

# Beijing Platform for Action + 20 PHILIPPINES

Published in March 2015

## Women in Power and Decision-making

### Numbers Speak

- ☹️ There are only six women senators out of 24 senatorial seats (25%) for the term 2013–2016
- ☹️ There are only 79 women legislators out of 289 seats (27%) in the lower house for the term 2013–2016
- ☹️ Election result showed that 22.5% of the total gubernatorial posts are occupied by women and 13.75% of the vice gubernatorial posts are occupied also by women (2013 elections)
- ☹️ 20.86% of elected city municipal mayors are women
- 😊 There are 56 women who have been appointed in the highest positions in the executive offices and the judiciary (Official Gazette, March 2014)
- ☹️ Between 2002–2010, the percentage of women in key posts in the Foreign Affairs Department rose from 28% to 35%; there are 26 female heads of post as of February 2015
- 😊 The percentage of women in career executive service officers (CESO) rose from 42% in 2010 to 44% in 2015



*Notably, there has been a significant improvement in the participation and involvement of women in key positions in government but disparities among men and women in elective posts and in traditionally male/female dominated agencies in government are still evident. Women are still a minority in top level positions in such agencies as public works, national defence and law enforcement.*

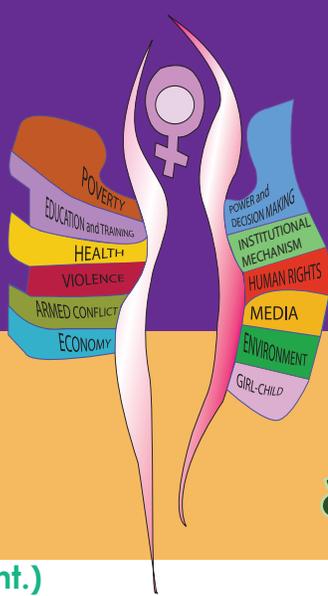
### Key Policies and Programs Adopted

- Promoting the participation of women in civil society and other organizations to strengthen their voice in decision making

### BPfA strategic objectives

G.1. Take measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making

G.2. Increase women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership



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(cont.)

### Key Policies and Programs Adopted

- DILG issued Memorandum Circular in 2013 on the accreditation of civil society organizations and selection of representatives to Local Special Bodies (LSBs) mandating that “membership in the Local Development Councils (LDCs) must have representatives from women sector”

### ■ RA 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women:

Undertake temporary special measures to accelerate the participation and equitable representation of women in all spheres of society particularly in the decision-making and policy making processes in government and private entities



***There must be a fifty-fifty (50-50) gender balance on the number of women and men in the third level positions in the government***

***At least (40%) of membership of all development councils from the regional, provincial, city, municipal and barangay levels must be composed of women***

- Issuance of the National Anti-Poverty Commission of Administrative Order mandating at least 30% of national sectoral assemblies and council members of its 14 basic sectors should be composed of women and that one of three nominees for sectoral representatives should be a woman

- Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (GPB) a government innovation that takes into consideration the development needs of cities/municipalities, allowed for strong participation of basic sector organizations and civil society organizations through the local poverty reduction team. The composition of the team should be at least 40% women

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G.2. Increase women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership