



# Making Change Work for Women: A Policy Dialogue

NATHALIE AFRICA-VERCELES

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF THE  
PHILIPPINES DILIMAN

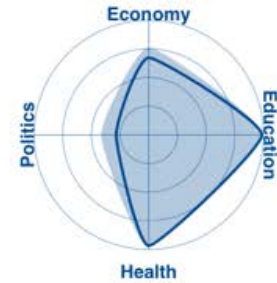
# Philippines

rank out of 144 countries **10**

score **0.790**  
0.00 = imparity  
1.00 = parity



## SCORE AT GLANCE



— Philippines score  
— average score

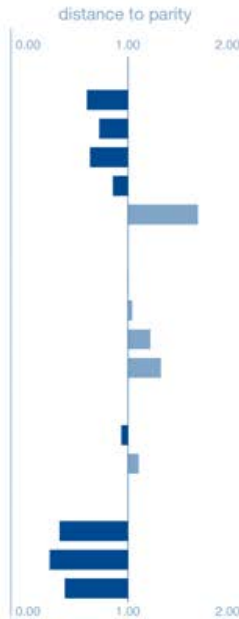
## KEY INDICATORS

GDP (US\$ billions)	304.91
GDP per capita (constant '11, intl. \$, PPP)	7,236.47
Total population (1,000s)	103,320.22
Population growth rate (%)	1.55
Population sex ratio (female/male)	1.01
Human Capital Index score	64.36

	2006	2017
	rank score	rank score
<b>Global Gender Gap score</b>	<b>6 0.752</b>	<b>10 0.790</b>
Economic participation and opportunity	4 0.757	25 0.764
Educational attainment	1 1.000	1 1.000
Health and survival	1 0.980	36 0.979
Political empowerment	16 0.269	13 0.416
rank out of	115	144

## COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m	distance to parity
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.764</b>	<b>0.585</b>				
Labour force participation	106	0.650	0.667	52.6	80.9	0.65	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	21	0.755	0.634			0.76	
Estimated earned income (PPP, US\$)	38	0.676	0.509	6,290	9,302	0.68	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	9	0.871	0.320	46.6	53.4	0.87	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.000	0.758	61.5	38.5	1.60	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.953</b>				
Literacy rate	1	1.000	0.883	96.8	96.0	1.01	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.979	97.9	94.2	1.04	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.971	73.5	61.8	1.19	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.938	40.3	31.4	1.28	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.956</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	110	0.943	0.920			0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.060	1.037	63.9	58.6	1.09	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.416</b>	<b>0.227</b>				
Women in parliament	44	0.417	0.279	29.5	70.5	0.42	
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.333	0.209	25.0	75.0	0.33	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	5	0.462	0.200	15.8	34.2	0.46	



# SDG 5: How Does the Philippines Fare on Gender Equality?

- ▶ Gender ideologies still hold sway (gender roles, norms, and stereotypes) and continue to determine opportunities and outcomes for women
- ▶ Positive: gender wage gap, women earn more than men on average
- ▶ Positive: higher school participation rates for girls (primary and secondary)
- ▶ World Economic Forum 2017 Global Gender Gap Report: the Philippines ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in educational attainment (literacy rate, enrolment in primary, secondary, and tertiary education) (f/m: 1.01, 1.04, 1.19, 1.28)

# SDG 5: How Does the Philippines Fare on Gender Equality?

- ▶ Negative: lower LFPR (50% vis-à-vis 77.3% for men, lowest in the ASEAN in 2014)
- ▶ In the WEF 2017 GGGR: the Philippines ranked 106 in LFPR
- ▶ Employment as a pathway to inclusive growth; feminization of poverty
- ▶ Women's reproductive work – unrecognized, undervalued, and unremunerated
- ▶ Unequal gender division of labor

# SDG 5: How Does the Philippines Fare on Gender Equality?

- ▶ Poor representation of women in elective positions, few women running for public office, poor representation of women's interests
- ▶ Corporate leadership challenges
- ▶ VAW statistics, how to address VAW by involving men
- ▶ Prostitution
- ▶ How critical education is (VAW, employment, RH, etc.)
- ▶ Intersectionality

# Women's Priority Legislative Agenda: Making Laws that Work for Women

- ▶ The Philippine Senate ratified the CEDAW on August 5, 1981, the first ASEAN country to do so (PCW)
- ▶ Winner tayo in terms of enacting pro-women laws
- ▶ Temporary special measures in the MCW (quotas: 50-50 gender balance in 3<sup>rd</sup> level positions, 40% women in LDCs) - gender justice
- ▶ Gaps with respect to implementation and enforcement of the laws
- ▶ Lack of awareness about the laws, and more so, a continuing lack of concern about gender issues
- ▶ Women's control over their lives and bodies

# “Engendering” the Human Security Act of 2007

- ▶ How women’s intersectional identities (woman, poor, Muslim, uneducated) are so salient in terms of intensifying vulnerabilities in terms of human security
- ▶ ARRM region posted the lowest HDI scores, women have significantly lower literacy and educational levels vis-à-vis the rest of the country (WEDGE Report, PCW, 2014)
- ▶ Discriminatory laws against women and girls and cultural norms that inhibit their full participation in social, economic, and political life (WEDGE, 2014) and inhibit their full development

# “Engendering” the Human Security Act of 2007

- ▶ Decades-long conflict has worsened poverty and lack of access to basic services (WEDGE, 2014)
- ▶ Radicalization and recruitment
- ▶ Participation of women to mitigate clan-based conflict, support people displaced by conflict (Dwyer and Cagoco-Guiam, 2010, in WEDGE, 2014)
- ▶ Emphasis on addressing the roots of violent conflict and critical gender inequality issues (traditions, GBV, discrimination in education and the workplace, limited participation in decision-making and policy-making)





Happy Women's Month!

Maraming salamat po!