



Philippine Commission on Women

Philippine Machinery for the Advancement of Women

The Philippine Commission on Women (formerly the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women) is the Philippines' national machinery for the advancement of women established on January 7, 1975 under the Office of the President through Presidential Decree No. 663. With the enactment of the Republic Act 9710 in 2009, the PCW was strengthened and mandated to be the "the primary policy-making and coordinating body of the women and gender equality concerns under the Office of the President."



Laws and Policies on Women and Gender Equality

- 1987 – Gender equality provision was enshrined in Art. II, Sec. 14 of the Philippine Constitution: "The state recognizes the role of women in nation building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men".
- 1989 – Formulation of the Philippine Development Plan for Women (1989-1992)
- 1992 – Enactment of the RA 7192 or Women in Development and Nation-Building Act
- 1995 – Issuance of President Ramos' Executive Order 273 or Approving and Adopting the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD) 1995-2025 and enactment of Republic Act 7877 or the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act
- 1996-present – Integration of the Gender and Development (GAD) provision in General Appropriations Act (GAA)

Laws enacted from 1997 - Present

- 1997 – Republic Act (RA) 8353 or Anti-Rape Law
- 1998 – RA 8505 or the Rape Victim Assistance Act
- 2003 – RA 9208 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act
- 2004 – RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act; Formulation of the Framework Plan for Women (FPW), a time slice of the PPGD
- 2009 – RA 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women (MCW)



CURRENT ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Deteriorating education indicators, i.e. decreasing elementary participation rate, cohort survival rate and completion rate; gender stereotyping in choice of courses
- Unmet reproductive health needs and rights
- Old problems exist for new jobs in new industries, i.e. in business process outsourcing and ICT-based industries, there is preference for hiring women but they tend to occupy lower-paid and lower-tier jobs; gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment; declining skill base for both women and men
- Social costs of migration, i.e. brain drain, long separation from families, vulnerability of migrants to exploitation
- Constraints in the informal sector, of which women dominate
- Need for greater involvement of women in disaster risk reduction
- Need to focus on accountable and gender-responsive governance especially on areas of representation and financing for gender equality, peace building and disaster risk reduction

Source: ADB, CIDA, EU, NCRFW, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA. Country Gender Assessment, 2008.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES CENTER FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES

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Established in 1988, the University of the Philippines University Center for Women's Studies evolved from the ideas and commitment to social justice, national development and women's empowerment of a group of women faculty from the university. Moved by their spirited lobbying, Dr. Jose V. Abueva, then UP President, issued Administrative Order No. 83 in July 1988, creating a committee to study the establishment of a system-wide center for women's studies to address the concerns and issues involving women in our university and society.

On 08 December 1988, the UP Center for Women's Studies was officially recognized by the Board of Regents, paving the way for its operation in October 1989.

The rationale for the creation of the Center was conceptualized in relation to:

- the 1987 Constitution which ensures the equality of men and women before the law and recognizes the role of women in nation-building (Art. 11, Sec. 14);
- the Philippine commitment to the 1985 Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies, and;
- the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, to which the country is a signatory.

Among strategies to raise gender awareness in the university is the mainstreaming of gender in its various curricula, including the General Education (GE) Curriculum

Through the efforts of the UPCWS Coordinating Committee with the campus gender/women's studies offices and the faculty of the various colleges, courses focusing on gender/women's issues have been approved and adapted by the university councils of the different constituent campuses: Social Science 105 Gender Issues in Philippine Society; Literature 161 Gender, Literature and Environment; Social Science 13 Gender and Society; and Social Science 5 Understanding Gender

- Supports the implementation of the Revitalized General Education Program (RGEP) by developing GE courses on gender and society
- Conducts seminar-workshops to strengthen the gender component of the UP curricula as well as mainstream gender in the GE programs of the various units
- Conducts seminars on gender issues, feminist theories, and gender-sensitive pedagogy toward faculty development

Curriculum Development

Feminist Critical Practice Extension

Focuses on building the capacity of the faculty to integrate theory and practice of women's/gender studies in courses/teaching

Training-Seminars

- Core of gender trainers and extension in all UP campuses provide technical assistance and capacity building activities to different government agencies, schools, NGOs, funding institutions, communities, as well as private companies and organizations
- Center takes pride in having developed several training manuals for gender sensitivity, gender-responsive planning, and feminist leadership and management, many of which have been widely disseminated and used by other institutions, schools, NGOs and government agencies
- Training seminars offered include: Gender Sensitivity Training; Engendering the Curriculum; Feminist Research and Methodology; Gender and Human Rights; Sexuality and RH Education; Gender and Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health; Gender and Governance; Gender Responsive Planning; Gender Responsive Leadership and Management; Institutionalizing GAD in Plans, Budgets, and Organizations; Training of Trainers; and Gender Responsive Counseling

In 1996, the UPCWS with the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women through a grant from CIDA, began establishing Regional Gender Resource Centers. Aimed to build the capability of regions for gender planning and gender policy formulation and to ensure the sustainability of GAD programs and projects in government, there are now nine GRCs in the 17 regions of the country.

Off Campus

The Center provides policy advice and training assistance to NGOs, LGUs, the NCRFW, the legislative bodies, and the judiciary. It has participated in orientation seminars on women's issues for the researchers and technical personnel of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and various line agencies such as the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Social Work and Development. It has also played an active role in the crafting of pro-women legislation and their IRRs such as the laws on rape, sexual harassment, trafficking in persons, violence against women and their children, and the Magna Carta of Women. At present, it is actively supporting the bills on reproductive health and anti-gender discrimination.

The Center collaborates with various national organizations on projects that promote the welfare of women. Some of these are: the Women's Studies Association of the Philippines, in which UP through the UPCWS, is a founding member; the Women's Health Research Consortium, composed of the Women's Crisis Center, the Limangan ng Kababaihan, Inc. (LIKHAAN), the Institute for Social Studies and Action, the Kababayan-an-Andam Pag-undang sa Kaangayon sa Samar (KAPAS), the Ateneo de Davao University Social Research Office, the Katipunan ng Bagong Pilipina (KaBaPi), and the International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group; the Department of Health Committee on Women; GABRIELA Youth; the Council of the Welfare of Children's Task Force on the Girl-Child; and the Women Leaders Network.

Objectives

The objectives of the UPCWS are:

- To create and sharpen awareness of women's and gender issues in the University as well as in the larger society;
- To encourage and strengthen teaching, research, extension and advocacy programs on and for women;
- To strengthen and vitalize multi- and interdisciplinary programs in women's studies;
- To initiate the integration of gender concepts in academic curricula;
- To promote incentives for, and the recognition of, women's achievements and contribution to national development and gender consciousness;
- To provide an organizational umbrella within UP for university-wide activities in women's/gender studies.

Programs

The Center has four major programs, namely curriculum development, research, publication and resource collection, training and outreach, and a service facility: day care center.

Research

Focuses on the generation of empirical, theoretical, and policy-action data to support the teaching, publication, training, and outreach programs of the university in general

Research Projects

- Are interdisciplinary and collaborative, drawing on the expertise of scholars from various disciplines
- Centers on women's health, reproductive health, violence against women, women in governance, women and development, women and globalization, women and poverty, women and the judiciary, women and the environment, women and society, children and adolescents, women in the academe, engendering the curriculum, women and the arts

Women's Health - Women's Health Research Consortium Research Briefs on Women's Health; Women, Health and Health in the Philippines (Ford Foundation); women's reproductive health (1993-1995) (UNFPA); Through the Production of IEC Materials (2000-2002) (Ford Foundation); Selected Indigenous Peoples of Purok 14b, Contreras, among Filipino Women (Ford Foundation); across Two Generations in a Rural Community (Ford Foundation); Perceptions and Practices of Fil Welfare of Children, CSWCD); Promoting Adolescent's Sex Parenting (HAUN); violence against women - Breaking the Silence (UNICEF); Family and Household Violence in the Philippines (UNICEF); Intervention Programs to Prevent and Eliminate Violence (WHO, World Bank); Healing Wounded Families and Communities (Ford Foundation); Information Resource Facility: Women in Local Government Development (GAD) Mainstreaming Initiatives in Selected Philippine and Recommendations for Change (UNICEF); Local Chief Executives (2003) (CIDA, UNESCAP); Executives for Gender Responsive Governance (UNESCAP); Research on Women and Gender Concerns on Population Situation and Outreach Program on the United Nations Platform for Action; Gender Review of World Bank-Assisted Support on Philippine Compliance with the Beijing Platform for Action; Legal Review of CEDAW Substantive Areas on V (UNFEM CEDAW-NEAP); GAD-Based Entrepreneurship Development Training Program and Third Country Trainee's Centers; High Level Study Mission on Strategies of Women (NAPWA) of Afghanistan (UNFEM Afghanistan (MOVA) of Afghanistan); women and globalization - Impact on the Judiciary - A Policy Action Research to Enhance the Gender Foundation; Gender Justice Award (UNFEM CEDAW-NE Asia Foundation); women in the academe - The Research - Women in the University Project; Gender-Related Needs

Crisis-Counseling Service

Launched in November 1994, it provides a holistic intervention program for women in crisis situations and a safe haven, when necessary, where they can express options for sound decision-making. It caters to women from UP and its vicinity, also from nearby cities and provinces, offering face-to-face counseling and phone-in consultations. In partnership with the UP Health Service, UP Diliman Police, and UP Office of Legal Aid, it gives assistance and proper referral to women counselees.

Kalinga Day Care Center

The KDCC, a joint project of the UPCWS and its Foundation and established in June 1998, assists working parents and guardians, particularly working and single mothers, in caring for their young children. It provides supplemental and custodial parental care to children during daytime when parents and guardians are not able to attend to their children's needs. It is a gender-sensitive, non-formal, non-structured alternative learning environment that focuses on the development of the child's positive self-image and love of learning.

On Campus

Through advocacy work, the Center helped established the women's/gender offices in the UP's constituent campuses: the UP Los Baños Gender Program for Rural Development, UP Visayas Cebu College Gender and Development Office, UP Visayas Iloilo College Gender and Development Program, UP Visayas Tacloban College Gender and Development Program, UP Mindanao University Gender Committee, and the UP Open University Gender Committee.

In collaboration with each gender office of the nine campuses and their faculty, the UPCWS has assisted in the full implementation of the UP Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995, ratified by the UP BOR on July 30, 1998. It has supported the establishment of the anti-sexual harassment coordinating offices by conducting seminar-workshops on the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law and its IRR, the procedures for handling complaints, counseling techniques, and documentation of cases.

Micro financing for young widows/women from economically challenged background



Sponsoring girl child for schooling



Medical camp among destitute women & children in remote areas



Mother's Hope



Seminar on gender equality among church leaders



Providing an alternative to young girls / women going through crisis pregnancies



Education on women's health

Women Champion in Conservation Project



Picture donated by: PCS

Building Awareness within the school about conservation



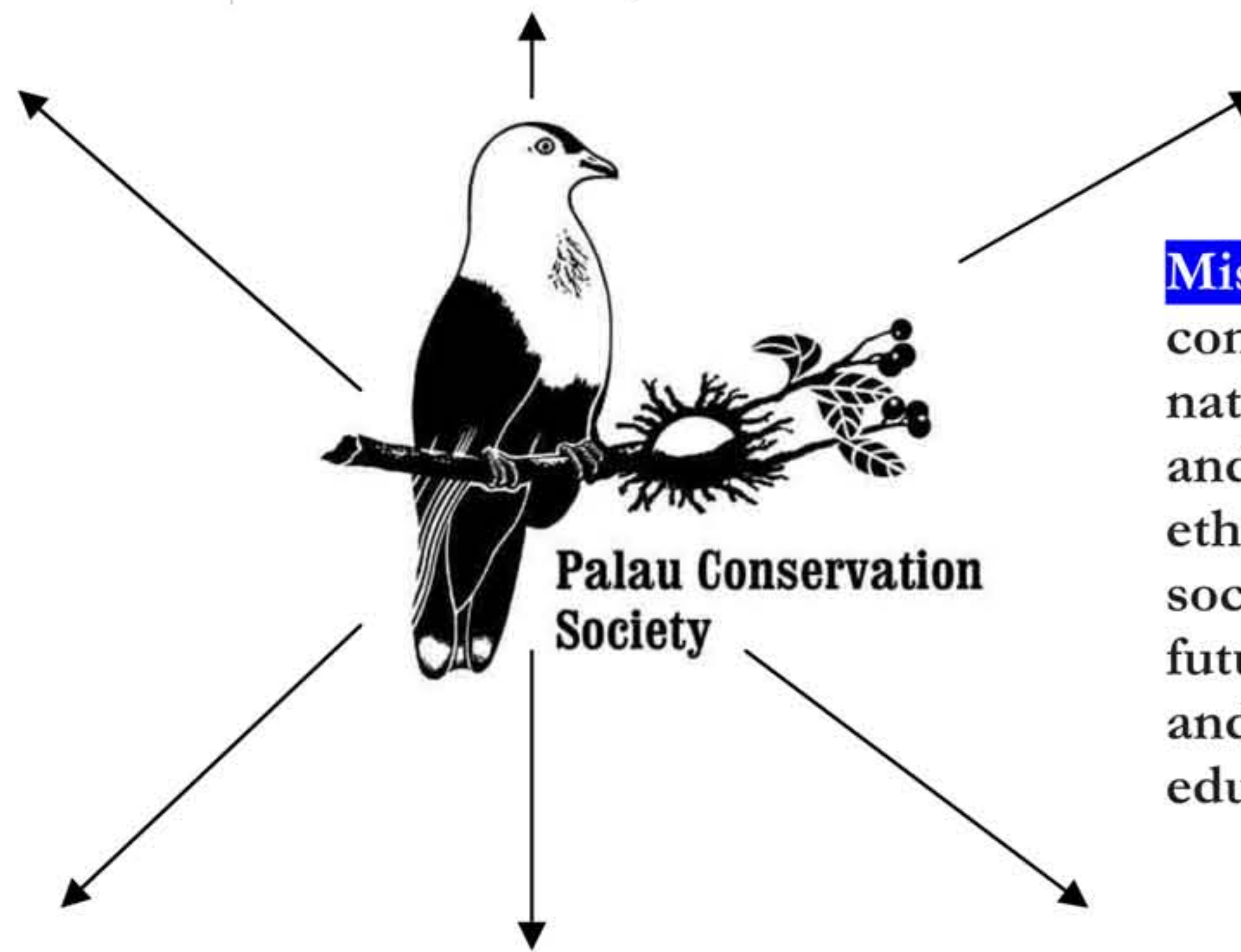
Picture donated by: PCS

Providing technical assistance/building capacity



Picture donated by: PCS

Vision: Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy Communities



Mission: To work with the community to preserve the nation's natural environment and perpetuate its conservation ethic for the economic and social benefit of present and future generations of Palauans and for the enjoyment and education of all.

Women's role in the community and how it impacts conservation efforts within Palau



Picture donated by: PCS

Increased number of women completing a higher education



Picture donated by: PCS

Women appoint a chief of their clan.



Picture donated by: PCS

Annual Women's Conference

Vision

Global First in gender equality



Mission

Realization of future society achieving gender equality

* Gender Sensitive Policy

- Gender Impact Assessment
- Gender Sensitive Budget
- Gender Sensitive Statistics

* Challenges & Issues

1. Resolving Low Fertility
2. Establishing Healthy Family Culture
3. Leading Social Integration
4. Improving National Gender Equality Standards



Korean Institute For Gender Equality Promotion and Education

* Our Programs

Gender Policies Education

Gender Impact Assessment Education

Leadership Education

Education For Gender Trainers

Tailored Gender training for various groups

E-learning

KIGEPE History

Jun. 2003 - Opens as a Foundation

Dec. 2004 - Awarded national merit on educational training and development

Dec. 2007 - more than 90,000 people received gender equality education

Mar. 2009 - Designated as a special training organization



Women Research Center of Yanbian University (China)

Mission:

Women Research Center of Yanbian University in China, established in 1993, is a recognized center for research on women- related issues. The mission of our center is to empower women, to improve academic level and to facilitate productive scholarly relationships.

History:

Women Research Center of Yanbian University was established in Nov. 1993. Present Director, Huashan Jin, has taken charge of the daily work since 2006. Former Directors are Fushun Li(1993-1996), Meihua Cai(1997-2006).

- Doing Projects or Researches on Women's Study

- Some Projects:
 - The Comparison on Women Culture Mentality among China, North Korea, South Korea and Japan
 - The Study of Women Education
 - The Study on The Family-Marriage Problem
 - The Research on Position of Korean-Chinese Women
 - The Comprehensive Quality of Women Professional Enterpriser
- Some Researches:
 - The Research on the Chinese-Korean Women Position, 1996-1997
 - The Oral History on the First Immigrant Women Generation of Korean Ethnic Group of China, 1997-1998
 - The Study on the Present Status of Chinese Korean Primary and Middle School Student in Yanbian Area, 2003
 - The Oral History on the Movement of Chinese Korean Women to Abroad, 2001-2007

- Providing Educational Programs

- Some courses for undergraduate students:
 - Female Aesthetic
 - Female Psychology
 - Gender Culture
 - Employment of Female College Student
 - Quality of Female Enterpriser
- Some courses for women entrepreneurs:
 - Business Management
 - English
 - Korean and Chinese History
 - Korean and Chinese Culture
 - International Training

- Holding National and International Seminars

- Important National Seminars:
 - National Academic Forum on Women's Development and Education, 2002
 - National Conference on Korean Women's Study in China, 1999
- Important International Seminars:
 - China, North and South Korea International Women's Study Conference, 2000 (1st), 2002(2nd), 2007 (3rd)



Annual Conference of Korean Women's Study in China, 2009



Lecture in Chungbuk National University in Korea, 2010



China, North and South Korea International Women's Study Conference, 2007

Home Page: www.ydwoman.com

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Women's Studies Institute of China

Women's Studies Institute of China (WSIC): mission

As a national institution specializing in comprehensive studies on women and gender issues, WSIC conducts women's studies to help in the formulation and carrying out of law and policy, and lead women's movements and work in the right direction. It administrates studies in an open way that involves social participation.

I. Research(2009-2010)

© The Third National Survey on Chinese Women's Social Status



© The Century of History of the Chinese Women's Movement



© The Marxist Feminist Theories

© Situation Research and Policy Promotion Programme on High-level Women Faculty



II. Seminar(2009-2010)

© International Conference on Gender and Social Transformation: Global, Transitional and Local Realities and Perspectives



© Beijing+15 Non-Governmental Forum



III. Policy

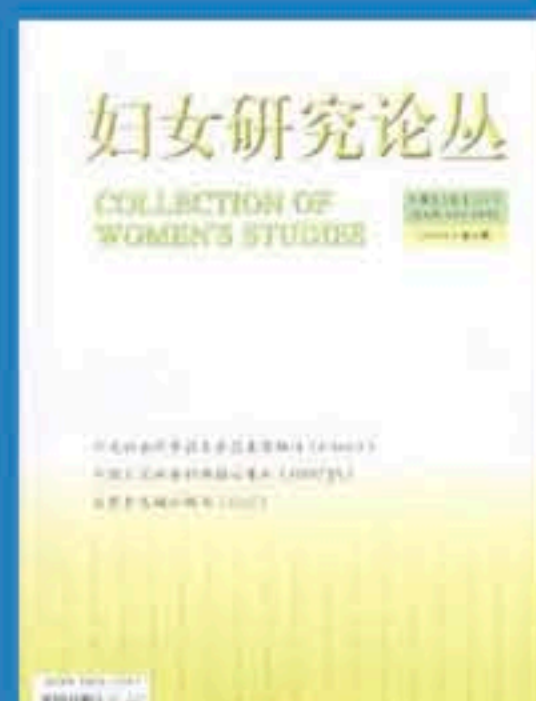
Advocacy(2009-2010)

© Suggestion to National Medium and Long-term Talent Development Plan 2010-2020

© Policy Suggestion to NSFC(National Science Fund Center) on Promoting the Development of Women Scientists

© Policy Suggestion to the Ministry of Education of China on Promoting the Development of Girl Students in Science and Technology

V. Collection of Women's Studies)



IV. International Communication(2010)





MAIN TARGETS OF VWU TOWARDS 2012

1. More than 80% of VWU's members will register to participate in the *Women study actively, work creatively and nurture happy families* Movement.
2. More than 70% of women will be informed about the Party's direction, the State's policies and laws, and VWU's Statutes and Resolutions; educated on national tradition, moral lifestyle and gender equality; and trained on the prevention of social vices and how to nurture happy families.
3. More than 60% of mothers having children under 16 years of age will be guided on child-rearing methods and measures.
4. More than 70% of poor women will be supported by VWU to reduce poverty and eliminate hunger. Striving for a target of supporting more than 90% of female-headed poor households, with the goal of 40 to 50% escaping from poverty

GENERAL STATISTICS ON WOMEN IN VIETNAM

Female population	50.86%
Women in leadership	
National Assembly (2007-2012)	25.76%
Provincial Peoples Council (2004-2009)	23.88%
District Peoples Council	23.01%
Communal Peoples Council	19.53%
Party membership (2001-2006)	24.61%
Women in labor force	
National female labor force	49.16%
Female entrepreneurs	25.00%
Hotel and Restaurant	67.07%
Education and training	69.00%
Agriculture and Forestry	51.33%
Health care	57.42%
Commerce and repair	65.65%
Finance and credit	51.75%
Science and technology	29.97%
Cultural and Sports	35.91%

VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION

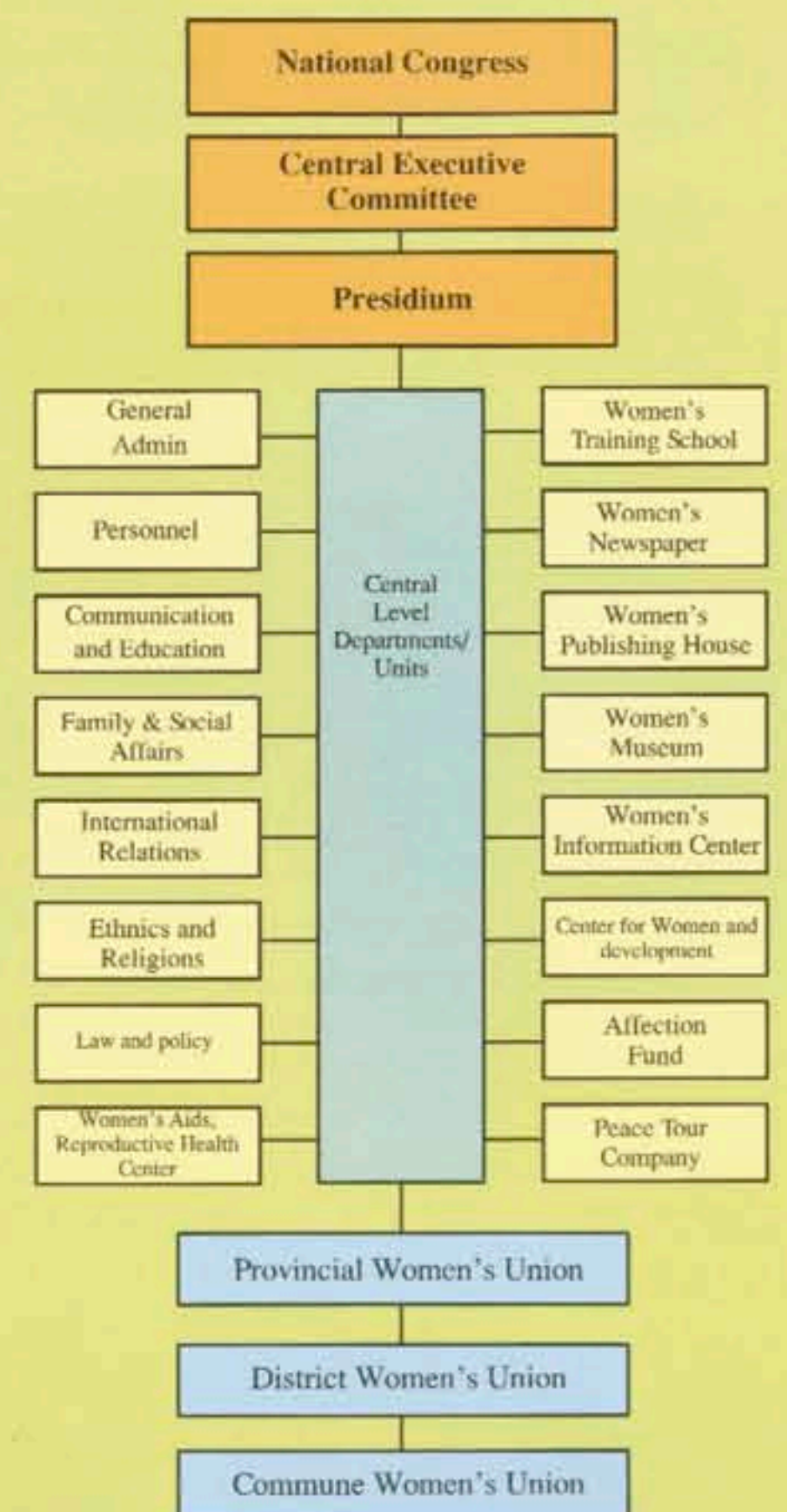


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(* Source: Main report in the National Women Congress 10/2007



V.W.U INSTITUTIONAL CHART



Vietnam Women's Union (VWU) was founded in 1930. The history of VWU is closely attached to the country's history for national independence and development. VWU has a network that operates throughout Vietnam at four administrative levels of central, provincial, district and commune ones with a total membership of above 13 million women. Since its foundation, VWU has transformed itself fully into a women's social-political and developmental organization, which is mandated to protect women's legitimate rights and strive for gender equality.

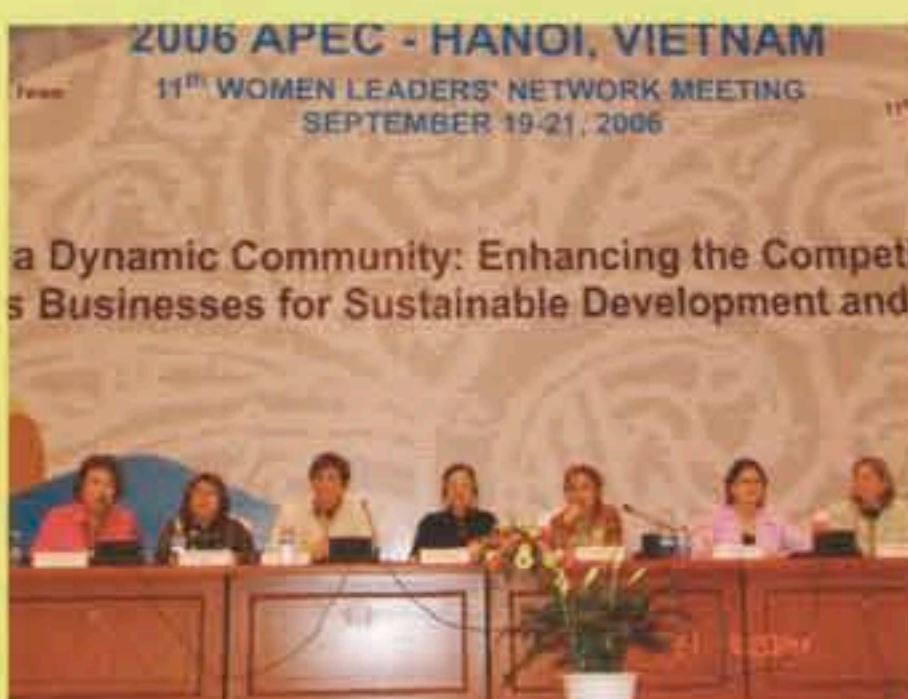
GOALS OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN THE 2007-2012 PERIOD

- To raise all-sided capacity and knowledge and improve the material and spiritual life of women.
- To cultivate Vietnamese women who are patriotic, knowledgeable, healthy, skillful, dynamic, innovative, cultured, and kind-hearted.
- To build and develop an organizationally strong VWU, which can play a key role in motivating women and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women.

Movement: Women study actively, work creatively, and nurture happy families.

TASKS AND MEASURES OF V.W.U IN THE 2007-2012 PERIOD

1. Raising women's awareness, knowledge and capacity, in order to meet the requirements of the new situation; cultivating healthy, knowledgeable, skillful, dynamic, innovative, cultured and kind-hearted Vietnamese women.
2. Participating in the formulation, social counter-argument, and supervision of implementation of laws and policies on gender equality
3. Assisting women in economic development, job creation and income generation
4. Assisting women in building prosperous, equal, progressive and happy families
5. Building and developing a strong organizational structure for VWU
6. Expanding international relations and cooperation for equality, development and peace



Vision and Implementation Tasks

Vision of Policies for Women

Women, who open the Future, Equal Society, where we all live together.

Policy Goals

Development and Utilization of Women's Human Resources

- Improvement of implementing system of women's human resources
- Development of women's human Resources customized to women's life cycle
- Creation of women friendly corporate culture

Protection of Women's Human Rights

- Establishing a women-safe society
- Strengthening comprehensive support for women with vulnerabilities

Implementation Basis

Achievement of Gender Equality and Advancement of Women's Status

- Paradigm shift of women's policies
- Implementation of gender impact assessment and gender responsive budget
- Implementation of policies that communicate with people

Development of Women's Human Resources

Reliable Stepping Stone for Women

Create job opportunities for women and build women-friendly social environment.

- Enact the 'Act on the Promotion of Economic Activities for the Women with Discontinued Career.' (June 5, 2008)
 - Lay the legal foundation for conducting surveys on the women with discontinued career and for establishing measure to promote economic activities.
- Create women-friendly corporate culture
 - Set a women-friendly corporation model, and develop the Women Friendliness Index (WFI), depending on the size of corporation.
- Operate 'Cyber Mentoring' for developing women's potential and career
 - Provide social role model for women, and opportunities for networking.
 - Provide career-related information, and consulting through mentor/mentee matching.

Terminology

Women Friendliness Index: WFI

The Index converted into numbers, in order to measure the degree of women friendliness of corporations and organizations

Provide women with better work opportunities by training and aiding women in their job seeking.

- Provide One-stop Service from career development to employment support, through establishing 'College Woman Career Development Center.'
- Provide education and employment opportunities for women who are willing to work.
- Support re-employment of the women with discontinued career through establishing 'Women's Re-employment Center.'

(Employment Supporting System of the Women's Re-employment Center)



Women's Policy

Realization of Political Paradigm with Gender Equality

Implement universal and practical women's policies, influencing every Korean.

- Modify the 'Framework Act on Women's Development' into the 'Framework Act on Gender Equality.'
- Endow equal responsibilities and opportunities to both genders in home and society.
- Develop the gender equality index, and establish practical policy on gender equality.

Establish a gender equal social culture through the implementation of gender impact assessment and gender responsive budget.

- Expand the Gender Impact Assessment to the public enterprises starting from 2010.
- Establish the plan for gender responsive budget, and test its implementation (2008)

Terminology

Gender Impact Assessment

Analyze the influence of certain policies on men and women, and improve those policies, so they can have the same influence on both genders.

Gender Responsive Budget

Consider the effects of budget on men and women, and adjust those effects, so they can be in equal degree on both genders.

Support Women with Vulnerability

Provide Reliable Social Service that always Stands By

Secure social safety network, under which women can work without feeling discriminated.

- Provide comprehensive supporting service to the women victims of violence.
 - Operate the 24 hour hotline for women '1366' for emergency purposes.
 - Provide systematic support in terms of medical, legal, investigational issues through the One-stop Supporting Center for women victims of violence.
 - Operate the 'Sunflower Children's Center' for the children victims of violence.
 - Operate shelters for women victims.
 - Operate the Center for Women's Human Rights, in order to reinforce capabilities of the victims of forced prostitution and to provide them with educational and training opportunities.
- Provide various supporting programs to promote women's rights
 - Develop 'Customized Education Programs' for women with disabilities.



Support for Migrant Women

Various Supporting Policies for the Protection of Human Rights

Expand various services such as interpretation, consulting service, emergency rescue for migrant women.

- Operate 'Emergency Support Center for Migrant Women' to provide consulting service in their native languages on human rights and legal issues.
 - Through the hotline service of '1577-1366', provide consulting services in 7 languages including Vietnamese, Chinese, Mongolian, Russian, Filipino, Thai, and Cambodian (www.wm1366.or.kr)
- Provide emergency protection to women victims of violence as well as medical and legal services.
 - Expand the shelters for migrant women nationwide.
- In order to prevent domestic violence, conduct human rights education targeting the men who want international marriage.



Support Civil Organizations and Strengthen International Cooperation

Reinforce the Network that works with People

Reinforce the cooperation with civil society and government sector, and lead the construction of global network.

- Reinforce the cooperation system with women's organizations, and precede 'Communal Cooperating Projects,' in order to expand partnership of policy implemented between civil sector and government sector.
- In order to demonstrate global leadership, proceed 'Training for Women's IT Capacity Building in APEC Members,' and revitalize Korean women's global network through the 'Korean Women's International Network(KOWIN)'.
- Participate in the international conferences such as UN, APEC, and OECD, publicize the women's policies of Korea to the international society, and hold international conferences on the women-related issues.



Protecting Our Children

Safe Society that People Build

Defend the righteous and healthy society with our people.

- The 'Protecting Our Children Campaign' started in the spirit of protecting our precious children from violence including abduction, kidnapping, and sexual violence.
 - Led by civil sector and government sector on/off lines.
- Lead the Internet-based advocacy effort on ending violence against children.
 - Led the signature movement of 10 million people for the 'Protecting Our Children Campaign.'



CENTER FOR GENDER STUDIES : ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA



Center for Gender Studies's Building (4th)

Center for Gender Studies (CGS)'s Mission :

To promote gender equality and equity through training, research, advocacy and mentoring by providing expert service on gender issues to students, staff and the community

Community Service Programs: Training, Advocacy, & Mentoring



1



2

Empowering Women Through Microfinance (1) & Domestic violence advocacy (2)



1



2

Empowering women in micro industries (1) & Mentoring local government to implement gender sensitive budget (2)

Research 2009-2010:

- Sexual Behavior of Adolescent in Gender Perspective
- Gender Equality in Media
- Gender Analysis on Micro Industries Management
- Women's Micro Entrepreneur and Access to Productive Resources

Seminar :

- "Indonesian Cinema in Gender Perspective 2010" (1)
- "Gender Perspective in Building Construction 2009" (2)
- "Gender & Technology 2010" (3)



1



2



Weekly talk show in Unisi Radio



3

About Us

The Ministry of Child Development & Women's Affairs was established at the end of year 2005, for the first time in Sri Lanka, in order to focus on the wide area covering the affairs related to child development and empowerment of women. Ever since, this ministry plays the key role in policy and strategy development, planning coordination and implementation of programs on child development and empowerment of women.

Main activities of this ministry are handled by two sections of child development and women's empowerment. All the functions are executed through the organizational set up that consist of the Probation & Childcare Services Department, National Child Protection Authority, Children's Secretariat, Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka and the National committee on Women.

VISION

A society which is sensitive and friendly to Children and Women And their rights are realized And protection is secured.

MISSION

To be the National Machinery Which develop, implement, monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate The policies and programs for the realization of the Rights of women and children which stems from The international Human Rights treaties and formulated Within the socio-cultural foundation of Sri Lanka In order to ensure their total development, Protection and participation.

OBJECTIVES

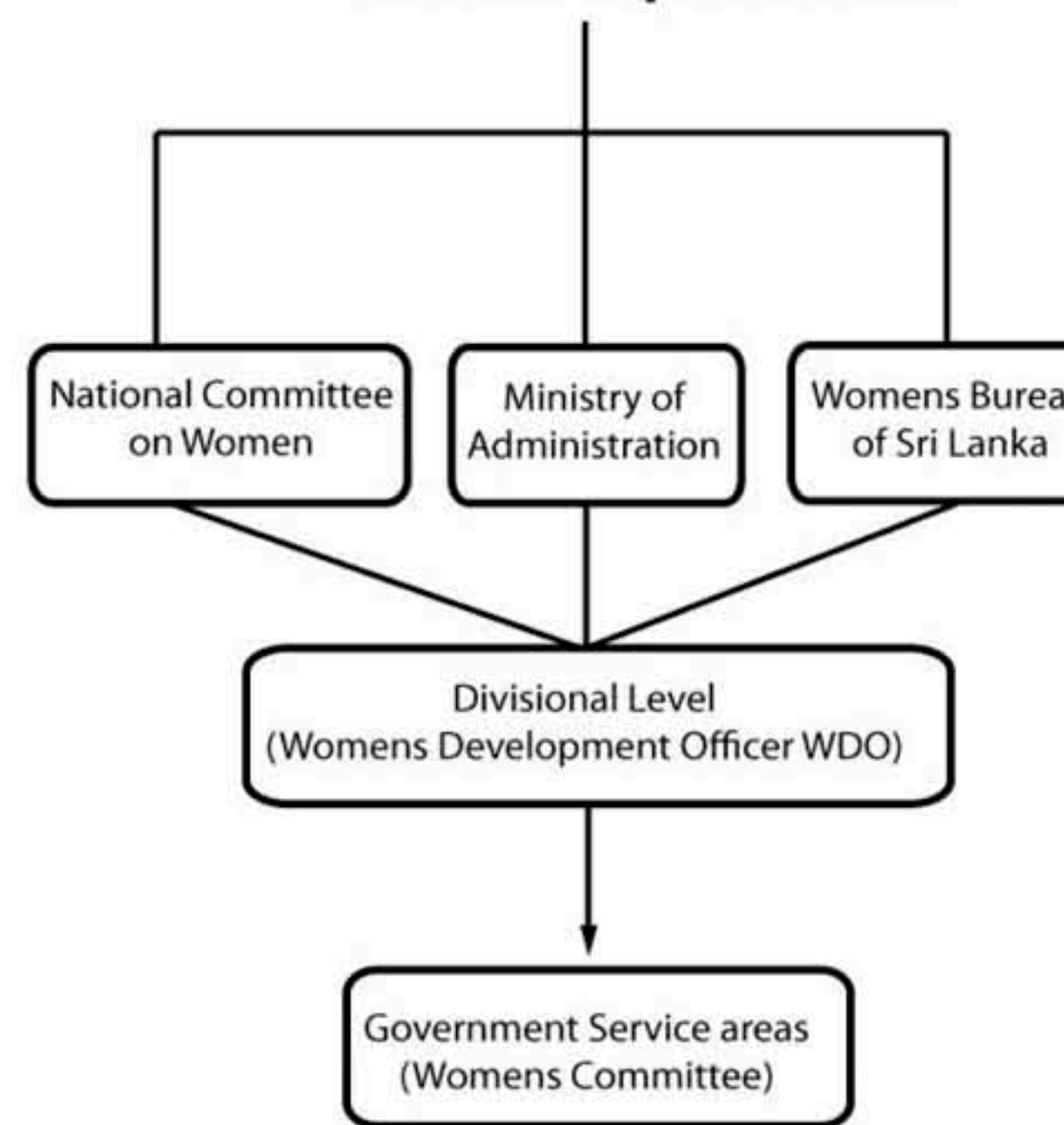
1. To enable participation of children and women in all decision making bodies.
2. To proactively intervene in the realization of children's and women's rights by formulating policies, laws and regulations and establishing mechanisms for their implementation, monitoring, coordination and evaluation.
3. To ensure the protection of women and children from violence, abuse and exploitation by formulating policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines for programmer development and for coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evolution of such programmers.
4. To contribute to establish a society which is friendly to children and women and which is sensitive their issues by influencing attitudes through education and awareness creation.
5. To empower the Sri Lankan women in economical, social and political spheres.



SRI LANKA



Ministry of Child Development & Womens Empowerment



Sri Lankan women have a relatively better "status" than women in many other developing countries but have yet to achieve gender equality or empowerment in the context of all the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

- Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Gender Equality Policy

EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL MACHINERY FOR GENDER - EQUALITY IN SRI LANKA	
1978	Setting up of Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka under the Ministry of Plan Implementation
1983	Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka relocated under the new portfolio of the Ministry of "Teaching Hospitals and Women's Affairs". A Cabinet Minister in charge.
1989	National Machinery in charge of Woman Cabinet Minister holding portfolio of "health and Women's Affairs". A separate State Minister (Deputy) also appointed for the subject of Women's Affairs. Status of National Machinery upgraded. A separate budget allocated and a Woman State Secretary appointed for the subject of Women's Affairs. The Women's Bureau was the major implementation mechanism of this new structure.
1991 TO 1993	A landmark era women's equal rights prioritised for public discussion. A mandate and evolution of the National Machinery for Gender Equality.
1993	Women's Charter approved by the Cabinet on 3 rd March 1993 spelt out the core standards on Women's Rights compatible with the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979. Convention ratified by Sri Lanka in 1981. The Charter provided the official guiding framework for Gender Policy in Sri Lanka.
AUGUST 1993	New mechanism established to monitor and promote the rights of women in Sri Lanka. The National Committee on Women (NCW) appointed by the President of Sri Lanka. Although originally the NCW was expected to be an autonomous body functioning directly under the President, enjoying all monitoring powers, it was located under the office of the State Minister for Women's Affairs.
1993	The entire field cadre of Plan Implementation Officers (PIO) of the Women's Bureau were withdrawn by the Ministry of Planning as a restructuring process.
1994	Subject of Women's Affairs entrusted to a Cabinet Minister entrusted with "Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs". This Ministry had the smallest share of ministry resources for Women's Affairs.
1994	A woman President elected for the first time. Much enthusiasm - Sri Lanka National Report "Towards Gender Equity" formulated. All Ministries required to appoint Gender Focal Points.
1995	Beijing World Conference on Women organised in China. Minister in charge of Women's Affairs attends the Conference. As a follow up on Beijing "Platform for Action" (PFA) A National Plan of Action drawn up for women in Sri Lanka.
1997	A surge of enthusiasm on Gender issues helped further upgrade the status of National Machinery for Women. A separate Ministry for Women's Affairs appointed, with a woman Minister and a woman Deputy Minister. A new Project initiated by UNDP provided material and technical support to strengthen the Ministry.
1999	A Gender Complaints Centre (G.C.C.) was added to NCW to enhance its capacities to service Gender Complaints on Gender discrimination.
2000	Ministry of Women Affairs assembled physically under one roof enabling interaction and co-ordination.
2001	Unstable period due to turn over of Ministers and Secretaries.
2002 TO 2003	Ministry of Women's Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning initiated action for mainstreaming Gender. Gender responsive budgeting and the formulation of a new bill with broad powers, widely representative of women in the districts. Envisaged was a significant role for the National Machinery for women.

Challenges and Issues

State level – attitudes of political parties/ lack of new re-formans of law & policies/ dislikes of men in administrative levels to give chances & higher positions for women/ inequality of resource allocation/ still do not have a policy for refugee women (north east area)/language problems/brain drain.

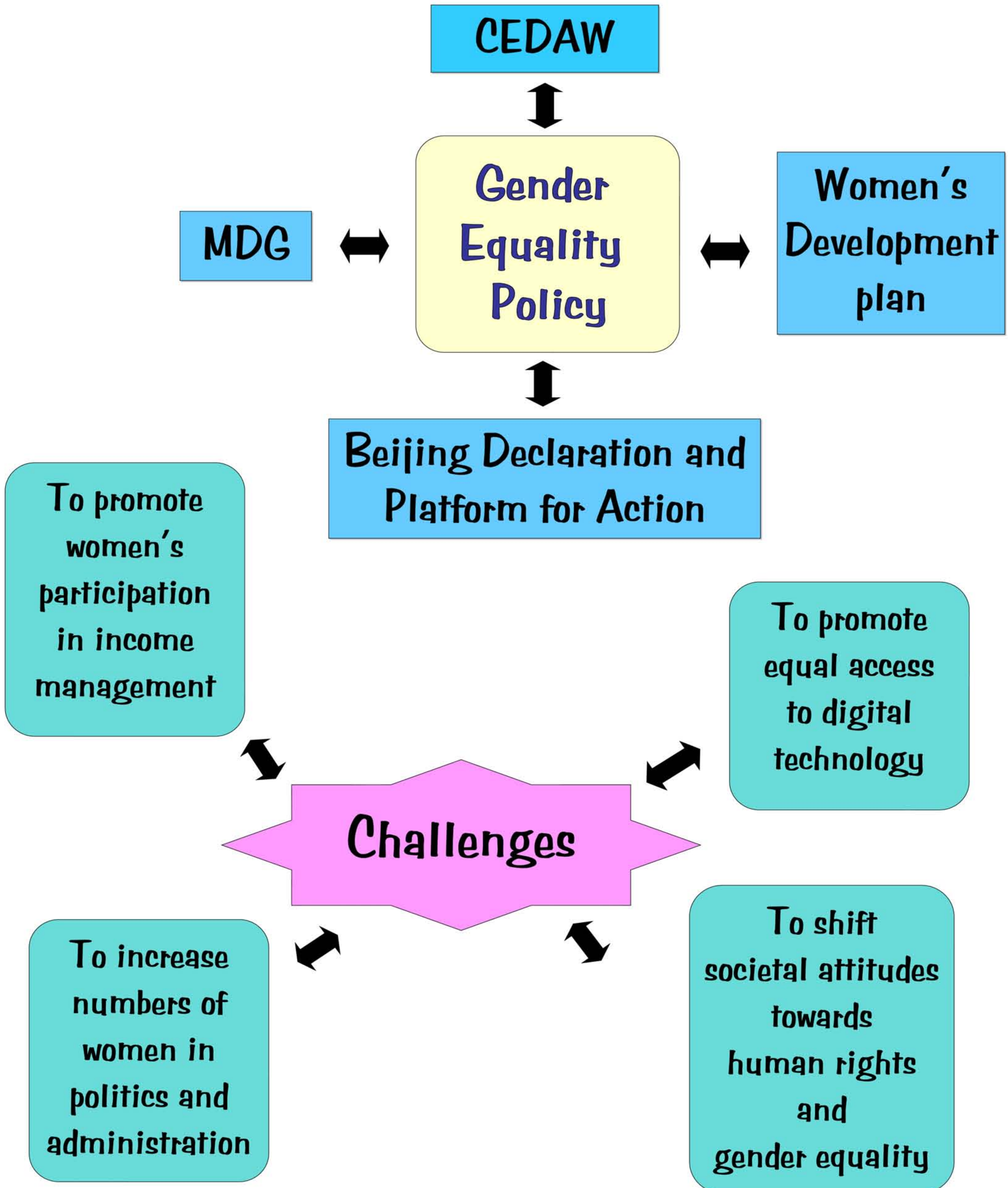
2. **Region-level** - attitudes of political parties /language problems

3. **Community-level** –own attitudes of women/cultural effects/religious effect/poverty/language problems



- Gender equality means- women have the same right and privilege in all aspect of life. (Education, work control over resources and equal representation in public and political life.
- Gender equality and non discrimination of women is guiding principle of state machinery an state action Sri Lanka. The constitution of Sri Lanka promulgated in 1978 in Article 12(2) sets out the principle of non Discrimination on the ground of sex (and other specified ground) Article 12(4) further provides for affirmative state action to the special advantage of women as list below.
- Article 12 - Right to equality
- Article 12 (2) –all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the low.
- Article 12 (2) –No citizen shall be discrimination against on the ground of race ,religion, language caste, sex, political opinion, place of birth or any one such ground.
- 12(4) –Nothing in this article shall prevent special provision being made by low, subordinate legislation or executive action for the

Thailand





Ministry of Women and Children Affairs



Constitutional Rights of Women in Bangladesh

ART-10. State shall take measures for Participation of women in all spheres national life.

ART-17. The State shall adopt effective measures for the purpose of Free and compulsory education to all children.

ATR-19. (1) The State shall endeavour to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens.

(2) The State shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and woman and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens.

ART-27. All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.

ART-28. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of sex.

(2) Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the State and of public life.

(3) No citizen shall, on grounds only of sex be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to any place of public entertainment or resort, or admission to any educational institution.

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of women for the advancement of any backward section of citizens.

ART-29. (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in respect of employment or office in the service of the Republic.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of sex be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office in the service of the Republic.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of any backward section of citizens for the purpose of securing their adequate representation in the service of the Republic;

STOP DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Vision

- -Mainstreaming women in the development process and elevating their status in the society
- -Raising awareness about children rights and the development of the latent potential of the children.

Roles and Responsibilities

- Policy formulation and implementation;
- Planning, implementation and monitoring of projects;
- Provide legal aid;
- provide guidance to the other ministries for enhancing the status of women and children in the society;
- Coordinate and guide field level activities;
- Assist children to flourish their cultural creativity.



Women Empowerment Policy of Bangladesh

- Ensure women's human rights and fundamental freedom;
- Elimination of all forms of discrimination against girl child and make laws to meet the purpose;
- Prevention of violence against women
- Protection of women's rights at the time of armed clashes;
- Education and training for women;
- Sports and Culture;
- Ensure women's active and equal rights in all - national economic activities ;
- Political empowerment of women;
- Administrative empowerment of women;
- Health and Nutrition of Women;
- Residence and Rehabilitation;
- Women and Environment;
- Women and Media;
- Special vulnerable women.

Challenges

- immediate relief, rehabilitation, and protection of the survivors of discrimination, violence, trafficking, or those vulnerable to such;
- address the barriers for girls to access tertiary education;
- changing gender norms and those which promote gender inequality;
- strengthening its capacity for the formulation, adoption and implementation of laws and policies aimed at promoting gender equality;
- Strengthening the capacity of the national statistical system especially sex disaggregated data;
- lack of mechanism and culture for multi-sectoral coordination in the country;



Kingdom of Cambodia



Ministry of Women's Affairs



Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) was established since 1993. MoWA and the Cambodia National Council for Women (CNCW) make up the National Machinery for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. The MoWA acts as a catalyst and advocate to encourage public institutions, civil society and the private sector to integrate gender equality into their policies and programs, and as a coordinator and facilitator. In 1999, MoWA prepared and implemented its five year strategic plan, called "Nearby Rattanak". In 2003, MoWA in partnership with line ministries/institutions at national and subnational level reviewed the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the strategic plan "Nearby Rattanak I" and developed "Nearby Rattanak II" and reached to "Nearby Rattanak III". The Strategic plan "Nearby Rattanak" which was considered an important part of the Rectangular Strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia and in 2008, the fourth mandate of the Royal Government, and under the leadership of Samdach Aka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency, Phase II was established, which recognizes that "women are the backbone of the economy and society".

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VISION

The people of Cambodia enjoy peace, democracy, prosperity, justice and the rule of law, good governance and transparency, equality and well-being, which are shared equally by women and men. Respect for human rights, including women's rights, women's dignity and other key values are upheld by Cambodian society.

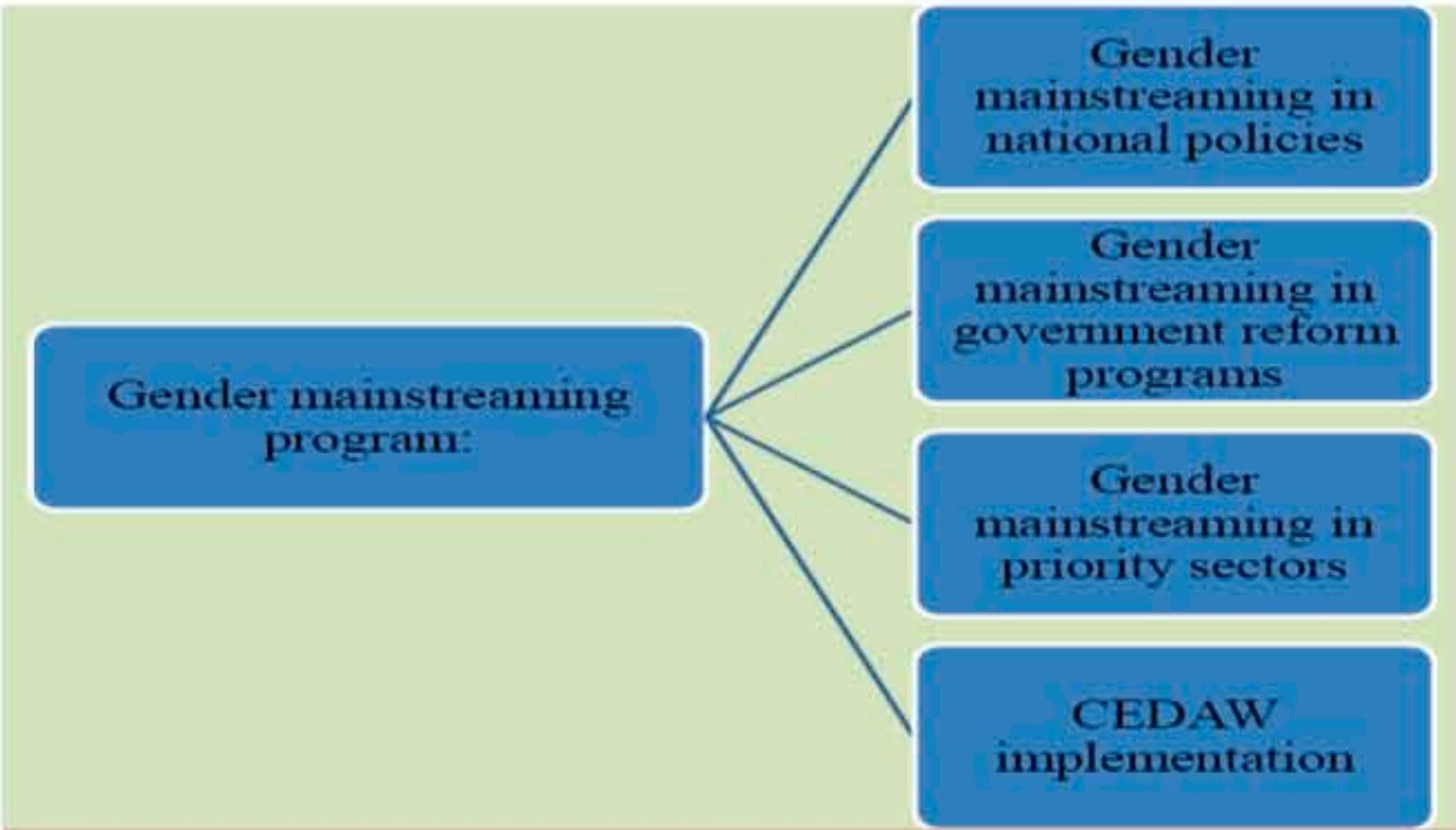
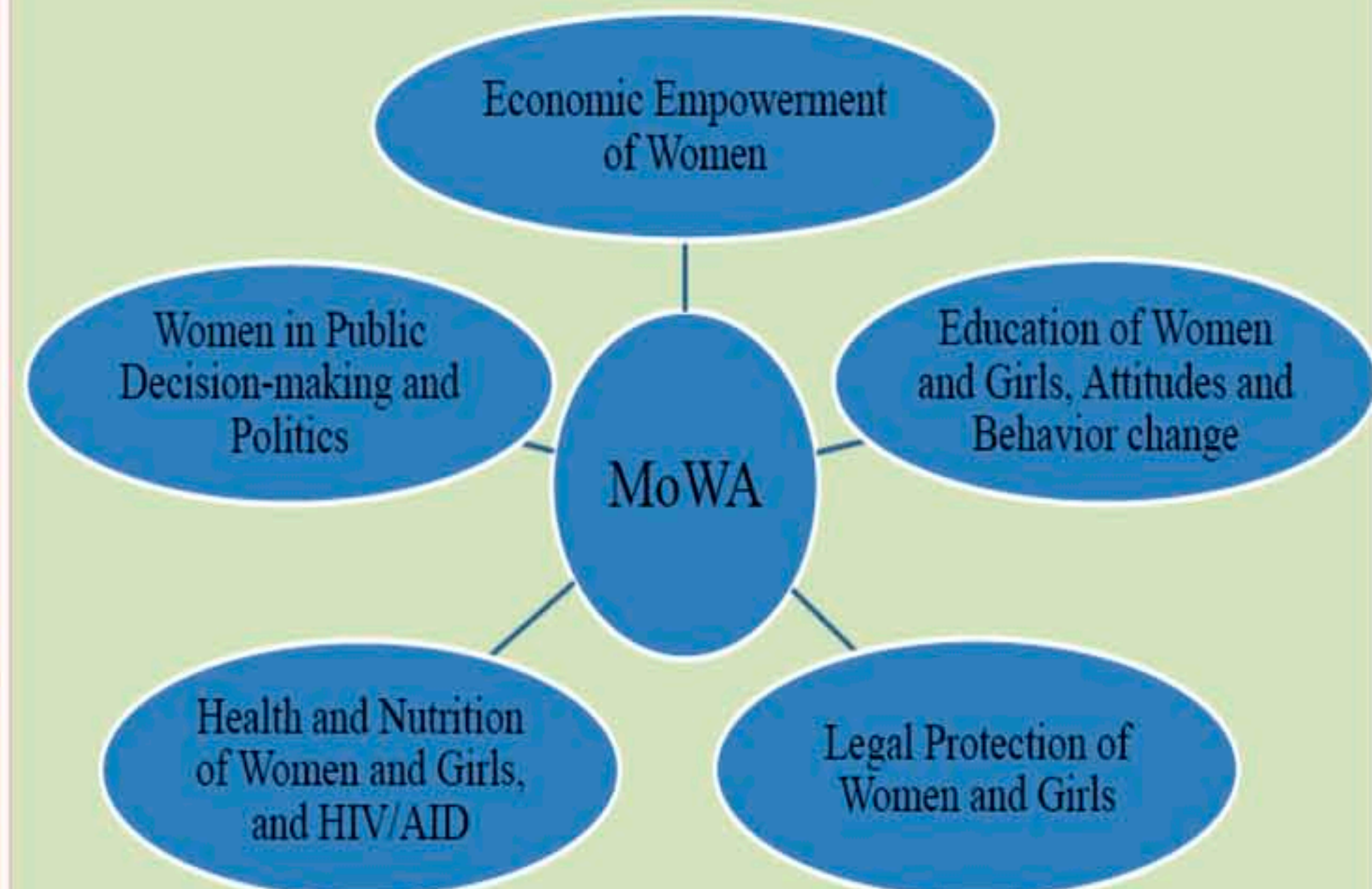
OBJECTIVE

- The strategy aims to ensure gender responsive national policies,
- Legislation and reform programs;
- Support the economic empowerment of women;
- Ensure legal protection from violence and sexual and labor exploitation;
- To promote change in attitude and behavior that discriminate against women;
- To develop the capacity of women;
- And address barriers in order for women to access and claim their right to fully participate and benefit from economic and social development,
- Also as decision-makers.

MISSION

Women and girls enjoy equal access to services and control of resources, with equal opportunity to take part fully in national life and enjoy protection against all forms of discrimination and violations of their human rights.

Strategic Areas:



Mechanisms for promotion of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

- The MoWA's mission is to contribute to gender responsive policies and programs.
- The Cambodia National Council for Women (CNCW) is the national inter-ministerial council made up secretaries of state of line ministries and relevant institutions
- TWG-G: Within the framework of the Government-Donor Consultative Committee (GDCC) Technical Working Groups (TWG) have been established for most key sectors and also on cross-cutting issues including gender equality, partnership & harmonization, planning and poverty reduction, and decentralization & deconcentration.

Obstacles to effectively mainstreaming gender in Cambodia

1. Socio-culture obstacle: Socio-cultural attitudes and norms pervade all efforts to mainstream gender.
2. Economic obstacles: Gender inequalities need to be addressed, and resources allocated for, in order to achieve national development objectives
3. Capacity constraints: Gender awareness training is seen by many as mainstreaming gender
4. Coordination constraints: The sheer number of institutional entities which need to be engaged in mainstreaming gender presents tremendous challenges
5. Abortion have increased: Abortion is increasing, and unsafe abortion is a key contributor to maternal mortality.



National Women's Education Center of Japan 2010 International Forum for Women's Empowerment

ご挨拶

このポスターセッションは、2010年9月29日～10月7日に国立女性教育会館が実施した、「平成22年度アジア・太平洋地域の女性リーダーエンパワーメントセミナー」の成果の一部です。アジア・太平洋地域の11カ国から参加した14名の研修生が作成した、各国のジェンダー平等政策やそれに対する取組についてまとめたポスターを展示しています。



今年で5年目を迎えた「女性リーダーエンパワーメントセミナー」は、多くの方々のご協力により成功裡に終了いたしました。講義やコメンテーターをご担当くださった講師の先生方、研修生の受け入れをお引き受けいただいた女性関連施設、大学、企業、団体の皆さまならびに、国立女性教育会館ボランティアの皆様に、この場をお借りして、心より感謝申し上げます。

2010年10月
独立行政法人 国立女性教育会館
理事長 神田道子

Message from the President

Welcome to NWEC International forum for Women's Empowerment. We are proud to launch a poster session on gender equality policy in the Asia Pacific Region. This session is an outcome of "2010 Empowerment Seminar for Women Leaders in the Asia Pacific Region" from September 29 to October 7th.

We owe success of "2010 Women Empowerment Seminar" to many individuals and organizations. NWEC would like to extend gratitude to the lecturers and resource persons who provide their expertise and to the private and public institutions which generously accommodated field visits of the seminar participants. Credit should also go to the NWEC volunteers who enrich the program through cultural activities.

Thank you and we hope you enjoy our poster session.

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October 2010
Michiko Kanda
President, National Women's Education Center