

# WOMEN COUNT

**Security Council Resolution 1325:**  
Civil Society Monitoring Report 2012



**A project of  
the Global Network  
of Women Peacebuilders**

**Afghanistan, Colombia,  
Democratic Republic of  
Congo, Fiji, Liberia, Nepal,  
Netherlands, Philippines,  
Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South  
Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka,  
Sweden, and Uganda**

A S I A

# Republic of the Philippines

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### List of acronyms

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AFP PKOC	AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BPAT	Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team
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
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CLIP	Comprehensive Local Integration Program
CPE	Center for Peace Education
CPLA	Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local and 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
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GAD	Gender and Development
GPH	Government of the Philippines
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IMT	International Monitoring Team
IPSP	Internal Peace and Security Plan
JC	Joint Committee
KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit-Bisig sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services
LEDAC	Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council
LGU	Local Government Unit
LNAP	Local National Action Plan
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement

NDF	National Democratic Front
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
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PD	Presidential Decree
PDGD	Philippine Development Plan for Gender and Development
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
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 WCPC	Philippine National Police Women and Children Protection Center
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development
PRO	Police Regional Offices
RA	Republic Act
RPMP-RPA-ABB	Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas – Revolutionary Proletarian Army – Alex Boncayao Brigade
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
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 Corps
WAGI	Women and Gender Institute
WCPU	Women and Children Protection Unit
WE ACT 1325	Women Engaged in Action on 1325
WEDGE	Women Empowerment and Development towards Gender Equality
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

# I. Women, peace and security profile

## A. Nature of the 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.

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 ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas – Revolutionary Proletarian Army – Alex Boncayao 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.<sup>1</sup>

On the other hand, negotiations between GPH and the Communist Party of the Philippines – New People's Army – National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) 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.<sup>2</sup>

Talks between GPH and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), meanwhile, are positively gaining ground with hopes that a framework 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 Quintos-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 Final Peace Agreement (FPA). The Organization of Islamic Conference-Peace Committee for Southern Philippines (OIC-PCSP) has been facilitating the discussions between the two parties."<sup>3</sup>

1 Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (2012). Background of the GPH-RPMP-RPA-ABB Peace Process. Online. Available: <http://opapp.gov.ph/peace-tracks-rpmp-rpa-abb/background-gph-rpmp-rpa-abb-peace-process> Accessed July 23, 2012.

2 Colina, Antonio. (2012). Government, Rebel Peace Talks to resume. Online Available: <http://50.28.66.118/davao/local-news/2012/08/21/government-rebel-peace-talks-resume-238645> Accessed Aug 23, 2012.

3 Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (2012). GPH-MNLF to work together for reforms in ARMM. Online. Available: <http://opapp.gov.ph/mnlf-work-together-for-reforms-armm> Accessed August 3, 2012.

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 violence related to *rido* or clan wars. Certain families in northern and southern parts of the Philippines set up private armies as a means of protection and to consolidate 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.<sup>4</sup>

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) (literally translated as peaceful and prosperous communities) Program which aims to address issues on the ground that breed armed conflict.

## B. 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.<sup>5</sup> 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 fair 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 peacemaking roles such as mediation, peacekeeping and community organizing are common tasks women do to ease 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.

## C. Laws and policies

In 2011, *Newsweek* ranked the Philippines as the 17<sup>th</sup> best country for women in the whole world.<sup>6</sup> One reason for this

4 Nonviolent Peaceforce Philippines. (2012). 2011 Year-end Review. Online. Available: [http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org/sites/nonviolentpeaceforce.org/files/NP\\_Philippines\\_Year-End\\_Review\\_20114mb.pdf](http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org/sites/nonviolentpeaceforce.org/files/NP_Philippines_Year-End_Review_20114mb.pdf) Accessed July 25, 2012.

5 Cabrera, Marion and Galace, J. (2012). Recognizing Women's Participation in Peacebuilding and Gender Work. Unpublished Manuscript.

6 Montenegro, Candice. (2011). Newsweek Rankings: PHL is the 17th best country for women. Online. Available: <http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/232969/news/nation/newsweek-rankings-phl-is-17th-best-country-for-women>. Accessed July 30, 2012



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 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 adopted 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 ongoing. 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.

## II. Data presentation and analysis

### A. Participation

#### Indicator 1 - Index of women's participation in governance

Figure 1.1: Index of women's participation in governance

Category	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number	% of Women
<b>2010</b>				
Women in senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments	66	160	226	29.2
Women in Foreign Service	32	65	97	32.9
Women in Parliament	61	231	292	20.9
Women in senior positions in local governance structures	2,999	13,312	16,311	18.4
<b>2011</b>				
Women in senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments	70	151	221	31.7
Women in Foreign Service	*	*	*	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

\*Data not available

Women account for 31.7 percent of senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments in 2011 compared to 2010's 29.2 percent. Political appointments made by Benigno Aquino III, the Philippines' 15<sup>th</sup> president, brought about this increase. Responsibilities given to women appointees are diverse and

*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).*

deviate from roles typically associated with women. Out of 19 government departments, women head three: 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 a recorded increase in the percentage of female participation from 33 percent to 34.8 percent.

The appointment of more 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 lobbying being done by women from both government and civil society organizations who know that there are mandates for women's participation in decision-making processes such as the CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, UNSCR 135 and the Philippine National Action Plan and the Magna Carta of Women, among others.

Female representation in the legislative branch of the government is now at 22.1 percent compared to the previous Congress' 20.9 percent. 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.

In the area of local governance, 18.4 percent of those who occupy high-level positions (Governor, Vice-Governor, Mayor and Vice-Mayor) are women while men hold 81.6 percent of these senior positions. 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).<sup>7</sup> That is a meager 16 percent 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.

## Indicator 2 - Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements

Figure 2.1: 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
<b>GPH – MILF 2010</b>				
GPH	1	4	5	20
MILF	0	5	5	0
<b>2011</b>				
GPH	2	4	6	33.33
MILF	0	6	6	0

  

Gender Issues Addressed	
Program	Demands (Principles)
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence;</li> <li>2. right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender or ethnicity.</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> Total number of Barangays is 42,026. The Administrative Region of Muslim Mindanao has not submitted data as per information received from DILG.

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
<b>GPH – NDF 2010</b>				
GPH	4	1	5	80
NDF	3	2	5	60
<b>2011</b>				
GPH	2	3	5	40
NDF	2	3	5	40

  

Gender Issues Discussed		
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. arms and weapons</li> <li>2. activities that exploit children below 18 years old</li> <li>3. activities that exploit women</li> <li>4. activities that go against local beliefs, traditions, laws, and good morals.</li> </ol>

Since 2000, women representation in peace negotiations has significantly improved. 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. Since 1977, MILF has had an all-male panel. A striking development, however, is the appointment of two women in the Board of Consultants last year, which indicates that there is acceptance on the part of the MILF 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 for women's participation in the peace process underscoring that women's participation is a call of UNSCR 1325 and the Philippine NAP 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, "there is no mandate that prohibits women from being involved in the negotiations."<sup>8</sup>

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. Although peace talks have stalled in 2011, both parties have expressed their willingness to

<sup>8</sup> Piscano, Frances. (2011). Women in Peace Negotiations and Agreements: A Consultation Workshop. Online. Available: <http://www.sulongnetwork.ph/new/news/women-peacenegotiations-and-agreements-women%E2%80%99s-consultation-workshop> Accessed July 1, 2012.

pursue the negotiations with Ms. Jurgette Honculada affirming that women's issues will not be ignored.<sup>9</sup>

It is important to note that there are 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. Women head the secretariats for both government panels with the MILF and NDF. A woman also leads the legal staff of the government panel negotiating with the MILF. Moreover, the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) 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. The NDF component has women in both the JMC and secretariat. It also appointed a woman-independent observer.

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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup> 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."<sup>12</sup>

9 Piscano, Frances. (2011). Women in Peace Negotiations and Agreements: A Consultation Workshop. Online. Available: <http://www.sulongnetwork.ph/new/news/women-peacenegotiations-and-agreements-women%E2%80%99s-consultation-workshop> Accessed July 1, 2012.

10 Mindanao Peoples Caucus. (2012). Multistakeholders Caucus on the GPH-MILF Peace Talks. Online. Available: [http://mpc.org.ph/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=206:multi-stakeholders-caucus-on-the-gph-milf-peace-talks&catid=56:peace-talks&Itemid=27](http://mpc.org.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=206:multi-stakeholders-caucus-on-the-gph-milf-peace-talks&catid=56:peace-talks&Itemid=27) Accessed June 11, 2012.

11 Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (2012). CPLA Progress in P-Noy's Administration. Online. Available: <http://opapp.gov.ph/cpla/progress-p-noys-administration> Accessed July 30, 2012.

12 Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (2011). Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and CBA/CPLA. Accessed on 10 July 2012. Available. Online: <http://opapp.gov.ph/resources/memorandum-agreement-between-government-philippines-gph-and-cbacpla>

### Indicator 3 - Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions

Figure 3.1: Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions

	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number	% of Women
<b>JUDICIARY</b>				
<b>December 2010</b>				
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
<b>December 2011</b>				
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
<b>ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES</b>				
<b>Philippine Air Force</b>				
Officers	142			
Enlisted Personnel	1,319			
<b>Philippine Army</b>				
Officers	428			
Enlisted Personnel	1,057			
<b>Philippine Navy</b>				
Officers	216			
Enlisted Personnel	648			
<b>Women Auxiliary Corps</b>				
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
<b>UN – DEPLOYED PEACEKEEPERS (as of December 2011)</b>				
<b>MINUSTAH (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti)</b>				
Individual Police	8	38	46	17.39
Contingent Troop	6	151	157	3.82
<b>UNAMID (United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur)</b>				
Individual Police	4	66	70	5.71
<b>UNDOF (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)</b>				
Contingent Troop	32	314	346	9.25
<b>UNMIL (United Nations Mission in Liberia)</b>				
Individual Police	4	32	36	11.11
Experts on Mission	0	2	2	0
Contingent Troop	2	113	115	1.74
<b>UNMISS (United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan)</b>				
Individual Police	8	23	31	25.81
Experts on Mission	0	3	3	0
<b>UNMIT (United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste)</b>				
Individual Police	22	68	90	24.44
Experts on Mission	1	2	3	33.33
<b>UNMOGIP (United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan)</b>				
Experts on Mission	0	3	3	0
<b>UNOCI (United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire)</b>				
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, the percentage of women serving the judiciary was at 36.51 percent. It posts a slight increase from 2010's record of 34.20 percent. The percentage of women justices and judges increased in all types of court except for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Sandigan Bayan 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, acknowledged that there is disparity between the number of male and female judges serving in the courts.<sup>13</sup>

Unofficial statistics from the Armed Forces of the Philippines indicated that the institution has 120,280 soldiers. 3,796 of these soldiers are women pegging women's representation

13 Rodriguez, John. (2012). De Castro pushes for more Female Judges. Online. Available <http://rp2.abs-cbnnews.com/nation/07/26/12/de-castro-pushes-more-female-justices> Accessed July 31, 2012.

in the institution at 3.16 percent. Female soldiers are mostly deployed in the Philippine Air Force and the Philippine Army. Despite these low numbers, the number of women appointed in commanding positions in the AFP is increasing. Out of the 11,331 officers in the Armed Forces, 1,049 or 9.26 percent of these are women. It posts a slight increase from last year's 986 (8.7 percent) 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 percent are women. Technical service refers to non-combat tasks essential to the operation of the AFP such as health, legal and 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.<sup>14</sup> This is clearly not in harmony with Section 15 of the Philippine Magna Carta of 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.

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

#### **Indicator 4 - Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review**

*Figure 4.1: 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			

14 Philippine Military Academy. (2012). The Female Cadet. Online Available <http://www.pma.ph/?pageid=FemaleCadet> Accessed July 23, 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, 2011).

The need for constitutional review has long been a debate in the Philippine Congress. 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.

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.<sup>15</sup> Current members of the Council are all male.

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.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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. Many of those at the helm of *Bantay Bayanihan* are women.

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 in collaboration with multi-stakeholders like the *Barangay* Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) and other force multiplier to enforce the law,

15 National Economic Development Authority. (2004). Legislative-Executive Development Council. Online Available: <http://ledac.neda.gov.ph/About.htm>. Accessed June 18, 2012.

16 ADMU – Working Group on Security Sector Reform. (2012). IPSP-Bayanihan Background. Unpublished Manuscript

17 Armed Forces of the Philippines. (2012). “Kababaihan, Bayanihan Tungo sa Kaunlaran”--In Honor of the Women in Service. Accessed on 26 June 2012. Available. Online: <http://www.afp.mil.ph/index.php/news/1064-kababaihan-bayanihan-tungo-sa-kaunlaran-in-honor-of-the-women-in-service>.

suppress insurgency and other threats to national security to attain peaceful and progressive community.”<sup>18</sup>

### Indicator 5 - Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

Figure 5.1: 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 began with 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.

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

18 PNP Public Information Office. (2011). PNP Supports AFP on National Security and Insurgency. Online. Available: [http://www.pnp.gov.ph/main/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=379:pnp-supports-afp-on-national-security-and-insurgency&catid=1:latest-news&Itemid=27](http://www.pnp.gov.ph/main/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=379:pnp-supports-afp-on-national-security-and-insurgency&catid=1:latest-news&Itemid=27) Accessed June 31, 2012

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 that 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.

## B. Prevention and protection

### Indicator 6a - SGBV cases during conflict

Figure 6.1: SGBV cases during conflict

Type of SGBV	Reported	Investigated	Prosecuted	Penalized	% Penalized
Rape	1	1			

data from the GPH-NDF Joint Monitoring Committee

### Indicator 6b - SGBV cases independent of conflict

Figure 6.2: SGBV cases independent of conflict<sup>19</sup>

Type of SGBV	Reported	Investigated	Prosecuted	Penalized	% Penalized
Rape	832	305	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	3,809		
Threats	213				
Seduction	15				
Concubinage	128				
Abduction/Kidnapping	22				
Unjust Vexation	155				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,948</b>				

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

19 For the report of the Department of Justice (DOJ) from June to December 2011 on RA 8353, there are 146 resolved cases out of 305 case load. Further, there are still 159 cases pending in the court. For the report of the Department of Justice (DOJ) from June to December 2011 on RA 9262, there are 3,809 cases resolved out of 6,583 case load. Despite the more than half of cases investigated, there are still 2,446 cases pending to be reviewed.

the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act. This comprises 69.7 percent of all reported cases and is followed by physical injuries, rape, acts of lasciviousness and threats.

Among the 17 Police Regional Offices (PRO), PRO 6 in Western Visayas recorded the highest number of cases accounting for 21.4 percent of the total reports. Western Visayas remains 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 between 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.

Currently, the reporting system in PNP does not distinguish and identify reported cases during times of conflict.

In the 2012 Fact Sheet released by NSCB last March 15, 2012, it was reported that DSWD worked on nine cases 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.<sup>20</sup> Both reports did not mention if the cases involved violations of women's rights

The reporting of a high number of SGBV 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. 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.<sup>21</sup>

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.<sup>22</sup>

20 Nonviolent Peaceforce Philippines. (2012). 2011 Year-end Review. Online. Available: [http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org/sites/nonviolentpeaceforce.org/files/NP\\_Philippines\\_Year-End\\_Review\\_20114mb.pdf](http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org/sites/nonviolentpeaceforce.org/files/NP_Philippines_Year-End_Review_20114mb.pdf) Accessed July 25, 2012.

21 Philippine National Police. (2012). Annual Accomplishment Report 2011. Online. Available [https://rapidshare.com/files/1329235140/PNP\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2011.pdf](https://rapidshare.com/files/1329235140/PNP_Annual_Report_2011.pdf) Accessed July 11, 2012.

22 Hunt, Dican and Sta. Ana – Gatbonton, C. (2000). Filipino Women and

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.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup>

In regards 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).

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 of violations on RA 9262 and 146 cases of violations on RA 8353 have been resolved.<sup>25</sup> 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 (UNWomen, 2011). It would be difficult to mainstream legal empowerment unless institutions and the individuals are capacitated with appropriate gender-responsive tools in handling and facing SGBV cases.

Sexual Violence: Speaking Out and Providing Services. Online. Available: <http://cpcabrisbane.org/CPCA/IWSSForum.htm> Accessed July 31, 2012.

23 Philippine Canada Local Government Support Program. (2004). *Katarungan Pambarangay: A Handbook*. Online. Available: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/33914508/Katarungang-Pambarangay-A-Handbook>. Accessed August 1, 2012.

24 Cabrera, Marion and Galace, J. (2012). *Recognizing Women's Participation in Peacebuilding and Gender Work*. Unpublished Manuscript.

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

Formal justice system entails psychological and financial costs for women. For many women, these are compelling reasons that prevent them from reporting the violations committed against them and for those who have mustered enough courage to report, they are pressured to withdraw their charges. 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

Figure 7.1: Number and quality of gender responsive laws, policies and legislative bills

Name of Law/Policy/Bill 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	Curb trafficking cases in accordance with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes
Strategic Plan of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children, 2007 - 2010	Strengthen efforts in combating VAWC
National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 2009 – 2016	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 Barangays, 2010	Establish VAW desks in all barangays across the country to continually assist VAW victims.
Philippine Development Plan, 2011	Include 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	Expand 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),<sup>26</sup> 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

26 Republic Act 9710 Reference: <http://pcw.gov.ph/law/rep-public-act-9710>



component for redress. Another serious concern is the apparent slow strides when it comes to implementation.<sup>27</sup>

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 were 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 empowerment and gender equality in the country.<sup>28</sup>

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 WeAct 1325 in partnership with the municipality of Real in March 2012.

27 Pinhão, D.B. (2010). The Policies of the European Union on the Gender Aspects of Democracy Building in South East Asia. Available. Online: [http://www.idea.int/resources/analysis/upload/Pinhao\\_low\\_2.pdf](http://www.idea.int/resources/analysis/upload/Pinhao_low_2.pdf) Accessed on 30 July 2012.

28 National Statistical Coordination Board. (2008). 2008 report in inventory of government personnel. Online. Available [http://excell.csc.gov.ph/cscweb/2008IGP\\_stat.pdf](http://excell.csc.gov.ph/cscweb/2008IGP_stat.pdf) Accessed June 23, 2012.

## Indicator 8 - Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights

Figure 8.1: 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
<b>Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army – Closure Agreement</b>			
Elements of the Closure Agreement:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>final disposition of arms and forces</li> <li>economic reintegration of CPLA members</li> <li>community development</li> <li>inter-municipal and inter-barangay development projects</li> <li>documentation of the CBA-CPLA struggle</li> </ul>	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.<sup>29</sup> 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."<sup>30</sup> 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).

29 Dizon, Nikko. (2011). Truth Commission is dead. INQUIRER.net. Accessed on 10 July 2012. Available. Online: <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/30859/truth-commission-is-dead>

30 Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (2011). About OPAPP. Available. Online: <http://opapp.gov.ph/what-is-opapp> Accessed June 23, 2012



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.

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.<sup>31</sup>

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

## Indicator 9 - Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes

Figure 9.1: 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 Number	% of Women
CPA-CPLA Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP)	16	244	260	6.15%
[2011-present]				

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. 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.<sup>32</sup>

## C. Promotion of a gender perspective

### 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

Figure 10.1: 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
Gender Awareness Training	10,166	139,546
Gender Sensitivity Training	9,160	199,792
Women and Children Concerns Training Program	17,770	355,226
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	800
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

31 Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (2012). GPH, CBA-CPLA mark 1st year of MOA implementation. Available. Online: <http://opapp.gov.ph/cpla/news/gph-cba-cpla-mark-1st-year-moa-implementation> Accessed on 10 July 2012.

32 Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (2012). GPH, CBA-CPLA mark 1st year of MOA implementation. Available. Online: <http://opapp.gov.ph/cpla/news/gph-cba-cpla-mark-1st-year-moa-implementation> Accessed on 10 July 2012.

Seminar on implementing PNP Human Rights Development Program	Series	1,018
Specialized course for human rights officers	1	66
2 <sup>nd</sup> 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
<b>PNP Human Rights Instructors Development Course</b>		
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.<sup>33</sup>

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. PNP 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 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.

## Indicator 11a - Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programs to CSOs

Figure 11.1: 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	Promote Gender Sensitive Active Nonviolence (ANV) Training Including UNSCR 1325 for the Indigenous Communities of Teduray Tribe in South Upi, Maguindanao 78 tribes people	SUSD 7,073
Balay Alternative Legal Advocates for Development in Mindanaw, Inc.	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation AECID	Promote and protect human rights through capacity building of community-based women on reproductive health rights in Mindanao	SUSD 23,691 SUSD 13,705 (COUNTERPART)
Ebgan, Intervention Center Towards Human Development in the Cordillera	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Form Women Brigade for Peace-Mountain Province	SUSD 31,698
Federation of United Mindanawan Bangsamoro Women Multi - Purpose Cooperatives	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Undertake capability Building Program /Women, Peace and Security	SUSD 23,691
GZO Peace Institute, Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Capacitate Women Leaders in Conflict Areas to promote the NAP on UNSCR 1325	SUSD 12,152

<sup>33</sup> Pazibugan, Donna. (2012). Rights Cases versus AFP fail to Prosper. Online. Available. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/192859/rights-cases-vs-afp-fail-to-prosper>. Accessed August 5, 2012

Integral Development Services Philippines Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Mainstream Gender in Localizing Peace Processes in Conflict-Affected Municipalities in Maguindanao & Lanao del Norte	SUSD 11,324
Lake Sebu Indigenous Women Weavers Association Inc. (LASIW/WAI)	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Strengthen Advocacy Program on Peace and Gender among T'boli Men and Women in Provision of T'nalak Weaving	SUSD 4,363
Lanao Aquatic and Marine Fisheries Centre for Community Development, Inc	Mindanao Trust Fund	Up scale Peace Building and Gender Mainstreaming In the Selected Communities in Sultan Naga Dimaporo, Lanao del Norte	SUSD 11,466
Mangunguya Center for PALMA, Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Empower Muslim Women in Conflict Affected Communities towards Engaging Local Governance, Food Security and Disaster Risk Reduction in Cotabato and Maguindanao	SUSD 9,495
Manos Unidas	AECID	Promote culture of Peace, peaceful conflict resolution and governance in Zamboanga City and the Province of Basilan	SUSD 294,204 SUSD 75,492 (counterpart)
Mary Mediatrix of All Grace Foundation inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Strengthen Local Capacity and Community Participation in the Promotion of Peace in the Upland Communities of Gibong Watershed, Agusan Del Sur	SUSD 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	SUSD 836,878 (Multi-year since 2008)
Mindanao Commission on Women	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Enhance Mindanao Women's Peacemaking Initiative	SUSD 18,253
Mindanao Tri-People Women Resource Center (MTWRC), Inc.	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Popularize UNSCR 1325 at the Grassroots Communities in Mindanao	SUSD 7,107
Miriam-College - Women and Gender Institute (WAGI)	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Produce a National Report on Gender, Peace, & Security and the Implementation of UNSCR 1325	SUSD 23,269
Miriam-College - Women and Gender Institute (WAGI) and PILIPINA - Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino	AECID	Promote gender equality in political participation in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines, Timor Leste and Vietnam	SUSD 2,299,500
MSU-General Santos City	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Conduct Peace Education and Leadership Training for Tri-People Women in SOCKSARGEN	SUSD 11,964
Nisa Ul Haqq Fi Bangsamoro (Women for Justice in the Bangsamoro)	UN WOMEN	Undertake Capability building for Bangsamoro Women on Local Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the Philippine NAP 1325	SUSD 18,690
PILIPINA - Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino	OPAPP – Projects for Peace	Respond to Women Survivors of Armed Conflict through Research & Advocacy to Enhance Support to Women in Conflict	SUSD 9,192
Women Engaged in Action 1325	Royal Norwegian Embassy coursed through Sulong CARHRIHL (2011)	Implement the Philippine NAP on UNSCR 1325- -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	SUSD 18,862
Women Engaged in Action 1325	Conciliation Resources (2011)	Promote the NAP on UNSCR 1325- -Printing of NAP-WPS Brochures - Funding for WE ACT 1325 Annual Assessment Meeting	SUSD 2,331
Women Engaged in Action 1325	United Nations Development Programme (2011)	Promote the NAP on UNSCR 1325- Printing of the P-NAP WPS Publication - Launch of the P-NAP WPS Publication	SUSD 5,900
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>SUSD 3,773,758</b>

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

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

### Indicator 11b - Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programs to government

Figure 11.2: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programs to government<sup>34</sup>

Government Agency	National Budget	Donor Agency	Purpose	Amount
All government agencies; Members of the NSC-WPS	General Appropriations Act			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	SUSD 463,000
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process		AECID	Mainstreaming of Peace and Development in Local Governance in the Philippines	SUSD 1,873,945 – AECID SUSD 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	SUSD 1,873,945.91 SUSD 6,743.45 – counterpart
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)	PAMANA fund General Appropriations Act (GAA)	N/A	Peace building, reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas through Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) <sup>1</sup>	SUSD 42,007,143 (2012 budget)

Exchange rate is pegged at PHP 42.21 per SUSD 1

It can be gleaned from the figure above that government has relatively good sources of funds for WPS projects. Funds are sourced both externally and internally. 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 percent of its total budget as GAD budget.

#### Case Study A - Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal and informal education

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,

<sup>34</sup> RA 8760 or General Appropriations Act of 2000 mandates that all government offices should allot at least 5 percent of the budget to gender and development. PAMANA can be found in Chapter 9 Complementary track on the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016.

justice and freedom as stipulated in the 1987 Constitution.<sup>35</sup> Many institutions recognize the importance of mainstreaming peace 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. The adoption of this policy has led to the development of lesson plans, modules, exemplars and textbooks on peace education that are used in both public and private schools. The adoption of the

government policy has helped promote peace education beyond private, informal and nonformal institutions where most members of the Peace Education Network and the Mindanao Peace Education Forum or MinPEF are based.

Efforts to integrate gender perspectives in the Philippine educational system are being undertaken by members of the Women's Studies Association of the Philippines (WSAP), a professional organization of academic and non-academic based teachers, researchers and activists. Various schools throughout the country offer courses on women and gender studies. No formal policy, such that of EO 570 mandating the integration of peace education in basic education and teacher-education curriculum has been adopted to further promote gender perspectives. The Department of Education (DepED), recognizing the need, for gender mainstreaming in education, integrates topics on women and girls' rights to respect, protection and participation in the peace and human rights exemplars that it uses across grades and subjects.

<sup>35</sup> Details of the E.O 570: <http://elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph/index10.php?doctype=Executive%20Orders&docid=a45475a11ec72b843d74959b60fd7bd645edfb0ca61c6>

### 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 peacebuilders and decision makers in media content.

Specifically, it aims to present preliminary data on women's representation in peace and conflict news stories and shows the level of importance attached to peace and conflict news stories with women's representation. 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.

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.

#### Results and discussion

Figure B.1: Women in 2011 peace and conflict stories\*

	Number of issues carrying peace and conflict stories	Number of stories	Number of stories with women
<b>Totals</b>	17 issues = 32%	29	27 = 93%

\*Sample: Tuesday issues of 2011 Philippine Daily Inquirer

Of the 52 issues, only 17 or 32 percent carried news stories on peace and conflict. The 17 issues included a total of 29 stories, 27 of which, or 93 percent, 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.

Figure B.2: 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, Figure B.2 suggests that peace and conflict news stories where women are represented are deemed as important as front page stories in only 41 percent of the stories, while stories on the inside pages total 59 percent.

Figure B.3: 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%

Figure B.3 shows that in more than a third of the peace and conflict news stories where women are represented, or 37 percent, women's representation is that of victim, which is significantly higher than their representation as peace builder/negotiator/decision maker in only 18 percent of the stories. Moreover, almost a third of the stories, or 30 percent, portray women as passive participants. One explanation for this is that women are often denied the opportunity to participate because they do not have the perceived skills or access to resources and institutional support. Lack of confidence may also lead the women to remain silent.

### III. Conclusion and recommendations

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 percent 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 percent in 2010 to 37 percent 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 percent in 2010 to 9.3 percent in 2011. In the Philippine National Police, women holding senior positions went down from 9.6 percent in 2010 to 7.9 percent 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 percent) are women. It posted a significant increase from 2010's 4.6 percent.

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 percent 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.

*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.*

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 3,696,525 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.

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

### To the 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.

#### **To the 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.

#### **To the Media:**

- ▶ Undertake additional research on the utilization of different methods of inquiry to improve reporting on women in peace and conflict stories, which may consequently increase compliance to UNSCR 1325.
- ▶ Train media personnel on UNSCR 1325 and the NAP to improve the depiction of women in media.

#### **To the International Community and Funding Agencies:**

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

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AFP PKOC Historian

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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. Raisa Jajurie (Women's Consultation 2011)

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Gen. Ariel Tutaan

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**"All peace and security advocates – both individually and as part of organizational work - should read the 2012 civil society monitoring report on Resolution 1325! It guides us to where we should focus our energies and resources to ensure women's equal participation in all peace processes and at all decision-making levels, thereby achieving sustainable peace."** -*Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations*

**"The GNWP initiative on civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 provides important data and analysis on the implementation of the resolution at both the national and local levels. It highlights examples of what has been achieved, and provides a great opportunity to reflect on how these achievements can be further applied nationwide. In this regard my Ministry is excited to be working with GNWP and its members in Sierra Leone on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 initiatives!"** - *Honorable Steve Gaojia, Minister of Social Welfare, Gender & Children's Affairs, Government of Sierra Leone*

**"The 2012 Women Count: Security Council Resolution 1325 Civil Society Monitoring Report uses locally acceptable and applicable indicators to assess progress in the implementation of Resolution 1325 at the country and community levels. The findings and recommendations compel us to reflect on what has been achieved thus far and strategize on making the implementation a reality in places that matters. Congratulations to GNWP-ICAN on this outstanding initiative!"** - *Leymah Gbowee, 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate*

**"The civil society monitoring report on UNSCR 1325 presents concrete data and analysis on the implementation of the resolution at national level. It helps us identify priorities for implementation and allocate resources to ensure women's participation in all peace processes and achieve long lasting peace. A must read for all peace and security actors and advocates. Congratulations to GNWP on this outstanding initiative!"** - *Sadhu Ram Sapkota, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Government of Nepal*

**"A beautifully presented, thoroughly documented accounting of what is happening to a resolution that came from the grass roots, was vetted by the grass roots and was lobbied for by women for unanimous adoption by the Security Council. Cheers to the women of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders for their careful, detailed work. GNWP is also making a unique contribution working at localization. It's about time that some western based organization relied on local women to plan their own peacemaking program. Local women are planning their own strategies in peacebuilding and adapting UNSCR1325 to meet their needs."** - *Cora Weiss (former President, International Peace Bureau, now its UN representative, President, Hague Appeal for Peace)*



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