
21. Technology Application and Promotion Institute					100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>65,046,873</b>
<b>XIX. Department of Social Welfare and Development</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	79,187,833	96,944,173	325,939,000	255,142,529	256,217,000
2. Council for the Welfare of Children and Youth					
3. Inter-Country Adoption Board					
4. National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons			542,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79,187,833</b>	<b>96,944,173</b>	<b>326,481,000</b>	<b>255,142,529</b>	<b>256,217,000</b>
<b>XX. Department of Tourism</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	1,065,000	1,533,000	21,543,000	34,797,000	1,826,963
2. Intramuros Administration					340,000
3. National Parks Development Committee					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,065,000</b>	<b>1,533,000</b>	<b>21,543,000</b>	<b>34,797,000</b>	<b>2,166,963</b>
<b>XXI. Department of Trade and Industry</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	764,520	5,050,000	74,740,743		200,181,900
2. Board of Investments					
3. Bonded Export Marketing Board					
4. Construction Industry Authority of the Phils.					
5. Construction Manpower Dev't Foundation					
6. Intellectual Property Office					
7. International Coffee Organization-Certifying Agency					
8. Philippine Trade Training Center					
9. Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>764,520</b>	<b>5,050,000</b>	<b>74,740,743</b>		<b>200,181,900</b>
<b>XXII. Department of Transportation and Communications</b>					
1. Office of the Secretary	380,000	200,000	1,538,192	12,236,000	41,090,034
2. Civil Aeronautics Board			16,000	21,000	248,000
3. Maritime Industry Authority				206,000	
4. National Telecommunications Commission			677,450	1,212,850	
5. Office of Transportation Cooperatives			30,000	50,000	
6. Philippine Ports Authority	166,000	350,000			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>546,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>2,261,642</b>	<b>13,725,850</b>	<b>41,338,034</b>
<b>XXIII. National Economic and Development Authority</b>					
<b>Office of the Director General</b>				301,000	
1. Commission on Population				765,000	1,794,925
2. National Statistical Coordination Board			2,453,500	2,799,983	2,430,000
3. National Statistics Office	72,000	2,005,000	1,668,000	1,365,000	
4. Phil. National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency					
5. Statistical Research and Training Center					
6. Tariff Commission					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>2,005,000</b>	<b>4,121,500</b>	<b>5,230,983</b>	<b>5,398,629</b>
<b>XXIV. Office of the Press Secretary</b>					
1. Bureau of Broadcast Services			120,967		
2. Bureau of Communication Services					180,000
3. National Printing Office					



AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
4. News and Information Bureau					
5. Philippine Information Agency				266,000	655,000
6. Presidential Broadcast Staff (RTVM)					
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>120,967</b>	<b>266,000</b>	<b>835,000</b>
<b>OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICES</b>					
1. Commission on Higher Education				274,520,000	431,587,000
2. Committee on Privatization					
3. Cooperative Development Authority			220,000		95,000
4. Energy Regulatory Board					348,000
5. Games and Amusement Board					
6. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board					
7. Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council			1,070,370	7,334,287	
8. Movie and Television Review and Classification Board					
9. National Book Development Board					
10. National Commission for Culture and Arts					
11. National Commission on Indigenous People					
12. National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women	17,740,200	12,980,000	17,938,000	17,781,001	23,500,000
13. National Computer Center					
14. National Intelligence Coordinating Agency					
15. National Security Council				1,270,000	
16. National Youth Commission					1,440,000
17. Office of Muslim Affairs					
18. Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff					
19. Philippine Racing Commission					
20. Philippine Sports Commission					
21. Presidential Commission on Good Government					150,000
22. Presidential Commission for the Urb	101,050				
23. Presidential Legislative Liaison Office					
24. Presidential Management Staff					
25. Professional Regulations Commission					1,000,000
26. Videogram Regulatory Board					
27. National Anti-Poverty Commission					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,841,250</b>	<b>12,980,000</b>	<b>19,228,370</b>	<b>300,905,288</b>	<b>458,120,000</b>
<b>JOINT LEGISLATIVE - EXECUTIVE COUNCIL</b>					
Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council					
<b>THE JUDICIARY</b>					
Supreme Court of the Philippines and the Lower Courts					
Sandiganbayan					
Court of Appeals					
Court of Tax Appeals					
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES</b>					
Civil Service Commission				425,000	
Career Executive Service Board					
Commission on Audit					
Commission on Elections					
Office of the Ombudsman				500,000	
Commission on Human Rights			1,057,050	832,387	1,492,923
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,057,050</b>	<b>1,757,387</b>	<b>1,492,923</b>
<b>AUTONOMOUS REGIONS</b>					
1. Cordillera Administrative Region (Proper)					
2. Autonomous Regional Government in Muslim Mindanao					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>BUDGETARY SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS</b>					
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>					
1. National Dairy Authority			1,070,000	2,320,000	2,650,000
2. National Tobacco Administration			1,153,000	4,516,000	10,000
3. Philippine Coconut Authority			435,000	1,180,000	3,000,000
4. Philippine Fisheries Development Authority					745,000
5. Philippine Rice Research Institute			835,000		1,225,000
6. Quedan and Rural Credit Guarantee Corporation			39,928,000	36,860,000	87,350,000
7. Sugar Regulatory Administration			247,000	200,000	200,000
<i>TOTAL</i>			<b>43,668,000</b>	<b>45,076,000</b>	<b>95,180,000</b>
<b>Department of Energy</b>					
1. National Electrification Administration					
<b>Department of Environment and Natural Resources</b>					
1. Natural Resources Development Corporation					
<b>Department of Health</b>					
1. Lung Center of the Philippines					
2. National Kidney and Transplant Institute					
3. Philippine Children's Medical Center					
4. Philippine Heart Center					
<i>TOTAL</i>					
<b>Department of Public Works and Highways</b>					
1. Local Water Utilities Administration				200,000	
<b>Department of Tourism</b>					
1. Philippine Convention and Visitors Corporation					
2. Nayong Pilipino Foundation					
<i>TOTAL</i>					
<b>Department of Trade and Industry</b>					
1. Cottage Industry Technology Center					1,581,250
2. Center for International Trade Exposition and Missions					
<i>TOTAL</i>					
<b>Department of Transportation and Communications</b>					
1. Light Rail Transit Authority					
2. Philippine National Railways				1,000,000	2,411,400
<b>National Economic and Development Authority</b>					
1. Philippine Institute for Development Studies					
2. PIDS APEC Study Center Network					
<b>OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICES</b>					
1. Asset Privatization Trust					
2. Cagayan Economic Zone Authority					
3. Cultural Center of the Philippines					
4. Home Insurance and Guaranty Corporation			100,000	12,100,000	6,462,000
5. National Food Authority			2,200,000	1,556,000	
6. National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation				6,281,000	500,000
7. National Housing Authority			36,176,200	16,925,000	
8. Southern Philippines Development Authority					
9. Technology and Livelihood Resource Center					
10. Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority					
<i>TOTAL</i>			<b>38,476,200</b>	<b>36,862,000</b>	<b>6,962,000</b>

AGENCY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>BUDGETARY SUPPORT TO GOCCs - OTHERS</b>					
<b>ALLOCATIONS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS</b>					
1. Internal Revenue Allotment					
2. Special Shares of LGUs in the Proceeds of Nat'l Taxes					
3. Local Officials Insurance Premium Fund					
4. Municipal Development Fund					
5. Local Government Empowerment Fund					
6. Palarong Pambansa Fund					
7. Metropolitan Manila Development Authority			44,119,000	92,078,000	94,972,000
<i>TOTAL</i>			<b>44,119,000</b>	<b>92,078,000</b>	<b>94,972,000</b>
<b>AREA DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND</b>					
1. Aurora Integrated Area Development Project					
2. Bondoc Development Program					
Agrarian Reform Fund					
Calamity Fund					
Contingent Fund					
DECS-School Building Program					
Food Security Program Fund					
Foreign-Assisted Projects Support Fund					
General Fund Adjustments					
International Commitments Fund					
Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund					
National Unification Fund					
Organizational Adjustment Fund					
Complying bureaus/offices under specific government entities					
* DOLE - Employee Compensation Commission			4,300,000	4,100,000	
* DOLE - Overseas Workers Welfare Administration			5,947,387		
* DOTC - MARINA			38,000		
* DOTC - Air Transportation Office			200,000		
* DOTC - Land Transpo. Franchising and Regulatory Board			7,560		
* DOTC - Land Transportation Office			1,200,000		
Office of Northern Cultural Communities			24,000,500		
Office of Southern Cultural Communities			920,000		
Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation			15,000	23,000	
DOTC - Manila International Airport Authority				8,862,500	
DOLE - Occupational Health and Safety Center				4,150,000	
<i>TOTAL</i>			<b>36,628,447</b>	<b>17,135,500</b>	
<b>AGENCIES WITH GAD PLANS BUT NOT SOURCING FUNDS FROM GAA</b>					
1. Government Service Insurance System		279,999			
2. National Irrigation Administration	150,000		850,000	1,409,000	
3. Home Development Mutual Fund (P	2,843,562				
4. Tech. and Livelihood Resource Center		11,410,000			
5. Livelihood Corporation			50,000		
6. National Power Corporation				6,950,000	782,608
<i>TOTAL</i>	<b>2,993,562</b>	<b>11,689,999</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>8,359,000</b>	<b>782,608</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	990,880,668	1,281,118,070	2,779,496,524	2,693,755,596	3,447,229,796



# National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women

*National Machinery for the Advancement of Women*

## *Board of Commissioners*

Honorary Chairperson

*Dr. Luisa P. Ejercito-Estrada*

Chairperson

*Dr. Amelou Benitez-Reyes*

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<i>Regina O. Benitez</i>	<i>Princess Diamond Pangarungan</i>
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