

Philippine
Commission
on Women



Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting at the National Level: The Philippine Experience

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Outline of the Presentation

- I. Legal Bases in Gender-Responsive Budgeting
- II. Enabling Mechanisms for Gender Mainstreaming
 - A. GAD Focal Point System (GFPS)
 - B. GAD Plan and Budget (GPB)
- III. Major Challenges in Gender-Responsive Budgeting



Legal Bases in Gender-Responsive Budgeting



General Appropriations Act (GAA)

- Directs government agencies to formulate a GAD plan, the cost of which shall not be less than 5% of their yearly budget.

*Sec. 30. “All agencies of the government shall formulate a Gender and Development (Plan) designed to address gender issues within their concerned sectors or mandate to implement the applicable provisions under R.A No 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women, CEDAW, PPGD (1995-2025) and the Philippine Development Plan. **The GAD plan shall be integrated in the regular activities of the agencies, which shall be at least five percent (5%) of their budgets.**”*

“The preparation and submission of the annual GAD plan and GAD AR shall subject to the guidelines.” (2017 GAA)

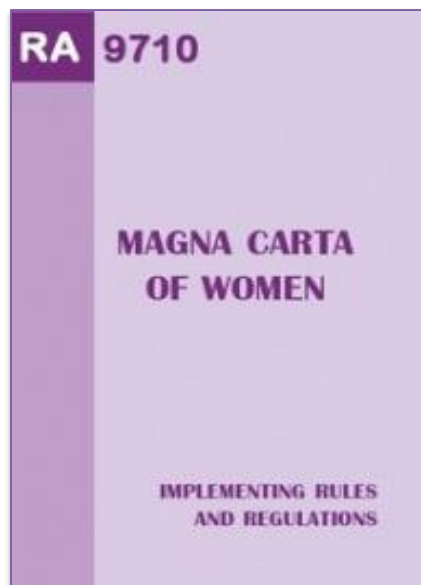
BP FORM 400
ANNUAL GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (GAD) PLAN AND BUDGET
FY 2018

Department/Agency:						
Cost Structure / Activities, Projects (1)	PREXC UACS (2)	TIER 1 (3)	TIER 2 (4)	TOTAL (5)	AMOUNT ALLOCATED FOR GAD (6)	% (7)
Grand Total:						
% of Proposed Budget Allocated for GAD: (7)						
Prepared By:		Approved By:			Date:	
Chairperson, GAD Focal Point System		Head of Agency			DAY/MO/YEAR	

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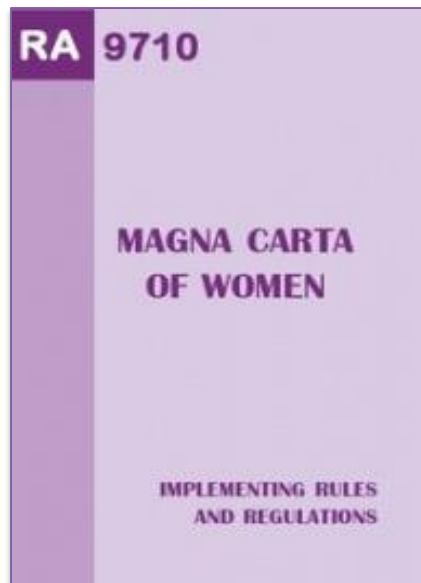


MCW Chapter VI: Institutional Mechanisms



- ❖ All departments, including their attached agencies, offices, bureaus, SUCs, GOCCs, LGUs and other government instrumentalities shall adopt **gender mainstreaming** as a strategy to promote women's human rights and eliminate gender discrimination in their systems, structures, policies, programs, processes, and procedures.

MCW Chapter VI: Institutional Mechanisms



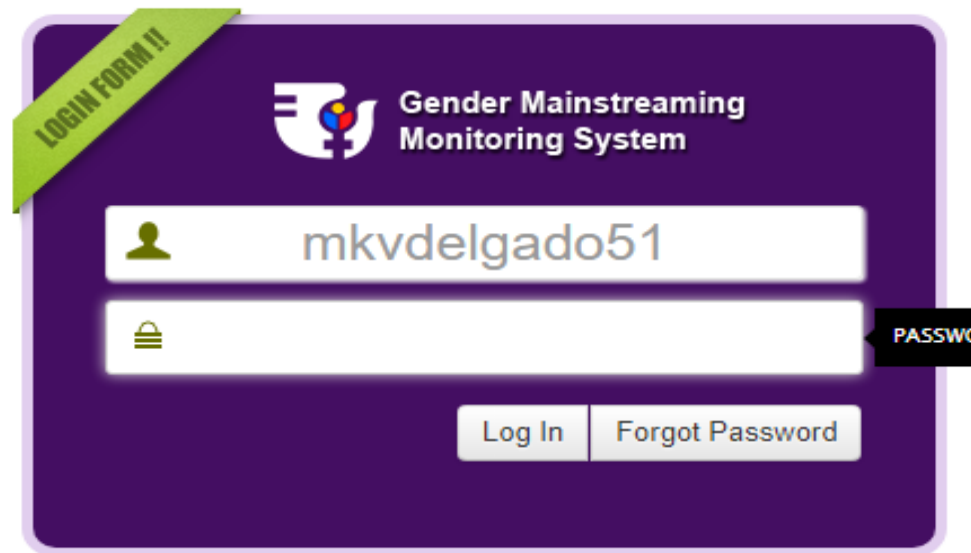
- ❖ ...The development of GAD programs shall proceed from a **gender analysis** of an agency or LGU's policies, programs, services and the situation of its clientele...The cost of implementing the GAD programs shall be **at least five percent (5%)** of the agency's or the local government unit's total budget appropriations.

GAD Planning and Budgeting Guidelines for National Government Agencies (NGAs)



PCW-NEDA-DBM Joint Circular No. 2012-01: Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual GAD Plans and Budgets and Accomplishment Reports to Implement the Magna Carta of Women

Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System (GMMS)



The image shows a login form for the Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System (GMMS). The form has a purple background. At the top left, there is a green diagonal banner that says "LOGIN FORM !!". In the top center, there is a logo of the Philippine Commission on Women and the text "Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System". Below the logo, there are two input fields. The first field has a person icon and contains the text "mkvdelgado51". The second field has a lock icon and is empty. To the right of the second field, there is a black label that says "PASSWO". Below the input fields, there are two buttons: "Log In" and "Forgot Password".

GMMS focal persons, reviewers and endorsers must familiarize themselves with the system.

GMMS instructional materials may be accessed from:
<http://www.pcw.gov.ph/gmms>

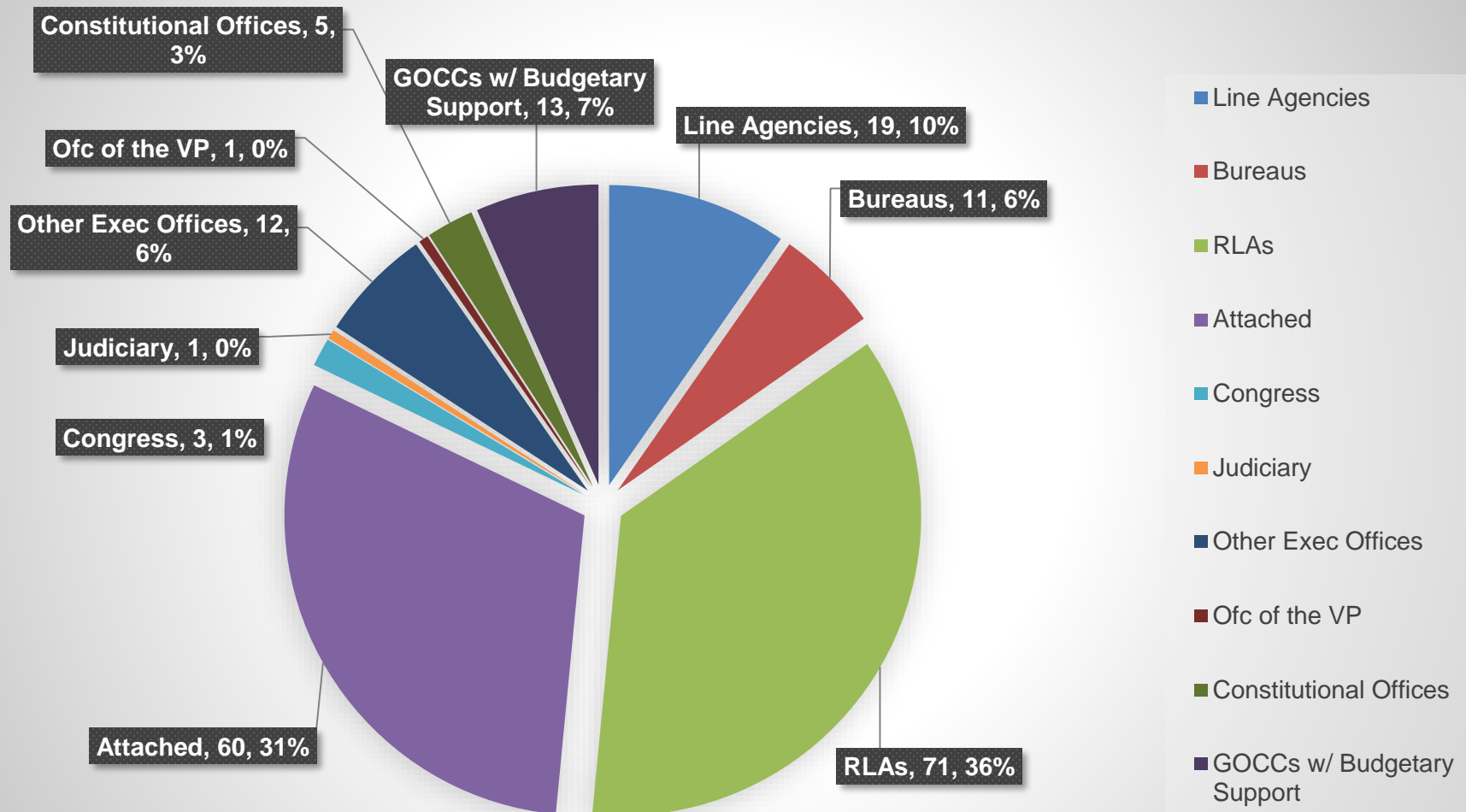
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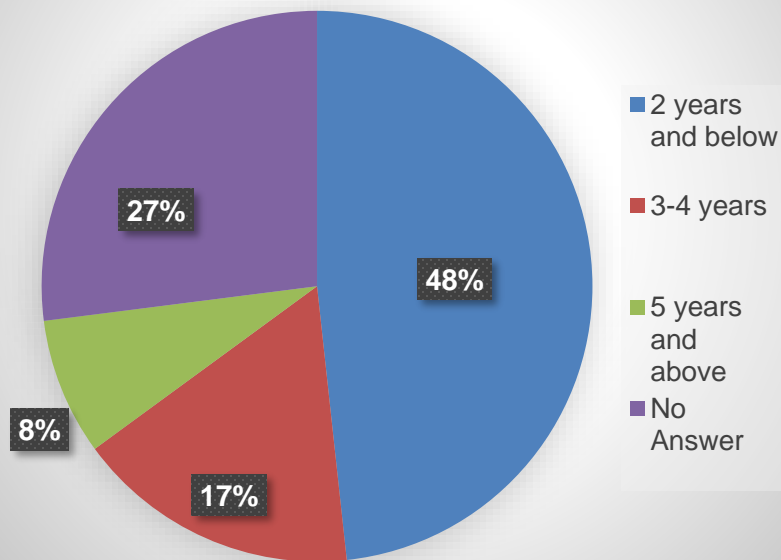
Enabling Mechanisms for Gender Mainstreaming

GAD Focal Point System (GFPS)

Number of Submission of GFPS Profile Form

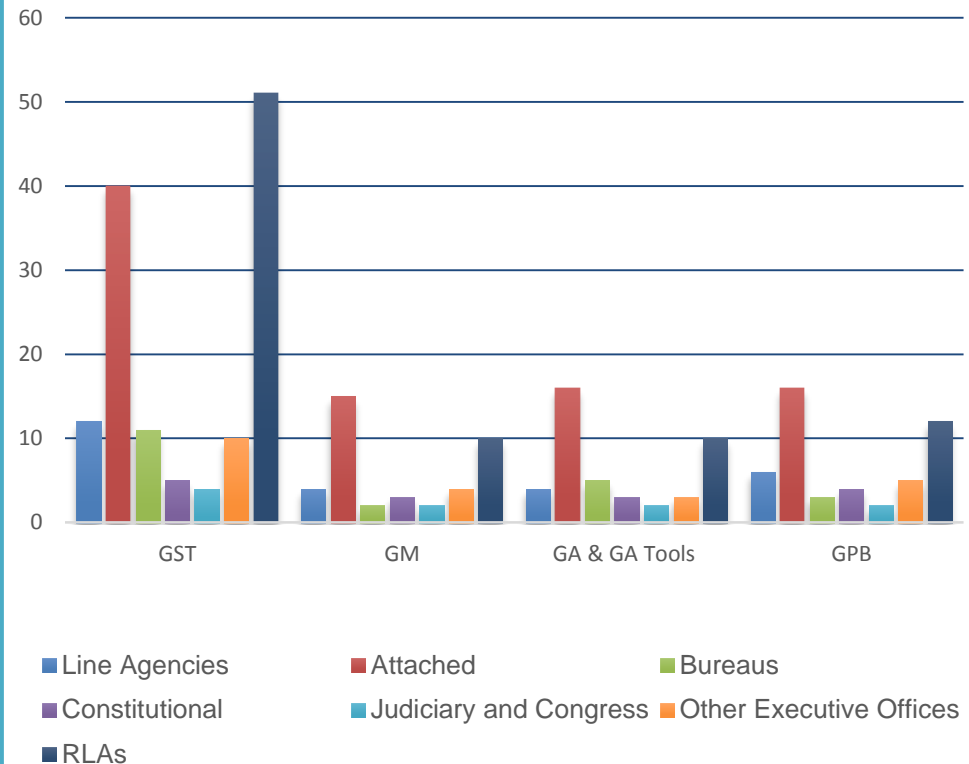


No. of years in GFPS



The GAD Focal Chairperson and members profiled showed less than 2 years of membership in the GFPS in view of the change of administration in 2016.

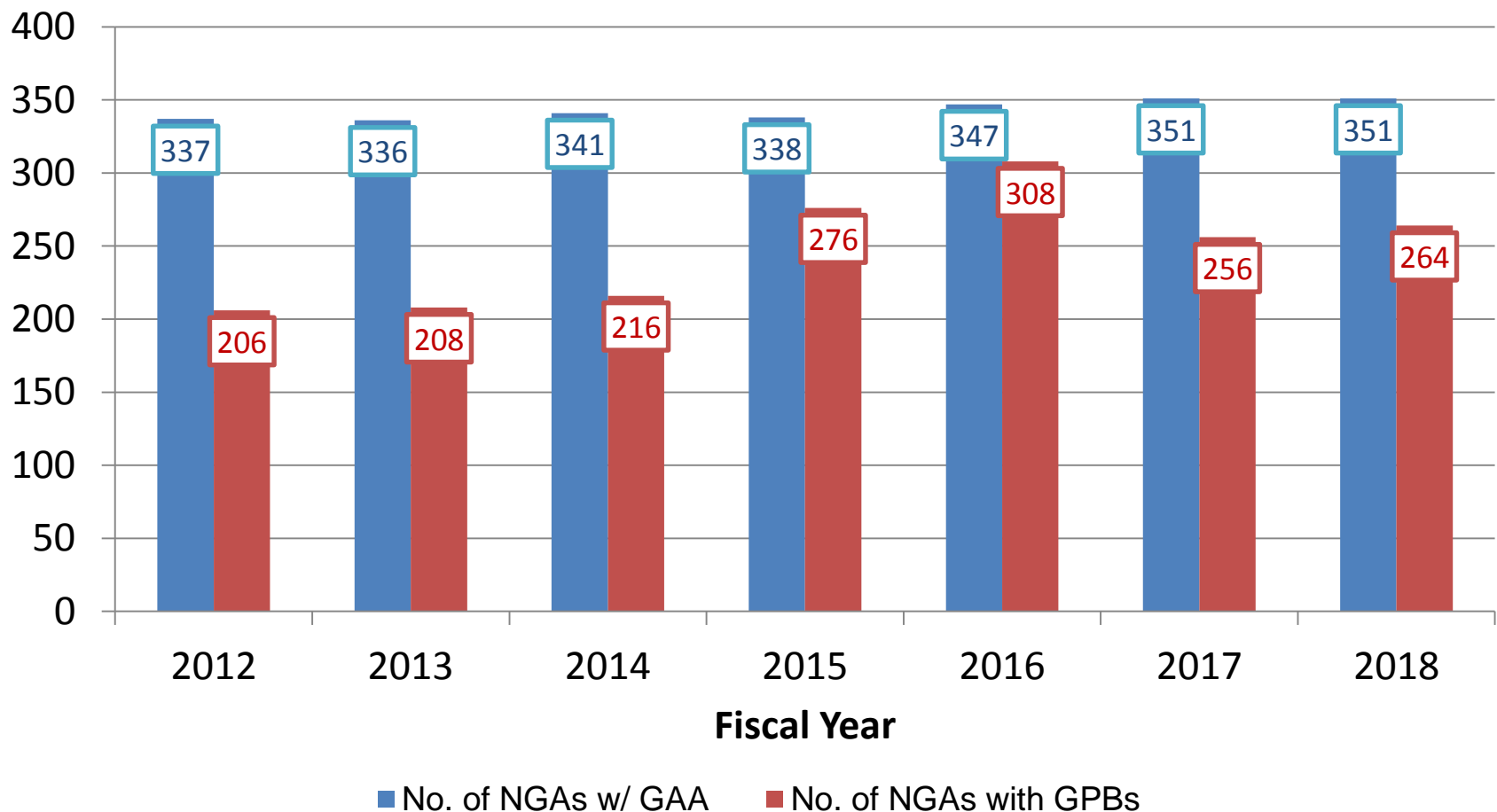
Types of Capacity Development of GFPS



In terms of capacity development, most GFPS members have attended GST. However, majority still need capdev on GA, application of GA tools and GPB

GAD Budget Policy Implementation

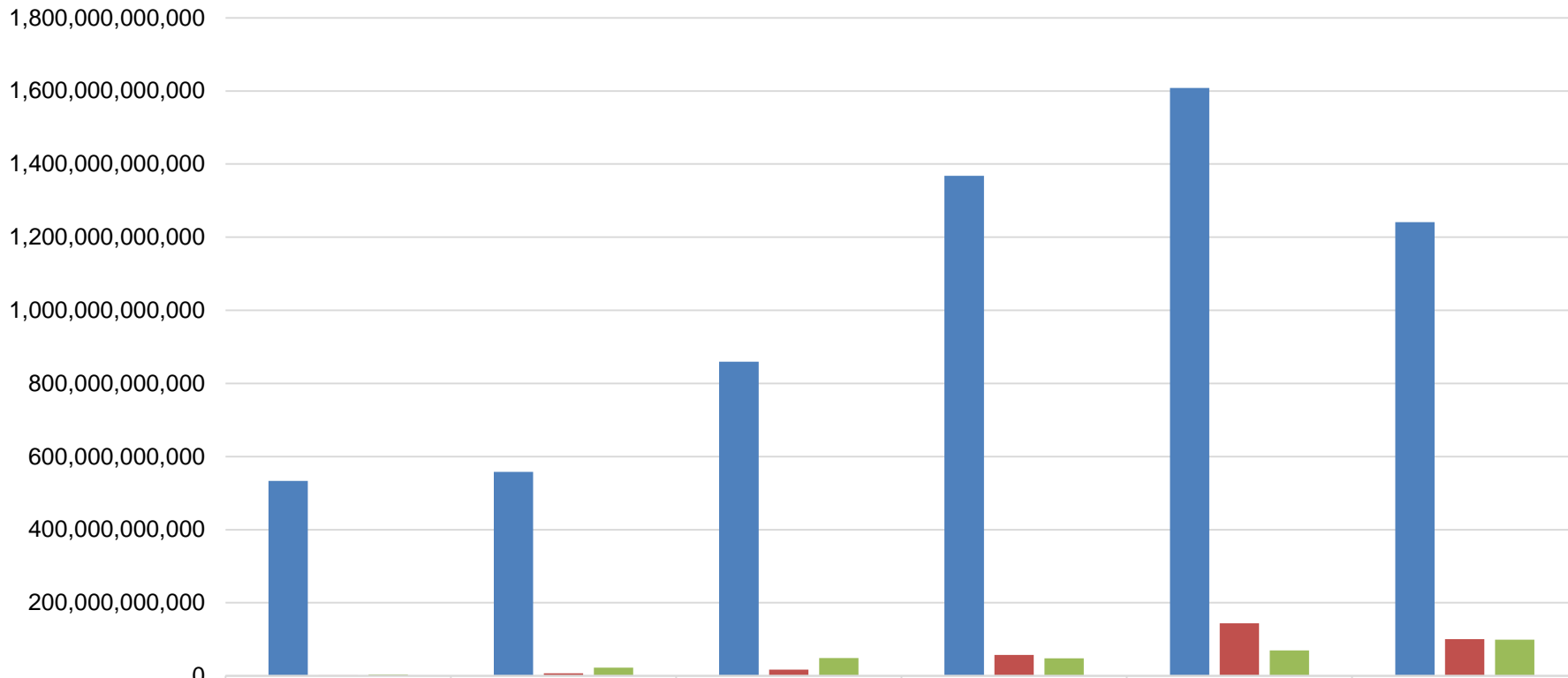
Summary of GPB submissions (2012-2018)





Compliance to the GAD Budget Policy Implementation

GAD Budget Allocation vs Utilization



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Annual GAA	533,213,460,00	558,327,511,00	859,108,798,00	1,368,229,156,	1,608,503,084,	1,241,000,000,
GAD Allocation	1,596,516,000	6,881,876,000	17,092,789,000	57,185,354,000	143,743,938,00	101,000,000,00
Actual Utilization	3,781,125,000	22,905,312,000	48,582,835,000	47,850,066,000	70,000,000,000	99,000,000,000

■ Annual GAA ■ GAD Allocation ■ Actual Utilization

Sectors with Clear GAD Implementation

Women's Economic Empowerment

(SETUP, GREAT Women Project, Balik Pinay Balik Hanapbuhay, etc.)



Education

(Teaching Exemplars, TVET Program and STUFAP)



Health

(MNCHN, WCPUs, RH program, etc.)

GBV including VAW and Trafficking

(VAW Desk, VAW Referral System, etc.)



Major Challenges in Gender-Responsive Budgeting



Policy

- There is a need to update existing guidelines on GPB
- Agencies need to formulate their GAD Agenda



People

- Limited capacity of GFPS and program implementers to conduct gender analysis to ensure that GAD Plans and Budgets address gender issues of the organization and its clients



Enabling Mechanisms

- Low GAD budget utilization
- GAD is not integrated in the M&E system



PAPs

- No gender impact assessment of GAD programs implemented conducted (GIA)
- Capacitate agencies on how to integrate GAD perspective in the major programs



THANK YOU!

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