

Country WID Profile

(Philippine)

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Abbreviation
(Philippine)

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARC	Agrarian Reform Communities
ARRM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASEP	AIDS Surveillance and Education Project
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BAS	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BHS	Barangay Health Stations
BWYW	Bureau of Women and Young Workers
CARL	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labour and Employment
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
Dep Ed	Department of Education
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
FFW-WN	Federation of Free Workers-Women Network
GAD	Gender And Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HAIN	Health Action Information Network

HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Weideraufbau/ German Development Bank
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LGU	Local Government Unit
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role on Filipino Women
NCWP	National Council of Women of the Philippines
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NITVET	Institute for Technical Vocational and Education Training
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PCDF	Philippine-Canada Development Fund
POPCOM	Commission on Population
Php	Philippine Peso
RHU	Rural Health Units
SEAPAT	Southeast Asia and the Pacific Multidisciplinary Advisory Team
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRA	Social Reform Agenda
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TVET	Training Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UP-ISSI	University of the Philippines-Institute of Small Scale Industries
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	Violence Against Women
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WHSMF	Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project
WID	Women in Development

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Table of Contents

Abbreviation

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile.....	1
1-2 Health Profile.....	2
1-3 Education Profile.....	2

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Philippine	3
2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender	5
2-3 National Machinery.....	7

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education	8
3-2 Health.....	10
3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	12
3-4 Economic Activities.....	14

4. WID/Gender Projects.....16

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender.....	21
5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender.....	25

6. References27

7. Definitions.....29

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
1,050 ('99)	3.2 % (90-99)	8.6%(90-99)	46.2 ('97)	0.9% ('99)
950 ('94)	1.0% (80-90)	14.9%(80-90)	40.7 ('88)	1.6% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

Demographic indicators source: 1), *2), **3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
74('99)	49.6% ('99)	57.7% ('99)	2.3% (90-99)	3.4 ('99)	67.0 ('99)	71.1 ('99)
67.0('94)	NA	54% ('95)	2.2% (80-95)	3.8 ('95)	65.6 ('95)	69.3 ('95)

Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 4), *1)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1998	2.26%	18.1%	NA	5.03%	NA
1995*	NA	NA	27.8%	6.3%	NA

Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	18%	30%	52%
1995	22%	32%	46%

Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage	female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1995	28 mil	NA	NA	1995	37% ('94)	NA	NA

Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service	female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1980	60%	16%	25%	1980	37%	15%	48%

Decision-making source: 5)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	11.0%	8.3%	26.3%	33.7%('90)	62.7%('90)

Law for women (the latest ones only)

The law on migrant workers and people living abroad (1995)	To provide protection for the migrant workers abroad
Support for women engaging in small business activities (1995)	To promote technical training and financing for women engaging in small business
Anti-sexual harassment law (1995)	Preventive rules not to be lost the environment of employment, education and training because of sex.

Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 1980
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Policy of WID

Gender Consideration Development Plan (1995-2025)	Gender equality and equity, Empowerment of women, Sustainable development, etc.
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Governmental organization of WID

National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)	Government Organization
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References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) 2000 Philippine Statistical Yearbook
- 5) Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025, NCRFW, 1996

1-2 Health Profile

Expansion of health service source: 1), *2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
0.1 (90-98)	1.1 (90-98)	1.7 ('98)
0.1 ('80)	1.7 ('80)	1.5 ('90)

Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)				
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	
1999	42	52	97-99	91%	79%	81%	71%
1995	40	53	92-95	91%	85%	86%	86%

Family planning source: 3), *1), **4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate
47% (95-00)	56% (95-00)	170 (90-99)	26.5(m)23.8(f) (1995)	3.4 ('99)
40% (90-96)	53% (90-96)	208 (89-95)		3.8 ('95)

HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No. of age15-49)
0.07% ('99)	11,000 ('99)
NA ('95)	NA ('95)

Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
9% (95-99)x	64% (95-00)
15% (90-94)	63% (90-96)

Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	92%	80%	92%	71%
90-96	92%	80%	88%	66%

1-3 Education Profile

Commitment to education source: 2)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
NA	6 ('98)	3.4 (95-97)	15.7 (95-97)
		2.1 (85-87)	11.2 (85-87)

Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	95.1%	95.3%	94.9%
1995	94.6%	95.0%	94.3%

Enrollment ratio source: 3), *2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
95-99	98%	93%	95-97	71% _x	75% _x	94-97	25%	33%
90-95	97% _x	96% _x	90-94	64% _x	65% _x	90-95	NA	NA

Female ratio of higher education source: 5)

	Education	Agriculture	Engineering and Technology	Medicine and Natural sciences
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	81.2%	59.2%	15.2%	75.2%

References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) Gender Quickstat as of December 2000
- 5) National Statistics Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1996

X: indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Philippine

General Situation of Women in Philippine

- 1) Philippine government formulated the Women/Gender Development Plan as a pioneer in Asia and tried to upgrade females' status.
- 2) The consciousness of gender and the situation/status of female vary from social classes. High-income class is free from the traditional role sharing but females with low income have a tendency to obey the traditional role and engage in housekeeping, child care and other productive activities.
- 3) In year 2000 alone, a total of 7,763 various cases of violence were recorded against women.
- 4) Even with the government's WID policy, women are lowly represented in government's key positions.

[General situation]

The Constitution of Philippine Republic (1987) chapter 2, article 14 determines the role of female in nation construction and fundamental equality under the law. Philippine ratified CEDAW in 1980 so that there is little discrimination against female in laws and institution compared to other Asian countries. Philippine government formulated the Women/Gender Development Plan as a pioneer in Asia and tried to upgrade females' status in various ways.

National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women was organized in the Office of President supported by foreign assistances. This Commission actively recommended the policy and plan to improve women's status to governmental organizations. Gender Consideration Development Plan (1995-2025) incorporated not only WID but also the aspects of GAD. GAD aims that the decision-makings about the future should be made through the partnership of male and female.

However, the degree of participation to society and the consciousness are different from incomes or social classes. In spite of high consciousness of gender in higher classes, females with low income have a tendency to obey the traditional sex role and engage in housekeeping, child-care and other productive activities.

[Sexual harassment and violence against women]

Rape, acts of lasciviousness and "domestic violence (violence at home)", which includes assault or "wife beating", are among the common forms of violence against women in the Philippines. Over a six-year period, from 1991 to 1997, a total of 412,667 of such cases were received and handled by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). In year 2000 alone, the DSWD recorded a total of 7,763 various cases of violence against women.

[Low representation in key decision making positions in the government]

Even with the government's policy on "gender equality" and "peoples' participation", women are lowly represented in government's key positions. The more than 20-strong Cabinet under the Executive Branch of government, which is led by a woman President

(as of the year 2002), has only four women Department Secretaries. The more than 270-member Congress of the Legislative Branch of government has only 41 women legislators (3 Senators, 38 Congresswomen). The Philippines has only 14 female provincial governors out of the total 79. Women constitute only less than 5% (only 5,295 policewomen) of the total police force of 108,291. While there has been implementation of gender-responsive policies and programs, there has never been a conduct of a comprehensive study on the quality of women representations in government's key positions.

[Non-Christian females/Islamic females]

There are about 2,200,000 Islamic females around the region of Mindanao in southern Philippine. Generally speaking, the gender consciousness of Islamic females is different from that of Christian's, rather traditional and exclusive. In some parts of Mindanao, the situation improvement targeting for these Islamic females is under-developed because of political instability. Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other organizations are implementing the female literacy rate upgrading projects in middle Mindanao, but there are few programs for non-Christian females whose illiteracy rate and infant mortality rate are high.

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) The Women in Development and Nation-Building Act (1992) and its Rules and Regulations strengthen the government's commitment to mainstream gender and development (GAD).
- 2) Government formulated "the Gender Consideration Development Plan (1995-2025)" after the 4th World Women Conference (1995) as the 30 years of long-term framework.
- 3) The Expenditure Budget Law/Article 27 secures minimum budget (at least 5%) when the governmental agencies implement GAD related program.

[Government policy on women]

The government's policy on gender equality is rooted in the Philippine Constitution of 1987. This policy ensures the fundamental equality of men and women. Since 1987, several laws have been formulated and adopted to safeguard the constitutional provision of gender equality with emphasis on women's roles and contributions in national development. But the most important all-embracing policy statement is embodied in the Women in Development and Nation-Building Act (Republic Act 7192, February 1992). This law and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) strengthen the government's commitment to mainstream gender and development (GAD) concerns in all its development efforts.

[Development plan for women and gender consideration development plan]

Philippine government settled on the Philippine Development Plan for Women (1898-1992) and materialized the efficient integration and the action plan of status upgrading for women's development. To define the action plan as Philippine, the government formulated the Philippine Gender Consideration Development Plan (1995-2025) after the 4th World Women Conference listed below. This plan declared visions within the 30 years of long-term framework as follows; Gender equality and equity, Empowerment of women, Sustainable development, Realization of potential capacity, Realization of peace and social justice, Democratic participation, Respect for the human rights.

Gender Consideration Development Plan (1995-2025)

GAD mainstreaming

- Development process and system of gender consideration
- Setting up GAD section in each agency
- Gender training and enlightenment
- Constructing data base of gender consideration
- Corporative linkage between GO and NGO

Economic strategy

- Industrial employment plan for gender consideration
- Equal opportunities for vocational training
- Agrarian reform and other structural reform
- Protection of female migrant workers

Social and cultural strategy

- Women image/media reform
- Promotion of effective parental authority, housekeeping and child care
- Policy reform in work place
- Setting up the Shelter/Crisis Center
- Monitoring the human rights

Definition of political and legal issues

- Laws on gender consideration
- Legal education for females
- Political participation for females

[WID/Gender related laws and regulations]

In Philippine, laws and regulations are definitely determined to incorporate WID/Gender aspect into the development program as listed below. The Expenditure Budget Law/Article 27 secures minimum budget (at least 5%) when the governmental agencies implement GAD related program.

WID/GAD related laws and regulations

Laws and regulations	Date	Content
The Republic law 7192 “Women law on Development and Nation Construction”	Approved in Dec. 1991	Defines the development related agencies to incorporate women’s participation and NGO suggestion as its obligation.
The Expenditure Budget Law/ Article 27 “secure at least 5% budget for GAD implementation	Enacted in 1996	Secures certain budget for GAD implementation in the related agencies.
President’s memorandum order 282 “Official notification to incorporate GAD program into the training curriculum in the governmental institution”	Approved in May 1995	Recommends to incorporate GAD program into the training curriculum in 11 governmental institutions.
The Republic law 8042 “The law on migrant workers and people living abroad”	Approved in June 1995	Aims to provide protection for the migrant workers abroad and their families.
The Republic law 7882 “Support for women engaging in small business activities”	Approved in Feb. 1995	Promote the technical training and financing for women engaging in small business activities.
The Republic law 7877 “Anti-sexual harassment law”	Approved in Feb. 1995	Determined the preventive rules not to be lost the environment of employment, education and training because of the sex.

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), The Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025 (1995), Implementing Rules and Regulations-Republic Act 7192 (1994) etc.

*Others, the Framework Plan for Women has enacted, which concretizes the priority goals of government towards the advancement of women and makes possible through the close collaboration among government and NGOs (Details are following: <http://www.ncrfw.gov.ph/>).

2-3 National Machinery

National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)

- 1) The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) was established in 1975 responding to the declaration of International Women's Year by the United Nations.
- 2) NCRFW is the governmental organization which is under the directly control of the Office of the President. This organization plays an advisory role to the cabinet and the President for the preparation and implementation of policy.
- 3) Main activities are; Strengthening the system for gender consideration program, Formulation of the gender consideration development program, Training of gender and development, Research and policy study, law amendment.
- 4) NCRFW functions as the integrative institution of more than 2,000 WID related NGO's.

[Background]

The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) was established in 1975, making the Philippines known as having the first national women's machinery to be set-up in Asia. The NCRFW predated the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) by 4 years. Its birth was a response to the declaration of 1975 as International Women's Year by the United Nations.

[National machinery]

The NCRFW, which composed of representatives of government agencies and NGOs, is the policy-making body of the President of the Philippines and the Cabinet on issues and concerns of women. The Committee on Women and Family Relations each of the Senate and the House of Representatives serve as the women's mechanisms in the Philippine legislature. The 1991 Local Government Code (Republic Act 7160, October 1991) includes an amendment creating sectoral seats for women to be elected in every local legislative assembly in the provinces, cities and municipalities (Philippine Country Report on Women 1986-1995, NCRFW). To coordinate, monitor and facilitate WID and GAD plan implementation, the NCRFW created "WID Focal Points" (or "little NCRFWs") in all central government agencies. The "WID Focal Points" also serve as catalysts for gender-responsive planning and programming in various line agencies.

[The main activities of NCRFW]

Main activities are; 1) Strengthening the system for gender consideration program, 2) Formulation of the gender consideration development program and incorporation GAD into each development program, 3) Training about gender and development, 4) Research and policy study, law amendment and measures for media, 5) Developing data base on women of Philippine, 6) Linkage with NGO's and the participation for international activities.

[Monitoring of WID program implementation]

The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) monitors to promote WID/GAD related activities. Each governmental agencies reports their WID/GAD related activities twice a year. NCRFW summarize these reports once a year and submit an annual report to the Office of President. If the activity is acknowledged against the WID/GAD policy, the letter of advice will be sent to the agency which is responsible to this activity.

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) Department of Education (Dep Ed : the former Department of Education, Culture and sports) is one of the biggest in the annual national budget since 1994, constituting 13% of the total proposed national budget of 2002.
- 2) Since 85% of public elementary and secondary school teachers are female, there is no specific policy for gender-oriented assignment of teachers.
- 3) The grouping of students for textbook sharing is required, Dep Ed has established a regular training program on gender-sensitivity for all Dep Ed teachers.

[Government policy]

The Philippine government has a policy on “quality education for all”. It emphasizes equal access for both male and female. This policy is embodied in the 1987 Philippine Constitution (*Article XIV, Section 1*). This is the reason why education is free in all public, elementary and secondary schools.

While the combined sector of education, culture and manpower development under social services consistently get the biggest share of the national budget since 1993 (more than 50% yearly), much of the spending goes to educational infrastructure support facilities instead of “software type facilities” (such as development and production of textbooks, scholarship programs; etc.). Among those social service budget, Dep Ed is one of the biggest in the annual national budget since 1994, constituting 11% to 13 % of the total national budget. The proposed budget of Dep Ed for 2002 constitutes around 13% of the total proposed national budget.

Under the law of 5% budget for WID projects and activities, Dep Ed has budgeted a total of US\$32,960 for its WID programs, projects and activities such as training of teachers on WID, establishment of anti-sex harassment in Dep Ed’ Division offices of regions and provinces. This 1995 budget was increased by about 300% (US\$96,480) in 1996 (NCRFW, The Women’s Budget for 1995-1996). Since 1998, however, Dep Ed budgets for WID have not been clearly spelled out. It is likewise unclear whether or not the Dep Ed has complied with the national budget policy of setting aside 5% of its total agency budget every year for WID programs, projects and activities.

[Literacy education]

The disparity of literacy rate between male and female is getting smaller. The literacy rate is 95.3% (male: 95.5%, female: 95.1%) (UNDP, HDR 2002).

[Primary and secondary education]

The total number of public elementary and secondary schools in the Philippines as of year 2000 was 39,950 (35,757 public elementary levels, while 4,193 secondary levels). There were 441,672 public elementary and secondary school teachers in 2000 (331,827 in elementary, 109,845 in secondary), 85% are female teachers. In public elementary and secondary schools, there is no specific policy for gender-oriented assignment of teachers (i.e., female teacher to female students). This is because under the concept of integration and mainstreaming of women and gender issues and concerns, male teachers are expected to

be gender-sensitive and WID-oriented. However, it is generally said that even students with the lowest grade can be accepted in teacher-training course on the occasion of collage entrance in the Philippines. Therefore, some people pointed out the fact that majority of teachers are women is an issue to be considered.

[Gender consideration development plan and education]

All public elementary and secondary schools nationwide are short of textbooks for all subjects by at least 83 million, prompting school teachers to resort to "study groups" system where students are grouped to share limited number of books. The grouping of students for textbook sharing is either according to gender or mixed grouping. Dep Ed has established a regular training program on gender-sensitivity for all Dep Ed teachers (the Dep Ed has a total workforce of 481,358 teaching and non-teaching staff nation-wide), for both female and male, and regularly produces WID or GAD instructional materials.

[Vocational and technical education, higher education]

Post-secondary or technical/vocational courses are non-creditable to degree programs and these cover one-month to three years of schooling. The higher education of degree programs normally requires at least four years of schooling.

[Non-formal education]

Literacy and income improvement education are conducted mainly targeting adult, women who can't go to the formal schools in particular. The non-formal education bureau in Dep Ed superintends the national non-formal education. The rest of agencies in charge of adult education are DSWD, DTI, DOLE and DAR. Many other NGO's are implementing various adult education courses.

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) As the result of devolution of basic health services to local government units, the budget decline of health sector decreased to 1.64% of total national budget in 2000, and further down to 1.54% in 2001.
- 2) There were 1,794 government and private hospitals all over the country (2000), 2,405 Rural Health Units (1997), 14,267 Barangay Health Stations (1998), 2,848 medical doctors, 4,389 nurses, 1,713 dentists and 14,962 midwives nationwide in 1998.
- 3) Occurrence of nutritional deficiencies extends beyond pregnant and lactating mothers and more women suffer from iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiencies.
- 4) The population growth rate was 2.9% in the 1970s to 2.32% in the 1990s, and the government set a goal of less than 2.0% by 2004.

[Government policy]

The government's policy declares that "health is a basic human right" for all, both men and women. It emphasizes the obligation of the government to quality health services accessible by all. Several laws promoting and protecting this policy have been in effect in the Philippines, and that the overall implementation responsibility is vested upon the Department of Health (DOH).

Government's spending in the health sector is very small, constituting 2% of the national budget every year until 1999, but started to decrease in 2000 (equivalent only to 1.64% to total national budget), and further down in 2001 (representing only 1.54% of the total 2001 national budget). One of the reasons for this budget decline is the devolution of basic health services to local government units that started in 1992. Like any other government agency, the DOH has allocated 5% of its total yearly budget to its WID and reproductive health programs, projects and activities, starting with US\$16 million in 1995.

[Medical health]

In 1995, the first five leading causes of death among women and men are: 1) diseases of the heart, 2) diseases of the vascular system, 3) pneumonia, 4) malignant neoplasm and 5) all forms of tuberculosis. Maternal mortality, on the other hand, is brought about by: 1) complications related to pregnancy occurring in the course of labor, delivery and puerperium; 2) hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium; 3) postpartum hemorrhage; 4) pregnancy with abortive outcome; and 5) hemorrhages related to pregnancy (NCRFW).

There were 1,794 government and private hospitals all over the country (64% privately-owned) in 2000, 2,405 Rural Health Units (RHUs) in 1997 and 14,267 Barangay Health Stations (BHS) in 1998. In 1998, there were 2,848 medical doctors, 4,389 nurses, 1,713 dentists and 14,962 midwives nationwide.

[Nutrition conditions]

Occurrence of various nutritional deficiencies extends beyond pregnant and lactating mothers. National nutrition surveys reveal that more women than men suffer from iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiencies. About 17% of pregnant

females aged 13 to 20 years have iodine deficiency compared with only 1% among male of varying age groupings (POPCOM, Directional Plan for the Philippine Population Management Program, 2001-2004). Anemia incidence on pregnant women is reported to be at 56.4% (WHO Women's Health Report, 2001). Malnourished women put their unborn children at a disadvantage by giving births to low birth weight infants. The Philippines has 49.80% of children delivered with weight below 2,500 grams (WHO, 2001).

In 1998, most of the pregnant women received pre natal care from nurses/midwives (47.2%) followed by doctors at 38.5%. Out of total women, 74.6% of them received iron tablets during pregnancy while one in every two pregnant women received iodine capsules.

[Family planning]

The Philippine Population (family planning) Program which is primarily carried out by the Commission on Population (POPCOM), has its major thrust focused on fertility reduction. The Philippines population growth rate has indeed declined from 2.9% in the 1970s to 2.32% in the 1990s. Such decline in population growth, however, is considered slow in comparison with the declines in neighboring Asian countries of comparable population size. With the present annual growth rate of 2.3%, this Program set a goal of less than 2.0% by 2004.

In 1996, contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for women of child-bearing age was 48%. However, in 1997, it declined slightly to 47% and remained at this level until 1998. One reason cited for not using or for discontinuing the use of any contraceptive method is fear of adverse health effects and "husband's objection" (National Demographic and Health Survey, 1998)

[HIV/AIDS]

According to WHO, there are 9,400 HIV infected based on the statistics (WHO Epidemical fact sheet 2002). Most of the infection routes are through the opposite sexual transmitted or homo sexual transmitted. More than 40% of all the infected are female and most of them are age group of 20-29.

The National AIDS/STD Prevention and Control Program has been implementing the baseline survey, training, workshops, seminar and the promotion of condom etc. It also provides the information targeting the age group of 15-24 years old through media campaign.

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) The policy of the government for women in the agricultural sector is articulated in the Philippines' Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).
- 2) The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL, 1998) protects the equal rights to such systems as land title certificates, land succession and land trade.
- 3) Fishing rights are granted equally to men and women in the Philippines, although women's fishing roles are more concentrated in the post-fishing.

[Agricultural policy and gender]

The policy of the government for women in the agricultural sector is articulated in the Philippines' Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), which guarantees all qualified women members of the agricultural labor force equal rights to land ownership, equal shares in the farm produce and equal representation in advisory or decision-making bodies. The primary agencies of the government that implement this policy are the: Department of Agriculture (DA); Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR); and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The Department of Agriculture shows the guideline to incorporate the gender consideration in the agricultural planning. The Agricultural Training Institute has a course for the separate statistics for male and female. The bureau of agricultural statistics made the handbook of female's role in agriculture. NCRFW (National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women) offers the training courses on gender in rural life for the Department of Agriculture and its local stuffs (LGUs).

[Ownership of farming land and agrarian reform]

With the Philippines' Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL, 1998), both the names of husband and wife now appear in land title certificates, protecting the equal rights of both spouses to land ownership. Both man and women are entitled to the same, equal rights to such systems as land succession and land trade.

But 55% of families in Philippine don't have land. In case if the head of household is male, 56% of families don't have the land (this is 83.7% of whole households), and in case of female 48% don't have the land (this is 11.3% of whole households) (NCRFW, 1995). The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) considers the women's role at implementing the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

[Rural life and gender]

There are about 11,342,000 employments in agricultural sector, 2,966,000 or 26.15% of which are female (Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 2000). Women in agricultural sector are mostly found in rural areas. Women working for this sector work for an average of 26.4 hours a week as compared to the weekly 35.8 hours per week spent by the men in agricultural works (Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1998). The other hours of the week are spent by the women to attend to her family by doing the usual household chores at home and in some cases attending to other income generating activities at home like operating a small sari-sari store, vending job, etc.

[Extension activities and training for women]

Under the decentralized set-up of governance, on-site agricultural research and extension services are now the responsibility of local governments. Local governments deliver such services that include training of women usually in collaboration with NGOs and farmers' organizations. The State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) are also carrying out research and extension services at the local levels. Likewise, NGO networks at the national and Regional levels carry out research, extension and WID training activities in cooperation with their local NGO counterparts, academe, local governments and most frequently with peoples' organizations.

[Fisheries]

Female dominates 50.5% of fishery workers and play an important role in the field of fishery. Fishing rights are granted equally to men and women in the Philippines, although women's fishing roles are more concentrated in the post-fishing. For females, the participation of decision-making and training or the making a use of finance are limited. In addition to these limitation, they have a responsibility on housekeeping, thus they have heavy burdens. In fishery society, the fishing is regarded as male responsibility but female help as a subsidiary works to reduce the employment cost. The work sharing for males and females is very clear and the processing and sales are regarded as female's work.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) Men dominate employment opportunities in the Philippines, and only 38% of the total employed persons were women in 1999.
- 2) The government and unpaid family worker sector has an almost 50-50 distribution, but for the private and own account sectors, the males out-numbered (65%) the females (35%).
- 3) According to the DOLE data, employment from own account dominates 37%, 14% for those unpaid family workers (2001) and average monthly compensation at establishments with less than 10 employees is Php 6,926.
- 4) The DSWD has the mandate for the direct lending and organizing activities among the government agencies.

[Limited employment opportunities]

Men dominate employment opportunities in the Philippines. Of the total employed persons of 28.993 million in 1999, only 38% were women. Only about 5% of the total workers in the sectors of construction, transportation, storage and communications, and mining and quarrying are women. Likewise, employed women in the sectors of agriculture, fishery and forestry, including electricity, gas and water constitute only 28.4%.

On the other hand, women workers dominate in the sectors of community, social and personal services, including wholesale and retail trade at 61% employment rate (Philippine Statistical Year Book, 2000). Employment opportunities for women are generally found in predominantly low skilled and low paying jobs where the main requirements are their inherent feminine qualities such as patience, perseverance and persistence. Most employers tend to readily accept male applicants to avoid paying additional benefits provided by law to women employees, such as maternity benefits. Consequently, many women at the workforce forego marriage just to be able to compete with men in seeking employment opportunities.

[Women workers in public and private sector]

While employment is generally classified as government (public) and private sector, the data on employment from home-based enterprises or “Own Account” was accounted for including those unpaid family workers as shown in the table below.

The data shows the big disparity in terms of percentage of women employed (38%) as against employment rate for men (62%). By sector, however, the government and unpaid family worker sector has an almost 50-50 distribution with 50.20% men and 49.80% women. For the unpaid family sector, women is a little higher (51.04%) than male at 48.96%. For the private and own account sectors, the males out-numbered (65%) the females who have only 35% employment rate.

Percentage of employment by sex, in the public and private sector

Sector	Employment				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Government	1,164,000	50.20	1,156,000	49.80	2,320,000	100.0
Private	7,797,000	65.40	4,128,000	34.60	11,925,000	100.0
Own Account (Self-employed)	7,122,000	65.60	3,738,000	34.40	10,860,000	100.0

Unpaid Family Worker	1,986,000	48.96	2,070,000	51.04	4,056,000	100.0
Total	18,069,000	61.96	11,093,000	38.04	29,161,000	100.0

Source: DOLE, Regional Labor Force Statistics on women and Young Workers, April 2001.

[Informal sector]

Average monthly compensation of those regularly paid employees at establishments with less than 10 employees is registered at Php 6,926 all sectors combined with the agriculture sector having the least at Php 4,042 per month and the electricity, gas and water as highest with Php 12,406 monthly rate (Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1998).

Men and women in general spent almost the same number of hours in their particular employment at an average of 41.6 hours for men and 41.5 hours per week for women. By sector, however, women stay longer than men in retail and wholesale businesses (trading) at an average of 51.7 hours per week. Since the informal sector workers are not protected by the law, thus the working condition is severer than the formal sector.

[Support for micro enterprises]

There are numerous programs and services being implemented both by the government and non-governmental organizations to support the micro enterprise development in the country particularly among women. The most common form of assistance in the Philippines is still credit with the primary objective of making the credit available to non-bankable borrowers by implementing micro finance programs either through direct lending or through NGOs. To date, only the DSWD has the mandate for the direct lending and organizing activities among the government agencies.

[Support system for women workers]

There has been no survey conducted for organizations or companies that provide for a system and facility for child nursing in the workplaces while mothers are at work. The general situation, however, shows that working mothers have to spend extra incomes to pay for nanny (child caretaker) services daily or monthly.

4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget	Gender-related Issues/contents
Education					
Multi Grade Demonstration Schools Program (as part of 5 th Country Program for Children	Dep Ed	UNICEF	On Going	\$46.50M	The program is an education delivery system intended to democratize access to education and improve its quality, as well as facilitate the completion of incomplete schools.
Health					
Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project (WHSMP)	Department of Health (DOH)	World Bank (WB)	July 1995 - Dec. 2001	\$13.7M (L)	The project aims to improve the health status of women in the province with particular focus on women of reproductive age, and thereby support the governments' long-term goal of reducing female morbidity and maternal mortality and the promotion of safe motherhood. It has four components, the service delivery, institutional strengthening, community partnership and policy operations and research
	DOH	ADB	May 1995- June 2001	\$38.5M (L)	
	DOH	AusAID		\$10.5M (G)	
	DOH	KfW	Nov. 1995- Dec. 2001	\$15.94M	
	DOH	EU	Sept. 1997 - Jul. 2004	\$1 M	
Integrated Community Health Service Project	DOH	AusAID ADB	July 1997 - July 2003	\$23.73M (G) \$21.5M (L)	The project will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of health care delivery system through a comprehensive approach to health system development at the local level.
Prevention and Control of AIDS	DOH	JICA	Completed Jul. 1996 - June 2001		The project aims to establish AIDS Cooperative Central Laboratory and a Core National Referral System and to strengthen the functions of the AIDS prevention at the local health centers.
Family Planning and Maternal and Child Care Project Phase II	DOH	JICA	Completed Apr 1997 - Mar. 2002		This is a technical cooperation project which was intended to promote family welfare through increased family planning practices and maternal and childcare.
Support to the Reproductive Health	DOH	UNFPA	On Going 2000 -2004	\$15M	UNFPA assistance for DOH under the fifth country programme will center on strengthening institutional capacities for RH of the family health and primary care sub cluster as well as the four regional offices (2, 6, 12 and ARRM).
Integrated Family Planning and Maternal Health	DOH	USAID	Aug 1994 - Sept. 2002	\$110M (G)	A seven year project, national in scope with the development objective of reducing the unmet need for family planning and selected child health services. The project has three components: private sector, LGU performance program and the national services

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget	Gender-related Issues/contents
AIDS Surveillance and Education Project (ASEP)	DOH	USAID WHO	1992 -2000	\$25.0M	The project aims to establish institutional mechanisms in the public and private sectors which can monitor the prevalence and transmission of HIV infection and encourage behavior which reduce/control HIV transmission within Philippine population.
Family Planning and HIV/AIDS prevention Project- The Social Marketing Project	DOH	KfW	1999 -2003	Data not available	Address both the needs of HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning by selling, distributing, and promoting high quality latex condoms and low dose of oral contraceptive pills on a national basis at prices which targets the lower income segments of the population
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery					
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	DAR	WB-IBRD	On Going Jan. 1997- Dec. 2002	P2,312.21 M	Target Beneficiaries: 102 ARC's with more than 41,000 farmer beneficiaries Project Component include: a) Community Development b) Agricultural and Enterprise Development c) Rural Infrastructure d) Project Management
Poverty Alleviation Program for SRA: Support to Selected Indigenous Cultural Communities and ARCs in Mindanao	DAR	PCDF	On Going Feb. 1999- Dec. 2001	P87.10M	Being implemented in Regions IX, XI, XII Project components include: a) SRA Policy Studies b) Support services (basic infra structures, basic social services, social institution building and strengthening and agri-productivity/ livelihood production) c) Organization and management
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	DAR	WB	On Going Jan. 1997- Dec. 2002	P2,312.21 M	A six-year project duration with 102 target ARC's. With four project components as: Community Development and Technical Assistance; Agricultural and Enterprise Development; Rural Infrastructure and Project Management
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	DAR	ADB	On Going July1999- 2005	P3,976.47 M	Project Components include a) Rural infrastructure; b) Land Survey; c) Development support on Agricultural Development, Rural Enterprise Development Community and Institutional Development; and d) Project Management

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget	Gender-related Issues/contents
Rural Farmers and Agrarian Reform Support Project	DAR	JBIC	On Going July 1997- Feb. 2001	P6,740.00 M	Targeted 76 ARC's and 10,848 farmer beneficiaries with the following project components: a) Cooperative advisory b) Cooperative trainings c) Institutional strengthening of DAR and LBP d) Provision of equipment e) Program monitoring and evaluation
Sustainable Agrarian Reform Communities- Technical Support to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development	DAR	FAO	On Going	\$9,060,219	With target beneficiaries of 600 ARC's nationwide and implementation of following program components: a) Support to ARC's on farming systems development: Agribusiness and Market Linkaging, Gender and Environment concerns: Monitoring and Evaluation and Productivity Enhancement Related Activities b) Policy Support c) Resource Mobilization and Technical Advisory
Support to Agrarian Reform Communities in Central Mindanao	DAR	EU	On-Going 2001-2007	18,421 (Euro)	To increase the self-reliance living standards and quality of life of all households actively farming in 50 selected ARC's in the provinces of Sultan Kudarat, North Cotabato, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur.
Agrarian Reform Support Project	DA	EU	On Going Oct. 1995- Dec. 2001	P874.72M	A six year project with the following program components: a) Land Tenure improvement b) Institutional Strengthening c) Productivity Development d) Credit e) Rural Infrastructure Being implemented in Regions 5, 7 and Caraga area
Forestry Sector Project	DENR	JBIC	On Going	\$54M	To rehabilitate degraded upland and mangrove forests and at the same time, improve the living standards of inhabitants residing in the project areas
Low Income Upland Communities Development Project (II)	DENR	ADB	On Going	\$22,800T	Contribute to the over all development of the target areas by arresting watershed degradation in critical watersheds and help upland population
Integrated Agrarian Reform Support Program II	DA	Belgian Government	On Going March 1998 - March 2002	P962.36M	To alleviate the rural poverty, improve agricultural productivity and to uplift the well being of rural low income communities, with an emphasis on selected agrarian reform communities

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget	Gender-related Issues/contents
Economic Activities					
National Seminar on Poverty Eradication through Entrepreneurship Development and Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the Philippines	TESDA	JICA	Completed September 6-8, 1999		Reviewed national policies and program on rural development and shared best practices on entrepreneurship and economic empowerment of rural women. The seminar also served as a venue to strengthen the networking and collaboration among the stakeholders at the local and national levels.
Business Enhancement Course for Indo Chinese Women	TESDA	ESCAP	Completed Aug.9-13, 1999	NA	The seminar workshop was an appreciation course in the different aspects of entrepreneurship such as business planning, marketing, financial management and networking. The participants were women owners of small and medium scale enterprises, members of women's business associations and officers in charge of promoting small businesses in relevant government organizations in their respective country.
Third Country Training Program on Mainstreaming Gender and Development Perspectives in Training Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	TESDA	JICA	Completed Jan. 17 - Feb 11, 2000	NA	The conference workshop aimed to close the gap in gender disparity and inequality in the TVET sector. It sought to shift the TVET system from a traditionally male-dominated perspective to a more inclusive gender responsive TVET.
Skills Development Workshop on Rural Employment Promotion for Women	TESDA	ILO/ APSDEP	Completed May 15-19, 2000 June 18-22, 2001		The workshop focused on identifying strategies and approaches in strengthening technical and vocational training policies and programs on employment and promotion of rural women and sharing of experiences and expertise on community-based training approaches of participatory countries.
Workshop on TVET for Women Economic Empowerment	TESDA	Japan ASEAN Solidarity Fund	Completed Oct 15-28, 2000	NA	The workshop sought to provide a venue for sharing experiences and best practices on TVET for enterprise development and economic empowerment of women. Twenty Five (25) participants from six (6) ASEAN countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam gathered together in the two week conference. Country Action Plans and Regional Agenda for Action were the outputs of the event.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget	Gender-related Issues/contents
Technical Education and Skills Development	DOLE-TESDA	ADB	2002-2007	\$90,000	
Program for the Advancement of Filipino Women through Strategic Support Mechanisms for Economic Empowerment	TESDA	UNDP	On going Mar. 2001- Feb 2003	NA	Aims to respond to the need for strategic support services for entrepreneurial development of women entrepreneurs.
Others					
Sustainable ARC Settlement Area Development Program in Mindanao	DAR	JBIC	On Going		The project calls for the development of initially 8 resettlement areas in Mindanao covering 5 provinces located in Regions 10,11, and 13(Caraga) with the following components: community and cooperative development, agricultural and livelihood, crop development and soil conservation and infrastructure and social services, post harvest facilities, and project management and institutional building.

5. WID/ Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organization and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Projects, etc)	Report and writing	Contact address
Government Organization	Department of Education (Dep Ed)		Basic Education Data SY 2001-2002	Ms. Carmelita P. Joble Chief, Research and Statistic Division, DECS Central Office, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City Tel. (632) 632-7746
	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)		2000 NITVET Annual Report	Ms. Agripina Zafra Executive Director/ Ms. Lucy Tabu Sr. TESD Specialist TESDA Women's Center, TESDA Complex, East Service Road, South Superhighway, Taguig, MM Tel. (632) 817-4076 Telefax (632) 817-4076
			TESDA Women's Center Newsletter for the Period: July 1999 December 1999 January-June 2000 July-December 2000	
			TESDA Women's Center Accomplishment Report as of September 2001	
	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), Department of Agriculture (DA)		Selected Statistics in Agriculture BAS-DA	Mr. Romeo S. Recide, Director Ben-Lor Building, 1184 Quezon Ave., Quezon City Tel. (632) 371-2050 Fax. (632) 371-2086
	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)		DENR-CARP Briefing Kit Gender and Development Accomplishment Report CY 2000	Ms. Juliet Texon, Chief Project Development and Evaluation Division, DENR Bldg., Visayas Ave., Diliman 1104, Quezon City Tel. (632) 928-9737 937-5535 Fax. (632) 928-7218
	Department of Agriculture (DA)		Gender and Development Accomplishment Report CY 2000	Ms. Rebecca Badiola Chief, Personnel Department, DA Building, Elliptical Road Diliman 1104, Quezon City Tel. (632) 927-4076. 920-2870 Fax. (632) 927-4076
	Department of agrarian Reform (DAR)		Guidelines Governing the Non-Gender Biased Implementation of agrarian Laws (AO-01)	Ms. Divina Flor Malonzo Chief, Personnel Department, Mr. Regino Malabanan Planning Officer III, Planning Services DAR Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman 1104, Quezon City Tel. (632) 926-1659 Fax. (632) 929-2766
			ARC Situation as of December 2000	
	Department of Health (DOH)		Health Sector Reform Agenda, 2001-2004 2000 Annual Report on Women's Health and safe Motherhood Project- Partnership Component	DOH Building San Larazo Compound Sta. Cruz, Manila Tel. (632) 711-4797 Fax. (632) 743-1829 E-mail: osec@doh.gov.ph

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Projects, etc)	Report and writing	Contact address	
Government Organization (Continued)	DOH Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project		2000 Annual Report, Women Leaders: Empowering Communities for Better Health	Ms. Juliet R. Labitigan National Co-Manager 5 th Floor Building 1991 A. Mabini St., Malate Manila Tel. (632) 536-6569 Telefax (632) 536-6406 E-mail: whsm- pc@pacific.net.ph	
	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)		1998 Yearbook of Labor and Statistics	Ms. Jovelina S. Mangubat Supervising Librarian DOLE Building, Intramuros, Manila Tel. (632) 527-3577	
			DOLE Bureau of Labor and employment and Statistics		
			Gender and Life Long Learning: Enhancing the contributions of Women to SMEs in the Philippines for the 21 st Century, 1998		
	Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, DOLE		LABSTAT Updates, issue of: September 1998, March 1999, January 2000, February 2000, March 2000, January 2001 and June 2001		
	Bureau of Women and Young Workers (BWYW), DOLE			Regional Labor Force on Women and Young Workers, April 2001	Ms. Chita G. Cilindro Director Ms. Desserie D. Encarnacion Labor and Employment II 2 nd Floor, VELCO Centre corner A. Delgado and R. Oca Streets, Port Area, Manila Tel. (632) 528-0089 528-0112 Fax. (632)527-2488
				Information Management Team, BWYW	
				The Philippine Development Plan for Women, a Flier	
				A Flier on Women Workers Employment and entrepreneurship Development Program, BWYW	
				A Flier on women Workers Forum on Equal Employment Opportunities, BWYW	
A Flier: The Role of Women Trade Union Leaders in Industrial Relations, BWYW					
Primer on Terms and Conditions of Employment of women and Young Workers					
Flier on the Family Welfare Program, BWYW					
A Primer on Maternity Leave Benefits, BWYW					
A Primer on "Ang Kalagayan at Karapatan ng Babaeng Manggagawa", BWYW					

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Projects, etc)	Report and writing	Contact address
International Organization	World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for the western Pacific		Women's Health (Western Pacific Region) 2001	WHO-Regional Office for the Western Pacific, United Nations Ave., Manila (P.O. Box 2932, 1000 Manila) Mr. Bhoie E. Hernandez Tel. (632) 528-9994 Fax. (632) 521-1036
	International Labour Office-Manila (ILO-Manila)		Globalization, Gender and Employment in the Informal Economy: The Case of the Philippines, 2000 A SEAPAT Working Paper by: Leopoldo Dejillas	Ms. Ma. Lourdes Kathleen M. Santos, Program Assistant Tel. (632) 867-4662
	DOLE-ILO		Elimination of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace	
	United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA)		5 th Country Programme of Assistance, UNFPA Reproductive Health Survey Programme	Uyen Luong Representative
Research Institutes	University of the Philippines-Institute of Small Scale Industries (UP-ISSI)		Institutional Brochure	E-mail: training@UPISSI.net
	Small Enterprise Research and development Foundation		Institutional Brochure	
	Tulay sa Pag-unlad, Inc. a micro finance institution		Flier	Ruben C. de lara, Executive Director 2370 Antipolo St., Guadalupe Nuevo, Makati City Tel. (632) 882-1835 (632) 882-1882 Fax. (632) 882-3953
NGO	Women's Legal Education Advocacy and Defense Foundation, Inc.		Institutional brochures	No. 45 Mapagkumbaba St., Sikatuna Village, Diliman Quezon City Tel. 435-6823/ 436-6738
	Health Action Information Network (HAIN)		Healthalert 211 Abortion: Realities and Responsibilities January 2000	Michael L. Tan, Executive Director No. 9 Cabanatuan Road, PhilAM Homes, Quezon City 1104 Tel. (632) 927-6760 Telefax. (632) 929-8805 E-mail: hain@info.com.ph
			Institutional Brochure	
	Woman Health Philippines		Institutional Brochure	Ms. Ana Ma. Nemenzo National Coordinator No. 129-A Matatag St., Barangay Central, Quezon City Tel. (632) 927-3319 Telefax No. (632) 435-5254
The Delivery of Justice to Disadvantages Women Coalition (DAW)			A Flier	Rm. 105, TUCP Bldg., TUCP-PGEA Compound I Masaya & Maharlika Streets Diliman, Quezon City Tel. (632) 433-2208 Fax. (632) 921-9758
			Institutional Brochure	

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Projects, etc)	Report and writing	Contact address
NGO (Continued)	National Council of Women of the Philippines (NCWP)		A Special Report on VAW, Women in Politics, Capability Development Training and Entrepreneurship Practicum	Ms. Myrna Yao President No. 25 Quezon Ave., Quezon City Tel. (632) 732-5141 Fax. (632) 740-4676
	Federation of Free Workers-Women Network (FFW-WN)		Credit Lending Policy	Ms. Janet Dellaban President FFW Building, 1943 Taft Avenue, Malate, 1004, Manila Tel. (632) 400-4820 Fax. (632) 400-4820
			Stirrings Issue of 1999, 2000 and 2001 (Official Newsletter of FFW-WN)	
			Promotion of Decent Work in a Borderless World Policy and Program of Action for the period June 2001-May 2006	
		Institutional Brochure		

5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
General			
TESDA Women's Center Accomplishment Report as of September 2001	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)		TESDA Women's Center
Gender and Development Accomplishment Report CY 2000	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)		DENR
Education			
Basic Education Data SY 2001-2002	Department of Education and Sports (DECS)		DECS Central Office
2000 NITVET Annual Report	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)		TESDA Women's Center
Health			
Women's Health (Western Pacific Region) 2001	World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for the western Pacific		WHO-Regional Office for the Western Pacific
Health Sector Reform Agenda, 2001-2004	Department of Health (DOH)		DOH
2000 Annual Report on Women's Health and safe Motherhood Project-Partnership Component	DOH		DOH
Elimination of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace	DOLE-ILO		
Healthalert 211 Abortion: Realities and Responsibilities January 2000	Health Action Information Network (HAIN)		HAIN
A Special Report on VAW, Women in Politics, Capability Development Training and Entrepreneurship Practicum	National Council of Women of the Philippines (NCWP)		NCWP
5 th Country Programme of Assistance, UNFPA Reproductive Health Survey Programme	United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA)		UNFPA
Economic Activities			
Selected Statistics in Agriculture BAS-DA	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), Department of Agriculture (DA)		BAS-DA
Guidelines Governing the Non-Gender Biased Implementation of agrarian Laws (AO-01)	Department of agrarian Reform (DAR)		DAR
1998 Yearbook of Labor and Statistics	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)		DOLE
DOLE Bureau of Labor and employment and Statistics	DOLE		DOLE
Gender and Life Long Learning: Enhancing the contributions of Women to SMEs in the Philippines for the 21 st Century, 1998	DOLE		DOLE
LABSTAT Updates, issue of: September 1998, March 1999, January 2000, February 2000, March 2000, January 2001 and June 2001	Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, DOLE		DOLE

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Regional Labor Force on Women and Young Workers, April 2001	Bureau of Women and Young Workers (BWYW), DOLE		DOLE
Credit Lending Policy	Federation of Free Workers-Women Network (FFW-WN)		FFW
Promotion of Decent Work in a Borderless World Policy and Program of Action for the period June 2001-May 2006	FFW-WN		FFW
Globalization, Gender and Employment in the Informal Economy: The Case of the Philippines, 2000	International Labour Office-Manila (ILO-Manila)		ILO

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JICA, 1998, Philippine: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators 2001, World Bank

◆ Contracted consultants & interviewed people

Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
Small Economic Enterprises Development Inc.	No. 65-C Marie Lane St., corner Shaw Boulevard Bo. Kapitolyo, Pasig City Tel. No. (632) 638-3997 Fax No. (632) 634-0120 E-mail address: seed@info.com.ph

Interviewed people

Government

Name	Position/Address
Ms. Desserie Encarnacion	Labor and Employment Officer II, Bureau of Women and Young Workers Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) 2 nd Floor, VELCO Center R. Oca St., Port Area, Manila
Ms. Flora O. Ventura	Labor and Employment Officer II, Department of Labor and Employment DOLE Building, Intramuros, Manila
Ms. Normita Pasalo	Chief Planning and Development Division, Planning and Evaluation Department, Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension CLSU Compound, Muñoz Science City, Nueva Ecija
Mr. Romeo Mendezabal	Community Development Officer II (CARP) Department of Environment and Natural Resources DENR Bldg., Visayas Avenue, Diliman 1104, Quezon City
Ms. Llanina S. Mojica	Project Development Officer III Project Dev't. and Evaluation Division Department of Environment and Natural Resources DENR Bldg., Visayas Avenue, Diliman 1104, Quezon City
Dra. Pilar Fontellar	Chief, Fisheries Development Support Services Division Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 860 Arcaida Bldg., Quezon Ave., Quezon City
Mr. Regino Malabanan	Planning Officer III Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), DAR Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman 1104, Quezon City
Ms. Rebecca Guadalupe	Planning Officer III, Department of Agriculture (DA) DA Bldg., Elliptical Road Diliman 1104, Quezon City

Government (Continued)

Name	Position/Address
Ms. Carmelita P. Joble	Chief, Research and Statistics Division Department of Education, Culture and Sports ULTRA Complex
Mr. Owen M. Milambiling	Sr. Education Program Specialist, Bureau of Secondary Education, Department of Education, Culture and Sports ULTRA Complex, Meralco Ave., Pasig City
Ms. Lucy Tabu	Sr. TESDA Specialist Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), TESDA Women's Center TESDA Complex, East Service Road, Taguig, Metro Manila
Police Inspector Emma Trinidad	Chief, Investigation Branch Philippine National Police-Women and Children Complain Division, Camp Crame, Quezon City
Ms. Ma. Luisa Gigette Imperial	Division Chief, Institute for Labor Studies, Department of Labor and Employment, Intramuros, Manila

NGO

Name	Position/Address
Ms. Victoria Corpuz	Planning Officer V Commission on Population (POPCOM), Welfareville Compound, Acacia Lane St., Mandaluyong City
Ms. Tess Santos	Economist, Peoples Credit and Financing Corporation Agustin Bldg., Ortigas Ave., Pasig City
Ms. Ma. Angelina Perpetua	Women in Governance Institute for Politics and Governance No. 44 Maginhawa St., UP Village, Diliman, Quezon City
Ms. Angelina Opiana	Project Coordinator Federation of Free Workers-Women's Network (FFW-WN) FFW Building, 1943 Taft Ave., Malate, Manila
Ms. Ofelia Bravo	University Extension Specialist University of the Philippines-Institute of Small Scale Industries (UP-ISSI), UP Virata Hall, E. Jacinto St., UP Campus, Diliman, Quezon City
Ms. Ana Garcia	Coordinator, Women's Crisis Center 7 th Floor, East Avenue Medical Center, Diliman, Quezon City
Ms. Vietma Flores	Librarian, Women's Health Care 1589 Quezon Ave., Quezon City
Prof. Maureen Pagaduan	Executive Director, Women's Legal Bureau No. 11 Matimtiman St., Teacher's Village, Diliman, Quezon City

7. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini index

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.