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PHILIPPINE
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5 GENDER
EQUALITY



**Sustainable
Development
Goal #5**

BPfA +25



The BPfa+25 Philippine Progress Report has been made possible by a group of people and some individuals who have devoted their time and effort to contribute in the making of this report. The PCW Management is deeply grateful to Executive Director, Emmeline L. Verzosa, for her leadership and guidance and to the following people who have given their relentless commitment and support in this particular undertaking.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

4Ps	<i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program	DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
ADOs	Anti-Discrimination Ordinances	DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicator Survey	EAPPs	Emergency Accessible Polling Places
ARBOs	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations	ENGP	Enhanced National Greening Program
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	EO	Executive Order
ARs	Accomplishment Reports	FDA	Food and Drug Administration
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	FMB	Forest Management Bureau
BPBH	Balik Pinay! Balik Hanapbuhay! Program	FNSP	Families in Need of Special Protection
BPFA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	FP	Family Planning
BTA	Bangsamoro Transition Authority	FPCBT	Family Planning Competency-based Training
CBLDMS	Competency-Based Learning and Development Management System	FY	Fiscal Year
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer	GAA	Girls Advocacy Alliance
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	GAD	Gender and Development
CHED	Commission on Higher Education	GADtimpala	GAD Transformation and Institutionalization through Mainstreaming of Programs, Agenda, Linkages and Advocacies
CHR	Commission on Human Rights	GBViE	Gender-based Violence in Emergencies
CIAGV	Comprehensive Intervention against Gender-based Violence	GCF	Green Climate Fund
COA	Commission on Audit	GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
COMELEC	Commission on Elections	GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
CPD	Commission on Population and Development	GIDA	Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas
CrFS	Climate-resiliency Field Schools	GOCCs	Government-owned and Controlled Corporations
CSC	Civil Service Commission	GOs	Government Offices
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	GPB	Gender and Development Plans and Budget
DA	Department of Agriculture	GREAT Women	Gender-responsive Economic Activities for the Transformation of Women
DDB	Dane, Doyle and Bernbach	HEMB	Health Emergency Management Bureau
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
DepEd	Department of Education	IAC-GCS	Inter-Agency Committee on Gender and Children Statistics
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs	IACAT	Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology	IACVAWC	Inter-Agency Council on Violence against Women and Their Children
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government	ICT	Information and Communications Technology
DILP	Department of Labor and Employment Integrated Livelihood Program	IDI	Inclusive Development Index
DOH	Department of Health	ILO	International Labor Organization
DOJ	Department of Justice		
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment		
DOT	Department of Tourism		

IPs	Indigenous Peoples	REACH	Reintegrated and Economically Active at Home
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations	resolution	United Nations Security Council resolution
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular	RH	Reproductive Health
KRA	Key Result Areas	R1	Rice Watch and Action Network
LCAT-VAWC	Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence against Women and Their Children	RICs	Rural Improvement Clubs
LDRRMPs	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans	RPCP	Revised Penal Code of the Philippines
LFS	Labor Force Survey	RPRH	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health
LGUs	Local Government Units	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	SIKAT	Sentro para sa Ikakaunlad ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya
MCCT	Modified Conditional Cash Transfer	SOGIE	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression
MCW	Magna Carta of Women	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
MGEC	Media and Gender Equality Committee	SSS	Social Security System
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	STAR	Sari-sari Store Training and Access to Resources
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package	STEP	Special Training for Employment Program
MOVE	Men Opposed to Violence against Women Everywhere	STVIs	State-run Technical-Vocational Institutions
MSMED	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	SUCs	State Universities and Colleges
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
NAP	National Action Plan	TFBM	Task Force Bangon Marawi
NAPWPS	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security	TIP	Trafficking in Persons
NDHS	National Demographic Health Survey	TUPAD	Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/ Displaced Workers
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority	TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training
NGAs	National Government Agencies	TWGs	Technical Working Groups
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations	TWSP	Training for Work Scholarship Program
NHIP	National Health Insurance Program	UAQTEA	Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution	UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfer
NPFP	National Program on Family Planning	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
NRCO	National Reintegration Center for Overseas Filipino Workers	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OCD	Office of Civil Defense	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
OFWs	Overseas Filipino Workers	VAW	Violence against Women
OP	Office of the President	VAWC	Violence against Women and Children
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process	VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
OSEC	Online Sexual Exploitation of Children	WEF	World Economic Forum
PAPs	Programs, Activities and Projects	WIFI	Women ICT Frontier Initiative
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women	WMEs	Women Micro-Entrepreneurs
PDP	Philippine Development Plan	WPLA	Women's Priority Legislative Agenda
PESFA	Private Education Student Financial Assistance	WPS	Women, Peace and Security
PNP	Philippine National Police		
POPCOM	Commission on Population		
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority		
PSG	Policy Studies Group		



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¹ <https://www.comelec.gov.ph/>

² Ibid.

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Introduction

The Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 resulted in the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), which, along with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is considered the major blueprint for gender equality and the empowerment of women. Every five years, the United Nations Member States report on their progress in implementing this blueprint. Year 2020 will thus be pivotal as the BPfA turns 25 and the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 (the 2030 Agenda) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will turn five.

This BPfA+25 Philippine Progress Report is a product of a national review that takes stock of achievements, challenges and setbacks in its implementation and recommends strategic directions to advance gender equality and the empowerment of Filipino women. Following the guidance note for national reviews provided to the Member States, the report took account of the five-year progress along the 12 critical areas of concern clustered into six overarching dimensions for alignment with the 2030 Agenda. This report contains four parts: Section 1. Priorities, Major Achievements, Challenges and Setbacks; Section 2. Progress across the 12 Areas of Concerns; Section 3, National Institutions and Processes; and Section 4. Data and Statistics.

The report also considers the medium-term national and sectoral development plans like the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2019-2022; the Women's Empowerment, Development and Gender Equality (Women's EDGE) 2013-2016; and the current Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Plan, 2019-2025. The progress, achievements as well as the challenges mentioned in this report, will aid the different stakeholders on their need to design, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, plans, programs and projects supporting gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) outcomes and other results in the next five years.

The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) led the National Steering Committee (NSC)

which spearheaded the national review process involving a whole-of-government and whole-of-nation approach. The NSC was composed of the heads of the six technical working groups (TWGs) each representing the six overarching dimensions, namely; (1) Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work; (2) Poverty eradication, social protection and social services; (3) Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes; (4) Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions; (5) Peaceful and inclusive societies; and (6) Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation.

Each TWG was headed by a national government agency as its lead convenor and a civil society organization (CSO) as co-convenor with multi-stakeholder representatives as members. This served as a mechanism which facilitated and ensured that relevant accomplishments, gaps and challenges under each of the 12 critical areas of concern during the last five years were gathered and consolidated in this report.

The preparation of the BPfA+25 Philippine Progress Report involved various multisectoral stakeholders. The kick-off activity was conducted last 30 January 2019 with 120 participants from government agencies, CSOs, women's rights organizations with a strong presence at the grassroots level, academe, private sector and international development partners. It was followed by a series of sub-

national consultation workshops for the island clusters Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The three-part consultation gathered 173 participants from non-government organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), regional government agencies, state universities and colleges (SUCs) and people's organizations. The BPfA+25 consultations culminated in a national consultation and validation workshop held on 28-29 March 2019 with 134 multi-stakeholder representatives. PCW ensured that voices of the marginalized groups were heard in the consultations. Rural women, women migrant workers, union members, workers in the informal economy, urban poor, indigenous women,

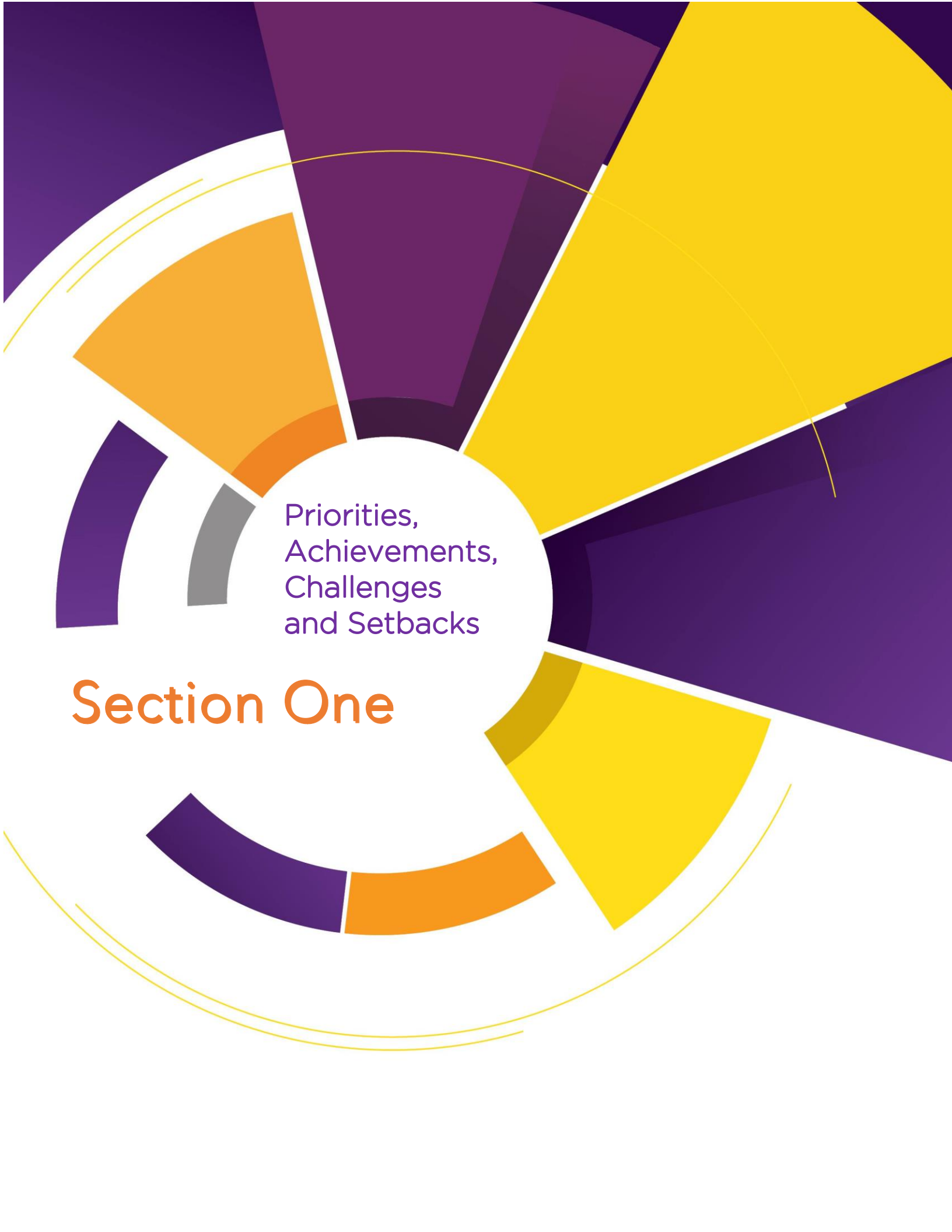
Bangsamoro women, Muslim women, persons with hearing disability and the youth participated in the consultations. PCW acknowledged the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) for making the regional and national consultations possible.

The national review process was promoted through traditional and new media. PCW created a BPfA+25 microsite in its website to post information, documents and updates relevant to the conduct of BPfA-related activities for access of stakeholders. #BPFA25PH serves as the official handle for its promotion through the social media.

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Priorities,
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Section One

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Major Achievements and Challenges from 2014 to 2019

The Philippines prides itself in maintaining good standing in bridging gender inequalities in the country. The World Economic Forum (WEF)'s Global Gender Gap Report 2018 lists the Philippines as the 8th most gender-equal country in the world and the only Asian country in the top 10 most gender-equal countries.

The WEF report attributes the ranking to improved economic participation and opportunity due to increase in wage equality for similar work and closing in the gender gap in educational attainment.

The Philippines approved and implemented in the last five years numerous policies that created more favorable conditions for the participation of women and girls in the economy and in education such as the Ease of Doing Business Act, subsidized tertiary public education, free technical vocational education and Conditional Cash Transfer Law, among others.

While these policies are important, the achievements of the Philippines that are most relevant to gender equality and the empowerment of women are those that specifically target women. Since 2014, the Philippines made critical interventions in upholding the rights and dignity of the Filipino women through the implementation of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, the increase in the number of days in maternity leave from 60 to 105, the expansion of the definition of sexual harassment and its concomitant sanctions and the strengthening of meaningful participation of women in managing

humanitarian situations in times of conflict and disaster.

These policies, in line with the Women's Priority Legislative Agenda (WPLA) and Philippine Plan for Gender and Development (1995-2025), reflect the perspectives of women from the ground (see Table 1). Drawn from series of national and regional consultations, both initiatives of PCW propose a set of bills that seeks to amend or repeal the discriminatory provisions of existing laws, as well as new legislations that promote GEWE and gender-responsive programs, that legislators and frontline agencies are encouraged to pass and implement.

Moreover, these policies and programs were included in the national development plans of both administrations (see Table 2). This continuing commitment to uphold the rights and dignity of the Filipino women across administrations enables the passage and implementation of long-overdue policies and programs that benefit women and girls. Fortunately, the five-year period covered by this assessment falls under the leadership of two Philippine presidencies who committed to achieve these gender milestones.

Section One

Priorities, Achievements, Challenges and Setbacks

Table 1. Matrix of policies in the WPLA approved in the past five years

Passed during 2014-2019	WPLA for the 17 th Congress (2016-2019)	WPLA for the 16 th Congress (2013-2016)	WPLA for the 15 th Congress (2010-2013)
Expanded Maternity Leave Law (RA 11210)	Increasing and harmonizing maternity leave for those in the government and private sectors		
Bawal Bastos or the Safe Streets, Public Spaces and Workplace Act	Amendment of the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law of 1995 Strengthening Law Enforcement and Protection against Sexual Offenses: Expanding the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law		
EO No. 12, Series 2017 Lifting of the TRO			Reproductive Health Bill (enacted as the RPRH Law of 2012)
Implementation of the Kasambahay Law			Domestic Workers' Rights or the Kasambahay Bill (enacted as the Kasambahay Law of 2013)

Table 2: BPfA+25 issues in the PDP and policies and programs passed

	2017-2022 Duterte Administration	2011-2016 Aquino Administration
Access to health care, including SRH and reproductive rights	EO 12, 2017	RPRH Law
Unpaid care and domestic work/work-family conciliation (e.g., paid maternity or parental leave, care services)	Expanded Maternity Leave	
Gender-responsive social protection (e.g., universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions)	Universal Health Care Law, Conditional Cash Transfer Law and Program, Amendment of Social Security Act to Expand to Marginalized Sectors such as Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)	Expanded PhilHealth Coverage, Conditional Cash Transfer Program
Strengthening women's participation in managing humanitarian situations, including enhancing environmental sustainability	Women Peace and Security, Women-Friendly Spaces	Women Peace and Security, Women-Friendly Spaces
Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes	Chapter on Culture in the PDP	
Eliminating VAWG	Bawal Bastos Law	

The Implementation of the Reproductive Health Law

Case in point is the implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10354), also known as the Reproductive Health (RH) law, which despite having been approved in 2012 during President Benigno Simeon Aquino III's administration, after languishing for 15 years in the legislature, was only implemented fully in 2017, under President Rodrigo Duterte's leadership.

The RH Law guarantees universal access to methods on contraception, fertility control, sex education and maternal care, and requires government health centers to provide condoms and birth-control pills free of charge, as well as for public-health workers to undergo family planning training. The Supreme Court prevented the RH Law from being fully implemented through a two-year temporary restraining order (TRO)³ from June 2015 to November 2017, on the procurement and distribution of implants and contraceptives which put Filipinos, particularly poor and marginalized women, at risk.

Six months into office, in January 2017, President Duterte issued EO No. 12 (Attaining and Sustaining Zero Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning), which provided funds and support for SRH services and commodities to make modern family planning (FP) available to the poor, especially women and girls by 2018. In November 2017, the Supreme Court lifted the TRO on the RH Law enabling the Department of

Health (DOH) to intensify their implementation mission.

Nevertheless, despite the support of the administration and the constitutionality of the RH Law, budget allocations to SRH services and commodities continue to be contestable oftentimes leading to the DOH budget being held hostage by legislators opposed to RH.

Through it all, the commitment of the President⁴ remained steadfast, with the inclusion of the strengthening of the RH Law implementation in his 0 to 10-point Socio-Economic Agenda and in the 2017-2022 PDP.

Frontline agencies recognize the delay in the provision of SRH services and commodities, borne out of the vibrancy of the debates among our country's institutions and stakeholders. While this is an excellent indication of the democracy at work, the delay in services is at the expense of poor Filipino women and girls. Thus, despite the intervention of the Catholic Church against the RH Law, the separation of Church and State, and the political tussle on the RH Law between the branches of government, the Philippine government, nonetheless continued to deliver these life-saving services.

Increased value of care work

Another showcase of commitment of the Philippine Government to the Filipino women is the enactment of the 105-Day Extended Maternity Leave Law (Republic Act No. 11210). After a decade of legislative lobbying and

³ The full implementation of the RH Law was supposed to have taken place by 30 November 2015, after the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) certified that the artificial contraceptives to be distributed by the DOH are non-abortifacient. However, in May 2015, the Supreme Court issued a TRO against the sale of contraceptive drugs and devices that have abortifacient attributes. A subsequent

TRO issued by the Supreme Court further prevented the DOH and FDA from "procuring, selling, distributing, dispensing or administering, advertising and promoting the hormonal contraceptive implants".

⁴ President Duterte in his first State of the Nation Address on 25 July 2016, promised to implement the RH Law to curb population growth and assist the poor in FP.

advocacy, the law which extends the previous 60-day paid maternity leave benefits to 105 days, marks a significant milestone for realizing the rights, welfare and full potential of Filipino women. In addition, mothers are given the option to extend for an additional 30 days of leave without pay.

While the law also grants the father of the child the option to share seven out of the 105 days, increasing paternity leave from seven days to 14 days, it does not fully address the shared roles that men and women should have in childcare. Deliberations in raising the discourse to parental leave instead of only increasing the number of days of maternity leave, unfortunately, did not prosper.

The private sector and the Social Security System (SSS), the national social security provider, signified their protests on the impact of the additional days for maternity leave on resources and productivity, particularly for micro-enterprises. Despite these objections, President Duterte followed through with his commitment.

Nevertheless, the impact of programs and policies to ease the burden of unpaid care work and other social protection measures will remain limited. This is because a large proportion of Filipino women are either still unemployed or employed in the informal sector where their access to social protection measures is limited.

Women workers in the informal economy still account for 2/3 of non-agricultural employment in the Philippines (2013) that women are at risk to unfavorable precarious working conditions. They also have limited rights for collective bargaining, organization and representation and social protection. As of 2019, women's participation in the labor force remained low at 46.6 per cent (Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2019).

Policing Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces

In the past five years, the government prioritized as challenges intimate partner violence, trafficking in women and girls, sexual harassment and violence in public places and VAWG facilitated by technology.

WPLA have long pushed for the strengthening of laws on violence against women (VAW). The global spotlight on sexual violence in 2016 created a ripple effect in the Philippines and saw the rise of local initiatives to respond to the call to protect women and girls.

The passage of local ordinance, such as anti-catcalling in the country's major cities, is a big boost to the campaign to protect women from daily street harassment, and a clear policy shift on the part of the local government. In May 2016, the Quezon City local legislative council passed the ordinance penalizing sexual harassment of women in public spaces. This made Quezon City as the first local government unit in the country to penalize street-level harassment of women.

On 28 June 2018, the City Council of Manila also passed an ordinance penalizing catcalling in the city. Ordinance No. 7857 or "An Ordinance Penalizing Catcalling and Other Forms of Public Sexual Harassment", penalizes all forms of sexual harassment in public spaces such as catcalling, wolf-whistling, leering, groping and many others. These ordinances are part of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Initiative of UN Women.

At the national level, the Safe Spaces Act on anti-sexual harassment in public spaces and amending the 1995 Anti-sexual Harassment Law to include peer sexual harassment at work, education and training institutions, which was passed by the Philippine Congress this 2019 lapsed into law.

Questions on the constitutionality of laws on women such as RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 reflect the continuing struggle for Philippine society to recognize the intersection of gender, power and violence. The Supreme Court of the Philippines upheld in a unanimous decision the constitutionality of RA 9262 from the case of *Garcia v. Drilon*, G.R. No. 179267 which was promulgated on 25 June 2013. The Court said that RA 9262 is based on a valid classification brought about by the unequal power relationship between men and women and that women are the usual and most likely victims of intimate partner violence. It likewise declared that the enactment of RA 9262 aims to address the discrimination brought about by the biases and prejudices against women, and that the distinct classification being made between women and men is germane to the purpose of the law.

The SC also upheld marital rape in *People v. Jumawan*, G.R. No. 187495 decision promulgated on 21 April 2014. The Court ruled that sexual intercourse, albeit within the realm of marriage, if not consensual, is considered rape.

These decisions further strengthened the menu of policies protecting women and girls from violence.

Moreover, the strong coordination between key implementing agencies and CSOs led to sustained actions in eliminating violence against women and children (VAWC). On 10 March 2015, the Philippine National Police (PNP) issued the General Orders Number DPL-15-02 entitled “Strengthening and Restructuring of the Women and Children Protection Center” to handle the investigation not just of VAWC cases, but of trafficking in persons (TIP) as well.

Increasing women peace centers

In 2014, the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) signed between the Philippine Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) contains entries guaranteeing the right of women to meaningful political participation and protection from all forms of violence. Prof. Miriam Coronel-Ferrer, the head of the Government panel, is the first female chief negotiator in the world to sign a final peace accord with a rebel group.

Part of the fulfilment of this peace agreement is the passage of a law that will grant the right to self-determination of the Bangsamoro people. On 26 July 2018, Republic Act 11054 was signed into law and ratified on 25 January 2019. Said law creates the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). It contains provisions guaranteeing seats for women in the Bangsamoro Parliament and the Cabinet, upholding women’s rights in cognizance of the United Nations CEDAW, participation of women in decision-making most especially in the aspect of rehabilitation and development and, at least 5 per cent for gender and development (GAD) programs and projects. The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA), the body that will govern BARMM until 30 June 2022, has 16 women or 16.33 per cent, with 12 women appointed as Members of Parliament (MPs) and four Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Assemblywomen who will serve until 30 June 2019.

The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS) was revised to strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions (resolutions) 1325, 1820 and others, becoming the 3rd generation NAPWPS. Said plan also became the basis for the issuance of the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2014-01 on the “Integration of Women, Peace and Security Programs, Activities and

Section One

Priorities, Achievements, Challenges and Setbacks

Projects (PAPs) in Annual GAD Plans and Budgets (GPBs) and GAD Accomplishment Reports” (ARs).

The Circular was issued by the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), the PCW Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the NSC Women, Peace and Security (WPS) respectively. The Circular serves as the instrument for national government agencies (NGAs) implementing programs, projects and activities in conflict-affected areas to integrate gender considerations in their development planning processes. By the end of 2016, 21 national agencies and 38 local governments integrated WPS programs/projects/activities in their respective GPBs. The third generation NAPWPS, 2017-2022, was released upon the entry of the new administration.

The integration and mainstreaming of GAD perspective in all peace efforts was done through the active roles that women played in key positions in OPAPP and in other bodies and mechanisms related to peace process under the previous administration. Women Peace Centers were also established in the ARMM to facilitate continuing discussions. Particularly for the Bangsamoro peace process, the significant participation of women in peace negotiations paved the way for expressed provisions on the promotion of women’s rights and their meaningful participation in governance in the texts of the various negotiated agreements.

The measure of success in implementing the BPfA, 25 years after, is not in the ranking of the

Philippines in global yardsticks but the actual improvement of the lives of Filipino women and girls. The Philippine Government in its adherence to the SDGs, especially Goal 5, on achieving gender equality, and previously, the Millennium Development Goals, recognizes that the passage and implementation of gender-responsive policies and programs, anchored in the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), have in the past five years, despite challenges, significantly improved the lives of Filipino women and girls.

Although the status of women is not solely determined by law, it is clear that legislation or lack of it can obstruct or accelerate the achievement of full equality of women with men, and the passage and implementation of key policies that benefit women contribute to advancing their rights and enhancing their menu of support.

The participation of all stakeholders, including those who are in opposition or question the need for these policies, in shaping the gender policy landscape, is democracy in practice. Deliberations of policies and programs, including the resources allocated for GAD, especially for SRH, are the most robust and painfully excruciating and divisive. Such political conversations, however, are necessary and take place in the country’s democratic spaces. As long as discussions continue, there is opportunity to challenge prevailing gender norms that rationalize sexual violence or the undue burden of childcare on women.

Top Five Priorities for Accelerating Progress from 2014-2019

Results of stakeholder consultations and review of the five-year accomplishments indicate progress in education, economic participation, access to affordable health care including SRH and rights, addressing VAW, peace and security, gender-responsive social protection and women's representation and political participation. Consistent implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy and gender budgeting across the bureaucracy helped in infusing a gender perspective among government officials and their gender focal persons.

Increased access to quality healthcare and sexual reproductive health

Improving access to quality health care, including SRH and reproductive rights, remains high on the Government's agenda to advance the progress for women and girls. Stronger support mechanisms, strategies and programs for maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition have been put in place through Republic Act No. 11481, otherwise known as the First 1,000 Days Law signed on 10 December 2018.

The law intends to scale up the national and local health and nutrition programs through a strengthened integrated strategy for maternal, neonatal, child health and nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life. It provides a more comprehensive and sustainable strategy to address the health, nutrition and developmental problems affecting infants, young children, adolescent females and pregnant and lactating women. LGUs on the other hand were mandated to institutionalize this policy. The implementation will be at the village level through its rural health units and village health centers.

On 13 December 2018, President Duterte signed EO 71 renaming the Commission on Population (POPCOM) to Commission on Population and Development (CPD) and transferring it from DOH to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to strengthen its role in coordinating population and development initiatives, including FP, in the country.

Consequently, on 15 February 2019, NEDA, DOH and CPD issued a JMC to revitalize the National Program on Family Planning (NFPF). POPCOM and DOH are tasked to co-manage the implementation of NFPF, which intends to reach 11.34 million women who are expected to have access and will use modern and effective FP methods by 2022.

The Government undertook major efforts to address the high rates of adolescent pregnancy in the Philippines. As of 2017, the National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) reported that, one in five girls is a mother by the age of 15 to 19. Measures to improve the policy and legal environment that expand the access of adolescents to appropriate sexual and reproductive information and health services were carried out in the last five years.

Policy issuances, establishment of adolescent-friendly facilities, building capacities of adolescent service providers and updating of the Department of Education (DepEd) K-12 curriculum to meet the Comprehensive Sexual Education standards for the Philippines proved key in guaranteeing preventive interventions for adolescents. Such efforts led to steady progress as seen in the decrease in the number of Filipino adolescents who have begun childbearing in 2017, from 10 per cent in 2013 to 8.6 per cent (NDHS 2017).

The recent passage of the Universal Health Care Act (RA 11223) on 20 February 2019, which automatically enrolls all Filipino citizens in the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) and prescribes complementary reforms in the health system, is expected to give Filipinos, especially women, access to the full continuum of health services they need. The law ensures that health care that is “accessible, efficient, equitably distributed, adequately funded, fairly financed, and appropriately used by an informed and empowered public” extends to all Filipino citizens. As the law expects to provide protection to those enduring financial hardships, it will prove to be especially critical in guaranteeing the right to health of marginalized sectors to which many Filipino women and girls belong.

Improving social protection mechanisms and working conditions

The enactment of Republic Act No. 11210, otherwise known as the “105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law” is an important policy development for it not only recognizes the vital role and contribution of women to the labor force but also provides them the opportunity to exercise their unique reproductive role. Under this law, all women workers in the government

and private sector, including those in the informal economy, regardless of the civil status or the legitimacy of her child, shall be granted 105 days of paid maternity leave, with an option to extend for an additional 30 days without pay. Additional 15 days of paid leave shall be granted to women solo parents. The law also includes an option to transfer up to seven days of her maternity leave benefits to the father of her child, increasing paid paternity leave from seven to 14 days. Prior to this law, paid maternity leave was only up to 60 days.

The Philippines is an established leader in migration governance. Key international and regional agreements on upholding the rights of migrants and refugees, particularly women and girls, and in addressing TIP and smuggling of migrants that the Philippines sponsored and supported were the following:

- Championed the crafting and adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), a guide for States on all matters related to migration;
- Sponsored two biennial United Nations resolutions: A/RES/73/146 (17 December 2018) on Trafficking in Women and Girls and A/RES/72/149 (19 December 2017) on Violence against Women Migrant Workers; and
- Steered the adoption of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers in 2017 and a follow-up document to the 2007 ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

The issues on migrants, migration governance, refugees and TIP, particularly in women and girls, are central to the third pillar of Philippine foreign policy, protection of the rights and promotion of the welfare and interests of Filipinos overseas. The challenge, however, for the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), is how to translate the non-binding agreements on migrants and migration such as the GCM and the United Nations General Assembly resolutions into tangible returns such as through bilateral labor agreements.

Sustaining progress in women's representation and political participation

Women continue to have steady presence in government organizations, according to the latest Inventory of Government Human Resources (December 2017). Conducted periodically by the Civil Service Commission (CSC), women account for almost 60 percent of the total government personnel in the country. However, it must be noted that women are still under-represented in third level positions comprising only 43 per cent of undersecretaries, assistant secretaries, bureau directors and regional directors.

Filipino women are also making steady inroads into leadership roles in the private business sector. In 2018, the Philippines topped Grant Thornton's Women in Business survey as the country with most senior management roles occupied by women in the world. It reported that 47 per cent of senior roles in private companies in the Philippines are held by women.

The country's top ranking is attributed to gender fair policies and practices such as equal pay for men and women performing the same roles instituted in the workplace. While the country

slipped into 5th in 2019 as it saw a 10 per cent drop in the percentage of Filipino women in senior management to 37.46 per cent, it remains number one in Asia. The top three roles of Filipino women in business are as human resources director (75 per cent), chief finance officer (66 per cent) and chief operating officer (53 per cent). The survey also reports that Filipino businesses are also taking steps to improve or preserve gender balance in senior positions by making sure there is equal access to development work opportunities, providing mentoring and coaching and allowing flexible working hours.

Eliminating Violence against Women and Children

Various support service mechanisms for VAWC victims are continuously being strengthened:

- Increased in number from 69 per cent (1,193) in 2013 to 76 per cent (1,311) in 2018, of LGUs with established Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence against Women and Their Children (LCAT-VAWC);
- Local GAD codes are developed and passed in 696 LGUs to address gender issues and concerns of their respective localities;
- VAW desks are established in nearly 90 per cent of the total 42,044 barangays nationwide;
- 94 functional Women and Children Protection Units established in DOH-retained hospitals, and health providers are being trained on recognizing, recording, reporting and referring VAWC in 597 LGUs; and

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- 1,918 Women and Children Protection Desks established in all municipal/city police stations, provincial and regional offices, and in five national operating units nationwide.

PCW also sustained public awareness campaigns on anti-VAW through partnerships with the private sector such as with an advertising agency like the Dane, Doyle and Bernbach (DDB) Group Philippines. The PCW and DDB Group Philippines' #KnockOutDomesticViolence Campaign bagged the 2016 Asia-Pacific Tambuli Bronze Award for Integrated Media Category.

The passage of protective laws and policies in the prevention of VAWC has been one of the outstanding achievements in the past five years:

- RA 10655 or the Repeal of Article 351 of the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines (RPCP) on premature marriages on 13 March 2015 - The repeal of Article 351 is part of WPLA's set by PCW for the 16th Congress. Repealing Article 351 in RPCP removed the discriminatory provision which arbitrarily curtails a woman's right to marry, and the barrier to women's equal rights on matters relating to marriage and family relations;
- Passage of RA 10906 or the Anti-mail Order Spouse Act on 21 July 2016 - This new law repealed RA 6955 or the Anti-mail Order Bride Law of 1995 and strengthened its provisions, which covers not only the Filipino women but also the Filipino men. The new law protects Filipinos against abuse, prostitution and exploitation from schemes which offer Filipinos

marriage to unscrupulous foreign nationals;

- Strengthening and Restructuring of the PNP Women and Children Protection Center;
- Formulation of the National Cyber Security Plan 2022;
- Formulation of the Guidelines on the Establishment of VAWC Desks in Public and Private Hospitals;
- Monitoring the LCAT-VAWC at the Provincial, City and Municipal Levels; Monitoring the Establishment and Functionality of Barangay VAW Desks and the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC);
- Policy Enjoining LGUs to Conduct Activities in the Observance of the 18-Day Campaign to End VAW, and;
- Development of Bohol Trafficking in Persons Workplan 2017-2020 which highlights harmonized regional activities to combat TIP in the four thematic areas of the ASEAN Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

Corresponding programs have also been implemented to specifically address all forms of violence and discrimination among women and girls, which included:

- Capacity-building for LGUs to Combat TIP, Children at Risk and Children in Conflict with the Law;
- Integration of RA 9262 or the VAWC Law in the Barangay Newly-elected Officials for Grassroots Renewal and

- Empowerment for Accountable and Transparent Barangays Program of the Local Government Academy which is a developmental seminar for newly-elected, re-electionists and third-termers barangay officials to improve their skills, prepare for their mandated tasks and responsibilities;
- Child-friendly Local Governance Audit to assess the performance of LGUs in the delivery of social services on child and youth welfare and to identify intervention results; and
 - Development and distribution of anti-VAW Information, Education and Communication materials.

Strengthening Women's Participation in Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

The past five years saw the execution of actions to mainstream gender in the country's policies and programs toward environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation by instituting gender-responsive laws and strategic plans such as the following:

Climate Change Commission's Resolution 2019-02 on mainstreaming and strengthening gender-responsive approaches in the formulation and implementation of climate change policies, plans, programs and activities;

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – Forest Management Bureau's (FMB) GAD Strategic Plan 2018-2022 targeting the marginalized sectors especially women and indigenous communities in the forestry sector; and

Green Jobs Act of 2016 that will enable the country's just transition to a low carbon green economy.

The implementation of gender-responsive actions as identified in its National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 was also monitored thru nationwide results-based M&E system with gender considerations in the indicators.

The government ensured women's participation and leadership in climate action, from local level to international climate change negotiations, climate science discourse and climate finance processes. It fostered gender balance and inclusivity in the selection of beneficiaries of environmental programs, relief and rehabilitation efforts and knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities targeting the women in indigenous cultural communities that are particularly vulnerable to climate hazards. It also initiated gender-responsive awareness-raising activities at the national, local and down to the barangay level on matters relating to the vulnerabilities of women and men to climate impacts as well as on the rights and roles of women in environmental sustainability and climate action.

Achievements on Preventing Multiple and Intersecting Forms of Discrimination

In the absence of a national legislation protecting persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity from discrimination, LGUs took a pro-active approach by enacting local Anti-Discrimination Ordinances (ADOs). To date, a total of 24 areas passed ADOs, however, only four LGUs: Quezon City; Cebu City; San Julian, Eastern Samar; and General Santos City have corresponding implementing rules and regulations (IRR). The issuance of IRR is consequential as the failure of LGUs to do so will prevent constituents from accessing and benefiting from the safeguards of the local ordinance.

On achieving the expansion of women's roles in the various spaces for peace, the 2017-2022 NAP-WPS highlights the women's agency, both as leaders and participants, in the peace process of the country. It supports various initiatives where women empower other women, recognize the intersectionality of gender, ethnicity and religion, and build a stronger constituency for peace and conflict transformation where women are involved in the entire process. Additionally, it also pays attention to women's empowerment in light of their economic rights.

Two programs targeted for women living in remote and rural areas address the needs of survivors of VAW, including human trafficking. The Women Peace Centers in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-tawi, and Cotabato City included livelihood training for women which resulted in the strengthening of the capacities of beneficiaries to engage in sustainable livelihood.

Another program, Women Peace Tables, facilitates conversation with women to increase their awareness on NAPWPS, and identifying women's issues as a result of conflict. These activities were carried out in select villages in three provinces. Similar activities under a different program, were conducted with Mangyan women, an indigenous tribe in Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro.

Consultations with the ARMM indigenous women on the Bangsamoro Basic Law resulted in the recommendation that one of the two proposed seats for women in the BTA is assigned to indigenous women. A comprehensive research study on Trafficking of Women in Conflict Affected-Areas of ARMM and Zamboanga, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-tawi is currently being undertaken by OPAPP to address issues concerning younger women.

Distribution of solar home systems, powering of evacuation centers with renewable energy applications, and training of women on integrating renewable energy in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) of communities in the forefront of disasters were implemented to facilitate better access to cleaner and affordable energy, strengthen role and opened opportunities for women (incubated livelihood opportunities at community levels), increase protection for women and children. Such measures contributed in addressing gender discrimination faced by women living in remote and rural areas in terms of access to better, cheaper and safer energy.

Furthermore, it was learned that the integration of renewable energy in community DRRM is not just a DRRM action. It contributes to broader climate action by displacing kerosene (dirty fossil fuel) as well as in recognizing women as leaders in climate change actions and effective energy managers.

Response to Humanitarian Crisis

Natural disasters and human-induced humanitarian crises increased the vulnerabilities of Filipino women in adapting to the adverse effects of global warming and in coping with the destructive consequences of armed conflict. The 2018 World Risk Index and the 2019 Global Climate Risk Index placed the Philippines among the most vulnerable countries which is at risk of experiencing disasters and most affected by extreme weather events due to its geographical location.

Multiple effects of climate change present additional stress to the already challenging social, economic and political conditions in the country. Poverty in the rural areas, unregulated development in the lowlands and unfettered urban migration caused by inadequate economic opportunities in the rural areas also put more lives at risk as the lack of living spaces have pushed many people to live in hazard-prone areas. The 2019 Global Climate Risk Index also reports that the country suffered absolute losses of about USD 505.78 m due to extreme weather events.

The massive loss and damage experienced by the Philippines in recent years showed that extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change presented grave threat to the country's pursuit of national security and sustainable development. Impacts of disasters not only threaten sustainable and inclusive development but aggravate already existing social and economic inequities and more so, of gender inequalities in relation to discrimination, threats to health, loss of livelihood, displacement, forced migration, poverty, human trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV) and harassment, food insecurity, access to infrastructure and essential services.

In view of this, the Government strengthened its resolve to ensure gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction and climate-resiliency

actions through capacity-building initiatives, knowledge-exchange platforms, policy and planning processes and M&E systems. In the 2019 Philippine Country Status Report for its DRRM and Sendai Framework Implementation to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, it also noted that some vulnerabilities have strong gendered characteristics, as men's and women's vulnerability to disasters is influenced by cultural norms and perceptions influencing gendered behavior. For example, evidence from Central Philippines suggests that cultural norms and perceptions of modesty significantly lower the swimming capabilities of women and girls, which also has transgenerational effect.

The Marawi Siege of May 2017 is considered as one of the major humanitarian crises faced by the Philippines in the last five years. In response, President Duterte, through Administration Order No. 3 created the 'Task Force Bangon Marawi' (TFBM), a government interagency task force group organized to undertake the rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction efforts in Marawi after the battle between Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-linked militants and government forces in the city left the locality in ruins.

In 2017, PCW issued Memorandum Circular No. 2017-02, which provided guidance on the use of GAD budget to address gender-related concerns and needs in recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation of Marawi. As of March 2018,

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TFBM reports that 77 per cent of affected families remain displaced including women and girls who are at a higher risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, and even early and/or forced marriage.

A study conducted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in 2018 found that 79 per cent of all instances of vulnerability cited above involved women. To respond to these situations, the TFBM initiated varied activities and actions to ensure that the

welfare and rights of internally-displaced women are protected and promoted. These included conduct of a five-day mission, monitoring of human rights and assessment of women's situation in evacuation centers by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) of the Philippines; creation of Joint Child Protection and Gender-based Violence Working Group to oversee monitoring and referral of GBV cases and protective livelihood intervention programs for women; regular conduct of gender sensitivity and VAWC orientations; and creation of women-friendly spaces in evacuation centers.

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Top Priorities for Accelerating Progress in 2020-2025

Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls

Improving the quality and access to tertiary education is one of the country's priorities to address the growing concern on job placement and mismatch. The Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education (UniFAST) is an attached agency of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) established in October 2015 by virtue of Republic Act 10687. Its function is to harmonize, collate and rationalize all scholarship programs in the Philippines to provide all Filipinos with equal opportunity to quality tertiary education. IRR of Republic Act No. 10931, known as the 'Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (UAQTEA) of 2017' was enacted to subsidize free tuition and other school fees in SUCs, local universities and colleges and state-run technical-vocational institutions (STVIs).

For the Academic Year 2018-2019, the subsidy benefitted 655,083 women as against 477,897 men. Of the above women, 28.37 per cent or 185,874 are graduating while 8.87 per cent or 58,125 are in their 3rd year. In addition, 8,057 of the women categorized are persons with disabilities, in which they get another 50 per cent of the annual benefit in addition to the regular allocation. Yet, beneficiaries are expected to increase for Academic Year 2019-2020 as the Tertiary Education Subsidy will be increased by 11 billion pesos or a total of 27 billion pesos.

Despite the higher completion rate of women in education, gender tracking still exists. While

there is an increasing number of women entering medicine and law schools, men dominate in aeronautics, engineering and technology. It is believed that socio-cultural traditions, family preferences and gender-stereotypes, influence the choice of women and men. If this is addressed, progress for women and girls will be accelerated and they will hopefully be ready for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

The Government, international development organizations and the private sector are taking active measures to encourage young girls and women to venture into Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) courses. Actually, CHED even included Agriculture, so it becomes STEAM, to encourage rural folk to remain in their areas and develop their communities.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) implements the #womencandoIT Scholarship Program as part of its Women in STEM Readiness and Development Program. This is done in partnership with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), with support from JP Morgan Chase Foundation. It seeks to provide women with critical soft and technical STEM-related skills, employability and leadership training. These are coupled with targeted mentorship to help women gain quality employment and advancement opportunities in STEM-related jobs. They recently opened 175 scholarships for women aged 18 to 45 in animation, game creation and web development.

Two new initiatives worth highlighting are from the private sector. One is For the Women

Foundation which offers free training for women on data science and Artificial Intelligence. Its main mission is to empower financially-challenged Filipinas to upskill themselves into better careers and better lives⁵. The other was initiated by a young, passionate and empowered senior high school student, Audrey Pe, who recently turned 18 and is executive director of Women in Tech (WiTech) which she actually founded at age 15. When she learned coding in middle school, she fell in love with it, learned more about coding online and discovered the huge gender gap in the field of technology. She found that lack of women role models in the field was the top reason for the lack of women in technology.

WiTech is a community organization that aims to celebrate women in the field of technology and encourages young girls to take up technology. WiTech convenes WiTCon or conferences for and run by students. WiTalks also hosts and conducts community outreach such as collecting laptops and textbooks to donate and teach students from the Mindanao State University – University Training Center in Marawi City (which is rising from the effects of terrorist attack)⁶. This young woman is so inspiring, there is hope for the future in bridging the gender gap in technology.

Access to affordable quality healthcare

DOH is advancing their efforts to ensure funding for the capital outlay investments for the upgrading, equipping and establishment of basic health service facilities such as the Barangay Health Stations and Rural Health Units or City Health Centers and Birthing Stations. This action guarantees the continuous strengthening of

health service provider network to optimize the utilization of basic health services for women, girls and other users. Coordination and partnership with local health managers and LGUs will be heightened to guarantee the functionality of the basic health infrastructures that will warrant the efficiency of Health Facilities Enhancement Program's successful management and implementation.

RA 10354 or RPRH Law provides a robust policy mandate to implement the Philippines' FP Program as key strategy to improve the health and welfare of mothers, their children and families, and help women realize their reproductive health rights and aspiration. The country's FP program sits in the administration's priority programs with the issuance of EO 12 in 2017 and inclusion in the PDP. These actions are considered pivotal in achieving the country's potential demographic dividend. EO 12 aims to intensify and accelerate implementation of critical actions necessary to attain and sustain zero unmet need for modern FP among all poor households and all Filipinos thereafter (DOH 2017).

Right to Work and Rights at Work

The 2017 Labor Force Survey (LFS) figures put the number of informal sector workers at 15.6 million or 38 per cent of the total working population of the country. This high number remains a major barrier in realizing decent work for all and therefore hinders the achievement of the desired sustainable and inclusive development objectives set in the United Nations SDGs. The absence of a harmonized definition of the informal economy impacts the development of appropriate policies, programs and services that will address the issues and concerns of the sector. This includes the

⁵ <https://www.ftwfoundation.org/>

⁶ <https://wi-tech.org>

passage of the Magna Carta of Workers in the Informal Economy and the adoption of ILO Recommendation 204 that lobbies the transition of the informal to the formal sector to protect workers and businesses and sustain economic gains.

Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls

The need to develop a National Advocacy and Communication Plan was identified as one of the priority projects in the new Strategic Action Plan of IAC-VAWC for 2017-2022 in view of implementing the council's mandate as outlined in RA 9262. This is in response to the issues surfaced during the stakeholder consultations, namely: (1) limited delivery of advocacy programs to reach women in the marginalized and vulnerable sectors such as indigenous women, Muslim women, elderly women, women with disabilities, women in remote areas and young girls; (2) lack of user-friendly information materials customized to a particular sector and age group; (3) seasonality and sporadic frequency of VAW advocacy campaigns; and (4) limited skills and capacity of frontline service providers (i.e., barangay officials) in handling VAW and children related cases. Partnership is underway with the Commission on Filipino Language to help in the translation of the VAW Desk handbooks and other information materials into various languages for dissemination across the country.

Strengthening and expanding the network of men opposed to VAW and involved in reproductive health and shared parenting

⁷ On May 23, 2017, a firefight erupted in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur between the military and an undetermined number of men identifying themselves as the Maute

responsibilities will boost the achievement of gender equality. More partnerships with the private sector like advertising agencies who can provide pro-bono services will help in the prevention of VAWG through popular information materials using mixed media.

Continuous capacity-building on gender-responsive handling of VAW cases for frontline direct service providers – village and local officials, police, social workers, health workers, prosecutors and the judiciary – will be done. Emphasis of the training will also be on working together in an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach.

With the CHR establishing a GBV Observatory, the data will inform service providers on how to improve the delivery of their services. It will also alert duty-bearers on the status of the cases so that immediate interventions can be done. The observatory can also provide information on whether the anti-GBV laws will need amendments.

Gender-responsive approaches in emergency situation

There is a need to deepen the knowledge and understanding of the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security and CSOs on Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) in the lives of vulnerable persons in armed conflict situations. They also have to identify GBViE considerations and gender-responsive approaches in the context of Marawi and Conflict Prevention; use this knowledge and understanding of enhancing the Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Program⁷ implementation to

Group. The crossfire resulted in thousands of Maranaos fleeing to safe areas. The chaos and destruction caused by these terrorists prompted President Rodrigo Duterte to

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identify GBViE considerations based on the results of the gender and conflict analysis; and adopt gender-sensitive strategies responsive to GBViE in relation to the Marawi siege.

Ensuring accountability in implementing WPS interventions should also be a priority. A comprehensive system to document, monitor, evaluate and report the implementation of NAPWPS should be developed. Evidence-informed tools and enabling mechanisms should be created to harmonize NAPWPS M&E system that identifies all programs and projects (PAPs) from activity to impact level.

Strengthening women's participation in ensuring environmental sustainability

The Philippine Government ensured women's active participation in the design and implementation of policies, plans and programs in international climate negotiations.

The Philippines will strengthen its dialogue among stakeholders, including women groups, relative to their roles, views and experiences in environmental protection and productivity. It will continue to harness and strengthen women's capacities to be drivers of environmental sustainability, climate action and transformation. This will be through the Nationally-determined Contributions Gender Action Plan, access to People's Survival Fund and continued engagement in the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board and international climate negotiations.

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declare Martial Law in Mindanao and create a body that would help Marawi rise again when the war is over. The government issued Administrative Order No. 3 paving the way for the creation of Task Force Bangon Marawi. It is

composed of various government agencies working together towards the recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the conflict-stricken city.



Progress
across the 12
Critical Areas
of Concern

Section Two

This section outlines the national initiatives and progress undertaken by the Philippine government across the 12 critical areas of concern of the BPfA during the period of 2014-2019. Over the past five years, the Philippine Government, in collaboration with civil society, international organizations, private sector and development partners, continued to pursue policy measures and intervention programs to realize its commitment to secure equality, development and peace for Filipino women and girls. These programs align with the Government's international commitments to the BPfA, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and CEDAW.

The MCW enacted in 2008, guarantees the Government's commitment to promote empowerment of women and pursue equal opportunities for women and men, and ensure equal access to resources and development results and outcome.⁸ The passage of the MCW provides policy mandate for all government sectors to address the women's inequitable access to economic opportunities through paid work, informal and formal employment and livelihood programs.

To this end, the state led by the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), DFA, DENR and the Department of National Defense and all its attached agencies implemented programs and measures to address conditions that discriminate against women's economic, social and political participation and access.

⁸ <https://pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-9710>

Overarching Dimension 1: Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

The Philippine economy continues to register steady growth reaching an average of 6.2 per cent in 2018 as inflation tapered towards the end of the year. The fastest growth was observed in the construction industry sector at 6.9 per cent, which is attributed to government's higher spending on infrastructure development under its Build, Build, Build Program. While economic growth was lower than the 7.7 per cent registered in 2013, the World Bank reports in 2019 that the Philippines remains one of the fastest growing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region.

Nevertheless, the country's growth has yet to translate into inclusive growth and development as the country continues to address income inequities including access to market opportunities and productive resources. In 2018, WEF's Inclusive Development Index (IDI) ranked the Philippines 38th among 74 emerging economies that foster inclusive growth and development with an IDI score of 3.83. The Philippines maintained an average IDI score of 2.40 per cent for the past five years and has been described by the report as slowly advancing in terms of ushering in inclusive growth and development.

Gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment

Land ownership is known to have positive consequences for both men and women but

more so for women, given their disadvantaged positions in society. Equitable distribution of land not only facilitates gender empowerment but more importantly, contribute to improved aggregate agricultural productivity and inclusive sustainable development. Ownership of land means access to productive resources that may either be used for livelihood or as collateral to avail of loans and credit. Owning land also allows women to hold more bargaining power in the household and immediate community.

The inequitable distribution of land in the Philippines is attributed to the interplay of several factors notwithstanding the administrative challenges faced by the program itself including the long history of contesting claims to land. The slow implementation of land reform threatens decades of gains in other areas of gender empowerment and equality, and ultimately, pose setbacks in attaining inclusive and sustainable development.

Given the inequitable access of women to productive resources, the Government continues to pursue actions to improve the agricultural productivity and income of women small-holder farmers and food producers through the provision of technical assistance, production inputs and capacity-building programs. These were carried out through:

DA's provision of production inputs such as seeds, planting materials, farm equipment and machineries, livestock as well as provision of other services through the DA's various programs namely Rice Program, Corn Program,

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Progress across the 12 Critical Areas of Concern

High Value Commercial Crops Program, National Livestock Program, National Fishery Program and National Organic Agriculture;

Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization design of gender-friendly farm machineries/equipment and post-harvest facilities for commercial use of women farmers, processors and small and micro entrepreneurs; and

DOLE's capacity-building program called Self-Reliant Organization–Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Project to strengthen the capacities of the women agrarian reform beneficiaries and the women groups within the agrarian reform beneficiaries-organizations to develop their three-fold roles as owners, managers and entrepreneurs.

To promote the right to work and the rights at work, the Government undertook the following measures:

DOLE issued Department Order No. 178, s. 2017 that addresses the occupational health and safety issues and concerns related to the wearing of high-heeled women shoes and/or standing at work for long periods, such as strain on the lower limbs, aching muscles, hazardous pressure on hip, knee and ankle joints and sore feet. Through this policy, all employers/establishments are directed to implement the use of footwear which are practical and comfortable. This covers all workers who by the nature of their work, have to stand at work, such as retail and/or service employees, assembly line workers, teachers and security personnel;

Inclusion of the following as indicators to be assessed under the Inspection System to ensure the compliance of establishments with General Labor Standards: Maternity Leave (RA 8282); Solo Parent Leave (RA 8972); Leave for Victims of Violence against Women and their Children

(RA 9262); Special Leave for Women (RA 9710); Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009 (RA 10028) including Lactation Station/Lactation Break; and Anti-Sexual Harassment Law (RA 7877); and

Likewise, CPD, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, launched the Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning for Labor Force Empowerment in late 2018 to improve access among women workers to quality FP information and services.

Republic Act No. 10644, otherwise known as the "Go Negosyo Act," is a law that seeks to strengthen micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to create more job opportunities in the country. It was signed into law on 15 July 2014 and took effect on 15 January 2015.

The Act provided additional functions to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Council, which include, among others, the following: 1) conduct research to support women entrepreneurship including, but not limited to entrepreneurial behavior, barriers, participation and cessation rates, discriminatory practices and contribution to the national economy and growth; and 2) provide policy direction towards recognizing women's propensity in doing business as well as establish linkages that will enable more opportunities for women to engage in entrepreneurship, among others. Furthermore, one seat is allocated for a representative from the women sector, designated by PCW, in the MSMED Council.

Recognizing, reducing and/or redistributing unpaid care and domestic work

In 2017, Oxfam Philippines, in partnership with the National Rural Women's Coalition

(Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan), Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, Sentro para sa Ikakaunlad ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya (SIKAT)⁹, Community Organizers Multiversity, Sustainable Integrated Area Development Initiatives in Mindanao Convergence for Asset Reform and Regional Development and Rural Development Institute of Sultan Kudarat started the implementation of Women's Economic Empowerment and Care Dreams project to advance the recognition, reduction, redistribution and representation of 'unpaid care work' in achieving gender equality and overcoming poverty.

Based on Oxfam's 2017 Household Care Survey, which was conducted in a few towns in Eastern Visayas and Mindanao, women spend an average of 4.5 to 6.5 hours on household chores, which is three to six times longer than men. Moreover, in rural communities covered by the study, women need to make an average of five trips, which usually takes 43 minutes, to collect water for a single load of laundry. In response, Tacloban City and the Municipality of Salcedo in Eastern Samar enacted ordinances on unpaid care work, which translates to the inclusion of the matter in their planning and budgeting and the improvement of women's access to safe water and childcare centers. Recently, Oxfam Philippines launched the advocacy campaign called #iLabaYu¹⁰ which encourages husbands and wives to share household chores and responsibilities, countering the false notion that care work is solely a woman's job.

The Government also undertook the following measures to protect OFWs, especially those in vulnerable working conditions like women

domestic workers, from abuse and exploitation and safeguard their overall interest:

Enactment of Joint Manual of Operations in Providing Assistance to Migrant Workers and Other Filipinos Overseas that seeks to ensure efficient and effective delivery of services to overseas Filipinos, particularly those in distress who require prompt and proper assistance at all times;

Forging of the agreement on the employment of domestic workers with Kuwait which provides additional protection for OFWs in the Gulf country. Among the salient features of the said agreement include: 1) employers must provide the domestic workers with food, housing and clothing, and register them in the health insurance system; 2) employers are not allowed to keep any of the domestic workers' personal identity document such as passport; and 3) domestic workers are allowed to have and use cellular phones and other means to communicate with their families and their Government; and

Enactment of Republic Act No. 11227, otherwise known as the Handbook for OFWs Act of 2018, in February 2019 that aims to provide migrant workers a ready reference when they need to assert their rights and responsibilities.

On the promotion of the rights and protection of domestic workers, as provided under Republic Act No. 10361, otherwise known as the Domestic Workers Act or the Batas Kasambahay, the following policies were issued:

Department Advisory No. 1, s. 2014 presents fundamental safety and health principles; preventive measures to reduce exposure to hazards that may cause accident, injury or

⁹ English translation: Center for the Development of Indigenous Science and Technology

¹⁰ "Laba" means wash in Filipino and the video show a man washing clothes.

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illness; and safety and health concerns associated with the typical tasks and working conditions of a kasambahay;

The National Wages and Productivity Commission Advisory on Competency-based Wage for Domestic Workers provides a guide to both household employers and domestic workers who will voluntarily and mutually agree to adopt a competency-based pay scheme in setting and adjusting the pay of domestic workers over and above the applicable minimum wage;

JMC No. 2015-002 of the DSWD, DOLE, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), PNP and the National Bureau of Investigation, provides guidelines and delineates the roles of government agencies involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of abused or exploited kasambahay, especially when handling cases involving minors.

Moreover, it directs the concerned agencies, especially DSWD, to ensure the observance of the Protocol for Case Management of Child Survivors of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation;

Labor Advisory No. 10, s. 2018 entitles kasambahays to Solo Parent Leave (RA 8972), Special Leave Benefit for Women under the Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710) and Violence against Women and their Children (VAWC) Leave (RA 9262). The additional leave entitlements are aside from the five days Service Incentive Leave granted under Article 95 of the Labor Code; and

Labor Advisory No. 17, s. 2018 seeks to provide speedy, impartial and expensive settlement of labor issues involving kasambahays.

Government has been implementing public sector downsizing, but assessment on its impact on women have not been conducted.

Overarching Dimension 2: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Considerable decline in poverty incidence continue to be observed as it fell at 21 per cent in 2018 from 27.6 per cent in 2015. The proportion of Filipino families living below the poverty line also fell to 16.1 per cent in the first semester of 2018, from 22.2 per cent during the same period in 2015 (PSA, 2019). These figures put the Government on track of its target of lifting at least one million Filipinos out of poverty by 2020. In terms of the proportion of women living below the poverty line, the PSA reports that there are slightly less women who live below USD1.90 a day, with 22.5 per cent compared to 23.2 per cent among men in 2015.

Support to women's entrepreneurship and business development activities

Key government agencies such as TESDA and DOLE and select civil society groups partnered with Coca-Cola Philippines to implement three dynamic programs for women economic empowerment, namely; 1) Sari-Sari Store¹¹ Training and Access to Resources (STAR) Program for retailers; 2) Women Entrepreneurs Reintegrated and Economically Active at Home

(Women REACH) Program for women OFWs; and 3) Women Artisan Program for upcyclers. These programs are anchored on Coca-Cola Company's 5by20 worldwide program which envisions to economically empower 5 million women in retail value chain across the globe by 2020. The Philippines targets to achieve 200,000 women-micro-retailers through the STAR Program by providing women sari-sari store-owners (micro-retailers) and operators access to business and life skills training, including gender sensitivity, access to business resources and assets and access to peer mentoring support.

The STAR Program is implemented through the TESDA Women Center together with others from the civil society and private sector who play a pivotal role in the successful implementation of the program, namely: Alalay sa Kaunlaran, Incorporated¹² in Central and Northern Luzon; ASA Philippines Foundation¹³ in Southern Luzon; Negros Women for Tomorrow Foundation, Inc. in Visayas and Palawan; First Community Cooperative, Inc. in Mindanao; Tagum City Council of Women Foundation, Inc. in Davao del Norte.

The program provides women sari-sari store owners and operators training, access to

¹¹ Sari-sari stores are small retail outlets that can be found in almost all neighborhoods, sometimes even in every street corner in the Philippines. Most sari-sari stores are privately owned shops and are operated inside the store owner's house.

¹² *Alalay sa Kaunlaran*, Incorporated is a global development organization committed to holistic transformation. It promotes socio-economic development

through client-focused financial and non-financial services anchored on Christian principles.

¹³ ASA Philippines is a non-profit, non-stock corporation specializing in microfinance. The first branch set up by the Foundation was in Camarin, Caloocan in August 2004, and as of today the Foundation has expanded its operations nationwide. The Foundation caters to more than 1.5 million clients who are called Micro Entrepreneurs.

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financial support, access to merchandising and store assets and social development interventions. Graduates have the option to access financing through the rural banks and micro-finance partners of Coca-Cola Philippines. The Coca-Cola STAR Program Report 2018 indicated positive and sustained impact to the 139,222 women sari-sari store owners and operators, such as:

- 97 per cent of women felt that STAR Training was useful for their business management.
- Business revenues increased by 17 per cent, store income by 12 per cent and the store inventory grew by 20 per cent.
- 21 per cent more women now apply percentage mark-up, while 16 per cent more women now keep business records.
- 32 per cent more women feel confident about their future financial stability.

The Women Reintegrated and Economically Active at Home Program or Women REACH Program, on the other hand, is implemented through DOLE and its attached agencies. This envisions to empower returned women OFWs by providing an integrated intervention in starting up alternative livelihood within the country. The pilot batch of Women REACH training involved around 100 women OFWs in the Philippine Overseas Labor Office in Kuwait in November 2017. For 2018, two batches of eight trainers from the National Reintegration Center for Overseas Filipino Workers (NRCO), Overseas Workers Welfare Association and DOLE regional offices were trained with support from Coca-Cola. In 2019, both DOLE and Coca-Cola committed to scale-up the program, including

implementing M&E system to measure results and outcomes.

Women Artisan Program is a livelihood program specifically for the artisan group which targets to sustain their livelihood through recycling and upcycling of discarded metal pull tabs from soda cans. Coca-Cola partnered with ASA Philippines Foundation for the provision of additional training on design, basic business processes and links to sources of raw materials to support their trade. As of 2018, 25 former women scavengers from Tondo, Manila, already produced upcycled fashion accessories and home decors and have been linked to market outlets.

According to the 2017 report of DTI, there were more business names registered to women (257,294) compared to men (206,205). More women also availed of the MSME and Export Development Services of DTI, such as the International Trade Expo, Product Design, Enterprise Development and Export Promotion, compared to men. In terms of loan, an amount of USD 26,252,888.62 was released to women, comprising 49 per cent of the total loan releases of the department.

Implemented through the Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns, the DOLE Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Employment Programs seek to contribute to poverty reduction and reduce the vulnerability to risks of the working poor, vulnerable and marginalized workers either through emergency employment and promotion of entrepreneurship and community enterprises. It has two components: 1) DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP) or *Kabuhayan*; and 2) Emergency Employment Program or *Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/ Displaced Workers (TUPAD)*.¹⁴ From 2016 to June 2018, DILP or *Kabuhayan*

¹⁴ A community-based package of assistance that provides emergency employment for a minimum period of 10 days,

but not to exceed a maximum of 30 days, depending on the nature of work to be performed.

has a total of 267,178 beneficiaries provided with livelihood assistance. TUPAD, on the other hand, has a total of 734,094 beneficiaries provided with emergency employment.

In 2018, the Institute for Labor Studies conducted a research project entitled, *Bringing Sustainable Livelihood Framework to Life: A Study on the Possible Determinants of Sustainability of the DILP*, to determine the factors and context that contributed to the viability, success and sustainability of livelihood projects. The study report that DILP resulted in positive effects on beneficiaries' self-esteem and on their incomes albeit, minimal and motivated beneficiaries to have additional work/hours of work. Meanwhile, it noted that various rigidities in government process continue to constrain the viability and goals of some livelihood projects. Likewise, the study underlined the complementary role of macro-economic interventions in ensuring asset transfer to the beneficiaries.

The DOLE's reintegration program facilitated the smooth transition of returning women migrant workers back into the economy by providing them either with gender-sensitive and – responsive livelihood grants or local employment opportunities. Filipino teachers who worked as overseas domestic workers are assisted to return to their teaching jobs through the Sa 'Pinas, Ikaw ang Ma'm at Sir Program¹⁵.

Livelihood assistance and training activities, on the other hand, were also extended to returning women migrant workers, through Balik Pinay! Balik Hanap-buhay Program or BPBH (employment for returning women migrant workers). BPBH is a reintegration program of

DOLE-NRCO that provides training cum-production/employment intervention intended to bring improved socio-economic well-being to distressed women OFWs. From 2016 to June 2018, BPBH provided 4,274 returning OFWs with livelihood assistance.

At the grassroots level, DA initiated the organization of Rural Improvement Clubs (RICs), a grassroots community-based organization of rural women that serves as volunteer core group to harness the potential of rural women through its various development-oriented community projects and promote sustainable rural development. To date, a total of 7,764 RICs were organized with a total membership of 553,958 women.

PCW managed the Gender-responsive Economic Activities for the Transformation of Women (GREAT Women) Project Phase 1, 2009-2013, with support from the Canadian Government. The project, working with government agencies, LGUs and the private sector aimed to enhance the enabling environment for women's economic empowerment, ensuring a convergence of credit, capacity-building and skills upgrading, design and product development, technology and machines and markets. To date, the women micro-entrepreneurs continue to innovate their products and expand their markets.

Building on the success of this project, PCW is currently working on the Supporting Women's Economic Empowerment Project (WEE Project) or the GREAT Women Project 2 (2015-2020) in partnership with DTI, the Department of Science and Technology, DA, some NGOs and the private sector. The project targeted to assist

these returning OFWs may opt to work in non-teaching and other occupations in both government and private sectors that are available in the Philippine labor market.

¹⁵ The program aims to re-train household service workers on the skills set needed for the Teacher 1 position in DepEd, get hired in their hometown and get out of plain domestic work. Apart from teaching positions in DepEd,

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about 700 women micro-entrepreneurs (WMEs) in growing their businesses using gender-sensitive value chain and enterprise competitiveness analyses.

Using the industry cluster approach identified by DTI, women micro- and small entrepreneurs are being provided business development services to facilitate improving their sustainability and competitiveness. In particular, the approach aims to complement current services of partner agencies and organizations with empowering responses, processes and activities that can facilitate women's transformation towards a positive growth direction as entrepreneurs.

As of 2018, enrollment was slightly above the target with 831 out of the target 700 WMEs. These WMEs are mostly engaged in food processing, homestyle and wearables and in cacao and coffee industries. A total of 544 of these women received interventions along product development, upgrading/enhancing production technologies, mentoring and facilitation of WME registration and certification requirements and market development expansion.

The DTI developed the Greening the Gender-responsive Value Chain Analysis which is an enterprise development tool for planning, assessing and identifying and implementing/providing specific/customized interventions that mainstreams gender and integrates "greening" as a vital component in the development of women-owned and family-based small and medium-sized enterprises. Using this tool, DTI is able to assess the roles, contributions and benefits, among others, of women in each segment of the chain enabling the provision of customized interventions to address specific needs.

Improving access to social protection for women and girls.

Over the last 10 years, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) or the Philippine's conditional cash transfer (CCT) program continues to invest in the health and education of poor and vulnerable households to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty in the country. As of September 2018, DSWD reported implementation in all the 17 regions covering 144 cities and 1,483 municipalities in 80 provinces, with a total of 4,875,760 registered household beneficiaries. Further, 4,050,124 are covered by the regular CCT program while 228,905 are under the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT).

Household beneficiaries receive cash grants on conditions that their children up to 18 years old stay in school, get regular health check-ups and complete their growth monitoring and vaccination schedules. Pregnant women should also attend their prenatal care and deliver in health facilities and parents or guardians should participate in monthly community-based Family Development Sessions (FDS) to learn about family values, positive child discipline, disaster preparedness, proper healthcare and nutrition women's rights, among others.

The FDS is one of the important psycho-social development interventions of the 4Ps as it promotes self-development, community participation, leadership and empowerment among women beneficiaries. DSWD's 2018 Implementation Status Report highlighted that majority of the beneficiaries claim that attendance to FDS has a very positive effect on them. Specifically, these beneficiaries are 53 to 64-year-old women, elementary undergraduates, married and working full-time. In general, beneficiaries perceived the effects of

attending FDS on their various family aspects including one's self.¹⁶

MCCT was developed to respond to the unique needs of the poorest and more vulnerable and disadvantaged families that are not covered by the regular CCT program. Package of benefits, interventions and modes of implementation are modified until partner families can be covered by the regular program. Beneficiaries or partner families of this program are the Homeless Street Families (HSF), indigenous peoples (IPs) in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) and Families in Need of Special Protection (FNSP). As of 28 February 2019, there are 228,322 beneficiaries of MCCT, of which 4,440 are HSF; 174,582 are IPs in GIDA areas; 444 itinerant IPs; and 48,856 FNSP.

The Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program is the biggest tax reform mitigation program under the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law implemented by DSWD. Cash grants are provided to poor households and individuals who may not benefit from the lower income tax rates but may adversely be affected by rising prices. The UCT cash grant will be provided one-time per year to the identified beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the UCT Program received additional cash grant of Php2,400 or equivalent to Php200 per month in 2018. For 2019 and 2020, additional Php3,600 or Php300 per month will be given to augment their subsidy. Of the 10 million UCT beneficiaries, 4.4 million are 4Ps clients, 3 million are indigent senior citizens from the Social Pension Program and the remaining 2.6 million

is allotted to select Listahanan¹⁷ households of DSWD.

The last five years also saw improved social protection programs for the elderly. In 5 November 2014, the Philippine Government passed RA 10645 or "An Act Providing for the Mandatory PhilHealth Coverage for all Senior citizens, Amending Republic Act no. 7432, as Amended by Republic Act no. 9994, otherwise known as the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010. The law ensures the health coverage of elderly Filipinos, aged 60 and above, who are not yet covered by any existing PhilHealth membership category that shall be sourced from NHIP. Furthermore, in January 2017, senior citizens started to receive an increased monthly pension after President Rodrigo Duterte signed and granted the Php1,000 (USD 20) pension hike in the SSS pension benefit.

Improving health outcomes for women and girls

From 2015 to 2019, women's access to health services expanded through enhancement of health financing schemes and benefit packages by NHIP, in collaboration with DOH and other relevant stakeholders. These benefit packages are deemed critical in supporting flagship health programs on maternal and child, sexual, reproductive and mental health to ensure positive health outcomes for women, especially those that face multiple forms of vulnerabilities. Among them are:

management system that identifies who and where the poor are in the country. The system makes available to national government agencies and other social protection stakeholders a database of poor families as reference in identifying potential beneficiaries of social protection programs.

¹⁶ See the DSWD Program Implementation Status Report as of September 2018 at: <https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Pantawid-Pamilya-3rd-Quarter-Report-2018.pdf>

¹⁷ The *Listahanan* or the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction is an information

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- Social Insurance Coverage and Benefits for Women About to Give Birth (PhilHealth Circular 025-2015) - entitles all mothers and their newborns to have financial access to essential health services that ensure their survival and well-being. Women about to give birth are given financial risk protection during pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period. On the other hand, pregnant women who are not yet members of PhilHealth or who lack the required premium contribution are allowed to pay one-year premium to avail of the maternity and newborn package;
- No Balance Billing Policy (PhilHealth Circular No. 2017-0006) - provides that no other fees or expenses shall be charged or be paid for by the indigent patients above and beyond the packaged rates during their confinement period. Indigents, though not capable of paying premiums, are enrolled as hospital-sponsored members when confined in government health facilities for them to be covered in the Program and avail hospitalization;
- Anti-Hospital Deposit Law (RA No. 10932 of 2017) - prohibits hospital or medical clinic to request, solicit, demand or accept any deposit or any other form of advance payment as prerequisite for administering basic emergency care, for confinement or medical treatment, or to refuse to administer medical treatment and support to patient in emergency or serious cases;
- Philippine Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Policy Act of 2018 (Republic Act No. 11166) - responds to the increasing number of HIV cases diagnosed among 15 to 24 years of age reported since 2017. The law allows individuals 15 to 18 years of age to voluntarily subject themselves to HIV testing without the need of consent from a parent or guardian. It ensures access to free HIV/AIDS information, testing and treatment by offering free services and commodities for all affected population and reinforces penalties against discrimination and bullying of people living with HIV, including women and their infant/children; and
- Point of Service Program - grants automatic PhilHealth coverage to Filipinos who are financially incapable to pay PhilHealth or burdened by the high cost of healthcare. In 2017, PhilHealth allocated a sum of Php3.0 billion pesos to provide financial risk protection to its intended beneficiaries which reached to a total of 33,780 individuals.

DOH, through the Health Emergency Management Bureau (HEMB), serves as the lead agency in implementing measures to ensure sustained delivery of responsive quality healthcare during disaster emergencies caused by extreme weather or conflicts. In the past years, DOH, HEMB and other concerned offices also recognized the need to implement and deliver comprehensive health services for victims/survivors in times of armed-conflict. Administrative Order 2016-0005 or the National Policy on the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRH in Health Emergencies and Disasters, issued by DOH in 2016, stipulates that

the MISP for SRH shall be implemented in all humanitarian crises guided by the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.

Furthermore, it shall include services on safe motherhood, FP, STI, HIV, AIDS and gender-based violence in crisis situation. In 2017, “JMC 2017-0001 or the Guidelines on the Implementation of MISP for SRH in Emergencies and Disasters and its Integration into the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMPs)” was signed and approved. The Circular sets the guidelines that will ensure the implementation of MISP for SRH during emergencies and disaster at national, regional and local levels; and its integration in the national and LDRRMPs and Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans where available. This policy on provision of MISP for SRH during disasters is in line with the provision in MCW.

The unmet need for FP went down from 30 per cent in 1993 to 17 per cent in 2017 (NDHS 2017) and contraceptive use among currently married women increased from 24.9 per cent in 1993 to 40.4 per cent in 2017. The report also found that acceptors mostly sourced their modern contraceptives from the public sector. More women are now using modern FP methods over traditional methods.

DOH also carried out major interventions in ensuring the delivery of quality, appropriate and timely SRH information and services. These were implemented in close collaboration with LGUs and development partners. As of December 2017, 992 LGUs trained public health

providers on Family Planning Competency-based Training (FPCBT) Level I, while 205 LGUs trained private FP providers. Priority was also given in increasing the number of facilities, particularly hospitals, and of providers trained on FPCBT Level II. Three hundred seventy-nine LGUs trained public providers on FPCBT Level II totaling to 2,379 personnel, while 147 LGUs have 412 FPCBT Level II-graduates who are private practitioners.¹⁸

Improving education outcomes for women and girls

Despite the increasing access of girls to education, a number of girls and women are still out-of-school with about 5 million females aged 6 to 24 not attending school with the highest proportion of non-attendance reported among females aged 17 to 19 and 20 to 24 (APIS 2017)¹⁹. The Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS) cites “marriage or family matters” as the most common reason for discontinuing school, with higher percentage reported among women belonging to lower income group at 45 per cent compared to 33 per cent from higher income group. Not only does this indicate the persistence of stereotypical roles and norms imposed on girls, but also reveal that such norms tend to hold stronger among women and girls with lower wealth status.

National government efforts to increase women’s access to, retention in and completion of education in technical and vocational education and training have been undertaken through the TESDA scholarship program, specifically the Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP); Private Education Student

¹⁸ Source: 2017 data of DOH and key partners

¹⁹ APIS 2017: Table 13, Population aged 6 to 24 years who were not attending school. See:

<https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2017%20APIS%20FINAL%20REPORT.pdf>

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Financial Assistance (PESFA); and Special Training for Employment Program (STEP) which caters and responds to challenges faced by women and girls from various poor communities. Based on TESDA's report, these programs produced a total of 1,733,646 graduates from 2014-2018.

From 2014-2018, TESDA provided Community-based Training Programs (STEP) to 5,360,799 (57 per cent women and 43 per cent men) graduates. STEP is a community-based training program that addresses the specific skills needs of the barangay. The training programs conducted are basic capacity-building courses that aim to enhance the citizen's productivity through productive livelihood endeavors and self-employment. STEP is TESDA's response to address poverty in the informal sector by providing the disadvantaged sector training and employment through WET for Social Equity, addressing the Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) requirements of the informal sector.

TESDA Circular No. 60, Series of 2018 outlined the implementation of Free TVET for UAQTEA in STVIs. In 2019, TESDA released its Omnibus Guidelines for 2019 Scholarship Programs: TWSP, STEP, PESFA and UAQTEA. It reiterated its special target beneficiaries: farmers and fishers, workers in the informal sector, migrant workers, IPs and cultural communities, women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, victims of calamities and disasters, out-of-school youth, urban poor, solo parents and their children, OFWs and their children, drug surrenderees and their dependents, victims of human trafficking, wounded-in-action and killed-in-action dependents, members of cooperatives, internally displaced populations and other related or similarly situated clients.

In 2015, CHED released its Memorandum Order No. 01, series 2015, Establishing the Policies and Guidelines on Gender and Development in CHED and Higher Educational Institutions, to institutionalize gender equality, gender-responsiveness and sensitivity in all higher educational institutions in the Philippines. It ensures that gender stereotypes and images in educational materials and curricula are adequately and appropriately revised; gender-sensitive language used at all times; capacity-building on GAD, peace and human rights, education for teachers and all those involved in the education sector; and promoting partnership between and among players of the education sector, including the private sector, churches and faith groups.

The policy also reinforces the CHED's commitment to guarantee that all institutions of higher learning fulfill their obligations to promote and develop gender-responsive curricular programs that prevent all forms of gender-based discrimination in instruction, research and extension as well as in marketing methods and the use of promotional materials. It also likewise ensures the promotion of GEWE through the "provision, availability, and accessibility of opportunities, services, and observance of human rights which enable women to actively participate and contribute to the political, economic, social and cultural development of the nation."

In 2019, CHED partnered with the Institute for Women's Studies of the St. Scholastica's College to conduct a Gender-sensitive Counselling for Students who may or are becoming vulnerable and most susceptible to becoming victims of abuse. This equipped the schools in the higher education sector with knowledge and proper procedure in addressing cases of VAW.

Overarching Dimension 3: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

In the past five years, intimate partner violence, trafficking in women and girls, sexual harassment and violence in public places and VAWG facilitated by technology have been prioritized.

Intimate partner violence/domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape; trafficking in women and girls

In the Philippines, one in four women aged 15-49 experienced either physical and sexual violence, with the highest frequency of physical violence experienced in the last 12 months preceding the survey and reported among young women aged 15-19 years old (NDHS 2017). Meanwhile, both NDHS 2008 and 2013 revealed that one in five women aged 15-49 experienced physical violence since age 15, while 6.3 per cent (or one out of 16) of women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence as revealed in NDHS 2013 which is lower than the 8.7 per cent (or one out of 11) in NDHS 2008 (see Annex 2: NDHS data across three years). Among ever-married women, there is a slight decrease in the proportion of those who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband or partner, from 29 per cent in 2008, 26 per cent in 2013, to 24 per cent in 2017.

Despite high incidence of violence in this age group, the 2017 NDHS reports that only 34 per cent of those who experienced physical and sexual violence sought assistance from designated agencies or authorities, 64.7 per cent of whom chose to seek help within their family

network. In a series of stakeholder consultations conducted by PCW with duty bearers and victim survivors last November-December 2016, low help-seeking behavior were primarily ascribed to: preference or internalization of women's capacity to suffer in silence; fear for personal safety, ruining family reputation, political bias and reprisal from concerned officials; lack of confidence in receiving assistance from duty bearers or designated service providers; and lack of awareness for available services and protective mechanisms they may avail of.

RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children (VAWC) Act of 2004 is the anti-intimate partner violence law of the Philippines. The Inter-Agency Council on Violence against Women and Their Children (IACVAWC), created by this law, oversees the implementation and monitoring of the Law. IACVAWC as a collegial body formulated its Strategic Action Plan for 2017-2022 in consultation with CSOs and other stakeholders. Its overall goal is improving the strategy towards a violence-free community through more systematic primary prevention, accessible and effective response system and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

The Strategic Plan has three key result areas (KRA): 1) primary prevention; 2) response system; and 3) cross-cutting structures and actions. It outlines the identified issues, objectives and targets, including key strategies, programs, projects and activities by KRA that shall be undertaken in cooperation with other

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stakeholders from government offices (GOs), NGOs/CSOs and faith-based organizations. LGUs have important roles and responsibilities in the effective implementation of the anti-trafficking and anti-VAWC laws. Based on the monitoring report of the DILG Field Offices regarding LGU compliance on the creation of LCAT-VAWC, as of December 2018, there was an increase in the number of LGUs with established LCAT-VAWC.

At the provincial level, 56 per cent (45) of the 81 provinces in the country has an organized Provincial Committee on Anti-Trafficking- and VAWC. At the city and municipality level, 79 per cent (115) of the 145 cities nationwide established the City Committee on Anti-Trafficking and VAWC, while 77 per cent (1,151) out of 1,491 municipalities in the country established their respective Municipal Committee on Anti-Trafficking and VAWC.

With the recent entry into force of the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in 2015, and faced with new national goals and targets under PDP 2017-2021 towards the realization of the Philippines' long-term vision, AmBisyon Natin 2040²⁰, the Philippine Government continues to reaffirm its commitment towards the eradication of human trafficking in the country.

In response to the challenge, the third National Strategic Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons (2017-2021) was adopted and approved by the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT), chaired by the Department of Justice (DOJ). The new strategic plan, while retaining the 4Ps approach (prevention, protection, prosecution, partnership), now focuses on key thematic issues such as online

sexual exploitation of children (OSEC), forced labor, organ trafficking, prostitution, pornography, cybersex trafficking and sex tourism.

The Collaborative Action against Trafficking is a three-year project of Plan International being implemented in the provinces of Leyte and Southern Leyte in Visayas, and provinces of Misamis Oriental and Surigao del Norte in Mindanao. The project aims to reduce the number of child trafficking cases, especially girls and young women, by increasing awareness for prevention and addressing its root causes, and assisting in the recovery and rehabilitation of trafficking victim-survivors. Currently, the project is supporting four girls from Eastern Visayas who were coerced into online sexual exploitation, and has assisted in the rescue of three boys and 28 men who were allegedly trafficked for labor exploitation in the fishing industry in Pangasinan.

Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and in employment

The passage of local ordinance such as the anti-catcalling ordinance in the country's major cities is a big boost to the campaign to protect women from daily street harassment, and a clear policy shift on the part of the local government. In May 2016, Quezon City passed the ordinance penalizing sexual harassment of women in public spaces. This made Quezon City as the first local government in the country to penalize street-level harassment of women. On 28 June 2018, the City Council of Manila also passed an ordinance penalizing catcalling in the city.

²⁰ AmBisyon Natin 2040 represents the collective long-term vision and aspirations of the Filipino people for themselves and for the country in the next 25 years.

Ordinance No. 7857 or An Ordinance Penalizing Catcalling and Other Forms of Public Sexual Harassment penalizes all forms of sexual harassment in public spaces such as catcalling, wolf-whistling, leering, groping and many others. These ordinances are part of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Initiative of UN Women. At the national level, the Safe Spaces Act on Anti-sexual Harassment in Public Spaces and amending the 1995 Anti-sexual Harassment Law to include peer sexual harassment at work, education and training institutions, which was passed by the Philippine Congress this 2019, is awaiting release from the Office of the President (OP).

Preventing violence against women and girls

There are bills pending in the Philippine Congress which address VAWG (Annex 3: List of Laws on Gender-based Violence). Work on these bills are facilitated not only by the congressional committees concerned, but through advocacy mechanisms, ad hoc groups, efforts of CSOs and WPLA of PCW.

WPLA is a set of proposed topics of bills that seeks to amend or repeal the discriminatory provisions of existing laws and moves for the formulation and adoption of new legislations that promote women's empowerment and gender equality. For the 17th Congress, WPLA is composed of 12 legislative agenda, three of which are related to VAW such as:

- Strengthening the provisions of RA 8353: Amending the Anti-Rape Law
- Strengthening law enforcement and protection against sexual offenses: Expanding the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law

- Enacting the Anti-Prostitution Law: Amending Articles 202 and 341 of RPCP

The Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA) is a global initiative led by Plan International, Terre des Hommes and Defense for Children International. It is a five-year initiative which aims to promote equal rights and opportunities for girls and young women in 10 countries across Africa and Asia. In the Philippines, Plan International and Terre des Hommes work with the Government, private sector, local CSOs and communities to address gender-based violence and the economic exclusion of girls and young women.

Present in four regions (NCR and Regions III, VII and VIII), GAA activities are centered on child protection, policy advocacy, capacity-building, public education, youth empowerment and media awareness. GAA also aims to eradicate commercial sexual exploitation of children, particularly girls and young women, a national priority through its #NotForSale campaign which was launched in 2017.

Strategies preventing violence against women and girls

To make the government services more accessible to the public, IACAT, through its Advocacy and Communications Committee, launched the 1343 Actionline against Human Trafficking on 15 March 2011. It is a 24/7 hotline facility that responds to general inquiries on human trafficking related issues, emergency or crisis calls from victims of human trafficking and their families. It expanded its services to other modes of reporting through website, email address, mobile application and text line. From 2014 to January 2019, the Actionline received 20,187 case reports, 348 of which are verified

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cases involving 340 victim-survivors of human trafficking and other related cases.

The 18-Day Campaign to End VAW is observed annually from 25 November to 12 December to raise awareness among all stakeholders that VAW is a public issue of national concern. It supports the Philippine Government's goal to protect the human rights of women and its commitment to address all forms of gender-based violence. The IACVAWC adopted the theme "VAW-free community starts with Me" for the annual campaign from 2016-2021. The theme elevates the campaign to positive advocacy as it enjoins everyone to pursue the common vision of a community free from VAWG, and highlights what can be done to achieve such.

The campaign aims to: 1) give the public a glimpse of a VAW victim-survivor's ordeal to later develop in them the virtue of compassion or "malasakit"; 2) promote awareness on the forms of violence women and girls experience, provide information on the laws protecting women and girls, and feature VAW-related services that people can access and avail of; and 3) gather public support for the campaign.

PCW also produced and published VAW: The Unspoken Words project aimed to make the public understand the difficult experiences of VAW victim-survivors. The project is a collection of short films featuring free-verse poetry and images expounding various forms of VAW presented in five videos²¹. These include VAW in the Home, VAW in the Workplace, VAW in the School, VAW in Public Spaces and Online Harassment. In 2018, three new set of videos²² on Date Rape, Revenge Porn and Trafficking were produced. These videos are hoped to

develop compassion and concern towards the victim-survivors.

PCW first launched the VAW Experiential Museum in November 2017 as part of the 18-Day Campaign to End VAW. It is an interactive and site-specific walk-through event which immerses the audience to different forms of VAW manifested in familiar situations and social institutions such as the home, school, workplace, community and even in digital media. It is hoped that as the audience walk through the museum, they will develop compassion and concern towards the victim-survivors and later commit to become an instrument in ending VAW.

Building on the success of the first VAW Experiential Museum, PCW staged another run of the activity in 2018. The museum repositions its goal of primary prevention to focus on a younger audience, specifically engaging high school and college students and youth organizations. Aside from understanding the various forms of VAW committed in different institutions and spheres, the audience will get a chance to learn and ask questions about the various direct VAW-related legal, psychosocial and medical services which they can avail of.

From 2015-2018, PCW introduced the ORANGE YOUR ICON for 18 Days Advocacy Initiative as one of the major activities during the 18-Day Campaign to End VAW, in solidarity with the United Nations' UNiTE to End VAW Campaign. Said activity aimed to strengthen the anti-VAW advocacy by enjoining new audiences to join the cause to end VAW. The idea is to attract the public's curiosity why major landmarks or icons nationwide are colored orange, thereby providing opportunities for advocates to explain the Anti-VAW advocacy.

²¹ The videos can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLfZ0pf6gP873xGN-smUFAIndaU7b-HFRI>

²² See: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zZX2-jd2H17fhCARHrIhEyL0fGLNLYB->

In 2016, PCW, in partnership with the Department of Tourism (DOT), worked on promoting VAW-free communities in the tourism sector through “orange” 18 famous and prominent tourism sites or attractions in the

country. This creative advocacy effort also hopes to convey a message that DOT, together with its stakeholders in the industry, encourages gender-responsiveness in Philippine tourism,



Figure 1: Promoting VAW-free communities through Participating Tourist Destinations in the Philippines by PCW, in partnership with the Department of Tourism. Reference: <https://www.pcw.gov.ph/event/OrangeYourIcon2016>

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which among others endeavors to promote safe and non-exploitative tourism activities.

In partnership with DDB Group Philippines which provided free service, PCW in 2018 released a radio campaign on catcalling, a kind of VAW often experienced by women in public places but usually dismissed as just a compliment. Catcalling is commonly defined as a sexually suggestive call or comment directed at someone in public spaces like streets and public transportation facilities. The radio campaign, dubbed as “The Macho Choir”, used three Filipino childhood songs where the lyrics were replaced with messages against catcalling to emphasize that it is a kind of sexual harassment and is not a laughing matter. All these three radio plugs are being aired in radio stations throughout the country.

In 2015, the DDB Group Philippines also collaborated with PCW in producing and printing series of posters on domestic violence being committed by men against women. This was done to create awareness on the often-neglected plight of women under their abusive husbands or intimate partners, at the same time prevent domestic violence from happening.

The Men Opposed to Violence against Women Everywhere (MOVE), a network of men who committed to be actively involved in the elimination of VAW, has been actively organizing local chapters since its formal launching in 2006. Currently, they have established 33 chapters nationwide from both NGAs, Provincial and LGUs, including barangays. They are also continuously moving to form partnerships to eliminate gender-related violence throughout the country. The IACVAWC, as the council primarily tasked to formulate programs and projects to

eliminate VAW and monitor all VAW initiatives, recognized the need to adopt MOVE as a strategy and encouraged other development partners nationwide to organize MOVE in their respective organizations.

The DSWD Counseling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence is a social work intervention which utilizes a simplified counseling model designed specifically for the male perpetrators of domestic violence. It consists of a series of counseling sessions institutionalizing approaches aimed to change the perpetrator’s abusive behavior. These are geared towards healing to stop the cycle of violence and facilitate the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence. The LGU social worker implements the counseling services using instructional guides for the following six sessions:

- The Master’s Thoughts
- Psycho-spiritual Approach
- The Advent of Our Desires
- Coping Well in Times of Crisis
- Satir²³ Model of Intervention
- Resiliency Model

Actions preventing violence against women and girls

In the Philippines, one child in every two children suffers from various forms of online sexual violence and abuse (NBS-VAC, 2016). These children have been subjected to forced exposure to sex videos and photos, receipt of sexual messages or coercion to engage in sexual activities online.

²³ The Satir method is believed to assist people as they work to achieve maximum personal growth, and therapists

work to help people in treatment overcome inhibitions; develop courage, strength, and awareness; live in the present moment, and increase understanding of the self.

To address the growing problem of online sexual abuse and exploitation of girls and young women in the country, the Cyber Safe Spaces Project is being implemented by Plan International in Manila and Quezon City where sexual abuse and exploitation of children are rampant. The project works to combat OSEC by empowering children and young people, educating parents, social service providers and duty-bearers and enabling the local industry to proactively prevent OSEC. It also provided victim-survivors with access to age and gender-specialized psychological and healing services and empowered children and young people to protect themselves online by engaging them on digital safety educational activities.

The project also facilitates the provision of appropriate social services, legal assistance, rehabilitation and/or reintegration of OSEC victims, especially girls and young women. As of 31 December 2018, the project reached 9,191 children and young adults, 18 up to 30 years old (4,069 men; 5,019 women; 103 unspecified data). The outreach was done through community and school advocacy sessions, gender-awareness sessions, Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children learning activities and capacity-building of service providers. A core group of 74 youth leaders from the target 10 barangays have been trained as cyber safe youth facilitators and have spearheaded advocacy sessions to 9,117 young people and children.

Actions address portrayal of women and girls in the media

In 2014, the Media and Gender Equality Committee (MGEC) launched a nationwide search for recipients of the GAD Transformation and Institutionalization through Mainstreaming of Programs, Agenda, Linkages and Advocacies

(GADtimpala) Awards. The GADtimpala is an incentive awards system that recognizes the best gender-fair and gender-balanced media practices. The GADtimpala award has four categories: Gender-Fair Radio Program, Gender-Fair Television Program, Gender-Fair Print Media and Gender-Fair Film, which was subsequently conferred in 2015.

Individual agency members also integrated gender concerns in their regular programs, projects and activities. GADtimpala Awards will help in mainstreaming the gender equality criteria of gender balance in content and programming, gender-fair language, positive portrayal of women in media and film and other works by professionals and students.

Following the results of the Parallel Session on Women and Media during the 2017 National Women's Summit convened by PCW, wherein media practitioners raised concern on Government seemingly imposing to them the set of guidelines, MGEC revisited the guidelines for promoting gender-equality in media. On 15 December 2017, MGEC launched the new Gender-Fair Media Guidebook Revised Edition that seeks to eliminate gender stereotyping and promotes gender balance in the participation and representation of women and men across various forms of media and communication.

The guidebook is a practical reference for the media in recalibrating their practice to promote gender sensitivity in all their core processes including the conceptualization, creation, presentation and distribution of media products. It presents current media landscape on reporting women's situations, provides relative laws on women's rights and gives practical tools to evaluate the gender sensitivity of the contents.

While Government and private sector efforts to advocate for a more positive image of women in media and film is slowly gaining ground, the

discriminatory and derogatory portrayal of women, including in the advertising sector remain a challenge. The advent of social media provides an opportunity for enlightened citizens to call out and voice their concerns against such practices. Erring companies and media outfits are often quick on issuing public apologies and pulling down media placements once the negative feedbacks go viral online, perhaps fearing that a negative image results in loss of sales and profits. The MGEC and other advocates can tap into that power of the public to demand change in the media landscape.

Actions that address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination

The typhoon Haiyan, which occurred in November 2013, prompted IACAT to create in 2014 the IACAT Disaster Rapid Response Task Force, also known as Task Force Yolanda (Haiyan). The Task Force was composed of representatives from each member agencies of IACAT and was formed for the purpose of creating a coordinating body within IACAT to ensure that existing anti-TIP programs are strengthened especially in the identified priority areas. The Task Force also assessed, planned and implemented programs to combat, prevent and suppress trafficking and illegal recruitment among survivors of recent natural and human-induced calamities.

Several members of the Task Force composed of representatives of member-agencies including DOJ, IACAT Secretariat, DSWD and PNP, went to Ormoc City in Leyte, Aklan province and Tagbilaran City in Bohol. The team conducted seminars to familiarize local officials of provinces recently hit by natural disaster about

the Law on TIP and the proper handling of trafficking victims. A discussion was also held with the officials on the establishment of help desks on TIP in local ports in their respective localities.

DSWD continuously promotes the establishment of women-friendly spaces in the LGUs and intermediaries in 16 regions of the country to prevent internal displacement of women and girls in evacuation centers during typhoons and emergencies.

GBV may also become more extreme during emergencies and crises. In armed conflict, sexual violence can become so widespread that it is considered a method of war. During natural disasters, marginalized sectors, including women, are trapped to vulnerability due to the emotional stress and seeming weakness of men associated with the lack of resources and economic insecurity. In 2015, DSWD issued Administrative Order No. 12 or the Enhanced Guidelines in the Implementation of the Comprehensive Intervention against Gender-based Violence (CIAGV). The guidelines are structured around three components, namely: Community-based GBV prevention (Prevention); Delivery of GBV response and services (Intervention); and Mainstreaming of GBV in local development (Reintegration).

The CIAGV envisions that community women, men, girls, boys and members of LGBT will have reduced vulnerabilities to GBV through increased access to quality response and reintegration services and participation in preventive actions. It aims to address issues concerning GBV through an adoption of a comprehensive approach and framework in executing a holistic program which will consider all the key activities.

Overarching Dimension 4: Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Promoting women's participation in public life and decision-making

Latest data from the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) show that women outnumber men in terms of registered voters for the 2019 national and local elections, comprising 51 per cent of the voting population. However, there is still a

significant gap when it comes to representation of women candidates. This year women account for only 20 per cent²⁴ of the total number of candidates running for elective positions. At the national level, only 18 per cent or 11 women candidates joined the senatorial race, while only 23 per cent vied for a seat at the House of Representative.

Table 3: Number of Registered Voters by Sex in the May 2019 National and Local Elections²⁵

Philippines/ Nationwide	Number of Registered Voters				
	Total	Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
	61,843,771	30,026,959	49%	31,816,812	51%

Table 4: Number of Candidates by Elective Position by Sex (as of 30 March 2019) in the May 2019 National and Local Elections²⁶

Elective Position	Number of Seats	Number of Candidates				
		Total	Male		Female	
			No.	%	No.	%
Total Number of Candidates	18,072	43,554	34,772	80	8,782	20
National Elections						
Senator	12	62	51	82	11	18
Party-List	61	134*				
Local Elections						
Member, House of Representative	245	633	488	77	145	23
Provincial Governor	81	273	242	89	31	11
Provincial Vice-Governor	81	185	159	86	26	14
Member, Provincial Board	780	1,733	1,404	81	329	19
City Mayor	145	415	330	80	85	20
City Vice-Mayor	145	336	283	84	53	16
City Councilor	1,628	3,765	3,016	80	749	20
Municipal Mayor	1,489	3,571	2,783	78	788	22
Municipal Vice-Mayor	1,489	3,282	2,685	82	597	18
Municipal Councilor	11,916	29,299	23,331	80	5,968	20

*Total for both sexes excludes the number of Party-List.

²⁴ <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/php-tpls-attachments/2019NLE/Statistics/NumofCandidatesbySexPh.pdf>

²⁵ <https://www.comelec.gov.ph/>

²⁶ Ibid.

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Just as women continue to have steady representation in both public organizations and private business sectors, the Government persistently promoted measures and policies that address gender-specific barriers that affect women's participation in civil society and democratic processes. In particular, COMELEC issued policies that promote gender equality and provide a gender-responsive electoral process that is inclusive, participatory and non-discriminatory, namely:

- COMELEC Resolution No. 10514, 25 March 2019 - provide incentives to political parties that promote the integration of women in their leadership hierarchy, internal policy-making structures, appointive and electoral nominating process.
- COMELEC Resolution No. 10488, 30 January 2019 - ensure more socially-inclusive Philippine elections where candidates and parties are required to incorporate sign language interpreters and closed captioning in broadcast election propaganda intended for exhibition on television and/or the internet, and are encouraged to ensure the availability of their respective printed campaign materials in braille. Through the same issuance, candidates and parties are urged to guarantee accessibility of their campaign activities and events to persons with disabilities, senior citizens and pregnant women, by providing accessibility features, such as access ramps and reserved seating areas. COMELEC also prohibited the printing, publishing, posting and distributing of any election campaign or propaganda materials that violates gender sensitivity, is obscene or offensive, or constitutes violation of MCW;
- COMELEC Resolution No. 10486 - establishment of emergency accessible polling places (EAPPs) for the purposes of the 13 May 2019 national and local elections and all succeeding elections. EAPPs must be accessible and shall provide assistive services and devices for persons with disabilities, senior citizens and heavily pregnant women voters;
- COMELEC Resolution No. 10110, 3 May 2016 - required all LGUs including the barangay, city/municipality and provincial levels to open their daycare centers on election day to encourage more women voters to take part in the elections. Mothers and other caregivers could conveniently leave their young children in the daycare while they vote. Special satellite registration prioritizing women have also been conducted in major cities across the country; and
- MC No. 2019-65, 3 May 2019 - To further concretize the commitment to inclusivity, concerned government agencies, CSOs and private sector stakeholders agreed through a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 8 April 2019 to work together in ensuring the electoral participation and reasonable accommodation of persons with disability, senior citizens and heavily pregnant voters on the day of the election.

COMELEC also launched a GAD Policy Studies Group (PSG) in 2016, a core group of stakeholders that will study and propose legal and policy reforms to increase women's political participation. The GAD PSG's work primarily aims to explore mechanisms to increase the number of women candidates and elected officials. The PSG's objectives also include educating stakeholders on the need to have more women candidates and politicians as well as create and mobilize a network of gender-in-election champions. These external stakeholders include the country's Executive and Legislative departments, the Commission on Human Rights, political party list groups, lawyer's organizations and NGOs. In the lead up to the 2016 Presidential Elections, the Commission also spearheaded series of lecture seminars to encourage more women candidates to run in the 2016 elections as well as hosted a Fora on Gender and Election-related Violence.

In time for the upcoming 2019 national elections, PCW re-launched #AgendaNiJuana (Juana's Agenda), an integrated campaign which began in 2016, to call for gender-responsive governance, the gender-balance leadership and promotion of women's political participation and representation in all spheres of society.

CSC remains committed in realizing provisions of the Magna Carta of Women to accelerate equitable representation of women in Government through policies and programs that support the appointment of qualified women to leadership positions. It instituted reforms in its recruitment system and developing human resources that is outlined in the Enhanced Competency-based Recruitment, Promotion and Placement Policies, the Competency-Based Learning and Development Management System (CBLDMS) and the integrated non-discriminatory provision on appointments expressed in the CSC's Omnibus Rules on

Appointments and other Human Resource Actions which was revised in 2018.

In 2017, civil service examination-related policies such as CSC Resolution No. 1701169, were set up to address issues faced by women in marginalized groups through the creation of enabling mechanism that increases the participation of persons with disabilities, pregnant and senior citizens. The inclusion of the rights of Muslim women were considered in the guidelines on administering the CSC Resolution No. 1700630. It also maintains Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resource Management, with reference to the CSC's Human Resource Systems Maturity Level assessment. This focuses on the articulation of Equal Opportunity Principle in the Commission's policies across all core human resource systems and the development and implementation of actual plans to integrate people with diverse background.

CSC also conducted Gender Mainstreaming in Human Resource Policies, Processes and Systems since 2014. As a result of this, a Gender Mainstreaming Manual with instructional video and Human Resource Toolkit was developed by CSC, in partnership with PCW and the ASEAN Plus 3. It continues to devote resources for developing gender-responsive capacity-development programs through the Civil Service Institute's –gender-responsive provisions under Republic Act No. 11032 (An Act Promoting Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Delivery of Government Services, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9485, otherwise known as the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007; e.g., provision of special lane for pregnant women).

Gender mainstreaming has also been consistently promoted via institutionalization in the collection of sex-disaggregated data by concerned offices (e.g., Inventory of Government Human Resource System; Profile

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of Human Resource Management Officers; Career Service Examinees; Honor Awards Program; Public Sector Union Officers; Sexual Harassment Cases; and Participants' Profile in Training), as well as the application of GAD Analysis Tools like the Harmonized GAD Guidelines on major programs (i.e., Anti-Red Tape Act, Honor Awards Program and CBLDMS), which assist the CSC to formulate strategies that would enhance its GAD efforts. Alongside these initiatives are the conduct of GAD-related development interventions and creation of Pool of Subject Matter Experts, which ensure that every CSC employee is capacitated on GAD (e.g., Gender Sensitivity Seminar; Anti-Sexual Harassment; Use of Gender-Fair Language; and Gender, Diversity and Inclusiveness, among others).

Actions to increase women's access to expression through Information and Communications Technology

The Philippines launched the Women Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Frontier Initiative (WIFI) of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for ICT for Development in 2017 in partnership with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs Network and PCW. This Project aims to develop an enhanced Philippine WIFI Entrepreneur Track Training of Trainers Module and Participants Manual that can be a model training course to be implemented nationwide and across ASEAN countries. WIFI recently conducted an Integration Workshop, which is composed of two tracks, Entrepreneurship and Policy Track and Policy.

DICT, together with the Connected Women and Facebook, announced in 2018 the various programs of Women Empowerment-ICT, an initiative that aims to empower Filipino women with strong economic and digital literacy skills. One such program is #SheMeansBusiness, a Facebook-led initiative that has customized blueprint modules for training small to medium businesses. Also, DICT and Connected Women collaborated on a job-matching program to link women trained in digital marketing to women entrepreneurs who can employ them. Co-led by Connected Women in the Philippines, #SheMeansBusiness trained more than 400 women through six workshops in major cities across the Philippines. Through entrepreneurship modules, women in these cities learned digital skills to bring their business ideas to life.²⁷

DICT also conducted Women and Mobile: Bridging the Gender Gap training during the National ICT Month in 2018 with the theme: Thrive through Disruption: Inclusivity, Empowerment and Sustainability. The initiative aimed at promoting digital inclusion, equal access to opportunity and narrowing the digital divide.²⁸

To further their commitment to infuse gender awareness through ICT, DICT organizes an annual GAD Summit. In 2016, more than a hundred attended the two-day event to address gender issues on ICT. The summit highlighted the gender dimension of DICT, including its potential in empowering women, its strategies in addressing the gender digital divide and its initiatives in promoting gender-responsive governance.

²⁷ <https://dict.gov.ph/dict-connected-women-facebook-collaborate-to-empower-women-through-technology/>

²⁸ <https://dict.gov.ph/women-and-children-ict-use-essential-for-achieving-a-digital-economy/>

National investments invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women

The total GAD budget utilization of agencies with accepted GAD ARs slightly increased to PhP468.3 billion (USD 88.81 million) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, from PhP451.7 billion (USD 85.66 million) in FY 2015. While based on accepted ARs for FY 2017, the GAD budget utilization of agencies is at P540 billion (USD 102.40 million) already as of 28 May 2018. This is still expected to increase upon completion of the review process. This notable increase is attributed to the incessant capacity-building conducted by NGAs as influenced by PCW to increase their GAD allocation and utilization. Moreover, the rigorous review process undertaken by PCW helped ensure that GAD budgets are utilized for acceptable GAD programs and activities.

The Commission on Audit (COA) has been the strategic partner of PCW in increasing the number of compliances of government agencies in the submission of annual GAD Plans and Budgets, and GAD ARs through the issuance of COA circulars and policies that provide agency heads guidance on the mandatory annual audit of funds for GAD such as:

- COA Circular 2014-01: Revised Guidelines in the Audit of GAD Funds and Activities in government agencies – it updated the previous audit guidelines and aligned it to new audit approach called the integrated risk and results-based audit approach and MCW; and
- Memorandum No. 2018-009: Checklist of Common Audit Observations in the Audit of GAD Funds and Determination of Gender

Issues and Mandates of All Government Agencies - checklist is used by auditors as a reference in the audit of GAD funds and guide in the presentation of audit observations and recommendations in the annual audit reports.

Auditors are required to include in their Annual Audit Reports a paragraph on the results of audit of GAD funds. GAD has been part of the regular audit focus of audit teams in the audit of Philippine Embassies and Consulates. Continuous training and capacity-building of COA Auditors and agency personnel on GAD Planning and Budgeting as well as Audit of GAD Funds have been undertaken through the regular course offering of the Professional Development Office of COA and upon invitation of government agencies.

Through the audit of the utilization of funds for GAD, the Auditors looked at the actual utilization of GAD funds versus the allocation of at least 5 per cent of the total appropriation based on the endorsed and approved GAD Plans and Budgets and GAD ARs of all government agencies. These audit observations are communicated to management and reflected in the Annual Audit Reports.

National action plan for gender equality

In 2019, PCW launched its GEWE Plan 2019-2025 which serves as key reference in formulating GAD agenda, plans and budgets of agencies. The GEWE plan contain a Compendium of Indicators for M&E of GEWE in the Philippines which presents a menu of GEWE indicators for various sectoral and thematic areas of concern to direct GAD work in the Philippines. The Plan and the Compendium of

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Indicators are based on CEDAW Recommendations, BPfA and SDGs.

Alongside the GEWE Plan 2019-2025, the Government also launched an updated toolkit to measure the extent of gender-responsiveness of LGUs. The Gender-responsive Local Government Unit (GeRL) Assessment Tool can be used to gather data and information on the level of LGUs' GAD mainstreaming efforts and practices. It also serves as a tool for M&E to measure the extent of gender responsiveness of the LGU as an organization and in the delivery of basic services and facilities. GeRL Tool also identifies the gaps and corresponding strategies to achieve gender-responsive local governance.

Action plan and timeline for the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women recommendations

The Philippines regularly reports on the implementation of CEDAW. The combined 7th and 8th CEDAW report went through a participatory formulation process. Information and updates were gathered and consolidated from concerned government agencies on their implementation of CEDAW and supplemented with information from relevant studies and statistics on the situation of women and men in the country.

Immediately after the Philippines received the concluding observations on the 7th and 8th report in 2016, copies were disseminated to various groups, and workshops with government agencies, CSOs were conducted to address the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee.

National human rights institution

CHR, a constitutional body, is the country's independent National Human Rights Institution (NHRI). It prepares its own report on the Philippines' compliance to CEDAW and is regularly a member of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women Annual Meetings to participate in the sessions and side events and assert the vital role of the NHRI in advancing GEWE.

MCW designates the Philippine CHR as the GAD Ombud. As such, it is mandated to advocate for the promotion and protection of women's human rights, strengthen its Human Rights Education program, investigate violations including those committed by private institutions or by private individuals, monitor compliance and recommend appropriate measures. To pursue its mandate, the CHR in 2016 developed the CHR Gender Ombud Guidelines, Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment under the Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710) and Related Laws" together with the Protocols for the investigation of cases involving women, children and persons with diverse SOGIE.

CHR has also a Women and Children's Rights Center with full-time staff focused not just on promotion of women's rights, but also on investigating women's rights violations. They have ruled on the dismissal of a pregnant student and are currently investigating the misuse of the GAD budget by a local government unit.

The CHR has consistently promoted gender equality. In 2016, it conducted a national inquiry into the barriers that some women face when accessing reproductive health services and a full range of FP methods. The national inquiry also examined the existence of local government ordinances that contradict the general principles

of the RPRH Law and international human rights conventions. For example, in February 2015, Sorsogon City's mayor signed a pro-life EO which resulted in the withdrawal of contraceptives from local health centers.

Women's access to contraceptives was also challenged by some groups before the courts. In addition, the inquiry considered the requirement of spousal and parental consents in some provisions of the RPRH Law and how this can limit the access of women and young people to reproductive health services.

The Commission recognizes that respect for sexual rights, sexual orientation and gender identity is integral to the realization of equality between women and men. Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE) are integral to every person's dignity and humanity and must not be the basis for discrimination or abuse. As an NHRI and as Gender Ombud, the Commission promotes the Yogyakarta Principles when it provides that human beings of all sexual orientations and gender identities are entitled to the full enjoyment of all human rights. Like PCW, it strongly supported the anti-discrimination based on SOGIE bills pending in Congress.

As Gender Ombud, CHR endeavors to understand VAW in its various contexts and forms with a goal of effectively addressing violations and working towards elimination and prevention. One of its recent initiatives is the establishment of the Gender-based Violence or GBV Observatory, as part of the broader Human Rights Observatory funded by the Governance in Justice²⁹ project of the European Union. The GBV Observatory aims to create a repository of data and information to deepen the understanding of GBV and to draw recommendations to improve structures, mechanisms, and programs and services.

Prior to the establishment of the observatory this year, CHR conducted a GBV research and mapping of legal referral mechanism in 2018 to inform the drafting of the GBV Observatory Framework and collect baseline data on GBV for five pilot areas. Interviews with NGAs, regional offices and academic institutions were also conducted. As a member of the Inter-Agency Council on Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children, CHR works with the other council members in putting together this Observatory.

²⁹ Governance in Justice supports the development and early implementation of a credible sector-wide long-term

reform strategy through the provision of technical and financial assistance.

Overarching Dimension 5: Peaceful and inclusive societies

Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies

The 2014-2016 National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS) enabled NGAs and LGUs to identify women, peace and security interventions to be integrated in their respective GAD plans. NAPWPS aligns with resolutions 1325 and 1820³⁰ through two primary outcomes: 1) protection of women's human rights and prevention of violation of these rights in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; and 2) empowerment of women that ensures their active and meaningful participation in areas of peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. The plan supports the implementation of national mandates on women and gender equality as well as peace and development.

The 2017-2022 NAPWPS adopts a broader framework for addressing the situation of women in armed conflict and recognizing their contributions to conflict transformation. The Plan integrates the basic precepts of women's human security as stipulated in the CEDAW General Recommendation 30 (CEDAW GR 30), the context of non-international armed conflict. The 2017-2022 NAPWPS compliments the 2017-2022 PDP as mentioned in Chapter 6: Foundation for Sustainable Development on Attaining Just and Lasting Peace.

Increasing leadership, representation and participation and participation of women in conflict resolution and decision-making in situations of armed and other conflicts

The 2017-2022's NAPWPS anchors its vision to achieving the expansion of women's role in the various spaces for peace. The five-year plan highlights women's agency, both as leaders and participants, in the peace process and seeks to continue women's participation in both formal processes as well as in other informal spaces (i.e., civil society and grassroots participation). It also aims to support various initiatives where women empower other women, recognize the intersectionality of gender, ethnicity and religion, and build a stronger constituency for peace and conflict transformation where women are involved in the front, back and center of the process.

Through MCW and the PNP Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998 or RA 8551 on women's participation in the military and police, more women are reaching milestones in male-dominated fields. On 26 March 2019, Gen. Joselyn R. Bandarlippe became the first woman Army officer to assume the command of the 53rd Engineering Brigade. A year prior, the Philippine Military Academy valedictorian, and seven more topnotchers of the top 10 graduates were women. On 27 March 2014, Chief Negotiator

³⁰ The United Nations Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 focused on women, peace and security and

have sought to increase the visibility of gender in situations of armed conflict.

Prof. Miriam Coronel-Ferrer, the first woman chief negotiator in Philippine history, signed a major peace agreement together with other women leaders in the Philippines bringing peace to Mindanao that endured 45 years of bloody conflict.

In addition, the so-called Hijab Troopers received the Military Merit Medal for their services in the Marawi siege in 2017 when Daesh-inspired local terrorists seized the city. The Hijab-clad women soldiers provided vital support to the local government and other agencies in helping those displaced by the five months of fighting between government forces and the Maute terrorist group. They specifically focused on peace education and assisting in psychosocial debriefing, especially among children and young people traumatized by the war.

Enhancing judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law

Efforts to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response were carried out through measures such as the Joint Statement on Promoting Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN which was adopted by all the Member States on 13 November 2017.

In the aftermath of the 2017 Marawi Siege, NSC WPS issued a resolution on “Ensuring Gender-responsive Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Humanitarian Action in the Crisis in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur and the Whole of Mindanao” to ensure that greater accountability and protection were extended to protect the

human rights of women and girls. The resolution also intended to promote the inclusion of gender dimension in the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Agenda.

Elimination of discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child

On 13 September 2018, OPAPP initiated the crafting of the National Action Plan for Youth, Peace and Security in response to resolution 2250 which recognizes the youth’s efforts in peacebuilding.

On 24 November 2017, the Philippine Government, through DFA, launched the country’s NAP to End Statelessness. The NAP to End Statelessness is a framework of seven action points, which the Philippine Government has committed to implement until the year 2024. The NAP Action Points are as follows: 1) resolve existing cases of statelessness; 2) ensure that no child is born stateless; 3) remove gender discrimination from nationality laws; 4) grant protection status and facilitate the naturalization of refugees and stateless persons; 5) ensure birth registration for the prevention of statelessness; 6) accede to the UN Statelessness Conventions; and 7) improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations.

President Duterte signed into law the Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Act or RA No. 11188 on 10 January 2019. Under the Law, children are declared as “Zones of Peace” which must extend beyond territorial or geographical boundaries. The law requires the state to provide special protection to children in situations of armed conflict from all forms of abuse, violence, neglect, cruelty, discrimination and other conditions prejudicial to

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their development, taking into consideration their gender, cultural, ethnic and religious background.

The Law also requires the state to take all feasible measures to prevent the recruitment, re-recruitment, use, displacement of, or grave child rights violations against children involved in armed conflict. It designates the Inter-Agency

Committee on Children in Situations of Armed Conflict to undertake the protection of the welfare of children in situations of armed conflict.

A Joint Action Plan between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and MILF beginning 2009, resulted in the disengagement of 1,869 children from the ranks of the MILF.

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Overarching Dimension 6: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

The Philippines is among the top countries at risk of adverse impacts of climate change worldwide. In the 2015 Global Climate Risk Index, it ranked first among the most affected countries by climate change and third among all of the countries with the highest disaster risk globally (2018 World Risk Report). Climate change contributes greatly to occurrence of extreme weather events such as stronger typhoons, sea-level rise and intensified storm surges in coastal regions in the country, of which, the impacts on the most vulnerable groups, especially on women and girls, are more devastating.

With the country's increasing recognition of the gendered impacts of climate change and natural hazards, the Philippine Government carried out actions from 2014-2019 to integrate gender perspective and concerns into its policies and programs for environmental protection and disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation. These actions included creating enabling mechanisms and promulgating policies that strengthen women's representation, participation and leadership in climate actions, environmental protection and resource management, gender and climate change knowledge-exchange platforms and M&E systems. The Government also undertook gender-responsive capacity-building initiatives and awareness-raising workshops on women's vulnerabilities to climate hazards resulting in women knowing and acting on their rights and role in environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

Integrating gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies

The Government's commitment to integrate and mainstream gender perspectives and concerns into national environmental policies is articulated in the most updated strategic plans of DENR and its attached agencies and the Climate Change Commission. For instance, DENR--FMB developed a GAD Strategic Plan 2018-2022 to enhance gender equality and empowerment of marginalized sectors especially women and indigenous communities in the forestry sector. Women's participation in biodiversity conservation was also strengthened through the passing of RA 11038 or the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018. Section 11 of this Law provides that at least 40 per cent of the Protected Area Management Board members shall be women, pursuant to Republic Act No. 9710 or MCW.

The Government started monitoring the implementation of gender-responsive climate actions as identified in the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028, which, articulates a strong orientation towards mainstreaming gender perspective. This is outlined in its goal to build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development. Gender considerations have also been incorporated in the indicators to measure and

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track its progress. Most importantly, the Commission ensures the operationalization of gender-responsive approaches in the formulation and implementation of climate change policies, plans, programs and activities including the generation of sex-disaggregated data and conduct of gender analysis as enshrined in Commission Resolution 2019-02.

Integrating gender perspectives into policies and programs for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation

Programs to strengthen the role of women in shaping environmental protection and climate-resilient policies and practices were also sought through activities such as:

- National Climate Science Youth Congress in 2018 - provided an opportunity for young climate scientists, half of which were girls from the Philippine Science High School, to present their research projects that seek to promote innovative and sustainable agricultural practices;
- Institutionalization of the Climate Resiliency Field Schools in 2017, piloted by the Rice Watch and Action Network (R1) in a joint effort with the Government - the program caters to both men and women in the farming and fisheries sector and builds the capacity of farmers and fisherfolk to adapt to climate change through informed farming decisions, contingency planning and income diversification. This program was recognized internationally for engaging women and youth, promoting diversification of income

sources and capacitating women on activities traditionally dominated by men;

- Enhanced National Greening Program (ENGP) - allowed women to actively participate in the nursery operations, plantation establishment and maintenance. In 2018, 30 per cent of those engaged in ENGP were women. As of December 2018, there was a total of 19,346 women and 42,929 men engaged in activities such as survey, mapping and planning, seedling production, site development and maintenance and protection;
- Green Jobs Act of 2016 - enabled the just transition to a low carbon green economy. The Law defined green jobs as employment that contributes to preserving or restoring the quality of the environment, be it in the agriculture, industry or services sector. Green jobs also mean decent jobs that are productive, respect the rights of workers, deliver a fair income, provide security in the workplace and social protection for families, and promote social dialogue. In the process of developing and administering appropriate standards for the assessment and certification of green goods and services and green technologies and practices incentives, PCW was engaged as one of the key stakeholders to ensure that gender consideration is included in the certification process.

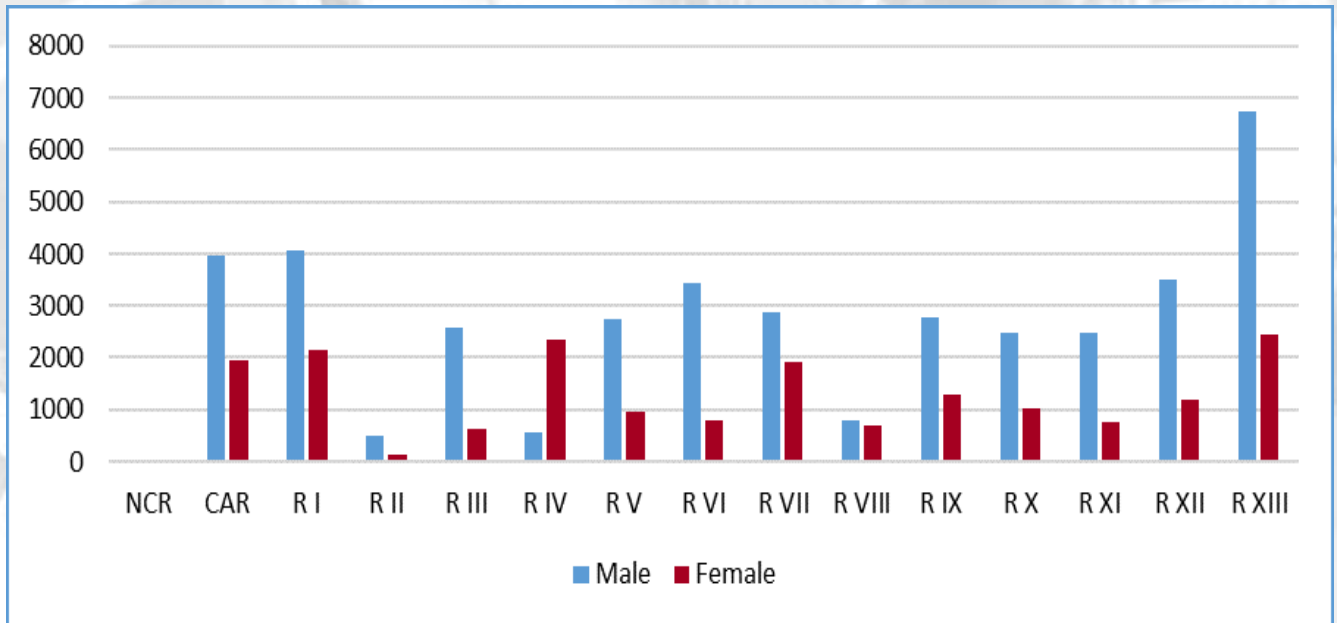


Figure 2. Number of men and women participants in the NGP, by sex, by region, as of 31 December 2018; Reference: DENR – Central Office February 2019

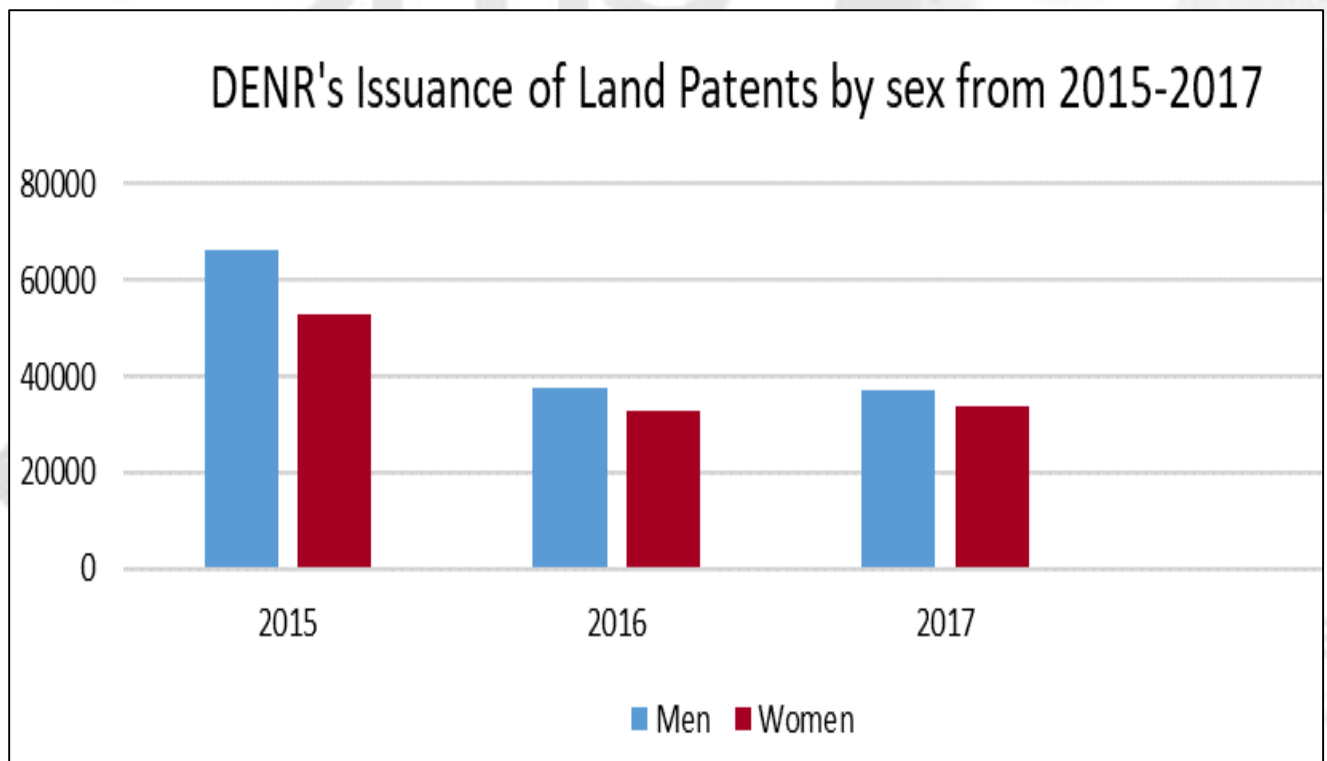


Figure 3. Number of land patents issued by sex in the Philippines, from 2015-2017; Reference: DENR – Central Office, 2019

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- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources implementation of the Women-Managed Marine and Coastal Areas program - this establishes database information, documents success stories of women fisherfolk, provides technical assistance for women's participation in the conservation and management of natural marine habitats and forges partnerships with various stakeholders.

The Government initiated various awareness-raising activities at the national, local and down to the barangay levels. These activities focused on matters relating to the vulnerabilities of women and men to climate impacts and the rights and roles of women in environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation towards building resilient communities.

These activities include, learning events to identify strategies promoting complementation of women and men in forest and land restoration towards sustainable management of forest resources conducted by the DENR-FMB as part of its GAD Strategic Plan 2018-2022. The DENR-Mines and Geosciences Bureau conducted regular information and education campaign to all LGUs down to the barangay level on geological hazards within their respective areas. Women and children were taught how to read geological hazards maps to capacitate them on how to better understand the level of geological risks in the area.

DENR regularly conducted village-level information campaigns to raise women's awareness on their right to register land titles under their name. From 2015 to 2017, 46 per cent or 119,197 land patents were issued by DENR to women and 141,158 were issued to men. For 2014-2016, agencies reported gender balance in the conduct of training workshops on

land use planning, forest resources assessment, forest protection and community-based environmental law enforcement.

The Philippines secured a seat as alternate member in the GCF Board from 2019 to 2022, providing an opportunity to shape the policies of the Board and its funding decisions. The Philippine representative, and most of her advisers, are women. Meanwhile, it has also designated gender focal points to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to assist with all gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC processes and to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Task Group on Gender.

The distribution of solar lamps to women by humanitarian groups allowed cleaner access to energy consistent to SDG 7 (ensure access to affordable, sustainable and modern energy) and facilitated better protection for women and girls especially in evacuation camps. It was not just access to energy, but the practice can also be deemed as having climate change co-benefit mitigation measure (e.g., reduction of fossil fuel use). A micro-study conducted by the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities reaffirmed that addressing access with more affordable, safer and better energy should target women and strengthen their role as household energy managers.

The Government organized awareness-raising, knowledge exchange and capacity-building platforms through the conduct by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) of continuous education on DRRM down to the lowest level of the community to ensure zero casualty when disasters strike. The OCD also instituted the annual Gawad

KALASAG³¹ to recognize outstanding performances of LGUs, CSOs, people's organization, education and health institutions, private organizations, individuals and other stakeholders that continue to contribute significantly in promoting and implementing gender-sensitive DRRM-Climate Change Adaptation programs and innovations that build community resiliency in the long term.

DSWD introduced and promoted the Team Balikatan ("balikatan" means shoulder-to-shoulder in English) Rescue in Emergencies Project (2012-2015) which aimed to provide maximum care, assistance and services to disaster-affected individuals and families and to implement emergency rehabilitation activities. Through this project, 150 fisherfolk, including women fishers, in pilot areas in Region V and VIII were organized and mobilized to strengthen community resiliency and prevent them from risking their lives during typhoon season. They were provided with alternative sources of livelihood during those lean months. Further, food and cash assistance on disaster volunteer work, disaster response skills training and educational assistance for the children benefited the whole family. Lastly, they were oriented on

the different social protection laws and services such as HIV-AIDS, Men Opposed to VAW and Child Trafficking.

Active participation of women through coastal rehabilitation programs continues to be sought such as the Rehabilitation Program for coastal areas of SIKAT in the municipalities of Guiuan and Salcedo in Eastern Visayas. The program, managed and implemented by women, initiated the construction of artificial coral reefs and mangroves and the rehabilitation of sea grass communities devastated by typhoon Haiyan to provide fishing grounds for women.

The program demonstrated the women's leadership capacities and their critical role in coastal resource management. More importantly it promoted self-reliance through self-help savings as the women were encouraged to rely on their savings instead of borrowing loans during disasters. Other impacts of the rehabilitation program saw the increase of fish catch from seven to 15 kilograms, organization of 74 self-help groups with a total of 976 women members (from Guiuan and Salcedo) and total individual savings of PhP1.7 million (USD 32.14 million)

³¹ The concept of *Gawad KALASAG (KAlamidad at Sakuna LABanan, SARiling Galing ang Kaligtasan)* was

adopted from the Filipino term for shield, '*kalasag*', used by early Filipinos as a means of protection from attacks of enemies or harmful animals.



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National machinery for gender equality

PCW is the national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women and the primary policymaking, coordinating and oversight body on women and gender equality concerns. PCW has been operating under the OP from its creation in 1975 until the issuance of EO No. 67 on 31 October 2018 that mandates the transfer of supervision of some OP-attached agencies to executive departments.

PCW is now attached to DILG, the government agency that promulgates policies, rules and regulations on the general supervision over local governments and the interior or security sector. One advantage of this attachment to DILG is to strengthen the localization of MCW and other international mandates on women's rights and mobilizing the regional offices and local GOs to pursue the GAD agenda.

Membership in the institutional process for SDG implementation

PCW is a member of the inter-agency national mechanism led by the NEDA, the premier national socio-economic planning body, which steers the whole-of-government, multisectoral implementation and monitoring of SDGs. PCW is designated to oversee the implementation and monitoring of SDG 5 since it acts as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming, authority on women's concerns and lead advocate of women's empowerment, gender equity and gender equality in the country. In March 2019, it conducted a series of nationwide stakeholders' consultations for the formulation of the GEWE Plan 2017-2022 anchored among others on the

³² www.pcw.gov.ph "31st ASEAN Summit Outcomes: What's in It for Women?" (2017)

BPfA, Goal 5 of the SDGs and the PDP 2017-2022.

PCW submitted the baseline data for the compilation of the Philippine SDG Watch in 2018 and designated permanent and alternate SDG Focal Persons. Since then, PCW designated permanent and alternate SDG Focal Persons to the Philippine SDG Indicators Focal Point to lead the development of the SDG indicators and updating of SDG Watch and Database.

PCW also serves as the Philippine focal point to the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) and led the drafting and negotiations of the ASEAN Declaration on the Gender-responsive Implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and SDGs³², which was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders in 2017. To implement this declaration, the Philippines leads the conduct of gender mainstreaming conferences across the three ASEAN community pillars bringing together all sectoral bodies in each pillar to discuss proposed gender mainstreaming action plans. More than a hundred of delegates from each ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) pillars were convened in June and December 2018. Representatives from the ASEAN Political Security Community pillar will meet in Manila in September 2019.

Formal mechanism in monitoring BPfA and SDG implementation

NGAs like NEDA, and its attached research arm, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), DILG and PSA, are formal mechanisms leading the implementation and monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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DILG issued JMC 2018-01 on the Guidelines on the Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 Results Matrices and SDGs. The Circular ensures national-local levels complementation and harmonization of priorities contained both in the PDP and SDGs.

The PDP 2017-2022, the first medium-term plan anchored on a national long-term vision till year 2040, ensures the alignment of its goals with those of SDGs. The Philippine Statistical Development Program 2018-2023 (Chapter 26) contains data requirements, plans, programs and strategies to generate and monitor the implementation of PDP and SDGs. The PSA Resolution No. 4, series of 2016, mandates the national planning body and other government agencies to provide the necessary data support to monitor the country's performance vis-à-vis the fulfilment of SDGs. These strategies are mainstreamed in the sectoral plans and localized through the Regional Development Plans and Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) at the regional and local levels, respectively.

Mechanism ensuring participation of marginalized group of women and girls

Republic Act 9710 or MCW is a comprehensive women's human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination against Filipino women, especially those in the marginalized sectors. Chapter 5 (Rights and Empowerment of Marginalized Sectors) of MCW states that political, civil, economic and economic rights are accorded to women coming from the marginalized sectors.

The National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), the coordinating agency of the Government for poverty reduction programs, ensures participation of the marginalized sectors in

decision-making processes. NAPC strengthens government partnerships with 14 basic sectors: artisanal fisherfolk, farmers and landless rural workers, urban poor, IPs, formal labor and migrant workers, workers in the informal sector, women, youth and students, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, victims of disasters and calamities, NGOs and cooperatives.

In selecting the members of the Basic Sectoral Councils, 40 per cent must be women. These basic sectors have important roles in legislative advocacy, particularly in pushing for the enactment of pro-poor policies and implementation down to the local level. NAPC actively pursues opportunities for engagement with LGUs, national and local agencies and the rest of civil society.

PCW ensures that NGAs, SUCs, and Government-owned and -controlled Corporations (GOCCs) incorporate in their annual GPB the concerns of women and girl-clients in accordance with their mandates. While there is no specific formal mechanism solely for BPfA, the Government is consciously doing its effort to provide appropriate interventions that would improve the status of women and girls and the subsequent monitoring of its development and progress.

PCW initiated the crafting of the GEWE Plan 2019-2025, the medium-term plan of Government, launched last 8 March 2019. Also, a product of extensive government and civil society consultations, the Plan contains the objectives and outcomes, strategies and targets aligned with CEDAW, BPfA and SDG5 that the Government is expected to implement. It is accompanied by the M&E Compendium of Indicators to ensure that gender-responsive efforts can be measured.

DILG takes the lead in localizing SDGs and conducted a series of regional and provincial workshops to strengthen the functionality of LGUs in ensuring the integration of SDGs in their respective plans and programs. The partnership between NEDA and DILG was strengthened through JMC 2018-01, or Guidelines on the Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 Results Matrices and the SDGs, signed in November 2018. Since then, NEDA and DILG jointly undertook workshops in 76 provinces and 1,373 municipalities. In March 2019, NEDA conducted the 2nd Voluntary National Review on SDGs with three regional consultation workshops, and another workshop with major sectors as the youth, labor tri-partite bodies and CSOs.³³

Stakeholders contribution to the BPfA+25 Philippine Progress Report preparation

The preparation of the BPfA + 25 Philippine Progress Report involved various multi-sectoral stakeholders. PCW conducted the kick-off activity on 30 January 2019 with 120 participants from government agencies, CSOs, women's rights organizations with a strong presence at the grassroots level, academe, private sector and international development partners. It was followed by a series of sub-national consultation workshops for the island clusters Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The three-part consultation gathered 173 participants from NGOs, LGUs, regional government agencies, SUCs and people's organizations.

The BPfA + 25 Consultation culminated in a national consultation and validation workshop held on 28-29 March 2019 with 134 multi-

stakeholder representatives. PCW ensures that voices of the marginalized groups were heard in the consultations. Present were rural women, women migrant workers, union members, workers in the informal economy, urban poor, indigenous women, Bangsamoro women, Muslim women, persons with hearing disability and youth. PCW acknowledges the support of UN Women for making the regional and national consultations possible.

Stakeholders, both Government and CSOs contributed to the preparation by sending reports and participating in the consultations. For example, the Philippine Federation of Rural Women has as partnership with Oxfam's³⁴ Women's Economic Empowerment and Care project and PCW to advocate for the recognition, reduction, redistribution and representation of unpaid care work of women. Persons with hearing disabilities felt very grateful that they were invited to the consultations to hear about their concerns.

The women migrant workers were also very active in sharing their good practices in addressing abuse and gender-based violence experienced in other countries. Government responders, as well as survivors of calamities and disasters, also shared their good practices in ensuring that women-friendly spaces were established in evacuation sites and that hygiene kits were prepositioned and distributed during disasters.

Gender equality as a key priority in the national plan for SDG implementation

purpose is to work with others to overcome poverty and suffering.

³³ Falcon R. P. (2018); National Strategy to Meet the SDGs, National Economic Development Authority.

³⁴ Oxfam is a leading international NGO that works worldwide in the delivery of aid and development work. Its

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The Philippine Government's commitment, to uphold gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, is integrated in 12 of the 20 Chapters of the PDP 2017-2022 which incorporates the SDGs. These are Chapters 5 (Ensuring People-centered clean and efficient governance); 6 (Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice); 7 (Promoting Philippine Culture and Values); 8 (Expanding Economic Opportunities, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); 9 (Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Service through

Trabaho and Negosyo); 10 (Accelerating Human Capital Development); 11 (Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families); 12 (Building Safe and Secure Communities); 13 (Reaching for the Demographic Dividend); 17 (Attaining Just and Lasting Peace); 18 (Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety); and 19 (Accelerating Infrastructure Development).

Gender perspective is reflected in the strategic framework of each PDP Chapter as well as the strategies to implement SDGs.

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Progress on gender statistics from 2014 to 2019

The Government promulgated laws and policies, and established an inter-agency mechanism, which handles the development of gender statistics:

- As mentioned in the BPFA+20 Philippine Progress report³⁵, Republic Act 10625 was passed in 2013 to reorganize the Philippine Statistical System and create the PSA. Said law mandates, among others, the integration of gender concerns in the generation, collection and compilation of statistics³⁶;
- Pursuant to RA 10625, a Memorandum Circular was issued by PCW in 2014 mandating the Adoption and Generation of Data Support to the MCW Indicators; and
- In 2017, an Inter-Agency Committee on Gender and Children Statistics (IAC-GCS) was established and operationalized. The IAC-GCS serves as the coordination mechanism on gender statistics that ensures an efficient workable scheme towards the production, dissemination and archiving of statistics on gender and children.³⁷

The Government, through various concerned agencies, continuously conducts new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics such as time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty and

disability. Among the recent surveys done were the following:

- National Demographic and Health Survey 2017 which included a Women's Safety Module;
- Inclusion of pilot time-use questions in Module 3 of the Pilot ILO-LFS in 2017;
- National Baseline Study on Violence against Children 2015³⁸;
- Pilot Survey on Measuring Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective;
- Family Income and Expenditure Survey 2015; and
- Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey 2015

The Government has on-going efforts to improve administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps. To harmonize statistics on VAW, client intake forms and national report template of all concerned frontline agencies are being standardized through the IACVAWC.

PSA, on the other hand, produced knowledge products on gender statistics, namely:

- 2016 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines - presents relevant sex-disaggregated information, which can serve as a guide in advocacy work geared towards women's welfare and advancement in the various sectors of society. It provides information on women related to such areas as violence, migration and peace and human rights, which have not been

³⁵ This was submitted in 2015.

³⁶ PCW Memorandum Circular No. 2014-05

³⁷ PSA Memorandum Order No. 13 Series of 2017

³⁸ This was developed by the Council for the Welfare of Children in partnership with UNICEF.

given focus in traditional statistical publications, but are critical to improving the status of women. It also contains statistical facts on the situation of Filipino women relative to that of their male counterparts in the areas of population and families, work, economic participation, agriculture, education, health and nutrition, social welfare, public life, migration, peace and human rights, VAWC and environment;

- 2017 Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment - a valuable source of information in the formulation, implementation, M&E of plans, policies and programs that promote equality in the economic and social situation of women and men in the country; and
- SDG Watch - compiled by PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines, based on PSA Board Resolution 09-2017.

Priorities on strengthening national gender statistics in 2020-2025

Over the next five years, the country shall prioritize the following areas to strengthen national gender statistics:

- Design of laws, regulations or statistical program/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics - The Philippine Government agencies would be encouraged to maximize the use of

evidence-based, sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics for the formulation of and implementation of gender-responsive policies, programs and projects. Moreover, with the emergence of MSMEs, the country sees it imperative to generate statistics on women in business to measure entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.³⁹ It shall also endeavor to review and improve methodology for estimating the gender wage gap;

- Development of a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics - PSA releases Men and Women Factsheets annually which present statistical information from past to the latest available data, to show trends on various spheres such as labor, overseas employment, agriculture, population, families and households, politics and governance, VAW, health and education. To complement the efforts of PSA, PCW is currently finalizing its compendium of gender equality and women's empowerment indicators, which shall be the bases of its GAD Database that contains, among others, statistics on the Core GAD Indicators developed by the Inter-Agency Committee on Gender Statistics and the gender-related SDG indicators;

- The statistical information that PCW collected from various statistical and non-statistical agencies are processed, organized and packaged into a knowledge product called Factsheets on Filipino WoMen.⁴⁰

³⁹ PSDP 2018-2023, Chapter 24.

⁴⁰ "2017 PCW Factsheet on Filipino WoMen", culled from the official website of PCW

Given that there exist various gender statistics products, the Government deems it imperative, for the next five years, to harmonize and centralize the existing databases and publications on gender statistics; and

- Statistical capacity-building of users to increase appreciation on and use of gender statistics - One of the major statistical programs of PSA for the period 2018-2023 is the conduct of more capacity-building activities or training of: 1) data producers on the compilation, analysis, presentation and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data; and 2) data users towards better understanding and analysis of sex-disaggregated data. PSA also intends to participate in the Global Forum on Gender Statistics and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics.⁴¹

Defining a national set of indicators for monitoring the progress on SDGs

In 2016, the PSA Board issued a resolution enjoining all government agencies to provide data support to SDGs⁴². The resolution enjoins all concerned government agencies to provide the necessary data support to monitor the country's performance vis-à-vis SDGs based on the indicator framework that shall be determined by NEDA, PSA and other concerned government agencies. Further, the resolution designated PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines. Likewise, in 2017, the PSA Board also issued Resolution No. 1, Series of 2017, Enjoining Different Agencies to Promote

Gender Concerns in the Generation of Statistics. The resolution directs all government agencies to promote gender concerns in the production and dissemination of statistics for planning and policy/decision-making purposes.

On 18 May 2017, the PSA Board through Resolution No. 9, Series of 2017, approved and adopted the initial list of SDG indicators for monitoring in the Philippines. The indicators underwent various consultations with inter-agency committees, data source agencies and other stakeholders. The initial set of SDG indicators consisted of 17 goals, 97 targets, and 155 indicators, of which 102 are global SDG indicators, 27 are proxy indicators and 25 are supplemental indicators. Of the 155 indicators, 84 per cent are disaggregated by sex. (Annex 4 provides the list of Philippine SDG Indicators.) PSA maintains and regularly updates a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics. It also organizes capacity-building activities to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., training, statistical appreciation seminars).

The Philippine SDG indicators include supplemental indicators that are not necessarily in the global SDG indicators but could provide additional or related information on the intent of the original global indicators. Seventeen of the 25 supplemental indicators can be considered gender-specific as they refer specifically on women or they provide sex-disaggregated information. (Annex 5 provides the list of the Supplemental Philippine Gender-specific Indicators.)

⁴¹ PSDP 2018-2023, Chapter 24

⁴² PSA Resolution No. 04 Series of 2016

Other country efforts related to SDGs⁴³

The PDP 2017-2022, the country's socioeconomic development blueprint under the Duterte Administration, serves as the implementation mechanism for SDGs in the Philippines. The 17 goals are integrated into the different chapters of PDP.

NEDA and DILG continue to work towards the localization of the SDGs. Both agencies intend to include an assessment checklist containing SDG-related criteria in discussing the Seal of Good Local Governance with LGUs. Currently, DILG is in the process of identifying provincial and municipal-level indicators that will operationalize and contribute to the attainment of the goals and outcome areas in PDP and SDGs.

NEDA⁴⁴ also introduced the SDG Annex in the formulation of the 2018 Philippine Socioeconomic Report. The SDG Annex aims to:

- Identify the Philippine policies and PAPs being implemented that contribute to the attainment of the SDGs;
- Support the alignment of the chapters of PDP with SDGs and identify the relevant initiatives per sector;
- Identify the SDG targets where there is no specific intervention designed towards its attainment and propose a corresponding PPAP;
- Ascertain that the targets are continually provided with

interventions until 2030 through the inclusion of the SDG Annex in the future editions of PDP and the Philippine Socioeconomic Report; and

- Strengthen the Government's existing efforts in monitoring the country-level progress on SDGs as well as allow more participation from stakeholders.

Data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and gender-specific indicators under other SDGs

PSA collects and compiles SDG 5 indicators through the SDG Watch which is published in its website. This is currently carried out through the agency's efforts of reviewing and updating of the Philippine Core GAD indicators, updating of the gender statistics database and updating of the Statistical Handbook on Women and Men.

Disaggregation routinely provided by major surveys in the Philippines

The major national surveys such as the National Census conducted every 10 years, and NDHS conducted every 5 years, regularly collect disaggregated data on geographic location, income, sex, age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity, migratory status and disability.

⁴³ Information under this subheading are culled from the official website of NEDA.

⁴⁴ NEDA recently launched a website on the SDGs (<http://sdg.neda.gov.ph/>). The site contains information on

accomplishments relating to the promotion and attainment of each of the 17 goals as specified in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.



Annexes

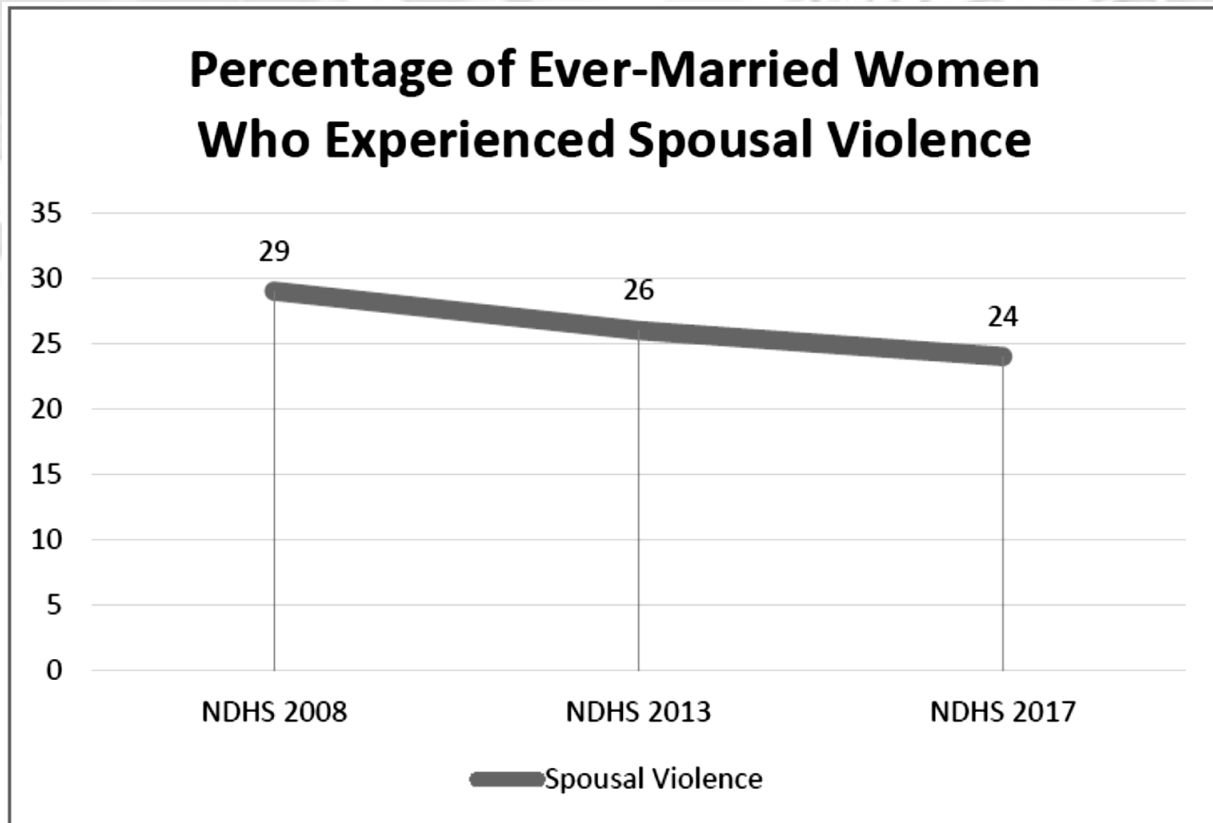
2014-
2019

**PHILIPPINE
PROGRESS
REPORT**

**Beijing
Declaration
and
Platform
for Action**

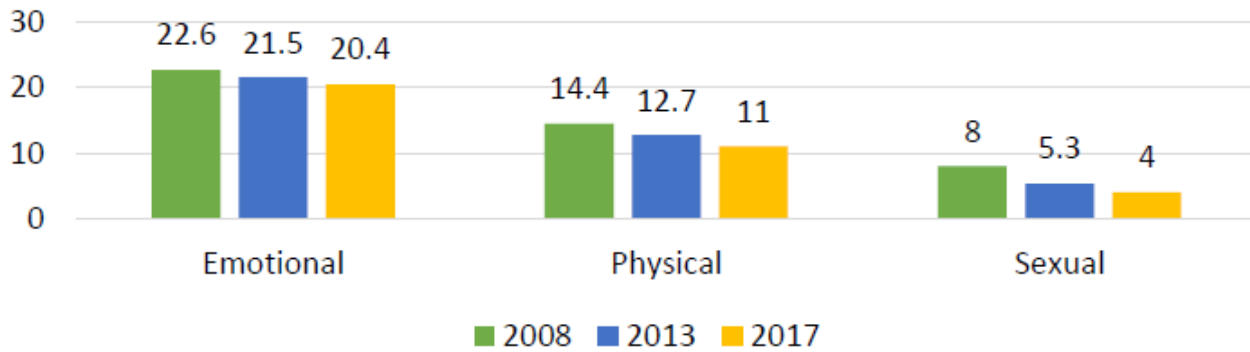
Annex 1: National Demographic Health Survey Data on Violence against Women

Trends on VAW Statistics

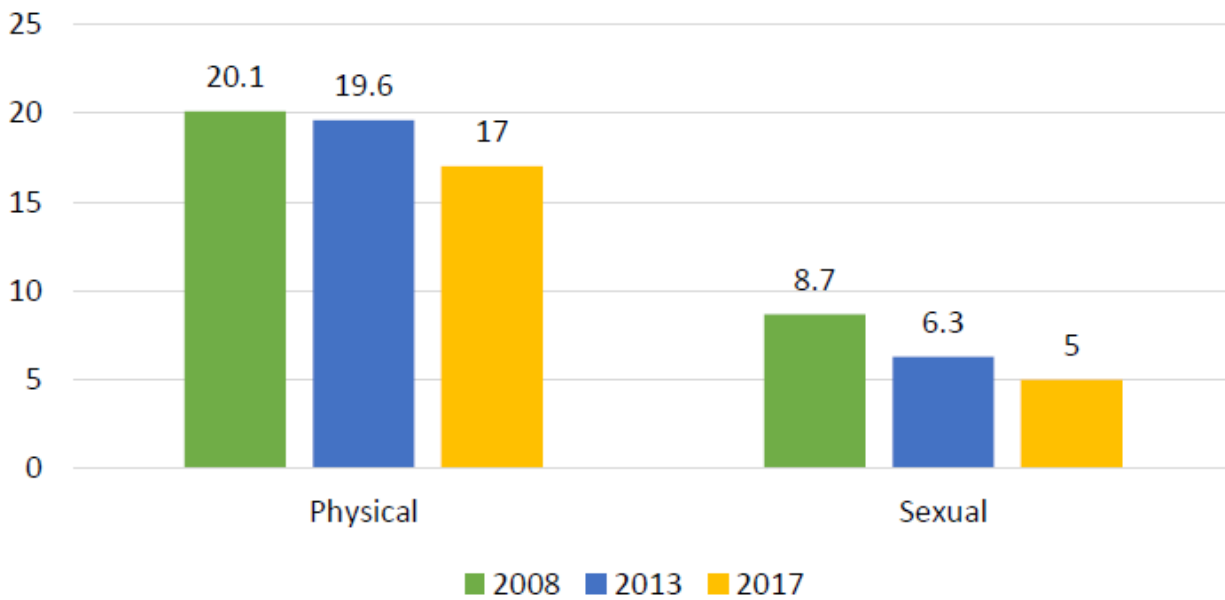


Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

Percentage of Women Age 15-49 Who Ever Experienced Marital/Spousal/Intimate Partner Violence as covered by RA 9262



Percentage of Women Age 15-49 Who Ever Experienced Violence



Annex 2: List of Policies on Gender-based Violence

LAWS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

LAWS	SHORT TITLE	FULL TITLE
R.A. 10655	None	An Act Repealing the Crime of Premature Marriage Under Article 351 of Act No. 3815, Otherwise Known as the Revised Penal Code
R.A. 10906	Anti-Mail Order Spouse Act	An Act Providing Stronger Measures Against Unlawful Practices, Businesses, and Schemes of Matching and Offering Filipinos to Foreign Nationals for Purposes of Marriage or Common Law Partnership, Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 6955, Also Referred to as the “Anti-Mail Order Bride Law”

LOCAL ORDINANCES ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

ORDINANCES	SHORT TITLE	FULL TITLE
Quezon City Ordinance No. SP-2501, S-2016	Gender and Development Code of Quezon City	An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. SP-1401, S-2004, Entitled “An Ordinance Providing for a City Gender and Development Code, and for Other Purposes,” to Harmonize with the Provisions of Republic Act No. 9710, Otherwise Known as “The Magna Carta of Women,” and to Adopt the UN Women’s Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Initiative
Manila City Ordinance No. 7857	Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces	An Ordinance Penalizing Catcalling and Other Forms of Public Sexual Harassment, Prescribing Penalties Therefor, and For Other Purposes

PENDING BILLS IN CONGRESS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

BILLS	FULL TITLE	STATUS
	Amending RA 8353 or the Anti-Rape Law of 1997	
Senate Bill No. 744	An Act Modifying the Definition of the Crimes of Rape, Qualified Seduction and Simple Seduction Involving Minor Children and Rationalizing the Penalties Therefor, Amending for the Purpose Certain Sections of Act No. 3815, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the Revised Penal Code	Pending with the Committee on Justice and Human Rights since 10 August 2016
Senate Bill No. 1252	An Act Strengthening Republic Act No. 8385, Otherwise Known as the Anti-Rape Act of 1997	Pending Second Reading, Special Order since 22 May 2017
Senate Bill No. 1575	Increasing the Age for Determining Statutory Rape to Provide Stronger Protection for Children	Pending with the Committees on Justice and Human Rights; and Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality since 4 September 2017
Senate Bill No. 1895	An Act Increasing the Age for Determining Statutory Rape to Provide Stronger Protection for Children, and Amending	Pending with the Committees on Justice and Human Rights; and Women,

BILLS	FULL TITLE	STATUS
	for this Purpose Act No. 3815, as Amended, Also Known as the Revised Penal Code	Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality since 30 July 2018
House Bill No. 97	An Act Amending Chapter 3 of Republic Act 8353, also known as the Anti-Rape Law of 1997	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 26 July 2016
House Bill No. 3299	An Act Modifying the Definition of the Crimes of Rape, Qualified Seduction and Simple Seduction Involving Minor Children and Rationalizing the Penalties Therefor, Amending for the Purpose Certain Sections of Act No. 3815, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the Revised Penal Code	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 31 August 2016
House Bill No. 4050	An Act Amending Republic Act 8353, also known as the Anti-Rape Law of 1997	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 18 October 2016
House Bill No. 4148	An Act Revising the Definition of the Crime of Rape and its Penalties Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 8353 Otherwise known as the Anti-Rape Law of 1997	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 7 November 2016
House Bill No. 5004	An Act Increasing the Age for Determining Statutory Rape and Other Acts of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation to Provide Stronger Protection for Children and Amending for this Purpose Act No. 3815, as Amended, also known as the Revised Penal Code and Republic Act No. 7610, also known as the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act	Under deliberation by the Committee on Revision of Laws since 12 March 2018
House Bill No. 6088	An Act Further Expanding the Definition of the Crime of Rape, Amending for the Purpose Act No. 3815, as Amended, Otherwise known as the Revised Penal Code	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 2 August 2017
House Bill No. 7992	An Act Increasing the Coverage of Statutory Rape as Defined in Article 266-A (1) (d) of Act No. 3815, Otherwise known as the Revised Penal Code, Amending for the Purpose Act No. 3815 as Amended by Republic Act 8353, Otherwise known as the Anti-Rape Law of 1997	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 8 August 2018
House Bill No. 8125	An Act Increasing the Age for Determining Statutory Rape and Other Acts of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation to Below 18 Years Old and Provide Stronger Protection for Children and Amending for this Purpose Act No. 3815, as Amended, also known as the Revised Penal Code	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 28 August 2018
House Bill No. 8225	An Act Increasing the Age for Determining Statutory Rape to Provide Stronger Protection for Children, and Amending for this Purpose Republic Act No. 3815, as Amended, also known as the Revised Penal Code	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 18 September 2018
House Bill No. 8931	An Act Amending Republic Act 8353, also known as the Anti-Rape Law of 1997	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 4 February 2019
Amending RA 8505 or the Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998		
House Bill No. 2651	An Act Establishing Resource Development And Crisis Assistance Centers For Women And Children In Every Province And City Of The Country, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8505, Otherwise Known As The Rape Victim Assistance And Protection Act Of 1998"	Under deliberation by the Committee on Women and Gender Equality since 15 August 2016
House Bill No. 2793	An Act Establishing Resource Development And Crisis Assistance Centers For Women And Children In Every Province And City Of The Country, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8505, Otherwise Known As The Rape Victim Assistance And Protection Act Of 1998'	Under deliberation by the Committee on Women and Gender Equality since 17 August 2016

BILLS	FULL TITLE	STATUS
House Bill No. 4543	An Act Establishing Resource Development And Crisis Assistance Centers For Women And Children In Every Province And City Of The Country, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8505, Otherwise Known As The Rape Victim Assistance And Protection Act Of 1998"	Under deliberation by the Committee on Women and Gender Equality since 7 December 2016
Amending/Repealing RA 7877 or the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995		
Senate Bill No. 412	An Act Expanding the Coverage of the Definition of the Crime of Sexual Harassment to Include Unwanted Text Messages, Electronic Mail or Communications, or Other Similar Means, Amending for this Purpose Republic Act Numbered Seventy Eight Hundred and Seventy-Seven, Otherwise Known as the Sexual Harassment Law	Pending with the Committee on Labor, Employment and Human Resources Development since 8 August 2016
Senate Bill No. 1558	An Act Defining and Penalizing Street Sexual Harassment and Public Spaces Harassment, Expanding the Definition of Sexual Harassment, and Amending for this Purpose Republic Act No. 7877, and for Other Purposes	Enrolled copy sent to Malacanang on 21 March 2019
Amending RA 9262 or the Anti-VAWC Act of 2004		
Senate Bill No. 180	An Act Amending Republic Act No. 9262, Defining Electronic Violence Against Women or E-VAW, Providing Protective Measures and Prescribing Penalties Therefor, and for Other Purposes	Pending with the Committee on Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality since 1 August 2016
Senate Bill No. 1251	An Act Defining Gender-Based Electronic Violence, Providing Protective Measures and Prescribing Penalties Therefor, and for Other Purposes	Pending with the Committee on Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality since 28 November 2016
House Bill No. 5584	An Act Defining Domestic Violence Against Individuals Including Members of the LGBT Community Other Than Women and Children and Providing for Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefore, and for Other Purposes	Under deliberation by the Committee on Women and Gender Equality on 8 August 2018
House Bill No. 8655	An Act Defining Electronic Violence Against Women and Their Children, Providing Protective Measures, and Prescribing Penalties for Violations Thereof, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9262, Otherwise Known as the "Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004"	Approved by the House on 10 December 2018, and transmitted to the Senate on 11 December 2018
Anti-Prostitution		
Senate Bill No. 729	An Act Addressing the System of Prostitution, Imposing Penalties on its Perpetrators, Providing Protective Measures and Support Services for its Victims, Repealing for the Purpose Articles 202 and 341 of Act No. 3815, as Amended, Otherwise known as the Revised Penal Code	Pending with the Committees on Justice and Human Rights, and Finance since 10 August 2016
Senate Bill No. 1914	An Act Addressing the System of Prostitution, Imposing Penalties on its Perpetrators, Providing Protective Measures and Support Services for its Victims, and Decriminalizing Vagrancy, Repealing for the Purpose Articles 202 and 341 of the Revised Penal Code and Amending R.A. 9208, and for Other Purposes	Pending with the Committees on Justice and Human Rights, and Finance since 7 August 2018
House Bill No. 98	An Act Repealing Articles 202 and 341 of the Revised Penal Code and Instituting a System of Protection for Victims of Prostitution and for Other Purposes	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 26 July 2016
House Bill No. 1172	An Act Addressing the System of Prostitution, Imposing Penalties on its Perpetrators, Providing Protective Measures and Support Services for its	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 1 August 2016

BILLS	FULL TITLE	STATUS
	Victims, Repealing for the Purpose Articles 202 and 341 of the Penal Code	
House Bill No. 3865	An Act Addressing the System of Prostitution, Imposing Penalties on its Perpetrators, Providing Protective Measures and Support Services for its Victims, Repealing for the Purpose Articles 202 and 341 of Act No. 3815, as Amended, Otherwise known as the Revised Penal Code	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 10 October 2016
House Bill No. 4279	An Act Repealing Articles 202 and 341 of the Revised Penal Code and Instituting a System of Protection for Victims of Prostitution and for Other Purposes	Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws since 9 November 2016
Prohibiting Child Marriage		
House Bill No. 8440	An Act Protecting Children by Prohibiting and Declaring Child Marriage as Illegal and Providing Programs and Penalties Thereof	Pending with the Committee on Welfare of Children since 11 December 2018
House Bill No. 8513	An Act Protecting Children by Prohibiting and Declaring Child Marriage as Illegal and Providing Programs and Penalties Thereof	Pending with the Committee on Welfare of Children since 11 December 2018

**NUMBER OF JUDGES IN THE LOWER COURTS FOR 2018
(as of December 31, 2018)**

Source: <http://sc.judiciary.gov.ph/gender-data/oca-oas/>

COURT	SEX				TOTAL INCUMBENT JUDGES	TOTAL NUMBER OF VACANCIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%			
Regional Trial Court	467	56%	363	44%	830	339	1169
Family Court	13	27%	35	73%	48	0	48
Metropolitan Trial Court	44	39%	70	61%	114	50	164
Municipal Trial Court in Cities	86	41%	125	59%	211	46	257
Municipal Trial Court	117	45%	143	55%	260	107	367
Municipal Circuit Trial Court	180	52%	165	48%	345	122	467
Shariá District Court	1	100%	0	0%	1	4	5
Shariá Circuit Court	19	86%	3	14%	22	29	51
TOTAL	927	51%	904	49%	1831	697	2528

Annex 3: List of Philippine Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

Goal/Target	Indicator
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1p1 Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth.
	1.4.1p2 Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods
	1.4.1p3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey
	1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten
	1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary
	1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education
	1.4.1p7 Proportion of families with access to safe water supply
	1.4.1p8 Proportion of families with sanitary toilet
	1.4.1p9 Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units
	1.4.2p1 Proportion of families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot; rent house/room including lot; own house, rent lot; own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; rent-free house and lot with consent of owner
1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1p1 Proportion of national budget for direct poverty reduction program to the national budget
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	

Goal/Target	Indicator
2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1p1 Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <-2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)
	2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron)
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.s2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.1s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
	3.2s1 Infant Mortality Rate
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1p1 Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/year)
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1p1 Percentage of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road road traffic accidents per 100,000 population

Goal/Target	Indicator
3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent aged 15-19 years birth rate per 1,000 women in that age group
	3.7s1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
	3.8s1 Percent of population covered by the social health insurance
	3.8.s2 Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of total health expenditure
3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
	3.a.s1 Prevalence of current tobacco use
3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1p1 Proportion of fully immunized children
	3.b.3p1 Percentage of public health facilities properly stocked with selected essential medicines
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
	4.1.s1 Completion Rate
	4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate
	4.1.s3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
	4.3.s1 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education
	4.3.s2 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education
	4.3.s3 Passing rate in licensure exam (HEd)
4.3.s4 Certification rate (TVET)	
4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical	4.4.1p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet

Goal/Target	Indicator
and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	
4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.s1 Faculty qualification (HEd)
	4.c.s2 Number of TVET trainers trained
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
	5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)
	5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children 5.2.s3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse
5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions 5.5.s1 Percentage of firms owned by women (through business permits and licenses system)
5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Goal/Target	Indicator
Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	
5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1p1 Number agricultural and residential land free patents issued to women and men
	5.a.1p2 Number of holders of emancipation patents and certificates of land ownership, certificate of ancestral land titles (CALTs), certificate of ancestral domain titles (CADTs) by sex, stewardship
	5.a.1p3 Number of women beneficiaries with secured land tenure in Residential areas
5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1p1 Volume of wastewater treated (industries)
	6.3.2p1 Proportion of monitored bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1p1 Percentage of implementation of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans (IRBMP)
6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
	6.b.s1. Number of functional WASH councils/ committees in LGUs
	6.b.s2 Number of local WASH ordinances strengthening WASH governance in the communities
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Goal/Target	Indicator
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.8: Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1.p1 Tourism direct GVA as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2p1 Proportion of employed in tourism out of total employed
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Goal/Target	Indicator
countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 p1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing decreased (p. 12-7)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.2p1 Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value increased
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Goal/Target	Indicator
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	5.3.1p1 Forest Cover Change (from close to open forest)

Goal/Target	Indicator
15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked Indicator is also found in SDG 15.c.1.
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems Indicator is also found in SDG 15.b.1.
15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems Indicator is also found in SDG 15.b.1.
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and by age
	16.1.s1 Number of murder cases
	16.1.s2 Monthly average index crime rate
16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of households who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Goal/Target	Indicator
16.10: Ensure public access to information, and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, SouthSouth and triangular cooperation	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, SouthSouth and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Goal/Target	Indicator
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

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Annex 4: List of the Supplemental Philippine Gender-specific Indicator

No.	Indicator No.	Indicator
1	2.2.s2	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding
2	3.1.s1	Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
3	3.2.s1	Infant Mortality Rate
4	3.7.s1	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
5	3.8.s1	Percent of population covered by the social health insurance
6	4.1.s1	Completion Rate
7	4.1.s2	Cohort Survival Rate
8	4.1.s3	Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate
9	4.3.s1	Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education
10	4.3.s2	Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education
11	4.3.s3	Passing rate in licensure exam (HEd)
12	4.3.s4	Certification rate (TVET)
13	4.c.s1	Faculty qualification (HEd)
14	4.c.s2	Number of TVET trainers trained
15	5.2.s1	Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)
16	5.2.s2	Number of reported abuse cases for women and children
17	5.2.s3	Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse

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