

WOMEN COUNT

Implementing
UN SCR 1325
in the Philippines



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GNWP

The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

WOMEN COUNT: IMPLEMENTING UN SCR 1325 IN THE PHILIPPINES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Acknowledgment</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>viii</i>
<i>Foreword</i>	
Knut-Are Okstad , Deputy Head of Mission, Royal Norwegian Embassy	<i>xi</i>
Mavic Cabrera-Balleza , International Coordinator, <i>Global Network of Women Peacebuilders</i>	<i>xii</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>xv</i>
Women, Peace and Security Profile	1
Nature of Conflict	1
Impact of Armed Conflict on Women	2
Laws and Policies	2
Implementing UN SCR 1325 in the Philippines	3
Summary and Conclusions	39
Recommendations	42
<i>Annexes</i>	
<i>Annex 1</i> : Updates on Women and Men in the Philippines	53
<i>Annex 2.1</i> : Percentage of Women in Senior Positions in Government Departments	57
<i>Annex 2.2</i> : Percentage of Women in Senior Positions in other offices/agencies under the Executive Branch including the Office of the President	60
<i>Annex 2.4</i> : Percentage of Women in Legislative Branch: 15th Congress	63
<i>Annex 2.5</i> : Percentage of Women in Local Government Unit	64
<i>Annex 3</i> : Percentage of Women in Community Leadership Positions	65
<i>Annex 4</i> : GPH-MILF Decision Points on Principles of April 2012	66
<i>Annex 5</i> : MOA Between GPH and CBA-CPLA	69
<i>Annex 6</i> : Gender Statistics of Justices/Judges	76
<i>Annex 7</i> : Gender of Policewomen in the PNP	77
<i>Annex 8</i> : Philippine Peacekeeper Deployment	78
<i>Annex 9</i> : LEDAC Members	79
<i>Annex 10</i> : Violence Against Women Statistics	80
<i>Annex 11</i> : Sexual Harassment Cases Filed Against Military Personnel	82
<i>Annex 12</i> : Violence Against Women Cases filed in Court	83
<i>Annex 13</i> : Percentage of Women (vs men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction process	84

<i>Annex 14 :</i>	Women, Peace and Security Projects funded by OPAPP through Projects for Peace	85
<i>Annex 15 :</i>	AECID Projects for Human Rights and Women, Peace and Security	87
<i>Annex 16 :</i>	Women, Peace and Security Projects funded by United Nations Development Programme	96
<i>Annex 17 :</i>	Implementation of the NAP WPS by OPAPP	97

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ACRONYMS

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AFP PKOC	AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center
AHJAG	Ad Hoc Joint Action Group
AKKAPKA	Aksyon para sa Kapayapaan at Katarungan
ANV	Active Nonviolence
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BAT	Beliefs and Attitudes Test
BMFI	Balay Mindanaw Foundation, Inc.
BPAT	Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team
BRC	Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc.
BUS	Beneficiary Update System
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CARHRIHL	Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
CBA	Cordillera Bodong Administration
CBA-CPLA	Cordillera Bodong Administration - Cordillera People's Liberation Army
CBT	Competency-Based Training
CC	Cash Card
CDF	Countrywide Development Fund
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CIU	Crisis Intervention Unit
CLIP	Comprehensive Local Integration Program
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CPC	Civilian Protection Component
CPE	Center for Peace Education
CPLA	Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVS	Compliance Verification System
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways

DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EO	Executive Order
FCB	First Consolidated Bank
FPA	Final Peace Agreement
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GAD	Gender and Development
GPH	Government of the Philippines
GRS	Grievance Redress System
GZO	Gaston Zabala Ortigas Peace Institute
HB	House Bill
HRDC	Humanitarian Rehabilitation and Development Component
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IMT	International Monitoring Team
INCITEGov	International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance
IPSP	Internal Peace and Security Plan
JC	Joint Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit-Bisig sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services
LASIWWAI	Lake Sebu Indigenous Women Weavers Association Inc.
LEDAC	Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council
LGU	Local Government Unit
LIBERTAS	Lawyers League of Liberty
LNAP	Local National Action Plan
MCW	Mindanao Commission on Women
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSU	Mindanao State University
MTWRC	Mindanao Tri-People Women Resource Center, Inc.
NAP-WPS	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
NDF	National Democratic Front
NDHS	National Demographic Health Survey
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSC-WPS	National Steering Committee on Women Peace and Security
OIC-PCSP	Organization of Islamic Conference-Peace Committee for Southern Philippines
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OTC	Over the counter
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PAZ	Peace Advocates Zamboanga
PCICC	Philippine Coalition for the International Criminal Court
PCID	Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PD	Presidential Decree

PDAF	Priority Development Assistance Fund
PDGD	Philippine Development Plan for Gender and Development
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PILIPINA	Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino
PMA	Philippine Military Academy
PMS	Presidential Management Staff
P-NAP-WPS	Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNP WCPD	Philippine National Police Women and Children Protection Center
PO	People's Organization
PPA	Program, Project and Activity
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development
PRO	Police Regional Offices
RA	Republic Act
RH	Reproductive Health
RPMP-RPA-ABB	Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas – Revolutionary Proletarian Army – Alex Boncayao Brigade
SB	Senate Bill
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SMAW	Shielded Metal Arc Welding
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWC	TESDA Women Center
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAW	Violence Against Women
WAC	Women Auxiliary Corp
WAGI	Women and Gender Institute
WCPU	Women and Children Protection Unit
WE ACT 1325	Women Engaged in Action on 1325
WEDC	Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances
WEDGE	Women Empowerment and Development towards Gender Equality
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

FOREWORD

The strongest rationale, in my opinion, for implementing the Security Council Resolution 1325 is the obvious fact that the whole society, not just only the ones carry a gun – often men - should have a stake in the peace. Take any issue – climate change, development, peace or security. When also women are part of the vision, the world sees better results.

I believe that the international society has a special responsibility seeing to that not only armed groups are given a chair at the negotiating table. Globally, too seldom are women given important positions in the aftermath of conflicts.

As this report points out, I strongly believe in enhancing the capacity of so-called local security providers. The participation of women in key decision-making processes related to peace and security is a goal in itself. Their contribution is important in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts, and not least in building up local societies after conflict.

Gender analysis, understanding the needs of women and men respectively, can be an effective tool for more realistic and sustainable peace building. I applaud the concerted efforts by the writers of this report, and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders and the Center for Peace Education for their important work on women, peace and security.

The Philippines is one of the leading nations in Asia for the protection and promotion of women's rights. Its women have taken a leading role in bringing peace to this country. My support goes to those who have put their stakes in the peace!



Knut-Are Okstad
Deputy Head of Mission
Royal Norwegian Embassy

FOREWORD

The 2012 civil society monitoring report on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the Philippines documents the level of implementation of this groundbreaking international law at the national level. However it must be pointed out that this is not just a collection of data on policy implementation. Behind the numbers are the stories of Filipino women who work tirelessly to achieve lasting peace and justice in communities affected by violent conflicts. Behind the charts and graphs are tales of successes and continuing challenges Filipino women activists confront as they rebuild their communities.

Now on their third year of monitoring UNSCR 1325 implementation in the Philippines, WE Act 1325 researchers were able to establish trends using a set of indicators selected and developed by members of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders from around the world. The trends indicate that the Philippines has made some progress under certain indicators on women's participation in decision-making and governance as well as in the promotion of a gender perspective in peace and security work. On the other hand, there is also evidence that implementation is falling short in certain areas of protection of women and girls' rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence.

It is also worth noting that for the first time, the Philippine civil society monitoring of 1325 report includes an examination of media's portrayal of women in the coverage of peace, conflict and security issues. Special thanks goes to Isis International for taking on the demanding task of monitoring and analyzing how the transformative element of UNSCR 1325—that is, highlighting women as peacebuilders and decision-makers as opposed to being mere victims of conflict—is reflected in the media.

This report is an evidence-based instrument that women's organizations can use to solicit greater accountability to UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting Women, Peace and Security resolutions. It is an important reference for the government, for the UN and other stakeholders that should inform future interventions in the area of peace and security. I strongly believe that the data and analysis presented in this report will help generate greater political will to fully and effectively implement the Philippine National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Moreover, with the implementation strategies outlined in this report, Filipino women's groups and their government partners such as the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process will continue to inspire the international community to promote and enhance the skills, strengths and leadership of women as

they work for justice and sustainable peace.

The civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 implementation in the Philippines and its inclusion in the global civil society monitoring exercise was made possible by the support of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway.

I sincerely hope that through this report, the work of WE Act 1325 and other women's organizations and networks will be further acknowledged, appreciated and supported. On behalf of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, I extend my wholehearted thanks and congratulations to WE Act 1325 for its commitment to the full and effective implementation of UNSCR 1325.



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Mavic Cabrera-Balleza', is positioned above the printed name.

Mavic Cabrera-Balleza
International Coordinator
Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: IMPLEMENTING UNSCR 1325 IN THE PHILIPPINES

Written by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

1. WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY PROFILE

Nature of the Conflict

Since 1969, more than 40,000 have died in the armed conflict between the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines . In Mindanao, there have been an estimated 120,000 casualties since the 1970s .² Both the communist-led insurgency and the Bangsamoro armed struggle in Southern Philippines have displaced millions of people over the years . The key causes of these armed conflicts include resource-based causes linked to land ownership, poverty, lack of basic social services, injustices , and political rivalry

The year 2011 saw varying levels of progress in the on-going peace negotiations in the Philippines. Last year, the Government of the Philippines (GPH) was in dialogue with five major armed groups, with one resulting in a peace settlement (between the GPH and the Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army [CPLA]), and others already in the final stages of negotiation. There are hopes that a closure agreement will be signed between the GPH and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the latter part of 2012. However, negotiations between GPH and the Communist Party of the Philippines – New People’s Army – National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) have stalled in the last year.

Several additional threats to the country’s internal security have also emerged in recent years. One example is the growing number of violence related to rido or clan wars. Certain families in northern and southern parts of the Philippines established private armies for both protection and the consolidation of power. In the 2011 report released by Nonviolent Peaceforce , most cases of violence recorded in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao were rido-related, surpassing the number of cases in connection with the GPH and MILF conflict.

Impact of Armed Conflict on Women

Women continue to be the primary victims of armed conflict in the Philippines. Research conducted by Isis International in 2011 found that community women in conflict-affected areas reported insecurity, economic dislocation and internal displacement as impacts of conflict . It was noted that since men are often the targets of direct violence during heightened tension, it is the women who carry out the tasks to sustain the needs of the family. The burden of the provision of care for their families is further exacerbated by women’s limited access to various social services and justice systems. Despite these challenges, women are still able to create spaces for dialogue and build peace, through roles such as mediation, peacekeeping and community organizing. In the formal peace process, there are a growing number of women involved directly and as members of support groups.

Laws and Policies

The Philippines boasts an extensive number of laws and policies pertaining to the protection and promotion of women's rights. Pertinent laws such as the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995 (RA 7877), the 1997 Anti-Rape Law (RA 8353), and the Rape Victims Assistance and Protection Act of 1998 were already adopted before 2000. These have since been supported by the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (RA 9208), the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children of 2004 (VAWC) (RA 9262) and the 2009 Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710), outlining the rights of Filipino women. The Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, which is the country's long-standing (1995-2025) plan on gender equality, continues to be implemented and its time-slice for 2012-2016 referred to as the Women Empowerment and Development towards Gender Equality (WEDGE) was drafted last year. The 2009 National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP-WPS), aiming to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, is set to be reviewed in 2016.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325

Achievements

In the Philippines, women's participation in governance continues to increase, especially at higher levels. The first half of 2012 recorded an increase in women appointees in senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments to 33.6%, including heading non-traditional portfolios such as the Department of Justice, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP). Female representation in the legislature has increased to 22.2%. Despite the relatively low representation of women in the legislative branch, a significant number of bills related to the protection of women's rights are up for deliberation in the House of Representatives, inspired by the passage of the Magna Carta of Women (2009). Examples include legislative bills that aim to promote gender equality, improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS.

Another key success surrounds the various peace negotiations, where women's participation has improved significantly since 2000, although with a decrease from 2010 to 2011 particularly on the panels for the GPH-Communist Party of the Philippines-New Peoples' Army-National Democratic Front. Where numbers are still low, the women present have nonetheless been successful in putting forward their agenda. For example, in the GPH-MILF negotiations, although gender balance continues to be an issue with regard to the panels' composition, female members of the panels are making use of the space they were provided in putting forth the women's agenda. The visibility of women in formal peace negotiations is complemented by the peace efforts of women at the community level. For example, an all-women team was formed in Mindanao to monitor compliance of armed parties to their agreement to respect human rights and international humanitarian law. Civil society organizations (CSOs), particularly members of Women Engaged in Action on 1325 (WE Act 1325) have held women's consultations and feed the results to female members of negotiating panels, recommending specific language for peace agreements.

Government and civil society partnership around UNSCR 1325 implementation has been well-established in the Philippines. CSOs have been instrumental in the formulation of the Philippine National Ac-

tion Plan on Women, Peace and Security (P-NAP-WPS), partnering with the government from the drafting stage through to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The International Women's Tribune Centre, Sulong CARHRIHL and the Miriam College Center for Peace Education in partnership with the Philippine Commission on Women initiated the national action planning process. WE Act 1325 continues to be the civil society network that is at the forefront of the implementation of the P-NAP-WPS, comprising mainly of peace, women, development and human rights organizations.

Women are represented in increasing numbers in the judiciary and security sectors – the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and the Philippine National Police (PNP), as well as in UN peacekeeping missions – although overall numbers in the security sector remain low. In the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), for example, there were only 8.7% who were commanding officers in 2010. In the Philippine National Police (PNP), only 7.8% senior positions were held by women in 2011. In peacekeeping missions, 9.6% of those deployed in 2011 were women.

Gender-related training in the security sectors has increased in recent years. Since 2011, a comprehensive series of gender-sensitive training modules has been provided for UN-deployed peacekeepers, as well as within the PNP. In addition to regular gender-awareness and gender-sensitivity training sessions conducted by Police Regional Offices and National Support Units, PNP provided extensive training programs on human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as specialized skills training on peacebuilding and gender. It actively partners with different civil society organizations for most of its capacity building initiatives. Initial attitudes-based assessments suggest that women, peace and security training provided to AFP peacekeepers, local government officials, and high level officers of the PNP by WE Act 1325 and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) has had some positive effect in changing less favorable beliefs and attitudes to more positive ones in regard to women's participation in processes related to peace; women's protection and empowerment; and in mainstreaming gender perspectives in local and national plans.

Challenges

One of the key challenges continues to be high rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), despite a slight decrease since 2010. While high rates of SGBV are a positive indicator of women's awareness of their rights and ability to report offences, underreporting is a problem in rural communities and remote areas. A culture of silence may still be prevalent in these regions and the issue of rape and other forms of SGBV are deemed private matters that can be settled within the home. Another possible reason for the low number of reported SGBV cases is the tendency of community men and women to use the Community Justice System to settle cases outside the formal justice system.

Prosecution rates for SGBV cases remain low. The traumatic experiences of victims can be exacerbated by discriminatory procedures in the justice system. According to the report of UN Women, there are still judicial hurdles such as predetermined biases or discriminatory attitudes of some judges towards victims of SGBV, specifically rape victims. A number of other barriers prevent women's access to justice. The formal justice system entails psychological and financial costs that pressure women to drop their cases. In addition, the courts are often inaccessible to many victims, which discourages them from pursuing their

cases through formal justice proceedings.

Despite gains at higher levels, women's participation in governance at local and community levels remains low. In the area of local governance, 17.2% of those who occupy high-level positions (Governor, Vice-Governor, Mayor and Vice-Mayor) are women. The barangay, the smallest unit of governance in the Philippines, has only 16% female barangay captains. This could be attributed to the fact that these are elective positions, as opposed to appointive positions where rates of women's participation has increased.

While the collaboration between government and CSOs in the implementation of the P-NAP-WPS was mentioned above as a positive structure, this has its challenges. At present there is a lack of an established coordination mechanism that provides space for implementation progress updates between each of the groups, with the risk that their implementation efforts might overlap, and lead to project fatigue among partners and the mishandling of the limited resources allocated for the P-NAP-WPS implementation. In addition, the department which focuses on women, peace and security within Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process is understaffed and fulfills multiple other functions, resulting in slow implementation of the NAP.

A key challenge for CSOs working to implement UNSCR 1325 is the limited range of funding sources available. The majority of women, peace and security programs are funded by a small number of international organizations, embassies and other CSOs. Nonetheless, CSOs employ creative measures for overcoming this, such as including UNSCR 1325 in training programs on gender-sensitivity, human rights and international humanitarian law, and frequent program collaboration among different organizations. For example, WE ACT 1325 forged a partnership with the AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center in providing women, peace and security pre-deployment training programs to UN-deployed peacekeepers. This has not only strengthened the peacekeepers' understanding of women, peace and security themes, but has also defrayed training costs for both WE ACT 1325 and the AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS TO POLICYMAKERS

- Government and CSOs should actively pursue the implementation of the Magna Carta for Women in the security sector, especially with regards to increasing the admission quota for women.
- Government should actively recruit women for peacekeeping missions, and tasks given to women should go beyond clerical duties.
- Institute a coordination mechanism between CSOs and the government's Executive Committee on the NAP to avoid duplication of initiatives and harmonize implementation strategies.
- Government should provide training in appropriate handling of SGBV cases to judges, lawyers and law enforcement officers to overcome discriminatory attitudes. Similar training should be given to agencies such as the Department of Justice, the Commission on Human Rights, and public lawyers.
- Both CSOs and government should collect sex-disaggregated data on SGBV, develop a standardized data collection method and establish a mechanism on how the different data collection sys-

tems could be harmonized.

- CSOs should actively participate in voters' education initiatives to help increase chances of women's election to positions of governance, especially at local levels. They should encourage voters to support women candidates who embrace the women, peace and security agenda.
- CSOs should build the capacity of women to take on decision-making positions in governance.
- CSOs should conduct research on women's participation in peacekeeping work in local government structures, such as the peace and order councils, where conflict issues in communities are usually raised and resolved.
- Donors should provide more resources and other support towards national CSOs working on women, peace and security concerns.

Countries included in GNWP's global monitoring reports (2010-2012)

2010	2011	2012	Is there a NAP?
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	No
Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Yes
Canada	Canada		
	Colombia	Colombia	No
Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo	Yes
Fiji		Fiji	No
	Liberia	Liberia	Yes
Nepal	Nepal	Nepal	Yes
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Yes
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Yes
Rwanda		Rwanda	Yes
Sierra Leone		Sierra Leone	Yes
		South Sudan	No
	Spain	Spain	Yes
		Sri Lanka	No
	Sweden	Sweden	Yes
Uganda	Uganda	Uganda	Yes
11 countries	12 countries	16 countries	11 out of 16 countries

Clusters	Indicators	No progress or deterioration	Moderate progress	Positive trend, significant progress
PARTICIPATION	1. Index of women's participation in governance	Afghanistan, Colombia, Fiji, Nepal, Spain, South Sudan, Sri Lanka	DRC, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda	Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden
	2. Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Nepal	Liberia, Rwanda, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden	Philippines, Sierra Leone
	3. Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions	Afghanistan, Fiji, South Sudan	Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Uganda	Netherlands
	4. Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review	Afghanistan, DRC, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka	Fiji, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, South Sudan	Colombia
	5. Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)	Colombia, Fiji, Philippines	Afghanistan, DRC, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden	Nepal, Netherlands, Uganda
PROTECTION & PREVENTION	6a. Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized in conflict and post-conflict situations	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Rwanda, South Sudan	Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone	
	6b. Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized when no conflict in present	Spain, Uganda	Fiji, Philippines, Sri Lanka	
	6c. Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized against minority groups (including caste, LGBT, people with disabilities, etc.)	Colombia, Fiji	Nepal	
	7. Number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies, and initiatives	Afghanistan, DRC, Fiji, Liberia	Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Uganda	Colombia, Sierra Leone, Spain
	8. Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights	Afghanistan, Colombia, Nepal, Philippines	Liberia, Sierra Leone	Rwanda
	9. Percentage of women (versus men) that received economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes	DRC, Liberia, Philippines, South Sudan	Rwanda, Sierra Leone	Colombia
PROMOTION OF A GENDER PERSPECTIVE	10. Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post deployment training programs for military and police incorporating UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law	Sri Lanka	Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Spain, South Sudan	Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sweden
	11a. Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to CSOs	Liberia, Spain, South Sudan	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Philippines	Netherlands, Sweden
	11b. Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to government	DRC, Liberia, South Sudan, Spain	Colombia, Sweden, Uganda	Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines

Note: Countries are not listed for the indicators that were not populated in the report and/or for the indicators where data was insufficient to establish a trend.

Optional Indicators

Optional Indicator 1	Optional Indicator 2
Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal and informal education	Percentage of women's representation as peacebuilders and decision-makers in media content

WOMEN COUNT: IMPLEMENTING UN SCR 1325 IN THE PHILIPPINES

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY PROFILE

Nature of Conflict

The year 2011 has seen varying levels of progress in the on-going peace negotiations in the Philippines. Last year, the Government of the Philippines (GPH) was in dialogue with 5 major armed groups with one resulting to a peace settlement and some already in the final stages of coming to an agreement.

Last July 4, 2011, a closure agreement was signed between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army (CPLA) formally ending hostilities between the two parties. The CPLA, a group of indigenous people of the Cordilleras who seceded from the New People's Army (NPA), fought for the autonomy of the Cordilleran people. Another breakaway group of the NPA, the Rebolusyonaryong Partido Manggagawa ng Pilipinas – Revolutionary Proletarian Army – Alex Bongcayao Brigade (RPMP-RPA-ABB) is also on its final stages of drafting a peace settlement with the government. RPMP-RPA-ABB is a group of former members of the Negros Regional Party Committee of the NPA. (Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), 2012)

On the other hand, negotiations between GPH and the Communist Party of the Philippines – New People's Army – National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) have stalled last year. Peace talks were held up because of unmet demands by both negotiating panels. The NDF panel demands the release of the remaining NDF consultants and the release of more than 300 political prisoners, among others. The government, on the other hand, demands a cessation of hostilities allegedly perpetrated by the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA), and a stop to the use of landmines ([Colina](#), 2012).

Talks between GPH and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), meanwhile, are positively gaining ground with hopes that a closure agreement will be signed in the latter part of 2012. The MILF whose four-decade struggle for the self determination and liberation of the Bangsamoro people from injustices and inequalities is showing resolve in finding with government a just and lasting solution to the conflict in Mindanao. Another group, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is also in dialogue with the Philippine government. Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process Teresita Deles remarked that the peace process between the GPH and MNLF is no longer a negotiation but a “conversation about completing the implementation of the 1996 FPA. The Organization of Islamic Conference-Peace Committee for Southern Philippines (OIC-PCSP) has been facilitating the discussions between the two parties.” (OPAPP, 2011, para. 8)

Apart from the mentioned groups, several threats to the country's internal security have also emerged in the past years. One example is the growing number of violent incidents related to *rido* or clan wars. Certain families in northern and southern parts of the Philippines set up private armies for both the protection and consolidation of power. As reported by Nonviolent Peaceforce in a 2011 report, most cases of

violence recorded in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao are *rido*-related, surpassing the number of cases in connection with the GPH and MILF conflict (Nonviolent Peaceforce, 2012).

Since the start of his term in 2010, President Benigno Aquino III made it clear that his administration will exert all efforts to address security concerns through peaceful means. His administration's national peace agenda has introduced 2 tracks: the first track is a formal political settlement of all armed conflicts through peace talks and the second track is the *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA) Program which aims to address issues on the ground that breed armed conflict.

Impact of Armed Conflict on Women

Women continue to be the primary victims during armed conflict. A study done by Isis International in 2011 found that community women in armed conflict-affected areas reported insecurity, economic dislocation and internal displacement as an impact of conflict on women (Cabrera and Galace, 2012). It was noted that since men are often the targets of direct violence during heightened tension, it is the women who carry out the tasks of sustaining the needs of the family. The burden of having to take care of their families is further exacerbated by their hampered access to various social services and even justice systems.

Despite the often disadvantageous situation of women during conflict, it can be observed that they are still able to create spaces for dialogue and build peace in their spheres of influence. Various peace-making roles such as mediation, peacekeeping and community organizing are common tasks women do to assist in easing the tension in their respective communities. In the formal peace process, there are a growing number of women involved directly and as members of support groups that affect the progress of various peace talks.

Laws and Policies

In 2011, Newsweek ranked the Philippines as the 17th best country for women in the whole world (Montenegro, 2011). One reason for this ranking is the extensive number of Philippine laws and policies pertaining to the protection and promotion of women's rights. Since the 1980s, a number of significant laws that further protect women's rights have been passed. Pertinent laws such as the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995 (RA 7877), the 1997 Anti-Rape Law (RA 8353), and the Rape Victims Assistance and Protection Act of 1998 were already adopted before 2000. They were supported by the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (RA 9208), the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act of 2004 (VAWC) (RA 9262) and RA 9710, the Magna Carta of Women. The Magna Carta of Women was signed in August 2009 after seven years of deliberation in Congress. It outlines the various rights of Filipino women that the government is obligated to protect and promote.

Furthermore, several national actions plans have been made pertaining to the protection and promotion of women's rights. The Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, which is the country's long-standing (1995-2025) plan on gender equality, continues to be implemented. Its time-slice for 2012-2016 referred to as the Women Empowerment and Development towards Gender Equality (WEDGE) has

been drafted last year. In addition, the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP-WPS) is still on-going. The NAP-WPS, meant to implement pertinent provisions of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, was initiated in 2009 and is set to be reviewed in 2016. It aims to increase women's involvement in peacebuilding and strengthen efforts in protecting women and girls in times of armed conflict. The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process is the lead agency that coordinates the implementation of the said National Action Plan. The Women Engaged in Action on 1325, a network of civil society organizations (particularly peace, women and human rights organizations) was formed to help government implement the national action plan.

Implementing UN SCR 1325 in the Philippines

INDICATOR 1				
INDEX OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE				
Category	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number	% of Women
2010				
Women in senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments	66	160	226	29.2%
Women in Foreign Service	32	65	97	33%
Women in Parliament	61	231	292	20.9%
Women in senior positions in local governance structures	2,999	13,312	16,311	18.4%
2011				
Women in senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments	70	151	221	31.7%
Women in Foreign Service	32	60	92	34.8%
Women in Parliament	68	239	307	22.1%
Women in senior positions in local governance structures	2,999	13,312	16,311	18.4%
2012 (initial)				
Women in senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments	83	164	247	33.6%
Women in Foreign Service	28	66	94	29.8%
Women in Parliament	68	239	307	22.1%
Women in senior positions in local governance structures	2,999	13,312	16,311	18.4%

Women account for 31.7% of senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments in 2011 compared to 2010's 29.2%. This increase was brought about by the 2010 election of Benigno Aquino III as the Philippines' 15th president from a voter turnout of thirty eight million (Virola, 2010). The first half of 2012 recorded further increase in women appointees to 33.6%. Responsibilities given to women appointees are diverse and deviate from roles typically associated with women. Out of 19 government departments, 3 are headed by women: the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Similarly, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), the Office of the Ombudsman, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), and the Presidential Management Staff (PMS) are

led by women—some of them previously active figures in civil society.

In the field of foreign relations and international representation, there is recorded increase in the percentage of female participation from 29.3% to 34.8%. However, the data does not show if they are career or non-career diplomats; hence, it is uncertain whether the increase in female participation is due to the increase in the number of trained women diplomats. Non-career diplomats are appointees of the President who have no formal Foreign Service training. Furthermore, it is not certain whether the increase is in response to Section 37 of the Magna Carta of Women, which mandates Philippine embassies and consulates to appoint gender focal persons in consular sections who will assist with gender-specific concerns of overseas Filipinos.

Female representation in the legislative branch of the government is now at 22.1% compared to the previous Congress' 20.1%. In the Senate, the number of female senators decreased from 4 to 3 (out of 13). Some women lawmakers, however, stand out compared to their male counterparts in terms of media visibility and public approval. Senators Miriam Defensor Santiago, Pia Cayetano (principal sponsor of the Magna Carta of Women), and Loren Legarda have served many terms in the Senate and are widely recognized for their advocacies on gender issues and human rights. Last year, Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago was elected as judge of the International Criminal Court (Yamsuan, 2011). She is the first Filipino and first Asian from a developing country to have achieved this feat. In the Lower House, female representatives comprise 22.9% (65 out of 284) of the total. Despite the low representation, a significant number of bills related to the protection of women's rights are up for deliberation in the House of Representatives inspired by the passage of the Magna Carta of Women (2009). Legislative bills that promote gender equality, prevent child mortality rate, improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS are examples of these. Moreover, a women's rights party list, Gabriela, continues to win seats in the House of Representatives. Its programs focus on women's empowerment, gender justice and gender equality (Gabriela Women's Partylist, 2012).

In addition, peace and equality agendas are reflected in the visions and principles of well-known political parties. The Liberal Party of the Philippines, for example has deliberately mentioned its commitment to realize gender equality and peace and order (Liberal Party, 2010).

Despite meager representation of women in the higher tiers of leadership in the government, women comprise 51.26% of the total number of civil servants in the national government. It records a significant decrease compared to data from 2010, which pegged women's representation at 66%. The decrease can be a positive indicator for gender equity in governance as there is an apparent trend in the gradual advancement of women's roles in the government. A 2008 report obtained from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) noted that women comprise 72.3% of 2nd level positions (professional, technical and scientific positions) in the national government and constitute 26.1% of the 1st level positions (clerical, trades, crafts and custodial service positions) (National Statistical Coordination Board, 2008). Furthermore, a Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) report dated February 2012 recorded an increase in the number of women being appointed in Career Executive Service or 3rd level positions in the government. From last year's 42%, it increased to 46% (Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), 2012).

In the area of local governance, 17.2% of those who occupy high-level positions (Governor, Vice-Governor, Mayor and Vice-Mayor) are women while 82.8% of these senior positions are held by men.

Women's leadership in local governance remains the lowest among the sub-indicators. A similar trend is also observed in the community level. The *barangay*, the smallest unit of governance in the Philippines, has 6,302 female *barangay* captains out of 39,975 *barangay* captains as indicated in the records of the Department of Interior and Local Government (see annex 3)¹. That is a meager 16% of the total number of *barangay* captains.

The small number of women leaders in local governance may be attributed to the fact that these positions are elective. This shows that the voting populace is, perhaps, more inclined to vote for male candidates. It also indicates that there may have been a small number of women who ran for public office. It also shows that a sense of patriarchy may still be deeply entrenched in many local communities where women are considered subordinates because of their sex and thus, are not fit for political leadership.

In a research done by Isis International, it was noted by community women that misuse of Gender and Development funds is prevalent in their local governments and lack of gender awareness is observed among local government officials (Cabrera and Galace, 2012). To address this, there are efforts started by the national government to promote appreciation and compliance for gender-related laws. An example of this is the awards program initiated by the Philippine Commission on Women. It has devised an awarding scheme in search of the most outstanding VAW-responsive local government unit (PCW, 2011). DILG also has initiatives in strengthening the leadership in the community level. They continue to train elected *barangay* officials in governance and development which includes modules on budgeting and policy development. Last year, 37,515 (77.20%) *barangays* in the Philippines received this training (Local Government Academy (LGA), 2011).

INDICATOR 2				
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN PEACE NEGOTIATING TEAMS AND BREAKDOWN OF GENDER ISSUES ADDRESSED IN PEACE AGREEMENTS				
Government of the Philippines – Moro Islamic Liberation Front				
Peace Negotiation Teams	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number	% of women
GPH – MILF				
2010				
GPH	1	4	5	20%
MILF	0	5	5	0%
2011				
GPH	2	4	6	33.33%
MILF	0	6	6	0%
Gender Issues Addressed				
Program	Demands (Principles)			

¹ Total number of *Barangays* is 42,026. The Administrative Region of Muslim Mindanao has not submitted data as per information received from DILG.

GPH-MILF Decision Points on Principles as of April 2012	In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in the new political entity bind the legislature, executive and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed: g. right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence; i. right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender or ethnicity			
Government of the Philippines—Communist Peoples Party-National People’s Army—National Democratic Front				
Peace Negotiation Teams	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number	% of women
GPH – NDF				
2010				
GPH	4	1	5	75%
NDF	3	2	5	60%
2011				
GPH	2	3	5	40%
NDF	2	3	5	40%
Gender Issues Discussed				
Program	Demands			
No Gender Issues Discussed				
GPH – CPLA				
Gender Issues Addressed				
Program	Demands	Outcome		
CPLA Closure Agreement	SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS: Development fund will not be used for activities other than those provided for in the Work and Financial Plan approved by the JC under this Agreement.	Specifically the funds cannot be spent for: 2. arms and weapons 3. activities that exploit children below 18 years old 4. activities that exploit women 6. activities that go against local beliefs, traditions, laws, and good morals.		

Since 2000, women representation in peace negotiations has significantly improved. As stated by Irene Santiago, Chief Executive Officer of the Mindanao Commission on Women (MCW), the Philippines is notable for the number of women in leadership positions in both the government and non-government peace-related structures compared to others in the region and globally (Santiago, 2008).

For the peace negotiations between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), women representation has increased from 1 to 2 due to the appointment of Yasmin Busran-Lao initially as consultant and eventually as member of the panel. Other members of the GPH panel are Chairperson Marvic Leonen, Senen Bacani, Hammid Bara, Miriam Coronel-Ferrer, and alternate member Ramon Piang. Conversely, the MILF, since 1997, continues to be represented by an all-male panel. Its current panel members are Chairperson Mohagher Iqbal, Maulana Alonto, Abdullah Camilan,

Michael Mastura, Abhoud Syed Linga and alternate member Datu Antonio Kinoc. A striking development, however, is the appointment of Raissa Jajurie and Bai Cayabyab Abubakar as part of its Board of Consultants last year, which indicates MILF's recognition that women have a role to play in formal peacemaking structures. Such appointment could also be a result of persistent lobbying made by various civil society organizations (CSO) for women's participation in the peace process underscoring that women's participation is a call of UNSCR 1325 and the Philippine National Action Plan on the resolution. The positive view held by members of the International Contact Group for women's inclusion may also have helped in the appointment of these women in the Board. Additionally, as reiterated by Atty. Raissa Jajurie in one of the women's consultations held last year, "there is no mandate that prohibits women from being involved in the negotiations"(R. Jajurie, personal communication, June 21, 2011).

The latter part of 2011 has seen steady progress in the GPH-MILF negotiations. Although gender balance continues to be an issue with regard to panel compositions, women members of the panels are making use of the space they were provided in putting forth the women's agenda. The decision points released by the GPH-MILF panels last April 2012 attest to the meaningful participation of women in the negotiations. The decision points on principles agreed upon by both parties explicitly include the "right of women to meaningful participation and protection from all forms of violence" in their decision points. This right will be one of the rights upheld by the new political entity (Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), 2012).

On the other hand, the composition of the negotiations between the GPH and the Communist Peoples Party—National People's Army—National Democratic Front (GPH-CPP-NPA-NDF) hardly changed since 2010. The GPH panel is still headed by Alexander Padilla with panel members Ednar Dayanghirang, Jurgette Honculada, Efren Moncupa, and Maria Lourdes Tison. Government panel members come from different fields such as women and indigenous peoples' rights, peace and environmental sustainability. Their counterparts are Chairperson Luis Jalandoni, Fidel Agcaoili, Coni Ledesma, Julieta de Lima-Sison, and Astrerio Palma. Women's representation in both panels stand at 40%. Although peace talks have stalled in 2011, both parties have expressed their willingness to pursue the negotiations with Ms. Jurgette Honculada affirming that women's issues will not be ignored (J. Honculada, personal communication, June 21, 2011).

It is important to note that there is also a significant number of women working in agencies that influence the progress of the peace process. The current presidential adviser on the peace process is Teresita Quintos Deles, a seasoned women's rights activist who is the first woman without any military background to head the agency (Lawsin, 2011). The secretariats for both government panels with the MILF and NDF are headed by Iona Jalijali and Carla Villarta, respectively. Johaira Wahab also leads the legal staff of the government panel negotiating with the MILF. Moreover, the Joint Monitoring Committee for the GPH-NDF talks also has considerable women's representation. Although there are no women officially part of the GPH component of the secretariat, its two appointed independent observers are women namely, Aileen Bacalso and Jennifer Santiago-Oreta (J. Arroyo, personal communication, July 12, 2012). The NDF component has Connie Ledesma as part of the committee and its secretariat is headed by Marissa Dumanjug-Palo. Its appointed independent observer is Marie Hilao-Enriquez.

In the talks between GPH and the Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army (CPLA), Undersecretary Maria Cleofe Sandoval was appointed to lead the implementation of the closure agreement. It is interesting to note that women's involvement in the long-running and ongoing formal peace negotiations range from being official panel members to being involved in third-party groups providing technical assistance to the peace process. As Irene Santiago states in the article previously mentioned, peacebuilding is a process where women are most visible and can gain senior decision-making positions (Santiago, 2011).

The increase in the visibility of women in formal peace negotiations is also complemented by the peace efforts of women at the community level. A number of civil society organizations have boosted their efforts in empowering community women to become active peace agents in their respective areas. For example, Mindanao Peoples Caucus, a member of the Civilian Protection Component (CPC) of the International Monitoring Team (IMT), launched an all-female contingent in Sarangani Province to monitor compliance of parties to their agreement to respect international humanitarian law (Mindanao Peoples Caucus (MPC), 2011). Another example of such initiatives is the recently launched Women Peace Table by the Davao City-based Mindanao Commission on Women (MCW), which according to Irene Santiago is a connecting table, which will link the high table of the formal peace negotiations with the low tables of the women, especially those in the communities who have been affected by war. The aim of Women Peace Table is directly in line with the Philippine implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. It aims to bring the voices of women to the peace negotiations and in peace building, not only in Track 1 peace efforts, but also with regard to what women deem critical for a successful post peace agreement, reconstruction and recovery. Programs to localize the Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (P-NAP-WPS) by OPAPP and civil society organizations, particularly Women Engaged in Action on 1325 (WE ACT 1325), are starting this year (OPAPP, 2012). The program aims to reach the grassroots communities especially in conflict-affected areas where women are most vulnerable and where they could directly participate in peacebuilding.

Although female representation in the National Democratic Front (NDF) peace panel is low, NDF women panelists bring to the table the sentiments of women from the ground. An NDF member explained that NDF is comprised of different sectors such as youth, women, and peasants among others, that mostly belong to the lower class strata. As such, they are aware of the reality and vulnerabilities of women and girls in times of conflict.

Alternatively, Moro women have been utilizing spaces that allow them to express their insights and sentiments toward the peace situation and on-going peace negotiations. In Aleosan, North Cotabato, community women have organized forums to update fellow community members on the developments of the GPH-MILF peace negotiations (Luwaran, 2012).

In 2011, three peace talks between the government and various groups have also made swift strides. The drafting of the closure agreement between GPH and the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas – Revolutionary Proletarian Army – Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPMP-RPA-ABB) has been initiated in the latter part of last year and continues up to date. According to Col. Dickson Hermoso, Chief of the Peace Process of the AFP, the likelihood of a closure agreement being signed this year is very high especially with

the support extended by other stakeholders to the final peace settlement (D. Hermoso, personal communication, July 20, 2012). Talks between the GPH and Moro National Liberation Front are also on-going. It has started its legal review to draft the bill amending the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) law last year. Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process Teresita Deles quipped that the peace process between the GPH and MNLF is no longer a negotiation but a “conversation about completing the implementation of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement (FPA). The Organization of the Islamic Conference – Peace Committee for Southern Philippines (OIC-PCSP) has been facilitating the discussions between the two parties” (OPAPP, 2011, para. 4).

The only agreement that has been signed last year and is currently being implemented is the closure agreement between the GPH and the Cordillera Bodong Administration–Cordillera People’s Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA). The signing of the closure agreement last July 4, 2011 has formally ended the peace negotiations and consequently, ended the armed tension between the government and the Cordillera People’s Liberation Army. The CPLA was an armed group comprised of indigenous peoples from Cordillera whose main goal was to defend the Cordillera homeland and push for its autonomy (OPAPP, 2012). The mutual interest of both parties surfaced in this peaceful settlement. No specific gender issue, however, was addressed in the agreement. A provision briefly mentions the protection of women’s human rights in the agreement’s section on Specific Prohibitions: “The development fund [...] cannot be spent for [...] activities that exploit women.”(OPAPP, 2011) (See annex 5)

An issue arising from the signing of the closure agreement, however, is the contention done by a sub-unit of the CPLA movement claiming that the representatives who signed the agreement on behalf of the organization were pseudo-leaders (OPAPP, 2011). This allegation is currently being handled by OPAPP while continuing to implement the closure agreement. A further discussion of the GPH-CBA-CPLA closure agreement can be found in the 8th indicator.

INDICATOR 3				
INDEX OF WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN THE JUSTICE, SECURITY SECTOR, AND PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS				
	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number	% of Women
JUDICIARY				
December 2010				
Supreme Court	3	11	14	21.43%
Court of Appeals	23	37	60	38.33%
Sandigan Bayan	2	11	13	15.38%
Court of Tax Appeals	5	4	9	55.56%
Regional Trial Court	247	572	819	30.16%
Metropolitan Trial Court	37	37	74	50%
Municipal Trial Court in Cities	67	104	171	39.18%
Municipal Trial Court	116	172	288	40.27%
Municipal Circuit Trial Court	113	205	318	35.53%
Shari’a Circuit Court	2	30	32	6.25%

Shari'a District Court	0	0	0	0%
Total	615	1183	1798	34.20%
December 2011				
Supreme Court	3	12	15	20%
Court of Appeals	23	41	64	35.94%
Sandigan Bayan	2	12	14	14.28%
Court of Tax Appeals	5	4	9	55.56%
Regional Trial Court	254	511	765	33.20%
Metropolitan Trial Court	32	29	61	52.46%
Municipal Trial Court in Cities	72	95	167	43.11%
Municipal Trial Court	117	159	276	42.39%
Municipal Circuit Trial Court	110	191	301	36.54%
Shari'a District Court	0	0	0	0%
Shari'a Circuit Court	3	26	29	10.34%
Total	621	1080	1701	36.51%
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES				
Philippine Air Force				
Officers	142	*		
Enlisted Personnel	1,319	*		
Philippine Army				
Officers	428	*		
Enlisted Personnel	1,057	*		
Philippine Navy				
Officers	216	*		
Enlisted Personnel	648	*		
Women Auxiliary Corps				
Officers	16	*		
Enlisted Personnel	646	*		
Technical and Administrative Service				
Total	408	*		
Civilian Employees	4,614	1,994	6,608	69.82%
Total strength (as of 2011)				
Officers	1,049	10,282	11,331	9.26%
Enlisted Personnel	2,747	106,202	108,949	2.52%
Total	3,796	116,484	120,280	3.16%
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (as of May 2012)				
Senior Positions	212	2,479	2,691	7.88%
Lower Positions	17,432	122,327	139,759	12.47%
Total	17,644	124,806	142,450	12.39%
UN – DEPLOYED PEACEKEEPERS (as of December 2011)				
MINUSTAH (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti)				

Individual Police	8	38	46	17.39%
Contingent Troop	6	151	157	3.82%
UNAMID (United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur)				
Individual Police	4	66	70	5.71%
UNDOF (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)				
Contingent Troop	32	314	346	9.25%
UNMIL (United Nations Mission in Liberia)				
Individual Police	4	32	36	11.11%
Experts on Mission	0	2	2	0%
Contingent Troop	2	113	115	1.74%
UNMISS (United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan)				
Individual Police	8	23	31	25.81%
Experts on Mission	0	3	3	0%
UNMIT (United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste)				
Individual Police	22	68	90	24.44%
Experts on Mission	1	2	3	33.33%
UNMOGIP (United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan)				
Experts on Mission	0	3	3	0%
UNOCI (United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire)				
Experts on Mission	0	3	3	0%
Contingent Troop	0	3	3	0%
Total	87	824	908	9.58%

Records from the Office of the Court Administrator in Manila indicated an increase in the percentage of women serving the Judiciary. Last year, percentage of women serving the judiciary was at 36.51%. It posts a slight increase from 2010's record of 34.20%. The percentage of women justices and judges increased in all types of court except for the Supreme Court and the Shari'a District Courts. In an article published by ABS-CBN, Associate Justice Teresita Leonardo-De Castro, president of the Philippine Women Judges Association, shared that there is a disparity between the number of male and female judges serving in the courts (Rodriguez, 2012).

Unofficial statistics from the Armed Forces of the Philippines records a total force of 120,280 soldiers. 3,796 of these soldiers are women pegging women's representation in the institution at 3.16%. Female soldiers are mostly deployed in the Philippine Air Force and the Philippine Army. Despite these low numbers, it can be noted that the number of women appointed in commanding positions in AFP is increasing. Out of the 11,331 officers in the Armed Forces, 1,049 or 9.26% of these are women. It posts a slight increase from last year's 986 (8.7%) female officers.

Furthermore, women continue to serve in AFP's various support units. Lt. Col. Nieves Gat-Eb of the Women Auxiliary Corps (WAC) shared that there is an increasing number of women joining their group. The WAC is a support group within the AFP that provides non-combat and administrative assistance to the institution. It was established in 1976 and has paved the way for the acceptance of Filipino women in the

military. The recent reactivation of the Office of the Chief WAC last 2010 (after a 14-year shutdown) has boosted WAC's recruitment efforts through joining public job fairs and attending career talks in various universities (N. Gat-eb, personal communication, September 1, 2011). Previously, members of the WAC only get to be promoted up until the Colonel rank and can no longer move up to higher ranks regardless of the duration and the quality of service rendered. This was repealed by the passage of the Magna Carta of Women in 2009 that abolished all discriminatory policies of the security sector. Since its relaunching, WAC now has 662 personnel, 16 of whom are female officers.

The Technical Services Team of the AFP also has a significant women count. Out of 6,608 civilian employees, 4,614 or 69.82% are women. Technical service refers to non-combat tasks essential to the operation of the AFP such as health, legal and other social services.

Lack of qualified female soldiers for higher level positions in the Armed Forces is attributed to the history of the institution. The Philippine Military Academy (PMA) only started accepting female recruits in the year 1993 with the earliest recruits (PMA Class 1997) already in mid-level positions of the AFP. According to the PMA, one of the reasons for the limited admission of female cadets is their lack of facilities for women (Philippine Military Academy (PMA), 2012). This is clearly not in harmony with Section 15 of the Philippine Magna Carta for Women (RA 9710), which stipulates non-discrimination in the employment of women in the field of military, police and other similar services. Moreover, RA 9710 mandates the establishment of Gender and Development Focal Points within security institutions to ensure that these stipulations be met.

The growing number of women serving in the military also highlights the significance of the roles they play in the institution. Lt. Col Ricardo Santiago, commander of the 27th Infantry Battalion, shared that there are efforts, although not deliberate, to include women in social development efforts such as health and education programs of the AFP (R. Santiago, personal communication, September 29, 2011). As part of the government units involved in the implementation of the national government's program and framework for peace and development called *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA), military personnel are not only able to protect areas but they also help rebuild communities through infrastructure development, education programs and health projects catering to children. The female soldiers are assigned these projects as they have observed that communities are more receptive and engaging when there is female presence. Lt. Col. Santiago also notes that based on his experience managing the *balik-baril* program, AFP's disarmament initiative, it is the women who surrender the arms owned by their partners and most of the time, they approach female military personnel to facilitate such transfer.

As of December 31, 2011, the Philippine National Police (PNP) has a force of 143,137 trained personnel. Female police officers account for 12.30% (17,644) of its population. It posts a drastic increase in the total number of women in the police force from 2010's 134,328. Despite some improvements, the PNP continues to fail in meeting its annual quota for recruitment. From the 8,734 positions declared vacant in the first half of 2011, 6,397 positions have been filled by newly appointed police officers. Only 1,152 of these are female officers.

The Philippines has deployed a total of 908 UN peacekeepers in December 2011, of which 87 (9.58%)

are women. It posts a significant increase compared to 2010's 4.6%. Despite this, women's representation in this specific peace structure remains low. Out of 14 experts on mission, only 1 is female.

Moreover, specific tasks given to women in overseas peacekeeping missions tend to reinforce conventional gender roles. According to the Historian of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Peacekeeping Operations Center (AFP PKOC), enlisted women are usually assigned as clerks in their respective mission area headquarters. Contingent Officers would either be appointed doctors, nurses, or administrative and logistics officers (AFP PKOC Historian, personal communication, July 27, 2012). There are, however, several female officers who get to be deployed as peacekeeping force staff and military liaison officers. Female experts of mission are also appointed as laboratory technicians in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). According to AFP PKOC, the number of female soldiers enlisting for peacekeeping missions is not controlled by their center as enlistment is on voluntary basis. They relate the low number of female personnel engaging in peacekeeping missions to the roles these women have as mothers and wives whose priorities are their respective families.

INDICATOR 4				
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR LEGISLATIVE REVIEW				
Nature of Review	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number	% of Women
Constitutional Review	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legislative Review	0	19	19	0%
Security Sector Review	Multi-sectoral			

The need for constitutional review has long been a debate in the Philippine Senate and House of Representatives. Although there were appeals to revise the current constitution, there were no official constitutional reviews conducted in 2011. President Benigno Aquino III remains steadfast in his position that Charter change is not a priority of his administration, explaining that there are more urgent matters to attend to. While debates over Charter Change in 2011 was mainly triggered by the need for sustainable and lasting peace settlement for the Moro struggle (Medenilla, 2011), the 2012 debate over Charter change is also a result of the recent Philippine-China dispute over China's occupation of Scarborough Shoal off the coast of Zambales province. According to Senate President Juan Ponce Enrile, military modernization through the prioritization of military spending in the national budget is the key to resolving the dispute, which he says can only be made possible through a Charter change (Yamsuan, 2012).

Pursuant to the Republic Act 7640, the Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council (LEDAC) was primarily established to serve as a consultative and advisory body to the President on matters relating to national and economic development (National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), 2008). Current members of the Council are all male.

Twenty-three (23) priority bills were raised by LEDAC to the President in the first review. The priority bills reflect the 16-point agenda of the President for human, infrastructure and economic development, sovereignty, security and good governance. Of the twenty-three (23) priority bills, four (4) were passed as laws which included RA 10151, an act expanding the exceptions from the night work prohibition of women

employees. The said law paves the way for equal access to employment and economic opportunities for women and men. It requires the elimination of gender biases and assures health and equal benefits for night workers in line with international standards.

The second LEDAC meeting last August 16, 2011 proposed 13 additional measures. Among these were SB 78 providing additional benefits and protection for house helpers and SB 2865 on Reproductive Health (RH) (Makati Business Club, 2011). The controversial RH Bill has been in Congress for more than 10 years. Its slow strides are attributed to the strong opposition of the Catholic Church and other sectors that deem the bill anti-life. Despite the possible repercussions to his popularity, President Aquino expressed his support for the bill and has, in fact, made recommendations to fortify it. One of the mentioned suggestions is the inclusion of sex education in the curriculum of students from the 6th grade up to 4th year high school (Avendano, 2011). Another recommendation as suggested by the President is the free access to natural and artificial contraceptives that will empower women and girls to make reproductive health choices.

Perhaps, one of the highlights of the transformation being undertaken by the Aquino administration is its security sector reform. Spurred by the lobbying efforts of the civil society, the current national internal security plan is the outcome of a series of multisectoral consultations initiated by the AFP (ADMU – Working Group on Security Sector Reform, 2012). Commonly referred to as the Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) – *Bayanihan*, it highlights the paradigm shift the Armed Forces are undertaking with regard to its security approach. From “winning the war”, the institution is now committed to “winning the peace” ensuring that human security is given priority (Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), 2011). It also exemplifies the whole-of-nation approach the security sector is employing to achieve peace, development and security in the country. The AFP continues to engage various stakeholders in implementing the *Bayanihan* and promoting transparency and inclusiveness in all of its security efforts. One particular initiative that supports the IPSP is the *Bantay Bayanihan* (Bayanihan Watch) setup by various civil society organizations. *Bantay Bayanihan* serves as a monitoring mechanism of the implementation of the IPSP which took effect January of last year. Current core group members of the *Bantay Bayanihan* are Ateneo de Manila University Working Group on Security Sector Reform, Balay Mindanaw Foundation, Inc. (BMFI), Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc. (BRC), International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov), Lawyers League of Liberty (LIBERTAS), Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy (PCID), and Philippine Coalition for the International Criminal Court (PCICC). Many of those at the helm of *Bantay Bayanihan* are women.

An issue arising from the newly instituted security plan is its mixed reception within the military institution. According to Col. Dickson Hermoso, Chief of the AFP Peace Process Office, it is now the local government units which are at the forefront of implementing Bayanihan in their respective areas. The military currently acts a support group aiding the many social and development programs of communities – a task often seen as diverging to the usual image of the Armed Forces as courageous combatants of the country (D. Hermoso, personal communication, August 7, 2012). The shift of priorities is seen to have lessened the morale especially of the soldiers deployed in ground communities as well as their appreciation for the new security plan and what it aims to fulfill. Furthermore, criticism from various stakeholders has also affected the implementation of the *Bayanihan*. Despite efforts to remain resolute in pursuing peace, Col.

Dickson Hermoso shared that there is little external support received by the military. Instead of positive initiatives being highlighted, several civil society organizations and the media tend to focus on the institution's lapses.

To complement AFP's *Bayanihan* Program, the Philippine National Police issued a new internal security plan referred to as *Samahan* (Partnership). Signed last March 9, 2011, the plan "intends to partner with the community and in collaboration with multi-stakeholders like the *Barangay* Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT)s and other force multiplier to enforce the law, suppress insurgency and other threats to national security to attain peaceful and progressive community" (PNP Public Information Office, 2011).

INDICATOR 5			
PERCENTAGE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN TASK FORCES ON UNSCR 1325 AND 1820			
	Number of CSOs	Total Members	% of CSOs
National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security	0	9	0%
Women Engaged in Action on 1325	33	33	100%

The primary task force working on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 in the country is the National Steering Committee on Women Peace and Security (NSC-WPS). Formed in 2010 under Executive Order 865 by then President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, the committee is tasked to manage the implementation of the Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (P-NAP-WPS). The NSC-WPS is comprised of the heads of nine government agencies namely: the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Interior and Local Government, the Department of Justice, the Department of National Defense, the Department of Social Work and Development, the National Commission on the Indigenous Peoples, the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, and the Philippine Commission on Women. The Committee is chaired and vice-chaired by the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process and the Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women, respectively.

Although there are no civil society organizations (CSOs) that are part of the NSC-WPS, Executive Order 865 mandates the committee to continue partnership with civil society organizations in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the P-NAP-WPS. It is important to note that it is through the lobbying efforts of the civil society that a national action plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 was adopted. The partnership of the government and civil society organizations in implementing the P-NAP-WPS can be traced from the action plan's drafting and consultation processes.

The Women Engaged in Action on 1325 (WE ACT 1325) continues to be the civil society network that is at the forefront of the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Its membership increased to 33 from an original membership of 19 organizations. Among these, 4 member-organizations are focusing on women peace and security issues. The network is comprised mainly of peace, women, development and human rights organizations based in different parts of the Philippines.

Apart from WE ACT 1325 members, there are a number of civil society organizations that also work towards the implementation of the P-NAP-WPS. The Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy, *Magbassa Kita* Foundation and Peace Women Partners work in promoting women's participation in different peace structures. PCID continues to engage Muslim women scholars on peacebuilding and conflict resolution and has pioneered programs on peace education (PCID, 2012). The *Magbassa Kita* Foundation, Inc. works to capacitate women in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao on skills on peacebuilding, gender and development work. Similarly, Peace Women Partners also train women from various sectors to become peacebuilders.

A challenge faced in the implementation of the P-NAP-WPS by the two task forces is the lack of an established coordination mechanism that will provide these two task forces a space for sharing initiatives on NAP implementation. Such coordination mechanism could help harmonize GO-NGO efforts to implement the NAP. Because of the lack of a coordination mechanism, it is feared that implementation efforts might overlap, possibly resulting to project fatigue among partner communities and the mishandling of the limited resources allocated for the P-NAP-WPS implementation. In addition, the department which focuses on women, peace and security within OPAPP is understaffed and fulfills other functions apart from the P-NAP-WPS implementation. This has caused the action plan to be implemented in slow strides last year.

INDICATOR 6					
SGBV cases during conflict					
Type of SGBV	Reported	Investi- gated	Prosecuted	Penalized	% Penalized
Rape	1	1			
data from the GPH-NDF Joint Monitoring Committee					
SGBV cases independent of conflict					
Type of SGBV	Reported	Investi- gated	Prosecuted	Penalized	% Penalized
Rape	832	305 ¹	146	**	**
Incestuous Rape	23				
Attempted Rape	201				
Acts of Lasciviousness	625				
Physical Injuries	1,588				
Sexual Harassment	63				
RA 9208	62				
RA 9262	9,021	6,583 ²	3,809		
Threats	213				
Seduction	15				
Concubinage	128				
Abduction/Kidnapping	22				
Unjust Vexation	155				
TOTAL	12,948				
data from PNP Women and Child Protection Center					

** data not available

The 2011 tally of the Philippine National Police Women and Children Protection Center (PNP WCPC) records a total of 12, 948 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases for the whole year. It posts a slight decrease from 2010's tally of 14,816 cases, recording a decline in all types of reported SGBV cases. Similar to last year, the type of SGBV cases frequently reported is the violation of RA 9262 also known as the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act. This comprises 69.7% of all reported cases and is followed by physical injuries, rape, acts of lasciviousness and threats respectively.

Among the 17 Police Regional Offices (PRO), PRO 6 in Western Visayas recorded the highest number of cases accounting for 21.4% of the total reports. Western Visayas continues to have the highest number of cases reported since 2010. Conversely, the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) continues to record the lowest number of SGBV cases reported for the past two years. Both regions are known to be conflict hot spots where clashes between GPH and NDF and GPH and MILF have occurred respectively.

Although sexual violence is not known to be used as a war tactic in conflict-affected regions in the Philippines, women and girls are still highly at risk of such violence especially in times of heightened conflict. Overcrowded and inadequately equipped evacuation camps make women and girls vulnerable to sexual assaults and harassment, among other types of SGBV. Moreover, there is a possibility that frustrations and tension brought about by the experience of conflict can result to the prevalence of domestic violence in conflict-affected areas.

Currently, the reporting system in PNP does not distinguish and identify reported cases during times of conflict. The GPH Monitoring Committee, however, disclosed that there was one case of SGBV filed against a combatant last year. The case has already reached one of the Regional Trial Courts of Negros Occidental, a province also in Western Visayas.

In the 2012 Fact Sheet released by NSCB on March 15, 2012, it was reported that the Department of Social and Welfare Development worked on nine cases (no mention of the case type) related to armed conflict last year—a significant decrease compared to the 37 armed-conflict-related cases it attended to in 2010. Conversely, a report released by Nonviolent Peaceforce recorded a total of 106 cases in the GPH-MILF conflict areas. Out of these, 67 cases are related to *rido* or clan wars while 9 are ceasefire-related (Nonviolent Peaceforce, 2011). Neither report mentioned if the cases involved violations of women's rights.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines also handled two cases of misconduct against their personnel in 2011. Violation of RA 9262 (Violence against Women and Children) and physical injuries have been filed against 2 soldiers. The trial of the aforementioned case is still ongoing while the offender of the latter was demoted.

A high number of SGBV cases reported can be seen as a good indicator according to PNP. The increase in the number of reports indicates that campaigns for sexual and gender-based violence awareness in the community are effective. PSSupt. Ma. Asuncion Placino, Chief of the Family Juvenile Gender and Development Division, explains that their office has been intensifying their gender campaigns through programs and activities implemented down to the communities and *barangay* levels (A. Placino, personal commu-

nication, June 4, 2012). Apart from these awareness campaigns, there are also complementary efforts to improve their service delivery. Last year, 3,137 women and children desks have been reported to be in operation. Similarly, all Human Rights desks in 17 Police Regional Offices are functioning (PNP, 2011).

However, there is still a need for aforementioned campaigns to be brought down to rural communities and remote areas. Low number of cases reported in the ARMM continues to cast doubts on whether it reflects the realities experienced by women in the region. There is a possibility that the culture of silence is still prevalent in these regions and the issue of rape and other forms of sex and gender-based violence are still deemed private matters that can be settled within the home (Hunt and Sta. Ana-Gatbonton, 2000). Another possible reason for the low number of reported SGBV cases is the tendency of community men and women to settle cases amicably. The *Katarungan Pambarangay* or Community Justice System is the basic legal structure implemented in the *Barangay* level (Vigo and Manuel, 2004). It is the most accessible mechanism of redress available to communities especially in remote areas. In indigenous communities, it is a usual practice to involve the elders of the clan to settle disputes among its members. Although the *Katarungan Pambarangay* complements higher legal structures that are in place, there is still a need for reinforcement on knowledge and handling of cases being raised to this organization. Rape, for example, has already been classified as a state crime through the Anti-Rape Law of 1997 but continues to be solved through personal settlements and negotiations between offender and the victim's representative – more often than not, the victim's family members (Cabrera and Galace, 2012).

Moreover, violations of RA 9208, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, have become a contentious issue in the ARMM. No cases of RA 9208 have been filed in the Police Regional Office of ARMM last year – a contradiction compared to the statement of Mr. Naguib Sinarimbo, Executive Secretary of ARMM, which estimated that there are about 300 persons trafficked in their region every day (Wakefield, 2011). A document shared by the Visayan Forum also showed that there have been 29 reported cases of human trafficking in ARMM last 2011. Most reported victims are women. The rise of trafficking cases in ARMM is often related to the escalating figures of individuals and families displaced by the conflict situation. In addition, a United States Department report released last year explained that Filipinos in Mindanao are deemed more prone to being trafficked due to the high number of undocumented Filipinos settling in the area². Such might also be the reason why trafficking cases go unnoticed in the region and no follow-through operations are conducted on speculated cases of trafficking.

With regard to the statistics on investigated, prosecuted and penalized cases, the Department of Justice similarly has no disaggregated record of cases occurring during and independent of conflict. The Department has provided information on investigated and resolved cases on RA 9262 and RA 8353 or rape covering the period June to December 2011. Identified cases are based on reports from their field offices nationwide (see annex 11).

According to DOJ, there are a total of 6,583 cases on RA 9262 and 305 cases on RA 8353 that have been investigated last year. Among these, 3,809 cases on RA 9262 and 146 cases on RA 8353 have been

2 In ARMM, birth registration is still an issue especially to indigenous communities.

resolved.³ Although there is a slight discrepancy between reported and investigated cases, it should be noted that there is a considerable amount of cases carried over from 2010 that were only dealt with last year. In 2011, a total of 2,712 and 146 cases of RA 9262 and RA 8353 are carried over from 2010. A total of 2,592 cases for both violations are still pending in various courts up to the time of this writing.

The low number of prosecuted cases on SGBV is reflective of the general pace of the Philippine Justice System in providing redress to those whose rights have been violated. Victims of sexual and gender-based violence, however, are believed to face more challenges in their pursuit for justice. The traumatic experiences of the victims can be exacerbated by the preconceived discriminatory procedures in the legal systems. According to the report of UN Women, there are still judiciary hurdles such as predetermined biases or discriminatory attitudes of some judges towards victims of sexual and gender-based violence, specifically, rape victims (UN Women, 2011). The report has cited a 2010 CEDAW Committee decision in favor of a Filipina complainant whose case was dismissed on the grounds that she did not fall into the stereotype of a rape victim. The CEDAW Committee found out that the victim has been unfairly “re-victimized” by the Philippine judicial system and recommended that the government provide training programs to “judges, lawyers, law enforcement officers and medical personnel, to avoid re-victimizing women.” (UN Women, 2011). It would be difficult to mainstream legal empowerment unless both the institutions and the individuals are capacitated with appropriate gender-responsive tools in handling and facing SGBV cases.

In principle, legal systems should be established and enforced independently and on equal basis. It should rule out bias and discrimination to ensure legal protection of the individual in the quest of his/her justice. However, many of the tribunals barred individual’s access to justice services. These social barriers in the justice chain thwarted individuals of legal protection due to numerous under-reporting and attrition, especially in response to women’s needs. Formal justice system entails psychological and financial costs for women that tightly pressures women to drop their cases. In addition, the courts are often inaccessible to many victims. This in itself incapacitates and discourages them from pursuing their cases to the formal justice proceedings. As such, it is often implied that non-filing of cases of these women means acceptance of the problem as a natural part of everyday life. However, the real cause of under-reporting is the limited or non-existent justice system in areas where justice is most needed.

INDICATOR 7	
NUMBER AND QUALITY OF GENDER RESPONSIVE LAWS POLICIES AND LEGISLATIVE BILLS	
Law Name and Year	Purpose
Republic Act No. 9710, An act providing for the Magna Carta of Women, 2009	Promote the empowerment of women; condemn discrimination against women in all its forms; affirm women’s rights as human rights, ensure the full integration of women’s concerns in the mainstream of development
The National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons, 2004 – 2010	Action plan on curbing trafficking cases in accordance with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes

3 Resolved cases can either be: filed in court, dismissed, and others as stated in the DOJ report (See Annex 11)

Strategic Plan of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children, 2007 - 2010	Action plan to strengthen efforts in combating VAWC
National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 2009 – 2016	Action Plan to strengthen protection of women and girls in times of armed conflict and to increase involvement of women in decision-making processes related to peace and security
Establishment of VAW Desks in all <i>Barangays</i> , 2010	Mandates the establishment of VAW desks in all <i>barangays</i> across the country to continually assist VAW victims.
Philippine Development Plan, 2011	The 6-year national development framework includes several provisions on women empowerment and gender equality
Republic Act 10151, An Act Allowing the Employment of Night Workers, repealing articles 130 and 131 of Presidential Decree (P. D.) No. 442, the Labor Code of the Philippines, 2011	Expansion of the exemptions of night work prohibition to increase women participation in the workplace

Serving as the local translation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women's Committee (CEDAW),⁴ the Magna Carta of Women not only aims to end discrimination against women, but at the same time ensures that the government takes the necessary steps to achieve this goal. Even if the Magna Carta of Women is a major breakthrough in the area of gender responsive law formulation, it still lacks a gender guideline component for redress. Another serious concern is the apparent slow strides when it comes to implementation (Pinh o, 2010).

Although the following laws/policies have already been mentioned in last year's Philippine monitoring report, the relevance of their nature as well as their respective provisions are worthy of inclusion under this indicator:

Guidelines on establishing a Violence against Women (VAW) desk in every *barangay* across the country was circulated in December, 2010. The VAW desks aim to respond to gender-based violence cases, record the number of VAW cases, and assist victims of gender-based violence in every *barangay*.

There were also action plans related to women's issues that lapsed in 2010. The National Strategic Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons (NSAPATP) was a 6-year action plan spearheaded by the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking in Persons. The foci of the NSAPATP's interventions were on prevention of trafficking and the protection and repatriation of victims. The plan saw the strengthening of regional collaborations and the consistent law enforcement and prosecution efforts of the government.

Another strategic plan that concluded in 2010 was the Inter-Agency Council on Violence against Women and their Children (IACVAWC). A three-year strategic plan, it was conceptualized by 12 different government agencies to intensify efforts in combating VAWC.

Plans currently being implemented are the NAP-WPS and Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD). The latter has been operational since 1995 carrying the long-term vision of women

4 Republic Act 9710 Reference: <http://pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-9710>

empowerment and gender equality in the country (NSO, 2009).

Similar to what was reported in 2010, there are several proposed laws addressing gender issues as follows:

Recognizing the apparent disparities engendered by sexual discrimination in the workplace, House Bill No. 4643 expands the scope of the prohibited acts of discrimination against women on account of sex, thereby finally eliminating the big stumbling block to women's employability by encouraging employers to recruit and hire more women.

Further recognizing another equally important but often overlooked aspect of women's rights in the work place is the discriminatory policy with regard to the deprivation of maternity leave benefits to unmarried pregnant women in the government. It is important to note that there are no distinctions made between unmarried and married pregnant women in the private sector with unmarried pregnant women enjoying the same maternity leave benefits vis-à-vis married pregnant women. Hence, House Bill No. 4684 and Senate Bill No. 2880 propose that women in government who are in the same situation as those in the private sector be accorded the same benefits.

The special condition of employed pregnant women was the main consideration behind the enactments of House Bill No. 5031 and Senate Bill No. 3174 known as the Pregnant Women Workers Act of 2012, prescribing a six-hour working schedule for employment of pregnant women in order to give them more time to rest, and prevent them from getting unnecessary stress, which can be the cause of further complications.

The passage of House Bill No. 4276 amending the act on nightwork prohibition, and which has turned into Republic Act No. RA10151 finally takes into account women's special needs and addresses the issue of sexual discrimination in the workplace, as it grants exemption to women's work hours and officially limits the allowable number of work hours at night to less than 11 consecutive hours.

Under the premise that women and children are two sections of the population that suffer from marginalization and discrimination in our present society and are thereby often placed in a disadvantaged position on account of their gender and age, House Bill No. 3950 intends to establish at least one shelter for women and children in each city in the National Capital Region and in each province in the Philippines. The bill aims to uplift the lives of suffering women and children by strengthening and expanding the scope of social welfare extended to them.

The filing of House Bill No. 3962 by Rep. Luzviminda Ilagan proposing that March 8 of every year be made "National Women's Day," is meant to recognize women as equally valuable members of the society. It intends to recognize the contribution of women in all aspects of national development and in consonance with the International Women's Day celebrated around the world.

There have also been initiatives to localize the national action plan on UNSCR 1325. Several local government units such as Calbiga in Samar and Real in Quezon have drafted and adopted resolutions to implement the national action plan. In Calbiga, Samar, the municipality has adopted a local action plan (LAP).

In Real, Quezon, a special body called the Women Peacebuilders of Real was created. Resolutions urging women's participation and/or representation at *Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Panglunsod at Pambayan* and the creation of an oversight committee on women involvement in nation-building came about as a result of the local legislation and 1325 workshops co-organized by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders and WE ACT 1325 in partnership with the municipality of Real in March 2012.

INDICATOR 8			
NUMBER AND NATURE OF PROVISIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION AND OTHER TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE REPORTS ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS			
Recommendation and Year	Recommending Body	Purpose	Outcome
Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army – Closure Agreement			
Elements of the Closure Agreement: - final disposition of arms and forces - economic reintegration of CPLA members - community development - inter-municipal and inter- <i>barangay</i> development projects - documentation of the CBA-CPLA struggle	OPAPP and CBA-CPLA	Towards the CPLA's final disposition of arms and forces and its transformation into a potent socio-economic unarmed force	Currently being implemented under the PAMANA program

Even before it reached its deadline of December 2012 in producing a final comprehensive report, the Truth Commission created by President Benigno Aquino III through Executive Order No. 1 on July 2010, was struck down by the Supreme Court exactly a year after it had been established. The high court deemed the aforementioned commission as unconstitutional due to its alleged biased focus on the Arroyo administration's large-scale graft and corruption reported cases (Dizon, 2011). Hence, there is currently no active Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the Philippines.

A government agency carrying out functions that would have some semblance with a TRC is the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. Its primary mandate is to "oversee, coordinate, and integrate the implementation of the comprehensive peace process." (OPAPP, 2011, para. 1). Through the efforts of OPAPP, a closure agreement was signed between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army on July 4, 2011. The closure agreement detailed programs and activities that will be undertaken to uphold peace and facilitate development in specified CPLA areas in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR).

With the aim of benefiting 57 *barangays* in the 6 provinces of Cordillera, the signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) contains six important elements: final disposition of arms and forces, economic reintegration of CPLA members, community development, inter-municipal and inter-*barangay* development projects, and documentation of the CBA-CPLA struggle and the transformation of the CBA-CPLA into a socio-economic organization.

The only deliberate mention of the protection of women's rights is found in the agreement's Article IV: Obligations, Prohibitions, Settlement of Grievances and Disputes Section 12: Specific Prohibitions:

The development fund will not be used for activities other than those provided for in the work

*and financial plan approved by the JC under this agreement. Specifically the funds cannot be spent for 1) environmentally destructive activities, equipments and goods 2) arms and weapons 3) activities that exploit the children below 18 years old 4) **activities that exploit women** 5) anti-government activities and, 6) activities that go against local beliefs, traditions, laws, and good morals. (See annex 11)*

Although no specific provisions pertaining to women's rights have been addressed in the GPH and CBA-CPLA MOA, it can be said that the introduction of community development projects which have been defined in the MOA as "any kind of project that communities deem are needed to address issues affecting peace, provided they do not exclude anyone in the community from their enjoyment and use" implicitly include women (OPAPP, 2011, para. 2).

Having just recently celebrated its first year of implementation, OPAPP Undersecretary Maria Cleofe Sandoval cited the following achievements of the MOA on its first year:

"CBA-CPLA has changed its name into Cordillera Forum for Peace and Development; 10 people's organizations (POs) have been organized by the CPLA in the different provinces of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) to serve as conduits of livelihood projects; Funds were downloaded directly to the local government units for implementation of various development projects for CBA-CPLA communities through the PAMANA program; A total of 1,221 CPLA members were profiled to determine socio-economic interventions appropriate for them and out of the total number profiled, the CPLA affirmed 1,221 names as their official members who will be covered; Enterprise Development Orientation activities were conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Social Welfare and Development and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority among the members of the 10 CPLA-organized POs in the six CAR; Guidelines for the integration of 120 CPLA members into the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) have been finalized for the approval of the Department of National Defense; CPLA has already firmed up its initial list of possible candidates for AFP enlistment on the final disposition of arms and forces, processing of candidates are expected to begin in July 2012 and full training is expected to end by December 2012; The draft, which was completed by CBA's Fernando Bahatan has been reviewed already by their group, and is now in the process of external review and final editing." (OPAPP, 2012, para. 6-17)

INDICATOR 9				
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN (VERSUS MEN) WHO RECEIVE ECONOMIC PACKAGES IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROCESSES				
Type of Package	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total	% of Women
CPA-CPLA Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP) [2011-present]	16	244	260	6.15%

After the signing of the closure agreement between the GPH and the Cordillera Bodong Administration– Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA), the implementation of its socio-development programs and reintegration provisions has been in full swing. A total of 57 *barangays* in 23 municipalities in the Cordillera Administrative Region are expected to benefit from the various projects and programs un-

der the PAMANA. According to OPAPP, it has already served a total of 260 individuals since the beginning of the program implementation. Among these beneficiaries, 16 are women. The agency's main priority is to finalize the profiling of CPLA members to facilitate a faster process of awarding appropriate economic and livelihood packages. To date, there are 1600 CPLA members profiled (OPAPP, 2012).

Currently, the PAMANA projects being implemented in CAR are infrastructure and socio-development projects. 24 projects have been implemented last year in different Cordillera provinces (Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao and Mt. Province) such as road construction and rehabilitation, irrigation, multi-purpose center construction, electrification, nursery building and ambulance procurement among others (OPAPP, 2012). An example of PAMANA's economic reintegration and livelihood programs is the Entrepreneurship Development Training for CBA-CPLA members conducted by OPAPP last year. The training aimed to develop CPLA members' skills in business and livelihood ventures. Moreover, selected former CPLA members are also being trained to become forest guards that are subject to the qualifications of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

INDICATOR 10		
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TRAINING AND PROGRAMS FOR MILITARY AND POLICE INCORPORATING UNSCR 1325 AND 1820, INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW		
Armed Forces of the Philippines		
Type of Training	Number of Training Programs	Number of Participants
Pre-deployment training to UN-deployed peacekeepers on human rights, IHL, peace and gender concepts, conflict resolution, and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	6	964
Philippine National Police		
Type of Training	Number of Training Sessions	Number of Participants
Orientation of laws for the advancement of women (includes responsible parenting)	93	3,554
Seminar on how to handle SGBV cases	1	23
Training of trainers on the specialized course for women and children protection desk officers	1	36
Specialized Course for women and children protection desk officers	2	756 + 44
Seminar on investigative techniques for children who have been victims of sexual abuse	1	N/A
Human Rights Seminar	Series	13,923
Lectures on human rights in the police context	Series	3,172
Seminar on implementing PNP Human Rights Development Program	Series	1,018
Specialized course for human rights officers	1	66
2 nd National Educator's Congress: Human Rights Education: Changing Culture toward Peace and Governance	1	63
Workshop on the identification and definition of human rights violations	1	N/A
CARHRIHL for AFP and PNP	1	N/A
Training of detention authorities on anti-torture and human rights	3	N/A

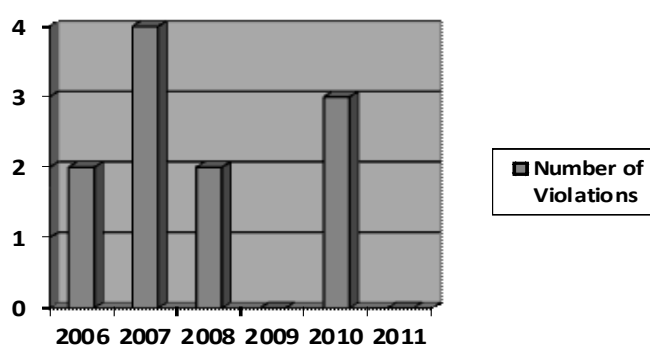
PNP Human Rights Instructors Development Course		
Communications and Conflict Management	1	25
International Policing Standards Training	1	28
Training of trainers for Asian Region on UN police standardized training curriculum on investigation and preventing sexual and gender-based crimes	1	N/A
PNP Pre-departure Orientation Seminar for UN-Deployed Peacekeepers	18	980

No official numbers were obtained from the AFP Headquarters on the number of human rights training and similar programs, as well as on the number of personnel who went through such training. There are, however, initiatives by the AFP's Human Rights Office to educate soldiers on human rights and the International Humanitarian Law (Pazibugan, 2012). Other awareness campaigns are also being conducted with regard to related laws such as the Anti Torture Act of 2009, CARHRIHL, and handling of arrested and detained persons. The institution is also collaborating with the Embassy of Canada for the development of comprehensive training modules on human rights (Embassy of Canada to the Philippines, 2012).

Information on pre-deployment training program for AFP Peacekeepers are obtained from WE ACT 1325's documentation of all training conducted with the Armed Forces of the Philippines Peacekeeping Operations Center. The network partnered with AFP PKOC in providing AFP peacekeepers pre-deployment workshops on women, peace and security. A total of 964 peacekeepers from the Air force, Navy and Army have been trained on human rights, IHL, peace and gender concepts, conflict resolution, and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

Conversely, training programs of the Philippine National Police have also diversified. Apart from the regular gender-awareness and gender-sensitivity training sessions conducted by Police Regional Offices and National Support Units, PNP provided extensive training programs on human rights and IHL. Its Family, Juvenile and Gender and Development Program offered specialized skills training on peacebuilding and gender work for police officers last year. It aimed to equip designated officers with skills that are important for effective service they render to communities.

Furthermore, gender-sensitivity and human rights modules are heavily incorporated in different training programs of PNP (e.g. individual training program, job enhancement training, and unit training programs, foreign sponsored training program). It actively partners with different civil society organizations for most of its capacity building initiatives.



Although there are commendable initiatives done by the security sector to improve their service delivery, it is important to look into endeavors undertaken by other institutions that play a crucial role in protecting women's human rights and promoting their participation in governance. Agencies such as the Department of Justice, Commission on Human Rights, and

public lawyers should also be trained in handling and assessing SGBV cases apart from the usual gender-sensitivity programs given by their institutions.

Furthermore, there is a need to monitor the impact of training programs. Evaluation and monitoring

QUESTIONS	Pre-test					Post-test				
	SA	A	N	D	SD	SA	A	N	D	SD
1: The place of the woman is in the home- individual	12	21	30	26	14	8	15	12	33	35
2: Decisions on peace and security must be left on the hands of men.- individual	12	22	20	32	17	7	15	11	37	33
3: Women should not be encouraged to join in the security sector, namely, military, police and the peacekeeping forces.- community	4	5	15	46	33	4	5	5	49	40
4: There is no need for segregated facilities for women in detention areas, prisons and evacuation camps.-community	2	3	2	40	56	8	10	5	30	50
5: The participation of women in local peace bodies like the <i>Lupong Tagapamayapa</i> should be encouraged.- politics	41	49	5	6	2	43	45	9	2	4
6: There is no need to specifically include gender issues and concerns in peace agreements.-politics	41	46	6	8	2	53	38	4	5	3
7: Women have to endure sexual harassment in the security sector like the military, police and peacekeeping forces because these are men's spaces- politics	2	6	2	25	68	3	5	2	27	66
8: LGUs should mainstream / integrate women's participation in their plans.-national	37	56	8	1	1	51	46	4	2	0
9: Government should work with civil society organizations like peace and women's organizations to promote peace in communities- national	49	46	7	1	0	58	40	4	1	0
10: Use of indigenous traditional conflict resolution mechanisms should be recognized and promoted	27	52	17	4	3	38	39	12	11	3
TOTAL	227	306	112	189	196	273	258	68	197	234

SA- Strongly Agree

A-Agree N-Neutral

D-Disagree

SD-Strongly Disagree

of project effectiveness is necessary to improve the quality of programs and their outcome. In an effort to measure the impact of specific programs such as the Women, Peace and Security Training given to UN-deployed peacekeepers, the AFPKOC provided a record on the number of misconduct cases committed by their personnel. Prior to the institutionalization of the WPS pre-deployment program last 2011, there have been cases of sexual abuse and violence against women that have been recorded and responded to by the AFPKOC. No cases against peacekeeping personnel were reported for year 2011.

WE ACT 1325 has also started a form of assessment of its training sessions on women, peace and security through the conduct of a Beliefs and Attitudes Test (BAT) before and after a training session. The aim of the BAT is to measure impact of training on participants' beliefs and attitudes. The results (see previous page) are from three training sessions given to AFP peacekeepers, local government officials, and high level officers of the Philippine National Police initiated by both WE Act 1325 and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP).

Results indicate that the WPS training conducted by WE Act 1325 has had some positive effect in changing less favorable beliefs and attitudes to more positive ones in regard to women's participation in processes related to peace; women's protection and empowerment; and in mainstreaming gender perspectives in local and national plans.

INDICATOR 11A			
ALLOCATED AND DISBURSED FUNDING MARKED FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS TO CSOS			
Civil Society	Donor Agency	Purpose	Amount Received
Aksyon para sa Kapayapaan at Katarungan (AKKAPKA)	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Promotion of Gender Sensitive Active Nonviolence (ANV) Training Including UNSCR 1325 for the Indigenous Communities of Teduray Tribe in South Upi, Maguindanao 78 tribes people	USD 7,073
Balay Alternative Legal Advocates for Development in Mindanaw, Inc.	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation AECID	Promotion and protection of human rights through capacity building of community-based women on reproductive health rights in Mindanao	USD 23,691 USD 13,705 (COUNTER-PART)
Ebgan, Intervention Center Towards Human Development in the Cordillera	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Women Brigade for Peace-Mountain Province	USD 31,698
Federation of United Mindanawan Bangsamoro Women Multi - Purpose Cooperatives	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Capability Building Program /Women, Peace and Security	USD 23,691
GZO Peace Institute, Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Capacitating Women Leaders in Conflict Areas to promote the NAP on UNSCR 1325	USD 12,152
Integral Development Services Philippines Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Mainstreaming Gender in Localizing Peace Processes in Conflict-Affected Municipalities in Maguindanao & Lanao del Norte	USD 11,324
Lake Sebu Indigenous Women Weavers Association Inc. (LASIWWAI)	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Strengthening Advocacy Program on Peace and Gender among T'boli Men and Women in Provision of T'nalak Weaving	USD 4,363

Lanao Aquatic and Marine Fisheries Centre for Community Development, Inc	Mindanao Trust Fund	Up Scaling Peace Building and Gender Mainstreaming In the Selected Communities in Sultan Naga Dimaporo, Lanao del Norte	USD 11,466
Mangunguya Center for PALMA, Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Empowering Muslim Women in Conflict Affected Communities towards Engaging Local Governance, Food Security and Disaster Risk Reduction in Cotabato and Maguindanao	USD 9,495
Manos Unidas	AECID	Culture of Peace, peaceful conflict resolution and governance in Zamboanga City and the Province of Basilan	USD 294,204 USD 75,492 (COUNTER-PART)
Mary Mediatrix of All Grace Foundation inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Strengthen Local Capacity and Communities Participation in the Promotion of Peace in the Upland Communities of Gibong Watershed, Agusan Del Sur	USD 15,422
Mindanao Commission on Women	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	Strengthen MCWs role and capacity in gender, peace and development work including influencing public policy and opinion in the areas of peace and multiculturalism, poverty reduction, and politics and governance	USD 836,878 (Multi-year since 2008)
Mindanao Commission on Women	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Mindanao Women's Peacemaking Initiative	USD 18,253
Mindanao Tri-People Women Resource Center (MTWRC), Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Popularization of UNSCR 1325 at the Grass-roots Communities in Mindanao	USD 7,107
Miriam-College - Women and Gender Institute (WAGI)	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Towards a National Report on Gender, Peace, & Security and the Implementation of UNSCR 1325	USD 23,269
Miriam-College - Women and Gender Institute (WAGI) and PILIPINA - Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino	AECID	Regional Program to promote gender equality in political participation in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines, Timor Leste and Vietnam	USD 2,299,500
MSU-General Santos City	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Peace Education and Leadership Training for Tri-People Women in SOCKSARGEN	USD 11,964
Nisa Ul Haqq Fi Bangsamoro (Women for Justice in the Bangsamoro)	UN WOMEN	Capability building of Bangsamoro Women on Local Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the Philippine NAP 1325	USD 18,690
PILIPINA - Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Responding to Women Survivors of Armed Conflict- Research & Advocacy to Enhance Support to Women in Conflict	USD 9,192
Women Engaged in Action 1325	Royal Norwegian Embassy coursed through Sulong CAR-HRIHL (2011)	- Women's Consultations - WPS Training for UN-Deployed AFP Peacekeepers (series) - Lobbying Activities - Researches on UNSCR 1325, disarmament and human resource policies in the security sector	USD 18,862

Women Engaged in Action 1325	Conciliation Resources (2011)	- Printing of NAP-WPS Brochures - Funding for WE ACT 1325 Annual Assessment Meeting	USD 2,331
Women Engaged in Action 1325	United Nations Development Programme (2011)	- Printing of the P-NAP WPS Publication - Launch of the P-NAP WPS Publication	USD 5,900
		TOTAL	USD 3,785,722

Exchange rate is pegged at PHP 42.21 per USD 1; PHP 51.22 per E 1

Based on the information received from different civil society organizations and funding organizations, it can be observed that there are a limited number of agencies known to fund women, peace and security programs in the country. Most WPS programs are funded by international organizations, foreign embassies, and other civil society organizations.

Although there are limited funding sources that can be tapped for women, peace and security projects, civil society organizations still find creative ways in exhausting resources for the implementation of P-NAP-WPS. One of these is the constant inclusion of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in their training program modules on gender-sensitivity, human rights and IHL among others. According to Mirma Tica, spokesperson of the Generation Peace Youth Network, it is difficult to identify their organization's allocated budget for their women, peace and security initiatives as it is most of the time incorporated in their capability building workshops and training being given to various sectors.

Another strategy of the network is the frequent collaboration with other organizations and institutions for its projects and programs. For example, it has forged a partnership with the AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center last year in providing women, peace and security pre-deployment training programs to UN-deployed peacekeepers. This has not only strengthened the peacekeepers' handles on WPS themes but has also defrayed training costs for both WE ACT 1325 and AFPPKOC. Some capability-building efforts have also become tie-up activities among members of the network and other civil society organizations. Individual member organizations tap other members to facilitate workshops on themes in which they are more knowledgeable.

Last year, WE ACT 1325 initiatives (as a network and by its individual members) to implement the P-NAP-WPS centered on Protection and Prevention, Empowerment and Participation, and Promotion and Mainstreaming areas (Claravall, 2012). Members lobbied for the passage of laws on anti-torture, IHL, and arms control among others. Individual members continued to conduct orientation workshops and skills training to government officials, media practitioners, community women leaders, and the security sector among others. Research projects on women's contributions to peace and gender work, disarmament education, and grassroots peace initiatives were also conducted.

INDICATOR 11B				
ALLOCATED AND DISBURSED FUNDING MARKED FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS TO GOVERNMENT				
Government Agency	National Budget	Donor Agency	Purpose	Amount
All government agencies; Members of the NSC-WPS	General Appropriations Act ³			5% of the total government agency budget
Mindanao Development Authority and the ARMM Regional Government		UNDP	Livelihood support for women in armed conflict through community economic development	USD 463,000
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process		AECID	Mainstreaming Peace and Development in Local Governance in the Philippines	USD 1,873,945 – AECID USD 25,326 – counterpart
Philippine Commission on Women	Partial	AECID	Institutional Strengthening of National and Local Governance on Human Rights and Economic Empowerment with a Gender Focus: Implementation of the Magna Carta of Women	USD 1,873,945.91 USD 6,743.45 – Counterpart
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)	PAMANA fund General Appropriations Act (GAA)	N/A	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA): the national government's peace and development framework to respond and strengthen peace building, reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas ⁴	USD 42,007,143 (2012 budget)

Exchange rate is pegged at PHP 42.21 per USD 1

In accordance with the RA 7192 or An act promoting the integration of women as full and equal partners of men in development and nation building and for other purposes and the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD) 1995-2025, all government agencies and instrumentalities in the course of implementing Gender and Development (GAD) Plan should at least allocate 5% of its total budget as GAD budget (Commission on Audit, 2008).

The main program on women, peace and security of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, whose task is to empower the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, is the *Kapit-Bisig sa Kahirapan*-Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS). It is the government's flagship poverty alleviation program that aims to empower communities, improve local governance and provide economic opportunities for the poor. It employs community-drive development approach that allows the residents of target communities to participate in local governance.

In partnership with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, DSWD has covered a total of 11 municipalities and 158 *barangays* in 2011 and 44 municipalities and 699 *barangays* this year. Each *barangay* shall receive USD 7,107 (Php 300,000.00) to implement any project that the *barangay* has identified during the Participatory Situation Analysis (PSA). This PSA is conducted as a requirement of the

Community Empowerment Activity Cycle (CEAC) of the program.

As the program progresses, all municipalities and/or barangays are encouraged to be gender inclusive in the identification of their community project/s. In general, women always comprise half of the attendees during the *Barangay Assemblies* (BA) to participate in the decision-making on the ground and to be part of the work force during the implementation process. At present, community projects implemented in 2011 are on-going with almost 50% completed, particularly in regions V and VII, while community projects for 2012 are on-going.

The head of the NSC-WPS, Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, had cited two projects on women, peace and security that are currently being implemented: Localizing the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA) Areas and the Documentation of the Experience of the Women in Peace Tables. According to OPAPP, the goal of the Localization of the P-NAP-WPS is to “influence the planning and budgeting processes of the local government units (LGUs) to ensure that women’s issues and concerns in conflict affected areas are taken into consideration and fully addressed through programs, projects and activities (PPAs)” (G. Bernabe, personal communication, July 19, 2012). Its other project which documents the experiences of women involved in the peace process aims to promote awareness on the various contributions of women in peacebuilding and development work.

The *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* project continues to be implemented and equally benefits men and women in conflict-affected areas by improving their access to basic social services that is often hampered due to on-going conflicts. The project covers 48 provinces with implementing agencies such as DSWD, Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and DILG that ensure that the program responds to the specific needs of the beneficiaries.

The program is implemented through several channels of the PDP 2011-2016. The specific tracks of the PDP Plan in the course of DSWD’s implementation of the program are as follows: 1. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Modified Shelter Project in ARMM (Pillar 1); 2. PAMANA (Pillar 2) - Peace and Development Fund/ Livelihood; 3. Implementation of the PAMANA Program (Pillar 2) in areas covered by peace agreements.⁵ In general, PAMANA has been empowering women on the ground by providing space for them to particularly engage throughout the project implementation. The role of women on the ground visibly stands out as they take formal roles in the community level. Sec. Teresita Quintos Deles recognizes the role of the women as “provider, healer, organizer, peacemaker, peacekeeper, even combatant and

5 Areas covered by peace agreements include: Cordillera Administrative Region, Panay and Negros Islands, Zamboanga, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Central Mindanao (Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Cotabato)

fighters.” (OPAPP, 2012). Throughout the process of the PAMANA program, women’s responsibilities are deemed crucial in building and ensuring peace and development in their communities.

Case Study A			
Extent to Which Gender and Peace Education are Integrated in the Curriculum of Formal and Informal Education			
Level/ Type of Education	Programs including Gender Equality	Peace Education	Total Programs
Technical Vocational Education	Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) gender-sensitivity and life skills (TESDA)	N/A	1
Elementary, Secondary and Alternative Learning System	**	E.O 570: Institutionalizing Peace Education in Basic Education and Teacher Education (DepED)	1
Higher Education	**	E.O 570: Institutionalizing Peace Education in Basic Education and Teacher Education (CHED)	1
Elementary and Secondary	Gender and Development Exemplars (elementary only)	Peace Education Exemplars	2
Pre-school and Elementary Level	**	Pre-school and home-school curriculum of Menuvu and Islamized Mehindanew tribes Human rights education for lumads in CARAGA (AECID)	2
Alternative Learning System	Gender aspect is integrated in the implementation of phono-syllabic approach in education Magbassa Kita Foundation Inc. (MKFI)	Phono-syllabic approach in ARMM Literacy for Peace and Development (LIPAD) Project Magbassa Kita Foundation Inc. (MKFI)	2
Teachers In-service		Developing Capacities in human rights education for Lumads in Caraga	

The government recognizes the importance of gender mainstreaming in the learning process of students. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), in partnership with the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), carried out a gender-sensitivity training curriculum to institute gender-responsive education. Under the agreement, gender-sensitive modules and materials on sexually-transmitted diseases will roll-out for the training of trainers.

In line with the TESDA’s commitment in improving gender equality in education through skills training, the institution established the TESDA Women Center (TWC) in recognition of the importance of women’s contribution in livelihood and wealth creation in the country. TWC is the only technical-vocational skills training center for women in the country established through Japan International Cooperation Agency

(JICA). Relative to the genuine acknowledgement on women empowerment, the institution is anchored in three-pronged components namely: Competency-based training⁶, Research and Advocacy and Gender and Development (TESDA, 2011).

Executive Order 570 or Institutionalizing Peace Education in Basic Education and Teacher Education aims to incorporate peace education in the basic formal and non-formal education curriculum in support of institutionalizing peace, equality, justice and freedom as stipulated in the 1987 Constitution. There are several groups training teachers on peace in education. The Center for Peace Education (CPE) of Miriam College has conducted many training seminars toward the implementation of this Executive Order. The CPE is now focusing its attention on training faculty members from the Colleges of Education nationwide for a more strategic dissemination of the knowledge base, skills and value-orientations of peace in the Education sector. The CPE Executive Director was also very active in the Technical Working Group that prepared the Implementing Guidelines of the said Executive Order in collaboration with government agencies led by the OPAPP, DepEd and CHED. The Silliman University collaborated with the Center for Excellence Learning and Teaching Activities of the College of Education, in partnership with the Justice and Peace Center and the Divinity School, and conducted a workshop that trained hundreds of student-teachers and faculty from Negros Oriental and Siquijor school provinces. It was an excellent training ground for peace discussions where participants were able to share their insights in reflection to the situations of their provinces and profusely deliberated the extent of peace education to be integrated in the curriculum.

Another example is the Teacher's Training in the Integration of Peace Education facilitated by the Peace Advocates Zamboanga (PAZ). PAZ continues to positively take advantage of the opportunity to train public teachers who will later on act as the primary agents of peace in their schools or campus. The training is composed of several peace-oriented modules such as Cultivating Inner Peace, Dismantling the Culture of War, Living in Harmony with the earth, Living with Compassion and Justice, Promoting Human Rights and Responsibilities and Promoting Inter-Cultural Respect and Solidarity (Peace Advocates Zamboanga, 2012). The peace themes are expected to be integrated in seven major subjects of the secondary curriculum—*Araling Panlipunan*; English; Pilipino; Music and Arts; Physical Education and Health; Mathematics, Science and Technology; and Technology and Livelihood Education.

The Department of Education (DepEd) has long been integrating gender and peace in identified entry points across subject areas. Integration in the curriculum started with the identification of the concepts of peace, human rights and gender that can be used in specific lessons in schools. The lesson exemplar is then developed using the 4As method—Activity, Analysis, Abstraction and Application following the lesson format of public schools.

The DepEd has been using the peace teaching exemplars in the elementary and secondary levels since the 1990s to date. The exemplars were developed by the DepEd with OPAPP and UNICEF and are seen as exceptionally valuable in disseminating peace values in the classroom. This peace initiative is linked with

6 The TWC provides free competency-based training (CBT) courses from women in Automotive Servicing NC II, Commercial Cooking NC II, Consumer Electronics Servicing NC II, Dressmaking NC II, Food and Beverage Services NC II, Food Processing NC II, Housekeeping NC II, Pharmacy Services NC II, and Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW) NC II.

the integration of the concept of human rights which was developed with the Commission on Human Rights (CHR). The human rights exemplars emphasize women and girls' rights to respect, protection and participation. The DepEd also recognizes the importance of integrating gender in the curriculum across grades and subjects. As of date, GAD exemplars are being reproduced by the Instructional Materials Councils Secretariat (IMCS) for the elementary students.

The Center for Peace Education in Miriam College has initiated a Twinning Project between the Miriam College Grade 7 to high school students and the students from Raja Muda High School in Cotabato, identified as conflict-affected area in Central Mindanao (Castro, 2010). The theme "Building Bridges of Understanding and Peace" highlights the importance of communication in breaking the preconceived prejudices that are apparently dividing the Christians and Muslims. The case study looked into the beliefs and attitudes of the students after their joint project experiences. It is encouraging to see the positive effects of the said project, not only on beliefs and attitudes of the student-participants but also on the actions that they have undertaken in their respective communities. The subsequent group actions undertaken by the student-participants were the re-echoing activities led primarily by these students in their school communities. For instance, the RMHS established a Peace Club named "Suara No Kalilintad", Maguindanaon for "Voices of Peace" and they also had one-day Peacebuilding Workshop targeting 10 different student leaders coming from different high schools of the Municipality of Pikit, Cotabato. In the case of the MC students, they conduct seminars for their fellow classmates and actively encourage other MC students to participate in the Mindanao Week of Peace. Major activities are awareness-raising and fund-raising by MC students to support peace-related causes in Mindanao (Castro, 2010).

Armed conflict and displacement have disrupted people's lives in Pikit, Cotabato and in other areas of Mindanao for more than forty years now. The armed conflict between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front has caused much destruction and suffering to both combatants and non-combatants. Both groups are currently engaged in peace talks trying to find a just and lasting solution to this problem. Miriam College is accompanying this Track 1 peace process with a "people-to-people peace process" through this Twinning Project. Historical circumstances have created prejudices between Christian and Muslim believers in the country. Although the causes of the armed conflict are really political and economic in nature, some have used religious differences to exacerbate the conflict. Generations of young people have been receiving negative messages about the other, and this cycle has largely been perpetuated by fear of and ignorance about the other. The Twinning Project is doing its share in reducing these biases.

International agencies such as the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) is funding several projects related to peace education. Such projects include: 1. Start-up project for DepEd accredited cultural appropriate pre-school home-school curriculum for indigenous children of the Menuvu Mehindanew in partnership with the Development Legal Aid Centre, and 2. Developing capacities in human rights education for Lumads in CARAGA together with the Asia Pacific Research Network.

To date, the project has provided pre-school and home-school education for 80 selected children of

the Menuvu and Islamized Mehindanew tribes of the Pulangi River, Cotabato, and Central Mindanao. For the human rights education for Lumads in CARAGA, focus is *How to stop a bullet from being fired: transforming violence through education and creativity*. The project, which is being implemented in collaboration with the United Youth for Peace and Development (UNYPAD), has 600 children beneficiaries from 6-15 years of age in 20 *barangays* of Al-Barka and Tipo-Tipo Basilan. The project aims to see children's better integration in the community, greater tolerance for individual differences and improved sense of security.

As part of promoting peace through education in the country, the *Magbassa Kita* Foundation Inc. (MKFI) has been working on the promotion of functional literacy among the vulnerable sectors, such as women and children residing in conflict-affected and economically poor areas, particularly in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Realizing the high illiteracy rate in the region, the foundation adopted and implemented the phono-syllabic approach in teaching learners to read and write simultaneously through the sound that they make. In this regard, the approach enables students to obtain basic reading and writing skills.

Because of its educational efforts, Magbassa Kita Foundation has been awarded a 3-year Literacy for Peace and Development (LIPAD) Project grant by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Literacy to conduct classes for 62,500 neo-literates in ARMM, particularly women and out-of-school youth.

The LIPAD Project identified poverty, unstable peace and order situation, cultural or traditional beliefs and practices, large number of children, lack of interest or motivation among learners and geographical location, as causes of high illiteracy rate in ARMM. Hence, some solutions were crafted among which were the conduct of conflict resolution training and peace advocacy and literacy sessions using the Islamic perspective.

Indeed, many institutions recognize the importance of mainstreaming peace and gender education, especially in areas where conflict prevails. Different agencies, such as the Department of Education (DepEd), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the Office of the Presidential for Peace Process (OPAPP) and civil society groups educate for peace to build a critical mass of people who will work for social change.

Case Study B
Level of women's representation as peace builders and decision makers in media content
Case Study B
Level of women's representation as peace builders and decision makers in media content

This case study was undertaken to examine the level of women's representation as peace builders and decision makers in media content.

Specifically, it aims to present preliminary data on women's representation in peace and conflict news stories; show the level of importance attached to peace and conflict news stories with women's representation; determine the context of peace and conflict news stories in which women are represented; and determine the roles women play in peace and conflict as represented in peace and conflict news stories.

This study is both quantitative and qualitative. The level of women's representation in peace and conflict news stories is inferred from the quantitative data. Specifically, the following are measured: level of coverage of peace and conflict news stories and level of representation of women in said stories; and degree of importance attributed to said stories indicated by page placement and layout of stories, length of stories, and presence of accompanying photos/captions.

The qualitative data generates insights on the types of peace and conflict news stories in which women are represented as well as the roles women play as represented in said stories.

The sample is composed of 52 issues of the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* (PDI) published on the Tuesdays of 2011. The PDI is one of the largest broadsheets in the Philippines, with a circulation of 260,000 copies. It has on average 56 pages, with the following sections: Main Section, Business, Lifestyle, Job Market, 2BU, Junior Inquirer and Saturday Special Super. The sample was generated by eliminating the weekend and Monday issues, which usually contain the least amount of political news stories, and by picking the first issue of the week that reports on the first official business day of the week.

The study analyzes the representations of women in peace and conflict stories. Actual presence of women in peace and conflict situations may not be captured by this study as it is based solely on an analysis of what has been reported, which may not include stories or aspects of stories not reported.

Moreover, the study generates only baseline data, rather than extensive data, which provide a preliminary sense of the level of representation of women in peace and conflict stories as well as the roles women play in such situations as represented in news stories.

Due to limited time and resources, the study analyzes only a very small sample of the media, which ideally should include print, broadcast and online media. Furthermore, only one newspaper is included in the study, for the same reason.

Results and Discussion

The data tends to indicate that women have difficulty drawing media attention to the particular hardships they experience in conflict situations. Moreover, their portrayal tends to be those of victims rather than those who are empowered to act as peace builders and negotiators.

Table 1. Women in 2011 peace and conflict stories*

Dates of issues carrying peace and conflict stories	Number of stories	Number of stories with women	
Totals	17 issues = 32%	29	27 = 93%

*Sample: Tuesday issues of 2011 *Philippine Daily Inquirer*

Of the 52 issues, only 17 or 32% carried news stories on peace and conflict. The 17 issues included a total of 29 stories, 27 of which, or 93%, mentioned women's involvement in peace and conflict stories. The figures indicate that while there was a low representation of peace and conflict stories, there is a high representation of women in such stories.

Table 2a. Page placement of peace and conflict stories with women (N = 27)

No. of stories		
Front page – Section A	11	41%
Back page – Section A	0	0
Front page – other section	0	0
Back page – other section	0	0
Inside page – any section	16	59%

Where front page placement of stories is assumed to be an indicator of the highest level of importance attributed to stories, Table 2a suggests that peace and conflict news stories where women are represented are deemed as important as front page stories in only 41% of the stories, while stories on the inside pages total 59%.

Table 2b. Layout placement of peace and conflict stories with women (N = 27)

No. of stories		
Above the fold	19	67%
Below the fold	9	33%

Where above-the-fold placement of a story on a page is assumed to be an indicator of the higher level of importance attributed to stories, Table 2b suggests that peace and conflict news stories where women are represented are deemed relatively important enough to be above the fold in 67% of the stories, while 33% are below the fold.

Table 2c. Length of peace and conflict stories with women (N = 27)

Column inches	No. of stories	
> 20	0	0
10 to < 20	0	0
< 10	28	100%

Where the length of stories is assumed to be an indicator of the level of importance attributed to stories, Table 2c suggests that peace and conflict news stories where women are represented are deemed least important in 100% of the time.

Table 2d. Photos/captions accompanying peace and conflict stories with women (N = 27)

No. of stories		
With photo/caption	8	30%
With photo only	1	3%
Without photo	18	67%

Where accompanying photos/captions are assumed to be indicators of the level of importance attributed to stories, Table 2d suggests that peace and conflict news stories where women are represented are not deemed as important as other stories, with only 30% of the stories published with accompanying photo and caption, and 3% with photo only, compared with 68% of the stories without any accompanying photo/caption.

Moreover, in the photos, women were positioned in the background. Except in two of the nine photos, the foreground is occupied almost solely by men.

Table 3. Context of peace and conflict stories with women (N = 27)

No. of stories		
Mindanao conflict	15	56%
NPA conflict	2	7%
Rido	4	15%
Others	6	22%

Table 3 shows that 56%, or more than half of all the peace and conflict news stories where women are represented, are about the Mindanao conflict. On the other hand, 7% of the stories are about the NPA conflict, 15% about Rido, and 22% for other reasons. The other reasons include sex slavery, gender discrimination, and human rights violations during the Marcos regime.

Table 4. Portrayal of women in peace and conflict stories (N = 27)

No. of stories		
Victim (e.g., of rape and other VAW in conflict situation)	10	37%
Peace builder/Negotiator/decision maker	5	18%
Passive participant	8	30%
Others	4	15%

Table 4 shows that in more than a third of the peace and conflict news stories where women are represented, or 37%; women's representation is that of victim, which is significantly higher than their representation as peace builder/negotiator/decision maker in only 18% of the stories. Moreover, almost a third of the stories, or 30%, portray women as passive participants.

In sum, the figures indicate that while there was a low level of representation of peace and conflict stories, at 32%, there is a high level of representation of women in such stories, at 93%.

Moreover, on the assumption that stories deemed most important are on the front pages, laid out above the fold, with at least 20 inches of column space and with an accompanying photo, the level of importance attached to peace and conflict news stories with women's representation is inconsistent. While a majority, or 59%, of the peace and conflict stories where women are represented are in the inside pages rather than the front page, 67% of the stories are laid out above the fold. Additionally, all the stories, or 100%, are relatively short, covering less than 10 column inches. Likewise, only a third, or 33%, of the stories was published with accompanying photos.

The data also show that 56%, or more than half of all the peace and conflict news stories where women are represented, are about the Mindanao conflict. On the other hand, 7% of the stories are about the NPA conflict, 15% about Rido, and 22% for other reasons.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This monitoring research on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the Philippines indicated some increase on the Index of women's participation in senior positions of governance, in particular the executive and legislative branches, as well as Foreign Service from 2010 to 2011. This could perhaps be attributed to the fact that these positions are appointive. Appointing women to senior posts could be a response to the newly adopted Magna Carta of Women and the NAP on UNSCR 1325. This could also be due to the active lobby being done by women from both government and civil society organizations.

Index of participation was found to be lowest in the Parliament and in local governance particularly in the *barangay*, the smallest unit of governance, which has only 16% women at the helm. This is most possibly due to the fact that these positions are elective.

The index of women's participation in all peace panels decreased from 2010 to 2011. Sec. Teresita Quintos Deles of OPAPP said that government is not only concerned about the numbers but the quality of the women on the peace table. A development in this aspect, however, is the appointment of two women as Consultants by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front last year, a first in its history of negotiating with government.

Worthy of note is the significant number of women working in agencies that influence the progress of the peace process. The current presidential adviser on the peace process is a woman. The secretariats for both government panels talking to MILF and NDF are both women. The head of the legal staff of the government panel negotiating with the MILF is also a woman. Government and NDF-appointed independent observers to the peace talks are also women. In the talks between GPH and the Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army (CPLA), a woman was also appointed to lead the implementation of the closure agreement.

The marked visibility of women in formal peace negotiations is complemented by the peace efforts of women at the community level. For instance, an all-women team was formed in Mindanao to monitor compliance of armed parties to their agreement to respect human rights and international humanitarian law. Civil society groups, particularly members of WE Act 1325 are known to hold women's consultations on the ground and feed results of these consultations to women members of negotiating panels, recommending specific language to peace agreements.

The index of women's participation in senior positions in the justice sector increased from 35% in 2010 to 37% in 2011, the highest posted among the major branches of governance. In the Armed Forces of the Philippines, women in senior positions increased from 8.7% in 2010 to 9.3% in 2011. In the Philippine National Police, women holding senior positions went down from 9.6% in 2010 to 7.9% in 2011. The often-mentioned reason for the limited number of women in the security sector is the lack of facilities for women.

The Philippines has deployed a total of 908 UN peacekeepers in December 2011, of which 87 (9.58%) are women. It posted a significant increase from 2010's 4.6%.

The Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council (LEDAC) in the Philippines, a consultative and

advisory body to the President on matters relating to national and economic development has an all-male membership.

The security sector has shifted its security approach from “winning the war” to “winning the peace” ensuring that human security and development are given priority. A civil society monitoring mechanism, the *Bantay-Bayanihan* was formed in January 2011 and many of those leading this mechanism are women.

In terms of UNSCR 1325 implementation in the Philippines, CSOs, particularly members of the Women Engaged in Action on 1325, continue to actively implement the NAP on the resolution. CSOs continue to do their work separately from the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security, a government task force. WE Act 1325 is engaged in various programs and activities to implement the NAP, some of them in partnership with GNWP, including the localization of 1325 and the NAP, and engaging the security sector.

With regard to SGBV cases during and outside of armed conflict, figures decreased from 2010 to 2011. As in 2010, the type of SGBV cases frequently reported was the violation of RA 9262, the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act. This comprised 69.7% of all reported cases followed by physical injuries, rape, acts of lasciviousness and threats. As in previous years, cases do not largely move beyond the reporting phase. Hardly did we find data on cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized. There is also a considerable amount of cases carried over from 2010.

The low number of SGBV cases in the ARMM reported in this research should not be taken at face value. There is a possibility that the culture of silence still prevails for fear of humiliation. Another possible reason for the low number of reported SGBV cases is the tendency of community men and women to settle cases amicably. The *Katarungan Pambarangay* or Community Justice System is the basic legal structure implemented in the *barangay* level. It is the most accessible mechanism of redress available to communities especially in remote areas. In indigenous communities, it is a usual practice to involve the elders of the clan to settle disputes among its members. Although the *Katarungan Pambarangay* complements higher legal structures that are in place, there is still a need for reinforcement on knowledge and handling of cases being raised to this organization. Rape, for example, has already been classified as a state crime through the Anti-Rape Law of 1997 but continues to be solved through personal settlements and negotiations between offender and the victim’s representative – more often than not, the victim’s family members. Most of these SGBV cases reported were committed outside armed conflict. It is important to note that the reporting system in PNP does not distinguish and identify SGBV cases committed during and outside armed conflict.

Of gender-responsive laws and policies adopted, the Magna Carta of Women is most notable. The law aims to end discrimination against women. The establishment of Violence against Women (VAW) desks in every *barangay* across the country is also worthy of mention. VAW desks are meant to respond to gender-based violence cases, record the number of VAW cases, and assist victims of gender-based violence in every *barangay*. National Action Plans currently being implemented are the NAP-WPS and the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD). The latter carries the long-term vision of women empowerment and gender equality in the country.

There is no Truth and Reconciliation Commission currently in operation in the Philippines. In terms of transitional justice, a closure agreement between the GPH and the Cordillera Bodong Administration–Cordillera People’s Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA) was signed on July 4, 2011. The peace agreement stipulated that development fund for the region cannot be spent on activities that would exploit women.

After the signing of the closure agreement between the GPH and the Cordillera Bodong Administration – Cordillera People’s Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA), the implementation of its socio-development programs and reintegration provisions has been in full swing. A total of 57 *barangays* in 23 municipalities in the Cordillera Administrative Region are expected to benefit from the various projects and programs under the PAMANA. According to OPAPP, it has already served a total of 260 individuals since the beginning of the program implementation. Of these beneficiaries, 16 are women.

Beginning 2011, WE ACT 1325 has partnered with the AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center (AFP PKOC) in providing pre-deployment training to UN-deployed peacekeepers on human rights, IHL, conflict resolution and women, peace and security. To date, it has given 6 trainings to a total of 964 peacekeepers. Training programs and sessions in the Philippine National Police integrate, as well, gender sensitivity, human rights and international humanitarian law. The PNP reports that it actively collaborates with civil society organizations for most of its capacity- building initiatives.

In terms of allocated and disbursed funding on WPS projects for CSOs, this research found that a total of USD 3,785,722 was given to 19 CSOs by the OPAPP and by foreign governments through agencies such as the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation or AECID, the Royal Norwegian Embassy and AusAid, international organizations such as the UNDP and UN Women, and international CSOs such as Conciliation Resources and GNWP. In terms of allocated and disbursed funding on WPS projects for government, this research found that government agencies such as the PCW, DSWD, OPAPP, Mindanao Development Authority and the ARMM Regional Government receive a good amount of support from agencies such as the UNDP and AECID. This information does not claim to be definitive and exhaustive. Obtaining information on this from CSOs, government and funders proved to be a challenging task. Data gathered on this, however, clearly indicates that the resources given by donors to government dwarf the resources given to CSOs doing women, peace and security projects.

When it comes to integrating peace and gender education in the curriculum, Executive Order 570 or Institutionalizing Peace Education in Basic Education and Teacher Education continues to be implemented by government, CSOs and academic institutions. Human rights exemplars and gender and development exemplars that emphasize women and girls’ rights to respect, protection and participation continue to be integrated in the curriculum across grades and subjects, according to the Department of Education.

In terms of the level of women’s representation as peace builders in media content, figures indicate that while there was a low level of representation of peace and conflict stories, there is a high level of representation of women in such stories. The majority of the peace and conflict stories where women are represented are in the inside pages, however, and these stories are relatively short. In more than a third of the peace and conflict news stories, women’s representation is that of victim, which is significantly higher than their representation as peace builder, negotiator or decision maker. Furthermore, almost a third of

the stories portray women as passive participants.

Overall, there have been remarkable developments around women's participation and inclusion since the Philippines adopted a NAP on UNSCR 1325. Momentum of implementation should be kept, collaboration among actors intensified, and resources adequately provided to further increase the number of women at the helm and consequently improve the lives of women on the ground.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Government

- Allow for increased women's participation in overseas peacekeeping missions. Tasks given to women should go beyond clerical duties or stereotypical responsibilities.
- Institute a coordination mechanism to provide space for CSOs and NSCWPS to update each other on the progress of their implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 to harmonize GO-NGO efforts to implement the NAP and avoid duplication of initiatives.
- Gather sex-disaggregated data on SGBV cases.
- Train PNP, women and children desks officers as well as human rights desks officers in the regions handled by the police to distinguish cases committed during and outside armed conflict.
- Train judges, lawyers and law enforcement officers on handling SGBV cases.
- Develop a gender guideline component for redress in the Magna Carta on Women.
- Address the apparently slow strides in the implementation of the Magna Carta on Women.
- Integrate gender-responsive language in peace agreements. To say that reconstruction processes implicitly include women would not help in protecting them from violence or in making them visible as agents of change.
- Make it a conscious effort to grant economic packages to women during conflict resolution and reconstruction processes.
- Look into endeavors undertaken by other institutions that play a crucial role in protecting women's human rights and promoting their participation in governance. Agencies such as the Department of Justice, Commission on Human Rights, and public lawyers should also be trained in handling and assessing SGBV cases apart from the usual gender-sensitivity programs given by their institutions.
- Adopt a policy to integrate gender education in the curriculum.

Civil Society

- Actively participate in voters' education initiatives to help increase chances of women's election to positions of governance, especially in the local levels.
- Encourage voting population to support women candidates who embrace the women, peace and security agenda.
- Capacitate women to take on decision-making roles or positions of governance.
- Research on women's participation in peacekeeping work in local government structures such as the peace and order councils where conflict issues in communities are usually raised and resolved.
- Lobby for the construction of women-friendly facilities and consequently, the increase in the admission quota for women in the security sector.
- Monitor the impact of training programs on women, peace and security. Evaluation and monitoring of project effectiveness is necessary to improve the quality of programs and their outcome. The BAT-WPS conducted by WE Act 1325 to assess if a training has had some influence on the beliefs and attitudes of training participants should continue and be replicated by other groups conducting training.
- Partner with international organizations and government agencies that have more resources to implement women, peace and security projects. If finding funds proves challenging

Media

- Conduct additional research where different methods of inquiry are utilized to improve reporting on women in peace and conflict stories. Improved reporting may increase the probability of compliance with UNSCR 1325
- Train media personnel on 1325 and the NAP to improve the depiction of women in media.

International community and Funding Agencies

- Support CSOs as they engage in multifarious and meaningful projects to implement the NAP on 1325.

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Interviews: personal, telephone and e-mail communication

- AFP PKOC Historian
- Atty. Jaime Arroyo
- Ms. Dayang Bahidjan
- Ms. Rebecca Baylosis
- Ms. Grace Bernabe
- Ms. Anabel Dionela
- Lt. Col. Nieves Gat-eb
- Col. Dickson Hermoso
- Ms. Jurgette Honculada (Women's Consultation 2011)
- Atty. Raiza Jajurie (Women's Consultation 2011)
- Mr. Lornito Mahinay
- Sr. Supt. Asuncion Placino
- Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
- Gen. Ariel Tutaan
- United Nations Development Program – Philippines

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Annexes

ANNEX 1

 NSCB <i>Fact Sheet</i> 			
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD		March 15, 2012	FS-201203-SS2-01
UPDATES ON WOMEN AND MEN IN THE PHILIPPINES			
Indicator	Women	Men	Ref. Period/Source
Population			
Projected Population ^{a/}	48.5M	49.1M	2012/NSO
Projected Life Expectancy at Birth ^{a/}	73.1 years	67.6 years	2010-2015/NSO
Education			
Functional Literacy Rate (%) 10-64 years old	88.7	84.2	2008 FLEMMS/NSO
Basic Literacy Rate (%) 10 years old and over	95.1	95.1	2008 FLEMMS/NSO
Distribution of the Population 6 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment (%)			July 2011 LFS/NSO
No Education	4.0	4.5	
Some elementary	23.2	27.4	
Completed elementary	12.0	12.1	
Some highschool	15.7	16.0	
Completed highschool	20.2	19.2	
College or higher	24.9	20.8	
Most Common Field of Study	Nursing	Information Technology	2010-2011/CHED
Most Common Certified Program of Technical Vocational Education Graduates	Health, Social & Other Community Dev. Serv. Prog.	Tourism Programs	as of Dec 2011/TESD
Number of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates ^{a/}	663,726	648,155	2011/TESDA
Health and Nutrition			
Maternal Mortality Ratio ^{a/}	95-163	#	2010 TWG on Mortality Statistics
Proportion of Obese (%)	6.6	3.7	2008 NNS/FNRI
Proportion of Underweight (%)	12.9	10.1	2008 NNS/FNRI
Prevalence of Underweight Children 0-5 Years Old	26.2	26.1	2008 NNS/FNRI
Prevalence of Underweight Children 6-10 Years Old	21.5	29.5	2008 NNS/FNRI
Prevalence of Underweight Children 0-5 Years Old	27.3	28.4	2008 NNS/FNRI
Prevalence of Underweight Children 6-10 Years Old	27.9	38.0	2008 NNS/FNRI
Prevalence of Thin Children 0-5 Years Old	5.8	6.4	2008 NNS/FNRI
Prevalence of Overweight Children 0-5 Years Old	1.9	2.1	2008 NNS/FNRI
Prevalence of Overweight Children 6-10 Years Old	1.2	2.0	2008 NNS/FNRI
Most Common Disability ^{a/}	Low Vision	Low Vision	2008 CPH/NSO
Proportion of Children 12-23 Months Old Who Received All Basic Vaccinations at Anytime Before the Survey (%)	78.5	80.5	2008 NDHS/NSO
Proportion of Children 6-59 Months Old Who Received Vitamin A Supplements in the past months (%)	75.4	78.3	2008 NDHS/NSO
Percentage of Women Age 15-49 who have ever heard of AIDS (%)	94.1	#	2008 NDHS/NSO
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) for the 10 year period preceding the survey	13.0	20.0	2008 NDHS/NSO
Postneonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) for the 11 year period preceding the survey	11.0	11.0	2008 NDHS/NSO
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) for the 10 year period preceding the survey	25.0	31.0	2008 NDHS/NSO
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) for the 10 year period preceding the survey	9.0	10.0	2008 NDHS/NSO
Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) year period preceding the survey	34.0	41.0	2008 NDHS/NSO
Work and Economic Participation			
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	39.3	60.7	July 2011 LFS/NSO
Unemployment Rate (%)	37.4	62.6	July 2011 LFS/NSO
Proportion of Unpaid Family Workers (%)	57.4	42.6	July 2011 LFS/NSO
Proportion of Poor Households by Sex of Household Head (%)	14.9	28.3	2009/NSCB
Proportion of Poor Women (%)	25.1	#	2009/NSCB
Most Common Occupation	Laborers and Unskilled Workers	Laborers and Unskilled Workers	July 2011 LFS/NSO
Major Industry Division Where Most are Employed	Wholesale & Retail Services	Agriculture hunting & forestry	2011 LFS/NSO
Number of Overseas Filipino Workers (in thousands)	975	1,068	2010 SOF/NSO
Age Group with the Largest Proportion of OFWs	25-29	30-34	2010 SOF/NSO
Most Common Destination of OFWs	United Arab Emirates	Saudi Arabia	2010 SOF/NSO
Most Common Occupation of OFWs	Laborers and Unskilled	Trade and related workers	2010 SOF/NSO
Total remittance (in million pesos)	45,530	65,702	2010 SOF/NSO
Average remittance per OFW (in thousand pesos)	54	100	2010 SOF/NSO

Notes:

a/ 2000 Census-based population projections, medium assumption

b/ The total number of TVET graduates for 2011 is 1,332,751; however, 20,870 of which do not have sex disaggregation.

c/ Based on the proportion of maternal deaths to total female deaths in the reproductive age groups (PMDF), per NSCB Resolution No. 11, Series of 2010 - "Adopting the Interim Estimation Methodology used in Generating National-level Estimates of maternal mortality ratios for 1990 and 2000-2010"

d/ Not applicable

e/ Classification used in the 2000 CPH - focused on an individual's impairments. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) was not yet implemented/used in the 2000 CPH but this was included in the 2010 CPH.

Sources of data:

FLEMMS - Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey

NSO - National Nutrition Survey

LFS - Labor Force Survey

NDHS - National Demographic and Health Survey

SOF - Survey on Overseas Filipino Gender Quickstat as of 4th Quarter of 2011

National Quickstat as of February 2012

CPH - Census of Population and Housing

UPDATES ON WOMEN AND MEN IN THE PHILIPPINES

Indicator	Women	Men	Ref. Period / Source			
Happiness ^f						
Happiness Index ^g	62.8	69.2	Aug 2010/NSCB			
Top three sources of happiness	Family Health Religion and/or spiritual work	Family Health Religion and/or spiritual work				
Family Income and Expenditures						
Average Annual Income by sex of Household Head (in thousands)	PhP 230	PhP 200	2009 FIES/NSO			
Average Annual Expenditures by sex of Household Head (in thousands)	PhP 194	PhP 171	2009 FIES/NSO			
Average Annual Savings by sex of Household Head (in thousands)	PhP 36	PhP 29	2009 FIES/NSO			
Number of Families by Primary Source of Income, by sex of family head	3,906	14,545	2009 FIES/NSO			
Wage/Salaries (%)	35.3	50.6	2009 FIES/NSO			
Entrepreneurial Activities (%)	15.9	31.1	2009 FIES/NSO			
Other Sources of Income (%)	48.8	18.2	2009 FIES/NSO			
Trade and Industry						
Total No. of Business Registrants in the Philippines	161,182	134,702	2010/DTI			
Agriculture						
No. of Holders of Emancipation Patent (EP) ^h	56,723	348,505	2011/DAR			
No. of Holders of Cert. of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) ⁱ	574,449	1,186,772	2011/DAR			
Public Life						
Proportion of Occupied Elective Positions (%)	18.4	81.3	2010/COMELEC			
Number of Elected Women and Men by Position	3,050	13,509	2010/COMELEC			
President	0	1	2010/COMELEC			
Vice-President	0	1	2010/COMELEC			
Senators	2	10	2010/COMELEC			
Congressmen	1	11	2008/COMELEC			
Governors	48	174	2010/COMELEC			
Vice-Governors	16	60	2010/COMELEC			
Board Members	10	65	2010/COMELEC			
Mayors	120	614	2010/COMELEC			
Vice-Mayors	294	1,210	2010/COMELEC			
Councilors	245	1,260	2010/COMELEC			
Distribution of Government Personnel by Major Subdivision	2,314	10,103	2010/COMELEC			
Total Number	640,304	632,124	2008/CSC			
National Agencies (%)	66.0	59.6	2008/CSC			
Government Owned & Controlled Corporations (%)	6.3	9.2	2008/CSC			
Local Government Units (%)	27.7	31.2	2008/CSC			
Distribution of Government Personnel in the Career Service Position by Level of Position						
Total Number	583,045	531,040	2008/CSC			
First Level (%)	26.1	36.4	2008/CSC			
Second Level (%)	72.3	60.4	2008/CSC			
Third Level (%)	0.9	1.5	2008/CSC			
Non-Executive Career (%)	0.7	1.6	2008/CSC			
Millennium Development Goals, Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women						
Target 3.A Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015						
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2015	Latest Data			
			2007	2008	2009	2010
3.1a - Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	1.0 (1993)	1.0	1.0	0.97	0.97	
3.1b - Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	1.1 (1993)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
3.1c - Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	1.3 (1993)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
3.2 - Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	40.6 (1990)	50.0	41.9	41.7	41.9	
3.3 - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	11.3 (1992)	50.0	20.0			21.4

Notes:

^f Based on the results of the 11th National Convention on Statistics (NCS) paper entitled "Measuring Progress of Philippine Society: What Makes The Poor Happy?" by Romulo A. Virolo, Jessamyn O. Encarnacion, Mark C. Pascasio, and Raul A. Clavido, presented last October 5, 2010. The study was conducted among 356 nonrandom respondents from Taguig City, Cavite and Makati City. Among the nonrandom respondents, 149 are women and 207 are men.

^g Happiness index is a measure of happiness, which is combined with conventional economic indicators to come up with a more multi-dimensional measure of the progress of a society.

^h Preliminary, cumulative as of December 2011

Sources of data:

FIES - Family Income and Expenditures Survey

Source agencies:

DTI - Department of Trade and Industry

COMELEC - Commission on Elections

BEIS - Basic Education Information System

DAR - Department of Agrarian Reform

CSC - Civil Service Commission

DepEd - Department of Education

UPDATES ON WOMEN AND MEN IN THE PHILIPPINES

Tourism								
Indicator		Women		Men		Ref. Period/Source		
Country of Residence of the most common visitor from: ^j						2010/ DOT		
Asia		Korea		Korea				
America		USA		USA				
Europe		United Kingdom		United Kingdom				
Ocenia		Australia		Australia				
Africa		South Africa		South Africa				
Social Welfare and Development								
Indicator		Women		Men		Ref. Period/Source		
Total Number of Clients Served by DSWD ^j		84,202		57,238		2011/DSWD		
Children		24,511		21,941				
Youth		2,273		5,128				
Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL)		112		2,392				
Women		51,117		d/				
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)		1,391		1,645				
Senior Citizens		4,910		5,410				
Other Needy Adults		k/		23,206				
Violence against Women								
Forms of Violence		Age Group					Reference Period/Source	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49		Total
Percentage of Women Age 15-49 Who Have Experienced Various Forms of Physical and Sexual Violence, by Current Age								
Physical violence		12.1	15.3	15.9	14.8	16.1	14.9	2008/NDHS
Sexual violence		2.1	3.7	4.2	4.2	2.9	3.5	2008/NDHS
Physical and sexual violence		3.0	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.2	2008/NDHS
Physical or sexual violence		17.2	23.5	25.6	24.9	24.7	23.6	2008/NDHS
Number of Women		1,410	1,352	1,593	2,957	2,004	9,316	2008/NDHS
No. of Cases Reported to PNP	2011	2010	Inc. / Dec. (%)	No. of Cases Served by DSWD	2011	2010	Inc. / Dec. (%)	
Total	12,948	15,169	(14.6)	Total	51,117	9,734	425.1	
Physical Injuries	1,588	2,031	(21.8)	Physically Abused/	906	1,081	(16.2)	
Rape	832	1,053	(21.0)	Maltreated/Battered				
Acts of Lasciviousness	625	749	(16.6)	Sexually Abused	231	423	(45.4)	
Threats	213	375	(43.2)	Involuntary Prostitution	253	102	148.0	
Attempted Rape	201	272	(26.1)	Illegal Recruitment	239	140	70.7	
Incestuous Rape	23	19	21.1	In Detention	4	69	(94.2)	
Others	9,551	10,670	(10.5)	Armed Conflict	9	37	(75.7)	
				Others ^v	4,029	1,435	180.8	
				Uncategorized ^{mv}	45,446	6,447	604.9	
Child Abuse								
Number of Cases Served by DSWD		Girls			Boys			
		2011	2010	Inc. / Dec. (%)	2011	2010	Inc. / Dec. (%)	
Total		3,727	2,742	35.9	2,105	1,585	32.8	
Sexually Abused		1,372	1,216	12.8	29	79	(63.3)	
Neglected		1,135	491	131.2	1,192	588	102.7	
Physically Abused/Maltreated		271	200	35.5	250	104	140.4	
Abandoned		373	658	-43.3	511	775	(34.1)	
Victims of Child Labor		61	55	10.9	24	14	71.4	
Sexually exploited		112	120	(6.7)	4	7	(42.9)	
Others		403	2	20,050	95	18	427.8	
The Filipino Youth								
Indicator		Women		Men		Ref. Period/Source		
Population								
15-19 years old		4.55M		4.73M		2007 PopCen/NSO		
20-24 years old		3.84M		3.91M		2007 PopCen/NSO		
25-29 years old		3.57M		3.60M		2007 PopCen/NSO		

Notes:

^j Air Visitor Arrivals by Country of Residence and Sex of DOT

^j Preliminary

^k Distributed to other sectors

ⁱ Includes victims of trafficking, emotionally abused, economically abused, neglected, child custody, orphaned, walked-in and referred children

^m Includes strandeds, abandoned, etc. and those provided with crisis (e.g. disasters, custody referral, medical, legal) intervention services whose cases are not categorized

Sources of data:

PopCen - Census of Population

Administrative reports of PNP and DSWD

Source agencies:

DOT - Department of Tourism

DSWD - Department of Social Welfare and Development

PNP - Philippine National Police

UPDATES ON WOMEN AND MEN IN THE PHILIPPINES

UPDATES ON WOMEN AND MEN IN THEIR FINES

Human Rights ^{n/}									
Percentage of Respondents Who are Aware of Their Rights to Ancestral Domains and Lands, 2005				Percentage of Respondents Who Experienced Violation of Rights to Ancestral Domains and Lands, 2005					
Type of Rights	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Type of Violation	Both Sexes	Women	Men		
Number of Respondents	750	243	507	Number of Respondents	750	243	507		
Percentage of Respondents				Percentage of Respondents					
Right of ownership	94.1	93.4	94.5	Not experienced violations	35.5	70.9	18.5		
Right in case of displacement	56.0	57.6	55.2	Experienced violations	41.1	36.6	43.2		
Right to regulate entry of migrants	91.9	93.4	91.1	Encroachment	20.0	12.8	23.5		
Right to develop lands and natural resources	99.3	99.6	99.2	Pollution	12.1	10.3	13.0		
				Illegal Entry	26.7	25.9	27.0		
Right to safe and clean water	98.1	97.5	98.4	Displacement/Relocation	4.7	2.5	5.7		
Right to claim parts of reservations	68.1	68.7	67.9	Others	3.9	2.1	4.7		
Right to resolve conflict	85.2	83.5	86.0						
Gender Development									
Gender-related Development Index (GDI) ^{o/}		2003	2000	Gender Equality Ratio (GER) ^{p/}	2003	2000			
		0.6087	0.5898		1.1008	1.0820			
Gender Health Index (GHI)		0.7018	0.6842	Health	1.0248	1.0329			
Gender Education Index (GEI)		0.7989	0.8310	Education	1.0583	1.0979			
Gender Income Index (GII)		0.3254	0.2542	Income	1.2299	1.117			
Women and Men Among ASEAN Countries ^{q/}									
Country	Population (000)		Adult Literacy Rate ^{n/} in %		Net enrolment ratio in Secondary Schools		Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Schools	Life Expectancy at Birth in %	
	(2008)		(2007)		(2005)		(2006)	(2006)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		Women	Men
Brunei Darussalam	186	211	91.5	95.8	98.0	94.0	104	77.5	75.9
Cambodia	7,529	7,127	67.7	85.8	-	-	79	64.9	58.6
Indonesia	114,124	114,399	88.0	94.9	63.0	63.0	100	71.5	67.5
Lao PDR	2,889	2,874	66.6	80.0	40.0	53.0	78	65.0	62.3
Malaysia	13,677	14,186	98.5	98.5	87.0	81.9	110	76.3	71.5
Myanmar	29,424	29,086	-	-	40.0	41.0	100	64.6	58.1
Philippines	44,974	45,483	93.7	93.1	90.0	81.0	111	71.6	66.1
Singapore	2,444	2,395	96.0 ^{s/}		-	-	-	81.8	78.0
Thailand	33,808	32,674	92.6	95.9	74.0	72.0	109	75.1	68.2
Viet Nam	43,811	42,349	-	-	75.0	77.0	91	71.3 ^{s/}	
ASEAN	292,866	290,785							

Notes: n/ Output of the CHR-NGIP-NSCB-NSO-SRTC Melagora Project implemented by the OECD under the institutional aegis of PARIS 21 with financial assistance from the European Union, France, Sweden and Switzerland.

o/ Output of the NSCB-UNDP project on the Development of a Methodology and Estimation of Gender Development Index (GDI) at the Local Level. The GDI is a measure of human development that is adjusted for disparities between women and men. Patterned after the human development index (HDI) framework, the GDI has the following components: health, education, and income.

p/ The NSCB Technical Staff formulated the Gender Equality Ratio (GER) to be able to identify who benefits more from development. The GER is the geometric mean of the ratios of the GHI, GEI, and GII of women over men. A GER with value greater than 1 indicates that women have an advantage over men in terms of development. This is also an output of the NSCB-UNDP project on the "Development of a Methodology and Estimation of Gender Development Index (GDI) at the Local Level."

q/ Based on the 2007/2008 ASEAN Statistical Yearbook

r/ Refers to population ages 15 years and over.

s/ Total women and men

For your inquiries and information needs, visit or call the :
 NATIONAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION CENTER
 NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD
 Tel. No. +632-8952787 Telefax No. +632-8908456

G/F Midland Buendia Bldg., 403 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, Philippines
 E-mail: info@nscb.gov.ph
 URL: www.nscb.gov.ph

ANNEX 2.1 Percentage of Women in Senior Positions in Government Departments

Source: Department of the Philippines websites and Office of the President of the Philippines

Department	Secretary / Director General	Undersecretary/ Deputy Director General	Percentage of Women	Assistant Secretary	Percentage of Women	Total Percentage of Women
Department of Agrarian Reform	Virgilio R. De Los Reyes	Renato F. Herrera Gerundio C. Madueno Narciso B. Nieto Anthony Parungao Rosalina L. Bistoyong* Jerry E. Pacturan	16.67% (1 of 6)	Felix Perry A. Villanueva Herminia Fe B. San Juan* Dominador B. Andres Mary Frances Pesayco-Aquino* Dennis N. Barrantes Jose Graceda	33.33% (2 of 6)	23.07% (3 of 13)
Department of Agriculture	Proceso J. Alcala	Antonio A. Fleta Joel S. Rudinas Bernadette Fatima Romulo-Puyat* Segfredo R. Serrano Emerson Palad	20.00% (1 of 5)	Edilberto M. De Luna Allan Q. Umali Salvador S. Salacup Dante S. De Lima Davinio P. Catbagan Ophelia P. Agawin* Romeo S. Recide	14.86% (1 of 7)	15.38% (2 of 13)
Department of Budget and Management	Florencio B. Abad	Mario L. Relampagos Laura B. Pascua* Evelyn B. Guerrero* Richard Moya	50% (2 of 4)	Clare Cattleya Amador Amelita D. Castillo* Luz M. Cantor* Ruby Alvarez	75% (3 of 4)	55.55% (5 of 9)
Department of Education	Bro. Armin A. Luistro	Rizalino D. Rivera Francisco M. Varela Alberto T. Muyot Yolanda S. Quijano*	25% (1 of 4)	Reynaldo Antonio D. Laguda Armando C. Ruiz Jesus Lorenzo R. Mateo Tonisito Umali Elena Ruiz*	20.00% (1 of 5)	20.00% (2 of 10)
Department of Energy	Jose Rene D. Almendras	Loreta G. Ayson* Jose M. Layug Jr. Josefina Patricia M. Asirit*	66.67% (2 of 3)	Matanog M. Mapandi Ramon Allan V. Oca	0% (0 of 2)	33.33% (2 of 6)
Department of Environmental and Natural Resources	Ramon J. P. Paje	Analiza R. Teh* Ernesto D. Adobo Jr. Demetrio L. Ignacio Jr. Manuel D. Gerochi	25% (1 of 4)	Anselmo C. Abungan Corazon C. Davis* Regidor M. De Leon Daniel M. Nicer Marlo Mendoza Roberto Olivia Michelle Angelica D. Go*	28.57% (2 of 7)	25% (3 of 12)

Department of Finance	Cesar V. Purisima	Jeremias N. Paul Jr. Gil S. Beltran John Phillip P. Sevilla Carlo A. Carag	0% (0 of 4)	Soledad Emilia J. Cruz* Ma. Eleanor F. Dela Cruz* Ma. Teresa S. Habitan* Peter L. Calimag	75% (3 of 4)	33.33% (3 of 9)
Department of Foreign Affairs	Albert F. Del Rosario	Rafael E. Seguis Jesus I. Yabes Erlinda F. Basilio* Jose. S. Brillantes Laura Del Rosario*	40% (2 of 5)	Victoriano M. Lecaros* Patricia Ann V. Paez* Teresita Barsana* Maria Theresa Lazaro* Jaime Victor B. Ledda Elizabeth P. Buensuceso* Miccilent Cruz-Paredes (Acting) Irene Susan B. Natividad Petronila P. Gracia Melita S. Sta Maria Thomeczek Vicente Vivencio P. Bandillo (Acting) Eduardo Martin R. Menez Gilberto Asuque (OIC) Cecilia B. Rebong* (Chief Coordinator)	57.14% (8 of 14)	50% (10 of 20)
Department of Health	Enrique T. Ona	Mario C. Villaverde David J. Lozada Jr. Teodoro Herbosa Nemesio T. Gako Gerardo Bayugo	0% (0 of 5)	Elmer G. Punzalan Paulyn Jean R. Ubial* Madeleine Valera Enrique Tayag Romulo Busuego	40% (2 of 5)	18.18% (2 of 11)
Department of Interior and Local Government	Jesse M. Robredo	Austere A. Panadero Rico E. Puno	0% (0 of 2)	Rolando M. Acosta Nariman Ambolodto Ester C. Aldana*	33.33% (1 of 3)	16.67% (1 of 6)
Department of Justice	Leila M. De Lima*	Jose Vicente B. Salazar Francisco F. Baraan III Leah Tanodra-Arma-mento*	33.33% (1 of 3)	Geronimo L. Sy Zabedin M. Azis	0% (0 of 2)	33.33% (2 of 6)
Department of Labor and Employment	Rosalinda Baldoz*	Danilo P. Cruz Lourdes M. Trasmonte* Rebecca Chato*	66.67% (2 of 3)	Rebecca J. Calzado* Ma. Joji V. Aragon* Ma. Teresa M. Soriano*	100% (3 of 3)	85.71% (6 of 7)

Department of National Defense	Voltaire T. Gazmin	Honorio S. Azcueta Pio Lorenzo F. Batino Eduardo Batac Fernando Manalo (Acting Usec) Proceso Domingo	0% (0 of 5)	Ernesto D. Boac Raymund Jose G. Quilop Danilo Augusto Francia Efren Fernandez Patrick Velez	0% (0 of 5)	0% (0 of 11)
Department of Public Works and Highways	Rogelio L. Singson	Rafael C. Yabut Romeo S. Momo Jaime A. Pacanan Raul C. Asis	0% (0 of 4)	Dimas S. Soguilon Ma. Catalina E. Cabral* Emil K. Sadain Roy L. Manao Eugenio Pipo Jr. Alfredo Tolentino	16.67% (1 of 6)	9.10% (1 of 11)
Department of Science and Technology	Mario G. Montejo	Carol M. Yorobe* Fortunato T. De La Pena Amelia P. Guevara*	66.67% (2 of 3)	Robert O. Dizon Mario P. Bravo Ma. Lourdes P. Orijola*	33.33% (1 of 3)	42.86% (3 of 7)
Department of Social Welfare and Development	Corazon "Dinky" Juliano-Soliman*	Alicia R. Bala* Mateo G. Montano Parisyia H. Taradji*	66.67% (2 of 3)	Florita R. Villar* Vilma B. Cabrera* Camilo G. Gudmalin Chona O. David-Casis*	75% (3 of 4)	75% (6 of 8)
Department of Tourism	Ramon Jimenez Jr.	Maria Victoria Jasmin* Ma. Theresa I. Martinez* Daniel G. Corpuz	66.67% (2 of 3)	Benito C. Bengzon Jr. Domingo Ramon C. Enerio III Ma. Lourdes Jaleco* Eugene Kaw	25% (1 of 4)	37.50% (3 of 8)
Department of Trade and Industry	Gregory L. Domingo	Zenaida Cuison-Magalaya* Cristino L. Panlilio Merly M. Cruz* Adrian S. Cristobal	50% (2 of 4)	Ramon T. Kabigting Romulo Manlapig Letty Caoile*(Asst to the Sec) Eduardo Ocol(Asst to the Sec)	25% (1 of 4)	33.33% (3 of 9)
Department of Transportation and Communication	Manuel A. Roxas II	Rafael Santos Jose Perpetou Lotilla Rene Limcaco	0% (0 of 3)	Marlou Ubano Ildefonso T. Patdu Jr. Dante M. Lantin George D. Esguerra Catherine Jennifer Gonzales*	20% (1 of 5)	11.11% (1 of 9)
National Economic and Development Authority	Arsenio Balisacan	Nestor R. Mijares IV Ruperto Majuca Rolando G. Tungpalan Margarita R. Songco*	25% (1 of 4)	Ruperto Majuca Ruben S. Reinoso Jr. Marcelina E. Bacani*	33.33% (1 of 3)	25% (2 of 8)
Total	15% (3 of 20)		28.57% (22 of 77)		36.46% (35 of 96)	31.09% (60 of 193)

(*) Women

ANNEX 2.2 Percentage of Women in Senior Positions in other offices/agencies under the Executive branch including the Office of the President

Source: Office of the President of the Philippines

Office	Secretary / Chairperson	Undersecretary	Percent- age of Women	Assistant Secretary	Percent- age of Women	Total Per- centage of Women
Office of the Executive Secretary	Paquito N. Ochoa, Jr.	Teofilo Pilando, Jr.	0% (0 of 1)	Michael Alimurung (Assistant Execu- tive) Jose Emmanuel David Eva	0% (0 of 2)	0% (0 of 4)
Presidential Commu- nications Develop- ment and Stra- tegic Planning Office	Ramon A. Caran- dang	Manuel L. Quezon III	0% (0 of 1)	Jan Mikael Co	0% (0 of 1)	0% (0 of 3)
Presidential Com- munications Opera- tions Office	Herminio B. Coloma Jr.	Eduardo C. Visperas George T. Syliangco Jose Marie Oquinenena	0% (0 of 3)	Elizardo De Layola Renato M. Marfil Lesley Jeanne Cor- dero* Cathryn Jonne Licudine*	50% (2 of 4)	25% (2 of 8)
Commission on Higher Education	Patricia Licuanan* (Position: Chairper- son)	Nenalyn P. Defensor* William C. Medrano Nona S. Ricafort* Maria Cynthia Rose B. Bautista* (Position: Commis- sioner)	75% (3 of 4)			80% (4 of 5)
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	Jejomar Binay (Position: Chairper- son)	Antonio Bernardo Ria Corazon Golez- Cabrera Linda Malenab- Hornilla Luis Paredes (Position: Commis- sioner)	75% (3 of 4)			60% (3 of 5)
National Secu- rity Adviser	Cesar Garcia					
Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace Process	Teresita Deles*	Luisita Montalbo* Dimacangay Pundato	50% (1 of 2)	Sitti Jehanne Mutin- Mapupuno* Romulo Halabaso	50% (1 of 2)	60% (3 of 5)
Presidential Management Staff	Julia Abad*	Ferdinand Cui Jr.	0% (0 of 1)	Guillermo E. Flores Ana Maria A. Ca- dena*	50% (1 of 2)	50% (2 of 4)

Office of the Presidential Spokesperson	Edwin Lacierda	Abigail De La Fuente-Valte*	100% (1 of 1)	Cattleya Amador* Carmen Mislang*	100% (2 of 2)	75% (3 of 4)
Metro Manila Development Authority	Francis N. Tolentino (Position: Chairperson)	Alex Cabanilla (Position: Deputy Chairperson)	0% (0 of 1)	Maria Luwalhati Dorotan* (Council Secretariat)	100% (1 of 1)	66.67% (2 of 3)
Office of the Presidential Legal Counsel	Eduardo De Mesa	Eloisa De Vera Sy* (Deputy Chief) Christian Castillo	50% (1 of 2)	Noel Damot Michael Ong William Varias	0% (0 of 3)	16.67% (1 of 6)
Presidential Legislative Liaison Office	Antonino Roman (Presidential Adviser)					
National Anti-Poverty Commission	Joel M. Rocamora	Oyen Dorotan* Jude Esguerra	50% (1 of 2)	Lila Shahani* Gina C. Dela Cruz*	100% (2 of 2)	60% (3 of 5)
Total	23.08% (3 of 13)		45.45% (10 of 22)		47.37% (9 of 19)	44.23% (23 of 52)

(*) Women

ANNEX 2.3 Percentage of Women in Foreign Service

Source: Department of Foreign Affairs

Position	Percentage of Women	Percentage of Men	Total
Ambassadors	35.82% (24 of 67)	64.18% (43 of 67)	67
Permanent Representatives (multilateral)	0% (0 of 4)	100% (4 of 4)	4
Consul Generals	17.39% (4 of 23)	82.61% (19 of 23)	23
Grand Total	29.79% (28 of 94)	70.21% (66 of 94)	94

ANNEX 2.4 Percentage of Women in Legislative Branch: 15th CONGRESS

CONGRESS	Percentage of Women	Percentage of Men	Total
SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES	13.04% (3 of 23)	86.96% (20 of 23)	23
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	22.89% (65 of 284)	77.11% (219 of 284)	284*

List of Women in the Senate of the Philippines 15th Congress	
1.	Cayetano, Pia S.
2.	Legarda, Loren B.
3.	Santiago, Miriam Defensor

Source: Senate of the Philippines, 15th Congress

List of Women in the House of Representatives		
1. Abad, Henedina R.	24. Cojuangco, Kimi S.	47. Macapagal-Arroyo, Gloria M.
2. Abayon, Daryl Grace J.	25. Cortuna, Julieta R.	48. Magsaysay, Ma. Milagros H.
3. Aglipay, Emmeline Y.	26. Cruz-Gonzales, Cinchona	49. Marcos, Imelda R.
4. Almario, Thelma Z.	27. De Jesus, Emmi A.	50. Mellana, Evelyn P.
5. Alvarez, Mercedes K.	28. De Venecia, Ma. Georgina P.	51. Mercado-Revilla, Lani
6. Amante-Matba, Angelica M.	29. Del Mar, Rachel Marguerite B.	52. Obillo, Reena Concepcion G.
7. Angping, Ma. Zenaida B.	30. Dimaporo, Fatima Aliah Q.	53. Ocampo, Rosenda Ann
8. Arago, Ma. Evita R.	31. Dimaporo, Imelda Quibranza	54. Plaza, Ma. Valentina G.
9. Arenas, Ma. Rachel J.	32. Enerio-Cerilles, Aurora	55. Primicias-Agabas, Marlyn L.
10. Avance-Fuentes, Daisy	33. Ferriol, Abigail Faye C.	56. Roman, Herminia B.
11. Bag-ao, Kaka J.	34. Garcia-Albano, Mylene J.	57. Sahidulla, Nur-ana I.
12. Bagasina, Catalina C.	35. Garin, Janette L.	58. Sema, Bai Sandra A.
13. Bernos, Ma. Jocelyn V.	36. Garin, Sharon S.	59. Sy-Alvarado, Ma. Victoria R.
14. Binay, Mar-Len Abigail S.	37. Go, Ana Cristina S.	60. Tan, Milagrosa 'Mila' T.
15. Bondoc, Anna York P.	38. Gomez, Lucy T.	61. Umali, Czarina D.
16. Bonoan-David, Ma. Theresa	39. Herrera-Dy, Bernadette R.	62. Vargas-Alfonso, Baby Aline
17. Bulut-Begtang, Eleanor C.	40. Ilagan, Luzviminda C.	63. Villarica, Linabelle Ruth R.
18. Cajayon, Mary Mitzi L.	41. Joson, Josefina M.	64. Yap, Susan
19. Calimbas-Villarosa, Ma. Amelita Y.	42. Lacson-Noel, Josephine Veronique R.	65. Zamora-Apsay, Ma. Carmen
20. Calixto-Rubiano, Emi G.	43. Lagdameo, Monique Yazmin Q.	
21. Castro, Jane T.	44. Leonen-Pizarro, Catalina G.	
22. Catamco, Nancy A.	45. Limkaichong, Jocelyn S.	
23. Climaco, Ma. Isabelle G.	46. Lopez, Carol Jayne B.	

Source: House of Representatives, 15th Congress

ANNEX 2.5 Percentage of Women in Local Government Unit			
Position	Percentage of Women	Percentage of Men	Total
Governor*	17.50%	82.50%	80
	(14 of 80)	(66 of 80)	
Vice Governor*	10%	90%	80
	(8 of 80)	(72 of 80)	
Mayor*	18.49%	81.51%	1,633
	(302 of 1,633)	(1,331 of 1,633)	
Vice Mayor*	16.21%	83.79%	1,629
	(264 of 1,629)	(1,365 of 1,629)	
Councilor**	18.64%	81.36%	12,417
	(2,314 of 12,417)	(10,103 of 12,417)	
Board Members**	16.35%	83.65%	734
	(120 of 734)	(614 of 734)	
Grand Total	18.23%	81.77%	16,573
	(3,022 of 16,573)	(13,551 of 16,573)	

List of Governess			
1.	Ma. Imelda Marcos	2.	Gwendolyn F. Garcia
3.	Luisa L. Cuaresma	4.	Sharee Ann T. Tan
5.	Bellaflor A. Castillo	6.	Herminia D. Ramiro
7.	Lilia G. Pineda	8.	Corazon N. Malanyaon
9.	Rosa Vilma S. Recto	10.	Emmylou T. Mendoza
11.	Carmencita O. Reyes	12.	Glenda B. Ecleo
13.	Josephine R. Sato	14.	Sol F. Matugas
15.	Rizalina S. Lanete		
List of Vice Governess			
1.	May G. Calaunan	2.	Ma. Mimietta S. Bagulaya
3.	Pearl Angeli E. Pacada	4.	Irma U. Ali
5.	Clara E. Reyes	6.	Geraldine E. Villaroman
7.	Rosie A. Dinamay	8.	Ruby M. Sahali Tan
9.	Concepcion O. Lim		

ANNEX 3 Percentage of Women in Community Leadership Positions

NUMBER OF PUNONG BARANGAYS BY SEX DISAGGREGATED

as of December 2011

REG	TOTAL PB	ACTUAL (submission)	Bgy with No Set of Officials	MALE	FEMALE	NO INFO
I	3,265	3,265		2,876	389	-
II	2,311	2,297		2,058	239	-
III	3,102	3,102		2,832	270	-
IV-A	4,011	4,011		3,559	452	-
IV-B	1,458	1,458		1,237	221	-
V	3,471	3,363		2,729	634	-
VI	4,051	3,867	1	3,125	742	-
VII	3,003	2,985		2,413	572	-
VIII	4,390	4,350		3,217	1,133	-
IX	1,904	1,246		1,066	180	-
X	2,022	2,022		1,656	366	-
XI	1,162	1,153		987	166	-
XII	1,194	1,186		1,053	133	-
XIII	1,311	1,296		1,034	262	-
ARMM	2,490	1,495		15	56	1,424
CAR	1,176	1,175	1	1,057	118	-
NCR	1,705	1,704	1	1,335	369	-
TOTAL	42,026	39,975	3	32,249	6,302	1,424
				81%	16%	

95% submission

ANNEX 4: GPH-MILF Decision Points on Principles of April 2012

GPH-MILF DECISION POINTS ON PRINCIPLES AS OF APRIL 2012

The Parties agree to the following principles, which shall further guide discussions on the substantive agenda of the negotiations. This preliminary list does not contain all points so far agreed upon and does not preclude future agreements on other key points.

1. The Parties recognize Bangsamoro identity and the legitimate grievances and claims of the Bangsamoro people.
2. The Parties agree that the status quo is unacceptable and that the Parties will work for the creation of a new autonomous political entity in place of the ARMM.
3. The Parties agree to the continuity of negotiations in the context of agreed documents.
4. The Parties agree that the new autonomous political entity shall have a ministerial form of government.
5. The Parties agree to the need for a transition period and the institution of transitional mechanisms in order to implement the provisions of the agreement.
6. There will be power-sharing and wealth-sharing between the National Government and the new political entity. In the matter of power sharing, the National Government will have its reserved powers, the new political entity will have its exclusive powers, and there will be concurrent powers shared by the National Government and the new political entity.

The Parties agree that the following matters are reserved for the competence of the National Government:

- a. defense and external security
- b. foreign policy
- c. common market and global trade (FOOTNOTE: The power to enter into economic agreements already allowed under R.A. 9054 shall be transferred to the new political entity.)
- d. coinage and monetary policy
- e. citizenship and naturalization
- f. postal service

This list is without prejudice to other powers, which the Parties may agree to reserve to the National Government in the course of the negotiation.


7. The Parties agree that wealth creation (or revenue generation and sourcing) is important. The Parties also acknowledge the power of the new political entity to create its own sources of revenue, subject to limitations as may be

mutually agreed upon by the parties, and to have a just share in the revenues generated through the exploration, development or utilization of natural resources.

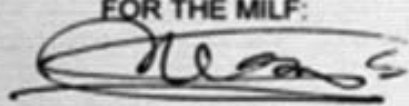
8. The Parties recognize the need to strengthen the Shari'ah courts and to expand their jurisdiction over cases. The new political entity shall also have competence over the Shariah justice system.
9. The Parties agree to the creation of (third party) monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which may utilize competencies already available in existing mechanisms, e.g. ICG, IMT, CCCH.
10. In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in the new political entity bind the legislature, executive and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed:
 - a. Right to life and to inviolability of one's person and dignity;
 - b. Right to freedom and expression of religion and beliefs;
 - c. Right to privacy;
 - d. Right to freedom of speech;
 - e. Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspirations;
 - f. Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;
 - g. Right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence;
 - h. Right to freely choose one's place of residence and the inviolability of the home;
 - i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender or ethnicity;
 - j. Right to establish cultural and religious associations;
 - k. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic and sectarian harassment; and
 - l. Right to redress of grievances and due process of law.

Done this 24th day of April 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

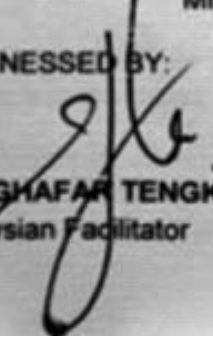
FOR THE GPH:


MARVIC M.V.F. LEONEN
GPH Panel Chairman

FOR THE MILF:


MOHAGHER IQBAL
MILF Panel Chairman

WITNESSED BY:


TENGGU DATO' AB GHAFAR TENGGU MOHAMED
Malaysian Facilitator

ANNEX 5 MOA Between GPH and CBA-CPLA

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Between

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES (GPH),

herein represented by **SECRETARY TERESITA QUINTOS-DELES** of the
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)

and the

**CORDILLERA BODONG ADMINISTRATION (CBA) -
CORDILLERA PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (CPLA)**

herein represented by **CPLA Chairman ARSENIO M. HUMIDING** and **CBA President MARCELINA G. BAHATAN** as authorized by a Resolution with the signatures of the CPLA Commanders/Members of the Six (6) Zone Commands in the Cordillera dated January 18, 2011, hereto attached as **ANNEX A**

**TOWARDS THE CPLA'S FINAL DISPOSITION OF ARMS AND FORCES AND ITS
TRANSFORMATION INTO A POTENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC UNARMED FORCE
(CLOSURE AGREEMENT)**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

WHEREAS, on the basis of mutual interest to pursue a principled settlement for peace in the Cordillera, dignity and justice for its people, and in order to hasten the progress and development of Cordillera and the enjoyment of the fruits thereof by all its communities, the GPH and CPLA signed the Joint Memorandum of Agreement on 13 September 1986, otherwise known as the Mt. Data Peace Agreement.

WHEREAS, as a result of the succeeding peace negotiations, Executive Order 220 was issued on 15 July 1987 to prepare for, among other things, the establishment of the Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR) and hasten the attainment of peace and development of the Cordilleras which has been and shall remain an aspiration of the CBA-CPLA.

WHEREAS, since the signing of the peace agreement, cessation of hostilities has been upheld and respected by both parties.

WHEREAS, having now reached twenty four years since the signing of Mt. Data Peace Agreement, the CBA-CPLA and the GPH have agreed to explore a stable and lasting mutual cooperation, commit to jointly fast-track community development, and move towards the closure of the this peace track through a mutually-agreed process, condition, and work plan with the end in view of implementing a final disposition of arms and forces and the transformation of the CPLA into a potent socio-economic and unarmed force.

WHEREAS, the active participation in the preparation of this Closure Agreement is a manifestation of the CBA-CPLA's continuing effort towards achieving a meaningful and lasting peace in the Cordillera.

WHEREAS, the present administration is sincere in its commitment to implement a closure agreement which embodies the ideals and aspirations of the Cordillera people for peace and development in the spirit of the 1986 Mt. Data Peace Agreement.

WHEREAS, a Joint Declaration of Commitment for Peace has been signed by the GPH and the CBA-CPLA on 6 May 2011 as a consensus for completion of a process of closure of the Mt. Data Peace Accord.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA), hereby agree on the articles of the Closure Agreement, as follows:

ARTICLE I

ELEMENTS OF THE CLOSURE AGREEMENT

Section 1. The GPH and CBA-CPLA, herein referred to as the Parties, have agreed to enter into this Closure Agreement with the following components: i) documentation of the CBA-CPLA struggle; ii) economic reintegration and livelihood of CPLA members; iii) development of communities with CBA-CPLA presence; iv) transformation of the CBA-CPLA into a legal entity for socio-economic development; and v) inter-municipal and inter-barangay economic development for the selected areas of the Cordillera.

Section 2. FINAL DISPOSITION OF ARMS AND FORCES. The Parties have agreed to a gradual process of disposition of arms and forces to be completed within eight (8) months from the signing of this Agreement, guided by the following:

- a. The Parties shall implement a package on integration activities, as specified in Section 3, and the final disposition of arms and forces of 1,099 members. The integration package shall include a range of options such as integration into the AFP, employment as forest guards of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); livelihood, or job placement as spelled out in Section 3 of this Agreement. The integration into the AFP shall be subject to AFP rules and regulations. Further, in case of integration, only a total number of 120 shall be integrated.
- b. All firearms shall be properly registered under the guidelines of the Philippine government's firearms registration rules, and /or turned in, in return for the economic reintegration. Firearms that cannot be registered under the government's rules shall be surrendered and compensated based on the recommendation of a Valuation Committee on serviceability and fair value. The Valuation Committee shall be created within thirty days upon approval of this Agreement to be composed of OPAPP, CBA-CPLA and AFP representatives.

All forms of explosives shall be surrendered.

- c. A profiling of the CPLA members and their firearms shall serve as the basis for establishing a Master List to pursue the option above.
- d. The GPH shall conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the disposition of arms and forces and integration program.

Section 3. ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF CPLA MEMBERS. CPLA members shall be provided assistance in securing employment or other source of income, including livelihood projects, as a step towards disarmament. The range of options for integration includes integration into the armed forces, employment as forest guards, subject to DENR requirements, skills training and job placement or other forms of income generating activities. In cases when livelihood projects are the feasible options, upon an assessment of labor markets and economic development potential of the area where the CPLA members wish to reside, livelihood project proponents shall receive technical assistance and training in entrepreneurial development of

such skills as may be required to assist them in successfully implementing their projects. The following activities shall be undertaken in pursuit of this section:

- a. A Joint Committee (JC) shall conduct profiling of the 1,099 CPLA members submitted by the CPLA leadership under ANNEX B. The profiling shall form the basis of deciding on livelihood, income-generating intervention, employment and integration into the AFP.
- b. An independent institution or non-government organization (NGO), or an individual with proven track record or expertise in entrepreneurship or livelihood improvement, shall be tapped to provide training, assessment and on-demand technical support to CPLA members and project proponents. The assistance includes the preparation of business plans, cash flows, product sourcing, technical and vocational training, job-matching services and similar services.
- c. Upon completion and submission of proposals and business plans, the JC shall subject them to a technical and financial feasibility review, and shall provide assistance for revisions prior to approving the proposals and their financing plan. The JC may also recommend such action as may be appropriate to assist the proponent in improving chances of success, including submission of a new proposal, if called for.
- d. Implementation of the plans and their funding shall be based on the approved financial plan issued by the JC.
- e. Technical assistance and monitoring shall be provided during the duration of project activities.

Section 4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. The Parties have agreed to jointly undertake community development projects in the 57 areas identified in ANNEX C. These areas consist of the totality of barangays and sitios where the CBA-CPLA has established presence. For this purpose, a preliminary list of sub-projects was identified by the CBA-CPLA. Community development projects may include any kind of project that communities deem are needed to address issues affecting peace, provided they do not exclude anyone in the community from their enjoyment and use. This includes public infrastructure for the communities, basic services, income-generating projects for the benefit of the entire community, and capability building activities, provided they comply with the following procedures for selection:

- a. The Joint Committee (JC) to be created under Article II shall undertake a community validation of proposed development sub-projects to ensure ownership of communities and transparency of decision-making. This will be undertaken through community consultations in the areas where the sub-projects are to be implemented and led by the CBA-CPLA.
- b. Upon validation, or submission of alternate proposals by the assemblies, in case communities do not concur, the sub-projects shall be subjected to a technical and financial feasibility review. This validation shall be contained in a community assembly resolution. The feasibility review will be undertaken under the JC's guidance and supervision.
- c. Once the projects have passed the feasibility reviews, detailed technical and financial proposals shall be prepared by the JC or its authorized body. This technical proposal shall be the basis for release of funds.
- d. Community development projects shall be undertaken for two cycles, with one cycle consisting of 8 - 12 months. Each community will have a block allocation for the 2 cycles, the amount of which shall be determined annually by the JC.

- e. The JC shall start social preparation (ground working and facilitating community meetings) for community development projects, in partnership with the *Ili (Community) / Tribal Council of Elders*, and local government units (LGUs) upon the signing of this Agreement.

Section 5. INTER-MUNICIPAL AND INTER-BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. Recognizing the aspirations of the people of the Cordillera for economic development and for initiatives to allow the region to catch up with the rest of the country in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the Parties agree to pursue implementation of development projects for the benefit of barangays and municipalities where CBA-CPLA has established presence.

In pursuing development projects, the JC herein below mentioned shall:

- a. Deliberate and prioritize the proposed projects submitted by the CBA-CPLA under ANNEX C.
- b. Deliberate the technical feasibility and financial viability of such projects and approve an annual development plan consisting of priority projects and their financial and technical designs. These projects will be endorsed for funding to government agencies or donors.

Section 6. DOCUMENTATION OF THE CBA-CPLA STRUGGLE. The CBA-CPLA shall prepare the documentation design, including its timeframe and work plan. As a result of the documentation, the CBA-CPLA shall submit to the GPH a copy of the manuscript of the CBA-CPLA history. In pursuit of this initiative, the GPH shall provide fund support for the documentation activities, and their publication and launching.

Section 7. TRANSFORMATION OF CBA-CPLA INTO A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION. In order for the CBA-CPLA to be transformed into a socio-economic organization, the following shall be implemented accordingly by the Parties:

- a. The Parties have agreed to assist each other to transform CBA-CPLA into a potent economic unarmed force within the next two (2) years.
- b. The CBA-CPLA, with the assistance of the GPH, shall apply for its immediate accreditation as a legal organization for management of resources and day-to-day operations. For this purpose, the GPH shall co-convene a pre-incorporation meeting within thirty (30) days from the signing of this Agreement to decide on matters required for the incorporation of the new entity.
- c. The GPH shall provide support and venues for capacity building on organizational development of CBA-CPLA transition to a legal organization.
- d. The Parties shall craft and implement a five-year partnership strategy that will sustain economic development efforts between the GPH and CBA-CPLA, beyond closure, including drawing the support of donors, the international community, the private sector and the LGUs.

Section 8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND MILESTONES. The Parties agreed to implement significant activities to achieve specific milestones of the components of this Agreement as specified in ANNEX D.

ARTICLE II

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM

Section 9. STRUCTURE. The implementation of this Agreement, especially the community development projects shall be governed by the following structures:

- a. A Joint Committee (JC) composed of two (2) representatives from GPH, two (2) representatives from CBA-CPLA and one (1) representative from either civil society organization (CSO), academic institution or technical institution, mutually agreed by the Parties, shall be established. The JC, chaired by OPAPP, shall perform the following functions:
 1. Oversee the management, operation and utilization of resources in the implementation of development projects in CBA-CPLA communities and for their members. Project prioritization and approval shall be exercised by the Committee;
 2. Provide referral service to concerned public and private agencies for the employment and income generation of CPLA members. The referral service shall also provide assistance in social, psychological, health requirements of the communities and members that may not be addressed by the terms of this Agreement;
 3. Establish a Project Clearing Team (PCT) to facilitate the process of disbursement, accounting and auditing of project funds consistent with the approved development projects; and
 4. Create Monitoring Teams (MT), both independent and internal, to ensure the proper implementation of the development projects and the utilization of funds.
- b. An Implementation Group (IG) which shall be created by the JC shall undertake on the ground implementation, in collaboration with communities or appropriate agency. This shall lead in the completion of the projects in the community. The concerned regional line agencies shall be tapped to provide assistance for this purpose. The IG shall also be responsible for the submission of quarterly status reports, consisting of physical and financial information.

Section 10. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND TRANSPARENCY. The monitoring and evaluation and transparency measures shall be pursued by the Parties, as follows:

- a. The GPH, acting under the JC, shall undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of the progress of this Agreement, especially the delivery of development projects.
- b. The following transparency and accountability arrangements shall be set in motion prior to the release of funds:
 1. Independent monitoring by CSOs. Spot checks and periodic monitoring shall be undertaken by CSOs to validate the accomplishments of partner agencies. The appropriate mechanism and partner for this shall be designed depending on the presence of CSOs in the areas of coverage, types of projects and implementation arrangements;
 2. Quarterly posting in websites and posting in community billboards. Information on types of projects, fund releases and physical accomplishments shall be regularly posted both in the website of OPAPP and in community billboards, erected in conspicuous locations in barangays.

3. Performance-based fund releases and tranching. As a rule, all funds shall be released in three tranches, subject to physical performance and fund use.
- c. The Implementing Guidelines attached as ANNEX E shall regulate the efficient use of resources and effective completion of development projects in CBA-CPLA communities; and, commence various activities on the CBA-CPLA legacy documentation, final disposition of arms and forces and transformation of the CBA-CPLA into a legal entity. These Guidelines may be revised as agreed by the Parties, upon the recommendation of the JC. The Guidelines shall put emphasis on the following activities:
 1. Community validation of CBA-CPLA proposed projects;
 2. Individual profiling of CPLA members;
 3. Determination of community mechanism for project implementation & monitoring;
 4. Design for capability-building support for livelihood and organizational strengthening & development; and
 5. Training on livelihood and capacity building on the development of business plans and community organizing.

ARTICLE III

FUNDING

Section 11. FUND ALLOCATION. The GPH shall allocate funds dedicated for the purpose of implementing this Agreement, including financing of development projects and social processes entailed in this Closure Agreement. The fund shall also finance strategic planning processes of the CBA-CPLA, capacity building to strengthen organizational development of CBA-CPLA, social preparation of communities for managing development projects, coordinative meetings, and the documentation of CBA-CPLA history.

- a. An initial fund for CY 2011, in the amount of at least Thirty Five Million Pesos (Php 35,000,000.00) shall be allocated from the PAMANA (Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan) Program of OPAPP.
- b. Subsequent allocation to support uncompleted projects for subsequent years shall be determined at the end of every fiscal year. Such allocations shall only be finalized upon a review and satisfactory outcome of such review by both Parties. In case of divergent opinions on the performance of the Parties, such issue shall be resolved at the JC level.
- c. It is the understanding of both Parties that the appropriation of funds for this purpose shall be through regular appropriations process by Congress and shall be secured jointly on best efforts basis by the Parties.

ARTICLE IV

OBLIGATIONS, PROHIBITIONS, SETTLEMENT OF GRIEVANCES AND DISPUTES

Section 12. SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS. The development fund will not be used for activities other than those provided for in the Work and Financial Plan approved by the JC under this Agreement. Specifically, the funds cannot be spent for: (1) environmentally destructive activities, equipment, and goods; (2) arms and weapons; (3) activities that exploit children below 18 years old; (4) activities that exploit women; (5) anti-government activities and, (6) activities that go against local beliefs, traditions, laws, and good morals.

Section 13. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. The Parties shall continue to observe cessation of hostilities during and beyond the implementation schedule of this Agreement.

Section 14. SUSPENSION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION. The Parties shall have the right to suspend this Agreement or portions thereof, after giving fifteen (15) days' notice in writing in case of grave and willful violation of any of the material conditions, stipulations, and covenants of this Agreement. What constitutes grave and willful violation shall be determined by the JC.

Section 15. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM. The signatory Parties shall exhaust all peaceful means and options to redress and solve issues through dialogue. The Parties also agree to develop and include a grievance system allowing OPAPP, CBA-CPLA communities and members for a redress should there be a claim of wrongdoing, misconduct or misuse of resources. This grievance system shall function under the JC.

Section 16. MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION. In case of failure to reach a mutual agreement, the JC shall constitute a mediation and conciliation body consisting of three (3) members, namely: one (1) GPH representative, one (1) CBA-CPLA representative and one (1) independent representative to be chosen by both Parties. The said body will facilitate a mutually-agreed solution for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days and shall monitor the implementation of such until both Parties agree to resume this Agreement and/or the portions thereof that have been subjected to suspension.

ARTICLE V

RESERVATION

Section 17. Nothing in this Agreement precludes any area covered or members of the CBA-CPLA from benefitting from any other government sponsored program or project. The JC shall endeavor to secure other resources or target government programs and projects to the CBA-CPLA.

ARTICLE VI

TRANSITORY PROVISION

Section 18. All other issuances inconsistent herewith shall be reviewed and the necessary executive action shall be made accordingly. All other agreements inconsistent with this MOA are hereby superseded.

ARTICLE VII

EFFECTIVITY

Section 19. This Memorandum of Agreement shall take effect immediately upon signing thereof.

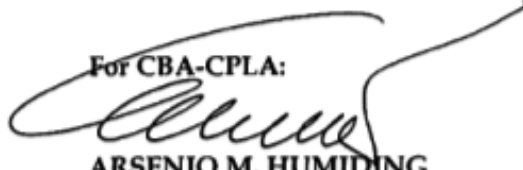
Done in the City of _____, Philippines, this JUL 04 2011 day of July, in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand Eleven.

For the GPH:



SEC. TERESITA QUINTOS DELES
Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

For CBA-CPLA:



ARSENIO M. HUMIDING
Chairman, CPLA



MARCELINA G. BAHATAN
President, CBA

Source: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

ANNEX 6 Gender Statistics of Justices/Judges

*Republic of the Philippines
Supreme Court
Office of the Court Administrator
Manila*

Gender Statistics of Justices/Judges in the Judiciary
as of December 31, 2011



Court	Female		Male		Total Incumbent Judges
Supreme Court	3	20.00%	12	80.00%	15
Court of Appeals	23	36%	41	64%	64
Sandiganbayan	2	14%	12	86%	14
Court of Tax Appeals	5	56%	4	44%	9
Regional Trial Court	254	33%	511	67%	765
Metropolitan Trial Court	32	52%	29	48%	61
Municipal Trial Court in Cities	72	43%	95	57%	167
Municipal Trial Court	117	42%	159	58%	276
Municipal Circuit Trial Court	110	37%	191	63%	301
Shari'a District Court	0	0	0	0	0
Shari'a Circuit Court	3	10%	26	90%	29
GRAND TOTAL	621	37%	1,080	63%	1,701

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


GERMAN C. AVERIA
SC Chief Judicial Staff Officer
Statistical Reports Division

Source:
Statistical Reports Division, CMO
July 12, 2012
/eds/summary gender statistics on judges 2011

ANNEX 7 Profile of Policewomen in the PNP

	<p>Republic of the Philippines Department of the Interior and Local Government NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE DIRECTORATE FOR PERSONNEL AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT Records Management Division Camp Crame, Quezon City</p>																					
 MEMORANDUM																						
FOR :	C, WCPC																					
FROM :	C, RMD																					
SUBJECT :	Gender Profile CY 2009-CY 2012																					
DATE :	May 30, 2012																					
<hr/>																						
1. Reference: Memo from that Office dated May 28, 2012 with subject: Request Statistics of PNP Personnel (Male & Female).																						
2. ICOW the above, hereunder are the Gender Profile from CY2009-CY2012:																						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th style="text-align: center;">End Year</th><th style="text-align: center;">Female</th><th style="text-align: center;">Male</th><th style="text-align: center;">Total</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td style="text-align: center;">December 31, 2009</td><td style="text-align: center;">13, 019</td><td style="text-align: center;">111, 733</td><td style="text-align: center;">124, 752</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">December 31, 2010</td><td style="text-align: center;">15, 086</td><td style="text-align: center;">119, 242</td><td style="text-align: center;">134, 328</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">December 31, 2011</td><td style="text-align: center;">17, 423</td><td style="text-align: center;">125,714</td><td style="text-align: center;">143, 137</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">May 30, 2012</td><td style="text-align: center;">17,644</td><td style="text-align: center;">124,806</td><td style="text-align: center;">142,450</td></tr></tbody></table>			End Year	Female	Male	Total	December 31, 2009	13, 019	111, 733	124, 752	December 31, 2010	15, 086	119, 242	134, 328	December 31, 2011	17, 423	125,714	143, 137	May 30, 2012	17,644	124,806	142,450
End Year	Female	Male	Total																			
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May 30, 2012	17,644	124,806	142,450																			
3. Request acknowledge receipt.																						
 MANUEL RABAGO GAERLAN, CEO VI Police Senior Superintendent <i>ys</i>																						

ANNEX 8 Philippine Peacekeeper Deployment

Philippines					
MINUSTAH	Individual Police	28	3	31	
	Contingent Troop	146	11	157	
				MINUSTAH	188
UNAMID	Individual Police	66	4	70	
				UNAMID	70
UNDOF	Contingent Troop	327	19	346	
				UNDOF	346
UNISFA	Experts on Mission	1	0	1	
	Contingent Troop	1	0	1	
				UNISFA	2
UNMIL	Individual Police	31	1	32	
	Experts on Mission	2	0	2	
	Contingent Troop	106	9	115	
				UNMIL	149
UNMISS	Individual Police	31	7	38	
				UNMISS	38
UNMIT	Individual Police	66	22	88	
	Experts on Mission	3	0	3	
				UNMIT	91
UNMOGIP	Experts on Mission	4	0	4	
				UNMOGIP	4
UNOCI	Experts on Mission	3	0	3	
	Contingent Troop	3	0	3	
				UNOCI	6
UNSMIS	Experts on Mission	2	0	2	
				UNSMIS	2
				Philippines	896

Source: United Nations

ANNEX 9 LEDAC Members

LEDAC Members of the 15 th Congress	
Name	Position
1. President Benigno S. Aquino III	President
2. Jejomar C. Binay	Vice-President
3. Secretary Cesar V. Purisima	Department of Finance
4. Secretary Florencio B. Abad	Department of Budget and Management
5. Secretary Jesse M. Robredo	Department of Interior and Local Government
6. Secretary Voltaire T. Gazmin	Department of National Defense
7. Secretary Gregory L. Domingo	Department of Trade Industry
8. Secretary Jose P. de Jesus	Department of Transportation and Communication
9. Secretary Cayetano W. Pad- eranga, Jr.(resigned) replaced by Arsenio Balicasan in 2012	National Economic and Development Authority
10. Senator Juan Ponce Enrile	Senate President
11. Jinggoy Ejercito Estrada	Pro Tempore
12. Senator Vicente C. Sotto III	Majority Floor Leader
13. Senator Alan Peter Cayetano	Minority Floor Leader
14. Congressman Feliciano R. Belmonte	House Speaker
15. Congressman Lorenzo R. Tañada III	Deputy Speaker
16. Congressman Neptali M. Gonzales II	Majority Leader
17. Congressman Edcel C. Lagman	Minority Leader
18. Chairman Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.	Private Sector Representative
19. Governor Alfonso V. Umali, Jr.	LGU Representative
20. Youth Sector Representative	To be appointed by the President

Source: Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council

ANNEX 10 Violence Against Women Statistics

Comparative Statistics on Violence against Women

Annual Comparative Statistics

Violence Against Women

CASES	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rape	972	1045	997	927	670	837	811	770	1053
Incestuous Rape	91	72	38	46	26	22	28	27	19
Attempted Rape	316	275	194	148	186	147	204	167	272
Acts of Lasciviousness	733	646	580	536	389	358	445	485	749
Physical Injuries	5058	4296	3553	2335	1902	1305	1307	1498	2031
Sexual Harassment	109	112	53	37	40	46	18	152	83
RA 9262	0	0	218	924	1301	2387	3599	5285	10000
Threats	561	420	319	223	204	182	220	54	375
Seduction	66	17	62	19	29	30	19	208	25
Concubinage	192	180	121	102	93	109	109	19	180
RA 9208	16	4	17	11	17	24	34	99	193
Kidnapping	45	36	29	16	37	23	28	18	25
Unjust Vexation	125	101	90	50	60	59	83	703	184
TOTAL	8284	7204	6271	5374	4954	5729	6905	8485	16189
Other Related Crimes									
a. Neglect/Abandonment	63	50	37	18	42	71	75	107	41
b. Homicide	82	45	88	52	73	61	78	60	37
c. Slander	201	135	83	68	57	49	39	18	18
d. Murder	59	66	52	33	53	68	57	57	37
e. Attempted Murder	30	23	38	20	5	10	14	14	15
f. Frustrated Murder	29	29	42	17	44	49	50	45	30
g. Oral defamation	241	188	149	109	103	117	104	100	91
h. Parricide	82	53	62	35	37	40	73	52	33
i. Illegal Recruitment	26	12	4	14	8	9	7	34	3
TOTAL	813	601	555	366	422	474	485	487	306
Non-Gender Crimes									
a. Malicious Mischief	64	36	46	23	21	16	22	17	9
b. Theft	139	68	79	69	80	96	115	103	95
c. Estafa	36	51	26	18	14	3	21	7	3
d. Hold-up	28	34	61	21	34	47	39	71	41
e. Other	183	17	563	634	364	282	267	312	167
TOTAL	450	206	775	765	513	444	444	510	315
GRAND TOTAL	9547	8011	7001	6305	5889	6647	7884	10482	16789

Violence Against Women																			
Period Covered: January to December 2011																			
CASES	PRO 1	PRO 2	PRO 3	PRO 4.A	PRO 4.B	PRO 5	PRO 6	PRO 7	PRO 8	PRO 9	PRO 10	PRO 11	PRO 12	PRO 13	CAR	ARMM	NCRPQ	CIDG	TOTAL
1. Homicide	27	28	68	154	41	58	75	70	30	37	27	53	28	15	28	4	84	7	832
2. Sexual Abuse	2	1	0	1	0	2	5	8	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
3. Sexual Harassment	9	4	18	42	7	10	20	19	11	7	9	10	7	4	18	0	6	0	201
4. Rape	6	10	47	129	10	27	100	39	16	21	15	36	37	7	17	3	101	4	625
5. Physical Abuse	41	4	81	94	7	14	168	373	26	111	95	65	113	15	123	24	232	2	1588
6. Stalking	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	42	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	4	63
7. Kidnapping	1	3	4	8	2	3	2	17	0	1	0	7	0	3	0	0	6	5	62
8. Other	23	88	308	675	79	192	2302	830	23	519	247	2286	639	184	134	42	399	41	9021
9. Total	1	1	20	26	1	4	37	33	2	34	0	10	19	1	12	0	12	0	213
10. Action	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	15
11. Sabotage	1	3	15	25	0	4	18	6	2	16	5	8	7	1	8	0	9	0	128
12. Action/Kidnapping	3	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	22
13. At Vocation	1	0	5	13	1	3	41	5	0	5	1	3	3	2	27	0	44	1	155
14. TOTAL	115	141	570	1177	161	318	2772	1447	111	757	400	2490	857	232	369	81	895	65	12848
15. Related Crimes																			
16. Neglect/Abandonment	0	0	9	3	0	1	0	0	2	6	15	1	0	0	8	0	44	0	89
17. Homicide	8	5	4	15	4	2	1	0	1	4	1	3	3	0	4	1	7	0	64
18. Slander	0	2	1	0	0	1	6	2	0	3	1	4	12	5	5	1	7	0	50
19. Murder	27	2	0	7	5	8	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	8	9	0	78
20. Attempted Murder	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
21. Frustrated Murder	16	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	28
22. Child Detention	2	7	3	17	1	3	27	4	3	3	1	5	12	4	4	0	2	0	98
23. L. Parishes	4	2	4	8	6	2	6	4	1	3	5	3	5	2	5	0	3	0	63
24. Illegal Recruitment	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
25. TOTAL	63	18	22	52	19	17	42	13	10	20	27	18	33	12	31	14	72	0	483
26. Gender Crimes																			
27. Molesters/Molested	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	15
28. Theft	45	1	4	4	7	0	0	10	0	2	1	1	6	5	4	0	12	0	102
29. Estafa	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
30. Hold-up	43	0	1	1	13	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	71
31. Other	68	0	19	8	13	14	37	20	2	20	102	3	2	1	7	6	18	1	341
32. TOTAL	158	2	28	14	34	16	41	40	3	23	103	5	14	6	15	8	32	1	643
33. GRAND TOTAL	336	161	620	1243	204	351	2855	1500	124	800	530	2513	904	250	415	103	999	66	13974

Prepared by:
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Source: Philippine National Police

ANNEX 11 Sexual Harassment Cases Filed Against Military Personnel (AS OF 2005 to DATE)

RANK	OFFENSE	UNIT	DATE APPROVED	REMARKS
MAJ	AW 96 (SEXUAL ADVANCES)	GHQ & HSC	11-Aug-05	GHQESB FOR AR- RAIGNMENT
MSG	ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	GHQ & HSC	19-Jan-06	DEMOTED TO TSG (E-6)
LTC	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	HHSB, PA	31-Jan-06	REPRIMANDED
TSG	ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	525EBDE, PA	10-Jul-06	DROPPED AND CLOSED
MSG	ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	2ID, PA	23-Nov-06	DEMOTED TO TSG (E-6)
SGT	ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	HHSB, PA	15-Dec-06	DROPPED AND CLOSED
COL	AW 97 (SEXUAL ADVANCES)	GHQ & HSC	20-Dec-06	DROPPED AND CLOSED
MSG	ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	HHSB, PA	12-Jan-07	DEMOTED TO TSG (E -6)
SSG	ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	AFPPKOC	29-Nov-07	DEMOTED TO SGT (E -4)
CS1	AW 97 (SEXUAL ADVANCES)	NOLCOM	23-Feb-08	DEMOTED TO CS3 (E -4)
SSG	AW 97 (SEXUAL HARASS- MENT)	GHQ & HSC	23-Apr-09	DEMOTED SGT
CPT	PNESB – RAPE	PN (M)	5-Jun-09	SEPARATION
COL	GHQESB – AW 96 (SEX ADVANCES)	GHQ & HSC	2-Jul-09	RETENTION
SSG	AW 97 (IMM/ PHY INJU- RIES)	GHQ & HSC	13-Aug-09	DISCH – 12-Aug-09
CDR	AW 96 (NANGHIPO NG LTJG)	GHQ & HSC	12-Jan-10	SEPARATION
COL	AW 96 – RA 9262	PA	17-May-11	ON GOING TRIAL
SSG	PHY INJURIES & IMMORAL- ITY	PSG	13-Jul-11	DEMO CPL EFF 09- May-11
CDT 3CL	MALTREATMENT	PMA	30-Apr-12	DISCH – 14-Sept-11
PO3	RA 7610 & AW 97	PGMC	11-May-12	HOLD IN ABEYANCE
LTSG	RA 9262	GHQ	22-May-12	DROPPED AND CLOSED

Source: Armed Forces of the Philippines

ANNEX 12 Violence Against Women Cases Filed in Court

DOJ - NATIONAL PROSECUTION SERVICE																
INVESTIGATION OF CASES, CONSOLIDATED CASELOAD AND DISPOSITION																
For Violence Against Women (RA 9262) and Rape (RA 8353)																
June - December 2011																
NPS REGIONALIZATION	Violence Against Women (RA 9262)										Rape (RA 8353)					
	Case Load					Resolved					Case Load					
	Carry over	Newly Received	Total	Filed in Court	Dismissal	Others	Total	Pending	Carry over	Newly Received	Total	Filed in Court	Dismissal	Others	Total	Pending
RAND TOTAL - NATIONWIDE	2,712	3,871	6,583	2,680	1,267	389	3,809	2,446	146	159	305	90	49	7	146	159
Region 1 - ILOCOS	9	174	183	103	52	-	155	28	1	6	7	5	2	-	7	-
1 RPOr San Fernando	1	3	4	2	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 RPOr Ilocos Norte	-	27	27	15	4	-	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 RPO Ilocos Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 RPO La Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 RPO Pangasinan	1	5	6	2	4	-	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
6 RPO Abra	-	10	10	8	-	-	8	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
7 RPO Benguet	1	11	12	9	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 RPO Mountain Province	-	10	10	8	2	-	10	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
9 RPOr Alaminos	-	3	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 RPO Butac	5	43	48	17	25	-	42	6	-	2	2	2	1	-	2	-
11 RPO Candian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 RPO Dagupan	1	51	52	31	11	-	42	10	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
13 RPO Laoag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 RPO San Carlos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 RPO San Fernando	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 RPO Urdaneta	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 RPO Vigan	-	6	6	4	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 RPO Baguio	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 2 - CAGAYAN VALLEY	174	178	352	119	70	2	191	161	4	9	13	5	3	-	8	5
1 RPO Tuguegarao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 RPO Balabes	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 RPO Cagayan	20	28	48	21	8	2	31	17	1	3	4	1	-	-	1	3
4 RPO Isabela	65	37	102	26	24	-	50	52	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
5 RPO Nueva Vizcaya	36	28	64	25	8	-	33	31	-	4	4	3	1	-	4	-
6 RPO Quirino	7	11	18	6	3	-	9	9	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	1

ANNEX 13 Percentage of women (vs. men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction process

Type of Package	Number of Women	Number of Men	% of Women
Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP) [2011-present]	16 of 260	244 of 260	6.15%

ANNEX 14 Women Peace and Security Projects funded by OPAPP through Projects for Peace

NO.	PROJECT TITLE	PROPOSER	THEME	PROJECT TYPE	REGION COVERED	PROVINCES COVERED	AMOUNT	STATUS
1	Towards a Culture of Peace Through Gender Sensitive Active Non-Violence and Healing and Reconciliation	Aksyon para sa Kapayapaan at Katarungan (AK-KAPIKA)	Women, Peace and Security	Technical Assistance	NATIONWIDE		460,000.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)
2	Women Brigade for Peace-Mountain Province	Ebgan, Intervention Center Towards Human Development in the Cordillera	Women, Peace and Security	Technical Assistance	CAR	Mountain Province: Bontoc, Sadangga, Sagada, Besao	1,338,000.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)
3	Capability Building Program /Women, Peace and Security	Federation of United Mindanaoan Bangsamoro Women Multi - Purpose Cooperatives	Women, Peace and Security	Seminars and Training	ARMM	Maguindanao, North Cotabato	1,000,000.00	COMPLETED
4	Capacitating Women Leaders in Conflict Areas to promote the NAP on UNSCR 1325	GZO Peace Institute, Inc.	Women, Peace and Security	Technical Assistance	NATIONWIDE		512,900.00	Not Completed
5	Mainstreaming Gender in Localizing Peace Processes in Conflict-Affected Municipalities in Maguindanao & Lanao del Norte	Integral Development Services Philippines Inc.	Women, Peace and Security	Technical Assistance	ARMM	Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur	478,000.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)
6	Strengthening Advocacy Program on Peace and Gender among T'boli Men and Women in Provision of T'nalak Weaving Center	Lake Sebu Indigenous Women Weavers Association Inc. (LASIWWAI)	Women, Peace and Security	Technical Assistance	XII	South Cotabato	184,179.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)

7	Empowering Muslim Women in Conflict Affected Communities towards Engaging Local Governance, Food Security and Disaster Risk Reduction in Cotabato and Maguindanao	Mangungya Center for PALMA, Inc.	Women, Peace and Security	Seminars and Training	XII	North Cotabato and Maguindanao	400,800.00	COMPLETED
8	Strengthen Local Capacity and Communities Participation in the Promotion of Peace in the Upland Communities of Gibong Watershed, Agusan Del Sur	Mary Medatrix of All Grace Foundation inc.	Women, Peace and Security	Seminars and Training	CARAGA	Agusan del Sur	651,000.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)
9	Mindanao Women's Peacemaking Initiative	Mindanao Commission on Women	Women, Peace and Security	Policy Research and Development	MINDANAO		770,500.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)
10	Popularization of UNSCR 1325 at the Grassroots Communities in Mindanao	Mindanao Tri-People Women Resource Center (MTWRC), Inc.	Women, Peace and Security	Seminars and Training	MINDANAO		300,000.00	COMPLETED
11	Towards a National Report on Gender, Peace, & Security and the Implementation of UNSCR 1325	Miriam-College - Women and Gender Institute (WAGI)	Women, Peace and Security	Policy Research and Development	NATIONWIDE		982,200.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)
12	Peace Education and Leadership Training for Tri-People Women in SOCKSARGEN	MSU-General Santos City	Women, Peace and Security	Seminars and Training	XII	General Santos, Sarangani and South Cotabato	505,000.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)
13	Responding to Women Survivors of Armed Conflict- Research & Advocacy to Enhance Support to Women in Conflict Situations	PILIPINA - Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino	Women, Peace and Security	Policy Research and Development	NATIONWIDE		388,000.00	COMPLETED(On-going compliance of financial requirements)

On-going compliance of financial documents - for liquidation

ANNEX 15 AECID PROJECTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (January 2011-June 2012)

Project	Beneficiaries	Purpose	Amount
<i>Institutional Strengthening of the Philippines Commission on Human Rights – Commission on Human Rights</i>	It's a nation-wide project.	<p>General Objective: Support to the promotion and protection of Human Rights of those vulnerable collectives of citizens, as an essential mechanism of improvement of the democratic quality and social cohesion.</p> <p>Specific Objective: Strengthen the HHR Commission capacities to start up and influence of Rights Focus on plans/ policies of national and local development, improving the effective presence, reach and levels of coordination/ advocacy with institutions and civil society</p> <p>Anticipated Results: (R1) Reinforced capacities of the Commission on services supply of promotion, protection and formulation of pro HHR policies, institutionalizing standards, principles and work skills inside LGU and Regional Inter Agencies Institutions; (R2) a culture of Human Rights, in which empowered communities are able to make merit of their rights, participate totally and determine their own development.</p>	<p>AECID: 2,750,000 Euros</p> <p>Counterpart: 600,000 Euros</p> <p>TOTAL: 3,350,000 Euros</p>
<i>Institutional Strengthening of National and Local Governance on Human Rights and Economic Empowerment with a Gender Focus: Implementation of Magna Carta of Women – Philippine Commission on Women</i>	It's a nation-wide project.	<p>General Objective: Contribute to the reduction of gender disparities and inequalities in economic, social and political spheres.</p> <p>Specific Objective: Increased capacity of relevant agencies (PCW, DILG, NEDA, CSC, CHED and DBM, six provinces and two LGUs per province) to implement, monitor and evaluate the Magna Carta of Women.</p> <p>Anticipated Results: (R1) Improved efficiency and capacity of the PCW as oversight agency in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the MCW; (R2) Increased capacity of partner agencies, LGUs and NGOs to implement and monitor the provisions of the MCW related to women's human rights and economic empowerment; (R3) Strengthened local and national convergence of supports and services for women's human rights and economic empowerment.</p>	<p>AECID: 1,500,000 Euros</p> <p>Counterpart: 286, 000 Euros</p> <p>TOTAL: 1,786,000 Euros</p>

<p><i>Mainstreaming Peace and Development in Local Governance in the Philippines – Office of the Presidential Adviser for the Peace Process (OPAPP)</i></p>	<p>It's a nation-wide project.</p>	<p>The project aims at contributing to peace in the Philippines through national and local institutional strengthening and civil society empowerment. To achieve such purpose three <i>main results</i> are sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacities of LGUs and peace and development champions in PAMANA Provinces on mainstreaming peace and conflict sensitive programming in local governance • Peace and Development Initiatives implemented in PAMANA Provinces • Peace and Conflict Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation System developed and operational 	<p>AECID: 1,500,000 Euros</p> <p>Counterpart: 600,000 Euros</p> <p><u>TOTAL:</u> 2,100,000 Euros</p>
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<p>Regional Program to Promote Gender Equality in Political Participation in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines, Timor Leste and Vietnam – Spanish NGO Paz y Desarrollo in partnership with PILIPINA and Miriam College – Women and Gender Institute</p>	<p>Targets of program interventions are primarily women rights holders and duty bearers, as well as institutional duty bearers implementing and monitoring the UN CEDAW and moral bearers or civil society organizations in the areas of intervention.</p> <p>In the Philippines, the program is specifically implemented in: Butuan City and the Municipalities of Kitcharao, Santiago and Tubay in Agusan del Norte Province, and Marawi City and the Municipality of Balindong in Lanao del Sur Province.</p>	<p>The Program aims to contribute to the realization of women's rights to civil and political participation based on gender equity. Specifically, it aims to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened regional and national synergies of those involved in the program. <i>In this component, it is expected that there will be information exchange and awareness about the program among the target right holders, moral bearers and duty bearers at the national and local levels. Such include but, are not limited to, website development and other forms of electronic exchange to share experiences, lessons learned and good practices. Capacities to build linkages between and among targets will be undertaken in this component to support and sustain information exchange and awareness-raising.</i> • Promoted gender-responsive political agenda at different levels of public administration. <i>In this component, it is expected that there will be increased capacities, specifically, among women duty bearers (either as elected, appointed or elected) on developing gender-responsive political agenda. Increased capacities of institutions to implement and monitor the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN CEDAW) are part of this component.</i> • Increased exercise of women's citizenship in the target areas. In the component, it is expected that women rights holders' capacities in the electoral process as well as in participating in community life will increase. Also, it is expected that rights-holders and moral bearers have increased awareness of their civil and political rights to continue their participation in public life. 	<p>AEICD: 7,000,000 Euros (Five Countries) – 1,895,000 Euros (The Philippines)</p> <p>Paz y Desarrollo: 201,500 (Five Countries)</p> <p>Local Counterpart: 1,560,000 Euros (Five Countries)</p> <p><u>TOTAL:</u> 8,761,500 Euros (Five Countries)</p>
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<p><i>Culture of Peace, peaceful conflict resolution and governance in Zamboanga City and the Province of Basilan, Philippines – Spanish NGO Manos Unidas</i></p>	<p>Direct Beneficiaries are a total of 5.150 people (2.575 women): 1.420 children; 1.600 young people; and 2.130 adults (50% men and 50% women).</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are 14.760 people (at least, 35% women)</p>	<p>The <i>specific objectives</i> of the Project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support regional/ national initiatives which will be used as debate forums to increase women political participation. • Strengthen Good Gender-basis Governance to encourage the women participation and incorporate gender into the political agenda. • Boost citizenship construction initiatives to promote women rights, political and civic participation with special attention to women at a disadvantage. 	<p>AECID: 242,452 Euros</p> <p>Manos Unidas: 62,213 Euros</p> <p><u>TOTAL:</u> 304,665 Euros</p>
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<p><i>Emancipation of Near-Landless Farmers and Implementation of Co-Management Land Scheme in Dipolog City – Water, Agroforestry, Nutrition and Development (WAND) Foundation Inc.</i></p>	<p>250 beneficiaries, 100 women, of Dipolog (Zamboanga del Norte)</p>	<p>The project will provide solution to the problem of the disenfranchisement of near landless farmers from their land, which most often is their only sole possession. Without any tangible productive asset, the parcels of land they have will go to loan sharks in times of financial crisis since they have no access to local banks.</p> <p>The following are <i>outputs</i> of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redemption of a total of 56 hectares coconut and rice land owned by 58 farming families. • Provision of micro-credit loans to 58 farming families with the loan used in improving their farms. • Provision of 8 draft animals (carabaos) to 8 farming families. This is also included in the credit package offered to the farmers. The carabaos are used in cultivating the farms. • Provision of vegetable seed packets to the 58 families to enable them to produce their own vegetable for their own consumption. • Organizing the beneficiaries into 2 clusters. 	<p>AECID: 18,182 Euros</p> <p>Counterpart: 10,909 Euros</p> <p><u>TOTAL: 29,091 Euros</u></p>
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<p><i>Start-Up for DepEd Accredited, Culturally Appropriate, Pre-School Home-School Curriculum for Indigenous Children of the Menuvu and Mehindanew (Central Mindanao) – Development Legal Aid Centre</i></p>	<p>The project provided start up sub-projects for pre-school and home-school education among 80 selected children of the Menuvu & Islamized Mehindanew tribes of the Pulangi River, Cotabato, Central Mindanao.</p>	<p>The start-up project began what is envisioned as a 7-year program for curriculum review and implantation to enable several batches of community scholars to graduate from elementary school.</p> <p>In the <i>long term</i>, the value of this pilot program will be to make culturally appropriate education within the reach of all indigenous peoples in the country, inculcating in them the core values of respect for mother earth, peaceful coexistence with other people, protection of ancestral domain, embracing tribe-specific culture, customary laws and indigenous knowledge and overall nurturance of self-worth and pride in one's indigenous roots.</p> <p>Imbided in the <i>earliest stage</i> of development, these core values will determine intergenerational survival of the tribe. Self-reliance in the area of education is also invaluable for sustainability of ancestral domain management.</p> <p>In the <i>immediate future</i> it is envisioned that the participation of the elders and women in the process of curriculum review and program implementation will be empowering as they are given the opportunity to integrate the core values into the teaching modules and take personal responsibility for the education of the very young.</p>	<p>AECID: 18,183 Euros</p> <p>Counterpart: 5,000 Euros</p> <p><u>TOTAL:</u> 23,183 Euros</p>
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<p><i>Developing Capacities in Human Rights Education for Lumads in Caraga: a Research, Communications, Education and Advocacy Initiative – Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)</i></p>	<p>Target Groups for the Project include educators in upland schools in both public and private education institutions.</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries are Lumad communities of Caraga Region including the groups of Higaonon, Manawa, Manobo and T'Boli.</p> <p>Indirect Beneficiaries include supports groups of upland schools and Lumad communities; members and constituencies of national, regional and international civil society organizations (CSOs); as well as duty-bearers such as the Philippine government and its agencies, and regional and international human rights bodies such as the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)</p>	<p>The Project aims to contribute in realizing HR in Lumad communities in Caraga through HR Education. The <i>specific objectives</i> of the Project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building knowledge base and culturally appropriate resources for HR Education and promotion • Improving capacity of upland schools as channel in promoting HR Education in Lumad communities • Bringing Lumads' voices in HR policy discourse through engagement with the Philippine government and AICHR. <p>The Project broadly covers HR issues through HR Education with particularly to the context and needs of Lumads in Caraga. In line with this, issues on the rights of indigenous peoples, environment, gender, education, among other issues will be also addressed by the Project.</p>	<p>AECID: 897,700 Pesos</p> <p>Counterpart: 100,000 Pesos</p> <p>TOTAL: 997,700 Pesos</p>
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<p><i>Promotion and protection of Human Rights through capacity building of Community-based Women on Reproductive Health Rights – BALAOD Mindanaw, Inc. (Balay Alternative Legal Advocates for Development in Mindanaw, Inc.)</i></p>	<p>The Project will be implemented by BALAOD in coordination with KAISAHAN, other local partners, and LGUs of Alubid and El Salvador, particularly the Rural Health Unit (RHU). As to technology and tasks, BALAOD will invite POGS-Cagayan de Oro City (Philippine Obstetrical and Gynecological Society) to discuss the technical (medical) part of Reproductive Health and methods while BALAOD will do the legal, advocacy and policy development in partnership with existing local partners, such as the local NGOs, barangays local government units, RHU/ BHWs, and PO Federation, SEAL-MORE (Solidarity of El Salvador and Alubid Misamis Oriental for Rural Empowerment – a federation of 18 peoples’ organizations federation in the target areas), are expected to do community coordination work with the assistance of KAISAHAN. At the same time, the representatives/ key leaders particularly women from the 18 RHU/ BHW of the ten focus barangays will be the direct beneficiaries of the project.</p>	<p>The over-all objective of the project is aimed at enhancing the capacities of rural women on Human Rights, particularly on their reproductive health rights. Specifically, it aims to achieve the following <i>specific objectives</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted and gained a deeper understanding of the concept of Human Rights, more particularly on the reproductive health rights of Women, among health personnel, barangays committee members, and key leaders of people’s organizations in the barangays level. • Increased awareness on current laws and government policies protection women’s rights particularly RA 9262. • Helped facilitate the strengthening of the specific structures and formulation of programs and procedures that will further enhance awareness of the women in the barangays on their rights to effectively respond to women’s sexual and reproductive rights issues, including greater access to RH programs/ services and to the justice system. 	<p>AECID: 1,000,000 Pesos</p> <p>Counterpart: 578,500 Pesos</p> <p><u>TOTAL:</u> 1,578,500 Pesos</p>
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<p><i>Documentary Film on Disappeared Persons – Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearances (FIND) and Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD)</i></p>	<p>The beneficiaries include the families of the disappeared and the general public. The general public particularly includes students from different colleges and universities nationwide, religious and other sectoral organizations, government offices and the diplomatic community.</p>	<p>The proposed project aims to hasten the enactment of an anti-enforced disappearance law and the Philippines' signing and ratifying the <i>International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance</i>.</p> <p>The project further seeks to transform enforced disappearance from a parochial concern of FIND and AFAD into a societal and regional issue in Asia.</p> <p>The film will be used as a model for replication in other Asian countries where AFAD has member-organizations to replicate in order to contribute to the regional and global campaign against enforced disappearance.</p> <p>Considering that most of the disappeared in the Philippines are men, the surviving family members are mostly the women and children. The project therefore aims to contribute in projecting the social impact of enforced disappearance to women and children who usually bear the burden of the loss of their loved ones. The film will serve as their voice for justice.</p>	<p>AECID: 1,000,000 Pesos</p> <p>Counterpart: 444,200 Pesos</p> <p><u>TOTAL:</u> 1,444,200 Pesos</p>
<p><i>How to Stop a Bullet from Being Fired: Transforming Violence through Education and Creativity – United Youth of the Philippines- Women (UnY-Phil-Women, Inc)</i></p>	<p>The direct project beneficiaries are at least 600 children, 8-15 years old from 20 barangays (or 30 children per barangays) of the Municipalities of Al-Barka and Tipo-Tipo, Province of Basilan</p>	<p>At the end of the implementation period, children will demonstrate a more positive demeanor such as better integration with others in the community, greater tolerance for individual differences and improved sense of security. Children will have acquired also some basic capacities in any of the arts. Because the arts also serve as a therapeutic tool, the project will alleviate the trauma suffered by the children as well as bridge the gaps in the delivery of protection and other support services.</p> <p>Other issues addressed by the project will be Human Rights, conflict transformation, child protection, psychosocial and cultural needs, education, gender justice, and community development.</p>	<p>AECID: 985,000 Pesos</p> <p>Counterpart: 122,000 Pesos</p> <p><u>TOTAL:</u> 1,107,000 Pesos</p>

Source: Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

ANNEX 16 Women, Peace and Security projects funded by United Nations Development Programme

Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount
Women Engaged in Action on 1325 (WE-ACT1325)	Support for dissemination and civil society monitoring of the Philippine NAP on Women, Peace and Security	US\$ 5,900
Over 300 post-conflict, conflict-vulnerable communities in Southern Philippines (through the Mindanao Development Authority and the ARMM Regional Government)	Livelihood support for women in armed conflict through community economic development	US\$ 463,000

Source: UNDP

ANNEX 17 Implementation of the NAP WPS by OPAPP

INPUTS ON THE MONITORING RESEARCH ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

The following are updates in relation to the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security:

1) OPAPP's Commitment to Implement the NAP

The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) is implementing two projects in relation to the NAP, these are:

a) Localizing the National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security in Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Areas

The primary objective of this project is to influence the planning and budgeting processes of the local government units (LGUs) to ensure that women's issues and concerns in conflict affected areas are taken into consideration and fully addressed through programs, projects and activities (PPAs).

This project is being pilot-tested in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) implementation in the five (5) provinces (Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi) and one (1) select city (Marawi City) of ARMM through the project known as "Localizing the NAP in ARMM."

The main strategy of this project is to mainstream the NAP in LGUs' planning and budgeting systems, processes and procedures, particularly to the comprehensive development and annual investment planning (CD/AIP), and to make sure that the programs, projects and activities that will be identified have corresponding budget, mainly, from their gender and development (GAD) fund/budget.

Two (2) "Training-Workshops on the Integration of Gender and Peace Issues in the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the Provinces of ARMM" were conducted; One session for the island provinces- Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi and 1 for Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Marawi City.

Identification of NAP Projects for the other PAMANA areas will be done in partnership with Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) through the Mainstreaming Peace and Development in Local Governance (MPDLG) Project within the 3rd quarter of 2012. These PAMANA areas are: Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mt. Province, Aklan, Antique, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Quezon, Oriental Mindoro, Sorsogon, Camarines Norte, Masbate, Northern Samar, Samar (Western Samar), Eastern Samar, Lanao del Norte, North Cotabato, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur.

b) Documenting the Experiences of the Women in the Peace Tables

This project is expected to document the experiences and insights of the women who are formally involved in the peace tables/panels as well as those who provide technical and administrative to the panel members.

OPAPP also anchors and convenes the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (NSCWPS). A technical working group (TWG) has been organized to assist the NSCWPS.

Source: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

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