

GENDER AND STI FOR SDGS

Dr. Anthony C. Sales, CESO III
Regional Director, Department of Science and Technology XI
Philippines



Challenges

- Major gaps remain in data availability and comparability.
 - Of the 85 unique gender-related SDG indicators, only 26 percent are available for more than two-thirds of the countries or territories in the Asia Pacific region
 - There is a significant investment needed to monitor gender equality in the SDGs.

Challenges

- Available data against the SDG indicators highlights significant inequality for women and girls.
 - *Literacy rate*
 - *STEM Education*
 - *Employment and salary*
 - *Work versus family*
 - *Leadership*

Challenges

Women are scarce in scientific research and development.

Averaged across regions, women accounted for **less than a third (28.8%) of those employed in scientific research and development (R&D) across the world.**

Women are less likely to enter, more likely to leave STEM careers

- Women who start out in business roles in tech-intensive industries leave for other industries at high rates—53% of women, compared to 31% of men
- **Leave rates for women in science, engineering, and technology (SET) peak about 10 years into their careers.**
- **Work experiences impact women's decisions to leave.** Isolation, hostile male-dominated work environments, ineffective executive feedback, and a lack of effective sponsors are factors pushing women to leave SET jobs.

STEM fields have fewer women on boards than other industries.

Globally, women made up 12.2% on boards in the information technology industry.

Women with technology experience may have an advantage in the boardroom. In 2016, women on corporate boards (16%) were almost twice as likely as their male counterparts (9%) to have professional technology experience among 518 *Forbes* Global 2000 companies.

Opportunities

- Initiatives on gender-responsive governance/government policies
 - *ASEAN Initiatives on women and gender issues*
 - *Philippine initiatives on gender-responsive governance*

ASEAN Declaration on the Gender-Responsive Implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goals

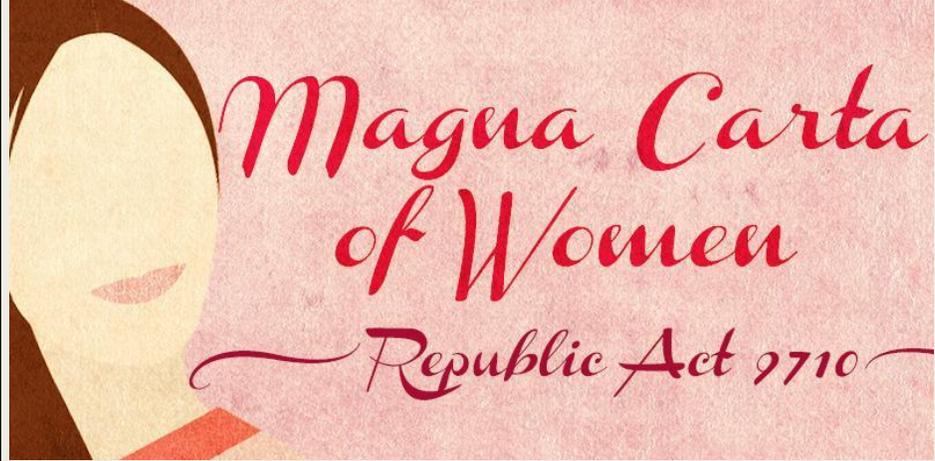
“WE DECLARE OUR COMMITMENT TO the gender-responsive implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 with the three ASEAN Blueprints and the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure the realisation of a people-oriented and people-centered ASEAN where all women and girls are able to reach the fullest of their potentials...”

ASEAN's Initiatives on Women and Gender Issues



Reference: Davies, M. (2016). *Women and Development, Not Gender and Politics: Explaining ASEAN's Failure to Engage with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Contemporary Southeast Asia.*

No.	Year of Establishment	Initiatives of Policies
1.	1975	Convening of the ASEAN Women Leaders Conference
2.	1976	Establishment of ASEAN Sub-Committee on Women (ASW).
3.	1981	ASW Renamed ASEAN Women's Programme (AWP)
4.	1988	Adoption of the Declaration of the Advancement of Women, operationalised in the Work Plan for Women's Advancement and Gender Equality (2005-2010)
5.	2002	AWP Reformed as the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)
6.	2002	Establishment of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women (AMMW)
7.	2004	Adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, operationalised in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (2006-2010)
8.	2004	Adoption of the ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children (DATP)
9.	2007	Adoption of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ADRMW), followed by the establishment of the ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2008)
10.	2010	Establishment of the ASEAN Commission on Women and Children (ACWC)
11.	2010	Adoption of the Hanoi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children (DEWD)
12.	2012	Convening of the First ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women (AMMW)
13.	2013	Adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Elimination of Violence against Children in ASEAN (DEVAW and VAC)
14.	2015	Convening of the Second ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women (AMMW)



- Institute the **gender responsiveness of national development plans** and coordinate the preparation, assessment and updating of the National Plan for Women, ensure its implementation and monitor the performance of government agencies in the implementation of the Plan at all levels.
- **PCW to undertake continuing advocacy to promote economic, social and political empowerment of women** and provide technical assistance in the setting-up and strengthening of mechanisms on gender mainstreaming.
- Increasing the number of women in **third level positions in government to achieve a fifty-fifty (50-50) gender balance within the next five years** while the composition of women in all levels of development planning and program implementation will be at least 40 percent;

Opportunities

- Women scientists organizations, academies and academic societies of science
 - *National Academy of Science*
 - *Women Inventors of the Philippines*
 - *National Research Council of the Philippines*
 - *Women in Science*

WOMEN IN SCIENCE



- The National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) is the highest recognition body for science and technology in the Philippines. It honors outstanding Filipino for their achievements in research and development.
- Among these honors is the conferment of the Order of National Scientist by the President of the Republic of the Philippines. This is the highest honor given to a Filipino man or woman of science. To date, there have been a total of 41 National Scientists in the Philippines since 1976.



Dr. Encarnacion Alzona



Dr. Clare Baltazar

WOMEN IN SCIENCE

“She for We: Highlighting the Role, Life and Achievement of Filipina Scientists in the Local and International Scientific Community”



Dr. Corazon de Ungria
Forensic Scientist



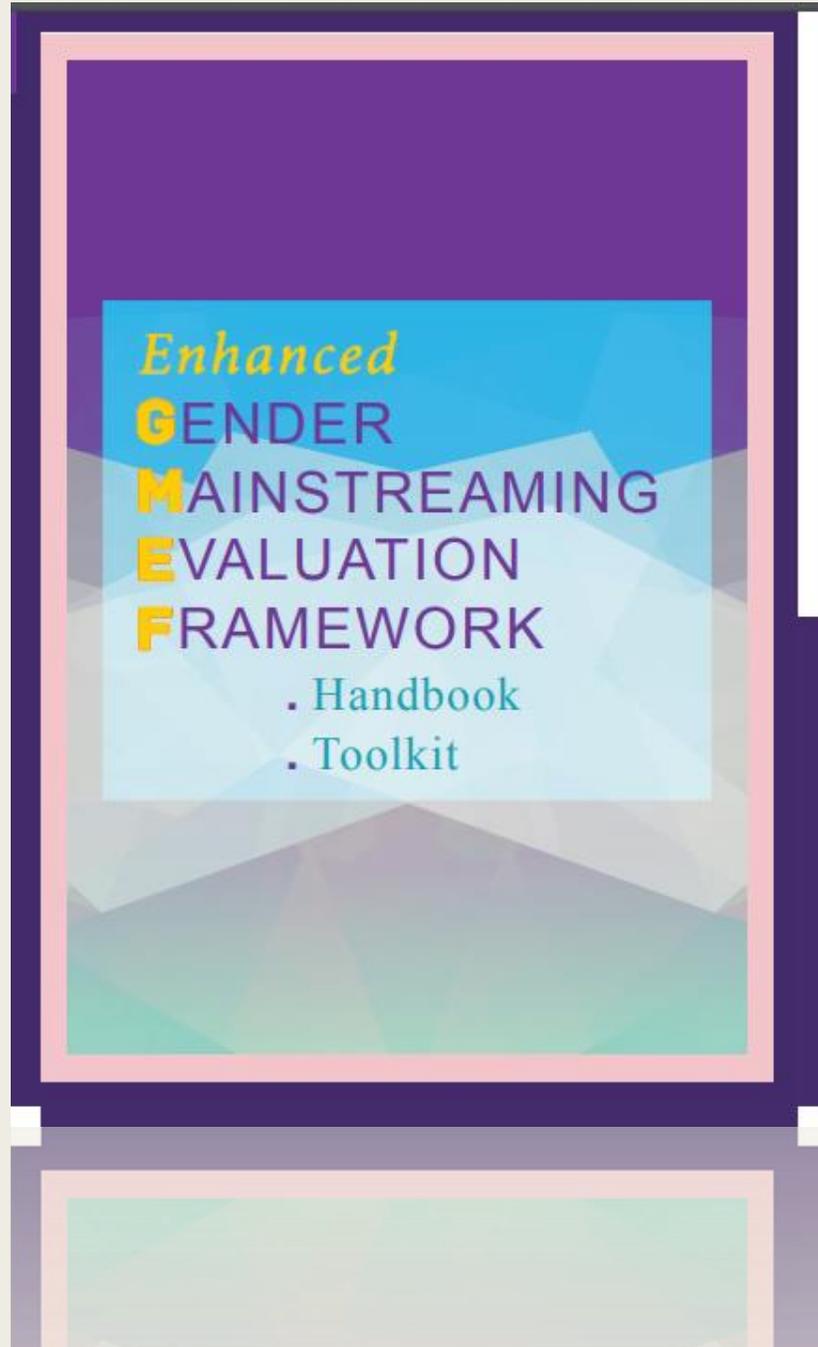
Dr. Reinabelle Reyes
Astrophysicist



Dr. Maria Antonia Arroyo
Pioneer of Biotechnology
Entrepreneurship

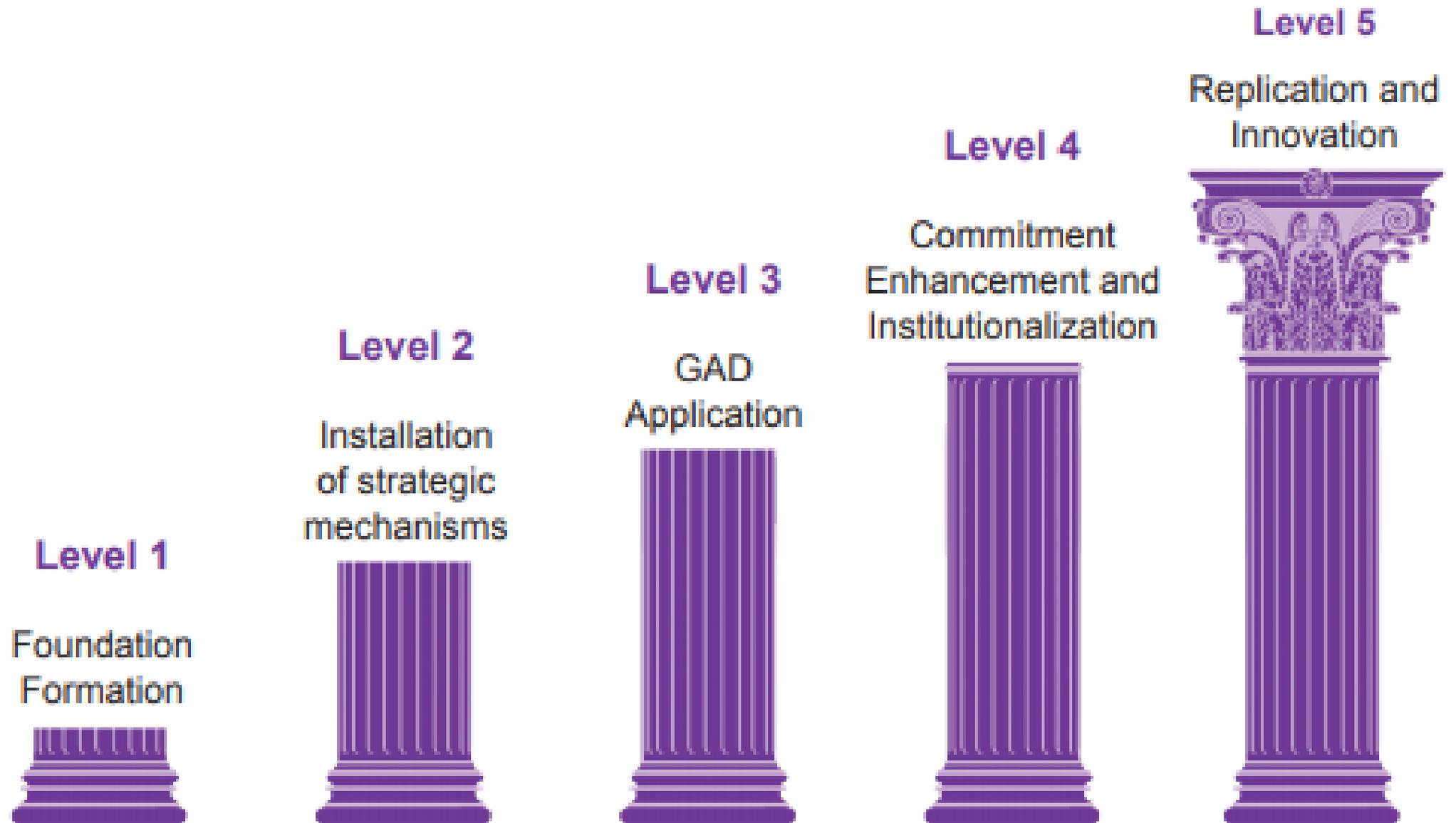
Opportunities

- Gender-responsive programs and projects
 - *GAD Plan and Budget*
 - *Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework*
 - *Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP)*
 - *Gender Responsive Economic Actions for the Transformation (GREAT) of Women Project*

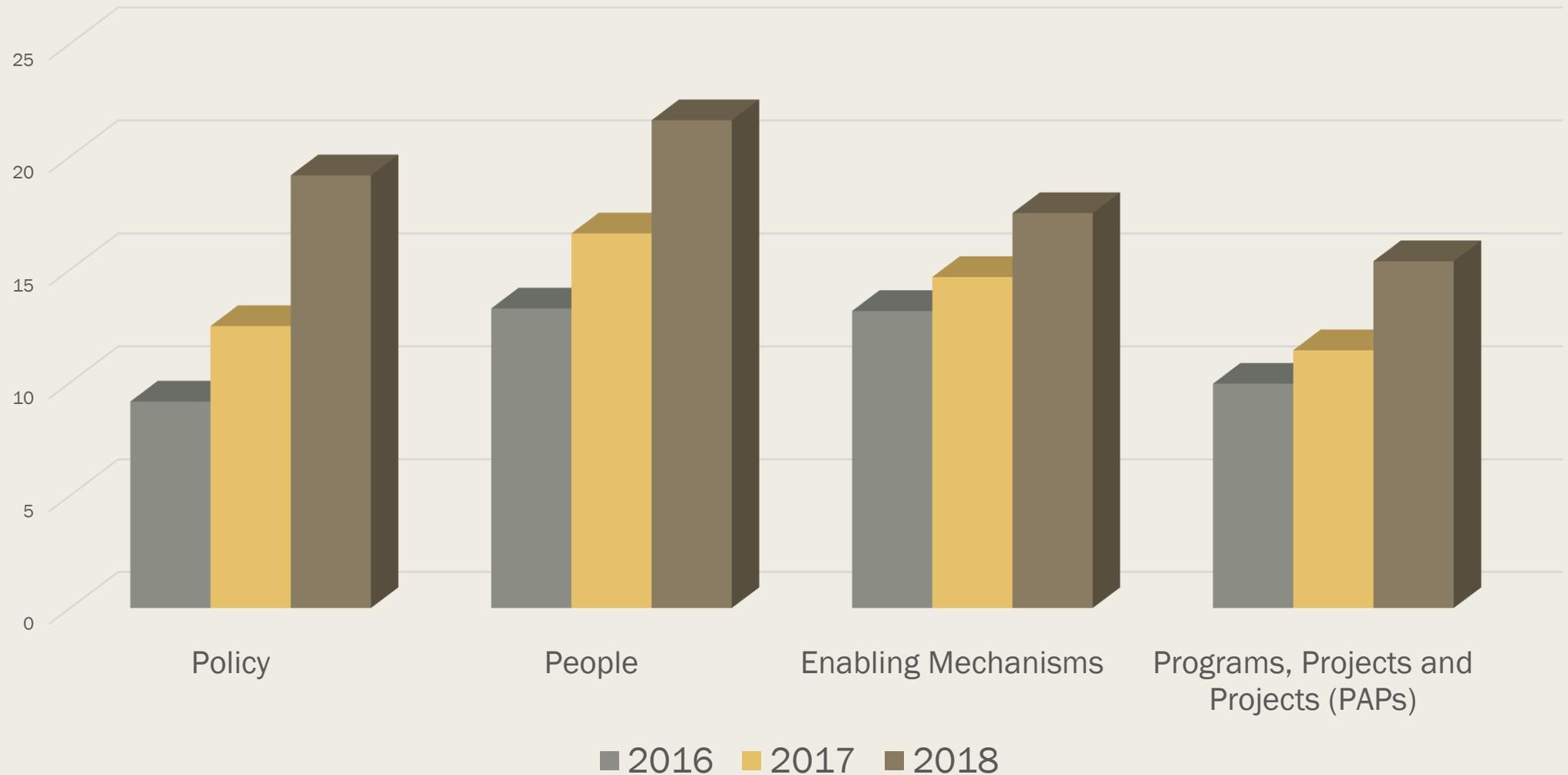


Enhanced Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF)

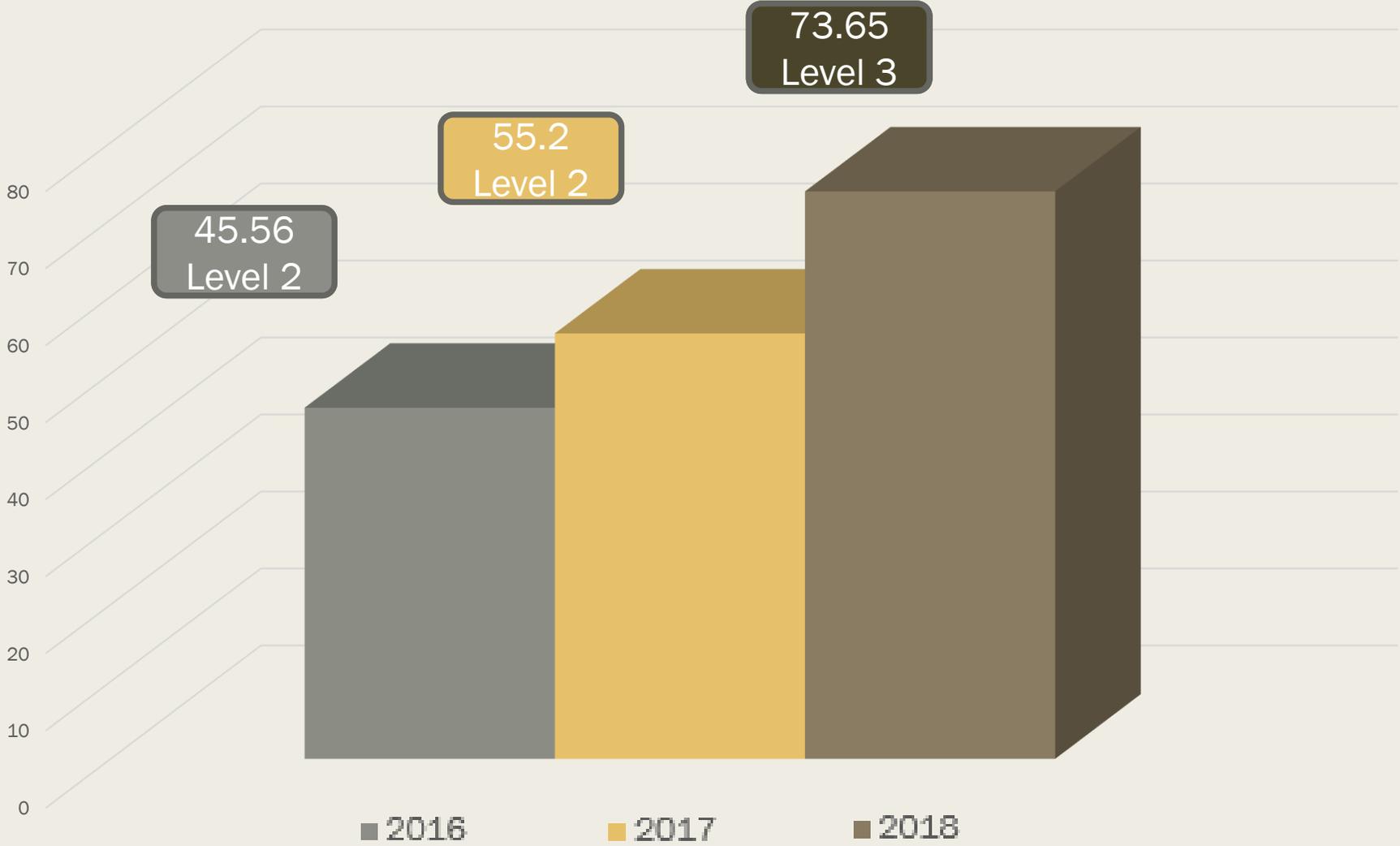
Levels of Gender Mainstreaming



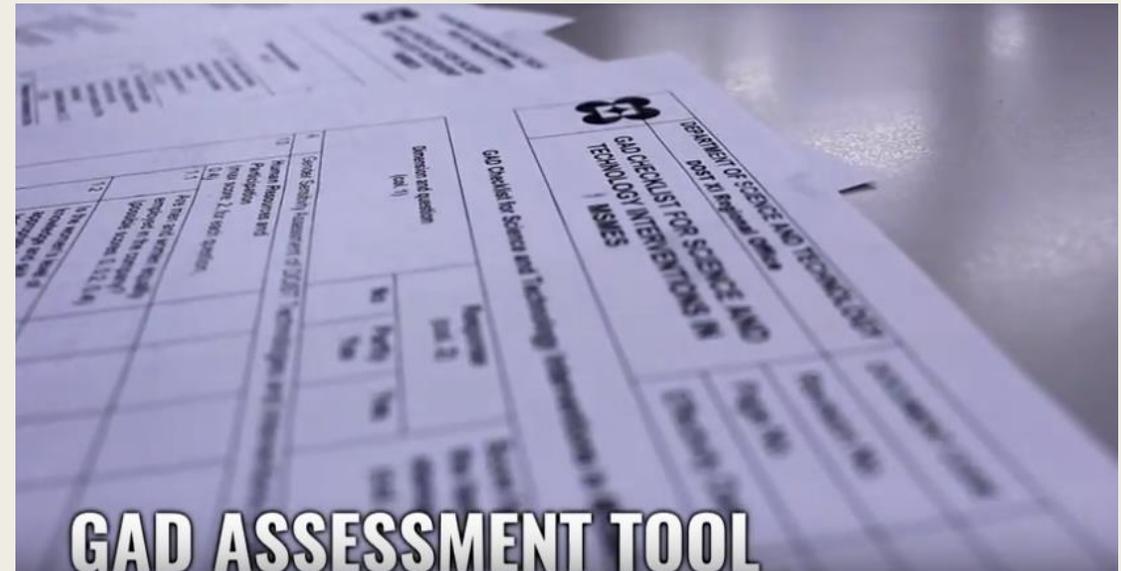
DOST XI GMEF Scores per Key Area (2016-2018)



DOST XI GMEF Total Score (2016-2018)



GAD practices of beneficiaries and cooperators under the SETUP-ISS



Activities Conducted (2017-2018)



5S/Good Housekeeping Training



Facebook for Enterprise Marketing with OneStore



Costing and Pricing Seminar-Workshop



OneStore Orientation



Product Packaging and Labeling



Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for WMEs



Laboratory Testing for Food Products



- The SETI Scorecard is an enabling tool which provides users an instrument where they can explicitly indicate the **detailed contribution of each of their respective program and projects outputs** towards the attainment of the SDGs.
- The SETI Scorecard will guide SETI champions, funding institutions, policy makers, and other stakeholders in **defining and evaluating the relevance of all SETI Projects** in the global goal of sustainability.

Key messages

- Gender disparity in the STI sector, education and workplace remains globally
- Sustainability Science: 1) Employ **whole-of-nation** or **whole-of-society** – quadruple helix - approach in putting in place policies, systems and mechanisms that will facilitate empowerment of women and girls in STI and leverage STI to empower women and girls at the regional and national levels 2) interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches 3) address the **triple bottomline** and the SDGs
- **Investments needed on gathering of gender data**
- Replicate **good practices** for wider deployment and benefit
- Deploy **SETI Scorecard** for monitoring and evaluation of STI programs and projects for gender responsiveness and contributions to the other SDGs
- Highlight the importance of translating global and international statutes, frameworks and policies into **local actions** and **showcase good examples of mechanisms proven to be effective in addressing gender disparity** in the STI Forum.