

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES-MANILA
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**A STUDY ON QUEZON CITY'S ORDINANCES AND
RESOLUTIONS REGARDING WOMEN DEVELOPMENT**

An Undergraduate Thesis
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

Bachelor of Arts
Major in Political Science

Presented to

Dean Josefina G. Tayag

By

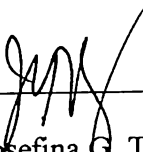
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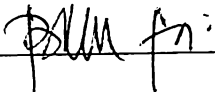
APPROVAL SHEET

The undergraduate thesis entitled “A Study on Quezon City’s Ordinances and Resolutions Regarding Women Development” by Marita L. del Rosario has been approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts Major in Political Science.



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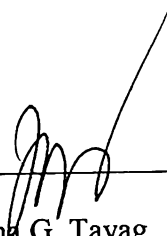
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ABSTRACT

The issue of gender discrimination and bias, particularly of women, had been put to the light. During the past years, there had been major objections regarding the way women were treated unfairly in the different areas such as in their homes, schools and workplaces. With it came the clamor of concerned sectors to put an end to this situation. Contained in this paper are the conditions of women as they evolved throughout a long span of time. There had been major changes that happened and many factors that contributed to both the progress and regress of women.

The government has done its part in promulgating laws that seek to remove gender inequality and promote the full participation of women in all activities of society. This kind of authority had been passed on to the local government units. This research probes on the effectivity of Quezon City in complying with these laws.

The methods employed by this study are library and document research. Interviews were also set with the city's officials regarding their perception in the promotion of women development. A survey was conducted to know how effective Quezon City is with the implementation of their laws concerning women development. With these, data was gathered and proved that, indeed, Quezon City has a high level of gender sensitivity. It is seen through the creation of ordinances and resolutions that greatly benefited women and cares for their well-being.

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DEDICATION

For Mama and Daddy, for all your hard work.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Women did not have any say when society assigned their role in the community. They were considered weak although they did not have any way to prove that they were as strong as men. So, they got the lighter end of the job and with it, they were stripped of the right of equality. Their frail physique and biological make-up made the community think that their minds are of the same condition – weak, unable to make decisions and subject to the desires of their opposite, men.

But the tasks that women have been chosen to do all their lives, raising and rearing their children, waiting on their husbands hand and foot, and keeping and running a household, have not been exactly easy. These tasks had been considered menial when compared to the work being undertaken by men. This line of work has been overlooked and given so little importance when in fact, it has produced all the significant people and events in our society.

This is particularly true in the Philippine setting. The different nations that came and colonized the country become major factors regarding the status of women. Before they arrived, women enjoyed a considerable position in the decision-making and nation-building process. However, when the foreigners came, they influenced the way Filipinos live. This includes the role that women play in the community. They had become relegated to the task of running the household. This was considered a major assignment

that left less or no room at all for other responsibilities. The income generating part of the deal was left to the husbands. This also gave the males the right and privilege of making the decision, both in the family and in society. They also have all the opportunities to take part in all other activities of the community. Women are to stay home. They cannot afford the luxury of education because it will not be of any use to them. They were subject to the needs and wants of men. In the eyes of society, they were no better off than minors and the handicapped.

Nevertheless, the era of men lording it over the other half of the species, womankind, is slowly being phased out. The days when the male population thought and acted only on his behalf without any regard to the female counterpart is almost over. The time has come when men can no longer say that they have the monopoly of intellect and strength to conquer the world.

Indeed, women in this day have begun to assert themselves and their rights, not only as members of the community but as human beings. They are emerging from their quiet domestic abodes into the world previously occupied only by men. They have been taught to obey only the wishes of the men and suppress their own needs, but they have begun to think of their welfare. They have awakened. Whereas before, they accepted their fate of being subservient to their fathers, brothers and husbands, today they have begun to realize that they, too, have as much right as the men in their lives. When before, they were thought only as means for men to fulfill their ends, now they have started to hope that they, too, have their own potentials and abilities that have to be achieved. The

time has come for women not to be merely “properties” of men to meet their destinies, but to assert their own place in this world.

Yet, due to the social traditions that have embedded themselves in the minds of society, women are still being marginalized. They are still bound by the chains that have haunted their kind ever since the very first society was built. In some parts of the Philippines, their being a part of the community and being productive is not yet acceptable. And so, their struggle continues. They have to prove to the world themselves, their rights, and their needs, unlike men who have been given the opportunity to be themselves without any trouble.

All of the struggles of the women are gradually being put into perspective. The community has begun to realize the need to protect the women and allow them to act as co-equals of men. The issue of being sensitive to the gender roles each has to undertake is carefully being studied. Certainly, the world is changing its outlook towards the development of the individual. People are becoming increasingly sensitive when it comes to the roles that each must undertake, even women.

To help these women be part of the nation-building process, support must come from the government. As a body chosen by its people, it must look after the welfare of its constituents. It must include in its action program laws, policies and projects that will enhance the development of women. It must be the primary source of benefits that will ensure the protection and promotion of women’s rights and conditions. For this

particular case, the Philippine government is considered guardians of women's well-being. It must exercise all its powers to remove gender bias in all aspects of society, be it in the home, school or workplace. It must put an end to occurrences that patronize the machismo attitude.

Research Question

How gender sensitive is the local government of Quezon City as seen through its ordinances and resolutions?

General and Specific Objectives

The general objective of this research is to assess how gender sensitive is the local government of Quezon City as seen through its resolution, ordinance formulation and implementation.

Specifically, it seeks to address the following concerns:

1. To study gender and women development issues in the country;
2. To provide a situationer of the current status of women;
3. To determine the perception of the city government officials regarding gender development;

4. To find out how the Quezon City government and their officials have responded to the problem of women marginalization;
5. To assess whether their programs are well-implemented;
6. To give an analysis of the over-all gender situation in Quezon City and to give recommendations on how this can be improved.

Thesis Statement

The local government of Quezon City has gender-sensitive resolutions and ordinances but these have not been implemented wisely and effectively due to several factors, which will be identified by this research.

Review of Related Literature

Republic Act no. 7192, also known as "*Women in Development and Nation Building Act*" was created by Philippine Congress in July 1991 during the administration of then President Corazon C. Aquino. A primer regarding this law had been reviewed by this researcher. This contains thirteen sections that promotes the welfare of women, especially their equality with men, and which encourages them to be part of the productive sector in the community. It also provides readers with the rules and regulations to be implemented concerning the said mandate. Written here are the specific provisions to be followed in order for the law to take effect. Examples of the provisions are the prioritization of development programs that will provide income and employment,

equality in the capacity to act regardless of civil status, access to government and private sector programs, acquiring loans, membership in clubs, admission to military schools and coverage in PAG-IBIG, SSS and GSIS programs.

Atty. Domingo A. Songalia wrote the book, *Women's Rights* in 1958. Sixteen chapters are devoted to explaining the statutes regarding women during that time. He explained that due to the ignorance and indifference to the laws concerning the basic rights of women this often leads to very hard and heartbreaking consequences. These women often forget that they have as much right as their husbands. Most of the time, when they enter marriage, these rights get lost and merge with those of the husband. It is for this reason that he authored the book.

The *Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development 1995-2025* was made in 1995 as a guide book to a government plan that will support Republic Act 7192. The program is a 30-year framework that will encourage the further growth of both men and women. It contains several parts on how the program started and how it is to take place. The first part focuses on the development framework. It has the goals and objectives of the plan as well as the over-all perspective of the country's development, especially the role of the women in the different sectors of society. The next part tackles the human development sectors together with the issues that have arisen due to problems in these areas. Several strategies and policies have been suggested concerning these. The third part consists of the sectors in the economic and industrial development. The chapters on this are greatly concerned with mainstreaming women in the aforementioned sectors.

Efforts are put together to ensure that both genders have equal access and opportunity. They consider the skills and abilities that women have in order for them to participate equally with their counterparts. Following them are special concern sectors. These include women and migration, prostitution, violence against women, women and family, indigenous cultural communities and ancestral domain, women and peace, and politics and governance. These plans want to put the disadvantaged position of women to light and to get them out of their vulnerable and deplorable conditions.

Another manual for the purpose of making society gender responsive was published in 1993 by the Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas or PhilDHRRA. This was entitled *Some Practical Tools and Guidelines on Gender and Development*. The lobby group responsible for this feels that integrating women into the core of society is important for the development of the community. The bias being experienced, especially by the women, needs to be addressed immediately. The manual has been divided into two parts. The first part consists of modules on gender dynamics on conducting gender sensitivity activities. Included here are gender biases and its nature and gender subordination. The second part contains the tools and guidelines for gender-based planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation.

And She Said No!, published in 1990 is a collection of essays that tackle the plight of women and gender inequality. Its editors are Liberato Bautista and Elizabeth Rifareal and all of the articles were submitted by women themselves who would like to share their

sentiments regarding the issue of gender inequality and women struggles. *And She Said No!* is a work of first-hand experiences that describes the pitiful conditions of the women in our society and their fight against the society that has condemned them. It also shows the deep and different insights that make the same clamor – to let the women be themselves. These are stories of women awakening to the real situations and rediscovering their dignities. According to the authors, “No” means “no” to the years of patriarchal domination that enslaved the women and put them in a position secondary only to men, “no” to the hindrances that do not allow them to realize their potentials and “no” to the practices that reduce their worth as human beings.

One particular account was authored by Carolyn Israel-Sobritchea which was entitled “Gender Inequality and Its Supporting Ideologies in Philippine Society”. She has cited several conditions of gender inequality which have continued to plague our community today. In the economic field, women do not enjoy the same opportunities, privileges and benefits as the men do. They have generally lower incomes, at the same time they shoulder all the domestic chores that provide for them a dual responsibility of earning a living and maintaining a household. In the political arena, they are given minimal positions. In their own homes, they sometimes have to endure the “querida system”, wife-beating and caring for the children. According to the writer, several belief systems, norms and values work to maintain the low status of women. Some of these legitimize male dominance. People have always believed that due to the biological circumstances that differentiate men from women, these have defined the roles which are to be played. Since women are naturally smaller and shorter, they are, therefore, weaker

and should be given the lighter work. This somehow authorizes the uneven distribution of power and material resources. Further, women are expected to forego their own development and aspirations especially if these get in the way of family duties and obligations.

Another compilation is *Essays on Women* edited by Sr. Mary John Mananzan, OSB during the early eighties. It was created as an aid to a gender sensitivity course to the psychology students of Saint Scholastica's College. Cynthia Nolasco wrote a piece entitled "The Woman Problem: Gender, Class and State Oppression. According to her, in this part of the population, the women can be considered as the largest majority in the world. Although they constitute half of the world, their conditions and statuses are minimal compared to the men as perpetuated by society.

During the early parts of Philippine history, it is said that the Filipinas held a major role in the community. However, looking closely, this is not true. They could not partake, much as they want to, in the rights, privileges and enjoyment of participating in the community. Nolasco cited three discriminatory statuses they are constantly in. The first is, they are oppressed because of the accident of being born a female. They are merely victims of the feudal patriarchy that has governed the Philippines. It starts within the family they are born into. From birth, they have a responsibility to their fathers, and afterwards, to their husbands. Women have three major functions in their life: child bearing, child rearing and housekeeping. Their kind have been doing these for a lifetime and for those that have been confined to only these all their life, they do not fulfill their

humanity. When they do have professions of their own, these are usually extensions of their responsibility at home like teaching and nursing. The second is, they are discriminated by virtue of their class. They belong to a social class and the experiences peculiar to this class, the exploitations are felt by the women. The last is, they are victims as citizens. The government is doing nothing, but adding to the woes of the women. Nolasco said that the key to solving the problems of the women is to promote nationalism and democracy.

Aida Fulleros Santos and Lynn F. Lee authored the book *The Debt Crisis: A Treadmill of Poverty for Filipino Women* in 1989. Included here are the development situations in the Philippines. Ever since the country was placed under the power and administration of two different colonies, Spain and the United States, the socio-economic and political events have continually been tied to them. The country's national economy had been controlled by the political elite. They comprise about twenty percent of the total population and have established ties with multinational businesses and overseas governments. On the other hand, the rest of the country has continued to be agricultural in nature "whose main function is to produce raw materials for the newly developed and developed countries." There has been an imbalance in the development process and this had "obviously heightened class differences." Women have engaged in the examination of the overall development framework of the country's economic direction. They have played an important and crucial role in the change processes. "The challenge of development has meant that even the more traditional women's groups are confronted by the need to go beyond the narrow limits of socio-civic programs with which they have

been consistently identified. Women's production of goods and services are essential to the family and society's survival and well being. But despite the women's central role in the development process, and the importance this has assumed in the women's movement, women have remained peripheral and invisible on the drawing boards and in the consciousness of economic planners and implementors.

A work that tackles the status of women in the Philippines and provides recommendations on how this status could be improved is *A Profile of Filipino Women: Their Status and Role*. Isabel Rojas-Aleta, Teresita L. Silva and Christine P. Eleazar in 1977, determined which programs are needed by the women sector. To assess the need for these programs, the women, their status and role in the society are examined. This research covered the women, most especially those from the rural areas, and how several factors contributed to the roles they are in now. The study was divided into several areas to show the different aspects of development that women go through and how these are to be analyzed. These are: historical perspective of Filipino women's status and role in society, sex socialization in the Philippines, physical well-being, domestic status and role, educational status and role, economic status and role, public participation and legal status.

The role of women in the family is given much attention in the book, *Women In the Family: Two Decades of Change*. This is the seventh book in a series of ten, published in 1984, that discusses family life and marriage. In this particular edition, how the women have affected and moved within the family was the central issue. Within this

work, there are also several contributors that gave their respective analysis on some points. Myra Marx Ferree, for example, talked about women's employment and gender equality in working class families. Another article, entitled "Working Wives and Mothers" speaks of different kinds of motherhood situations: mothers without children, how mothers with children below eighteen cope and the consequences of the mother taking on employment and its effects on marriage.

From the psychologist's point of view, Marie Maguire also sees the ubiquitous inequality between the sexes. She wrote her views on the matter in the book *Men, Women, Passion and Power* that came out in 1995. She addressed the question on how these gender disparities came about and how they have affected the person's very psyches. Maguire tackled the way the different cultures molded femininity and masculinity. According to her, the roots of gender expectations started within the family, from parenting, particularly from the mother. "The mother is expected to look after the baby's physical needs and to think about and verbalize feelings and thoughts. The father's role is associated with boundary-setting and helping the child find a pathway out of the symbiotic preoccupations of infancy into the world at large." The author also dealt with psychoanalytical theories about sexuality which shape the individual's thinking about her or his gender. She regards the person as a product of the different historical and cultural incidents and at the same time, she or he considers the expectations that society imposes. Anatomical differences also serve to influence, even unconsciously the individual's thoughts and fantasies. The book is divided into five parts. The first part consists of three chapters that summarize the opposing and analytic arguments about

power and envy. The next part looks at the male sex as fragile and looks at how they struggle to cope with the expectation of being dominant. The third part acknowledges the power that a woman is capable of. The last parts discuss the gender inequalities in the psychotherapeutic settings, the male and female hysteria and perversion and the origins of sexual orientation.

All these works have given the researcher insights regarding women and the difficulties of being one, especially in the case of Filipinas. These have shown the evolution of the roles they play in the community. It is also evident in the literature that conditions have moved in throughout history and who are responsible for the sufferings they have endured. The publications portray the different aspects of living that women are involved in. It was greatly shown how marginalized they are in the political, social and economic arena and even in their own homes. It was also mentioned in many of the books how they ended up where they are now, the factors that contributed to this, like genetics and the environment, and what continue to happen and perpetuate that they somehow cannot remove themselves from enduring all the agonies that they have.

These have also provided preliminary data that will help in attaining the objectives of this study. The necessary background information was gathered through this review that proves the point that women do experience unequal treatment and discrimination and there is a need for a clamor to stop this kind of behavior. It is established that there is really a problem regarding the conditions of women in the Philippines. This is important in assessing whether there should be laws and policies that

will promote their condition and development. These publications also shed light as to what needs are to be addressed instantly. These put into perspective the immediate concerns that are to be given relief and prioritized.

Theoretical Framework

Women in Development or WID is a framework or approach that gives recognition to the particular needs and capacities of women with its central point on programs and actions that will encourage their participation in the productive sector.

The employment of this WID approach has tended to result in the development and implementation of activities that generate income where women undergo training to enhance their skills. These are then arranged into marketing cooperatives and other related productive groups. Women are taught the necessary skills, at the same time, given instructions on hygiene, literacy, childcare and other conventional concerns.

Another framework is that of Gender and Development or GAD. This shows the change of the outlook on women from not being able to participate in the productive activities of the community to addressing the discrepancy of women and men in the development aspect.

This approach has come from the traditional roles that both women and men assume in the society. Because of this, not only have the women been marginalized, but

also men, thus resulting in unequal treatment for both sides that hinder their development. So, their respective needs have to be addressed, especially the women so that they can maximize the full benefits of the development programs that are to their needs.

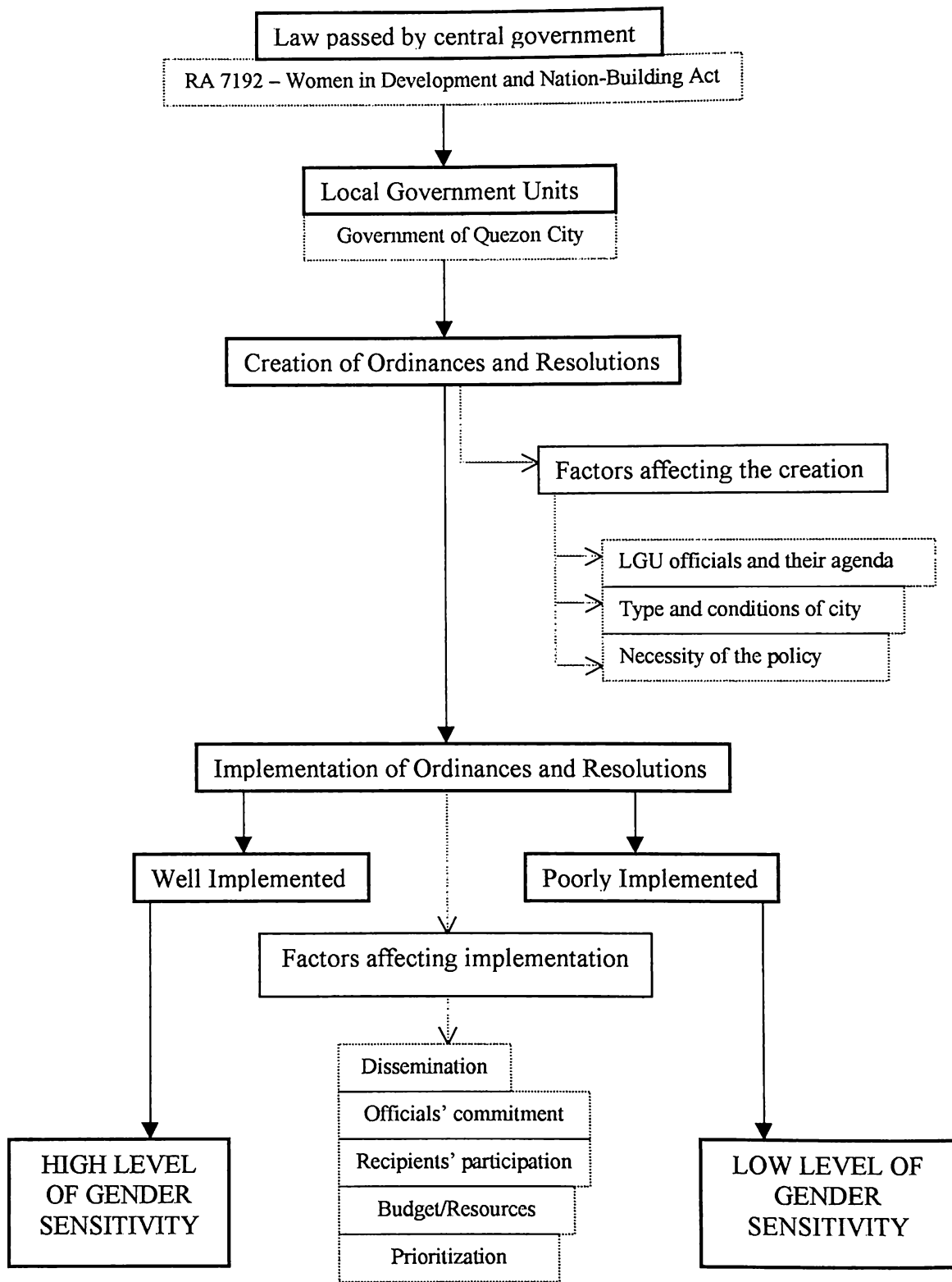
Also, this does not only seek to include women in the process of development but ways are continually looked for to eradicate unequal social relations and bring forth opportunities that would give advantage to both the men and the women.

GAD employs a more realistic approach of development between the two. It is able to address both concerns of the two sexes and therefore provides a more concrete basis for analysis in determining the ways to help the gender sensitivity issue. This will be the framework to be used in this research.

Conceptual Framework (see chart on next page)

The problem of gender sensitivity besets the Philippine government. From the central government, with the Congress of the Philippines creating a law (Republic Act no. 7192 – Women in Development and Nation Building Act) that promotes the welfare of women, the responsibility is now passed on to the local government units, in the spirit of devolution.

The local governments units are obliged to provide resolutions and ordinances that will enhance the development of their constituents, in this case, the women, because



this is mandated by law. But whether they do this out of a sense of compliance, or with firm belief in it and enthusiasm may be a product of several factors: their own belief system, sense of commitment and agenda for action in women's cause, women problems being endemic in the area or pressure exerted by lobby groups like non-government organizations, people's organizations and citizens' groups.

In cases where a resolution or ordinance regarding the development of women is present, it is imperative that this be examined. Is it effective and well implemented by the local government officials? On the other hand, is it just a waste of money and resources and the council could have created more substantial resolutions that will benefit the people better? In this case, there may also be a number of reasons why these laws are poorly implemented. These could be poor dissemination, lack of commitment on the part of the officials, lack of participation from the recipients, lack of budget and lack of necessity. This goes to show that the said city has a low level of gender sensitivity stemming from the ineffective and unproductive legislation.

On the other hand, the opposite may be said to be true. Several reasons may contribute to the good implementation of gender related policies. These are good information dissemination, the local government officials' commitment to take care of the women population, the participation and enthusiasm of recipients, proper budget allocation and prioritization. If these facts are present, it can be concluded that the said city has a high level of gender sensitivity.

Definition of Terms

1. *Gender* – refers to the relationship and differences between women and men as defined by different societies and cultures and how this relation is socially constructed as opposed to the biological character of sex; defines characteristics as masculine or feminine and how activities are appropriate for which sex.
2. *Gender issues* – originate from the diverse roles that men and women assume that are recognized to be unfair or unjust such as stereotyping in relation to what society has perceived to be the suitable roles and behaviors.
3. *Gender sensitivity* - ability to recognize gender issues manifested by the formulation of laws that will improve the conditions of women
4. *Gender roles* – learned behaviors that determine the tasks, activities and responsibilities to be played by men and women
5. *Gender inequality* – inequality or unawareness of opportunities that hamper the promotion of the growth of any member of the community due to his/her gender
6. *Development* – capability measured by something a person can do in order to improve the quality of his/her life and that of others.
7. *Women development* – concerned on how to overcome the inequalities that hinder the addressing of the interests and problems of women.
8. *Status* – the individual's place in a social structure; ranking in terms of prestige, power or esteem. (Sentro ng Manggagawang Pilipina materials)

9. *City Ordinance* – prescribes a general, uniform and permanent rule of conduct binding the inhabitants and non-residents within the territorial limits.
10. *Resolutions* – another act of the council dealing with special and temporary matter and are less formal. (Cortez, 1952)

Methodology

Several methods were employed in order to operationalize the research, the first of which is the undertaking of a gender sensitivity training. The writer was able to participate in one that was conducted by the Sentro ng Manggagawang Pilipina, a non-government organization created for the cause of women. The workshop presented the basic facts of the problem of gender discrimination and bias. It taught the importance of acknowledging the problem that has plagued the society for so many years. By doing this, one starts to be aware and conscious of the different issues surrounding the predicament of each gender. Only then can these issues be addressed. This can launch the necessary means to remove the problem.

Library research was also used to provide the preparatory data and background regarding gender, women, development and gender sensitivity. Several printed materials, especially those written in the Philippine context were studied and analyzed in order to put the study in perspective. In addition, Quezon City records were gathered and analyzed to assess the resolutions and ordinances that the local government has

legislated. All of these helped in estimating whether there were enough materials to pursue the research or not.

Next, interviews with three key informants were conducted. Aside from the city records, personal conversations with the Quezon City officials, especially the councilors who decreed the laws, provided more information on the underlying factors which brought about the creation of the said mandates, and on the nature of the city and the residents that inhabit the place.

A survey was also undertaken. Thirty respondents were chosen using the purposive sampling method. These are parents availing of the day care services provided by the city government under one of the ordinances. This method supplied the perception of the recipients of the laws. It enabled the researcher to determine the quality of the implementation process. The type of their responses indicates their openness towards the benefits offered to them by their city government. It also reflects their level of satisfaction with these policies.

After all the data had been gathered, they were processed, and then analyzed using the framework mentioned at the earlier part of the paper. Studying the ordinances and resolutions passed by the Quezon City council, as well as the city's officials' opinion on this matter yielded the information whether this particular local government is concerned with the problem of women marginalization and discrimination. On the other hand, cognizance of the people's perceptions facilitates the determination of the policies'

effectivity as tools for women development. After the research had presented and stressed the important points that led to the answers to the study's objectives, a conclusion was given. A recommendation follows the conclusion that will suggest other ways of improving the study, as well as doing other methods wherein the local government units can help in alleviating the problems of the women sector aside from promulgating laws within their jurisdiction.

Scope and Limitation

This research paper is divided into five chapters containing the results of the study done. The first part gives an overview on the general outlook of the paper. It has the introductory parts, the methods done to achieve the results and the necessary related data to shed light on the study.

Chapter two includes the historical background of the study. It provides the issues and problems concerning women and their development in the Philippines. Part of this chapter contains a situationer of women. Moreover, the national mandate passed by the central government that pushes for the involvement of women in the nation-building process is in focused, as well as other laws that are concerned with the well being of women.

The next chapter discusses the local government the researcher has chosen, which is Quezon City. It includes a discussion of the ordinances and resolutions regarding

women development passed by the city council as their response to the problem of women marginalization. This chapter also contains the said officials' perception on why they sponsored such legislation. Furthermore, the section also assesses whether these programs were well implemented and effective through the opinions of the recipients of the local laws.

In the fourth chapter, an analysis of the gender situation is provided. This reviews the situation of women and their development in this particular local government unit and how the ordinance and resolutions affect the constituency.

Finally, in the last chapter, recommendations are given on how some areas of women development can be improved.

Mainly, due to time constraints, the study could have been more comprehensive.

It could have included the perception of other city officials who are in part responsible for the passing of the laws. The study had been limited to only three of the Quezon City legislators because of the unavailability of other councilors at the time the research was being conducted.

In addition, the author would have liked to include the thoughts of other beneficiaries of all the ordinances and resolutions. Again, due to the short period of time

allotted for this study and other security purposes of the respondents, particularly the battered women, this was not possible.

Significance of the Study

This paper may aid in the evaluation and examination of the ordinances, particularly gender and development, being implemented by the local governments. These ordinances will be subjected to scrutiny and an assessment be made regarding their usefulness and relevance to their supposed recipients. After all, these people are the ones spending for the lawmakers to do their jobs and their welfare should be put above anything else, as what these officials have sworn to when they assumed office.

Depending on the mindset of local government officials, some of the resolutions are just passed for the sake of legislation and they not are created according to their purpose, which is to address the needs of the beneficiaries. This study can therefore, help in producing necessary and relevant data that the constituency may use to help promote their growth and development. Waste is then avoided, at the same time, the officials can see the sector is already taken care of, and then they might as well put their efforts to other concerns that need the immediate attention.

The issue of women is also put in perspective. With this research, the concerns of the women population are again elucidated upon but this time within the context of how a certain local government handles their welfare and needs. Studying the city ordinances

and resolutions can yield the kind of benefits needed by this sector. Likewise, it will impart what is not necessary and avoid the wastage of resources upon the implementation of the legislatures being passed.

CHAPTER TWO

Historical Background

Historical Perspective of Women's Status and Role

Different periods in the history of the Philippines saw the significant changes in the life of the women and the roles that this sector plays in society. Sometimes these changes appear to be gradual and sometimes abrupt, while men continue to enjoy all the advantages and concessions they have had all their lives. All of these have somehow influenced the status that they now enjoy, whether positively or negatively.

For instance, before the Spanish came to conquer the islands, women were said to hold a privileged position in society. They had more or less the same responsibilities and opportunities as their male counterparts. They had a fairly respectable position inside the home, as well as in the social and political arena.

Before long, the Spanish came and for over three hundred years manifested a great shift in the structure and processes operating inside the community. This has immense implications for the women. The society brought by the colonists imposed a patriarchal characteristic (Dionisio, n. d.). Women, who were once great pillars of the tribe, were relegated to a minor social role. They were sheltered from everyday affairs and were tasked to taking care of the home and looking after the family. They were prevented from participating in activities outside of it.

This is in part due to the legends of creation from which these two kinds of society were derived. The Filipino version, with its roots from the ancient Malay culture, tells the story of Malakas and Maganda. These two were created simultaneously, both arising from a split bamboo. On the other hand, the biblical version speaks of the woman, Eve, being made from the rib of Adam. This depicts the woman's subordinate position to the man (Rojas-Aleta, et al., 1977).

Pre-Spanish Period

The Malay people have considered women to be important in the management of the community. Compared to other women in the Asian and European regions, the Filipinas hold a unique position (Dionisio, *ibid.*). Babies were not judged according to their sex when they were born. Both were given equal care and attention by their parents, unlike in some parts of the world where being a boy has more prestige, especially if it is a firstborn.

The Malay tribe was lenient on young women. They were given the choice to choose their mates. The lady's family was also required to give some kind of dowry when getting married. She also retained her rights on her properties she acquired before or after the wedding and was entitled to her own inheritance. She had the option to retain her maiden name. An important position in the family was accorded to her since she was not merely a partner. She was allowed to enter into negotiations without having to consult her husband but her approval and knowledge regarding his affairs was deemed

vital. She could have babies only if she wanted to, or even without having to get married. She could also be granted a divorce. (Rojas-Aleta, et al., *ibid.*)

The women were also given equal opportunities in social and political affairs. Male rulers often consulted their wives. They could also succeed their husbands or fathers in the leadership of the tribes. Some of the outstanding women leaders in early Philippine history were Queen Sima and Princess Urduja.

Their position in religious activities were also looked up to. They were media in animistic functions. They could be priestesses and presides over ceremonies. They could communicate with the spirits and cure the sick (Rojas-Aleta, et al., *ibid.*).

Spanish Period

The introduction and imposition of Christianity and the Spanish culture produced radical changes in the lifestyle of the women population. The Code of Roman Law, from which the Spanish Civil Code was derived, gave major importance to man's superiority and belittled woman's capabilities. This kind of society was based on the myth of helpless womanhood and male gallantry. It confined the woman inside the house and the characteristics of passivity and piety were considered great assets of hers. (Dionisio, *ibid*)

The women were forbidden to transact business without the legal sanction of their husbands. Under this code, women had basically the same rights as minors, lunatics and

idiots. They had a big responsibility only to their families and husbands and everything else was considered secondary or was given no importance at all. This included education, which, during those times, was only a prerogative of the male.

However, during the revolutionary period of the Spanish colonialism, women began to surface and fought in their own right. There were a number of women participants and among the greatest of them were Gabriela Silang, Melchora Aquino, Gregoria de Jesus, Trinidad Perez Tecson, Teresa Magbanua, Marina Dizon Santiago and Agueda Kahaban. Some fought through peaceful movements, the most notable of which were the women in Malolos, Bulacan, who petitioned for the educational opportunities of women (Rojas-Aleta, et al., *ibid.*).

American Occupation

The entry of American forces in the Philippines did wonders for the women. Due to their liberal ideals and democratic way of life, things slowly improved for the oppressed members of society. One of America's greatest achievement was education. The government took care of this matter through the establishment of public schools, some of them made particularly for girls. The women were encouraged to let go of their timidity and to develop the spirit of activism to become full contributors to society and the development of its well being.

During this time, they were given the opportunity to vote and give their opinions. They were now being allowed to slowly participate in events, which were previously occupied only by men. Moreover, as these opportunities slowly become greater, women learned to be stronger and more sure of themselves. Although, men tried to maintain their superior position of male pride and chauvinism, women could no longer be tied the way she used to. They were beginning to realize their rights and to assert their positions, to become productive members of society and contribute to the development and progress of the community (Rojas-Aleta, et al., *ibid.*).

Sex Role Socialization

Differences in the nature of the sexes may be due to two major factors. The first one being biological differences and the other, the environmental conditions they find themselves in. An individual can inherit certain characteristics from the parents. At the same time, when he is exposed to another person, he is able to learn from that individual other attributes and integrates them into his own system. These have continually interacted with one another to produce the kind of behavior men and women have (Hall, et al., 1998).

Researches throughout the course of time have proved that the determination of sex roles begins early in an individual's life. This starts from the time the child is born when she or he is given responsibilities at home. The process continues in school and is further fueled when the person reaches adolescence and she or he has to conform to the

norms of the peer group. When the individual has reached adulthood, the roles assigned to men and women are more or less established (Atkinson, et al, 1993).

Behavioral Expectations for Boys and Girls

Several studies about sex role socialization have yielded theories on how this has come about. One investigation says that socialization in young kids does not begin until they reached the age of ten or eleven. Another reports that five or six are the ages where they begin to be treated differently. Recent studies show that boys' and girls' roles are modified very early in life as soon as they are able to work (Rojas-Aleta, et al., *ibid.*).

Children are treated differently in their homes in the early stages of their life. Girls are encouraged to stay at home and to learn the running of the household. Mothers are in charge of instilling basic values in her. They to do much of the chores pertaining to the maintenance of the home, like cooking, doing the laundry, sewing, taking care of the men in the house and other chores. This is to prepare them for the eventual role they will play when they have their own families and children. They need to conform to what society imposed as the acceptable behavior. Manners should be refined and restrained. However, they are more privileged to be open about their emotions. They can cry when frustrated, lonely or when they have problems. (Dionisio, *ibid*)

Boys, on the other hand, are taught the rudiments of the outside world by their fathers. They are expected to be more independent, to take charge of the family and act

as its head. They are trained for harder and more physical labor than their women counterparts. They are often asked to go to the store, to take care of the pets, to clean the backyard, move heavy objects and the like. In addition, they are relatively free to do as they please without offending and breaking any codes of behavior. They go out of the house to wherever they want and without the need for supervision. However, boys must never show their real feelings or else suffer from ridicule and mockery when they cannot control their emotions and allows himself to cry. (Dionisio, *ibid.*)

The advent of adolescence heightens the appearance of sex role socialization. This is where both truly integrate what they have learned from their surroundings. This is where their personality and sexuality deepen and begin to shape up (Hall, et al., *ibid.*).

The school has also fostered socialization between them. Oftentimes, the boys and girls are segregated in their activities. There are also expected behaviors when they come into contact with one another. Girls should be on their best behavior while dealing with the opposite sex while boys will have to be the perfect gentleman when in the company of women.

Both of them, nevertheless, are expected to be embodiments of virtue and good character. Parents want their children to be kind, honest, God-fearing and respectful of others. They should be thoughtful and concerned about their parents. Aside from this, they should give importance to their work and studies and practice diligence. Both sexes must avoid falling into the wrong path. However, on the average, girls tend to follow

their elders more than the boys, who have a habit of prioritizing their friends and are more apt to fall prey to peer pressure (Rojas-Aleta, et al., *ibid.*).

As children go into adulthood, the expectation lists grow longer, especially for the women. They are counted upon to keep the family intact and together. This proves hard for them since they are expected to put up with their husbands and whatever their whims may bring. They should be undemanding and forgiving. Women should be willing to sacrifice and suffer for the family. Their ideals must be intact and must make up for the failures of a husband in the face of adversities. Their needs should be foregone if these affect their role of being a good mother and wife. Family matters are on top of everything else, including the women's own welfare. (Israel-Sobritchea, 1990)

Some cultural values also portray the men having advantages over the women. These also help shape the attitudes regarding the way people behave. For instance, there is "machismo" or male virility. Males do have privileges while the females are restricted in their rights. There is now the so-called "double standard" as regards the morals from which all should act. The male population can do whatever they want without any concern for norms. Women, for their part, cannot do the same. They have to live by the rules of conduct. It is their role to keep the standards of society better than the men (Rojas-Aleta, et al., *ibid.*).

From all these, one can view the specific roles played by both men and women and how these evolved starting from childhood to adulthood. These roles come from

several different factors that modify the behavior each one has to conform to. Both have been conditioned to act according to the standards set by the society (Atkinson, et al., *ibid.*). Because of these treatments, the women's roles are mainly confined to the home and their lives revolve around husband and children (Israel-Sobritchea, *ibid.*).

Several of these behaviors are the biggest impediments to the development of women. Generally, they are afraid to go against the standards set for them since these roles have long been firmly incorporated into the roles they have to play as women. These hindrances prevent them from contributing to the betterment of society. In the past years, women have learned to be strong for themselves and they began clamoring for their freedom and rights. But totally changing this aspect of living would ask for acceptance, especially from the men. The women themselves have to learn to break away from the things that are trying to hold them down.

Gender Issues in the Philippines

Peace, Legal Rights and Protection

The issue of gender equality is slowly seeping into the awareness of the Filipinos. For its part, the national government has taken measures to create legislations that will help in the promotion of equality and protection of women. This has been passed on to the lower levels of the bureaucracy. Some of the local government units have passed ordinances and resolutions in their respective areas that also safeguard the rights of

women. Nevertheless, all these have yet to materialize. In spite of the laws, unequal treatment between the two sexes still occurs. Many of these statutes are yet to be implemented. Sexual harassment, for example, continues to happen in the workplace, in school and in other fields.

In the media, women are projected to be objects for men, particularly for sex and violence. Continuous exploitation has not helped to elevate their status and people have looked down on them disdainfully as they are portrayed as “toys” of men.

In militarized areas, the abuse takes place in the forms of sexual assault, degradation, illegal arrest, detention and trauma. Although they share this with men, women are more helpless because of the physical and biological differences (Israel-Sobritchea, *ibid.*).

Education and Health

The choice of which course to take in the college level is often tinged with gender bias. Both boys and girls are expected to take up traditional degrees suited to their gender. Females usually enroll in nursing and teaching course while males engage in engineering and political subjects.

There is also a history of adult illiteracy, especially for the women in the rural areas, in the Philippines. This was due to the early misconceptions that men are the only ones privileged to get an education because they are the ones working for a living.

Issues about women's health have also arisen. There had been inadequate support for their concerns, particularly about family planning and pregnancy. The Philippine society has seen very large families, with mothers bearing seven or more children. The right to choose and limit the number of children had never been in question before, as well as the women's right to have and refuse sex with their husbands. This had called for concern because of the danger that a woman puts herself in when she ignores her rights and gives in to the whims of her partner. Also, there had been persistent ignorance about HIV and AIDS. It does not help that due to the predominance of the Catholic beliefs and values, many have ignored the call for safe sex and condom use.

Political participation

Women have always been marginalized in the political arena. They have a generally low and limited level of participation (Dionisio, *ibid.*). Statistics show that the number of women in the government, be it in the national and local level is so small compared to the men. This male-oriented leadership hampers the female participation in the bureaucracy. This sometimes causes laws not to focus and prioritize the issues regarding women and their welfare. However, they play an active role in the informal

side of politics. Women are oftentimes seen lobbying, mobilizing and organizing groups to address their needs and concerns (Santos and Lee, 1989).

Work and Employment

The work of women is continually being underevaluated and underrated. They have been good and hard working in their own right but few give due recognition to the value of their work. Very few give ample consideration to their needs and concerns and neglect their contribution to the country's economy. Most of the time, when the word "work" is concerned, it usually applies to something which is income- and revenue-generating. This does not apply to the work that women do. Sometimes, because of this, they also have very little access to most resources. (Illo, 1988)

Despite a woman's qualifications, stereotyping of gender roles happen in the hiring, promotions and wages of prospective employees. Women can be outrageously discriminated. New jobs favor the engagement of male workers over the female ones (Dionisio, *ibid.*).

There is also feminization of migration. Women are the ones often sent to work overseas for domestic service and several other jobs that give low income. Besides the inadequate salary and poor working conditions they encounter abroad, women are often sexually abused and harassed in their host country. The Philippine government most of

the time fail to protect them, adding to the woes of the Filipina worker. It even continues to export workers without legal protection.

Problems also arise when the worker leaves her family. Marital and family difficulties, as well as marriage break-ups, occur. The spouse left behind makes unwise investments and decisions, making matters worse. Children left behind grow up in incomplete families, with only a single or sometimes no parent at all.

The Government's Response to Gender Inequality

Republic Act 7192 (taken from the primer of the National Commission of the Role of Filipino Women, 1997)

The term of President Corazon C. Aquino opened the doors for a law that will ensure the protection of women. On February 12, 1992, Republic Act no. 7192 entitled "An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and For Other Purposes," was signed into law. This was consolidated from House Bill no. 22466 under Speaker of the House of Representatives Ramon Mitra and Senate Bill no. 1200 under Senate President Neptali Gonzales.

It comprises thirteen sections where women were given privileges oftentimes withheld from them. This law ensures the rights of women. It protects them from the

cruel world previously dominated and ruled by men. Through the implementation of the said mandate, women are now legally part of the nation-building process and made the equal of men.

Due to the State's recognition of the importance of the position of women to the nation, the government must, therefore, ensure their participation in projects and programs beneficial to them. It can also help in making them realize their potentials and capabilities through their involvement and participation. With this, part of the official assistance funds coming from private organizations, agencies and foreign governments must be allotted for these purposes. In addition, departments and agencies under the Philippine government should help in achieving this purpose. They must do whatever they can in their power to remove the bias and inequality hindering the growth of women.

One of these agencies is the National Economic and Development Authority, together with the assistance of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women. Both of them are responsible for the development and participation of women. One of their obligations is to formulate and prioritize rural or countryside development programs. Another is to provide opportunities for employment and income generation. These are to be done especially for women in the rural areas to avert them from migrating to urban areas. These government agencies must also assess the effectiveness and implications of their programs and if these integrate women in the development process. They must also assist in activities that are of critical significance to the women's self-reliance and development.

Another part of this mandate calls for the equality of women in capacity to act. When they reach the legal age, whatever their civil status are, can enter into negotiations that are equal to men. They can borrow loans and execute security and credit arrangements. They can have access to government and private resources in the same conditions as men. Married women have equal rights in applying for papers and other documents without having to consult with their husbands.

Women can gain membership in all social, civic and recreational clubs, committees, associations and other organizations which are public in nature.

Women, also, have equal opportunities for appointment, admission, training, graduation and commissioning in military schools of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police. They shall abide by the same standards as men, with the minimum exceptions required by the physiological and physical differences between the men and women.

Women, even those working full time to keeping the household are entitled to social security. Upon the consent of the working spouse, they can have coverage from the PAG-IBIB, SSS and GSIS programs which shall be deducted from the salary of the working spouse. The agencies, for their part must issue rules and regulations necessary for the implementation of this particular provision.

All government agencies and departments are obliged to submit a compliance report six months after the law was made effective and every six months after. Other clauses that are included here are the separability clause, repealing clause and effectivity clause. The first one states that in any case that a section or provision of this law is unconstitutional, other parts that were not affected will still be in effect. The second clause declares that provisions in Republic Act 386, also known as the Civil Code of the Philippines and Executive Order no. 209, also known as the Family Code of the Philippines, not consistent with RA 7192 are considered repealed. The last one affirms the effectivity of the said mandate which will take effect upon the publication in the Official Gazette of two newspapers of general circulation.

Other gender sensitive laws (taken from Sentro ng Manggagawang Pilipina materials)

Republic Act 6657 is the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. It gives equal rights to women in acquiring ownership of shares of land and produce and representation in the decision-making process.

Republic Act 6725 prevents discrimination of women in employment, promotion and training opportunities.

Republic Act 6809 lowers the age of majority for women from 21 to 18, equalizing it with that of men.

Republic Act 6949 is a law declaring March 8 as “National Women’s Day”. It gives recognition to the role of women regardless of their social, economic and political standing in society.

Republic Act 6955 forbids marriage matching for a fee as well as exportation of domestic workers to certain countries which cannot ensure the protection of rights.

Republic Act 6972 compels every barangay to institute a day care center so that women can entrust their children while pursuing other forms of career.

Republic Act 7160, also known as the Local Government Code of 1991, has an amendment which creates sectoral seats for women to be elected in every local legislative assembly. This law enables women to participant in the political arena.

Republic Act 7305 is the Magna Carta for Public Health Workers. It consents to public health worker couples being assigned to the same municipality.

Republic Act 7322 increases the maternity benefits of women workers under the amended Social Security Law.

Republic Act 7600 gives incentives to all government and private health institutions with rooming-in and breastfeeding practices.

Republic Act 7655 increases the minimum wage of domestic helpers and avails them of social security.

Republic Act 7688 assigns positions to women in the Social Security Commission.

Republic Act 7796 provides women representation in the Technical and Skills Development Authority.

Republic Act 7877 is the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act. It gives importance to the dignity of human individuals and upholds the dignity of workers and employees. It renders any form of harassment in the work, education and training area illegal.

Republic Act 7882 provides for assistance to women engaging in micro and cottage business enterprises.

Republic Act 7884 encourages the participation of women in dairy and dairy-related projects.

Republic Act 7941 provides for the election of women in the sectoral party-list system.

Republic Act 8042 protects and promotes the welfare of migrant workers and their families and overseas Filipinos in distress.

Republic Act 8187 grants the paternity leave of seven days with full pay to all married male employees in the public and private sectors for the first four deliveries of the legitimate spouse

This part of the research shows how the conditions of women came to be. Many things contributed to the present status they are in now. Due to the diverse cultures that inhabited the Philippines for many years, the Filipinos have incorporated into their system different ways of living, including how they treat women. It has continually changed throughout time and many problems have arisen due to this. These foreign cultures have changed the total outlook of people in dealing with women.

It is also present in this chapter how behavior affected the way girls and boys assume the roles they play when they grow up. Families and schools are the primary institutions that mold them into becoming what was expected of them. This is usually augmented by the demands of society. This continues until they move out of their families and have one of their own. Society expects them to conform to the set of standards. This is a major reason why women are less concerned about their rights. They were brought up to think first of their husbands and children before themselves. Being used to this kind of adaptation, they have a hard time changing and minding their own needs. Society, too, has had a hard time accepting women as part of the income-generating crowd. It has been used to them being the manager of the household than being the head of a corporate world.

This section also contains the present situations of women in the Philippines. This includes their peace, legal rights and protection, their education and health, their political participation, and work and employment. This discusses the current happenings that further intensify the discriminated positions women have.

The last part reviews several laws passed by the national government as a response to the problem at hand. Much significance was given to Republic Act 7192, being a landmark legislation that signified the emergence of women as part of the nation-building process. The other laws also serve to make their status and welfare better. Although this may be of notable significance, its implementation process remains to be seen. The legislators responsible for the creation of these mandates may have sponsored these due to several reasons. They may have done this because of a genuine concern for the well-being of women or may be due to the outcry of the affected sectors. Whatever the reasons are, the important thing is that they see to it that the recipients of these laws benefit from them. After all, instead of trying to put down this particular sector, they should be encouraged to be productive members of society.

CHAPTER THREE

Gender and Development in Quezon City

A local government's legislation reflects its concern for the welfare and condition of its constituents. The laws being passed by its Council show how the bureaucracy aims to promote the well-being of its citizens. In this particular case, the issue of gender sensitivity is in focus. This research evaluates whether the local government of Quezon City prioritizes the development and interest of women. This was done through the analysis of the ordinances and resolutions ratified by the City Council. The personal views of several members of the Council who are responsible for the said laws will also be taken into account, as well as the perception of the recipients of two of the laws.

Quezon City's Laws on Women

Nine documents were obtained from the Quezon City secretary that are concerned with women. There were four ordinances and five resolutions passed in the year 1992-1997 that attempt to uplift the conditions of this particular sector of society. They generally want to remove the barriers that inhibit the growth and development of women. These laws call for the establishment of homes for the safety and recovery of women, lying-in clinics and day care centers.

In 1992, Ordinance no. SP-5, S-92 was introduced by Councilor Fe Consuelo "Connie" S. Angeles and co-introduced by Councilors Ma. Fresca M. Biglang-awa. Cesar

A. Dario, Jr., Bayani V. Hipol, Moises S. Samson, Antonio L. Sioson, Franz S. Pumaren, Michael T. Defensor, Guillermo C. Altuna, Alberto M. Galarpe, Melencio M. Castelo, Emilio G. Tamayo, Roberto A. Miguel, Herminio “Butch” C. Bautista, Joseph Peter S. Sison, Godofredo T. Liban III, Ramon G. Mathay, Marciano P. Medalla, Victor V. Ferrer, Jr., Alfredo A. Francisco, Herbert M. Bautista and Reynaldo A. Calalay.

This law was passed to establish the Quezon City Hall Yakap, which is a day care center for three- to six- year old children of Quezon City Hall employees. The amount of fifty thousand pesos (P50, 000.00) was appropriated for such a project from available funds. The center is to be under the supervision of the Quezon City Social Services Development Department. This particular bureau of the Quezon City government is responsible for supplying a teaching staff and equipment and materials within their pool of resources. Instructional materials will be under the care of the City Public Library, while the health and nutritionist aspects will be taken care of the Quezon City Health Department. Other non-governmental institutions will be tapped for other forms of assistance and support.

Quezon City officials consider the family important in the development and rearing of their children and the youth. They want to strengthen this role. Also, it was provided in Article II, Section 12 of the 1987 Constitution that “the natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and development of moral character shall receive the support of the government.” For this reason, the government of Quezon City wants to provide a center where parent-employees of the

City hall can entrust their children while doing their work. This will relieve them of parental worries, thus, providing more efficient workers.

The said ordinance was enacted on August 3, 1992 and signed and approved by City Mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr. on November 23, 1992.

In 1993, Resolution no. SP-164, S-93 was introduced by Councilors Connie Angeles and Moises S. Samson. It authorizes Mayor Ismael Mathay to enter into an agreement with Arugaan, Philippine Medical Women's Association and other organizations to establish the operation of a nursery-at-workplace to be called "Arugaan." This is for employees of the City hall and other nearby agencies and their children aged three years and below. This is to pursue the City's objectives and commitment on being a mother-baby friendly City.

This nursery aims towards the following:

- a) Participatory nurturing process by empowering women and men through continuous educational trainings in progressive child development and human centeredness;
- b) Collective setting-up of the nursery called "Arugaan" which shall be through the bayanihan spirit through a pool of resources, at least cost and a sustainable plan;

- c) Harnessing indigenous learning tools through integration of Filipino values, songs, games and stories;
- d) Re-valuing and reviving sound traditional practices on natural foods and health care and environmental-friendly ways; and
- e) Supporting and protecting breastfeeding working women to sustain humanity.

The resolution was adopted on September 16, 1993.

Resolution no. SP-589, S-96 was adopted on July 2, 1996. It was again introduced by Councilor Connie Angeles. It urges Mayor Mathay to allocate the needed funds from his special projects funds to enable the expansion process of the Yakap day care center.

The day care center has been doing well in providing sufficient services to the employees of the City hall and their children. However, the present condition of the institution is beyond its capacity. There has been a report that there are a number of children on the waiting list because the center is unable to accommodate them. It is for this purpose that the city Council feels the need for the expansion of the said establishment.

Councilor Angeles introduced another ordinance in 1997 to amend Ordinance no. SP-5, S-92. Ordinance SP-516, S-97 gave several more reasons for the establishment of day care centers. In addition to the provision of Article II, Section 12, the Council

emphasized the importance of Article XV, Section 3 (2), which states: “The State shall defend the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development.”

The amendment also came from President Fidel V. Ramos’ Executive Order no. 340, compelling all government agencies and state-owned or controlled corporations to build a day care center for their employees’ children who are below five years old. This would guarantee that these children would have the proper guidance and nutrition to become physically, socially, mentally, and intellectually fit while their parents, particularly the mother earn a living.

The need to amend the previous mandate is to allow children below three years to be admitted in the day care program. With this particular ordinance, infants and children aged two months to two and a half years of City hall employees are to be in the Quezon City Hall Yakap Child-Minding Center. This amended ordinance will include a nursery at work place section. The new center, together with the original Yakap center are to be under the administration of the Quezon City Social Services Development Department. The SSDD shall cooperate with the Quezon City Health Department and other non-governmental organizations to ensure that the children of the centers receive proper attention. These departments shall play the role of substitute parents and protect them from all forms of neglect, abuse and exploitation. Funds shall be taken from the special

projects funds of the City Mayor or any unappropriated funds. This will reflect on the annual budget of the City government.

All other laws, rules and regulations that are inconsistent with the provisions of this particular ordinance shall be repealed or modified, accordingly. If any part or provision is declared unconstitutional, other parts of provisions shall continue to take effect.

The ordinance was enacted on June 5, 1997 and approved on July 2, 1997.

Another ordinance is no. SP-428, S-96. It was introduced by Councilors Wilma Amoranto-Sarino, Nanette Castelo-Daza, Joseph Peter S. Sison and Winston T. Castelo. Councilors Moises S. Samson, Victor V. Ferrer, Jr., Marciano P. Medalla, Connie S. Angeles, Franz S. Pumaren, Jorge L. Banal, Eufemio C. Lagumbay and Bayani V. Hipol. It was sponsored by Councilor Alberto M. Galarpe.

This ordinance established a home for the rehabilitation of battered women, victims of rape and other crimes of chastity within the territorial jurisdiction of Quezon City. The Quezon City government has appropriated P5, 000,000 for this purpose to be included in the executive budget starting 1997. This shelter would be under the control and supervision of the Department of the Social Services and Development under the Office of the Mayor. They are the ones who will devise ways and programs to help the victims in their recovery process. The Mayor shall also promulgate the rules and

regulations within three months after the law is approved. All other ordinances and resolutions that are inconsistent with the provisions in this legislation are considered repealed or modified.

The Council sees the importance of recovery after a woman suffered a very traumatic experience, especially those committed under incestuous conditions. It is for this reason that they want to provide remedy and consolation to those who had encountered this kind of ordeal. These victims are able to recover faster if they are free from any hassles and psychological disturbances that are present at, or in the scene of the crime. This home shall facilitate the victims into reestablishing their lives and restore their health.

This law was made under the provision of the 1987 Constitution, specifically Article XIII, Section 14 and Article XI, Section 14, which states: “The State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthful working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation” and “The State recognizes the role of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men,” respectively.

The law was also made from the results of the International Conference on Women in September 1995. “There has been deep concern over the increasing reported incidents of maltreatment, physical infliction and sexual abuses on women and female

persons of tender age committed by the spouses, guardians, persons exercising parental authority and strangers.”

In addition, the Council recognizes the significance of Republic Act 7192.

The ordinance was enacted on July 16, 1996 and approved on August 21, 1996.

The last ordinance is SP-566, S-97 which has the same agenda as Ordinance SP-428. It was also introduced by Councilor Wilma Amoranto-Sarino and co-introduced by Councilors Joseph Peter S. Sison, Moises S. Samson, Alberto M. Galarpe, Antonio L. Sioson, Emilio G. Tamayo, Winston T. Castelo, Ma. Fresca M. Biglang-awa, Godofredo T. Liban II, Marciano P. Medalla, Antonio V. Hernandez (Anthony Alonzo), Enrico S. Serrano, Jorge L. Banal, Eufemio C. Lagumbay, Nanette Castelo-Daza and Bayani V. Hipol.

The ordinance wanted to designate a portion of the Quezon City General Hospital as a crisis center for battered women. This government-owned hospital has an area of about 31, 452 square meters and the Council had hoped to appropriate about 1, 000 square meters of the premises for this purpose.

This mandate was made under the Republic Act 7160, also known as the Local Government Code of 1991, which state that: “The Sangguniang Panlalawigan is empowered to enact reasonable and wholesome laws necessary to maintain peace and

order, ensure the safety and health of the people, preserve the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants and those that promote general welfare.”

The ordinance was enacted by the City Council on September 30, 1997. It was forwarded on October 16, 1997 to the City Mayor for his approval but was returned unsigned on November 3. Mayor Ismael Mathay stated his reasons for declining the said legislation. He said that the Quezon City General Hospital has limited space. Already, there are 6, 175 square meters allocated for buildings such as the Pathology and Laboratory Center, the Administration Building, the Cooperative Store, the Psychiatric Ward for Mental and Drug Abuse patients and the Burnt Center. These are all in the drawing board or in the unfinished stages. The other 25, 000 square meters are planned to include parking space for patients, hospital employees and visitors and a wide expanse of greens and landscapes beneficial to in- and out- patients.

The other three resolutions obtained were all concerned with lying-in clinics. They were Resolution nos. SP-592, S-96; SP-596, S-96 and SP-597, S-96, which were introduced by Councilors Fe Consuelo S. Angeles and Alfredo A. Francisco (Fred Montilla).

The first one, Resolution SP-592, S-92, urges City Mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr. to allow the upgrading of the health center in Barangay Socorro in Cubao, Quezon City. This is to house a lying-in section in an unoccupied space in the existing building

currently being used as a warehouse. The necessary funds and requirements are to be taken from national or City funds.

The City Council feels the need to provide health services to those who cannot afford the costs of hospitals. It is also their duty to initiate programs that will be beneficial to the well being of the City's constituents. Since it is to be part of the Quezon City government's projects, more residents would be able to afford the center's services. In this particular case, the City Council wanted to give medical services in the form of delivery and maternal care. Most of the expecting mothers, because of the exorbitant and unaffordable charges of these services, usually make use of midwives and "hilots". These methods may cost them less, but in the process, jeopardize their lives and their children.

This lying-in section will not only provide maternal services, but additional assistance to other residents of Barangay Socorro and neighboring barangays because it will also serve as a 24-hour service. This will also be convenient for the City government because it will entail minimal cost and maximize use of the center.

The resolution was adopted on July 9, 1996.

Resolution nos. SP-596, S-96 and SP-597, S-96 both impel Representative Feliciano R. Belmonte, Jr. to construct a 24-hour health and lying-in center in two barangays in Quezon City's fourth district. The first one would be the Galas Health

Center located on Bayani St., Barangay San Isidro, while the second would be the Roxas Health Center on Jasmin St.

Both lying-in clinics serve the purpose of the preceding City mandates. The City government realizes the need for a center that will cater to the medical needs of its constituency. The local government's officials consider the health and welfare of their people as a primary concern, especially those who cannot afford the facilities of private hospitals and clinics.

Five barangays compose the Galas area, thereby, demanding health services from its government. These are San Isidro, Aurora, Sto. Niño, Don Manuel and Santol. On the other hand, four others will be served by the Roxas Health Center aside from Barangay Roxas. These are Obrero, Paligsahan, Laging Handa and Tatalon.

The two centers will have trained physicians, nurses, midwives and other hospital employees who will answer the call of the residents coming in round the clock.

Both resolutions were adopted on August 6, 1996.

The Perception of the Quezon City Officials

Interviews with the authors of the said City laws yielded part of the Quezon City Council's opinion on the importance of gender development under its jurisdiction. The

underlying factors are probed why these local officials chose to advocate for the cause of the said sector. This aspect of the research aimed to assess how gender sensitive the local government is and how they take into consideration the specific needs of women against other concerns and problems in their area of responsibility.

Three City officials participated for this purpose through the direct and indirect interview methods. The direct interview method involves a direct interaction with then Councilor Fe Consuelo Angeles, who is now the City's Vice Mayor. Due to their hectic schedule and time constraints, Councilors Wilma Amoranto-Sarino and Nanette Castelo-Daza opted to give their insights by writing them on the questionnaires provided by the researcher.

The first inquiry delved on the nature of the officials' district. They were asked about the major concerns they have and the problems they encountered during their tenure, including the state and condition of women under their area of responsibility.

The three of them agreed that squatting had always been a problem in the whole Quezon City area. This has been plaguing them for years. Fifty percent of the City's population belong to the urban poor, which consists of squatters, slum dwellers and tenants in low-cost but poor rental dwelling units. This is a reason why most of the ordinances passed by the Council involved housing and land appropriation. Councilor Sarino added that peace and order, livelihood and drug dependency are her other concerns. She also cited flooding and the traffic situation as problems. Meanwhile,

Councilor Daza said the same thing, particularly the drug problem which was a cause for alarm in their area.

As regards the status of women, they all agreed that they are slowly becoming at par with men. Sarino mentioned that although they are still being marginalized in some ways, they are now given equal opportunities as men under the law. Daza said that they are aware of their rights and are more organized now than they were ten years ago. They are more active in community work and are able to participate in activities. Angeles added that their voices can now be heard through a women's desk.

The said officials admitted that, in spite of the progress of the situation of women, some factors still hamper their total growth. They have to be given equal rights as fully participating citizens. Although there have been enough laws promoting their development, the efforts fall short in the implementation phase. Moreover, the thrust of the City government lies in the alleviation of distressed urban conditions. Albeit it gives importance to the said sectoral concern, it gives very little emphasis to the state of women. They admitted that, overall, the Quezon City local government does not have a very high level of gender sensitivity due to more pressing concerns and other priorities besetting it. Nevertheless, their colleagues are supportive of their projects, otherwise, these would not push through.

This situation is a factor these officials considered when they sponsored the gender related ordinances and resolutions. All of them believe in the cause of women.

Two of them, Vice Mayor Angeles and Councilor Daza are involved in the Women and Family Affairs committee of the Council. In addition, being women themselves, they realize the importance of removing gender bias that prevent women from being productive members of the community. Councilor Sarino particularly mentioned that career women should be given more opportunities in pursuing their goals. Their rights must also be of utmost importance. For the Vice Mayor, who has authored the breastfeeding centers and day care centers, she took into account the feeling of being a mother who is constantly worrying about her children while working. This sometimes cause absenteeism, which is not very productive and affects the quality of work.

As authors of the aforementioned ordinances and resolutions, they are involved in the implementation process. They maintain that the constituency has been properly informed that there are such laws passed especially for them and that these have received very favorable response from the people. Angeles affirmed that her projects are successful. People go to the establishments to benefit from them. One example is the case of the Yakap Center. Due to the overwhelming response of the City Hall employees, there was a need for its expansion process to accommodate more children. Daza, on the other hand, has received commending responses from many women's organizations.

The common problem they have encountered in this area of concern is the lack or insufficiency of resources. Nevertheless, they always try to look for other sources to be able to keep their projects in contention. Because of the good nature and intentions of

their projects, other private and government organizations continue to support their efforts.

The respondents enumerated other projects and programs they can do aside from the establishment of homes and clinics, to improve areas for concern. Vice Mayor Angeles said that facilities must first be improved. This can help in providing for better working and living conditions. For her part, Councilor Sarino would like to mobilize the women as a group and organize them to be frontliners in activities that are of great concern to their cause. They must also be involved in socio-economic projects that will uplift their way of life and give them a better future. Councilor Daza advocates for almost the same things. She added that stress should be put on livelihood programs that will benefit women and provide for their employment.

The Perception of the Yakap Recipients

The perception of the beneficiaries of the ordinances and resolutions is important in the assessment of the effectivity of the said law. It evaluates the satisfaction level that the recipients have for the services provided for them. This also rates the implementation process of the laws.

In this regard, thirty Quezon City Hall employee-parents who avail of the day care services of the Yakap Center were asked to rate the effectivity and efficiency of the said establishment in providing services.

The questionnaires given were divided into two parts. The first section contains questions regarding the facilities of the day care center. It evaluates the physical conditions and facilities of the center.

The second part delves on the services provided for by the center, including the competency of the employees to whom the children are entrusted. It assesses the capabilities of these personnel in nurturing and teaching the children as perceived by the parents.

Each inquiry is to be ranked whether respondents strongly agree, agree, not sure, disagree or strongly disagree with it.

TABLE 1
The Physical Facilities

	SA		A		NS		D		SD	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strong foundation in cases of calamities	6	20	21	70	3	10	0	0	0	0
Fire safety measures	13	43.3	12	40	4	13.3	1	3.3	0	0
Far from hazardous places	15	50	15	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enough materials	20	66.7	8	26.7	2	6.7	0	0	0	0
Interior space	8	26.7	17	56.7	0	0	4	13.3	1	3.3
Playground	18	60	11	36.7	1	3.3	0	0	0	0
Proximity to home	8	26.7	10	33.3	4	13.3	5	16.7	3	10
Potable water	12	40	11	36.7	5	16.7	1	3.3	1	3.3
Clean surroundings	19	63.3	10	33.3	1	3.3	0	0	0	0
Clean restrooms	22	73.3	3	10	5	16.7	0	0	0	0
Waiting area	8	26.7	17	56.7	1	3.3	4	13.3	0	0
Parents' room	0	0	3	10	20	66.7	6	20	1	3.3
Telephone line	5	16.7	5	16.7	3	10	7	23.3	10	33.3
Ventilation	15	50	12	40	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0

Table 1 presents the results of the respondents' satisfaction with the physical attributes of the Yakap Center. The statements probed whether the presence of several facilities in the establishment is visible and available for its recipients' use. Respondents were asked to rate whether they agree or not that these facilities do exist.

On the question of whether the building has a strong foundation against calamities, twenty one respondents or seventy percent agreed, six or twenty percent strongly agreed and three or ten percent were not sure. Nobody gave an unfavorable response.

Regarding the presence of resources which can be used in cases of fire, 43.3% or thirteen parents strongly agreed that there are indeed, materials which can put out a fire. Forty percent or twelve parents agreed to this, while 13.3% or four people were not sure. Only 3.3% or one respondent disagreed to this item.

The Yakap Center is far from hazardous places. All the respondents can attest to this. Fifty percent of them agree with this and the other fifty strongly agrees with them. Nobody said otherwise.

Concerning the materials needed by the children for their activities, twenty parents or 66.7% strongly agreed. Another eight people or 26.7% agreed to this. Only two parents or 6.7% were not sure, while nobody disagreed.

When asked if there is enough space inside the building, seventeen or 56.7% agreed and eight or 26.7% strongly agreed. Four or 13.3% disagreed and one or 3.3% strongly disagreed.

On the other hand, sixty percent or eighteen people strongly agreed that there is enough room for the children to play in the outside premises. 36.7% or eleven people agreed to this and only one was not sure about it.

Concerning the proximity of the center to their homes, the respondents gave diverse answers. Only ten or 33.3% agree and eight or 26.7% strongly agree that they live in the vicinity. Five or 16.7% and three or 10% disagree and strongly disagree, respectively. Four people were not sure about this.

As regard the availability of potable water in the facility, five or 16.7% were not sure. Twelve or forty percent strongly agreed and eleven or 36.7% agreed that drinking water is accessible in the premises. However, one disagreed with this and another strongly disagreed, too.

Most respondents can affirm that the establishment is clean, orderly and pleasing to the eye. Nineteen of them or 63.3% strongly agreed to this and another ten or 33.3% agreed. Only one person was not sure.

The same can also be said for clean restrooms that the children use. 73.3% of the parents strongly agree to this and ten percent can agree with them. Although 16.7% were not sure, nobody contradicted this.

As to the availability of a waiting area for parents or guardians when picking up the children, seventeen respondents or 56.7% agreed that there is one. Eight or 26.7% agreed strongly with them. One is not aware of this, while four or 13.3% says otherwise.

As for a separate room where parents and elders can talk and meet, only three or ten percent agree that there is one. Twenty people or 66.7% do not know about this. Six or twenty percent disagrees as to its actuality, while one or 3.3% totally disagrees.

In relation to the accessibility to a telephone line to be used in emergency situations, only five strongly agreed and another five agreed. 3% or ten of them were unsure about this. Seven or 23.3% disagrees while ten or 33.3% strongly disagreed with this item.

Finally, there was a favorable response with regard sufficient ventilation. Fifteen parents or fifty percent strongly agreed that the ventilation was adequate for the children. Twelve parents or forty percent agreed to this. Only two were not sure and one disagreed.

TABLE 2
Services

	SA		A		NS		D		SD	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Skills and abilities of caretakers	22	73.3	8	26.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Competence of caretakers	23	76.7	7	23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enough personnel	21	70	8	26.7	1	3.3	0	0	0	0
Suitability of lessons	19	63.3	11	36.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Involvement of parents	12	40	18	60	0	0	0	0	0	0

The next tabulation shows the satisfaction of the parents regarding the care that the establishment provided to their children in their absence. Their contentment with the services provided for by the personnel of the day care center is an indication of the kind of trust they give to these people.

All of the respondents think that the people they entrust their children with possessed the necessary skills and abilities to take care of their offspring. Twenty-two or 73.3% strongly agreed, while the remaining eight or 26.7% agreed.

This is the same for the caretakers' competence. Twenty-three parents strongly agree that the personnel are qualified to do this kind of job. Seven more agreed with them.

Concerning the number of personnel providing the services, seventy percent strongly agreed that there are enough of them. Eight or 26.7% agreed and the remaining one was not sure.

Whether the things being taught in the center is appropriate for their children, nineteen parents strongly assented to this. The remaining eleven also agreed.

Lastly, these are also being passed on to the parents who are asked to be more involved. Twelve or forty percent strongly agreed to this, while eighteen or sixty percent agreed with them.

It can be gleaned from the tables that generally, the parents who enrolled their children in the Quezon City Hall Yakap were satisfied with the facilities and services of the establishment.

Several factors can be attributed to this. Concerning the facilities, they appeared to be very satisfied that the place was far from hazardous places. This is very important for parents who cannot look after their children at all times. Parents naturally have instincts to protect their children and ensure their safety calls for measures, including putting them in places where they are far from danger. The respondents were also pleased that the day care center had clean restrooms and surroundings. In addition, they took into consideration that the children were well provided for in terms of materials and supplies.

On the other hand, some things did disappoint them. This includes the absence of a telephone where they can call in cases of emergency. This is essential when they need

to keep in touch with their children or vice versa. Another inadequacy they took note of was the absence of a room where parents can talk and meet.

The respondents also appeared contented with the services offered by the personnel of the Quezon City Hall Yakap. All of them were in agreement with the way things were managed in the center. This must be one of the primary reasons why they kept on entrusting their children with these caretakers, despite the fact that they are virtually strangers.

CHAPTER FOUR

Summary, Analysis and Conclusions

Summary of Findings

In compliance with the mandate of the Women in Development and Nation-building Act or RA 7192, the local government of Quezon City passed ordinances and resolutions to address specific gender concerns. Among the ordinances are the establishment of day care centers, breastfeeding and nursery centers and rehabilitation institutions for abused women. The creation of these ordinances was affected by various factors.

One of these is the agenda of politicians who sponsored the bill. As reflected in the interviews conducted on the officials-sponsors, the primary motivating element include personal experiences, as the officials are women and mothers themselves. They saw the importance of uplifting and assisting women in relation to their health and working conditions.

However, the officials claimed that gender problems are not among the city's main concerns. As compared to other problems such as drug addiction, squatting and poverty, gender issues do not pose much threat to the city's over-all welfare. It is but a secondary concern, hence, there is no immediate necessity for addressing it.

The effectiveness of implementation of these gender-related ordinances and resolutions determine the level of gender awareness of the subject-city. Effective implementation implies high level of gender sensitivity while poor implementation reflects otherwise. In the case of Quezon City, it has been found that indeed, the ordinances are properly and effectively put into action, as reflected in the statements of the officials-respondents, and the results of the survey in one of the mandated establishments, the Yakap center. The respondents, both the officials and the Yakap recipients, claimed that there is an effective mechanism for information dissemination and overwhelming community participation. The city officials' commitment was also reflected in the manner of implementation of the said ordinances. However, budgetary constraints and secondary treatment to gender problems pose hindrances to total eradication of gender issues.

Analysis and Conclusions

Studies have shown that over the years, women have evolved into different characters based on the dictates of society and the changing of the times. They have stepped from a high pedestal to a subordinate level, while men have continued to carry on as they have without having to lift a finger. Women have become victims of their own societies and their own doings. They are in their present appalling conditions because of several factors that have been borne with them. Although the society can be blamed for being biased against them, the women themselves are at fault for letting their community take advantage of them.

However, as the years pass by, they started to reclaim their rightful place in the community. There had been major efforts to let them loose from the binds that prevented them from developing as full human beings. Slowly, but agonizingly, their awful conditions are being heard. The State, which should be their primary protector, has begun to realize their importance. For the past few years, the Philippine government has focused on the distinct needs of the women sector. Since then, it has passed several national laws that cater to the development of women, the most notable of which is Republic Act 7192.

This role of ensuring the protection of women has been passed on to the local government units. They have been tasked with the responsibility of preserving the state and conditions of their women constituents. In this particular research, the local government of Quezon City was examined on how they were complying with this duty as guardians of people's welfare. It has been a question whether they were sensitive to the gender needs of women and what they had done about these matters.

The passage of the aforementioned ordinances and resolutions in the preceding chapter exhibits that the local government of Quezon City has gender awareness. This is the first step to gender sensitization. The officials recognize that discrimination and unfair treatment do happen in their jurisdiction. They are conscious of the need to protect the particular sector of women. Little by little, it has tried to incorporate in its development program the importance of the general well being of women. It has taken into consideration the specific needs of women as partners in the nation building process.

It has strived to make mandates that will ensure their safety and it has made efforts to promote their development.

One of this was the creation of a home for battered women and other crimes committed in violation of the women's chastity and well being like rape and molestation. This is of great help to them since they have a chance to recover in a caring atmosphere provided by the center. The city government realizes the necessity of a nurturing place because the victims have suffered a trauma that could not be easily forgotten. These victims have undergone abuse, not only physically, but also psychologically and mentally. This is especially hard, if their perpetrators are persons close to them, like fathers, husbands or uncles and other people they trust. A rehabilitation place would assist them in their improvement phase and help them restore their health.

The creation of such ordinance would also set precedence for other victims of similar cases to come forward and report their own experiences of exploitation. If women become aware of fellow women having the same plight, it might spur them to undertake the same measures. It will encourage them to abandon their fears and avail of the same assistance that will foster their recovery.

This can also help the local government in determining the real circumstances surrounding the crimes. Based on previous studies, only a small portion of the victims has the strength and courage to come out in the open. Most of them prefer to keep the maltreatment to themselves due to fear or shame. If city council is aware of the real

conditions, it will enable them to pass promulgations that would primarily prevent the occurrence of the offenses. It can keep the crimes from happening in the first place and prevent the assaults from taking place.

The day care center on the other hand assists mothers in fulfilling their obligations to their children, while being productive members of the community. Their primary purpose is to bring out their children in the best possible way. They have to provide for their health and well being. The parents have to make sure that the children have sufficient food to eat, have enough time to play or sleep, have decent clothes, have adequate shelter and are free from harm and sickness.

Nevertheless, they must be able to earn a living. Most families generate enough income to sustain their everyday needs. They cannot afford the luxury of hiring private nannies and babysitters to look after their family while they are working. Such is true in the case of Quezon City Hall employees. Their decent earnings are designed to make the families' basic needs meet and leave little room for secondary needs, such as maids.

The city government also recognized the need of the mothers to pursue their own careers. Their responsibilities do not end at home. They, too, have the right to develop themselves and do things besides running the household. Women need to realize their potentials as well. They need to engage their selves in activities where they can be productive and be able to make use and develop their full capabilities as human beings.

This is not a privilege that should only be enjoyed by men. Women have the right to grow too.

In addition, the establishment of day care centers in the work place, as well as a nursery, will remove the worries of parents while they are working. It was specifically provisioned that the center will provide for the needs of the children, make sure they are safe and comfortable and be the substitute parents in the absence of their real ones. The parents, too, can visit them any time of the day since they will be close at hand. This will be extremely helpful for mothers with infants who are dependent on breastmilk. The mothers can go and feed their babies without having much trouble and hassles they would have encountered had they worked too far from their home. They can also be contacted immediately in case anything untoward happens.

This also provides children with the rudiments of education. They are able to learn even when they are not at home. The center can nurture them and start instilling in them values and morals that they would have learned otherwise had they been entrusted to professional helpers.

The day care centers will also be beneficial to the government. Their employees are able to work with more efficiency because they are worry-free of their children and can concentrate better on their civic duty. This promotes a better atmosphere in the work area and employees can be counted to increase the value of their work.

Lastly, the setting up of lying-in clinics is sensitive to the needs of expectant mothers who cannot afford the services of private institutions. Most women, who do not have the money to spend for their maternity needs often succumb to the accessibility of “hilots” in their area. This does not ensure her health and safety as well as that of her baby. By availing of these kind of services, both their lives are put in danger. This is why, a state-owned lying-in clinics are necessary for less fortunate areas. They take care of the women and ensure that their babies are born fit and healthy.

The perception of the City officials responsible for the local bills related to women development yielded the reasons why such laws were passed. The nature of their districts is not considered a major factor for this. The number one problem surrounding their area of jurisdiction concerns housing since most of the population are in the depressed areas. Although the problem of women development is a social issue that calls for the attention of government officials, this does not guarantee its place at the top of the Quezon City’s priority list. Generally, the administration is concerned with solutions to problems that will benefit the majority of the people and not just a particular sector.

The other factors, which may have played a role in the promulgation of gender, related laws are the officials’ concern for the recognition of women’s rights. It helps that they are women themselves which makes them understand the plight of this sector from a personal point of view. These officials really believe in the cause of women and the importance of their development as equal citizens of the land.

According to them, the implementation process has so far been very successful. There is sufficient dissemination as shown in the receptiveness of the constituency in availing of the services offered for them. The problem of implementing the local bills lies in the generation of income and resources. However, because of their commitment to their programs and projects, they find ways of gathering the necessary resources to keep these running, such as enlisting the aid of people's organizations and non-government organizations.

On the other hand, the perception of the beneficiaries of the laws shows how effective these were. After all, the laws were created for them in the first place. Their satisfaction on the management and delivering of services imply that in this particular case, the Council has done its job well in providing for its constituents their needs. The people under their jurisdiction are able to benefit from taxes they are paying the government.

In this study, it was shown how receptive the Quezon City Hall employees were in availing of the services of the Quezon City Hall Yakap. Parents of the children enrolled in the center are, on the whole, contented and happy with the way this has helped them in being more productive at work. The entrusting of their children to caretakers ensures them that their welfare and safety are being taken care of by other caring and competent people.

As the study revealed, the parents put much faith in the abilities and skills of people from the day care center. They believe that their children are in good hands, even if these hands were not theirs. Moreover, they assumed that the people at the center were capable of teaching their kids a lot of things. The teaching methods are considered to be relevant and suitable to the needs of the young people.

In addition, they had no qualms in terms of the facilities utilized by the center. They think it is free from any harm. They also believe that the materials inside the premises are just right and sufficient for its population and needs.

Taking all these into consideration, it can be concluded that Quezon City is gender sensitive enough, although it has yet to attain a high level of it. Although the problem of women is not on the top of its priority list because of more pressing concerns in its jurisdiction such as housing, it is starting to take notice of the particular needs of women as differentiated from men. It has begun its part in making them part of the nation building process. This is done by the initiatives of local officials to ensure that their basic rights are met. ~~Efforts~~ Efforts have been made, especially in the enactment of laws that protects them from the continuous exploitation of other people, particularly their opposite, men.

Moreover, the researcher learned through the gender sensitivity training program of the Sentro ng Manggagawang Pilipina that Quezon City is the first local government to formulate laws that are specifically for the needs of women. It is the first who complied

with the national mandate to create a day care center in government workplaces. This was made possible through the ordinance that established the Quezon City Hall Yakap.

The factors that made these officials decree the laws may vary depending on their own agenda. Nevertheless, what can be clearly seen is the city's striving for the uplifting of the status of women in society and their inclusion in all aspects of the community's activities. This is very important in the cause of this sector because it gives women enough courage to fight for their rights since there are people behind them, especially the officials whom they elected and to whom they entrusted their well-being.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the local government officials in the passing of ordinances and resolutions that cater to the call for women development, their obligations do not end there. After the local laws are created, it is to be seen whether it will be implemented well or not.

In the Yakap case, it has been found to be effective because of the overwhelming response of the target recipients, as well as commitment on the part of the officials responsible for its promulgation. They have been properly informed that such law was made for them and they have participated in it and responded well to it. Although there may be problems encountered, such as insufficient budget allocations and resources, the project was pushed through due to the efforts of both the councils and recipients. It just became a matter of efficient planning, management and prioritization of the local government agenda.

CHAPTER FIVE

Recommendations

The Quezon City government has done the first step in removing gender discrimination and bias in its jurisdiction. This is through the formulation and implementation of ordinances and resolutions that seek to uplift the conditions of women in the different aspects of their lives such as their health (lying-in clinics), work (day care center) and social welfare (home for battered women).

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are hereby drawn:

1. Family planning should be one of the city government's priorities. Importance to their right of the woman to take care of her reproductive health, as well as to lessen the problem of population control in the area must be emphasized. The council should create programs that will ensure that women can have children only when they want to and to ensure their safety against sexually transmitted diseases. An example of this is an awareness program about practical birth control methods and safe sex. This should be done especially in rural areas where simple precautionary methods are ignored that may lead to serious consequences for women, like having too much children and too little income or resources, abortion, proliferation of STDs, etc.
2. More livelihood programs should also be put up. These will provide other sources of income to women who do not have permanent jobs or careers. This will enable them to be productive outside their homes.

3. The City government can also create literacy programs. It should include in their education agenda women who did not have the chance to study. This will allow the latter to transact businesses on their own instead on relying on other people to carry out their tasks for them, like their husbands because of their lack of knowledge. This will also create more opportunities for them in the labor force.
4. Places of entertainment that cater to the flesh that exploit women must be shut down. In addition, there must be laws that prevent the proliferation of prostitution. These must be carried out properly and the necessary punishment must be meted out if violation occurs.
5. The same programs or improvised ones can also be adopted by other local governments. As the basic units of governance, they must initiate efforts to uplift the conditions of women in particular, and of both genders in general.
6. The present 5% budget allocation for women development be maximized, or better yet, increased. This would result to better gender-responsive services. Alternative sources of material and financial support can also be devised to raise funds for projects and to increase the possibility of the projects' success.
7. Small-scale gender sensitivity training programs should be held in the communities in order to promote gender awareness among ordinary citizens.

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An Ordinance Amending the City Ordinance no. SP-5, S-92, “An Ordinance Establishing The Quezon City Hall Yakap,” a Day Care Center for Children Ages 3 to 6 years Of Parents Employed in Quezon City Hall and Appropriating the Amount of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50, 000.00) therefore from any available funds. 94th Regular Session, Quezon City Council, 1997. SP-516, S-97.

An Ordinance Designating a Portion of the Quezon City General Hospital as “Crisis for Battered Women. 107th Regular Session, Quezon City Council, 1997. SP-566, S-97.

An Ordinance Establishing A Home for the Rehabilitation of Battered Women, Victims Of Rape and Other Crimes Against Chastity, within the Territorial Jurisdiction of Quezon City, and Appropriating Five Million Pesos (P5, 000, 000.00) for the Purpose to be included in the Executive Budget for Calendar Year 1997. 57th Regular Session, Quezon City Council, 1996. SP-428, S-96.

An Ordinance Establishing the “Quezon City Hall Yakap,” a Day Care Center for Children Ages 3 to 6 of Parents Employed in Quezon City Hall and Appropriating Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50, 000.00) therefore from any available funds. Quezon City Council, 1992. SP-5, S-92.

A Resolution Urging the Honorable City Mayor Ismael A. Mathay, Jr., to Enter into an Agreement with Arugaan, Philippine Medical Women’s Association and such Other Organizations for the Establishment and Immediate Operation of a Filipino Version of a Nursery-At-Workplace to be called “Arugaan” (nurture, to care) for Infants Ages 2 months and 2 ½ years old of the City Government Employees and Nearby Agencies. 96th Regular sess, Quezon City Council, 1993. SP-164, S-93.

A Resolution Urging the City Mayor, Honorable Ismael A. Mathay, Jr., to Allocate the Necessary Funds from His Special Projects Funds for the Expansion of the Quezon City Hall Yakap Day Care Center. 54th Regular Session, Quezon City Council, 1996. SP-589, S-96.

A Resolution Urging the City Mayor, Honorable Ismael A. Mathay, Jr., to Allow the Upgrading of Barangay Socorro Health Center, Cubao, Quezon City, so as to Accommodate the Establishment of a “Lying-In” Section, the Necessary Funding Requirements therefore to be taken from any available source, whether National Or City Funds. 55th Regular sess, Quezon City Council, 1996. SP-592, S-96.

A Resolution Urging the Representative of the Fourth District of Quezon City, Honorable Congressman Feliciano R. Belmonte, Jr., to Cause the Immediate Construction of the Galas Health Center to be Utilized as a 24-hour Health and Lying-in Center located at Bayani Street, San Isidro, District IV, Quezon City. 57th Regular Session, Quezon City Council, 1996. SP-596, S-96.

A Resolution Urging the Representative of the Fourth District of Quezon City, Honorable Congressman Feliciano R. Belmonte, Jr., to Cause the Immediate Construction of the Roxas Health Center to be Utilized as a 24-hour Health and Lying-in Center located at Jasmin Street, District IV, Quezon City. 57th Regular Session, Quezon City Council, 1996. SP-597, S-96.

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APPENDICES

Guide Questions for Quezon City Officials

1. What is the nature of your district? What are the major concerns and problems there?
2. What is the status of women there?
3. What are your reasons for sponsoring bills that are concerned with women?
4. Have you followed up the implementation of the said bills?
5. What can you say about its:
 - a. Dissemination process
 - b. Benefits
 - c. Resource allocation
 - d. Commitment of City Council
 - e. Outcome
6. Rate the Quezon City government in terms of gender sensitivity.
7. What areas can be improved? What projects/programs can be done aside from the establishment of homes, clinics and day care centers?

Survey Questionnaire for Yakap Recipients

Rate the statements using the following:

- SA – Strongly Agree
- A – Agree
- NS – Not Sure
- D – Disagree
- SD – Strongly Disagree

I. Physical Facilities

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1. Does the center have a strong foundation in cases of calamities?					
2. Are there enough resources to put out a fire?					
3. Is it far from hazardous places?					
4. Are there enough materials for the children's needs? (chairs, tables, etc.)					
5. Is there enough space inside the building?					
6. Does it a playground outside the building?					
7. Is it near your home?					
8. Is potable water available in the building?					
9. Is it clean, orderly and pleasing to the eye?					
10. Does it have clean restrooms for the children?					
11. Is there a waiting area for the parents or guardians?					
12. Does it contain a separate room where older people can talk and meet?					
13. Is there a telephone line which can be used in emergencies?					
14. Is there sufficient ventilation?					

II. Services Offered

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1. Do the caretakers possess the skills and ability to take care of the children?					
2. Are the caretakers competent?					
3. Are there enough personnel in the center?					
4. Are the things being taught appropriate for the children?					
5. Are the parents aware of these things?					

Republic of the Philippines
Department of the Philippines
Department of Education

Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-second day of
July, nineteen hundred and ninety-one.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7192]

AN ACT PROMOTING THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN AS FULL
AND EQUAL PARTNERS OF MEN IN DEVELOPMENT AND
NATION BUILDING AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. *Title* -- This Act shall be cited as the "Women in
Development and Nation Building Act."

SECTION 2. *Declaration of Policy*. -- The State recognizes the role
of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before
the law of women and men. The State shall provide women rights and
opportunities equal to that of men.

To attain the foregoing policy:

(1) A substantial portion of official development assistance funds
received from foreign governments and multilateral agencies and
organizations shall be set aside and utilized by the agencies concerned to
support programs and activities for women;

All government departments shall ensure that women benefit from development programs and projects of government, specifically those funded under official foreign development assistance, to ensure the full participation and involvement of women in the development process; and

All government departments and agencies shall review and revise their regulations, circulars, issuances and procedures to remove gender discrimination.

SECTION 3. *Responsible Agency* - The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) shall primarily be responsible for ensuring the participation of women as recipients in foreign aid, grants and loans. It shall determine and recommend the amount to be allocated for the development activity involving women.

SECTION 4. *Mandate* - The NEDA, with the assistance of the Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, shall ensure that the government departments, including its agencies and instrumentalities directly or indirectly, affect the participation of women in national development and their integration therein;

Formulate and prioritize rural or countryside development projects, provide income and employment opportunities to women in the rural areas and thus, prevent their heavy migration from rural areas to foreign countries;

Include an assessment of the extent to which their programs and projects integrate women in the development process and of the impact of their programs on women, including their implications on the self-reliance of women in improving their income;

Ensure the active participation of women and women's groups in the development programs and/or projects including their participation in the planning, design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation thereof;

(4) Collect sex-disaggregated data and include such data in its program/project paper, proposal or strategy;

(5) Ensure that programs and/or projects are designed so that the percentage of women who receive assistance is approximately proportionate to either their traditional participation in the targeted activities or their proportion of the population, whichever is higher. Otherwise, the following should be stated in the program/project paper, proposal or strategy:

(a) The obstacles in achieving the goal;

(b) The steps being taken to overcome those obstacles; and

(c) To the extent that steps are not being taken to overcome those obstacles, why they are not being taken.

(6) Assist women in activities that are of critical significance to their self-reliance and development.

SECTION 5. *Equality in Capacity to Act* - Women of legal age, regardless of civil status, shall have the capacity to act and enter into contracts which shall in every respect be equal to that of men under similar circumstances.

In all contractual situations where married men have the capacity to act, married women shall have equal rights.

To this end:

(1) Women shall have the capacity to borrow and obtain loans and execute security and credit arrangements under the same conditions as men;

(2) Women shall have equal access to all government and private sector programs granting agricultural credit, loans and nonmaterial resources

enjoy equal treatment in agrarian reform and land resettlement

Women shall have equal rights to act as incorporators and enter into contracts; and

Married women shall have rights equal to those of married men for passports, secure visas and other travel documents, without the consent of their spouses.

In other similar contractual relations, women shall enjoy equal rights with men in every respect be equal to men under similar circumstances.

SECTION 6. *Equal Membership in Clubs* - Women shall enjoy equal membership in all social, civic and recreational clubs, committees, and similar other organizations devoted to public purpose. They shall have the same rights and privileges accorded to their spouses if they are members of the same organization.

SECTION 7. *Admission to Military Schools* - Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, consistent with the needs of the country, men shall be accorded equal opportunities for appointment, training, graduation, and commissioning in all military or naval establishments of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine Constabulary not later than the fourth academic year following the date of their enlistment in accordance with the standards required for men in the same essential adjustments required by physiological differences between sexes.

SECTION 8. *Voluntary PAG-IBIG, GSIS and SSS Coverage* - Married women shall have the same rights and responsibilities as men in the management of the household and family affairs. A woman who is the working spouse's consent, be entitled to voluntary PAG-IBIG, GSIS, and SSS coverage. The Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) or Social Security System (SSS) coverage shall be provided for one-half (1/2) of the salary and compensation of the working

spouse. The contributions due thereon shall be deducted from the salary of the working spouse.

The GSIS or the SSS, as the case may be, shall issue rules and regulations necessary to effectively implement the provisions of this section.

SECTION 9. *Implementing Rules* - The NEDA in consultation with the different government agencies concerned shall issue rules and regulations as may be necessary for the effective implementation of Section 2, 3, and 4 of this Act within six (6) months from its effectivity.

SECTION 10. *Compliance Report* - Within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act and every six (6) months thereafter, all government departments, including its agencies and instrumentalities, shall submit a report to Congress on their compliance with this Act.

SECTION 11. *Separability Clause* - If for any reason any section or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 12. *Repealing Clause* - The provisions of Republic Act No. 386, otherwise known as the Civil Code of the Philippines, as amended, and of Executive Order No. 209, otherwise known as the Family Code of the Philippines, and all laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 13. *Effectivity Clause* - The rights of women and all the provisions of this Act shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,


NEPTALI A. GONZALES
President of the Senate


RAMON V. MITRA
Speaker of the House of Representatives

a consolidation of House Bill No. 22466 and Senate
ly passed by the House of Representatives and the
, 1991.

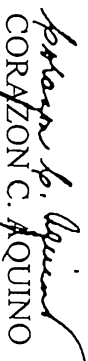


REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
NEDA sa Pasig, Amber Avenue, Pasig, Metro Manila


EYNES, JR.
of the Senate
representatives


CAMILLO L. SABIO
Secretary General

ary 12, 1992


CORAZON C. AQUINO
resident of the Philippines

NEDA BOARD RESOLUTION
NO. 35 (s. 1992)

APPROVING THE IMPLEMENTING RULES
AND REGULATIONS OF R.A. 7192

On motion duly seconded.

BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to approve as it is
hereby approved, the Implementing Rules and Regulations for Section 2, 3,
and 4 of Republic Act 7192 entitled, "*An Act Promoting the Integration of
Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation
Building and for Other Purposes*".

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED, November 18, 1992.

A RESOLUTION URGING THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF QUEZON CITY, HONORABLE CONGRESSMAN FELICIANO R. BELMONTE, JR., TO CAUSE THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROXAS HEALTH CENTER TO BE UTILIZED AS A 24 - HOUR HEALTH AND LYING-IN CENTER LOCATED AT JASMIN STREET, DISTRICT IV, QUEZON CITY.

Introduced by Councilor ALFREDO A. FRANCISCO (Fred Montilla)
Sponsored by Councilors Nanette Castelo-Daza, Joseph Peter S. Sison,
Guillermo C. Altuna, Bayani V. Hipol and Ramon G. Mathay.
Co-Sponsored by Councilors Moises S. Samson, Emilio G. Tamayo,
Enrico S. Serrano, Franz S. Pumaren and Cesar A. Dario, Jr.

WHEREAS, the national and city governments are obliged to respond to the very basic call of providing medical services accessible to the people and at a cost within the reach of the low and middle income family;

WHEREAS, the exorbitant charges for medical services being imposed by private clinics and hospitals have made it beyond the reach of our urban poor ;

WHEREAS, the expansion of Roxas Health Center that will be utilized as a lying-in center will not only serve the residents of Barangay Roxas, but also the adjacent barangays, like Obrero, Paligsahan, Laging Handa and Tatalon;


WHEREAS, Roxas Health Center has trained physicians, nurses and midwives capable of delivery and lying-in services, 24 hours a day.

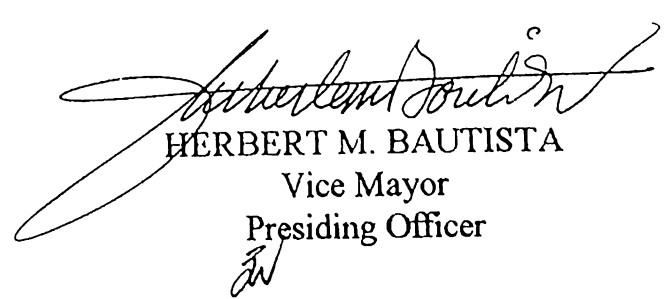
NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED, to urge, as it does hereby urge, the Representative of the Fourth District of Quezon City, Honorable Congressman Feliciano R. Belmonte Jr., to cause the immediate construction of the Roxas Health Center to be utilized as a 24-hour health and lying-in center located at Jasmin Street, Barangay Roxas, District IV, Quezon City.

ADOPTED: August 6, 1996

ATTESTED:


EUGENIO V. JURILLA
City Secretary


HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer

A RESOLUTION URGING THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF QUEZON CITY, HONORABLE CONGRESSMAN FELICIANO R. BELMONTE, JR., TO CAUSE THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GALAS HEALTH CENTER TO BE UTILIZED AS A 24 - HOUR HEALTH AND LYING-IN CENTER LOCATED AT BAYANI STREET, BARANGAY SAN ISIDRO, DISTRICT IV, QUEZON CITY.

Introduced by Councilor ALFREDO A. FRANCISCO (Fred Montilla).
Sponsored by Councilors Nanette Castelo-Daza, Joseph Peter S. Sison,
Guillermo C. Altuna, Bayani V. Hipol and Ramon G. Mathay.
Co-Sponsored by Councilors Moises S. Samson, Emilio G. Tamayo,
Enrico S. Serrano, Franz S. Pumaren and Cesar A. Dario, Jr..

WHEREAS, the health and welfare of our people is a primary concern of our city government;

WHEREAS, the exorbitant charges for medical services being imposed by private clinics and hospitals have made it beyond the reach of our urban poor ;

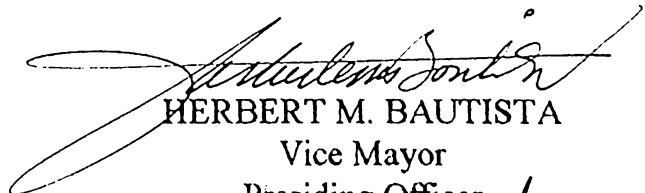
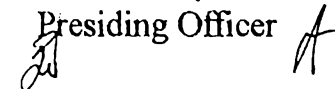
WHEREAS, Galas, being one of the most populous areas in District IV comprising at least five (5) barangays, namely San Isidro, Aurora, Sto. Nino, Don Manuel and Santol, requires expanded health services from the city government;

WHEREAS, Galas Health Center has trained physicians, nurses and midwives capable of delivery and lying-in services, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED, to urge, as it does hereby urge, the Representative of the Fourth District of Quezon City, Honorable Congressman Feliciano R. Belmonte Jr., to cause the immediate construction of the Galas Health Center to be utilized as a 24-hour health and lying-in center located at Bayani Street, Barangay San Isidro, District IV, Quezon City.

ADOPTED: August 6, 1996


HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer 

ATTESTED:


EUGENIO V. JURILLA
City Secretary

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A HOME FOR THE REHABILITATION OF BATTERED WOMEN, VICTIMS OF RAPE AND OTHER CRIMES AGAINST CHASTITY, WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF QUEZON CITY, AND APPROPRIATING FIVE MILLION PESOS (P5,000,000.00) FOR THE PURPOSE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1997.

Introduced by Councilors WILMA AMORANTO-SARINO, NANETTE CASTELO-DAZA, JOSEPH PETER S. SISON and WINSTON "Winnie" T. CASTELO.

Co-Introduced by Councilors Moises S. Samson, Victor V. Ferrer, Jr., Marciano P. Medalla, Connie S. Angeles, Franz S. Pumaren, Jorge L. Banal, Eufemio C. Lagumbay and Bayani V. Hipol.

Sponsored by Councilor Alberto M. Galarpe.

WHEREAS, victims of rape, particularly those committed under incestuous circumstances, suffered extreme traumatic experience which society has to extend a hand by providing them possible assistance for their rehabilitation;

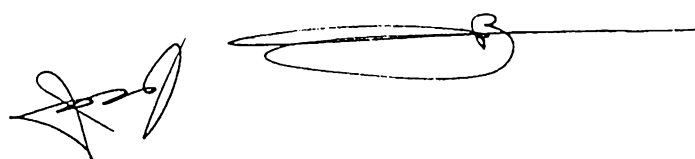
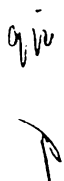
WHEREAS, victims of sexual abuses and of crimes against chastity must be removed from the situs of the crime to speed-up their recovery and prepare them to face a new life, free from any tantrums, psychological disorder and isolation;

WHEREAS, Article XIII, Section 14 of the 1987 Constitution provides, that:

"The State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthful working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation.";

WHEREAS, under the same Constitution, more particularly Article 11, Section 14 thereof, explicitly provides, that:

"The State recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men."

The block contains three handwritten signatures. The first signature on the left is a stylized, cursive signature. The second signature in the middle is a long, horizontal signature with a large loop at the end. The third signature on the right is a smaller, more compact signature.A small, handwritten mark or signature located in the bottom right corner of the page, consisting of a few vertical and diagonal strokes.

WHEREAS, during the "International Conference on Women" held at Beijing, China in September 1995, the delegates expressed their deep concern over the increasing reported incidents of maltreatment, physical infliction and sexual abuses on women and female persons of tender age committed by the spouses, guardians, persons exercising parental authority and strangers;

WHEREAS, Republic Act 7192, otherwise known as "Women in Development and Nation Building Act" promote the integration of women as full and equal partners of men in economic development and nation building.

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED:

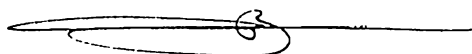
SECTION 1. There is hereby established a home for the rehabilitation of battered women, victims of rape and other crimes against chastity within the territorial jurisdiction of Quezon City.

SECTION 2. There is hereby appropriated the amount of FIVE MILLION PESOS (P5,000,000.00) for the purpose to be included in the Executive Budget for calendar year 1997.

SECTION 3. The shelter home shall be under the control and supervision of the Office of the City Mayor, through the Department of Social Services and Development which will provide programs, including livelihood projects, specifically designed for the early rehabilitation of the victims.

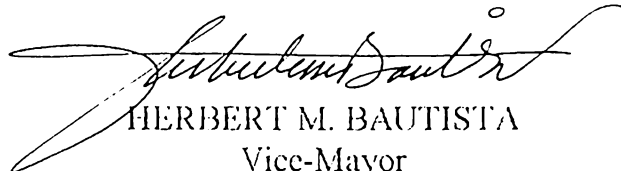
SECTION 4. The City Mayor shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations within three (3) months from the approval hereof to implement the provisions of this ordinance;

SECTION 5. All ordinances and resolutions which are inconsistent herewith are deemed repealed or modified accordingly.




SECTION 6. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.


ENACTED: July 16, 1996.


HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Vice-Mayor
Presiding Officer
HW

ATTESTED:


EUGENIO V. JURILLA
City Secretary
HW ✓

APPROVED: August 21, 1996


ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR.
City Mayor

ORDINANCE NO. 566 - 78

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING A PORTION OF THE QUEZON CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL AS "CRISIS CENTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN"

Introduced by Councilor WILMA AMORANTO-SARINO

Co-Introduced by Councilors Joseph Peter S. Sison, Moises B. Samson, Alberto M. Galape, Antonio T. Lison, Emilio G. Tanyag, Winston "Winnie" T. Castelo, Ma. Ferida M. Bigbangawa, Godofredo T. Liban II, Marciano P. Medalla, Antonio V. Hernandez (Anthony Alonzo), Eunico S. Bernabe, Jorge E. Bard, Eufemio C. Lagumbay, Janette Castelo-Lagumbay, Luciano A. Hipol.

WHEREAS, there is a parcel of land with an area of, more or less, thirty one thousand four hundred fifty-two (31,452) square meters registered in the name of the Quezon City Government under Transfer Certificate of Title No. 13037 issued by the Registry of Deeds of Quezon City and presently occupied by the Quezon City General Hospital, a city-owned hospital;

WHEREAS, there is a portion of the area within the premises of the Quezon City General Hospital which can be designated as Crisis Center for Battered Women containing, more or less, one thousand (1,000) square meter.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Republic Act No. 7160, known as the Local Government Code of 1991, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan is empowered to enact reasonable and wholesome laws necessary to maintain peace and order, ensure the safety and health of the people, preserve the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants and those that promote general welfare;

NOW, THEREFORE

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED:

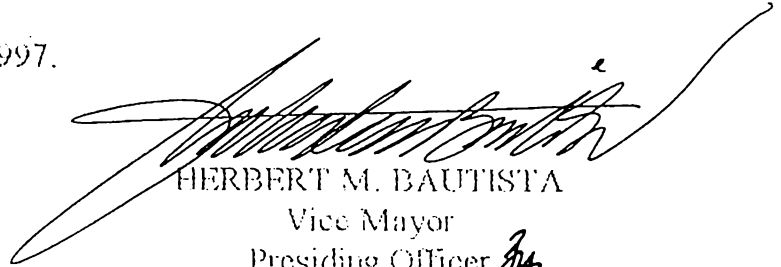
SECTION 1. There is hereby designated a portion of the Quezon City General Hospital as "Crisis Center for Battered Women"


SECTION 2. The map of the Quezon City General Hospital showing the area reserved as the site for the center for battered women is hereby attached and made an integral part of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. All ordinances and resolutions, rules and regulations, executive orders inconsistent with this ordinance are repealed and/or modified accordingly.

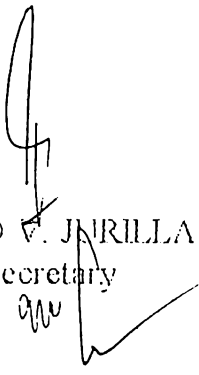
SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

ENACTED: September 30, 1997.



HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer 

ATTESTED:



EUGENIO V. JURILLA
City Secretary

APPROVED:

ISMAEL A. MATHAY JR.
City Mayor

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Ordinance No. SP-566, S-97, (PO97-91) entitled: "AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING A PORTION OF THE QUEZON CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL AS "CRISIS CENTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN", which was enacted by the City Council on September 30, 1997, was forwarded to the Office of the City Mayor for His Honor's signature on October 16, 1997. The said Ordinance was, however, vetoed and returned unsigned on November 3, 1997 or seventeen (17) days after receipt thereof stating therein his reasons for his veto, a copy of the veto message is attached for convenient reference.

Hence, for all legal intents and purposes, the said legislative measure is deemed to have been approved pursuant to Sec. 54 of R.A. 7160, the Local Government Code of 1991.

Issued upon request of Councilor Wilma Amoranto-Sarino for whatever legal purpose it may serve.

Quezon City, January 23, 1998.


EUGENIO V. JURILLA
City Secretary

Jh

Vice Mayor and Presiding Officer
City Council, Quezon City

Attn: Hon. Moises S. Samson
Majority Leader

Veto MESSAGE

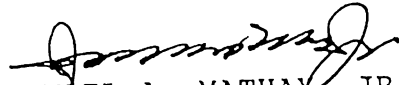
This refers to Ordinance No. SP - S-97 entitled "An Ordinance Designating a Portion of the Quezon City General Hospital as "Crisis Center for Battered Women".

While I agree to the proposal of establishing a Center for Battered Women, I am, however constrained to disapprove it because of the limited space we now have at the Quezon City General Hospital. From a original area of fourteen (14) hectares, what remained was 31,452 sq.m. Out of this remaining space, we allotted 6,175 sq.m. for buildings and other structures such as the Pathology/Laboratory Center, the Administration Building, the Cooperative Store and the Psychiatric Ward (for Mental and Drug Abuse patients) and a Burnt Center which are either in the drawing board or unfinished stages. The remaining 25,000 sq. m. has been planned to include enough parking space to patients, doctors, and visitors plus a wide expanse of greens and landscape areas that would be beneficial to both in-patients and out-patients of the hospital. For your ready reference, we have attached a copy of the letter of the Department Head, Parks Development and Administration Department.

Upon the foregoing consideration, I, therefore, deeply regret that I cannot approve said ordinance. I signify, however, my support and cooperation to the City Council for the establishment of a Center for Battered Women in another site which we (the Executive and Legislative Branches) will later identify.

Thank you. I hope your kind understanding on the matter.

Very truly yours,


ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR.
City Mayor

AMSA
to o/c MSS for info +
97-800-1017-1
inclusion in the agenda
JA

OFFICE OF THE VICE MAYOR
QUEZON CITY

RECEIVED BY: *fly*
DATE: 11-03-97
TIME: 4:30 P.M.

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JA

54th Regular Session

RESOLUTION NO. SP- 589, S-96

A RESOLUTION URGING THE CITY MAYOR, HONORABLE ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR., TO ALLOCATE THE NECESSARY FUNDS FROM HIS SPECIAL PROJECT FUNDS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE QUEZON CITY HALL YAKAP DAYCARE CENTER.

Introduced by Councilor CONNIE S. ANGELES.

Co-Introduced by Councilors Moises S. Samson, Wilma Amoranto-Sarino, Alberto M. Galarpe, Antonio L. Sioson, Emilio G. Tamayo, Ramon G. Mathay, Jorge L. Banal, Franz S. Pumaren, Winston "Winnie" T. Castelo, Godofredo T. Liban II, Marciano P. Medalla, Eufemio C. Lagumbay, Cesar A. Dario, Jr. and Bonifacio M. Rillon.

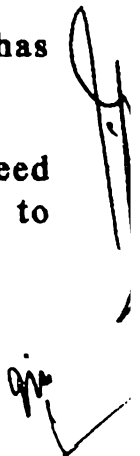
WHEREAS, the Quezon City government has, expressed as well as implied, taken the cause of its employees, by providing them with amenities and services that will motivate them to perform their duties efficiently;

WHEREAS, the Quezon City Hall Yakap Daycare Center was created with the primary purpose of caring for the children of Quezon City Hall employees and nearby government agencies so as to enable these employees to perform their duties efficiently and free them from worrying about their children while they are working;

WHEREAS, the YAKAP Daycare Center is presently rendering service beyond its capacity;

WHEREAS, the Social Services Development Department has reported that there are numerous children in their waiting list;

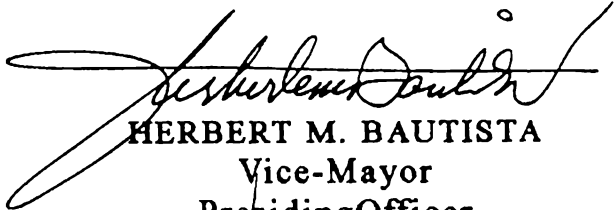
WHEREAS, in view of the foregoing facts, there is an urgent need to expand the Quezon City Hall Yakap Daycare Center in order to attain its objectives;



NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED, to urge, as it does hereby urge, the City Mayor, Honorable Ismael A. Mathay, Jr., to allocate the necessary funds from his special project funds for the expansion of the Quezon City Hall Yakap Daycare Center.

ADOPTED: July 2, 1996.


HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Vice-Mayor
Presiding Officer

ATTESTED:


EUGENIO W. JURILLA
City Secretary



FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (P50,000.00) THEREFOR FROM ANY AVAILABLE FUNDS.

Introduced by Councilor Fe Consuelo "Conale" S. Angeles.

Co-Introduced by Councilors Ma. Inessa D. Biglang-awa, Cesar A. Dorio, Jr., Bayani V. Hipol, Moises S. Samson, Antonio L. Sison, Franz S. Pumaren, Michael T. Defensor, Guillermo C. Altuna, Alberto M. Galarza, Melencio M. Gustelo, Emilio G. Tamayo, Roberto A. Miguel, Romalin "Bitch" C. Bautista, Joseph Peter S. Sison, Godofredo T. Liban II, Ramon G. Mathay, Marciano P. Medalla, Victor V. Ferrer, Jr., Alfredo A. Francisco (Fred Montilla, Herbert L. Bautista and Reynaldo A. Calalay.

Sponsored by Vice Mayor Charito L. Flores and Eufemio C. Lagumbay.

WHEREAS, the City government recognizes the importance of strengthening the family for its role in developing and nurturing the children and youth;

① WHEREAS, Article II, Section 12 of the Constitution, states among others, "The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and development of moral character shall receive the support of the government;

WHEREAS, it is now a growing sentiment and desire of employees in private and government offices to set up day care facilities for their preschool employees;

WHEREAS, the Quezon City government, with the number of parents in the labor force necessitates the establishment of a Day Care Center to free the parents from worrying over their small children and thus improve their level of efficiency;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established the "Quezon City Hall Yakap" Day Care Center, located at the City Hall Compound, the specific area to be designated by the Honorable City Mayor, the "Quezon City Hall Yakap", a Day Care Center for children ages 3 to 6 of city government employees.

SECTION 2. The "Quezon City Hall Yakap" Day Care Center shall be under the direct administration of the Bureau of Social Services Development Department which will, among others, provide the teaching staff from their pool of workers, with equipment and materials within its capacity to avoid any out prejudice to the Bureau's primary functions;

SECTION 3. The City Public Library will lend support in terms of instructional materials; the Quezon City Health Department will provide health and nutritional intervention; and non-governmental organizations shall be sought for other forms of support, with the end in view of making the Quezon City Hall Yakap a model day care center.

SECTION 4. The amount of FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (50,000.00) is hereby appropriated from any available fund of the City Treasury for the "Quezon City Hall Yakap" Day Care Center, specifically for equipment and school materials not available in the participating offices and for other provisions of children.


SECTION 5. This ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

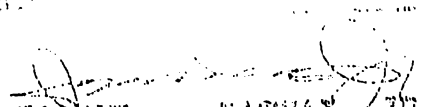
ENACTED

August 3, 1992.

VICTOR V. BRAGA, JR.
2nd Asst. Majority Vir. Leader
Acting Presiding Officer

ATTEST:


SOTERO O. LAUDE
Acting Asst. City Secretary


ISMAEL A. NARRA, JR.
City Mayor

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CITY ORDINANCE NO. SP-5, S-92, "AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE "QUEZON CITY HALL YAKAP", A DAY-CARE CENTER FOR CHILDREN AGES 3 TO 6 YEARS OF PARENTS EMPLOYED IN QUEZON CITY HALL AND APPROPRIATING THE AMOUNT OF FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (P50,000.00) THEREFOR FROM ANY AVAILABLE FUNDS."

Introduced by Councilor CONNIE S. ANGELES

WHEREAS, Section 3 (2), Article XV of the Constitution provides:

"Sec. 3. The State shall defend:

"(2) The right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition; and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation and other conditions prejudicial to their development"

WHEREAS, Section 12, Article II thereof further provides, that:

"x x x The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the aid and support of the government."

WHEREAS, President Fidel V. Ramos issued Executive Order No. 340, ordering the establishment of day-care centers in all government agencies and state-owned or controlled corporations for employee's children aged five (5) years and below;

WHEREAS, daycare centers in government offices would ensure that employees' children would enjoy proper attention and nutrition to become physically, socially, mentally, and intellectually fit as their mothers work outside the home;

WHEREAS, the Quezon City government prior to Executive Order No. 340, established the "Quezon City Hall YAKAP", a day-care center for children ages three (3) to six (6) years of parents employed in Quezon City Hall through City Ordinance No. SP-5, S-92; which was enacted by the City Council on August 3, 1992;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN
SESSION ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Ordinance No. SP-5, S-92 (Ordinance establishing
the "Quezon City Hall YAKAP") is hereby amended, to read as follows:

"Section 1. There is hereby established within the City
Hall compound the "Quezon City Hall Yakap Day-Care Center"
for children ages thoo (3) to six (6) years and "Quezon City Hall
Yakap Child-Minding Center" for infants ages two (2) months to
two and a half (2 1/2) years of Quezon City Hall employees"

SECTION 2. Section 2 of Ordinance No. SP-5, S-92 is hereby amended to
read as follows:

"Section 2. "The Quezon City Hall Yakap Day Care and
the Quozon City Hall Yakap Child-minding Centers shall be
under the direct administration and supervision of the Quezon
City Social Services Development Department (SSDD) which
shall, among others, provide the personnel from their pool of
workers and/or hire qualified workers if the need arises, provide
equipment and materials within its capacity to extend without
prejudice to the Department's primary and major functions."

SECTION 3. Section 3 of Ordinance No. SP-5, S-92 is hereby amended, to
read as follows:

"Section 3. "The Quozon City Health Department shall
provide the necessary support to insure the health and nutrition
of the children, and non-governmental organization (NGO) shall
be tapped for other forms of support to ensure that the children
would enjoy proper attention and nutrition to become physically,
socially, mentally, intellectually fit as well as to ensure that
these centers shall play the role of "substitute parents" and
protect the children from all forms of neglect, abuse and
exploitation."

SECTION 4. Section 4 of the said Ordinance is hereby amended, to read as follows:

Section 4. "All amount needed for maintenance and operating expenses of the Quezon City Hall Yakap Day-care Center and the Quezon City Hall Yakap Child-minding Center, and their respective programs and projects shall be taken from the Special Project Funds of the Office of the City Mayor or from any available and unappropriated funds of the City Treasury. The necessary funding requirement for these centers shall be reflected in the Annual Budget of the City government for each year until otherwise provided by law, such preparation of the budget shall be determined and prepared by the Quezon City Social Services Development Department (SSDD) for approval by proper authorities."

SECTION 5. All ordinances, orders and other rules, regulations or parts thereof which are contrary to or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed and/or modified accordingly.

SECTION 6. If, for any reason or reasons any part or provision of this Ordinance shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions thereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 7. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

ENACTED: June 5, 1997:

(SGD.) HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Vice-Mayor
Presiding Officer

ATTESTED:

(SGD.) EUGENIO V. JURILLA
City Secretary

APPROVED: July 2, 1997

RESOLUTION NO. SP- 592, S-96

A RESOLUTION URGING THE CITY MAYOR, HONORABLE ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR., TO ALLOW THE UPGRADING OF BARANGAY SOCORRO HEALTH CENTER, CUBAO, QUEZON CITY, SO AS TO ACCOMMODATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A "LYING-IN" SECTION, THE NECESSARY FUNDING REQUIREMENTS THEREFOR TO BE TAKEN FROM ANY AVAILABLE SOURCE, WHETHER NATIONAL OR CITY FUNDS.

Introduced by Councilor CONNIE S. ANGELES.

Co-Introduced by Councilors Moises S. Samson, Jorge L. Banal, Franz S. Pumaren, Ramon G. Mathay, Wilma Amoranto-Sarino, Eufemio C. Lagumbay, Alberto M. Galarpe, Cesar A. Dario, Jr., Nanette Castelo-Daza and Bonifacio M. Rillon.

WHEREAS, Barangay Socorro has one of the biggest population among barangays in Quezon City, thus, the Barangay Health Center is a necessity and should maximize its medical services to address the health needs of its residents;

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Quezon City government to initiate projects that will address the needs of its residents and at the same time improve their well-being;

WHEREAS, there is presently an unoccupied space in the existing building of Barangay Socorro Health Center which is being used as a temporary warehouse;

WHEREAS, the unoccupied space in the existing building of Barangay Socorro Health Center can be utilized for the establishment of a "lying-in" section;

WHEREAS, the cost of delivery and maternal care services is beyond the reach of majority of the residents;

WHEREAS, because of the unaffordable cost of these services, most of expectant mothers engage the services of inexperienced midwives and "hilots" and in the process, endangering not only the lives of the mothers but the unborn child as well;

9/12

WHEREAS, a lying-in section at Barangay Socorro Health Center will not only provide additional service to the residents but would also enable it to render a 24-hour service not only to Socorro residents but also residents from nearby barangays;

WHEREAS, utilizing the unoccupied space for the establishment of a "lying-in" section will be advantageous to the city government as it will entail minimal cost and maximize the use of the center;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED, to urge, as it does hereby urge, the City Mayor, Honorable Ismael A. Mathay, Jr., to allow the upgrading of Barangay Socorro Health Center, Cubao, Quezon City, so as to accommodate the establishment of a "lying-in" section, the necessary funding requirements therefor to be taken from any available source, whether national or city funds.

ADOPTED: July 9, 1996.

GODOFREDO T. LIBAN II
Minority Floor Leader
Acting Presiding Officer

ATTESTED:

EUGENIO W. JURILLA
City Secretary

RESOLUTION NO. SP- 164, S-93

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE HONORABLE CITY MAYOR ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR. TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH ANUGAAN, PHILIPPINE MEDICAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND SUCH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IMMEDIATE OPERATION OF A PHILIPPINO VERSION OF A NURSERY-AT-WORKPLACE TO BE CALLED "ANUGAAN" (NURTURE, TO CARE) FOR INFANTS AGES 2 MONTHS AND 2½ YEARS OLD OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND NEARBY AGENCIES.

Introduced by Councilors CONNIE S. ANGELES and MOISES S. SAMSON.

Sponsored by Councilors Alberto M. Galarpe, Emilio G. Tamayo, Victor V. Ferrer, Jr., Antonio L. Sison, Melencio H. Castelo, Godofredo T. Liban II, Ma. Fresca M. Siglang-awa, Antonio V. Hernandez (Anthony Alonzo), Herbert M. Bautista, Cesar A. Dario, Jr., Michael T. Defensor, Eufemio C. Lagumbay, Guillermo C. Altuna, Joseph Peter S. Sison, Bayani V. Hipol, Ramon G. Mathay, Herminio "Butch" C. Bautista, Romualdo N. Billon and Wenceslao C. Lagumbay.

WHEREAS, the 1987 Constitution provides, among others:

② "SEC. 14, ARTICLE XIII - the State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthful working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation."

WHEREAS, the 1987 Constitution likewise provides:

③ "SECTION 5 (2), ARTICLE XV - The right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation and other conditions prejudicial to their development."

WHEREAS, it is further provided in the 1987 Constitution:

③ "SEC. 12, ARTICLE II - x x x x x x x
the natural and primary right and
duty of parents in the rearing of
the youth for civic efficiency and
the development of moral character
shall receive the support of the
Government x x x x x x x."

④ "SEC. 13, ARTICLE II - The state
shall encourage non-governmental,
community-based, or sectoral organ-
izations that promote the welfare
of the nation."

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the above objectives, a
consensus and commitment had been made in consonance
with the declaration of Quezon City as Mother-Baby
Friendly City by the Honorable Mayor Ismael A. Mathay,
Jr. on July 30, 1992 and acknowledging our city world-
wide as such first declared city;

WHEREAS, explicit in the commitment is the
establishment of a Filipino nursery-at-workplace in
support of the Nurturers of our Generation, taking
care and looking after the welfare of infants and tod-
dlers of ages 2 months and 2½ years old who are the
children of the city government employees and nearby
agencies;

WHEREAS, the implementation of the commitment
in the establishment of an "ARUGAAN" can better be
served with the joint and collective undertaking by
the city government, ARUGAAN, Philippine Medical
Women's Association, Out-of-School Youths Organiza-
tions, Philippine Children's Medical Center and the
Rotary Women Primavera;

WHEREAS, with such a collective commitment only
manifest a Mother-Baby Friendly Workplace Initiative
aiming towards the following:

(a) Participatory nurturing process
by empowering women and men through con-
tinuous educational trainings on prog-
ressive child development and human
centeredness.

(b) Collective setting-up of the
nursery called "ARUGAAN" which shall be
through the BAYANIHAN spirit through a
pool of resources, at least cost and a
sustainable plan.

(c) Harnessing indigenous learning
tools through integration of Filipino

(d) Re-valuing and revising sound traditional practices on natural foods and health care and environmental-friendly ways.

(e) Supporting and protecting breast-feeding working women to sustain humanity.

Therefore, the immediate realization and actualization of the above principles can be made possible with the Honorable City Mayor granted with authority to enter into an agreement with various concerned groups/organizations for the establishment and operation of the aforesaid "ARUGAAN";

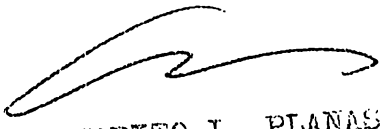
NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF QUEZON CITY IN SESSION ASSEMBLED, to authorize, as it does hereby authorize, the Honorable City Mayor Ismael A. Nathay, Jr. to enter into an agreement with "ARUGAAN", Philippine Medical Women's Association and such other organizations for the establishment and immediate operation of a Filipino version of a nursery-at-work place to be called "ARUGAAN" (nurture, to care) for infants ages 2 months and 2½ years old of the city government employees and nearby agencies.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, that said agreement be submitted to the City Council for ratification.

ADOPTED

September 16, 1993.


CHARITO L. PLANAS
Vice-Mayor
Presiding Officer

ATTESTED:


EUGENIO V. JURILLA
City Secretary

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