



Sangguniang Panlalawigan

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION NO. 14 OF THE 11TH SANGGUNANG PANLALAWIGAN OF BULACAN HELD VIA ZOOM ONLINE APPLICATION ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 05, 2023

PRESENT:

Hon. Alexis C. Castro

--- Vice-Governor and Presiding Officer

BOARD MEMBERS

FIRST DISTRICT

Hon. Romina D. Fermin

SECOND DISTRICT

Hon. Atty. Erlene Luz V. Dela Cruz

Hon. Lee Edward V. Nicolas

THIRD DISTRICT

Hon. Romeo V. Castro, Jr.

Hon. Raul A. Mariano

FOURTH DISTRICT

Hon. Enrique A. Delos Santos, Jr.

Hon. Allen Dale DC. Baluyut

FIFTH DISTRICT

Hon. Richard A. Roque

Hon. Cezar L. Mendoza

SIXTH DISTRICT

Hon. Renato DL. De Guzman, Jr.

Hon. Arthur A. Legaspi

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Hon. Robert John Myron A. Nicolas

Hon. Ramilito B. Capistrano

Hon. William R. Villarica

Hon. Liberato P. Sembrano

----- Sangguniang Kabataan (SK)

----- Liga ng mga Barangay

----- Liga ng mga Kagawad ng
Sangguniang Bayan/Panlungsod

----- Indigenous Cultural Communities/
Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs)

ABSENT:

Hon. Allan P. Andan

----- Board Member, First District

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PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE NO. 100-2023

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE NO. 58-2018
AND PROVIDING FOR A GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CODE OF THE
PROVINCE OF BULACAN AND OTHER PURPOSES.**

SPONSORED BY: SP MEMBER ATTY. ERLENE LUZ V. DELA CRUZ

CHAPTER I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I

BE IT ORDAINED by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in Session assembled that:

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Local Legislative Staff Officer V
Office of the Secretary to
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**TITLE, DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES, DEFINITION OF
TERMS AND ACRONYMS**

Section 1. Title. This ordinance shall be known and cited as “The Gender and Development (GAD) Code of the Province of Bulacan as amended hereinafter referred to as the GAD Code of 2023.

Section 2. Mandates and Legal Basis. The adoption of this GAD Code is in line with the province’s promotion of women’s economic empowerment, gender equality, gender-responsive development, and governance and fulfillment of women’s human rights, as embodied in the following local and national mandates and policies and international commitments:

2.1 Local Laws and Policies

1. Executive Order No. 17, Series Of 2022, “An Order Creating the Committee on Decorum and Investigation on Sexual Harassment Cases (Codi) Of the Provincial Government of Bulacan,”
2. Executive Order No. 18, Series of 2022, Policy on The Collection, Generation, And Maintenance of Gender and Development (GAD) Database
3. Executive Order No. 16, Series of 2021 “Amending Executive Order 2020-003, Series of 2020 “An Order Designating the Gender and Development Focal Point System (GFPS) Technical Working Group and the Creation of Monitoring and Evaluation Team in the Province of Bulacan. Reconstituting the GFPS Mechanism and Stating Roles and Responsibilities Thereof
4. Executive Order No. 16, Series of 2021 “Amending Executive Order 2020-003, Series of 2020, “An Order Designating the Gender and Development Focal Point System (GFPS) Technical Working Group and the Creation of Monitoring and Evaluation Team in the Province of Bulacan. Reconstituting the GFPS Mechanism and Stating Roles and Responsibilities Thereof,
5. Executive Order No. 53, S. 2021, Re-Establishing the Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children (LCAT-AWC) Into a Provincial Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (PCAT-VAWC) And Reconstituting the Membership Thereof,
6. Executive Order No. 57 S.2021, “An Order Directing the Establishment, Strengthening and Monitoring of the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) At All Levels and Creating the Task Force Bantay Bata at Kababaihan in their Respective Jurisdiction,
7. Executive Order No. 31, Series 2021, An Order Approving the Provincial Nutrition Action Plan of 2018,
8. Provincial Ordinance No. 94-2021 “An Ordinance Creating Financial Aid Through Loans for Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) ORD. NO. 91-S'2021, "An Ordinance Creating Financial Aid Through Loan for Cooperatives and MSEs",

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9. Executive Order No. 2020-003, Series of 2020 "An Order Designating the Gender and Development Focal Point System (GFPS) Technical Working Group and the Creation of Monitoring and Evaluation Team in the Province of Bulacan,"
10. Executive Order No. 18, Series of 2019, "An Order Reconstituting the Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC) in the Province of Bulacan,"
11. Executive Order No. 12, Series of 2019, An Order Reorganizing the Provincial Nutrition Committee,
12. Executive Order No. 78, Series of 2019, Enjoining the Organization of the Special Drug Education Center Team (SDECT),
13. Executive Order No. 87 S. 2019, Enjoining the Reconstitution of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRPMC) in the Provincial Government of Bulacan,
14. Executive Order No. 019-2019, An Order Reconstituting the Provincial Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) Committee, Defining its Powers, and Functions, and Other Purposes Thereof,
15. Executive Order No. 101, Series of 2019, Reconstituting the Provincial Housing Board, and the Sub-Committee,
16. Executive Order No. 11, Series of 2019, An Order Creating the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) Team of the Provincial Government of Bulacan,
17. Resolution No. 500-S'18 Resolution Approving the Enactment of the Revised Provincial Revenue Code of Bulacan (October 30, 2018),
18. Resolution No. 482-S'06, Resolution Approving an Ordinance Amending the Last Paragraph of Section 2.A.06 and Paragraph D. of Section 2. A.07 of the Revised Provincial Revenue Code of Bulacan on the Declaration of Real Property by the Owner or Administration and Duty of Person Acquiring Real Property or making Improvement Thereon,
19. Panlalawigan Kautusan Blg. 56-2018, Isang Kautusang Nagbabawal sa Pagsutsot (Catcall) at Iba Pang Uri ng Pambabastos sa mga Kababaihan at LGBT Community sa mga Pamublikong Lugar at Establisimiento at Pamublikong Transportasyon sa Lalawigan ng Bulacan at ang Pag-Aatas ng Kaukulang Multa,
20. Creation of a GAD Office, Stated in the Gad Code: Provincial Ordinance No. 58-2018 Section 27. An Ordinance Amending Provincial Ordinance No. 2012-10 (Resolution No. 138-S'12) Entitled "An Ordinance Providing for A Gender and Development Code of The Province of Bulacan and For Other Purposes", JUNE 28, 2018,
21. Provincial Ordinance No. 58-2018, An Ordinance Amending Provincial Ordinance No. 2012- 10 (Resolution No. 138-S'12) Entitled "An Ordinance Providing for A Gender and Development Code of The Province of Bulacan and For Purposes" Enacted: June 28, 2018
22. Isang Kapasiyahan Na Ina-Adopt Ang Proyekto ng Livelihood Training Center at Mga Programang Pagsasanay Na Nakapaloob Dito, Code: Kap Blg. 508-T Date Approved: September 28, 2017,

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23. Executive Order No.12 s2017, Attaining and sustaining "Zero Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning,
24. KAP BLG. 212-T, Kapasiyahang Nagbibigay Ng Kapangyarihan Sa Punong Lalawigan, Igg. Wilhelmino M. Sy- Alvarado, Na Makapasok at Makalagda Sa Isang Memorandum of Agreement Sa Pagitan Ng Pamahalaang Panlalawigan Ng Bulacan, Na Kanyang Kakatawanin at Ng Department of Social Welfare and Development (Dswd), Na Kakatawanin Ng Regional Director, Gemma B. Gabuya, Hinggil Sa Programang Expanded Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (E-AICS)
25. Executive Order No. 23, 2017, Ordering the creation of the composition of Provincial Malaria Elimination Hub Task Force,
26. Executive Order No. 7, Series Of 2016, An Order Creating the Provincial Implementation Team for Republic Act No. 10354, Otherwise Known as The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law Of 2012, Providing for Its Functions and Other Purposes,
27. Executive Order No. 7 s. 2016, An Order creating the Provincial Implementation team for RA No.10354, otherwise known as the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law of 2012,
28. Executive Order 12 s. 2015, An Order for the Creation of Provincial Solid Waste Management Board-TWG,
29. Executive Order No.15 s. 2015, An order for the creation of the Investigating Committee on Administrative Cases of Public Health Workers,
30. Executive Order 05 s. 2015, An order Creating the Bulacan Provincial Maternal and Neonatal Death Review Committee,
31. Executive Order No.06 s. 2015, An Order Creating the Adolescent and Youth Health Council and TWG,
32. Executive Order No. 11 s.2015, An order Creating the Expanded Local Health Board,
33. Executive Order No.09 s. 2011, An Order Creating the Bulacan Blood Council.
34. Executive Order No. 02-A, Series of 2011, An Order Designating an Additional Member of the Board of Commissioners in the Panlalawigan Komisyon Para Sa Kababaihan ng Bulacan (PKKB),
35. Resolution No. 92, Series of 2010, Resolution No. 92, Series of 2010 (Resolution Adopting the Implementation of Provincial Ordinance No. 09-04 Entitled "An Ordinance to Implement and Enforce the Provisions of RA 9208, otherwise known as The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations and for other purposes"),
36. Executive Order 08-14, April 2008, Adopting the Sangguniang Panlalawigan Resolution No. 200-412, and Renaming the Position of Executive Director to Commissioner Emeritus of Panlalawigan Komisyon Para sa Kababaihan ng Bulacan (PKKB),

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37. Resolution no.027-S'18, An ordinance Institutionalizing the Bulacan Blood Network (BBSN) Guidelines and providing its Operationalization mechanisms,
 38. Executive Order No. 18 of 2006, Providing for the Creation of the Provincial Inter-Agency Council on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children (PIACAT- VACW),
 39. Ordinance No. 03, s. 2004, An Ordinance Prescribing Rules and Regulations on the Location, Maintenance, and Operation of Night- Clubs, Disco Houses, Bars, Day-Clubs, Beer Houses, Sing-along Joints, Video Karaoke Bars, Billiard Pools or other similar places of amusements, and Prescribing Penalty for their Violation),
 40. Kapasiyahan Bilang 2000-412, Setyembre 7, 2000, Kapasiyahang Nagpapatibay Na Maging Isang ganap na Institusyon Ang Panlalawigang Komisyon Para Sa Kababaihan Ng Bulacan (PKKB),
 41. Kautusang Tagapagpaganap Blg. 11, 1997, Kautusang lumilikha ng Women Livelihood Support Fund at Pagtatatag ng Lupong Tagapamahala (Administrative Board) Nito at Paglalaan ng Halaga Para rito,
 42. Kautusang Tagapagpaganap Blg. 14, 1996, Kautusang Nagtatakda ng Araw ng Kababaihan at Paggawa ng Medalyang Ginto sa Natatanging Kababaihan ng Bulacan,
 43. Executive Order 94-02, February 22, 1994, Instituting a Commission on Women in Bulacan.

2.2 National Laws and Policies

1. Article XIII, Section 14 of the 1987 Constitution, recognizes women's maternal and economic role.
2. RA 7192, or the Women in Development and Nation Building Act, promotes the integration of women as full and equal partners of men in development and nation-building.
3. RA 9710, or the Magna Carta of Women, the comprehensive women's human rights law.
4. Section 28 of the General Appropriations Act (GAA) from 1995 to 2000 directs government entities to formulate a GAD plan, the cost of which shall be at least five (5) percent of their yearly budget, otherwise known as the GAD budget.
5. Executive Order (EO) 272 directs all government agencies to institutionalize GAD efforts by incorporating GAD concerns in their planning, programming, and budgeting processes. It also mandates agencies to incorporate and reflect GAD concerns in their agency performance commitment contracts, annual budget proposals, and work and financial plans.
6. Local Budget Memorandum No. 28 directs local government units to mobilize resources to mainstream and implement gender and development programs using five (5) percent of development funds.
7. Joint Circular 2012-01 of the PCW-NEDA-DBM or the Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Gender and Development (GAD) Plans and Budget and Accomplishment Report to implement the Magna Carta of Women.

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8. Civil Service Commission Memorandum Circular No. 12, s. 2005 which encourages all heads of constitutional bodies, departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the national government, local government units, state universities and colleges, and government-owned and/or controlled corporations in the use of non-sexist language in all its (sic) official documents, communications, and issuances.
9. Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development (PPGD) 1995-2025 envisions a society that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and upholds human rights, among other development goals.
10. Framework Plan for Women (FPW) encourages agencies to promote gender-responsive governance and protect and fulfill women's and promote women's economic empowerment.
11. RA 7160, or the Local Government Code of 1991, mandates LGUs to promote the general welfare and provide essentials and facilities to constituents.

2.3 Other Statutes

1. RA 6725 or the Act of Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women concerning Terms and Conditions of Employment.
2. RA 6955 or the Act to Declare Unlawful the Practice of Matching Filipino Women for marriage to Foreign Nationals on a Mail Order Basis and other Similar Practices, Including Advertisement, Publication, printing or Distribution of Brochures, Fliers, and Other Propaganda Materials
3. RA 7322 or the Act Increasing Maternity Benefits of Women Workers in the Private Sector
4. RA 7438, otherwise known as the Act Defining Certain Rights of Person Arrested, Detained or Under Custodial Investigation as well as the Duties of the Arresting, Detaining, and Investigating Officers, and Providing Penalties for Violation Thereof
5. RA 7688, or the Social Security Act of 1997
6. RA 7877 or the Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment, Education, or Training Environment
7. RA 7882 or the Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprise
8. RA 8042 or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act of 1995
9. RA 8343 or the Act Expanding the Definition of the Crime of Rape, Reclassifying the same as a Crime Against Persons, amending for the Purpose Act No. 3815, as Amended Otherwise Known as the Revised Penal Code and For Other Purposes
10. RA 8353, or the Anti-Rape Law of 1997
11. RA 8505, or the Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act
12. RA 11861 or the Expanded Solo Parents Welfare

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13. RA 8972, or the Solo Parent Welfare Act
14. RA 9208 or the Act which Institutionalize Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, and Children. Establishing the Necessary Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations and Other Purposes.
15. RA 9262, or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act
16. Reproductive Health Care Act of 2002
17. RA 8551, or the New Police Act of 1998
18. RA 6972 or the Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every Barangay
19. RA 7600 provides Incentives to all government and private health institutions with rooming-in and breastfeeding practices.
20. RA 6949 which declares March 8 of every year as a working holiday to be known as National Women's Day
21. RA 7876 or the Senior Citizens Act of the Philippines, 1995
22. RA 386, or the Civil Code of the Philippines
23. RA 9442 or the Magna Carta of Persons with Disabilities
24. RA 7392 or the Philippine Midwifery Act of 1992
25. RA 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act
26. RA 8980, or the Early Childhood Development Act of 2000
27. RA 9288 or The Newborn Screening Law of 2004
28. RA 7600 or The Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Act of 1992
29. RA 9344 or The Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006
30. RA 6972 or The Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every Barangay
31. RA 8552 or The Domestic Adoption Act of 1998
32. RA 8043 or the Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995
33. E.O. 209 or The Family Code of the Philippines
34. PD 603 or The Child and Youth Welfare Code
35. PD 442 or The Labor Code of the Philippines
36. PD 807 or the Civil Service Decree of the Philippines
37. BP 334 or An Act to Enhance the Mobility of Disabled Persons by Requiring Certain Buildings, Institutions, Establishments, and Public Utilities to Install Facilities and Other Devices
38. DOH Administrative Order No. 2008-0029 or the Implementing Health Reforms for Rapid Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality
39. Other Related Administrative Issuances of the Department of Health
40. RA 11210 or the 105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law
41. RA 6725 or the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women

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42. RA 9262 or Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004. An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children, Providing Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties, and Other Purposes recognizes the need to protect the family and its members, particularly women and children, from violence and threats to their safety and security.

2.4 States Obligations and Commitment

In pursuit of empowering, people-centered, just, and sustainable development, Bulacan shall embody the principles of gender and development. As such, women's empowerment and gender equality shall be the twin goals in all their development efforts in this respect, as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN CEDAW) and other international conventions to which the Philippines is a signatory. In the Philippine Constitution, the province shall respect, protect, and fulfill the following rights of women:

1. The right to good and quality education.
2. The right to comprehensive health services.
3. The right to access loans and other forms of financial credit.
4. The right to join leisure, sports, and cultural activities.
5. The right to decide on the number of children and the number of years between pregnancies by the Constitution.
6. The right to share in parenting activities.
7. The right to have equal access to jobs, benefits, and social security.
8. The right to be paid equally based on their job.
9. The right to be free from physical, sexual, emotional, mental, and economic violence.
10. The right to be free from all forms of slavery and prostitution.
11. The right to vote, run for election, and hold public office.
12. The right to represent the country internationally; and
13. The right to acquire, change or retain nationality and citizenship.
14. To attain the foregoing policy, all agencies, offices, departments, institutions, and other organizations in the province, municipality, and barangay levels shall:

- o Mainstream gender and development in their respective plans, programs, projects, services, and activities to address gender issues.
- o Integrate gender in planning processes and plans through gender analysis using sex-disaggregated data, including gender in project management and design. Ensure women's participation in the processes, such as through consultations.
- o Utilize their GAD budget for the [sic] gender mainstreaming undertakings.
- o Ensure that women and men equally contribute to and benefit from all their programs, projects, and services by integrating the [sic] gender perspective in all the development cycle processes.
- o Institute affirmative actions for women as a critical strategy to enhance the participation of women, especially the marginalized.
- o Monitor and evaluate the gender- responsiveness of programs and projects.
- o Eliminate gender biases in all their policies, systems, and procedures, and maintain these to be non-discriminatory and non-sexist; and
- o Develop and strengthen mechanisms for oversight, technical support, consultation, and coordination on GAD.

Section 3. Declaration of Principles and Policies. The Provincial Government of Bulacan (PGB) recognizes the role of women in nation-building. It shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men in pursuit of the following policies:

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1. It shall be the policy of the Provincial Government of Bulacan (PGB) to preserve women's rights and their worth and dignity as human beings.
2. It shall be the policy of the Provincial Government of Bulacan to promote gender equality. Hence, the GAD vision of the Provincial Government of Bulacan is to achieve a gender-equal society where both men and women are empowered with equal access to opportunities and services while taking responsibility as partners in development under fully gender-responsive local governance. While its mission is to initiate and adopt sustainable and efficient programs, projects, and services to effectively promote gender equality and women empowerment.
3. The PGB is obligated to make an active contribution to the building of a national and international economic order that is predicated on balanced ecological growth that is sustained over time and equitable to all. In addition, any development work that the government does should help women realize their full potential, elevate their social standing, and ultimately contribute to an increase in the quality of their lives, families, and communities.
4. The PGB must incorporate, pursue, and energetically execute policies and programs that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
5. The PGB is tasked with pursuing an integrated gender and development support system, considering the immediate economic survival of women aiding their efforts toward empowerment and self-determination, and adopting and putting measures to protect and promote their rights into practice.
 - o Integrate gender considerations into sectoral development plans, policies, and programs.
 - o Step up efforts to raise awareness about gender issues and concerns; Forge stronger partnerships between government organizations, people's organizations, and non-governmental organizations (GO-PO-NGO) to maximize the efficiency of programs and services that address GAD concerns.
 - o Provide assistance to industries where women workers and traders are in the majority to raise their wages, improve their working conditions and safety, and do away with discrimination.
 - o Increase the effective representation of women, and women's interests, through leadership at all levels of decision-making.
 - o Reduce violence against women and increase access to support services and justice for survivors of violence.
 - o Provide gender-sensitive infrastructure or building design and facilities.
 - o Pursue public diplomacy opportunities to promote gender equality through the media, cultural events, scientific engagement, and sports.
 - o Increase the effective representation of women, and women's interests, through leadership at all levels of decision.
 - o Make sure that the infrastructure investments help women access economic opportunities and the marketplace.

Section 4. Related Principles. To support the development of women's full potential, the Provincial Government of Bulacan adopts the rights outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other treaties to the Philippines is a party.

1. The prevention of and protection from all forms of violence and coercion against their person, freedom, sexuality, or individuality.

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2. The reduction of violence against women and the increase of access to support services and justice for survivors of violence.
 3. Expanding economic opportunities for women to earn an income and accumulate financial assets.
 4. The increase of the effective representation of women, and women's interests, through leadership at all levels of decision-making.
 5. To secure an image of themselves as a whole and valuable human being and to build relationships based on respect, trust, and mutuality.
 6. Strong focus on protecting women and promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights in humanitarian emergencies and responses.
 7. Equal access to justice, including equal protection of their rights by government institutions such as the police, prosecutors, judges, and every partner in the marriage should be free to select the faith so they adhere.
 8. Similarly, children who have reached the age of maturity are entitled to the same benefits; they are allowed to work in an environment that is both safe and healthy, considering the maternal functions they perform, as well as the facilities and opportunities that will improve their welfare and allow them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation.

Section 5. Definition of Terms. The following terms or phrases, when used in this Code, shall mean as follows:

1. Gender and Development (GAD) - a development approach that seeks to equalize the status and condition of relations between women and men by influencing the processes and outputs of policymaking, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation so that they would deliberately address the gender issues and concerns affecting the full development of women.
2. Mainstreaming - a gender perspective is assessing the implications for women and men, of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies and programs in all political, economic, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality".
3. Equality- is often defined as equal distribution of opportunities, such as everyone being provided with the same thing to ensure they achieve their best.
4. Equity - is often referred to as an equitable distribution of opportunities, such as everyone being provided with what they need to ensure they do their best.
5. Gender Sensitivity – the ability to recognize gender issues and especially the ability to identify women's different perceptions and interests arising from their other social locations and distinct gender roles.
6. Gender gap - a condition wherein men and women in a particular culture and society have unequal access to and control of resources and benefits and thus have an unequal status or are given unequal value in that culture or society.
7. Marginalization - the process whereby something or someone is pushed to the edge of a group and accorded lesser importance. This is predominantly a social phenomenon by which a minority or sub-group is excluded, and their needs or desires are ignored.

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8. Gender issues - gender-linked beliefs (ideas, attitudes, and behavior), systems, processes, conditions, and situations.
9. Discrimination (gender discrimination) - any distinction, exclusion, or restriction made based on sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, based on equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental.
10. A social and cultural construct distinguishes differences in the attributes of men and women, girls and boys, and accordingly refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women. Therefore, gender-based roles and other details change and vary with different cultural contexts. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes, and likely behaviors of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). This concept helps analyze how commonly shared practices legitimize discrepancies between sexes.
11. Empowerment - refers to increasing individuals' and communities' personal, political, social, or economic strength. Empowerment of women and girls concerns women and girls gaining power and control over their own lives. It involves awareness-raising, building self-confidence, expansion of choices, increased access to and control over resources, and actions to transform the structures and institutions which reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and inequality.
12. Gender Balance-- This human resource issue calls for equal participation of women and men in all areas of work (international and national staff at all levels, including at senior positions) and in programs that agencies initiate or support (e.g., food distribution programs. Achieving a balance in staffing patterns and creating a working environment conducive to a diverse workforce improves the overall effectiveness of our policies and programs and will enhance agencies' capacity to better serve the entire population.
13. Gender-based violence (GBV) - an umbrella term for any harmful act perpetrated against a person's will and based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between females and males. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries, and regions. Examples include sexual violence, sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution, domestic violence, trafficking, forced/early marriage, harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, honor killings, and widow inheritance.
14. Gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE) - in emergencies, such as conflict or natural disasters, the risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse is heightened, particularly for women and girls. At the same time, national systems and community and social support networks may weaken. An environment of impunity may mean that perpetrators are not held to account. Pre-existing gender inequalities may be exacerbated. Women and adolescent girls are often at particular risk of sexual violence, exploitation, abuse, forced or early marriage, denial of resources, and harmful traditional practices. Men and boys may also be survivors. GBV has significant and long-lasting impacts on survivors and their family's health and psychological, social, and economic well-being.
15. Gender Bias- making decisions based on gender that result in favoring one gender over the other, often resulting in contexts that favor men and/or boys over women and/or girls.
16. Gender blindness- the failure to recognize that the roles and responsibilities of men/boys and women/girls are given to them in specific social, cultural, economic, and political contexts and backgrounds. Projects, programs, policies, and attitudes that are gender blind do not consider these different roles and diverse needs, maintain the status quo, and will not help transform the unequal structure of gender relations.

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17. Gender disparities - statistical differences (often referred to as "gaps") between men and women, boys and girls that reflect inequality in some quantity.
18. Gender indicators - criteria used to assess gender-related change in a condition and to measure progress over time toward gender equality. Indicators can be quantitative (data, facts, numbers) and qualitative (opinions, feelings, perceptions, experiences).
19. Gender neutral Anything – a concept, an entity, a style of language – unassociated with either the male or female gender. The nature of systemic and embedded or internalized bias is such that, unfortunately, what is often perceived as gender-neutral is gender-blind.
20. Gender norms - accepted attributes and characteristics of male and female gendered identity at a particular time for a specific society or community. They are the standards and expectations to which gender identity generally conforms within a range that defines a particular organization, culture, and community. Gender norms are ideas about how men and women should be and act. Internalized early in life, gender norms can establish a life cycle of gender socialization and stereotype.
21. Gender parity - a numerical concept concerning relative equality in terms of numbers and proportions of men and women, girls, and boys. Gender parity addresses the ratio of female-to-male values (or males-to-females, sometimes) of a given indicator.
22. Gender planning - a planning approach that recognizes the different roles women and men play in society and that they often have different needs.
23. Gender relations - a specific sub-set of social relations uniting men and women as social groups in a particular community. Gender relations intersect with all other influences on social relations – age, ethnicity, race, and religion – to determine the position and identity of people in a social group. Since gender relations are a social construct, they can be changed.
24. Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) - government planning, programming, and budgeting that contributes to the advancement of gender equality and the fulfillment of women's rights. It entails identifying and reflecting on needed interventions to address gender gaps in the sector and local government policies, plans, and budgets. GRB also aims to analyze the gender-differentiated impact of revenue-raising policies and the allocation of domestic resources and Official Development Assistance.
25. Gender roles - social and behavioral norms within a specific culture are widely considered socially appropriate for individuals of a particular sex. These often determine the traditional responsibilities and tasks assigned to men, women, boys, and girls. Gender-specific roles are often conditioned by household structure, access to resources, specific impacts of the global economy, occurrence of conflict or disaster, and other locally relevant factors such as ecological conditions.
26. Gender-neutral programming and policies - programming and policies that do not center on gender concerns or distinguish between genders in their design, interventions, and monitoring.
27. Gender-responsive programming and policies - intentionally employing gender considerations to affect programs and policies' design, implementation, and results. Gender-responsive programs and policies reflect girls' and women's realities and needs in site selection, project staff, content, monitoring, etc.
28. Gender responsiveness means paying attention to the unique needs of females, valuing their perspectives, respecting their experiences, understanding developmental differences between girls and boys, women and men, and ultimately empowering them.
29. Gender-sensitive programming and policies - programs and policies that are aware of and address gender differences.

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30. Gender socialization - the process of girls and boys, women and men learning social roles based on their sex, which leads to different behaviors and creates differing expectations and attitudes by gender. For example, girls and women do more household chores, such as cooking and cleaning, while boys and men do more work outside the home. Gender roles often lead to inequality.
31. Gender-stereotyping - ascribing specific attributes, characteristics, and roles to people based on gender. Gender stereotypes can be negative (i.e., women are bad drivers, men can't change diapers) and benign (i.e., women are better caregivers, and men are more robust). Gender stereotyping becomes harmful when it limits a person's life choices, such as training, professional path, and life plans. Compounded gender stereotypes occur when layered with stereotypes about other characteristics of the person, such as disability, ethnicity, or social status.
32. Gender-transformative programming and policies - programming and policies that transform gender relations to achieve gender equity.
33. Gender Effect – a term referring to the understanding that when a society invests in girls, the effects are deep for the girls, multiple for society, and a driver of sustainable development.
34. LGBTQ+ is an umbrella term for all persons with a nonnormative gender or sexuality. LGBTQ stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and/or questioning. Sometimes a + at the end is added to be more inclusive.
35. Sex disaggregated data (SDD) - data that is cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for men and women, boys and girls. When data is not disaggregated by sex, it is more difficult to identify actual and potential inequalities. Sex-disaggregated data is necessary for practical gender analysis.
36. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) - this can be understood as the right for all, whether young or old, women, men, or transgender, straight, gay, lesbian, or bisexual, HIV positive or negative, to make choices regarding their sexuality and reproduction, providing they respect the rights of others to bodily integrity. This definition also includes the right to access information and services to support these choices and optimize health.
37. Reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health - reproductive rights include the rights of all individuals and couples to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing, and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so. Further, decisions concerning reproduction should be made free from discrimination, coercion, and violence. These services are essential for all people, married and unmarried, including adolescents and youth.
38. Stand-alone gender programming and policies - programming and policies that explicitly address gender inequality to achieve gender equality.
39. Strategic gender needs - requirements of women and men to improve their position or status. Addressing these needs allows people to control their lives beyond socially defined restrictive roles. Strategic gender needs for women might include land rights, more decision-making power, equal pay, and greater access to credit.
40. Practical gender needs, by comparison, are those needs required to overcome development shortcomings that are gender-specific but do not challenge gender roles, such as access to healthcare, water availability, and employment opportunities.

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41. Substantive equality focuses on the outcomes and impacts of laws and policies. Substantive equality goes far beyond creating formal legal equality for women (where all are equal under the law) and means that governments are responsible for the impact of regulations. This requires governments to tailor legislation to respond to the realities of women's lives. Striving for substantive equality also places a responsibility on governments to implement laws through gender-responsive governance and functioning justice systems that meet women's needs. Substantive equality is a concept expressed in the Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It recognizes that because of historical discrimination, women do not start on an equal footing to men.
42. Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) - "The GBVIMS was created to harmonize data collection on GBV in humanitarian settings, to provide a simple system for GBV project managers to collect, store and analyze their data, and to enable the safe and ethical sharing of reported GBV incident data. The GBVIMS intends to assist service providers in better understanding the GBV cases being reported and allow actors to share data internally across project sites and externally with agencies for broader trends analysis and improved GBV coordination.
43. Discrimination Against Women—refers to any gender-based distinction, exclusion, or restriction which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, based on equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or any other field.
- a. It includes any act or omission, including by law, policy, administrative measure, or practice, that directly or indirectly excludes or restricts women in recognizing and promoting their rights and their access to and enjoyment of opportunities, benefits, or privileges.
 - b. A measure or practice of general application is discrimination against women if it fails to provide for mechanisms to offset or address sex or gender-based disadvantages or limitations of women, as a result of which women are denied or restricted in the recognition and protection of their rights and their access to and enjoyment of opportunities, benefits, or privileges; or women, more than men, are shown to have suffered the more significant adverse effects of those measures or practices;
 - c. Provided that discrimination compounded by or intersecting with other grounds, status, or condition, such as ethnicity, age, poverty, or religion, shall be considered discrimination against women under this Code.
 - d. "Violence against women and their children" - refers to any act or a series of acts committed by any person against a woman who is his wife, former wife, or against a woman with whom the person has had a sexual or dating relationship, or with whom he has a typical child, or against her child whether legitimate or illegitimate, within or without the family abode, which result in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering, or economic abuse including threats of such acts, battery, assault, coercion, harassment or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. It includes, but is not limited to, the following actions:
 - i. "Physical Violence" refers to acts that include bodily harm.
 - ii. "Sexual violence" refers to an act that is sexual in nature, committed against a woman or her child. It includes, but is not limited to:

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- i. Rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness, treating a woman or her child as a sex object, making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks, physically attacking the sexual parts of the victim's body, forcing her/him to watch obscene publications and indecent shows or forcing the woman or her child to do lewd acts and/or make films thereof, forcing the wife and mistress/lover to live in the conjugal home or sleep together in the same room with the abuser;
- ii. Acts causing or attempting to cause the victim to engage in any sexual activity by force, the threat of force, physical or other harm, or threat of physical or other harm or coercion.

iii. Prostituting the woman or child.

44. "Psychological violence" refers to acts or omissions causing or likely to cause mental or emotional suffering of the victim, such as but not limited to intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, public ridicule or humiliation, repeated verbal abuse, and mental infidelity. It includes causing or allowing the victim to witness the physical, sexual, or psychological abuse of a member of the family to which the victim belongs, to witness pornography in any form, or to witness abusive injury to pets or unlawful or unwanted deprivation of the right to custody and/or visitation of common children.
45. "Economic abuse" refers to acts that make or attempt to make a woman financially dependent, which includes, but is not limited to, the following:
1. Withdrawal of financial support or preventing the victim from engaging in any legitimate profession, occupation, business, or activity, except in cases wherein the other spouse/partner objects on valid, serious, and moral grounds as defined in Article 73 of the Family Code.
 2. Deprivation or threat of deprivation of financial resources and the right to use and enjoy the common conjugal, community, or property.
 3. Destroying household property.
 4. Controlling the victims' own money or properties or solely controlling the conjugal money or properties
46. GAD Budget – a portion of an agency's or local government unit's annual appropriation that is not an additional amount over and above its regular budget; the allocation of a substantial amount for implementing programs, projects, and activities that address gender issues; the cost and sources of financing a GAD Plan.
47. GAD Focal Point/Person – a mechanism created in all government offices to ensure the implementation, monitoring, review, and updating of GAD plans; a person or group of persons tasked to facilitate and monitor the performance of gender mainstreaming in each government agency.

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48. Indicators: a systematically designed set of programs, activities, and projects with clear objectives for addressing gender issues and appropriate strategies and activities with monitoring and evaluation indicators; a blueprint of how an agency can achieve gender responsiveness; a set of interventions designed to transform gender-blind agencies into organizations with a gender perspective; an instrument to make all aspects of the agency and its work gender-responsive; it provides the basis for the GAD budget.
49. Gender Perspective – way of viewing issues and problems that consider the different realities of women's and men's lives and recognizing an unequal relationship between the two.
50. Gender Responsiveness – the consistent and systematic attention given to the differences between women and men in society to address structural constraints to gender equality.
51. Gender Statistics – information and data that compare women and men and ensure women and men's participation in and contribution to society are correctly measured and valued.
52. Indigenous Peoples (IPs) - a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as an organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed customs, tradition and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions, and culture, become historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos.
53. Access- in the context of development, the means or right to obtain services, products, and commodities; in the context of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Framework, access to resources and services is an objective of gender equality, whereas women's mobilization to achieve equality is an element of women's empowerment; - the opportunity for a person to utilize existing political, economic, and time resources or benefits.
54. Advocacy- a conscientization method concerned with improving people's sensitivity to the ramifications of gender inequality and demanding that problems of gender discrimination in policies and programs be acknowledged and resolved.
55. Battering is defined as any single or sporadic act of physical, emotional, psychological, or economic abuse, as well as any recurring and chronic cyclical pattern used as a means of intimidation and imposition of the batterer's will and control over the victim's life.
56. Commoditization of Women—a practice that places women in a subordinate position by treating them as consumers and objects. As consumers, women are enticed to purchase things that enhance their sexual and physical attractiveness. A woman's body is exploited to market and sell a product or activity as an object of consumption.
57. Differently abled - individuals have one or a combination of physical and/or mental impairments and unique demands and potential.
58. **Reproductive Health** – is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity in all matters relating to the reproductive system and its function and process. It constitutes 10 elements, namely:

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1. Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
2. Family Planning
3. Prevention and Treatment of Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI,) including STD, HIV, and AIDS
4. Prevention and Management of Abortion Complications
5. Education and Counselling on Sexuality and Sexual Health
6. Prevention and Treatment of Infertility and Sexual Disorders
7. Men's Reproductive Health
8. Violence Against Women
9. Adolescent Reproductive Health

Section 6. Acronyms The following acronyms, when used in this Code, shall mean as follows:

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIP	Annual Investment Program
BDC	Barangay Development Center
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
BPLS	Business Permits and Licensing Section
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CDC	City Development Center
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSC	Civil Service Commission
DA	Department of Agriculture
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DILG-BLGD	DILG-Bureau of Local Government Development
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EO	Executive Order
FPW	Framework Plan for Women
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GAD	Gender and Development
GAD AR	GAD Accomplishment Report
GFI	Government Financial Institution
GFPS	GAD Focal Point System
GO	Government Organization
GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation
GRC	GAD Resource Center
GRP	GAD Resource Pool
HGDG	Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
ICRPD	International Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities

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ILO	International Labour Organization
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISMED	Infanta Sustainable Microenterprise Development
JC	Joint Circular
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LDC	Local Development Council
LDIP	Local Development Investment Program
LGU	Local Government Unit
MC	Memorandum Circular
MCW	Magna Carta of Women
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MSWDO	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (now the Philippine Commission on Women)
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
OCW	Overseas Contract Worker
ODA-GAD	Official Development Assistance –Gender and Development Network
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PCAGVT	Provincial Council Against Gender-based Violence and Trafficking
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women (formerly the Commission on the Role of Filipino Women)
National	
PD	Presidential Decree
PDPFP	Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PEOS	Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar
PESO	Public Employment Services Office
PGADD0	Provincial Gender and Development Office
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	People’s Organization
POA-ICPD	Program of Action-International Conference on Population and Development
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-responsive Development, 1995-2025
RA	Republic Act
RA 6725	An Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women Concerning Terms and Conditions on Employment
RA 6938	Cooperative Code of the Philippines
RA 6955	An Act to Declare Unlawful the Practice of Matching Filipino Women for Marriage to Foreign Nationals on a Mail Order Basis and other Similar Practices Including Advertisement, Publication, Printing or Distribution of Brochures, Fliers, and Other Propaganda Materials
RA 697	Barangay-Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act
RA 6981	Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Act
RA 7160	Local Government Code of 1991
RA 7192	Women in Nation-Building Act of 1992
RA 7305	Magna Carta of Public Health Workers

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RA 7394	Consumer Act of the Philippines
RA 7610	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination Act
RA 7655	An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of Household Helpers
RA 7699	Portability Law
RA 7877	Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995
RA 7882	An Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and 1 Cottage Business Enterprises
RA 8042	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995

ARTICLE II
Development Areas, Programs, and Services

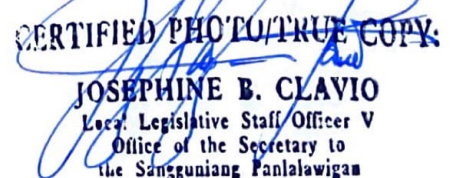
SECTION 7. Violence Against Women and their Children. VAW is defined as "any act or series of acts committed by any person against a woman who is his wife, former wife, or against a woman with whom the person has or had a sexual or dating relationship, or against a woman with whom the person has or had a common child, or against her child whether legitimate or illegitimate, with or without the family abode, which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or other violence."

Using this Code and the Implementing Rules and Regulations as a guide, the Provincial Government of Bulacan will set up an immediate and complete support system for victims-survivors. This system must include, but not be limited to, legal, medical, psychological, shelter, and other support services. Concerned agencies must provide these services.

1. Psychosocial Program. Psychosocial refers to the connection between the psychological realm and the environment, which includes social elements. The psychological dimension entails an individual's adaptability or functioning depending on their beliefs, thoughts, and emotions. The context and social features include interpersonal relationships, family, and community ties; daily activities such as work or education; the social and economic situation; opportunities for participation in the public sphere and decision-making capacity; and daily activities such as work or education. Psychosocial is substituted for psychological in acknowledgment that an individual's mental health is shaped by an ongoing interplay between psychological and environmental components of their experiences.
2. Telepsychology is the provision of psychological services using telecommunication technologies. "Telecommunication technologies are the preparation, transmission, communication, or related data, processing via electrical, electromagnetic, electromechanical, electro-optical, or electronic means. Telecommunication technologies include telephones, mobile devices, interactive videoconferencing, email, chat, text, and the internet (self-help websites, blogs, and social media). The transferred information may include text, photos, audio, or other data types. Multiple parties may communicate synchronously (e.g., interactive videoconferencing, telephone) or asynchronously (email, online bulletin boards, storing and sending information). While providing telepsychology services, many technologies may be employed in various configurations and for several reasons.
3. Case management is considered an organized approach to assisting survivors. It involves an organization, typically psychosocial support or social services provider, which assumes responsibility for the following:

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- a. Identifying the needs and problems of survivors and their families.
 - b. Informing survivors of the diverse options available to them.
 - c. Following up on the case coordinated based on the survivor's needs.
 - d. Providing emotional support throughout the process.
4. Psychotherapy treats psychological issues such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Depending on the psychologist's approach, several verbal and psychological strategies may be employed. However, this method involves a substantial amount of time (at least eight 45-minute to one-hour sessions), targets multiple areas, and aims to produce significant changes in the individual.
 5. Counseling is a procedure that focuses on survivors' immediate psychosocial needs and seeks to equip them with tools to handle those needs. It emphasizes the development of emotional coping methods, social skills, communication skills, and decision-making and problem-solving abilities. It involves less time than psychotherapy and focuses on short- to medium-term objectives. It typically involves three to six 30- to 45-minute sessions.
 6. Psychological first aid or Crisis support: This term refers to an immediate and brief (30-45 minute) psychological intervention within 72 hours following a disaster or traumatic exposure. This support entails creating a quiet environment, reducing stress levels, providing pertinent and valuable information, connecting them with their social support network and services, and enhancing their coping abilities. This strategy is intended to minimize the immediate distress induced by traumatic situations while simultaneously building beneficial short- and long-term coping skills.
 - o Counseling - Counseling: for people suffering from mental health and psychosocial issues due to gender-based violence, sexual assault, or alcohol abuse who require more individualized care. The Psychosocial Program shall be implemented by the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO)-Women and Family Center (WFC), Provincial Health Office (PHO), and other related agencies, as stipulated in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Code, for women and children who have survived all forms of violence. Support group for victim-survivors of violence must work with an organized group to develop a professional aid process to which they willingly submit. All investigations and hearings about rape and other forms of violence against women and children that take place in police stations, prosecutor's offices, and trial courts must recognize and allow the survivor's support group to be in the courtroom as observers and to give moral support to the survivor's subject of litigation when the offended party gives permission or asks for it.
 - o Women and Children's Desk (WCD). In coordination with the Bulacan-Provincial Police Office, the provincial government will set up and run the WCD in all police stations. Republic Act 8551, also known as the "Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998," says that the WCD should be made up of women police officers who have been trained well. In addition, all district hospitals in the province must be equipped with WCD. A Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2010-2 from the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Education (DepEd), and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) says that WCDs will be set up in all barangays to make sure that all cases of violence against women are dealt with in a way that takes gender into account.


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7. Protection of Women and Children Unit. Women and children who are victims of violence should be able to stay in a temporary shelter that meets their needs, like getting medical, mental, and social help. To protect women and children,
 8. Adapting the GBV guiding principles (case management) to remote assistance by health workers and social workers: The goal of the method that focuses on the survivor as the central figure in response to gender-based violence is to give the survivor more control over her life. It emphasizes providing services in a manner that empowers the survivor by assisting her in evaluating the options that are open to her and supporting her as she makes decisions. When it comes to ensuring adherence to the four guiding principles, the implementation of this approach in a format that allows for remote service delivery presents its own set of unique challenges. These principles are as follows:

A. **FIRST RULE: THE RIGHT TO SAFETY.** Essential services should emphasize user safety. This involves risk assessment, safety, and protection plans that account for immediate, medium-term, and long-term threats. This principle pertains to physical, mental, and emotional security. It is essential to consider the safety requirements of the survivor, her family, and their caregivers and supporters. These threats are unique to the survivor and must be evaluated in the context of social confinement/quarantines or movement limitations.

Strategies and methods for adapting the GBV supporting concepts to remote service delivery.

- a. Inform the survivor of the available remote communication routes, safety hazards, and benefits.
- b. Respect the survivor's choice of contact channels and jointly assess the potential risks associated with her position (e.g., if the abuser resides in the same family and has control of her mobile phone).
- c. Establish safe communication mechanisms, such as using keywords to verify the survivor's identification.
- d. Be flexible with time so the victim can call at various times and agree on safe counseling schedules. Instruct the survivor to decrease the amount of sensitive data on their devices and accounts (e.g., deleting messages and e-mails).

B. **PRINCIPLE 2: THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY.** Confidentiality refers to an individual's right to the secure gathering, use, and preservation of information provided by him or her. It also refers to the survivor's right to prevent the sharing or disclosure of such information without their informed consent. Due to the increased likelihood of security breaches at various stages of the process, confidentiality is one of the primary issues of remote service delivery. Identity theft, unauthorized access to digital information kept on the communication platform, and little privacy in the home is among the most significant concerns. The agency must create remote work-specific confidentiality standards to handle these new issues. These include policies for information preservation, enhanced IT security, and other steps to maintain confidentiality.

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- a. Establish dialogue channels that allow for privacy while protecting the confidentiality of program participants and program staff.
- b. The business must guarantee that the individual providing remote support meets the minimal standards for protecting confidentiality (e.g., having a mobile phone and a work computer; having a workplace where other people living with the service provider cannot listen in on conversations).
- c. Organizations and service providers must have up-to-date technology to safeguard the privacy of survivor data and avoid breaches of confidentiality.
- d. Therapists utilizing the internet for therapeutic interventions should check the security of the websites and machines they use to protect against intrusions that could compromise the survivor's privacy.
- e. Modify the Consent form for remote support.
- f. Update your organization's information-sharing standards to include guidelines for maintaining confidentiality during remote support delivery.
- g. Revise your organization's privacy and information protection protocol, describing how to secure information through safe data collecting and storage methods for remote support services.
- h. Obtain remotely informed consent before sharing any information with other service providers if a referral is necessary.
- i. Implement a digital file encryption system.

C. PRINCIPLE 3: RIGHT TO DIGNITY AND SELF-DETERMINATION. Recognizing that incidences of GBV can have significant consequences in these places, the purpose of remote support service delivery is to restore the survivors' dignity and autonomy. A portion of this right is acknowledging and honoring survivors' decisions, even if they choose to decline services or refrain from legal action in reaction to acts of abuse. Failure to adhere to this concept may heighten emotions of helplessness, embarrassment, and loss of control over the issue. It can also result in feelings of guilt and diminish the likelihood of a successful response, perhaps leading to additional suffering and re-victimization for survivors.

- a. Respect the survivor's decisions (e.g., "I fully comprehend and respect your decision.

This interaction is ongoing, and you can reach out to us anytime.

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- b. Describe to the survivor the organization's protocol for responding to emergencies, such as an act of hostility towards the survivor during the call.
- c. Explain the exceptions to confidentiality permitted by law.

D. **PRINCIPLE 4: NON-DISCRIMINATION.** This concept addresses the delivery of remote support services without discrimination based on gender, age, disability, ethnicity, language, religious beliefs, political views, sexual orientation, gender diversity, or social class. In this context, remote service providers should adhere to non-discrimination, a fundamental human right, and provide help under a human rights framework.

- a. Inform the survivor of the different remote communication methods (telephone calls, video calls, e-mails, WhatsApp, text messaging, etc.) to expand access for vulnerable people.
- b. Adapt your support tools to the many methods of communication.
- c. Provide flexible timetables if survivors have limited energy or internet access.
- d. Ensure that specialized personnel is available to assist vulnerable groups.
- e. If necessary, you should employ specialized personnel, including translators, to assist migrants/refugees, indigenous people, and individuals with hearing impairments.
- f. If your organization lacks specialist personnel or services, you should establish a list of vetted organizations and institutions with these capabilities for recommendations.
- g. Before employing a candidate, discuss their views on gender equality, sexual orientation, and GBV.

A Quick Response Team composed of the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office, Provincial Legal Office, Provincial Health Office, Provincial Public Affairs Office, Provincial Gender and Development Focal Point System, Panlalawigang Komisyon Para sa Kababaihan ng Bulacan, Philippine National Police, National Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG) and the Trial Courts shall be formed. Victims of violence shall be given legal assistance through free legal consultation, referral, and financial aid for initial filing expenses.

SECTION 8. Health. Build a healthcare system that is effective, efficient, and focused on the needs of the people. This will promote and protect the right of all Bulakenos to health care and help them have the best health possible, regardless of race, religion, political beliefs, economic or social situation. The following health programs shall be implemented in the province of Bulacan:

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- a. *Community-Based Environment Plans and Programs.* Plans and programs for an environment based on the community. The prevention of pollution, the research, development, and management of zero-waste technologies, the cultivation of nurseries, and the protection of forests all require the participation of men, women, and children.
- b. *Quality Health Care Services and Facilities.* Services and Facilities of a High Standard in the Field of Healthcare. A non-discriminatory, high-quality health care and services will be implemented province of Bulacan, and there will be an implementation of non-discriminatory, high-quality health care and services that do not discriminate based on a person's gender, age, sex, creed, religion, or ethnicity.
- c. *Reproductive Health Care Delivery.* The Provision of Health Care for Reproductive Purposes According to the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Health Organization, as well as the affirmation made at the Beijing Conference, reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity in all matters relating to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. This means that individuals can have a sexual life that is both fulfilling and safe, as well as the ability to reproduce and the freedom to engage in sexual activity as they see fit.
- o The Provincial Government of Bulacan shall adopt the reproductive health care approach at all healthcare provision levels.

The following components are included in this approach to reproductive health care: Maternal and child health and nutrition.

- 1. Family Planning.
 - 2. Prevention and management of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs), including Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI);
 - 3. Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH).
 - 4. Prevention and management of abortion.
 - 5. Prevent and manage breast and reproductive tract cancers and other gynecological conditions.
 - 6. Education and counseling on sexuality and sexual health.
 - 7. Men's reproductive health and involvement.
 - 8. Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC).
 - 9. Prevention and management of infertility and sexual dysfunction.
 - 10. Program for women, including pre-and post-menopausal stages.
 - 11. Health Care Program of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD).
- d. *Women's Control Over Their Bodies.* Women's decision to prevent and control pregnancy except abortion shall be given appropriate support and guidance by health professionals, private and public, at a very minimal cost. Policies, programs, and activities are undertaken to guarantee women's right to the necessary knowledge and mean for the full exercise of their reproductive choice, beliefs, cultural acceptability, and religious convictions and preferences.
 - o Every woman shall be accorded and guided with the right information by health professionals or trained allied workers regarding the right method of choice in family planning and health services.

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- o Women have the right to nurture their personhood, collectively and individually to secure an image of themselves as a whole and valuable being and to build relationships based on respect, trust and mutuality.
 - o Women who are victims of violence, rape, and sexual abuses shall be afforded protection, medical services, and interventions.
 - o Women shall have the right to turn down the sexual advances of their husbands. As such, more excellent advocacy shall be included in disseminating the provisions of RA 8353 or the New Rape Law that penalizes marital rape.
 - o Reproductive rights embrace certain human rights already recognized in national laws, international laws, international human rights documents, and other consensus documents.
 - o Recognition of the fundamental rights of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing, and timing of their children and to have the information and the means to do so.
 - o Right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health.
 - o It also includes their right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion, and violence, as expressed in human rights documents.
- e. *Benefit for Post-Partum Women.* There shall be a provision for women with children 0-6 months old to be entitled to 30-day leave with or without pay to be availed within the first 6 months of child delivery under the provision of the Civil Service Law and Rules- Book V of EO 292 and its Omnibus Rules, as amended- "Entitlement to leave privileges which is distinct and separate from maternity benefits existing law."
- f. *Strengthen Primary Health Care Delivery.* The Provincial Government of Bulacan shall strengthen the Primary Health Care Delivery in the context of reproductive health to be undertaken by the Provincial Health Office and ensure integration at all levels, implementing the Inter-Local Health Zone supported by a Memorandum of Agreement between Local Government Unit and Department of Health.

SECTION 9. Education. The Provincial Government of Bulacan (PGB), through the GAD Focal Point System, the Department of Education, and other concerned agencies and/or instrumentalities shall implement the following programs and services in education:

- (a) **Gender Studies.** The PGB shall ensure that enough funds shall be allotted to gender-related activities, documentation, and research that shall form part of the development of province-based programs.
- (b) **Conduct Regular Gender-Sensitivity Orientation and Training.** The Provincial Government of Bulacan, through the GAD Focal Point System, shall initiate and collaborate with municipalities and cities in the conduct of gender-sensitivity orientation, gender analysis tools, gender-related issue, and training to equip their respective staff, students, and constituents with basic principles and practical knowledge on gender issues, rights, and justice government offices, including schools, and private establishments. All educational institutions shall be encouraged to develop assessment tools for gender biases.
- (c) **Tulong-Pang Edukasyon Para sa Bulakenyo Scholars** shall undergo Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) as a mandatory scholarship requirement. The GAD Focal Point System will conduct GST Training and other GAD-related activities during the Scholar's General Assembly, Scholars and Parents' Consultation, and other meetings or forums where Gender issues and concerns are discussed.
- (d) **Developing Gender-Fair Educational Materials.** The PGB, through its GAD Focal Point System in partnership with DepEd, shall ensure that all educational materials developed are gender-fair and do not portray stereotyping of roles for men and women. It shall regularly monitor and review existing educational materials to ensure that these are gender-sensitive and gender-fair.

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- (e) Promotion of a gender-sensitive curriculum Through the GAD Focal Point System and in partnership with DepEd, the PGB will actively promote gender sensitivity in the school curriculum and gender-inclusive socialization for students, such as counseling and career education programs.
 - (f) Promoting Gender Sensitivity Education and Services Through the Provincial GAD Focal Point System and in collaboration with DepEd and their LGUs, the PGB will initiate gender sensitivity orientation and training to educate participants with theoretical and practical knowledge on gender justice.
 - (g) Gender-sensitive non-formal education for adolescents and adults. Through the GAD Focal Point System, the PGB will collaborate with the Department of Education-Division Offices and the Technical Education Services and Development Authority (TESDA) to promote non-formal classes, such as functional and practical education, for women and men.
 - (h) Programs for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD). Following Republic Act 6972, also known as the "Barangay-Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act," all barangays must create, manage, and run barangay day care centers as early educational support for children aged 3-5.
 - (i) Alternative Learning System. There shall be special classes that will enable women in different situations to have access to education.
 - (j) Parenting Course A parenting program from daycare to high school will help each child become responsible by strengthening family ties and improving the relationship between parents and the school system.
 - (k) Provincial disaster risk reduction management programs. The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council will do training, seminars, advocacy campaigns, and other similar things. It will also strengthen its network with other local governments, agencies, and organizations to help vulnerable and marginalized groups prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
 - (l) Sexual Education. Through the PSWDO and the GAD Focal Point System, the PGB shall promote pre-pubertal sex education in all public and private elementary schools.
 - (m) Scholarship Grant Program. Provincial scholarship programs shall be awarded to underprivileged but deserving students regardless of gender, race, or religion.
 - (n) There shall be an interview, survey, focused group discussion, and the like to ensure that students from the poorest of the impoverished and/or the marginalized sectors are given priority for educational scholarships when the requirements are met and the student is deemed qualified.

SECTION 10. Socio-Economic and Cooperative Services.

The Provincial Government of Bulacan supports economic development and social harmony to improve social welfare and justice. In this situation, the cooperative movement is a great way to get rid of social and economic inequality.

- a. Promotion of Terrestrial Projects. The Provincial Government of Bulacan needs to support and promote land-based programs that help rural women get food security through science and agriculture technology that is friendly to women. Women must have full access to land and other natural resources and be able to make the best use of them. Women shall have the unrestricted right to use, cultivate, and make productive any vacant, government-owned, or rented land.
- b. Skills and livelihood project training. Women and children must train in skill development, such as science and technology, through the PGB's provincial offices.
- c. Assistance with Investing for Women. Through the relevant provincial offices, the PGB must give capital assistance to enterprising women engaged in manufacturing and manufacturing products and subsidies to women working on land-based projects.
- d. Women who qualify will be prioritized by the appropriate government agencies regarding funding, capital, and subsidies for livelihood activities.

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SECTION 11. Political and Public Sphere of Women. The representation of women in legislative bodies is provided under Section 41(c) of the Local Government Code, as well as under Republic Act 7941 or the "Party-List System Act," which includes women in the list of marginalized sectors that may form a political party and vie for representation under the party-list system.

The Provincial Government of Bulacan acknowledges women's significant contribution to the province's socioeconomic development, peace and order, and the region's political stability. In this regard, it will encourage the continued personal growth of women. It will provide support for their ongoing participation in the process of formulating and enacting policies that will have an impact on their rights, interests, and welfare in the following ways:

- (a) The inclusion of *Panlalawigang/Pambayan/Panglungsod na Komisyon/Konseho para sa Kababaihan* in the Provincial, Municipal, City, Barangay Development Council pursuant to the provision in Title 6, Section 108 of the Local Government Code.
- (b) Mandatory membership of women in the *Lupong Tagapamayapa* to ensure and uphold their interests in the conciliation of disputes in the *barangay* level. The Local Government Unit shall conduct a special paralegal training for *Lupong Tagapamayapa* centered on gender questions and related matters.
- (c) There shall be an at least forty percent (40%) women permanent members in the Local Special Bodies (LSB).
- (d) Appointment of qualified women to key law enforcement positions pursuant to Republic Act 9710, or the Magna Carta of Women, which states that women in military shall be accorded the same promotional privileges as men, including pay increases, additional remunerations, and benefits, and performance awards, based on their competency and performance.
- (e) Encouraging and supporting the creation of a Family Arbitration Committee within the *Lupong Tagapamayapa* to intercede, mediate and resolve cases involving the family, with emphasis on cases involving domestic violence; and
- (f) Assistance in forming and growing multifarious women's organizations in the province and its municipalities/cities.

SECTION 12. Bulacan Women's Day as a Special Working Day in the Province of Bulacan. – Every second Monday of March of every year shall be declared and regarded as Bulacan Women's Day.

To honor the same, commemorative activities shall be held in the whole province, culminating in awarding the *Gawad Medalyang Ginto* to the deserving recipient(s).

To ensure meaningful observance of the holiday as herein specified, all heads of government agencies and instrumentalities, including government-owned and controlled corporations, as well as employers in the private sector, shall be encouraged to provide sufficient time and opportunities for their employees to engage and participate in any activity conducted within Bulacan. In addition, the eighth day of March each year shall be observed and celebrated in the province as National Women's Day.

SECTION 13. Special Sectoral Concerns

- (a) *Indigenous Women.* The preservation of the cultural identity of Indigenous women shall be actively incorporated into all provincial government programs. The PGB, through the Bulacan Environment and Natural Resources Office (BENRO), shall develop programs that facilitate the empowerment of Indigenous women. Active support for preserving Indigenous women's knowledge of the environment shall be incorporated into the program.
- (b) *Differently Abled Women.* The PGB, through the PSWDO, shall establish programs such as, but not limited to, special education, creative employment, and advocacy on the rights of differently-abled women as recognition of their differentiated conditions and full potential as human beings.

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- (c) *Women in Detention*. The rights of all women detainees shall be protected, and an appropriate program shall be designed to respond to their specific needs and problems as detainees.
 - (d) *Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)*. The PGB, through the concerned provincial offices, shall conduct special courses on overseas contract work primarily to orient women, including their families, on the issues and concerns relative to migration.
 - (e) *Single Parent*. All single parents, regardless of status, shall have equal access to support services.

In addition, thereto, the PGB, through the GAD Focal Point System, shall conduct at the city/municipal level a survey of overseas Filipino workers which shall serve as the basis for the formulation of programs to support women and children.

SECTION 14. Labor and Employment

1. *Equal Access to Employment, Training, and Promotion*. No one shall be denied employment for gender, physical ability, age, ethnicity, creed, religion, and civil status as prescribed in the Labor Code, as amended by RA 6725. Likewise, no one shall be denied training and promotion in employment. All employees located within the province shall be encouraged to observe this mandate.
2. *Setting up of Grievance Machinery*. A grievance committee, to be known as Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI), shall be set up in all public and private offices, schools, agencies, establishments, or companies to act on complaints related to sexual harassment as stated in Section 4b of RA 7877, or the "Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995." The concerned offices/schools/ establishments/companies shall be required to submit the composition of the CODI to the PKKB on the last week of January every year.
3. *Facilities and Support Systems for Women Employees*. All public and private offices, schools, agencies, establishments, or companies shall ensure the safety and health of women employees. In appropriate cases, employers may establish an alternative home care center to temporarily cater to breastfeeding, child-rearing, and early childhood care for working parents while in their respective job pursuant to Republic Act No. 10028, otherwise known as the "Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009".
4. *Gender-Sensitive Physical Plan*. A physical plan appropriate for a gender-sensitive environment shall be adopted by all offices, agencies, and establishments, or companies, which shall help prevent sexual abuse and other forms of maltreatment in the workplace. In appropriate cases, employers may establish separate toilet rooms, lavatories, and lounges for men and women.
5. *Gender Sensitization as a Pre-requisite to Employment and Promotion*. A gender-sensitivity assessment shall be conducted by the Personnel Selection Board (PSB) of all offices, agencies, and establishments or companies as a pre-requisite to the hiring and promoting personnel.

CHAPTER II - MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

ARTICLE III

PROVINCIAL COMMISSION ON WOMEN

There shall be a commission on women in the province known as the Panlalawigan Komisyon Para Sa Kababaihan ng Bulacan (PKKB), the members of which shall be appointed by the Office of the Governor under Provincial Resolution No. 2000-412.

SECTION 15. Composition. The powers and functions of the Commission shall be exercised by the Board of Commissioners, composed of ten (10) Commissioners and a Chairperson. Members of the Board must be natural born, natural-borne Philippines, of good moral character, of unquestioned integrity and responsibility, and who have recognized expertise, exposure, or experience in women-related issues.

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SECTION 16. Terms of Office. Appointments of the Board of Commissioners shall vary from one (1) year to 2 (two) years upon the recommendation of the Board and subject to the approval of the Governor.

SECTION 17. Meetings. The Board meets once a month. Special meetings may be convened as needed. Each decision shall be made with the concurrence of at least seven (7) members. In the chairperson's absence, a temporary presiding officer may be designated by most of the Board. Non-attendance in any board meetings of a board member in three (3) consecutive months without valid reasons and without notifying the Board shall be considered inactive on the part of the member, and her term expires automatically on the fourth month.

Policy making

1. Formulate policies, set of priorities, and recommends through the GFPS of both public and private institutions the preparation of development plans for women.
2. Advise the Governor in formulating policies and plans for integrating and mobilizing women in development based on equality of protection and opportunity.

Reporting of VAWC Cases and TIP Cases. The functions of the Commission are as follows:

Policy making

1. Formulate policies, priorities, and recommendations through public and private institutions' GAD Focal Point System in preparing development plans for women.
2. Advise the Governor in formulating policies and plans for integrating and mobilizing women in development based on equality of protection and opportunity.

Advocacy (In coordination with the Provincial Government of Bulacan)

1. Encourage participation of all government and private sectors in all their efforts to promote and develop women in coordination with PGB and GFPS.
2. Undertake continuing advocacy on women's concerns through publications, media, networking, and coordination.
3. Recognize outstanding women/women organizations through Gawad Medalyang Ginto.

Monitoring

Monitor compliance with laws through the GFPS of every government agency in implementing laws and policies affecting women.

Networking

1. Provide leadership and direction in coordination with PGB and GFPS in integrating women as full and equal partners in development and nation-building, particularly emphasizing grassroots participation.
2. Support GFPS and women NGOs through networking, technical assistance, and fund intermediation.

SECTION 18. Scope. The Commission shall recommend policies concerning women to the chief executive of the Provincial Government of Bulacan. The chief executive shall designate implementation of such policies to the concerned department of the provincial government or shall be coordinated with the Provincial Gender and Development Focal Point System.

The Commission shall advocate for women in coordination with the PGB and GFPS covering all cities and municipalities of the province, public and private agencies, schools, and organizations.

SECTION 19. Honoraria of the Board of Commissioners. Subject to relevant rules of the Department of Budget and Management, members of the Board of Commissioners shall be granted payment of honoraria, subject to the availability of funds.

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ARTICLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT AND CREATION OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ON ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSON AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN (VAWC)

Section 20. The Local Committees on Anti-Trafficking and VAWC (LCAT-VAWC) is a mechanism established to coordinate and monitor the implementation of Republic Act No. 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003) and Republic Act No. 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004). Through the issuance of Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2010 by DILG, DOJ, and DSWD, the creation of LCAT-VAWCs strengthened local structures to collaboratively address the problems of trafficking and VAWC.

Section 21. Composition. The members of the Provincial Committee (PCAT VAWC) shall be chaired by the Provincial Governor of Bulacan. The members are composed of the following:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Chairperson | Provincial Governor |
| Vice-Chairperson | Provincial Vice-Governor |
| Members: | Provincial Administrator's Office |
| | Provincial Planning & Development Coordinator |
| | Provincial Social Welfare and Development Officer |
| | Provincial Health Officer |
| | Chairperson of the Committee on Women, Children, and Family |
| | Sangguniang Panlalawigan |
| | GAD Focal Person |
| | Provincial Public Employment and Services Officer |
| | Provincial Schools Superintendent DepEd/ |
| | Field Office Director |
| | CSC Provincial Director |
| | DOJ Provincial Prosecutor |
| | DILG Provincial Director |
| | President, League of Municipalities in Bulacan |
| | President, SK Federation in Bulacan |
| | President, Integrated Bar of the Philippines (Bulacan Chapter) |
| | PNP Provincial Director |
| | NGO Representatives of: |
| | o Women |
| | o Children |
| | o Overseas Filipino Workers |

Memberships may be expanded to include UN Agencies and international and national NGOs in emergencies.

Section 22. FUNCTIONS: The Committee shall perform the following functions:

- a. Institute policies and programs to protect women and children who are victims-survivors of trafficking & violence.
- b. Establish systems for surveillance, investigation, and rescue to ensure effective & efficient coordination.
- c. Undertake information, education, and advocacy campaign against trafficking and VAWC.
- d. Monitor and oversee strict implementation of RA 9208, RA 9262, and other related laws for protecting women and children. and activities as stated in the National Plan of Action

Section 23. SECRETARIAT. The Secretariat shall be the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office through its designated PCAT-VAWC Focal person. It shall perform the following functions:

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Vice-Chairperson	Provincial Vice-Governor
Members:	Provincial Administrator's Office
	Provincial Planning & Development Coordinator
	Provincial Social Welfare and Development Officer
	Provincial Health Officer
	Chairperson of the Committee on Women, Children, and Family
	Sangguniang Panlalawigan
	GAD Focal Person
	Provincial Public Employment and Services Officer
	Provincial Schools Superintendent DepEd/Field Office Director
	CSC Provincial Director
	DOJ Provincial Prosecutor
	DILG Provincial Director
	President, League of Municipalities in Bulacan
	President, SK Federation in Bulacan
	President, Integrated Bar of the Philippines (Bulacan Chapter)
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- a. To document all proceedings conducted by this committee.
- b. Shall keep all records of the council and update the same from time to time as to the actions taken during the meetings.
- c. To make all records available to all members of the committee for legal and/or official purposes.
- d. To make the proper documents necessary to enforce the will of the committee.
- e. To perform all other functions as may be required by the council.

SECTION 24. Meetings. The PCAT-VAWC shall have a minimum frequency of meeting four (4) times a year (quarterly) and at least two (2) capacity building on VAWC and TIP. Due notice of the meeting shall be served to all members at least forty-eight (48) hours before the scheduled date. However, the Chairperson may call for a meeting if the need arises through the PCAT-VAWC Secretariat.

SECTION 25. Investigation and Reporting of VAWC Cases. Special laws address GBV or protect specific sectors of society that are vulnerable to exploitation. The investigation of violating these laws is reposed to the WCPD by the law, their implementing rules, or PNP issuances. These laws are:

- 1) Republic No. Act 6975 (Anti-Mail Order Bride Act).
- 2) Republic Act No. 7432 as Expanded by Republic Act 9257 (Senior Citizen's Act).
- 3) Republic Act No. 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995).
- 4) Republic Act No. 8042 amended by RA No. 10022 (Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995).
- 5) Republic Act No. 8353 (Anti-Rape Law of 1997).
- 6) Republic Act No. 8371 (The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997).
- 7) Republic Act No. 8505 (Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998)
- 8) Republic Act No. 9208 as expanded by RA No. 10364 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act).
- 9) Republic Act No. 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004).
- 10) Republic Act No. 9995 (Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009); and
- 11) Republic Act No. 10361 (Domestic Workers Act or Batas Kasambahay).
- 12) Articles of the Revised Penal Code

The following felonies under the Revised Penal Code, if committed against a woman or child, shall be under the jurisdiction of the WCPD:

- 1) Felonies Committed Against Women.
 - a) Article 245, Abuses Against Chastity.
 - b) Article 334, Concubinage.
 - c) Article 349, Bigamy.
(note: the woman is the complainant).
- 2) Felonies Committed Against Children.
 - a) Article 255, Infanticide.
 - b) Article 337, Qualified Seduction.
 - c) Article 338, Simple Seduction.
 - d) Article 339, Act of Lasciviousness with the Consent of the Offended Party.
 - e) Article 340, Corruption of Minors.
 - f) Article 343, Consented Abduction.
 - g) Article 270, Kidnapping and Failure to Return a Minor.
 - h) Article 271, Inducing a Minor to Abandon his Home.
 - i) Article 273, Exploitation of Child Labor.
 - j) Article 276, Abandoning a Minor.

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- k) Article 277, Abandonment of Minor by Person Entrusted with His Custody, Indifference of Parents.
 - l) Article 278, Exploitation of Minors.
 - m) Article 317, Swindling a Minor.
- 3) Felonies Committed Against Women or Children.
- a) Article 256, Intentional Abortion.
 - b) Article 257, Unintentional Abortion.
 - c) Article 258, Abortion practiced by the woman's parents.
(Note: if abortion is practiced by the woman herself, case is for general investigation.
 - d) Article 259, Abortion Practiced by a Physician or Midwife and Dispensing of Abortive.
 - e) Article 335, Rape.
 - f) Article 336, Act of Lasciviousness.
 - g) Article 342, Forcible Abduction

Section 26. VAWC cases and TIP cases on a separate dataset with sex-disaggregated data (SDD) should be sent to the PCAT VAWC Secretariat for documentation and submission to the DILG Regional Office during functionality assessment or as needed without compromising the privacy of the cases. At each quarterly meeting of the PCAT VAWC, the PNP-designated officer must report to the committee on the number of VAWC and TIP cases, the programs, projects, and activities of the PNP, and any other related issues and concerns before the committee.

ARTICLE V GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT FOCAL POINT SYSTEM

Section 27. GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM - The Provincial Government of Bulacan (PGB) shall ensure the integration of Gender and Development (GAD) in the local planning and budgeting system through the formulation of GAD plans as stipulated in DILG-DBM-NCRFW Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 Localization of Magna Carta of Women, and its amendments in Joint Memorandum No. 2016-01.

The PGB shall ensure that the Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development (PPGD), adopted through Executive Order 273, is implemented for women about the services stipulated in Republic Act 7160 of the Local Government Code of 1991, particularly Sections 16 & 17 and other related provisions.

- A. Creation and/or Strengthening of the LGU GAD Focal Point System (GFPS). As a strategy to implement the MCW, LGUs shall pursue gender mainstreaming in their localities. As such, they shall ensure that the following mechanisms and processes are in place:
1. All LGUs shall establish and/or strengthen their GFPS or similar GAD mechanisms to accelerate gender mainstreaming within their localities. The Local Chief Executive/s (LCEs) shall sign appropriate issuances to institutionalize the establishment, reconstitution, and/or strengthening of the GFPS in their respective LGUs.
 2. The LGU GFPS shall adhere to the structure and composition provided for in the MCW-IRR as follows:
 - o To carry out its functions, the LGU GFPS shall have an Executive Committee (ExCom), a Technical Working Group, and/or a Secretariat.
 - o The GFPS Executive Committee shall be composed of the LCE as the Chairperson, and there shall be an appointed Vice-Chairperson. The members shall be the LGU Department Heads, Chairs of the Sanggunian Committees on Women, Children, and Family, and Appropriations; and representatives from the PNP's Women's Desk, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), private sector, academe and recognized and/or accredited nongovernment organizations (NGOs) as well as women associations as members.

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- o In the case of cities and municipalities, the President of the Liga ng mga Barangay and the Sanggunian Kabataan (SK) Federation President may be invited as members of the GFPS. The LCE may also designate an alternate Chair and Vice-Chair for the GFPS.
- o The GFPS Technical Working Group (TWG) shall be composed of, but not limited to, key staff from the various LGU offices/departments or committees represented in the GFPS Executive Committee, including a representative from the LCE's office, members from the private sector, academe, and civil society organizations as appropriate.
- o The GFPS TWG Chair shall be elected among the GFPS TWG members. The designation of the GFPS TWG Chair shall be made official through the issuance of a Memorandum duly signed by the LCE and endorsed by his or her PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 or Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women
- o The GFPS TWG Chair may designate a secretariat to assist the TWG in its functions.

Where feasible, the LGU may also establish a GAD Office or unit under the Office of the LCE to support and coordinate all GAD-related PPAs and concerns of the LGU GFPS. The LCE may also appoint or designate the LGU personnel to manage the GAD office and/or unit.

- o The Punong Barangay shall chair the Barany GFPS, co-chaired by the Chair of the Sangguniang Barangay Committee on Women, Children, and Family, with the following as members.
- B. Composition and Structure of Provincial GAD Focal Point System. The GAD Focal Point System (GFPS) of the Provincial Government of Bulacan shall be divided into the Executive Committee, the Technical Working Group, and the Secretariat.
- C. Integrated Gender and Development Program - The Provincial Government of Bulacan (PGB) shall ensure the integration of Gender and Development (GAD) in the local planning and budgeting system through the formulation of GAD plans as stipulated in DILG-DBM-NCRFW Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 Localization of Magna Carta of Women, and its amendments in Joint Memorandum No. 2016-01.
- D. The PGB shall ensure that the Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development (PPGD) adopted through Executive Order 273 is implemented for women about the services stipulated in Republic Act 7160 of the Local Government Code of 1991, particularly Sections 16 & 17 and other related provisions.
- E. Creation and/or Strengthening of the LGU GAD Focal Point System (GFPS). As a strategy to implement the MCW, LGUs shall pursue gender mainstreaming in their localities. As such, they shall ensure that the following mechanisms and processes are in place.
- F. All LGUs shall establish and/or strengthen their GFPS or similar GAD mechanisms to accelerate gender mainstreaming within their localities. The Local Chief Executive/s (LCEs) shall sign appropriate issuances to institutionalize the establishment, reconstitution, and/or strengthening of the GFPS in their respective LGUs. The LGU GFPS shall adhere to the structure and composition provided for in the MCW-IRR as follows:
1. The LGU GFPS shall have an Executive Committee (ExCom), a Technical Working Group, and/or a Secretariat to perform its functions.
 2. The GFPS Executive Committee shall comprise the LCE as the Chair and an appointed Vice-Chairperson. The members shall consist of the LGU Department Heads, Chairs of the Sanggunian Committees on Women, Children, and Family, and Appropriations; and representatives from the PNP's Women's Desk, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), private sector, academe and recognized and/or accredited nongovernment organizations (NGOs) as well as women associations as members.

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3. In the case of cities and municipalities, the President of the Liga ng mga Barangay and the Sanggunian Kabataan (SK) Federation President may be invited as members of the GFPS. The LCE may also designate an alternate Chair and Vice-Chair for the GFPS.
 4. The GFPS Technical Working Group (TWG) shall be composed of, but not limited to, key staff from the various LGU offices/departments or committees represented in the GFPS Executive Committee, including a representative from the LCE's office, members from the private sector, academe, and civil society organizations as appropriate.
 5. The GAD Focal Point System Technical Working Group (GFPS-TWG) Chairperson. The GFPS TWG Chairperson shall be elected from among the GFPS-TWG members.
 6. The designation of the GFPS TWG Chair shall be made official through the issuance of a Memorandum duly signed by the LCE and endorsed.

Section 28. Composition and Structure of Provincial GAD Focal Point System. The GAD Focal Point System (GFPS) of the Provincial Government of Bulacan shall be divided into the Executive Committee, the Technical Working Group, and the Secretariat.

- A. Executive Committee – The Executive Committee shall be composed of:

Chairperson - Provincial Governor

Vice-Chairperson: (Appointed)

Members:

All Department Heads

Sangguniang Panlalawigan

Chair, Committee on Women, Children, and Family

Chair, Committee on Appropriation

Representative, PNP Women's Desk

Representative:

- Indigenous people
- Persons with disabilities
- Private Sector
- Academe
- PKKB
- Other Non-government Organizations

- B. Technical Working Group - The TWG shall be composed of:

- GAD Focal Person from each department
- Office of the Governor
- SP Committee on Women, Children, and Family
- SP Committee on Appropriations
- PNP Women's Desk
- Academe, private sector, civil society as appropriate

Secretariat - The GFPS-TWG Chairperson and a support staff of his or her choice, as stipulated in PCW-DBM-NEDA JMC 2013-01, is therefore recognized as the Secretariat of the PGB GAD Focal Point System. This position requires proficiency in GAD as well as policies and procedures relating to GAD, close collaboration, and coordination with women's organizations.

Capacity Building. All LGUs shall ensure that all members of the GFPS including elected local officials, and department heads undergo capacity building programs on GAD which shall include but not be limited to: gender sensitivity training (GST), gender-responsive planning and budgeting, gender analysis, gender audit and GAD tools such as the Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF), Gender Responsive LGU Ka Ba (GeRL Ka Ba) Self-Assessment Tool, Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) and other succeeding GAD tools.

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Section 29. Functions of GAD Focal Point System (GFPS). The Provincial Government of Bulacan (PGB), through Its Project Implementers and The Gad Focal Point System, is committed to resolving Gender and Social Inequities for the benefit of women and men. To accomplish this goal, the PGB requires projects and methodologies tailored to the needs, goals, and interests of women and men of all ages, socioeconomic origins, and cultural backgrounds.

The General Functions of the GAD Focal Point System (GFPS). Under the MCW-IRR, the GFPS is tasked to ensure and sustain the LGU's critical consciousness in supporting gender and development, women's empowerment, and responding to gender issues. It shall lead in direction-setting, advocacy, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and technical advisory in mainstreaming GAD perspectives in the LGU programs, projects, activities, and processes. Specifically, the GFPS shall perform the following functions:

- Lead in mainstreaming GAD perspectives in LGU policies, plans, and programs. In the process, they shall ensure the assessment of the gender-responsiveness of systems, structures, policies, programs, processes, and procedures of the LGU based on the priority needs and concerns of constituencies and employees and the formulation of recommendations, including their implementation.
- Assist in formulating new policies, such as the GAD Code, in advancing women's empowerment and gender equality.
- Lead in setting up appropriate systems and mechanisms to ensure the generation, processing, review, and updating of sex-disaggregated data or GAD database to serve as a basis in performance-based and gender-responsive planning and budgeting.
- Coordinate efforts of different divisions/offices/units of the LGU and advocate for integrating GAD perspectives in all their systems and processes.
- Spearhead the preparation of the annual and performance-based LGU GAD Plan and Budget (GPB) in response to the gender issues and or concerns of their locality and in the context of the LGU mandate; and consolidate the same following the form and procedures prescribed in this PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 or Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women - 4 -Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC). The GFPS shall likewise be responsible for submitting the consolidated GPBs of the LGU.
- Lead in monitoring the effective implementation of the annual GPB, GAD Code, and other GAD-related policies and plans.
- Lead the preparation of the annual LGU GAD Accomplishment Report (GAD AR) and other GAD reports that may be required under the MCW and this JMC.
- Strengthen linkages with other LGUs, concerned agencies, or organizations working on women's rights and gender and development to harmonize and synchronize GAD efforts at various levels of local governance.
- Promote and actively pursue the participation of women and gender advocates, other civil society groups, and private organizations in the various stages of the development planning cycle, giving attention to the marginalized sectors, and
- Ensure that all personnel of the LGU, including the planning and finance officers (e.g., Accountants, budget officers, and auditors), are capacitated on GAD. Along this line, the GFPS will recommend and plan an appropriate capacity development program on GAD for its employees as part of and implement its regular human resource development program.

The GFPS Chairperson shall:

- Issue policies or other directives that support GAD mainstreaming in the policies, plans, programs, projects and activities, budget, systems, and procedures of the agency, including the creation, strengthening, modification, or reconstitution of the GFPS; and

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- Approve the GAD Plan, Program, and Budget of the agency as duly endorsed by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Technical Working Group, and ensure its implementation.

The Executive Committee shall:

- Provide policy advice to the LCE to support and strengthen the GFPS and the LGU's gender mainstreaming efforts.
- Direct the identification of GAD strategies, PPAs, and targets based on the results of gender analysis and gender assessment, considering the identified priorities of the LGU and the gender issues and concerns faced by the LGU's constituents and employees.
- Ensure the timely submission of the LGU GPB, GAD Annual Report (AR), and other GAD-related reports to the DILG, which shall be consolidated for submission to PCW and appropriate oversight agencies.
- Ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the GAD PPAs and the judicious utilization of the GAD budget.
- Build and strengthen the partnership of the LGU with concerned stakeholders such as women's groups or CSOs, national government agencies, GAD experts, and advocates, among others, in pursuit of gender mainstreaming.
- Recommend awards and/or incentives to recognize outstanding GAD PPAs or individuals who contributed exemplary to GAD.

The Technical Working Group (TWG) or Secretariat shall:

- Facilitate the implementation of the gender mainstreaming efforts of the agency through the GAD planning and budgeting process.
- Formulate agency GAD Plans, Programs, and Budgets in response to the gender gaps and issues faced by their clients and constituencies, women, and men employees, following the conduct of a gender audit, gender analysis, and/or review of sex-disaggregated data.
- Assist in the capacity development of and provide technical assistance to the agency and as needed, to officers in the offices or units. In this regard, the TWG shall work with the human resource development office on the development and implementation of an appropriate capacity development program on gender equality and women's empowerment for its employees and as requested or deemed necessary, for other offices under the Department or Agency, as the case may be.
- Coordinate with the various units of the agency, including its regional and attached agencies, and ensure their meaningful participation in GAD strategic and annual planning exercises. The TWG of the GFPS of the central agency shall coordinate with the GFPS of its attached agencies, bureaus, and regional offices, especially on the preparation, consolidation, and submission of GAD Plans and Budgets.
- Lead the conduct of advocacy activities and the development of IEC materials to ensure critical support of agency officials, staff, and relevant stakeholders to the GAD Focal Point System and GAD mainstreaming activities.
- Monitor the implementation of GAD-related programs, activities, and projects of this Medical Center and suggest corrective measures to improve the implementation of GAD PAPs GFPS activities.
- Prepare and consolidate agency GAD accomplishment reports; and
- Provide regular updates and recommendations to the head of the agency or ExCom on the activities of the GFPS and the progress of agency GAD mainstreaming activities based on the feedback and reports of the various agency units.

The Secretariat shall assist the GAD FPS Executive Committee and Technical Working Group in performing their roles and responsibilities, specifically in providing administrative and logistical services, preparation of meeting agenda, and documentation of GAD FPS meetings and related GAD Activities.

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Section 30. The GAD Monitoring and Evaluation Team (GMET) of the Provincial Government of Bulacan, consisting of six (6) teams with at least five to six individuals each, has been appointed to do the following functions:

- Monitor and assess the status of the implementations of the GAD programs, projects, and activities in their respective assigned office or hospital.
- Each team has a team leader who will be responsible for summarizing and commenting on all the reports and how the activity was performed.
- The GMET monitors the development and status of the GAD PPAs, evaluates the obstacles, and secures the documents or MOVs as evidence of the project's implementation.
- The style of monitoring and evaluation is not confined to gathering information about the assignments but also assesses how the projects were carried out, the objectives attained, and participant information.
- Assess timeliness of project implementation.
- Determining the efficiency of resource use.
- Provide valuable management information.
- Demonstrate accountability to financiers.
- Demonstrate accountability to the public.
- To monitor the impact of the project.
- Provide feedback on the program improvement.
- Allows project implementers to make adjustments to the project activities.
- Make recommendations to the Executive Committee and the LCE.
- Submit semestral reports and regular updates on the result of their monitoring to the GAD TWG Chairperson for consolidation and final evaluation which is to be submitted to the Local Chief Executive for directives and appropriate action.

Section 31. Trainers Pool. At the local level, the PGB GAD TWG shall conduct seminars and training on Gender Issues and other GAD-related training. To produce competitive trainers, the GFPS-TWG Chairperson must attend national or regional meetings or training relating to Gender and Development and share this information with the GFPS.

Section 32. Incentives and Awards on GAD. The PGB shall establish an incentives and awards system for the following, which incentives and awards shall be taken from the 5% GAD budget:

- a. Women achievers
- b. Most Gender Responsive Municipality/Barangay using GeRL tool.
- c. Outstanding TWG
- d. Most Gender Responsive Office

The GFPS shall determine the qualifications and requirements of the awardee.

Section 33. Costing and Allocation of the GAD Budget. At least five percent (5%) of the total LGU budget appropriations authorized under the Annual Budget shall correspond to activities supporting GAD PPAs. The GAD budget shall be drawn from the LGU's maintenance and other operating expenses (MOOE), capital outlay (CO), and personal services (PS). The GAD budget shall not constitute an additional budget over an LGU's total budget appropriations. The five percent (5%) GAD budget shall endeavor to influence the remaining 95% of the LGU budget toward gender responsiveness.

According to Section 37A.1c of the MCW-IRR, the GAD budget may be allocated using any or a combination of the following:

- As a separate GAD fund to support GAD-focused PPAs.
- As fund to support integrating gender perspectives in regular/flagship programs and projects; and
- As counterpart fund to support gender-responsive ODA-funded projects.

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The LGU GFPS shall annually monitor and evaluate the utilization and outcome of the GAD budget in terms of its success in influencing the gender-responsive implementation of PPAs funded by the PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 or Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women, remaining 95% of the LGU budget (MCW Chapter VI, Sec. 36); the results of which shall be reflected in the forms prescribed in Section 5.0 of this JMC.

LGUs with ODA-funded projects shall allocate five (5) to thirty (30) percent of ODA funds received from foreign governments and multilateral agencies to support gender-responsive PPAs, provided that the same are aligned with the purpose of the foreign grant and/or the grant agreements between the LGU and the Grantor.

Schedule to be observed in GAD Planning and Budgeting (GPB)

- January (a year before the budget year) – the LCE shall issue a memorandum order to all LGU departments/offices for the preparation of their annual GPB and annual GAD AR (e.g., LGU FY 2014 GPB and FY 2012 GAD AR)
- January-February – All LGU departments/offices including barangays shall formulate their GPBs and GAD ARs of the previous year for submission to the LGU GFPS. LGUs shall submit their consolidated annual GAD ARs to the DILG Regional Offices, which in turn shall be submitted to the DILG Central Office for consolidation and submission to PCW.
- March – The LGU GFPS TWG of component cities and municipalities shall review and consolidate the GPBs. The consolidated GPBs shall be submitted to the Provincial Planning and Development Offices (PPDO) to ensure the alignment of LGU GAD PPAs to the province's priorities. Afterward, these shall be submitted to the DILG Regional Offices for review and approval. For provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUCs), and independent component cities (ICCs), the LGU GFPS TWG shall submit the GPBs to the DILG Regional Office for their review and approval.
- April-May – DILG-approved LGU GPBs shall be returned to the concerned LGUs for integration of the GAD PPAs in the AIP.
- June-July – the following activities are undertaken Integration of identified gender issues and concerns and GAD goals, strategies, objectives, targets and PPAs of the GPB during the formulation, updating, or enhancement of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan /Comprehensive Development Plan /PDPFP/ELA.
- Review the inclusion of the GAD PPAs of the GPB in the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) before its approval.
- Issuance of the Budget Call by the LCE to all LGU departments/offices.
- July-August – The following activities are undertaken:
 - Integration of the approved GPB in the annual budget proposals of LGU departments/offices, and the Local Finance Committee (LFC) shall ensure the integration of the GPB in the LGU budget proposals during the technical budget hearings.
 - September – The LFC shall ensure that the identified GAD PPAs are reflected in the Local Expenditure Program (LEP) and the Budget Expenditure and Sources of Financing (BESF).
 - October – Not later than October 16, the LCE shall ensure that the identified GAD PPAs are included in the Budget Message and in the Executive Budget for submission to the Local Sanggunian for its enactment.
 - Within 90 days from the receipt of the submitted Annual or Supplemental Budgets, the DBM Regional Office shall review the annual or supplemental budgets of the HUCs, ICCs, and provinces.
 - The Sangguniang Panlalawigan shall review the Municipal Annual/Supplemental Budgets. The Sangguniang Bayan/Panglungsod shall review the Barangay Annual/Supplemental Budgets. The DBM Regional Offices/Provincial/City/Municipal Sanggunian shall ensure that GAD PPAs have the required resource allocation in the Annual Budget.

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Section 34. Mainstreaming Gender Perspectives in Local Development Plans

All LGUs shall mainstream GAD concerns in their local development plans to ensure sustainable and performance-based planning and budgeting. The procedures for mainstreaming a gender perspective in local plans shall be by the local planning process and corresponding timeframe provided for in the DILG-NEDA-DBM-DOF JMC No. 1 Series of 2007.

Mainstreaming gender perspectives in local plans shall consider the planning structure, the multi-sectoral development and use plans, the planning process, the LDIP/AIP, and the budget. To ensure effective gender mainstreaming in local development plans, the following activities shall be undertaken:

- o Revisit the LGU's vision, sectoral plans, and investment program and assess them according to gender responsiveness; PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 or Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women
- o Gather, collate, and analyze the LGU's situation using gender/or gender assessment tools, including the use of the GAD database to determine the status of women and men and the gender gaps or issues that they encounter by, as well as to determine the capacity of the LGU to promote, respect and fulfill women's human rights or to plan, implement and monitor GAD interventions.
- o Provide the LDC and its sectoral committees with data and information for formulating gender-responsive plans and PPAs.
- o Review sectoral or functional objectives, targets and programs, projects, and activities for gender responsiveness.
- o Conduct public hearings on sectoral planning, projects, and activities.
- o Monitor and evaluate gender-responsive programs and projects; and
- o Reflect the GAD Programs, Projects, and Activities as indicated in the LGU GAD Plan and Budget in the AIP.

ARTICLE VI

ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE GAD DATABASE

The Local Government Units (LGUs), through their Local Planning and Development Offices (LPDO), shall spearhead the setting up and maintaining of the GAD database to serve as the basis for gender-responsive planning, programming, and policy formulation. The GAD database, which can either be manually operated or developed through software, shall form part of the overall management information system (MIS) of the LGU.

Cities and Municipalities in the whole Province of Bulacan, and all other governmental instrumentalities, public or private educational institutions and non-government organizations are directed to submit their databases for integration to the Bulacan central GAD Database being maintained by the Provincial Planning and Development Office.

Sex-disaggregated data and GAD-related information may be derived and/or sourced from the local National Statistics Office (NSO), academe, and CSOs as well as from studies, surveys, and administrative reports of the local offices of NGAs such as, but not limited to the following: the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

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The sex-disaggregated data and results of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), and the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMs) may form part of the GAD database. The LGU GFPS or its TWG Chairperson shall provide technical assistance to the LPDO in ensuring that the GAD Database is operational.

Provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays shall be equipped to create or improve GAD databases. Barangay GFPS is required to collect and process sex-disaggregated data and GAD-related data for submission to the city and/or municipality. The city and/or municipality shall submit their consolidated GAD datasets to the Bulacan GAD Focal Point System Technical Working Group Chairperson for evaluation and assessment and then to the LPDO to complete and update the province GAD Database.

Section 35. GAD Office and Resource Center

- A. GAD Office. There shall be an established GAD office that shall serve as the Center of GAD activities. The said office shall be assigned in any space within the Capitol ground/compound. (OPTIONAL)
- B. The Provincial Office of Social Welfare and Development oversees the Gender and Development Programs. The current situation is as follows: (PSWDO). The GAD Focal Point System is comprised of the Executive Committee and the Technical Working Group under Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01. According to Executive Order No. 16 Series of 2021, the Governor of the Province is the Chairperson of the Executive Committee, and the Head of the PSWDO Department is the Vice-Chairperson. Alternatively, the PSWDO Assistant Department Head was elected chairperson of the GAD Focal Point System Technical Working Group (TWG). Furthermore, the PSWDO is the GAD Secretariat.
- C. The GFPS-TWG Chair and team leaders of each GAD Monitoring and Evaluation Team (GMET) group are responsible for supervising the operations of the GMET, which consists of TWG members from each PGB office. As a result of the GAD Mechanism's inception and successful functioning, the GAD programs' implementation has been compliant and rewarding. Assume it is determined that a provincial GAD office must be established. Consequently, creating a Provincial Gender and Development Office (PGADO) for the province of Bulacan will be contingent upon the discretion of the Local Chief Executive and on the availability of funds.

Note: Nonetheless, if such eventuality comes to fruition, the GAD office in issue will act as the main conduit in executing the provisions of this Ordinance.

- o It will be the coordinating, regulating, and monitoring office of the Provincial Government of Bulacan, primarily focusing on gender-sensitive initiatives and activities.
- o The Provincial Gender and Development Office shall be headed by an Assistant Department Head of the Provincial Government; however, the Provincial Governor may recommend to this body the appropriate nomenclature, position title or designation based on the existing guidelines by the Department of Budget and Management.
- o There shall be key staff with a plantilla position and will be decided upon by the authorities depending on the needs and requirements for the smooth operation of the GAD Office.

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- Must be a bonafide resident of the Province of Bulacan
- Master's degree in Business/Public Administration
- Doctorate degree holder is an advantage.
- Demonstrate expertise in Gender and Development
- Technical expertise on Gender Analysis, Tools, Plan and Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation and other functions of the GAD Focal Point System
- Must have at least three (5) years of experience in Gender and Development work.
- Must have appropriate Civil Service Eligibility and other qualifications necessary.

Section 36. Monitoring and Coordinative Functions. These functions shall assure realistic, measurable, and tangible results in the implementation of this Code. These include, but are not limited to:

- Gender-Sensitive Watch. A system of services and facilities to monitor the status of men, children, and women in the province wherein all departments and agencies therein shall develop practical methodologies for incorporating gender perspectives into all aspects of economy and policymaking. It shall collect gender and age disaggregated data on poverty situation and all aspects of economic activity and develop qualitative and quantitative statistical indicators to facilitate the assessment of economics. activities.
- Legal Aid Services Check. Coordinated services for any legal actions needed by the women in protecting their rights shall be installed.
- Advocacy and Campaign Management. Coordinative advocacy and campaign on discrimination and violence against women shall be programmed.
- Sustainable and Gender-Sensitive Project Development. A system of appraisals of projects to determine the sustainable impact on women and men, local economy, politics, culture, and ecosystem.
- Violence in Media Check. An active dialogue with tri-media representatives shall be undertaken by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan Committee on Women and Family Relations, women NGOs on the incidence of all forms of violence in media.
- Education and Training Benchmark. Gender-sensitivity education and training for all departments and agencies of the Local Government Units in the province of Bulacan and at the city/municipal level shall be designed.
- Psychosocial Support Program. A holistic and indigenous approach to women with social dysfunction, including attendance to their physical/biological, emotional, psychological, and social needs, shall be set up. The Office shall establish indicators of program success.
- Early Childhood Care and Development Program and Services. Appropriate support services for women and children shall include daycare services for infants and toddlers as prescribed in RA 6972.
- It shall be involved in all the processes related to the conceptualization, development, assessment and evaluation of programs and projects of the Provincial Government of Bulacan

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ARTICLE VII

COMPLIANCE REPORT

Within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Code and every year thereafter, all local government departments, including its agencies and instrumentalities, shall submit a report to the Office of the Governor through the GAD Focal Point System Technical Working Group Chairperson on their compliance with this Code.

Furthermore, PGB FPS-TWG Chair shall furnish the Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan a copy of the said report.

CHAPTER III

FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 37. Penal Clause. Any violation of the provision of this Code shall be penalized in accordance with the provisions of pertinent and applicable laws governing such violations.

All other violations of the provisions in this Code not governed by a national law shall be penalized as follows:

- First offense: P 2,000.00
- Second offense: P 3,000.00
- Third offense: P 5,000.00 or imprisonment of not less than one month but not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

REPEAL, SEPARABILITY, SUPPLEMENTARY, AND EFFECTIVITY

Section 38. Repealing Clause. All ordinances, resolutions, circulars, memoranda, or rules, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Code are hereby repealed and modified accordingly.

Section 39. Separability Clause. If for any reason, any portion or provision of this Code is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall remain valid and continue to be in full force and effect.

Section 40. Supplementary, Penalty Clause. On matters not provided for in this Code, any existing applicable laws and their corresponding Implementing Rules, Executive Orders and relevant issuances issued therefore shall apply in a supplemental manner.

Any person violating any of the provision of this Code, or in matters of noncompliance thereof, shall be subject to penalties herein provided. Except, in those prohibited acts and mandates, the penalties of which are not provided by this Code, the provision of the laws mentioned as basis in the formulation of this Code, shall be applied in its suppletory character as to civil, criminal and/or administrative liability.

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Section 41. Effectivity Clause. This Ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

APPROVED.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was approved by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.



MA. PERRETUA R. SANTOS
Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan

APPROVED:

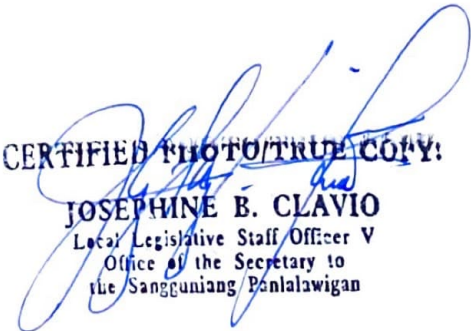


ALEXIS C. CASTRO
Vice-Governor and Presiding Officer

APPROVED:



DANIEL R. FERNANDO
Provincial Governor



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