MAINTREAMING GENDER in the Philippines

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Outline of Presentation

I. Introduction
II. Enabling Laws on Mainstreaming Gender
III. The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) & The PSA
IV. Coordination Mechanisms
V. Advocacy Efforts
VI. Gender-related Products
VII. Next Steps
I. Introduction

Gender Mainstreaming, Introduction

• Gender Mainstreaming or Gender and Development (GAD) mainstreaming is the major **global strategy** for ensuring that the government pursues **gender equality in all aspects of the development process** to achieve the vision of a gender-responsive society where women and men equally contribute to and benefit from development. Its importance has been extensively discussed since governments committed to this concept in the **Beijing Platform for Action** during the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women in 1995. (PCW website: https://pcw.gov.ph/gender-mainstreaming/)

• The **process** of gender mainstreaming necessitates two important actions: (1) **transformation of institutional structures**, (2) **culture and practices** wherein gender concerns become central instead of remaining as peripheral issues and concerns. (A Handbook on the Application of the Enhanced Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework. (2016). Manila: Philippine Commission on Women)
Even before governments committed to the global strategy to pursue gender equality in all aspects of development in the Beijing Platform for Action during the Fourth UN World Conference on Women in 1995, the Philippine Government has already recognized the role of women in nation building.

A number of laws/legislations have been passed, in recognition of the role of women in nation building, including:
II. Enabling Laws

ENABLING LAWS on Gender Mainstreaming

1975 Presidential Decree No. 633
Creation of a National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)

1987 Constitution
- “The state recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men.”

1989 Executive Order No. 348, Approving and Adopting the Philippine Development Plan for Women for 1989 to 1992
Mandates the creation of Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Points within an agency, a sector or a locality.
II. Enabling Laws

ENABLING LAWS on Gender Mainstreaming

- An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Nation Building and for Other Purposes

2002 The National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)
- shall issue statistical policies on the generation of data support on gender issues and improve the system of collection and dissemination of gender statistics at the national and local levels.

1994 Executive Order No. 208 (October 10, 1994)
defined the composition, powers and functions of NCRFW
ENABLING LAWS on Gender Mainstreaming

2009 Republic Act No. 9710 (Magna Carta of Women):

Mandates all government offices, including GOCCs and LGUs to adopt *gender mainstreaming* as a strategy for implementing the law and attaining its objectives.

All departments, including their attached agencies, offices, bureaus, SUCs, GOCCs, LGUs, and other government instrumentalities shall *develop and maintain a GAD database containing GAD information* to include gender statistics and age- and sex-disaggregated data that have been systematically produced/gathered, regularly updated to serve as inputs or bases for planning, programming, and policy formulation.

- Directs all government departments and agencies to *allocate a minimum of five percent (5%) of their total annual budgets* for gender and development initiatives *(implemented through Joint Circular 2012-01 issued by the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM))*. 
ENABLING LAWS on Gender Mainstreaming

2013 Republic Act No. 10625 - The Philippine Statistical Act of 2013

Reorganization of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

Creation of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

✓ a government-wide system of providing statistical information and services.

✓ a decentralized statistical system composed of:
  - a policy-making body
  - a coordinating body with primary data collection capability
  - a statistical research and training institute
  - all executive offices/agencies/instrumentalities of the national and local governments & GOCCs that are engaged in statistical activities either as their primary functions or as part of their administrative or regulatory functions
The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

PSS Coordination Framework

The PSA comprised of:
- **the PSA Board** - being the highest policymaking body on statistical matters,
- offices on sectoral statistics, censuses and technical coordination,
- civil registration and central support, and
- field statistical services;

The PSA

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

The PSA Central Statistical Authority of the Philippine Government

- the PSA Board - being the highest policymaking body on statistical matters,
- offices on sectoral statistics, censuses and technical coordination,
- civil registration and central support, and
- field statistical services;
The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

The PSA

✓ It shall plan, develop, prescribe, disseminate and enforce policies, rules and regulations and coordinate government-wide programs governing the production of official statistics, general-purpose statistics, and civil registration services.

✓ prepare, in consultation with the PSA Board, a Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP)
  ▪ shall consist of all statistical activities and their corresponding budgetary estimates to be undertaken by the PSS in response to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation
  ▪ includes “Chapter 24 on Children and Gender and Development Statistics”
III. The PSS & PSA

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

The PSA BOARD

✓ Prescribe appropriate frameworks for the improvement of statistical coordination, and establish mechanisms for statistical coordination at the regional and LGU levels
✓ • Provide technical assistance and exercise supervision over major statistical activities
✓ • Recommend executive and legislative measures to enhance the development and efficiency of the system, including the internal structure of statistical agencies
The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)
The IACs assist the PSA Board in the exercise of its functions…

✓ coordinate and resolve agency and sectoral concerns on statistical matters.
✓ serve as a forum for discussion of the issues raised by concerned producers, users and other stakeholders of sectoral and agency-specific statistics:
The IACs …

a) Committee on Agriculture; b) Committee on Trade and Industry Statistics; c) Committee on Infrastructure; d) Committee on Financial Statistics; e) Committee on Social Statistics; f) Committee on Gender Statistics; g) Committee on Environment and Natural Resources; h) Committee on Information and Communications Technology; i) Committee on Science and Technology; j) Committee on Governance; k) Committee on Migration; l) Committee on Fiscal Matters; and m) Committee on PSS Resources.
Interagency Committee (IAC) on Gender Statistics
now the IAC on Gender, Children & Youth Statistics

Chair: Philippine Commission on Women
Vice-Chair: National Economic and Development Authority
Philippine Statistics Authority

Member Agencies:
Council for the Welfare of Children
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Department of Trade and Industry
National Youth Commission  Philippine National Police

Coordinator/Secretariat: PSA – Social Sector Statistics Service – Poverty and Human Development Statistics Division (SSSS-PHDSD)
The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)

- was formed on 14 August 2009 along with the enactment of Republic Act 9710, also known as the Magna Carta of Women MCW),
- formerly known as the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) but with an expanded mandate, structure and staffing pattern.
- is the primary policymaking and coordinating body on women and gender equality concerns,
- acts as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming, the authority on women’s concerns, and advocates for women’s empowerment, gender equity, and gender equality,
- is tasked to monitor and oversee the implementation of the Magna Carta and ensure that government agencies are capacitated in its effective implementation.

https://pcw.gov.ph/
Interagency Committees (IAC) on Gender Statistics

now the IAC on Gender, Children & Youth Statistics

MILESTONE OUTPUT of the IAC are statistical policies – discussed by the IAC and endorsed to the PSA Board which approved it is the:

2021 PSA Board Resolution No. 8. Approval and Adoption of the Updated Philippine Core Gender and Development Indicators

(Includes Indicators on Gender in the SDGs, BPfA, CEDAW, PDP, GEWE)
Other Coordination Mechanisms

Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System

- The SSRCS is a mechanism implemented by the PSS through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) which involves the process of evaluating the design and instruments of statistical surveys or censuses sponsored and/or to be conducted by government agencies, including government corporations at the national and local levels.

- Reviewed Surveys on Children and Gender:
  - National Baseline Survey on Violence against Children – Valenzuela.
  - National Demographic and Health Survey (includes Women Safety Module)
Sub-National Coordination Mechanism

Regional/Provincial Statistics Committee

✓ Serve as Forum for the discussion and resolution of statistical issues at the regional/provincial levels including statistical issues on gender and children at the regional/provincial levels
Advocacy Activities

• National Statistics Month (October)
• National Convention on Statistics (triennial)
• User producer forums
• Dissemination Forums
• International Conferences
• Forum with development partners
• World Statistics Day
• Women’s Month Celebration (February)
• 18-Day Campaign to End VAW (25 Nov-12Dec)
OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, CHALLENGES

THE VARIOUS COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS HAVE CREATED **GREATER AWARENESS AND CONCERTED ACTIONS ON MAINSTREAMING GENDER BY INTEGRATING SEX/GENDER DISAGGREGATION** IN STATISTICAL SURVEYS/CENSUSES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA GATHERING IN THE PSS.

PSA, AS THE CENTRAL STATISTICS AUTHORITY AND THE CENTER OF STATISTICAL COORDINATION, **REGULARLY COLLECTS DATA IN THE PSS, COMPiles AND DISSEMINATES THESE IN VARIOUS PRODUCTS.**

The challenges are on the collection of unpaid housework, and reference period for some gender/sex disaggregation are two or more years behind.
The country’s mainstreaming efforts ensures alignment to international and local commitments, as follows:

a. Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA)
b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW)
c. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
d. Philippine Development Plan (PDP)
e. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE)
VI. Gender Related Products
Women and Men Webpage

on gender issues that are deemed important to planners, researchers and other users for evidence-based gender and development advocacy, planning, programming and policy setting.

CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistical and Civil Registrar General

Attachment
Press Releases

Fact Sheet on Women and Men

Population
Economy
Education
Health and Nutrition
Economic Status

Work and Economic Participation
Agriculture
Public Life
Workforce Development

Social Welfare
Violence Against Women
Child Abuse
The Filipino Family

Infographic

Mainstreaming Gender in the PSS
VI. Gender Related Products
Women and Men Database

About the Women and Men Database

The Magna Carta of Women or the Republic Act 9710 mandates all government offices to generate and maintain gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation. This database is an innovation on one of the functions of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to collect, compile and publish statistical information relating to the country's economic, social, demographic and general activities and condition of the people under R.A. 10625.

The database contains information from the various surveys and censuses of PSA and different agencies which aim to present data that are available and relevant to the situation of women and men in the Philippines.

Updating of the Women and Men Database

The primary objective of updating the Women and Men Database is to provide information focusing on the socio-economic indicators that mirror the current situation of women and men in the Philippines. It proposes to look at the gender gaps and opportunities in reducing disparities and discrimination between women and men in the education, economic context, employment and social welfare. It also gives importance in making available updated and relevant statistics on women and men.

In recognition of the Philippines' commitment to achieving the SDGs, it is deemed important to compile multi-dimensional information on women and men based on available data sources. The following are the sectors covered in the database:

1. Population and Families;
2. Work and Economic Participation;
3. Agriculture;
4. Education;
5. Health and Nutrition;
6. Social Welfare;
7. Public Life;
8. Migration;
9. Peace and Human Rights;
10. Violence Against Women;
11. Environment; and

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10. Violence Against Women;
11. Environment; and
VI. Gender Related Products

Annual Fact Sheet on Women and Men

- It contains various indicators covering 20 areas of concern:

  1) Population  
  2) Education  
  3) Health and Nutrition  
  4) Work and Economic Participation  
  5) Economic Status  
  6) Agriculture  
  7) Public Life  
  8) Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 5  
  9) Tourism  
  10) Social Welfare  
  11) Trade and Industry  

- Data were collected from various agencies.
National and Regional Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines

**VI. Gender Related Products**

### Table 1.2: Number of Agricultural Nation Beneficiaries of Certificates of Land Ownership Agreements (COOAs) by Sex: 2006 to 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,252,795</td>
<td>1,291,186</td>
<td>2,543,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,205,936</td>
<td>1,254,938</td>
<td>2,460,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,196,810</td>
<td>1,222,948</td>
<td>2,419,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,181,477</td>
<td>1,205,202</td>
<td>2,386,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,175,838</td>
<td>1,214,440</td>
<td>2,390,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,169,838</td>
<td>1,202,820</td>
<td>2,372,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,180,658</td>
<td>1,210,068</td>
<td>2,390,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,200,520</td>
<td>1,214,788</td>
<td>2,415,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,239,536</td>
<td>1,264,540</td>
<td>2,504,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,280,000</td>
<td>1,309,516</td>
<td>2,589,516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Notes: (1) Data for 2015 are cumulative data of the years prior to 2015.

![Image of a bar chart showing the number of agricultural nation beneficiaries of certificates of land ownership agreements (COOAs) by sex: 2006 to 2015.](chart.png)

**Figure 1.1: Number of Agricultural Nation Beneficiaries of Certificates of Land Ownership Agreements (COOAs) by Sex: 2006 to 2015**

Among the 1,280,000 agricultural nation beneficiaries of certificates of land ownership agreements (COOAs), 30.8 percent are women and 67.2 percent are men as of 2015.

Across the years, the percentage of women beneficiaries remain to be below 30 percent. The biggest percentage share of women was recorded in 2001 with 30.8 percent and the highest in 2015 with 41.2 percent.
National Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines

- The Handbook focuses on the situation of women relative to men in the following areas:
  1) Population and Families
  2) Work
  3) Economic Participation
  4) Agriculture
  5) Education
  6) Health and Nutrition
  7) Social Welfare
  8) Public Life
  9) Overseas Filipinos
  10) Peace and Human Rights
  11) Violence Against Women
  12) Environment
  13) Sustainable Development Goals

- It presents tables, graphs and short analysis. Data are collected from various agencies.
VI. Gender Related Products
VI. Gender Related Products

**Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment**

Consisting of 13 chapters, the Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment, updated annually, brings together indicators and data on labor and employment for women and men available from various government agencies. It also aims to promote the use of gender data in the formulation of plans and programs and in the monitoring of projects designed to promote gender equality in the country.
• Develop a methodology on **measuring unpaid housework** based on the results of the pilot CAPI of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) where time spent on housework activities were asked.

• Development of the **Guidelines on Establishing and Maintaining Gender and Development (GAD) Statistical Database**.

• Accomplishment of statistical development programs in Chapter 24 of PSDP on Children and Gender and Development (GAD) Activities in 2022 - 2023
Thank You!

http://www.psa.gov.ph
http://openstat.psa.gov.ph
https://twitter.com/PSAgovph
https://www.facebook.com/PSAgovph