

THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON UNSCRS 1325 & 1820: 2010-2016

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY:

Implementing the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820

UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 at a Glance

The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was unanimously adopted by the Security Council in October 2000. It is the first UN Security Council Resolution to recognize the particular effects that armed conflicts have on women and girls, and the importance of women's participation in peace processes. Its most important message is that durable peace cannot be achieved without the significant participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding. This ground-breaking resolution calls for the full and equal participation of women in all peace and security initiatives, along with the mainstreaming of gender issues.

The key commitments of UNSCR 1325 include:

- Participation of women in all levels of decision-making;
- Gender-perspective in Secretary General Reports and Security Council Missions;
- Protection of and Respect for human rights of women and girls;
- Gender-perspective in conflict processes; and
- Gender perspective in peace keeping.

The UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) is an important international mandate requiring automatic adoption by member-states of the UN. However, after nine years since its adoption, the full implementation of the resolution in the Philippines is yet to be realized. Sexual and other forms of violence against women are still prevalent during and after armed conflict situations and women still play a limited role in peace processes.

In conjunction with UNSCR Resolution 1835, UNSCR 1820, was adopted in June 2008, specifically addressing the issue of widespread or systematic sexual violence in armed conflict. This resolution came about as the UN Security Council became increasingly concerned that despite repeated condemnation, violence and sexual abuse of women and children trapped in armed conflict situations were not only continuing, but in some cases, had become so widespread and systematic as to reach appalling levels of brutality. This resolution demands all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease acts of sexual violence against civilians and take appropriate measures to protect women and girls from such violence in the context of armed conflict.

Two other resolutions were passed by the Security Council to add force to UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. UNSCR 1888 was adopted in September 2009 calling for a Special Representative to the Secretary-General on ending sexual violence in conflict. UNSCR

1889 was adopted in the same year urgently calling for immediate measures to ensure the physical safety and security of women in order to enable women to meaningfully participate in all phases of peace processes. (Report of the Secretary General to the UNSC, 2008)

These UNSCRs, which member states are mandated to implement as stipulated in Article 25 of the UN Charter, build on an extensive body of international legal instruments. Among others, they were built on the bases of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which is considered as the international bill of rights for women. It defines what constitutes discrimination against women and proposes an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. The Beijing Platform of Action, on the other hand, obliges governments to act on 12 critical areas of concern including violence against women, human rights of women, and women in armed conflict.

At the national level, the Magna Carta of Women (MCW) enacted on August 14, 2009, also provides for increased participation of women in peace building processes and their protection from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflicts. The MCW strengthened the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women from a policy advisory body to a policy-making agency and renamed it as the Philippine Commission on Women. The country has several laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote their participation in peace and development. These are RA 7192 also known as the Women in Development and Nation-building which provides guidance and measures that will mobilize and enhance participation of women in the development process. The Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive devotes substantive discussion on women and peace-related issues. In succeeding years, landmark laws on women, such as RA 8353 or the Anti-Rape Act of 1997; RA 8505 or Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998; RA 9208 or the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2003; and RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act of 2004, were enacted to address violence against women in Philippine society.

Several peace-related policies have also been adopted at the national level. One of these is the National Peace Plan adopted in the year 2004 which aims to end hostilities between government and rebel groups; enhance human security in conflict-affected communities; broaden the peace constituency and strengthen citizens' participation in the peace process; and enhance policy environment conducive to peace and human security. In 2001, EO No. 3 was adopted which aimed at preventing and resolving internal armed conflicts and social unrests as well as their root causes through the pursuit of a comprehensive peace process which consists of six pathways: implementation of reforms; consensus-building and empowerment for peace; negotiated settlement with rebel groups; rehabilitation and reintegration of former rebels into society; addressing immediate concerns in areas affected by hostilities; and building and nurturing a climate conducive to peace. These pathways were defined as early as the 1990s by the National Unification Commission (NUC) during the administration of former President Fidel Ramos following the creation of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) by virtue of Executive Order (EO) No.125, signed on September 15, 1993.

Women, Peace and Security Situation in the Philippines

Since the 1960s, armed conflicts have persisted in the country. The communist-led insurgency in the country and the Bangsamoro armed struggle in Southern Philippines have displaced millions of people over the years. While there is no confirmed figure on the total number of people displaced by these conflicts with the absence of a systematic national monitoring of displacement and return movements, the available estimates are disturbing.

In Mindanao, a total of 456 barangays with more than a million people were affected by hostilities, displacing half a million women and children in the Year 2000. As a result of ongoing conflicts in the country, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center estimates that almost 2 million people were displaced from 2000 to 2006.¹ On the other hand, more than 40,000 men and women have perished in the armed conflict between the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines since 1969 (Ploughshares, 2009).²

Inday Santiago of the Mindanao Commission on Women posited that the present conflict in Mindanao stems from what the Moros believe is an injustice done to their people by a series of colonization, and that this majority-minority relationship manifests itself in underdevelopment as seen in poverty in the so-called Muslim areas as well as in other skewed statistics in education, health, mortality, and other indicators of development. The National Council of Churches in the Philippines has put forward, as well, that the extreme division between the rich and the poor, the concentration of land, resources, wealth and political power among a tiny minority of the population and poverty and marginalization for the rest of the majority, as well as the continuing control of foreign powers over the nation's life has given rise to popular discontent and the armed conflict between the government and the National Democratic Front of the Philippines and its armed wing, the New Peoples' Army.

Government agencies, civil society organizations and sectoral groups throughout the country were consulted from August to October 2009 as to what they perceived as the root causes and effects of these armed conflicts in the country. According to the participants, the primary cause of armed conflict has to do with the issue of resources. Many armed conflicts are waged because of land-related issues such as encroachment, boundary conflicts, illegal titling on ancestral domains and lands, mining, logging, dispossession and displacement. Another identified cause of armed conflict is political rivalry among powerful political dynasties. The security of communities is threatened because of conflicts between political families who have private armies and bodyguards. Warlordism has contributed to the proliferation of small arms that are used to intimidate, threaten and harm members of communities.

Other perceived causes of armed conflict are poverty, lack of education and lack of basic social services. In the Philippines, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) placed the poverty rate at 27.0% in the year 2006.³ The gap between the rich

¹ Asian Development Bank, 2008.

² <http://www.ploughshares.ca/libraries/ACRText/ACR-PhilippinesN.html>

³ www.nscb.gov.ph

and the poor in the country is also considered tragic. For instance, the Philippine Human Development Report (2008-2009) wrote that in the year 2006, the poverty incidence, depth and severity in the province of Sulu was 93.8% while it was only 8.5% in the National Capital Region; life expectancy rate in Tawi-tawi was only 53.4 years while it was 72.6 years in Cebu; and percentage of high school graduates in Sulu was 23.1% while it was 81.1% in the National Capital Region.⁴ It is not surprising that the poorest region in the country is besieged by armed conflict for nearly 50 years now as poverty fuels armed conflict and armed conflict, in turn, breeds poverty.

Armed conflicts are also fueled by experiences of discrimination and marginalization by minority groups including indigenous peoples, the Moros and women. This emanates from biases, stereotypes and prejudices formed due to misinformation, fear, and lack of communication, among other factors. Poor governance, injustice, activities of armed groups and cultural and religious differences are also considered as causes of armed conflicts in the country. In some regions, clan wars, increasing numbers of syndicated armed groups, and youth gangs, aided by the proliferation of small arms and weapons aggravate the situation of violence.

Worldwide, it is recognized that armed conflicts have serious consequences especially since the means and methods of warfare have changed. Indiscriminate weapons such as nuclear arms, cluster munitions and landmines are increasingly being used in armed conflicts. Small arms, on the other hand, facilitate a vast spectrum of human rights violations, including killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence...and forced recruitment of children by armed groups or forces.⁵ Small arms are directly linked to women's death, injuries, rape and forced displacement during conflict and post conflict situations (IANSA Women, 2009).⁶ In the Philippines, women are intimidated, threatened, harmed and violated with the aid of small arms (UN1325 and 1820 NAP consultations).⁷ Civilians, particularly the vulnerable sectors of women and children, are increasingly becoming the casualties of war. Globally, 75% of those killed in armed conflicts are civilians.⁸

Apart from these, armed conflicts disrupt economic activities, displace communities, threaten community and personal security particularly of women and children, worsen poverty, disrupt schooling, create fear and trauma and annihilate lives.

Reports in the war zones show women have been at risk in all settings, whether at home, in-flight or in camps for displaced people, and also after the resettlement period. Women and their families have been at risk of malnutrition and poverty as women flee with their families to areas where they may not have land for planting food crops; increasing economic hardship as a result of displacement; physical violence, sexual exploitation and harassment, in some cases leading to trafficking and prostitution. A culture of impunity develops in conflict areas where there is total breakdown of law and order.

⁴ Philippine Human Development Report, 2004.

⁵ UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, Report to the Security Council (S/2008/258)

⁶ International Action Network on Small Arms-Women, 2009.

⁷ UN SCRs 1325 and 1820 NAP regional consultations, August-October, 2009.

⁸ Smith, Dan. Penguin Atlas of War and Peace, 2003.

In view of the effects of armed conflict on the population, particularly on women and girls, consulted organizations shared their initiatives, particularly women's roles, in addressing peace and conflict issues. Some examples of these peacekeeping and peace building initiatives by government and civil society organizations are dialogues, negotiation and mediation efforts between and among groups in conflict, delivery of basic social services, humanitarian assistance, psychosocial interventions, peace education and advocacy, and skills and capability trainings, among others.

In the midst of armed conflicts, people yearn for peace in both inner and outer structures. Consulted groups expressed that central to this is their quest for justice including land for the landless. Peace can be attained if there is cultural integrity, respect for differences, protection and promotion of human rights such as right to education and gender rights, good governance, absence of war, sustainable development and delivery of basic social services.

Women play a significant role in addressing peace and conflict issues. They play a key role in sustaining families and communities in times of conflict (running schools, health clinics, keeping businesses, farms and gardens, feeding and providing security for those around them); as peace promoters (reaching across warring sides to other women); and as peace builders (helping combatants and victims alike readjust to post conflict normalcy). They serve as negotiators and mediators between and among parties in conflict. They play roles as diverse and as broad as healers and reconcilers, evacuation center managers, and relief operations coordinators.

Often women have played this peace making role informally through unofficial channels as in Northern Ireland, in Sri Lanka, in Palestine and Israel, in Central Europe ; the former USSR , Africa and the Philippines.

We need to know and document women's stories that reveal women's perceptions of war, their knowledge and use of indigenous and/or gender sensitive reconciliation procedures and processes, as well as aspirations for the future. "Women's participation at the peace table is vital - from the a rights based perspective, because women have the right to involved in decisions which affect them, and also because better solutions will result because of the knowledge and skills and attitudes women can bring to the negotiating processes" (UNIFEM, 2005).

Such roles if recognized, sustained, strengthened and expanded , can make a significant impact in the building of a culture of peace in larger areas of human interaction beyond the local community. The NAP aims to help realize this vision through its various proactive programs that will, among others:

- Strengthen women's leadership for conflict prevention, conflict resolution conflict, transformation and peacebuilding;
- Build their capacities to engender peace and reconstruction processes;
- Mainstream gender perspective within the ongoing peace agreements and security reform agenda.

The Formulation of a NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in the Philippines

The creation of a NAP to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 will help recognize, sustain, strengthen and expand women's role in peace building processes. It can help in implementing our commitments towards women, peace and security issues, thus responding to the challenge of turning international policies into practice. The successful implementation of the NAP will contribute in attaining the peoples' vision of peace.

The National Action Plan has been the product of a collaborative process between government and non government organizations aimed at providing a document and a reference point in assessing the government's commitment to the implementation of UN Resolution 1325, 1380 and other resolutions on women and peace. The document is envisioned to be a practical and operational tool for those directly affected by armed conflict -- women, children and communities to be informed about the government's response to their plight as well as the assistance programs available to them. More importantly, for women as well as to civil society actors, the National Action Plan reflects the government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflict and in enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as in post conflict rehabilitation efforts.

For frontline enforcement agencies such as the AFP, PNP and other peacekeeping forces, the National Action Plan affirms their significant role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from gender-based violence and in identifying their specific needs in the times of crisis. At the same, NAP enjoins peacekeeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behavior of the armed forces vis a vis women, girls and other vulnerable sectors in the communities during such emergencies.

For the implementers, both at the policy and enforcement levels, NAP serves as a useful guide in defining their important and distinct roles in the implementation of UN Resolution 1325. They are primarily responsible for seeing to it that government programs respond to the immediate and long term needs of women and children before, during and after conflict incidents. More specifically, government agencies must effectively coordinate emergency relief services during the conflict taking into consideration the timely protection of women and girls from physical harm and sexual violence and addressing their specific needs in refugee or resettlement areas.

NGOs and civil society are an integral part of peace building and they play a constructive and supportive role in integrating and mainstreaming gender perspectives in peace through the provisions of UN Resolution 1325 into their campaigns, advocacy, programs and projects. Through their critical participation in the implementation on this resolution, their programs and peace and peace building will be further enhanced. They also play a strategic role in documenting, reporting and monitoring incidences of gender-based and sexual violence against women and girls during and after armed conflict.

In 2008, initial efforts were made to formulate a national action plan. To set off the process, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) (formerly known as the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women-NCRFW), the Office of the

Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), the International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC), and SULONG CARHRHIL, a third party national network that monitors the compliance of the government and the National Democratic Front to their agreement to respect human rights and the international humanitarian law, set up in March, 2009, a Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) to facilitate a series of regional consultations among multiple stakeholders to identify strategies for the effective implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, as well as identify what should be in the National Action Plan. Later on, more civil society organizations such as the Center for Peace Education (CPE), GZO Peace Institute and the Women and Gender Institute (WAGI) joined the Committee. This endeavor builds on the efforts and initiatives of several government organizations (GOs) and non-government organizations (NGOs) such as WAGI and the Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID) in popularizing the resolutions. The PrepCom was given support by the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process to initiate the process of formulating the National Action Plan.

The Prepcom, in partnership with regional civil society organizations consulted key stakeholders on the UNSCR 1325 and 1820 National Action Plan through the conduct of six regional cluster consultations and two national validation workshops. The first regional consultation held in Lucena City from August 6 to 7, 2009, was conducted for the Southern Tagalog and the Bicol Regions. In partnership with the Paghil-usa sa Paghidaet Negros (PSPN), participants from the different regions of the Visayas were consulted in a workshop held in Bacolod City from August 24 to 25, 2009. Representatives from the Cordillera Administrative Region and the regions of northern Luzon were consulted in Baguio City from September 10 to 11, 2009 with the assistance of the Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Governance. On September 24 to 25, 2009, stakeholders from the regions of Mindanao outside ARMM were consulted in Davao City with the help of Initiatives for International Dialogue, Mindanao Commission on Women and Asian Circle 1325. Similarly, key stakeholders from ARMM were consulted in Marawi City on September 28-29, 2009 with the assistance of the Bangsamoro Women Foundation. The consultation for the NCR participants held on October 7 - 8, 2009 was the last consultation conducted. With a consolidated Draft National Action Plan and informed by the several consultations undertaken, a national validation workshop participated in by mostly civil society organizations and sponsored by the International Women's Tribune Centre was conducted on October 19, 2009. This was followed by another consultation with national government agencies on October 26 to present the results of the regional consultations as well as validate and further enhance the Draft NAP. All the regional and the national consultations were participated in by representatives from civil society organizations and state agencies, including the AFP, PNP, DILG, DSWD, NCIP, OPAPP, PCW, NEDA, NAPC and CHR.

Suggestions made at the national validation workshops were integrated in the draft national action plan and were sent back to all regional consultation and national validation workshop participants for further comments and suggestions. The national action plan was finalized in March 2010.

The National Action Plan therefore is a result of an intensive collaborative and consultative process between government and civil society. It aims to ensure the protection of women's rights in situations of armed conflict and prevention of violation of their rights during and after armed conflict; empower women and ensure their active

and meaningful participation in peace building process; and promote and mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of peace building, including conflict prevention and resolution.

Cognizant of their role as stewards of peace, the women and men who produced this NAP collectively affirm the primacy of peace and nonviolence in achieving a just, gender-sensitive society where every Filipino woman is empowered as peace builder, enjoying her human rights and safe from gender-based violence in conflict and post conflict situations.

It is hoped that this NAP will be a pathway to transform the situation of women from victims to that of agents and builders of peace in their respective communities and in the country as a whole.

The Philippine National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820: 2010-2016

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
<p>PURPOSE 1</p>	<p>PROTECTION AND PREVENTION: To ensure the protection of women’s human rights and prevention of violation of these rights in armed conflict and post-conflict situations</p>			
<p>OUTCOME 1 & INDICATORS</p>	<p>Women in conflict and post-conflict situations are protected and their rights are respected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant decrease in the number of women injured, threatened, raped, killed and displaced in the context of conflict and post-conflict situations • Number of women and girls formerly involved in armed conflicts that are socially and economically productive 			
<p>1. Review policies, legislations and practices that impinge on the security of women, especially IP and Moro women, in peace and conflict situations; and develop, enact and implement alternative policies and legislation that ensure women’s protection</p>	<p>1.1 Policies, legislations, and practices that impinge on the security of women, especially IP and Moro women, in peace and conflict situation repealed; and alternative policies and legislations enacted and implemented</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of policies and legislations inimical to the interest of women repealed</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of practices inimical to the interest of women stopped</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of alternative policies and legislations crafted, enacted and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conventions on Enforced Disappearance, • Rome statute • IDP Bill • Others 	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>Congress</p> <p>Relevant agencies (OPAPP, PCW, CHR, DOJ, RCBW, NCIP, NCMF)</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p>
	<p>1.2 Local (indigenous, constitutional, traditional) conflict resolution laws and practices which are not discriminatory to women and do not violate human rights are recognized and upheld</p>	<p>1.2.1 Number of non-discriminatory indigenous mechanisms institutionalized, recognized and supported</p>	<p>2010-2016</p>	

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
<p>2. Review and enhance existing programs and capability of LGUs, other agencies and CSOs in providing legal, economic, educational, psycho-social support and spiritual services for women and girl survivors of armed conflict</p>	<p>2.1 Comprehensive psychosocial support programs that are effective, culturally appropriate and gender sensitive</p> <p>2.2 Programs and capability of LGUs and CSOs in providing health, psycho-social, education, economic, and spiritual support to women and girl-survivors of armed conflict are enhanced, well coordinated and readily made available</p>	<p>2.1.1 No. of programs enhanced and sustained</p> <p>2.2.1 Significant increase in the number of service providers especially at community levels</p> <p>2.2.2 No. of LGUs and community response networks capacitated</p> <p>2.2.3 Allocation out of the LGU fund for support services</p> <p>2.2.4 Coordinative structure for key government and non-government organizations providing such services/programs</p>	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2013</p> <p>2010-2013</p>	<p>Various agencies (DBM, DILG, DSWD, DOH, DepEd, PCW, OPAPP, and TESDA)</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Women IDPs</p>
<p>2.3 Issues of women and children in evacuation centers/camps are addressed and women IDPs' participation and leadership in IDP camps and programs are supported</p>	<p>2.3.1 A network of community-based quick response teams in psycho-social support organized and ready to be deployed in evacuation/refugee centers/communities</p>	<p>2.3.1 A network of community-based quick response teams in psycho-social support organized and ready to be deployed in evacuation/refugee centers/communities</p>	<p>2010-2013</p>	

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
3. Address special needs of women and girls formerly involved in armed conflicts and their families	3.1 Special needs of women and girls formerly involved in armed conflicts and their families identified and addressed	<p>3.1.1 Rapid Needs Assessments (RNAs) as well as in-depth focused study on the situation and special needs of women and girls formerly involved in armed conflicts</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of women and girls formerly involved in armed conflicts and their families assisted in the following areas: psychosocial, health, alternative learning, legal, and livelihood</p>	<p>2010-2012</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>DSWD and other relevant government agencies</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p>
4. Strengthen the criminal justice system to address violence against women especially in the context of armed conflict	4.1 Criminal justice system made more efficient and effective to address violence against women committed in the context of armed conflict	<p>4.1.1 Research done identifying the loopholes in the criminal justice system related to addressing violence against women especially those committed in the context of armed conflict</p> <p>4.1.2 Evidence of reform and enhancement of weak aspects of the criminal justice system</p> <p>4.1.3 Number of key actors involved in the criminal justice system provided relevant capability building</p> <p>4.1.4 Number of cases of violence against women reported, endorsed to the</p>	<p>2010-2013</p> <p>2014-2016</p> <p>2010-2013</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>Supreme Court</p> <p>Lower Courts</p> <p>PNP and BJMP</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Private sector</p>

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
		<p>prosecution for filing, and resolved</p> <p>4.1.5 Evidence of swifter resolution of cases</p> <p>4.2.1 Gender-responsive witness protection program</p> <p>4.3.1 Evidence of inclusion of VAW in armed conflicts in cases handled by the PNP</p>	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2013</p>	
<p>5. Enact and enforce laws regulating possession of small arms</p>	<p>5.1 Research on women victimized by gun violence has been made and published</p> <p>5.2 Laws regulating possession of small arms are enacted and enforced</p>	<p>5.1.1 Baseline data</p> <p>5.2.1 Arms Trade Treaty ratified and local legislation passed</p> <p>5.2.2 Number of legislation on small arms regulation crafted and enacted</p> <p>5.2.3 Number of loose arms confiscated, surrendered and/or destroyed</p> <p>5.2.4 Number of individuals illegally possessing small arms apprehended, prosecuted, and punished</p>	<p>2010-2013</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>DFA, PNP, FED, CHR, PCW</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>Courts</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p>

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
	<p>5.3 Strict qualifications for the issuance of license to carry arms and laws regulating possession of small arms strictly enacted and/or enforced</p>	<p>5.3.1 An improved system for registration of small arms, which includes legitimate neuro exams, seminar and orientation on HR and women's rights for gun owners</p>	<p>2010-2012</p>	
<p>6. Conduct trainings and workshops on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, gender sensitivity, CEDAW and national laws and policies related to women, peace and security among state and non-state actors, especially, but not limited to: a) parties or frontline agencies involved in armed conflict; b) actors in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction; c) government agencies involved in the protection and</p>	<p>6.1 Parties and key actors involved in armed conflict, peacebuilding, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction, and the promotion and fulfillment of women's human rights are more aware and capable of implementing Philippine laws and international commitments on women's human rights, specifically UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>6.1.1 Number of gender and culture-sensitive modules for trainers and training workshops designed</p> <p>6.1.2 Number of trainings and workshops conducted per year for the following target training groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) parties or frontline agencies involved in armed conflict b) actors in peace-building, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction c) government agencies involved in the protection and fulfillment of women's human rights d) civil society groups particularly those engaged in the promotion of women's rights, peace, international 	<p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>DND, NSC, DOJ, AFP, PNP, CHR, NCMF, DILG, OPAPP, PCW, RCBW</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p>

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
<p>fulfillment of women's human rights; and d) civil society groups particularly those engaged in the promotion of women's rights, peace, and international humanitarian law</p>		<p>humanitarian law, etc.</p> <p>6.1.3 Number of women and men trained per year</p> <p>6.1.4 Number of target training groups with action plans to implement the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</p> <p>6.1.5 Number of agencies that have instituted policies that require training of all personnel of DND, AFP, PNP and other agencies, on UNSCR 1325, 1820, and IHL</p> <p>6.1.6 Number of advocates and champions of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2011-2015</p> <p>2013</p> <p>2016</p>	
<p>7. Sustain the peace negotiations, work towards more gender-responsive peace agreements and strengthen the implementation of mechanisms of peace agreements especially ceasefires and those relating to the protection of HR and IHL</p>	<p>7.1 Just, workable and gender-responsive agreements are worked out in the peace negotiations with the different armed groups, leading to full cessation of hostilities</p>	<p>7.1.1 Number and quality of reviews issued to the public by the conflict parties on the implementation of the various agreements</p> <p>7.1.2 Number and type of third-party groups participating in independent, CSO-initiated monitoring mechanisms, and actively promoting and monitoring observance of the agreements of parties in conflict</p>	<p>2011-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>PCW, OPAPP, Peace Panels and support mechanisms</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p>

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
		<p>7.1.3 Evidence that gender issues are discussed and addressed in peace negotiations and peace agreements</p> <p>7.1.4 Number of HR and IHL violations and gender-based violence in conflict areas</p>	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	
<p>8. Continuously monitor and document the impacts of armed conflict on women</p>	<p>8.1 Policies, programs and services for women and girls in armed conflict are continuously enhanced and made more effective as a result of timely monitoring, documentation and reporting on armed conflict-related cases involving women and girls</p>	<p>8.1.1. Baseline data and information needed for monitoring and documenting of impacts of armed conflict are identified</p> <p>8.1.2 Number of comprehensive research studies on the impacts of armed conflict on women and girls</p> <p>8.1.3 Regularity of monitoring reports submitted to relevant government agencies such as CHR and armed conflict parties</p> <p>8.1.4 Presence of accurate, comprehensive, inter-operable and accessible web-based sex-disaggregated database on armed conflict maintained and updated by national security agencies and welfare agencies</p>	<p>2010-2011</p> <p>2011-2016</p> <p>2011-1016</p> <p>2013-2016</p>	<p>DSWD, DILG, NDCC, NCIIP, NCMF, AFP, OPAPP and Peace Panels, PCW, RCBW, NSCB, NSO and CHR</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Media</p>

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
PURPOSE 2	EMPOWERMENT AND PARTICIPATION			
	To empower women and ensure their active and meaningful participation in areas of peacebuilding, peacekeeping, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction			
OUTCOME 2 & INDICATORS	Women are significantly represented and play a decisive role in peace and security bodies, processes and mechanisms			
9. Conduct action research on the situation, role and impact of women in the security sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women in peace and security bodies, processes and mechanisms 9.1 Policy reforms and programs developed, instituted and implemented to address situation and concerns of women in the security sector, particularly their protection and well-being	9.1.1 Number of policy and program initiatives on the situation, role and impact of women in the security sector	2011-2016	PCW, DND, OPAPP, PNP, AFP and NSC CSOs

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
<p>10. Involve the women community members as stakeholders in programs that address the impact of armed conflict, ensuring the participation, influence and benefits of community women and especially IP and Moro women</p>	<p>10.1 Agenda of marginalized women are mainstreamed in local programs that address impacts of armed conflict</p>	<p>10.1.1 Number of women organizations oriented on human rights and peace</p> <p>10.1.2 Number of trainings or capability building programs conducted to enhance leadership skills of community, indigenous and Moro women</p> <p>10.1.3 Number of women and men trained</p> <p>10.1.4 Number of community women, especially IPs and Moros, involved, and occupy leadership roles at all levels of programs and mechanisms</p>	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>DILG, DSWD, OPAPP, PCW, NCIP, NCMF and RCBW</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p>
<p>11. Increase the number of women peace and women's rights advocates in peace panels, peace keeping operations and in other peace bodies at local and national levels</p>	<p>11.1 Women peace and women's rights advocates participating in peace panels, peacekeeping operations and other peace bodies at local and national levels and their involvement, input and influence in conflict resolution, conflict prevention and peacebuilding increased and sustained</p>	<p>11.1.1 Number of women in peace and security bodies, processes and mechanisms</p> <p>11.1.2 Number of appropriate gender-responsive and culture-sensitive training programmes conducted to enhance women's skills and leadership capability to actively participate in peace</p>	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2016</p>	<p>OPAPP, PCW, Security sector</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>CSOs</p>

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
		<p>process bodies, processes and mechanisms</p> <p>11.1.4 Number of policies and practices that impinge on the participation of women in key leadership positions in peace bodies, including peacekeeping forces, repealed and appropriate reforms are adopted and implemented</p> <p>11.1.5 Number of studies undertaken on the role of women and the impact of their participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building</p>	<p>2010-2016</p> <p>2010-2013</p>	

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
14. Integrate peace, non-violence and gender education in all levels of formal and non-formal education	14.1 Gender-sensitive and peace promoting educational system, students, educators, women and peace groups	14.1.1 Number of policies 14.2.1 Number of curriculum developed 14.3.1 Number of coordination mechanisms	2010-2013 2010-2013 2010-2013	OP, DBM, OPAPP, PCW, CHED, DepEd, TESDA, NYC CSOs, academic institutions
15. Promote the involvement of civil society organizations, particularly peace and women's groups in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP	15.1 More civil society organizations particularly peace and women's groups actively involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP	14.4.1 Number of publications 15.1.1 Number and types of civil society organizations particularly peace and women's groups actively involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP 15.1.3 Evidence of LGUs supporting CSO involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP reports	2010-2016 2010-2016 2010-2016	OPAPP, PCW, DILG LGUs CSOs
16. Gender-responsive and culture-sensitive advocacy campaigns through tri-media to make the community, especially women, aware of women's	16.1 Increased awareness of women's issues in peace and conflict including the vital role of women in peace and security work through tri-media 16.2 Participation of the tri-media in the promotion of women's	16.1.1 Evidence of usage of tri-media to promote awareness of women's vital role in peace and security work 16.2.1 Number of tri-media (print, broadcast & cyber-	2010-2016 2010-2016	Media, PIA, Agency's public affairs, PA of agencies, Citizens organizations

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
issues in peace and conflict including the vital role of women in peace and security work	issues in peace and conflict including the vital role of women in peace and security work	media/new media) practitioners & establishments advocating role of women in peace and security work		

ACTION POINT	RESULT STATEMENT	INDICATORS	TIMELINE	KEY ACTORS
<p>PURPOSE 4</p>	<p>CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING AND REPORTING To institutionalize a system to monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of the NAP in order to enhance accountability for successful implementation and the achievement of its goals</p>			
<p>OUTCOME 4 & INDICATORS</p>	<p>Progress of NAP implementation and results achievement is tracked to inform policy, improve planning and management, strengthen organizations/agencies and promote learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of NAP-influenced changes in policy, planning and management, and service delivery. • Recognition system for duty bearers that promote and implement the NAP is in place 			
<p>17. An assessment of institutional existing structures, programs and resources of government relevant to the implementation of the NAP is conducted</p>	<p>17.1 Institutional capacity of government agencies involved in the implementation of the NAP is strengthened</p>	<p>17.1.1 Reviewed and recommended institutional mechanism to implement the NAP</p>	<p>2010-2011</p>	<p>OPAPP, PCW and members of the National Steering Committee CSOs</p>
<p>18. NAP monitoring, evaluation and reporting system established</p>	<p>18.1 Efficient and participatory monitoring and reporting of Philippine compliance to implement UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>18.1.1 NAP M&E system developed and rolled out to concerned NAP stakeholders 18.1.2 Number of monitoring and feedback reports on the implementation of the NAP</p>	<p>2010-2011 2010-2016</p>	<p>OPAPP, PCW, AFP, DND, DILG, PNP, CHR, DSWD, NCIP, NCMF, and DFA CSOs</p>

