











Key Insights from the Business Case for Change and D&I Survey Results

12 August 2021





Impact of COVID-19 on private sector employees in the Philippines – update

The Philippine Business Coalition for Women Empowerment and investing in Women commissioned surveys of 300 men and 300 women employees, aged 18 to 60, from large private sector firms in the Philippines, Following the first survey in May 2020, which examined the initial impacts of COVID-19 on employees. the repeat survey in December 2020 sought to understand how the pandemic was affecting employees after almost a year of

Key findings

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a significant impact on private sector employees in the Philippines:

- Workers' productivity has continued to recover since the early impacts of the pandemic. However, in the December 2020 survey, 25% of workers still reported lower productivity compared with the pre-pandemic situation and 57% were considering working less, as a result of the negative impacts they have experienced.
- Over half (55%) of workers reported worse mental wellbeing, and 50% of workers reported worse physical wellbeing, both increases compared with the May 2020 survey. Older workers reported more resilient mental and
- physical health than younger employees. Employees attributed these negative impacts mostly to anxiety about the situation, financial and family concern: as well as exhaustion for women from increased domestic burdens and inability to exercise for men.
- The majority of women (89%) and men (81%) report having more responsibility at home, for housework and/or caring for children and other relatives.
- Despite some improvement between surveys, almost half of workers are still receiving lower pay. Lower-income and less senior workers are more likely to suffer income losses.

Almost all impacts of COVID-19 are worse for service sector workers, particularly hotel and restaurant workers, whose businesses have been most affected by lockdowns. Across the Philippines, 77% of female workers and 46% of male workers are in the service sector.

- However, two-thirds of employees reported that COVID-19 has also brought positive changes to their work life. Access to flexible work arrangements was reported by 56% of women and 61% of men as the most popular
- positive change. In this survey, women and men reported that COVID-19 has affected them in similar ways.

How employers can best support

- Be aware of the range of stressors affecting workers, especially their mental health, and those resulting from their increased responsibilities at home.
- Provide relevant, targeted support, including: flexible work arrangements, full and partial paid leave, childcare. technical support to work at home, mental health and
- stress services, job training and re-skilling.

 Make use of data and analysis to better understand and address workforce needs, particularly for those employees most affected.
- Communicate with employees about the support offered and respond to workers' concerns about the future of the business and their job security.



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The business case for women in business and management in the Philippines

1. Introduction and overview of the Philippines

The Wishpones is a dynamic economy with instead services and manufacturing sectors haviled by urbanization, strong consumer demand and a competitive workforce. In 2018, its gross domestic product (EDP) totalised USXXXII WinSton, of which sarve approximated almost 60 per sent and manufacturing ecounted for 10 per cent." Kay economic sectors include anelis processing outsourcing, electrorics and ctrical products, and food manufacturing.

for 57 per cent and 8 per cent of total maged jobs, correspondingly. While most economic (% per cent) wo in the service sector, relative to man (45 per cent), 25 per cent of men work in industry relative to 10 per cent of women. Labour force totals 45 million people and the the working age women and men partitipating in the workforce accounts for 45 per cent and 72 per cent. espectively. Female employment as a share of the at around 45 per cent since 1991 (Figure 1).

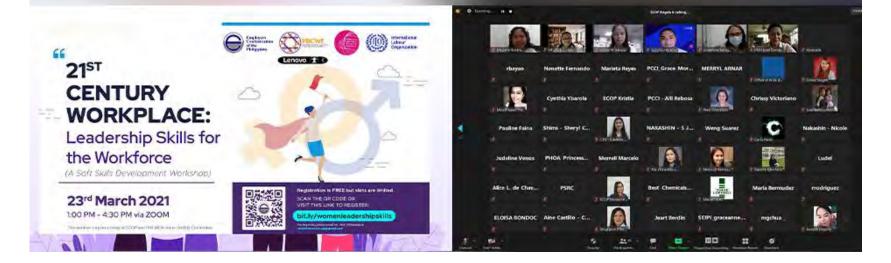
ratio (percentage), The Philippines 1991-2019, women and men

transmission including looking down of affected areas. restricting travel and barrising mats gatherings. These measures have reduced domestic demand, altered wor amangements, and dissipted supply chains, among others. As a result, economic growth has declared netail and sales, and services.

in the Philippings, the impact of the COVID-19 panels has been pendered. Women are over-represented in temporary or part-time employment, and therefore are more at risk of losing their jobs compared to men Women also comprise the majority of employees in the services sector, which has been particularly hit by estrictions to ourle the spread of the virus. While this pross has highlighted the importance of flexible work arrangements and talescork, it has also exacerbated women's double burden in balancing family and work

This country brief demonstrates the bu gender diversity in management and workplace gendle equality in the Philippores, considering the COVID-70 test.1 The lotel also showcases ILD's efforts to provide women workers with critical STEM-related sof and technical skills to improve their employability and career prospects in the Philippines.

This country brief highlights findings release to the Philippines from the International Labour Organization ILO report Women or Business and Management (WBM): The Business Case for Change. These findings are complemented by ELO and Investing in Women (IW)



Holistic Approach to **Diversity & Inclusion**

Measure, analyse, and review

- Conduct diagnostic and assessment tools to examine gender data, staff perceptions, and company policies to understand the existing barriers that prevent women from getting top positions
 - Who makes up the entry-level, midlevel, and C-suite positions?"
 - Any changes over time?" Are promotions correlated to leadership training?"
- What gets measured gets acted upon.

Cascading Global and Local Initiatives

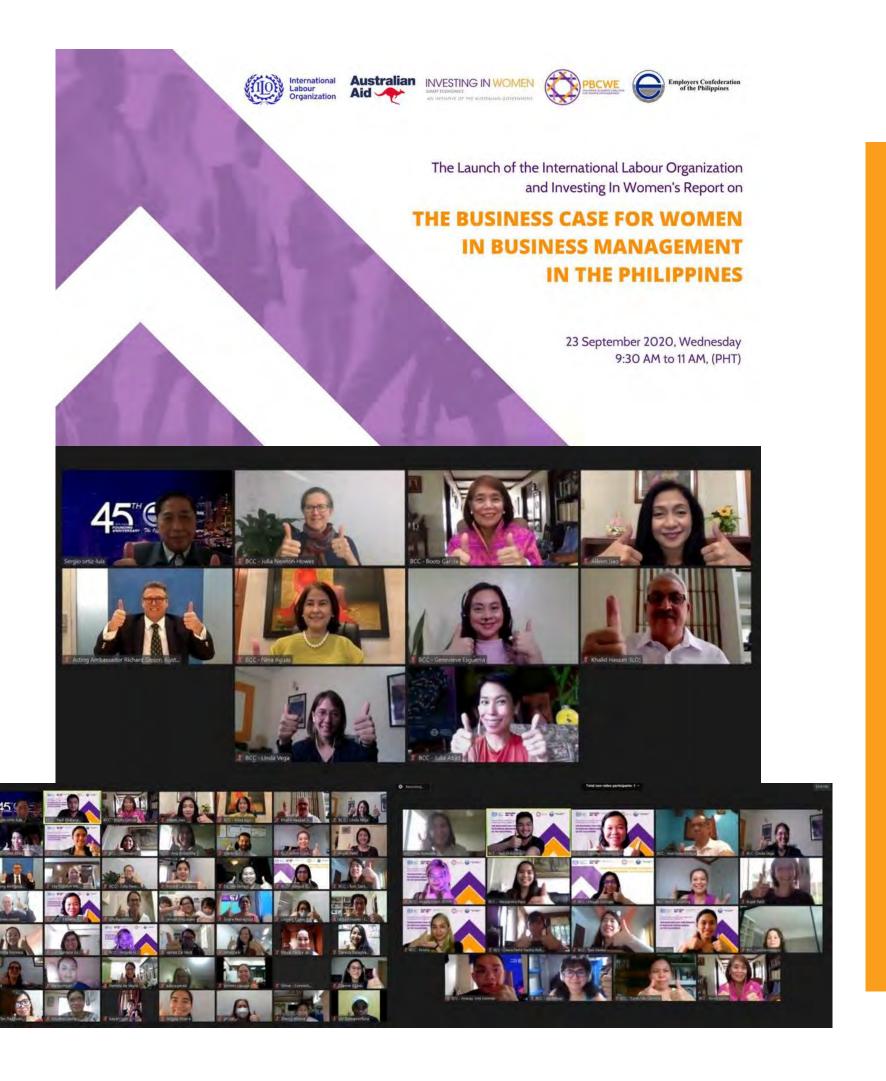
Showcase of good business practices

- Flexible work arrangements allow employees to carry out their family responsibilities and improve their work-life balance.
- Policy implementation is key, particularly in the areas of recruitment, retention and promotion, remuneration, and skills and/or executive training.









Tone from the Top

Awareness to Accountability

- Business leaders should make it clear to the employees, investors, shareholders, and consumers that D&I is a priority and key principle to succeed.
- What also matters is how leaders
 harness D&I through employee buy in and participation in the company –
 ideas are seen, heard, developed,
 engaged, and later on, rewarded.

The 21st Century Employer: Champions of Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Kick-Off Events and Activities



Gender Equality for Corporate
Communications
9-10 September 2021



Business Continuity Planning for Women Entrepreneurs

23 September 2021

The 21st Century Employer: Champions of Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Kick-Off Events and Activities



TOOLKIT





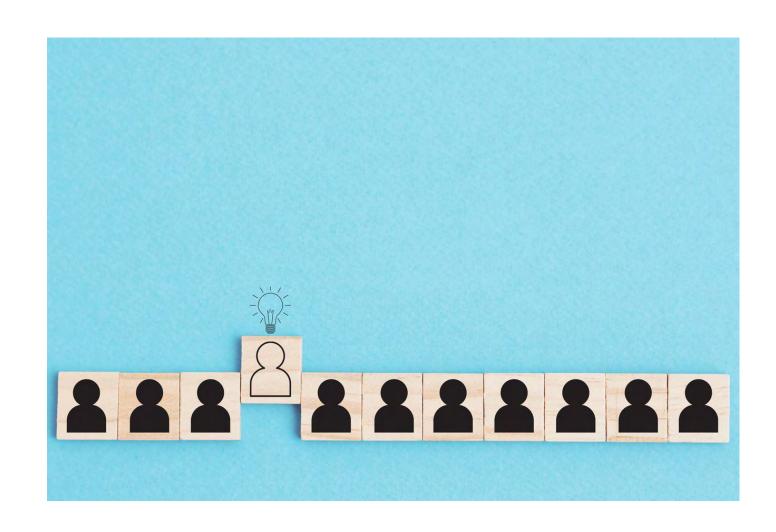




GEARS 2 MODULE Focus Area: Resourcing for the Future

Resourcing for the Future

October 2021 (TBD)



Inclusive Leadership and Soft Launch on Resource Guide on Disability

November 2021 (TBD)













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