

LIST OF AGENCIES / INSTITUTIONS

AFP- Armed Forces of the Philippines
ARMM- Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ATI- Agricultural Training Institute
BARC- Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee
BCH-ARMM- Bureau of Cultural Heritage- Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BSOs- Business Support Organizations
BSP- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BuCor- Bureau of Corrections
BFAR- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BPRES- Bureau of Post-Harvest Research
BI- Bureau of Immigration
BJMP- Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
CESB- Career Executive Service Board
CHED- Commission on Higher Education
CHR- Commission on Human Rights
COA- Commission on Audit
COMELEC- Commission on Elections
CSC- Civil Service Commission
CWC- Council for the Welfare of Children
DA- Department of Agriculture
DA-ATI- Department of Agriculture Agricultural Training Institute
DA-BPRE- Department of Agriculture Bureau of Post-Harvest Research and Extension
DAR- Department of Agrarian Reform
DepEd- Department of Education
DENR- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DFA- Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG- Department of the Interior and Local Government
DND- Department of National Defense
DOE- Department of Energy
DOF- Department of Finance
DOH- Department of Health
DOJ- Department of Justice
DOLE- Department of Labor and Employment
DOST- Department of Science and Technology
DOST-ITDI- Department of Science and Technology Industrial Technology Development Institute
DOT- Department of Tourism
DPWH- Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD- Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI- Department of Trade and Industry

For more information, please contact:

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LIST OF AGENCIES / INSTITUTIONS cont.

ECCD- Early Childhood Care and Development Council
FAP- Film Academy of the Philippines
FDA- Food and Drug Administration
FDCP- Film Development Council of the Philippines
GAB- Games and Amusement Board
GFIs- Government Financial Institutions
GSIS- Government Service Insurance System
HDMF- Home Development Mutual Fund
HELs- Higher Education Institutions
HGC- Home Guaranty Corporation
HLURB- Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HUDCC- Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IBP- Integrated Bar of the Philippines
LCPCs- Local Councils for the Protection of Children
LGUs- Local Government Units
LHBs- Local Housing Boards
LRA- Land Registration Authority
MFIs- Micro-finance Institutions
MTRCB- Movie and Television Review and Classification Board
NAFC- National Agricultural and Fishery Council
NAPC- National Anti-Poverty Commission
NAPOLCOM- National Police Commission
NCCA- National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NCDA- National Council on Disability Affairs
NCIP- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCMF- National Commission on Muslim Filipinos
NDA- National Dairy Authority
NDRRMC- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NFARMC- National Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
NGOs- Non government organizations
NHA- National Housing Authority
NHMFC- National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
NTC- National Telecommunications Commission
OCS- Officer Candidate School
OMB- Optical Media Board
OPAPP- Office of Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OPS- Office of the Press Secretary [renamed as Presidential Communications Office (PCO)]
OSCA- Office of Senior Citizen Affairs

LIST OF AGENCIES / INSTITUTIONS cont.

OWWA- Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PARC- Presidential Agrarian Reform Council
PARCCOM- Provincial Agrarian Reform Coordinating Committee
PCFC- People's Credit and Finance Corporation
PCUP- Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor
PCW- Philippine Commission on Women
PFDA- Philippine Fisheries Development Authority
PhilHealth- Philippine Health Insurance Commission
PMA- Philippine Military Academy
PNPA- Philippine National Police Academy
PNP- Philippine National Police
POEA- Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
POPCOM- Commission on Population
PPB- Parole and Probation Board
PPSC- Philippine Public Safety College
PSC- Philippine Sports Commission
RCBW- Regional Commission on Bangsamoro Women
RDCs- Regional Development Councils
SC- Supreme Court
SHFC- Social Housing Finance Corporation
SSS- Social Security System
SUCs- State Universities and Colleges
TESDA- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TRC- Technology Resource Center

Who belong to the marginalized sectors?

The marginalized sectors are those that belong to the basic, disadvantaged, or vulnerable groups who are mostly living in poverty and have little or no access to land and other resources, basic social and economic services such as health care, education, water and sanitation, employment and livelihood opportunities, housing security, physical infrastructure and the justice system.

These include, but are not limited to women in the following sectors:

Small Farmers and Rural Workers, Fisherfolk, Urban Poor, Workers in the Formal Economy, Workers in the Informal Economy, Migrant Workers, Indigenous Peoples, Moro, Children, Senior Citizens, Persons with Disabilities, and Solo Parents.

How can Filipino women living abroad benefit from this law?

Section 37 of the Magna Carta of Women mandates the designation of a **gender focal point** in the consular section of Philippine embassies or consulates. The said officer who shall be trained on gender and development shall be primarily responsible in handling gender concerns of women migrant workers, especially those in distress. Other agencies like **DSWD** and **DOLE** are also mandated to cooperate in strengthening the Philippine foreign posts' programs for the delivery of services to women migrant workers, consistent with the one-country team approach in Foreign Service.

Who will be responsible for implementing the MCW?

The State, the private sector, society in general, and all individuals shall contribute to the recognition, respect, and promotion of the rights of women defined and guaranteed in the Magna Carta of Women.

The **Philippine government** shall be the primary duty-bearer in implementing the said law. It is tasked to refrain from discriminating against women and violating their rights; **protect** women against discrimination and from violation of their rights by private corporations, entities, and individuals; and **promote** and **fulfill** the rights of women in all spheres, including their rights to substantive equality and non-discrimination.

The government shall fulfill these duties through the development and implementation of laws, policies, regulatory instruments, administrative guidelines, and other appropriate measures, including temporary special measures. It shall also establish mechanisms to promote the coherent and integrated implementation of the MCW and other related laws and policies to effectively stop discrimination against Filipino women.

What are the specific responsibilities of the government under the MCW?

The Magna Carta of Women mandates all government offices, including government-owned and controlled corporations and local government units to adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy for implementing the law and attaining its objectives. It also mandates **(a) planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for gender and development, (b) the creation and/or strengthening of gender and development focal points, and (c) the generation and maintenance of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation.**

The **Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)** shall be the overall monitoring and oversight body to ensure the implementation of the law. It shall be the primary policy-making and coordinating body for women and gender equality concerns and shall lead in ensuring that government agencies are capacitated on the effective implementation of MCW. Consistent with its mandate, the **Commission on Human Rights (CHR)** shall act as the Gender and Development Ombud to ensure the promotion and protection of women's human rights. The **Commission on Audit (COA)** shall conduct an annual audit on government offices' use of their gender and development budgets for the purpose of determining its judicious use and the efficiency, and effectiveness of intervention in addressing gender issues. Local government units are also encouraged to develop and pass a Gender and Development code (GAD Code) to address the issues and concerns of women in their respective localities based on consultation with their women constituents.

What are the penalties of violators?

If the violation is committed by a government agency or any government office, including government-owned and controlled corporations, and local government units, the person directly responsible for the violation, as well as the head of agency or local chief executives shall be held liable under the MCW. The sanctions under administrative law, civil service or other appropriate laws shall be recommended by the **Commission on Human Rights** to the **Civil Service Commission** and the **Department of the Interior and Local Government**. In cases where violence has proven to be perpetrated by agents of the State, such shall be considered aggravating offenses with corresponding penalties depending on the severity of the offenses.

If the violation is committed by a private entity or individual, the person directly responsible for the violation shall be liable to pay damages.

The offended party can also pursue other remedies available under the law and can invoke any of the provisions of existing laws, especially those that protect the rights of women.

How will the implementation of the MCW be funded?

The MCW provides that the State agencies should utilize their Gender and Development budgets for programs and activities to implement its provisions. Funds necessary for the implementation of MCW shall be charged against the current appropriations of the concerned agencies, and shall be included in their annual budgets for the succeeding years.

The MCW also mandates the State to prioritize allocation of all available resources to effectively fulfill its obligations under the said law.

Philippine
Commission
on Women



Magna Carta of Women

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