

ANNEX 1

List of Interagency Committee Membership of the Philippine Commission on Women

Annex 1. List of Interagency Committee Membership of the Philippine Commission on Women

1. DSWD - Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (IACVAWC) (PCW as Secretariat)
2. DOJ - Inter-Agency Council Against Anti-Trafficking (IACAT)
3. Cabinet Cluster - Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPR)
4. PSA -Interagency Committee on Gender Statistics (IACGS)
5. DSWD - *Pantawid Pamilyang Program* National Advisory Committee (*Pantawid Pamilya* NAC and TWG) (Conditional Cash Transfer Program)
6. DSWD - Solo Parents' Special Review Committee
7. NEDA - Social Development Committee (NEDA-SDC)
8. NEDA - SDC Multisectoral Committee on Human Development Commitments (MC-IHDC)
9. NEDA - SDC Sub-Committee on Social Protection
10. DFA- APEC National Organizing Council Technical Board on APEC Matters (APEC-NOC/APEC TBAM) and APEC Women and the Economy
11. NAPC - Women's Sectoral Council
12. OPAPP - National Steering Committee on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS)
13. PCOO - Media Gender Equality Committee (MGEC)
14. PNP - Directorate for Police Community Relations (DPCR) Advisory Council
15. CCC - People's Survival Fund
16. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council - NDRRMC
17. DA - Inter-agency Committee on Rural Women
18. Official Development Assistance - Gender And Development Network (ODAGAD Network)
19. UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF Working Groups on Women's Empowerment under the Outcome on Democratic Governance and the Outcome on Decent Work, Productive Employment for Sustained and Inclusive Growth
20. Presidential Human Rights Committee – Office of the President (PHRC)

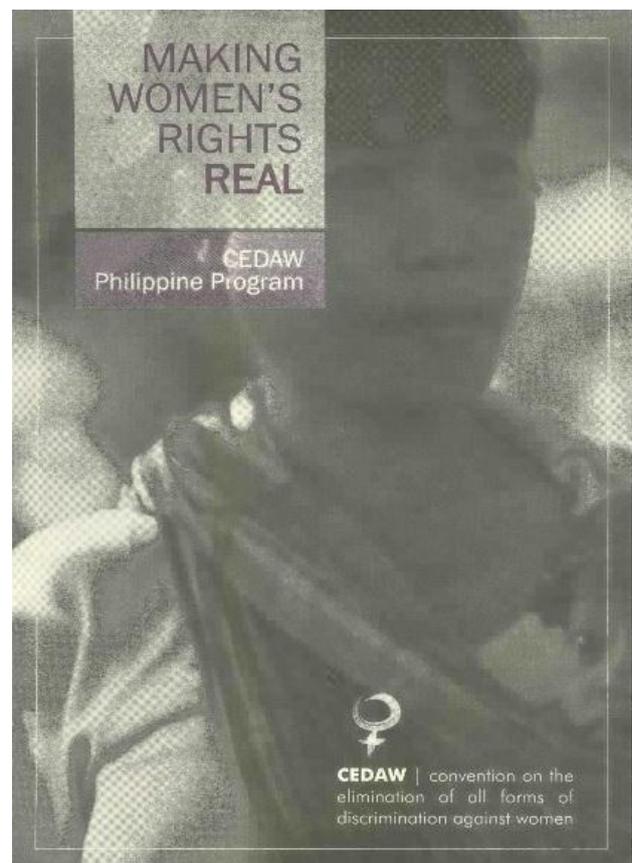
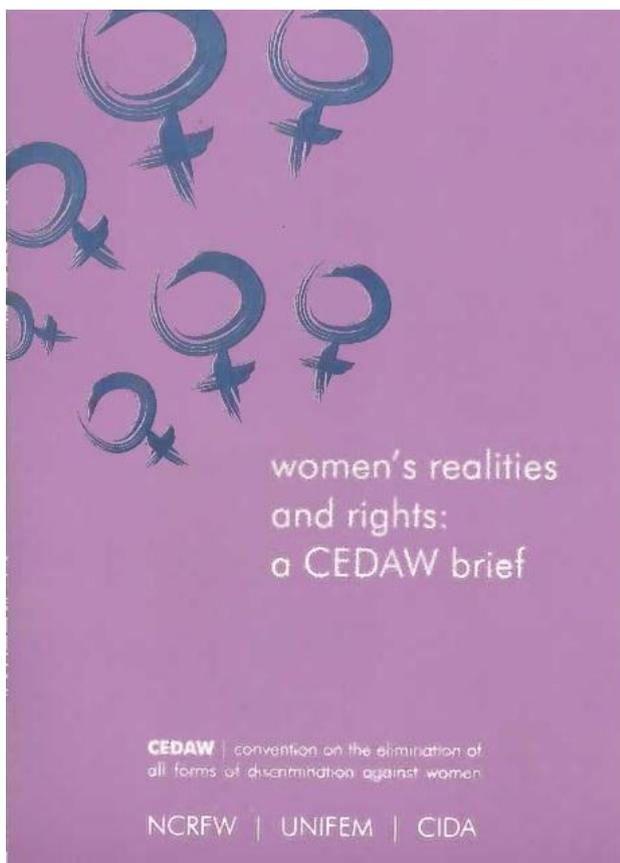
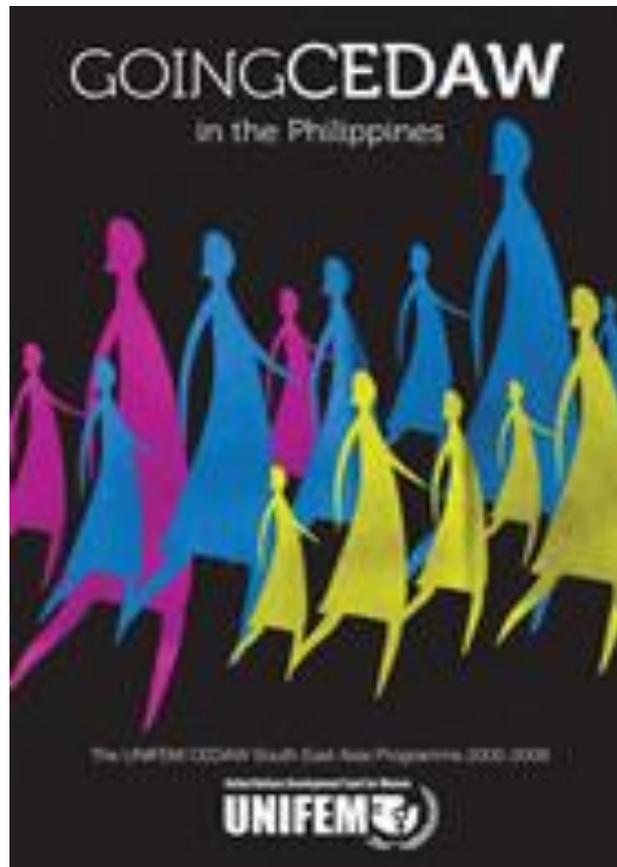
And other Project Steering or Advisory Committees of ODA-assisted projects of various government agencies such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of the Interior and Local Government, and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples.

ANNEX 2

Campaign Photos and Publications

Annex 2. Campaign Photos and Publications





ANNEX 3

Brief on the GREAT Women Project

GREAT Women Project

In 2006, Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) outlined several reasons why government support to women's economic empowerment (WEE) was important and timely. The reasons were:

- Global and national indices on women reveal areas to improvement in economic opportunities for Filipino women
- Supporting women entrepreneurs makes good economic sense, with more Filipino women more active than men in starting a business.
- Supporting women's economic empowerment will introduce sustainable measures to address gender and development issues in enterprise laws and programs, business registration, local economic development, social protection and environment.

PCW is the lead implementing agency of the **Gender Responsive Economic Actions for the Transformation of Women (GREAT Women) Project**. The GREAT Women Project is a governance and capacity development project that aims to promote and support a gender-responsive enabling environment for women's economic empowerment, particularly those in microenterprises. PCW facilitates a convergence of partners, consisting of national government agencies, 6 selected provincial local government units, 2 partner alliances and 47 municipalities from partner provinces to create a gender-responsive enabling environment for women's economic empowerment.

The GREAT Women Project is provided with technical and financial support from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) Canada, formerly the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

National Government Agency partners:

Department of Trade and Industry-Office of Special Concerns (DTI-OSC), Philippine Trade Training Center (PTTC), Cottage Industry Technology Center (CITC), and Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprise Development (BSMED)
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR and attached agencies/bureaus)
 Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
 National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
 National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)
 Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC)
 Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
 Technical Education and Skills Development Authority-Women's Center (TESDA-WC)
 Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)
 People's Credit and Finance Corporation (PCFC)
 Department of Tourism (DOT)
 Department of Agriculture (DA)

Local Government Unit partners:

Ifugao, Quezon, Metro Naga Development Council in Camarines Sur, Bohol, Iloilo, Leyte, Davao del Sur and PALMA Alliance in North Cotabato

Overview of Results

Women's economic empowerment is defined as women having access to and control on high-value productive resources, such as information, credit, loans or financial assistance, services training, markets and technology. With WEE, women can have decent jobs and humane working conditions, while enjoying benefits from wealth-creating opportunities equal with men.

With most Filipino women opting to engage in microenterprises, the way to economic empowerment is to create or strengthen a gender-responsive enabling environment to sustain and grow these microenterprises. This means identifying and addressing gender issues that put barriers to women in accessing assistance for her business.

benefit women and workers in micro enterprises. PCW influenced these government agencies to include gender and WEE perspectives in their operations.

Through capacity development and technical assistance, these agencies built their knowledge, skills and expertise in Gender Analysis, GAD Planning and Budgeting, Policy Formulation for WEE, Entrepreneurship and Women's Concerns in Micro Enterprise Development, Sustainable Local Economic Development, Results-based Management, and M&E for results. Key officers started to regularly apply gender analysis and WEE tools.

GREAT Women Project

Impact on Women Microentrepreneurs

GREAT Women Project

Impact on Gender-Responsive Governance At National Level

Capacity development provided to national government agency partners generated several results. These included enhanced policies to mainstream gender, while economic/enterprise projects were developed to improve livelihoods and sustain enterprises of women. The GAD Budgets from government agencies are now better planned and reported to include WEE initiatives. NGAs collaborated with the agencies to assist WMEs at the local level. Agencies honed trainers to roll-out gender analysis, and developed their own WEE tools. Their databases also began including more data on women.

The National Enabling Environment for WEE was strengthened with the crafting of 13 national policies and introduction of new programs and tools with WEE focus. Among these were:

DTI Gender-Responsive Value Chain Analysis. DTI specifically focused on engendering the value chain analysis framework. Integrating gender in the value chain resulted in interventions and strategies to make women-led enterprises in food and marine sectors more competitive.

DTI-CITC's Hardin ng Kalikasan Subproject. This women's cooperative in Real, Quezon diversified its product line after acquiring new production technologies, improving its business operations and developing a raw materials farm for handmade paper.

DTI-PTTC Integration of WEE. DTI-PTTC integrated GAD-WEE in their training modules offered to entrepreneurial clients.

DOLE-OSHC Services to WMEs and the Informal Sector. OSHC created regular OSH programs for MSMEs and LGUs and for workers in the informal economy. These programs include training, modules and tools for microenterprises on OSH Appreciation and Safety & Health Audit on women workers.

PhilHealth's Partial Subsidy Scheme. With the Scheme, women microentrepreneurs can access social protection at a lower cost. Local governments or premium donors, more importantly, can assist low-income women microentrepreneurs by shouldering part of annual contributions. With the Partial Subsidy Scheme, marginalized women such as unmarried mothers, pregnant women and women in households and microenterprises, now serve as primary PhilHealth member in the issuance of social health insurance cards.

DOST Gender-Responsive Technologies and Technology Transfer Services. After Agency-wide gender mainstreaming, DOST geared its Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) to provide technology and support requirements of common service facilities and various WME groups. DOST also developed its toolkit for assessing the gender-responsiveness of DOLE technologies.

TESDA-WC TVET Program. TESDA-WC integrated entrepreneurship values and gender sensitivity training in the basic technical-vocational curriculum programs.

DENR-EMB Capacity Building on Environmental Management System and Pollution Prevention. DENR-EMB conducted Gender Analysis of Philippine Environmental Laws, and implemented seminars on environment for local micro- and small entrepreneurs in project sites.

DENR-FMB Assistance to Women Microentrepreneurs and the Promotion of the GREEN Kit. DENR-FMB issued an administrative order requiring all its GAD Focal Points across all regions to provide technical assistance to women microentrepreneurs on environment management, using its GREEN Kit. The GREEN [Gender-Responsive Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Enterprises] Kit provides environment and natural resources-based livelihood options for men and women.

DILG's Initial Efforts to Localize MCW. DILG capacitated their GAD Focal Point System on specific roles in implementing the Magna Carta of Women and the GREAT Women Project.

DENR-PAWB's Gender-responsive Ecotourism Management Plan. The Gender Responsive Ecotourism Development and Management Guidelines is a toolkit by PAWB that applies GAD concepts and women's participation to assist LGUs craft gender responsive ecotourism plans. The toolkit was modeled after the development of a strategic ecotourism plan for Pamilacan Island (in Baclayon, Bohol).

NAPC Training of Trainers on Financial Literacy. The gender-responsive financial literacy training focused on increasing the women knowledge on basic microfinancial services and asset-building programs. NAPC Trainers aim to cascade this training to MFIs, LGUs, WMEs and people's organizations nationwide.

PCFC Implementation of the Credit Rating System. The credit rating system with emphasis on Facility Risk Factor (FRF) was enhanced and integrated with social performance and GAD indicators to ensure PCFC's credit risk management processes are sound, effective and responsive.

ANNEX 4

Materials Produced on the Concluding Comments

Annex 4. Materials Produced on the Concluding Comments,
see para 167

6 CEDAW Translations

Ilocano
Bicolano
Cebuano
Ilonggo
Maranaw
Waray



pudno a pasamak ken
karbengan ti babbai:
CEDAW praymer

CEDAW | convention on the elimination of
all forms of discrimination against women

NCRFW | UNIFEM | CIDA



an situwasyon kan
kababaihan asin deretsos:
sarong giya manungod
sa CEDAW

CEDAW | convention on the elimination of
all forms of discrimination against women

NCRFW | UNIFEM | CIDA



ang kahintang ug katungod
sa kababayen-an:
primer sa CEDAW

CEDAW | convention on the elimination of
all forms of discrimination against women

NCRFW | UNIFEM | CIDA



Mga kamatuuran nahanungod
sa kababainhan kag ang
ila kinamatarung: isa ka
praymer sang CEDAW

CEDAW | convention on the elimination of
all forms of discrimination against women

NCRFW | UNIFEM | CIDA



So titho a kapaka bebetad
o Mga Bai ago so mga
kabenar iran: usayan ko
CEDAW

CEDAW | convention on the elimination of
all forms of discrimination against women

NCRFW | UNIFEM | CIDA



An Kahintang han
Kababayin-an ug an ira
mga Katungod:
Paglaktod han CEDAW

CEDAW | convention on the elimination of
all forms of discrimination against women

NCRFW | UNIFEM | CIDA