

Security Council Resolution 1325:
Civil Society Monitoring Report
2011

Philippines
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A project of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

Republic of the Philippines

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ACRONYMS

ABS CBN	Alto Broadcasting System-Chronicle Broadcasting Network
ACF	Action Contre le Faim
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AIJC	Asian Institute for Journalism and Communication
AKKAPKA	Aksyon Para sa Kapayapaan at Katarungan
CAHRIHL	Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
CAEHDF	Comprehensive Agreement on End of Hostilities and Disposition of Forces
CAPCR	Comprehensive Agreement on Political and Constitutional Reforms
CASER	Comprehensive Agreement on Socio-Economic Reforms
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CPE	Center for Peace Education Miriam College
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DepEd	Department of Education
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DND	Department of National Defense
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EO	Executive Order
GAD	Gender and Development
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
GPH	Government of the Philippines
GZO	Gaston Zavalla Ortigas Peace Institute
IACVAWC	Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children
ICRC	International Committee Red Cross
INFO	Ittihadun-Nisa' Foundation

KALAHI-CIDDS	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan - Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
LEDAC	Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council
LGU	Local Government Units
MB	Manila Bulletin
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MOA-AD	Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain
MTB	Mindanao Tulong Bakwit
MTRCB	Movie and Television Review and Classification Board
NAP	National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSAPATP	National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NDF	National Democratic Front
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDI	Philippine Daily Inquirer
PDT	Pre-deployment Training
PKOT	Peacekeeping Operations Training
PNP	Philippine National Police
RA	Republic Act
SGBV	Sex and Gender-Based Violence
SIP	Social Integration Program
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees
UNY-PHIL	United Youth of the Philippines
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WAGI	Women and Gender Institute
WE ACT 1325	Women Engaged in Action 1325
WFP	World Food Programme
WPLA	Women Priority Legislative Agenda
WPS	Women Peace and Security

I. Women, Peace and Security Profile

A. Nature of the Conflict

There have been various threats to the national security of the Philippines since its establishment as a republic state. Apart from territorial disputes with neighboring countries; terrorist attacks, warlordism and extrajudicial killings now add up to the existing security issues the country is facing. Two major separatist movements also remain unresolved up to this day. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) continues to clamor for greater autonomy in Mindanao while the National Democratic Front (NDF) continues to fight for national and social liberation. This has led to the listing of the Philippines in the 2010 Human Security Report as one of the five countries with the longest conflict periods.¹ Both factions have organized armed groups and are currently taking part in peace negotiations with the Philippine Government (GPH).

The primary motive of MILF's armed struggle is self determination. The cultural, ethnic, and

¹ Human Security Report Project. Human Security Report 2009/2010: The Causes of Peace and the Shrinking Costs of War. Pre-publication. Vancouver: HSRP, 2010.

faith differences were exacerbated by poverty and the growing inequalities between the Christian settlers and the Moro inhabitants. Statistics released by the National Statistical Coordination Board showed that 6 out of 10 of the poorest provinces are located in Mindanao.² Hostilities are also intensified by the presence of private armies servicing political families. These political dynasties rule in many provinces in the region. Members of private armies and political clans have been implicated in abduction and murder cases causing fear and anxiety among civilians.

NDF's agenda, conversely, is ideological. As the recognized left-wing group in the country, it is committed to free the country from foreign and local oppressors and establish their own democratic state. Revolutionary forces represented by the NDF have waged a civil war with the Philippine government since 1969 when the Communist Party of the Philippines founded the New Peoples' Army (NPA), and figured prominently in the armed movement to overthrow the Marcos dictatorship. The dire situation of poverty in the country is seen as a motivating factor for individuals to join the NPA and take up arms.³ Extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances allegedly committed by the military have exacerbated tension between the government and the NDF.

Negotiations have stalled in the past due to demands made by either party in conflict. For instance, the talks between the NDF and the GPH, which broke down in 2004, foundered, among other reasons, on NDF demands to be delisted from US and EU lists of "terrorist" organizations. The administration of former President Joseph Estrada halted on-going peace talks and instead declared an "all out war" policy against the MILF provoking violence and tension. Such had added 800,000 people to the number of displaced persons in Mindanao that year alone.⁴ The cancellation of Memorandum of Agreement on the Ancestral Domain (MOA-AD) by the Supreme Court on October 14, 2008 had also triggered violence to the conflict-torn communities and left 312 people dead.

Social costs of these enduring hostilities are getting more apparent. In September 2010, the armed conflict in Mindanao caused the displacement of 447,213 persons.⁵ The NDF-GPH conflict, on the other hand, count a total of 40,000 combat-related deaths recorded since 1969.

President Benigno Aquino III who was elected to office in June 2010, expressed support for peace efforts by ordering the resumption of all peace talks between the government and the NDF and MILF. His administration's national peace agenda has introduced two tracks: formal political settlement of all armed conflicts through peace talks (track 1) and Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program, which aims to address issues on the ground that breed armed conflict (track 2). Such approach has led to a settlement agreement between the Cordillera People's Liberation Army⁶ and the Philippine Government via a closure agreement last July 4, 2011.

B. Impact of the Conflict on Women

Women are highly affected during armed conflict. They are perennial targets of violent

2 Gevera, Mai. (2011). Mindanao Provinces still part of country's Poorest - NCSB. <http://www.zambotimes.com/archives/29465-Mindanao-provinces-still-part-of-countrys-poorest-NSCB.html>. (accessed July 23, 2011)

3 Gomez, Jim. (2010). Poverty Breeds New Generation of Filipino Rebels. http://www.irrawaddy.org/article.php?art_id=20422. Retrieved June 7, 2011.

4 AFRIM data see annex 1 <http://afrim.org.ph/stats/peace/Estimated%20number%20of%20internally%20displaced%20persons,%20protracted%20Mindanao%20conflict,%202000-2009.pdf>

5 Ploughshares. (2011). Philippines-CPP/NPA Deaths. <http://www.ploughshares.ca/content/philippines-cppnpa-1969-first-combat-deaths#Deaths>. Retrieved June 22, 2011.

6 "Formed in March 1 1986, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army aimed to defend the Cordillera homeland and its people and to push for the Cordillera autonomy. It was able to get the open support of many cadres and tribal leaders and members in the Cordillera. It formally split from the CPP/NPA on April 7, 1986 due to ideological and tactical differences." (OPAPP, 2011)

behavior such as kidnapping and sexual abuse. In several consultations made by some peace and women's organizations in 2009 on women, peace and security, women participants reported economic dislocation, intense sense of insecurity, sexual harassment or assault, and dispersal of women's organizations, as consequences of armed conflict. The 2010 data of the International Organization for Migration recorded that from the 447,213 persons affected by displacement in conflict areas in Mindanao, 274,549 were women.⁷ Within those evacuation centers, they are inclined to assume responsibilities of taking care of and providing for their families. They are likely to be the ones receiving and allocating relief packages for their families.

Women's needs are also inadequately addressed in evacuation camps. They are prone to contract health diseases due to lack of potable water and sanitation problems in the centers. Cramped living spaces also make them vulnerable to sexual assaults. Moreover, armed conflicts take psychological and emotional tolls on them. The death of a spouse, the abduction of a relative, or the mere separation from their children are not properly dealt with as they have to confront many responsibilities and hardships that go with armed conflicts. The experience of women during armed conflict is often downplayed and overlooked as attention is mostly focused on the conflict situation itself and not on its social costs.

Apart from being victims, caretakers, and providers during times of conflict, women can also be aggressors and fighters. A good number of the membership in these insurgent groups in the Philippines is constituted by women. Although they are not likely to take up arms, women's responsibilities are integral to sustain the operation of these organizations. According to an article by Mithi Laya entitled "A Revolution within a Revolution: Women Red Fighters in the Philippines", women's roles in these groups extend from education and indoctrination to resource mobilization and coordination – all of which are vital to the groups' subsistence.

Situations of armed conflict in the Philippines have prompted women, as well, to perform various peacemaking roles. Women consulted in various forums have reported doing some form of work to bring peace in their spheres of influence. They facilitate dialogues, do humanitarian work, organize livelihood projects, help in the delivery of basic services, conduct education sessions, and help in infrastructure building and environmental management. As major stakeholders in the peace negotiations, women's involvement and participation in the peace process should be increased and given priority.

C. Relevant Policies

In the South East Asian region, the Philippines is quite ahead in adopting laws that pertain to women. There are sufficient detailed constitutional and legislative provisions regarding the role of women in development and their protection against violence. The 1987 constitution stipulates that: "the state recognizes the role of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men." (Article II, Section 14). Some of the laws passed pertaining to women are as follows:

The Anti-Mail-Order Bride (RA 6955) was passed on June 13, 1990 to address the growing concern of Filipino women on commoditization – being marketed as potential wives to foreign nationals. The Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995 (RA 7877) defines sexual harassment in the context of work, education, and training-related environments and deems it unlawful and punishable. The 1997 Anti-Rape Law (RA 8353) changed the categorization of Rape as a Crime against Persons from Crime against Chastity. The law has also recognized Marital Rape and has raised penalties for proven violators. In support to the Anti-Rape Law, the Rape Victims Assistance and Protection Act was passed a year later which paved the way for the

⁷ Humanitarian Action Plan for the Conflict-Affected Provinces in Mindanao: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpDocuments\)/A2158B253AA1D80DC1257830004E07C5/\\$file/2011_Mindanao_HAP_SCREEN.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/A2158B253AA1D80DC1257830004E07C5/$file/2011_Mindanao_HAP_SCREEN.pdf)

establishment of Rape Crisis Centers in every city across the country. A strategy entitled the Philippine Development Plan for Women was also initiated as early as 1989. Completed in four years, the plan aimed to include the reduction of cases of Violence against Women as part of the national development agenda. This plan was the predecessor of the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, which is the country's long-standing (1995-2025) plan on gender equality (PCW, 2009).

The first decade of 2000 also saw the adoption of many landmark laws for women. The Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (RA 9208) defined the act of trafficking and considered trafficked persons as victims and thus, should be protected by the State. The Anti-Violence against Women and their Children of 2004 (VAWC) (RA 9262) classified all forms of violence against women as public crimes and stressed the role of government officials and law enforcers to protect and give assistance to VAWC victims in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Several national actions plans have also been made from 2000 to 2010 pertaining to women's issues. The National Strategic Plan against Trafficking in Persons is a six-year plan to strengthen efforts in countering trafficking and protecting trafficked victims. Starting in 2004, it identified the three major areas of intervention: prevention, protection and repatriation, which guided government agencies and other concerned units in their efforts to curb trafficking.⁸ The Strategic Plan of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence against Women and their Children (IACVAWC) is the national action plan on preventing sex and gender-based violence and child abuse. The three-year plan that ran from 2007-2010 was implemented by the twelve government departments comprising the inter-agency council. Currently, the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP-WPS) is on-going. The NAP-WPS, meant to implement pertinent provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 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 main government agency that coordinates the implementation of the said National Action Plan.

The current national development plan of the Philippines also aims to strengthen government initiatives on women, peace and security. The Philippine Development Plan for 2011-2016 released by the National Economic Development Authority includes the implementation of UNSCR 1325 as a major strategy for the attainment of peace and security in the country. It states:

Support the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which entails close collaboration with the CSOs to fully comply with the government's commitment to increase participation of women in peace processes and address sexual violence against women in armed conflict situations. More specifically, efforts shall be exerted to: (i) ensure the protection of women's rights and prevent the violation of these rights in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; (ii) empower women and ensure their active and meaningful participation in areas of peace building, peace keeping, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction; (iii) promote and mainstream the gender perspective in all aspects of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building; and (iv) institute a system to monitor, evaluate and report the implementation of the national action plan to enhance accountability for successful implementation and the achievement of its goals.

The plan also includes the adoption of laws for the protection of women and children during armed conflict and regulation for small arms distribution as part of its legislative agenda for 2011-2016.

8 Ghana, Severino. The Philippine Experience in the Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, with Special Focus on Punishing the Traffickers. http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/pdf/RS_No73/No73_09VE_Gana.pdf. Retrieved July 1, 2011.

II. Data Presentation and Analysis

A. Participation

Indicator 1 - Index of Women's Participation in Governance (% of women in senior positions in cabinet/council of ministers, parliament, local governance)

Position	Total No.	Female (%)	Male (%)
CABINET OFFICIALS	221	31.2%	68.8%
FOREIGN RELATIONS	92	34.8%	65.2%
PARLIAMENT	308	22.1%	77.9%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3405	17%	83%

Source: Department of Budget and Management Directory, Department of Foreign Affairs

The 2010 National elections have caused some changes in the government composition. Although there are a notable number of re-electionists who won another term in the office, the replacement of state leadership has brought about some changes in appointed positions in the government. Female appointed cabinet members rose to 31.2% from last year's 29.2% while appointed female ambassadors slightly increased to 34.8% from 33%.

In the Legislative branch of the government, there is a slight increase of women participation from 19.8% to 22.1%. The number of female senators went down after the 2010 national elections. Re-electionists Pia Cayetano and Miriam Defensor-Santiago were able to secure another term in office while no new female senatorial candidate was able to gain a seat in the Senate. An increase in the percentage of female representatives in the lower house was also a result of last year's elections. Gabriela, a women's rights organization has consistently secured party-list representation since 2004. A number of parliamentarians (both men and women) also have women and gender equality as part of their priority agenda.

According to the Philippine Commission on Women, 18% of government seats were won by women during the 2010 National Elections. It is a meager 1% increase from the 2007 Elections. Turn out of women voters, however, fell from 50% in 2007 to 47% last year.

Indicator 2 - Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams

Year	Institution	Total No.	Female	Male
2010-2011	GPH-NDF	19	52.6%	47.4%
2010-2011	GPH-MILF	20	10%	90%

Source: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

The current GPH panel strategically comprises representatives from different fields: human rights, indigenous people, women, and peace and environment. The Government has included Ms. Jurgette Honculada as the women advocate and Ms. Maria Lourdes Tison as the peace and environment advocate of the panel. Conversely, the NDF still has Ms. Coni K. Ledesma and Ms. Julieta de Lima-Sison in their panel.

For the GPH-MILF negotiations, Ms. Miriam Coronel-Ferrer is the only woman sitting in the official GPH panel. Although there has never been any woman to join the MILF panel since the beginning of the negotiations, two Moro women were named recently to the Board of Consultants (BOC) of the MILF peace panel namely, lawyer Raissa Jajurie and educator Bai Cabaybay Abubakar.

Despite the decrease of physical representation of women in formal negotiating panels, there is a rise in the number of women in peace negotiating structures.

Despite the decrease of physical representation of women in formal negotiating panels, there is a rise in the number of women in peace negotiating structures. More women are now being tapped to become part of technical panels and to serve as independent observers of on-going negotiations. In a presentation by Atty. Johaira Wahab, legal consultant of the GPH panel in a recent Women's Consultation, she argued that women's inclusion is not only just but strategic in peacebuilding. There are currently different spaces of engagement for women in the peace process such as network advocacy and local monitoring.

Amidst opportunities also arise challenges, Atty. Raissa Jajurie of Saligan opines that in order to bring forth their concerns in the negotiations, women must act as a collective. Efforts are put to risk without the support and backing of women once they are put to discussion. Cultural concerns seem to deter women from participating fully in the peace process.

The slow advancement of the women's agenda in peace negotiations despite presence of women in the panel is also a concern. According to Ms. Jurgette Honculada, the women's agenda is not neglected but there are more technical matters that need to be settled before they proceed to tackle deeper issues and themes.

Indicator 3 - Index of women's participation in justice and security sector

Position	Total No.	Female (%)	Male (%)
MILITARY			
Chief of Staff	1	0% (0)	100% (1)
Vice Chief of Staff	1	0% (0)	100% (1)
Deputy Chief of Staff	1	0% (0)	100% (1)
AFP Officers	11,329	8.9% (996)	91.1% (10,333)
	Total (11,332)	8.8% (996)	91.2% (10,336)
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE COMMANDING OFFICERS	(213)	3.8%	96.2%
JUDICIARY	Total (1525)	35.1% (536)	64.9% (989)

Source: Armed Forces of the Philippines as of August 2011, Philippine National Police as of June 2011, Supreme Court of the Philippines

Compared to 2010, there has been a very slight increase on women's participation in the Philippine military. It is worthy to note, as well, that after 114 years, the Philippine Army now has its first woman general in the person of Brigadier General Ramona Go. There have been other women generals before her, but all of them were part of technical services as military nurses. Gen. Jolly Mabanta from the General Headquarters of the AFP shared that recruitment of women was pegged at 6%. However, the current target is now 20%, as shared by Gen. Go as well as by Lt. Col. Nieves Gat-eb of the Women's Auxiliary Corps. There are also efforts now from the Women's Auxiliary Corps to recruit women in the armed forces. They join job fairs with that purpose of encouraging women to be part of the service.

Women's participation in the Philippine National Police leadership is a meager 3.8%. The hiring of female civilian workers for clerical and administrative duties continues to be a trend.

In the judicial branch of the government, women's participation has seen a slight decrease from 35.5% to 35.1% this year. The vacant positions yet to be filled in regional courts is a main factor for this decline. Currently, there are still some district courts with no appointed judges especially in the Municipal Circuit Trial Courts and the Sharia Courts.

Indicator 4 - Percentage of women in peacekeeping missions, disaggregated at all levels

Nature of Mission	Institution/ Position	Total No.	Female	Male
MINUSTAH	Individual Police	26	8	18
	Contingent Troop	156	6	150
UNAMID	Individual Police	136	16	120
UNDOF	Contingent Troop	344	32	312
UNMIL	Individual Police	30	5	25
	Experts on Mission	2	0	2
	Contingent Troop	116	2	114
UNMIT	Individual Police	71	19	52
	Experts on Mission	3	1	2
UNMOGIP	Experts on Mission	3	0	3
UNOCI	Experts on Mission	3	0	3
	Contingent Troop	3	0	3
		Total (893)	10% (89)	90% (804)

Source: United Nations as of July 2011

As of July 2011, there is a total of 893 deployed peacekeepers in different UN missions. 10% of these deployed personnel are women. Although there is a slight increase in the number of female peacekeepers compared to last year's figures, it can be seen that only a small percentage of women hold senior field positions.

According to Major Rey Besa of the AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center, there are no rules preventing women to become UN peacekeepers. The lengthy duration of assignment takes women away from their families and is assumed to be a factor for low female application in peacekeeping missions. The AFP PKO is actively recruiting women in the force. Lt. Col. Gateb of the WAC shared that the AFP PKO communicated to the various units of the AFP that women be recommended to the peacekeeping force. This initiative has been influenced by UNSCR 1325 and the National Action Plan of the Philippines to implement the resolution.

Indicator 5 - Number and percentage of women participating in each type of legislative review

Nature of review	Year	Coordinating institution	Total No.	Female	Male
2011 Priority Bills	2011	Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council	20	0% (0)	100% (19)

Source: National Economic Development Authority

According to the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), The Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council (LEDAC) is the primary government unit that reviews programs and policies concerning national development. LEDAC was established in 1992 as a consulting and advisory body to the President regarding programs and policies essential to the country's development. Few of its main functions are to provide policy advice to the President and ensure the integration of legislative agendas in the national development plan. Its membership consists of:

The Vice President

The Senate President

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

7 members of the Cabinet to be designated by the President

3 members of the Senate designated by the Senate President

3 members of the House of Representatives to be designated by the Speaker of the House

A representative of the Local Government Units (LGUs)

A representative from the Youth Sector

A representative from the private sector

The council was responsible for prioritizing legislations such as the National Tourism Policy and the Magna Carta for Women. It also worked on the adoption of a bill lifting the night work prohibition for women workers and giving women equal access to employment opportunities. The law, entitled, "An Act Allowing the Employment of Night Workers, Thereby Repealing Articles 130 and 131 of PD 442, increases health protection for night workers and harmonizes Philippine laws with international standards on night work for women. It also mandates the provision of suitable first-aid facilities for workers performing night work and requires employers to provide safe and healthful working conditions and sleeping/rest quarters. In essence, the law, by repealing the prohibitions for night work for both men and women, challenges gender bias and gives men and women equal access to employment opportunities and ensures adequate protection for women workers without reduction in pay and benefits. Given the stipulated composition of the council, it currently has no female council member (there is no current Youth Sector Appointee as of the moment).

Conversely, the Philippine Commission on Women, together with some parliamentarians, still lobbies for the Women Priority Legislative Agenda (WPLA). WPLA seeks to "repeal the discriminatory provisions of existing laws and formulate and adopt new legislations that promote women's empowerment and gender equality." WPLA aims to pass pro-women bills in the Congress such as the anti-prostitution bill, reproductive health bill, marital infidelity bill, and the local sectoral representation bill among others.

Furthermore, the released national development plan of the Aquino Administration lays down the strategies to be undertaken in addressing the different peace and security issues in the country including the protection of women and children in situations of armed conflict.

Indicator 6 - Percentage of CSOs in Task Forces on SCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total TF members)

A National Steering Committee on WPS was created in 2010 to spearhead the implementation of the NAP on women, peace and security. The members of the NSC are the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, Chair; the Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women, Vice-Chair; and the Secretaries of the Departments of National Defense, Social Welfare and Development, Justice, Interior and Local Government, Foreign Affairs, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and the Office on Muslim Affairs.

Nature of Task Force	Coordinating Institution	Participation	
		No. of government agencies represented	No. of CSOs represented
National Steering Committee in Women, Peace and Security	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)	100% (9)	0% (0)
Women Engaged in Action on 1325	Center for Peace Education (WE ACT 1325 Secretariat)	0% (0)	100% (25)
	Total (39)	26.5%	73.5%

Source: Center for Peace Education

The NSC does not include members of civil society organizations but intends to “partner with civil society organizations particularly with women and peace groups in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan” (Sec. 4, E.O. 865).

Civil society organizations, led by Sulong CARHRIHL and the Center for Peace Education, convened a national network of peace and women’s organizations to form the Women Engaged in Action 1325 (WE ACT 1325). Its aim is to help government implement the national action plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

Members of WE ACT 1325 as of date are: Al Mujadillah Development Foundation, Asian Circle 1325, Aksiyon para sa Kapayapaan at Katarungan, Balay Rehabilitation Center, Center for Peace Education (CPE), Coalition of Mindanao Indigenous Peoples for Peace Advocacy, Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Government, Gaston Zavalla Ortigas Peace Institute (GZO), Initiatives for International Dialogue, Isis International, Lupah Sug Bangsamoro Women, Mindanao 1325, Mindanao Commission on Women, Mindanao Peoples’ Caucus, Nisa Ul Haqq Fi Bangsamoro, Philippine Coalition for the International Criminal Court, PILIPINA, Paghiliusa sa Paghidaet-Negros, R2P-Philippines, Saligan-Mindanao, The Conflict Resolution Group, Inc., St. Louis College of Bulanao - Cultural Heritage and Research Center, Kalinga, Sulong CARHRIHL, and the Women and Gender Institute.

B. Prevention and Protection

Indicator 7 - Number of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, percentage investigated, referred, prosecuted and penalized (out of total reported)

Type of SGBV Case	Number of Cases reported 2010	Number of Cases reported 2011	
Rape	1053	336	Data obtained are the number of reported cases to VAWC desks nationwide and does not include investigated, referred, prosecuted, and penalized cases. There are no compiled data on the number of SGBV cases investigated, referred, prosecuted and penalized.
Incestuous Rape	19	15	
Attempted Rape	272	85	
Acts of Lasciviousness	749	284	
Physical Injuries/Battery	2031	733	
Sexual Harassment	83	53	
RA9262	10000	4038	
Threats	375	94	
Seduction	25	8	
Trafficking		32	
Abduction	25	54	
Unjust Vexation	184	69	
TOTAL	14816	5801	

Source: Philippine National Police as of June 2011

All except reported cases on Sexual Harassment, Seduction, and Unjust Vexation have increased from 2009 to 2010 (see annex).

Indicator 8 - Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies (including laws on arms control)

Year	Law/Policy	Description	
		Mixed	Pure
2004-2010	The National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons	Action plan on curbing recorded trafficking cases in accordance to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes	
2007-2010	Strategic Plan of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children		Action plan to strengthen efforts in combating VAWC
2009-2016	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security		Action Plan to strengthen protection of women and girls in times of armed conflict and to increase involvement of women in peacebuilding and development.

2010	Establishment of VAW Desks in all Barangays		Mandates the establishment of VAW desks in all barangays across the country to continually assist VAW victims.
2011	Philippine Development Plan	The 6-year national development framework includes several provisions on women empowerment and gender equality	
2011	An Act Allowing the Employment of Night Workers Repealing Articles 130 and 131 of PD 442	Law lifting the night work prohibition for women workers and giving women equal access to employment opportunities	

Source: National Statistics Office, Department of Interior and Local Government, National Economic Development Authority

The year 2010 saw the adoption and completion of several programs and plans pertaining to women's issues.

Guidelines on establishing a Violence Against Women (VAW) desk in every barangay across the country was circulated in December, 2010. The VAW desks aim to respond to gender-based violence cases, record the number of VAW cases, and assist victims of gender-based violence in every barangay. Barangay is the smallest administrative division in the Philippines and is the local term for a village or district.

There were also action plans related to women's issues, which 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 persecution 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's empowerment and gender equality in the country (NSO, 2009).

Under the watch of current President Benigno Aquino III, a law entitled, "An Act Allowing the Employment of Night Workers," was adopted. The law repeals prohibitions for night work for both men and women, challenges gender bias and gives men and women equal access to employment opportunities and ensures adequate protection for women workers without reduction in pay and benefits.

There are no current policies and laws that particularly protect women from small arms violence. The National Development Plan for 2011-2016, however, includes the enactment of a law on fire arms, light weapons and ammunitions, as one of its legislative agenda.

Indicator 9 - Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights

There is currently no active Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the Philippines. The Truth Commission established by President Aquino last year was deemed unconstitutional by the Philippine Courts due to its selective nature in focusing on the corruption allegations and human rights violations of the Arroyo administration. There is, however, a document created by the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process called Pamana. The Pamana is the replacement of the Social Integration Program which ran from 2006 to 2010. Both documents outline the government's priorities in addressing peace and security concerns as an outcome of government-led research and studies.

Program	Year	Description
O P A P P Pamana	2011	Pamana is the development framework the government initiated to strengthen peacebuilding and address reconstruction and development in conflict affected areas. Its main objectives are: Reduce poverty and vulnerability in conflict-affected areas through community infrastructure and focused delivery of social services; Improve governance through partnerships with national and local institutions, building capacities for governance, and enhancement of transparency and accountability mechanisms; and, Empower communities and strengthen their capacity to address issues of conflict and peace through activities that promote social cohesion.
Total No.	0	

Source: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, National Economic Development Authority

As the second track of the government's peace agenda, The Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Program (PAMANA) aims to address the different social issues and realities that affect the formal peace negotiations (track 1). It has identified three major areas for intervention: macro, micro, and meso-levels. The micro-level pertains to community-based interventions ensuring household and community access to basic services. Interventions on the micro-level already include addressing the different needs of men and women in the community but there is no specific provision in the program that underlines the protection of women and their rights in times of armed conflict.

Although PAMANA does not have concrete provisions on women's protection and participation, the Philippine Development Plan launched by NEDA includes the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 as a major strategy to complement the on-going peace negotiations in resolving enduring peace concerns.

Indicator 10 - Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal and informal education

Gender and Peace Education Programs	School Level	Description
Executive Order 570: INSTITUTIONALIZING PEACE EDUCATION IN BASIC EDUCATION AND TEACHER EDUCATION	Grade school, high school, and tertiary levels	Mainstreaming of peace education in all academic levels.
Inclusion of Peace Education in Teacher Education Curriculum	Tertiary level	
Madrasah Education Program		Funding of Madrasah Education to mainstream Muslim Education in the national system of basic education. The program has three components: Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) in public schools, ALIVE for out-of-school Muslim youths and adults, and assistance to private madaris (schools for higher religious education).
DepEd's Women and Development Program	Training for Teachers	Part of the program is the conduct of workshops such as Gender Strategies Planning workshop, GAD Trainers Training, GAD National Orientation Workshop, Gender Awareness Training, Consultative Conference and Strategic Planning on GAD, Grade/ Year Leveling of Gender Fair Education Core Messages and Gender Sensitivity Training, among others.
Gender sensitivity Training Curriculum	Technical Vocational Education	The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority is finalizing its gender sensitivity training curriculum to be instituted in all training centers under the agreement with the United Nations Population Fund. 'Under the agreement, TESDA has agreed to finalize and reproduce gender-sensitive modules and training materials, which will include training tools on sexually-transmitted infections and HIV/ AIDS and roll-out the developed curriculum and materials in the Training of Trainers'

Source: Department of Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

In addition to EO 570 and the Peace education integration in Education Curriculum, the new administration has initiated the Madrasah Education Program that aims to institutionalize Muslim Education (as a sub-system) using it as a tool for sustainable peace.

With regard to gender education, TESDA is finalizing its gender-sensitivity training curriculum that will be institutionalized in all accredited centers across the country. Many proposed gender-related programs on education are still dormant as it is often associated to sex education which is heavily opposed by some institutions. Last year's efforts of the Department of Education and Department of Health in including sex education in the basic curriculum have been shelved.

Indicator 11 - Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes

Institution	Program/ Kind of Assistance	Recipients			
		Total No.	Female	Male	
DSWD	Relief packages for Armed Conflict Victims	200	40	160	Data obtained from DSWD does not include the number of adult males receiving economic packages (it includes both adult females and child girls).
		279	147	132	
		29	21	8	
		67	63	4	
CCCM: NRC, Oxfam, MTB, ACF, CSFI, WFP, UNHCR	CCCM cluster; economic packages: shelter provisions, non-food items	38,947	23,368	15,579	
		Total (39522)	59.8% (23639)	40.2% (15883)	

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

38,948 out of 395,445 identified affected population were the beneficiaries of the CCCM. Women constitute 237,267 of the total affected population with 9.8% of them receiving assistance.

C. Promotion of a Gender Perspective

Indicator 12 - Detailed breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements

Agreements	Year	Gender issues
CARIHRIHL (GPH and NDF)	1998	"The CARHRIHL is based on the interests, aspirations and concrete conditions of the Filipino people, especially those of the workers, peasants, urban poor, women, youth, fisherfolk, ethnic minorities and other oppressed sectors in Philippine society. The CARHRIHL is a response to their demand for justice against the continuing violations of their rights."
Tripoli Agreement (GPH-MILF)	2001	REHABILITATION ASPECT "The observance of international humanitarian law and respect for internationally recognized human rights instruments and the protection of evacuees and displaced persons in the conduct of their relations reinforce the Bangsamoro people's fundamental right to determine their own future and political status."
Civilian Protection (between GPH and MILF)	2009	Article 1 of the agreement is about basic undertakings with both the GRP and MILF panels to "reconfirm their obligations under humanitarian law and human rights law to take constant care to protect the civilian population and civilian properties against the dangers arising in armed conflict situations."

Source: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, Conciliation Resources

No new agreements have been signed by the NDF and the GPH's current negotiating panels. In their recent joint statement, however, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to previous agreements made between the years 1992 and 2004. The Comprehensive Agreement on Socio-Economic Reforms which contains different types of socio-economic development plans including provisions for women (considered as a marginalized sector) is expected to be discussed in the ongoing peace talks.

The draft of the Comprehensive Agreement on Political and Constitutional Reforms (CAPCR) as well as the draft of the Comprehensive Agreement on End of Hostilities and Disposition of Forces (CAEHDF) are in the process of being completed for review and are set to be signed on February and June 2012 respectively.

The MILF and the Government have also signed agreements reaffirming their responsibilities under the International Humanitarian Law. Women's protection is often under the clause of upholding human rights and adherence to the IHL. Currently, they are pushing for a comprehensive pact following the Philippine Supreme Court's ruling that the Memorandum on Agreement on Ancestral Domain (MOA-AD), which specified certain rights of domain to the Moros, was unconstitutional.

Indicator 13 - Number and percentage of pre-deployment and post-deployment programs for military & police incorporating SCR 1325, SCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law

Program	Year	Issues
Pre-Deployment Training	Since 2002 (32)	Review on subjects taken during the Peacekeeping Operations Training (PKOT): individual enhancement, unit enhancement and UN modules
Global Peace Operations Initiative-sponsored trainings	2010 (4)	UN Military Observers Course, UN Peacekeeping Staff Officers Course, UN Logistics Officers Course, Training of the Trainers Training, UN Civil Military Coordination Course, and Peace Support Operations Instructors
WE ACT 1325 Training on Women, Peace and Security	2011 (2)	Peace, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, Challenging Prejudice, Conflict Resolution
Total No. (32)	100% (32) 12.5% (4) 6.25% (2)	IHL and HR Observers Course UNSCR 1325 & 1820

Source: AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center, Center for Peace Education

The AFP and the PNP are committed in providing capacity building trainings for all of their members. According to Lt. Col. Arlene Aquino, Executive Director of the AFP Peacekeeping Operations Center, the peacekeepers undergo two types of training: the Peacekeeping Operations Training and the Pre-deployment Training (PDT). The two phases of the PDT are the common-module phase and the specialization phase. Included in the common module outline are sessions on human rights, IHL and stress management. She added that there are now available trainings for individually deployed observers and staff officers that are being sponsored by the Global Peace Operations Initiative.

The security sector is now focusing on enabling their members on non-traditional skills on conflict resolution and peacebuilding. According to Lt. Col. Arlene Aquino, their Center is closely working with civil society organizations such as the International Committee on the Red Cross and Women Engaged in Action on 1325's members Center for Peace Education

and Sulong CAHRIHL for trainings and workshops on the international humanitarian law, peacebuilding, women, peace and security and conflict resolution.

Indicator 14 - Allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs (including women's groups) marked for WPS projects and programs

CSO	Nature of Program	Amount	Year	Fund Source
Notre Dame Foundation for Charitable Activities and Women Enterprise Development	Social Protection for Poor Women Vendors in Mindanao/ Women Resource Centers	Part of the USD 1,000,000.00	2001-2010	ADB's Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
OPAPP Projects for Peace	Projects on Women, Peace and Security	USD 183,966.00	2010	OPAPP Projects for Peace
United Youth of the Philippines (UnYPhil) – Women and the Ittihadun-Nisa' Foundation (INFO)	Construction of the Bangsamoro Human Wellness Center and renovation of the Bangsamoro Women Skills Training Center	USD 190,476.00	2011	Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development (J-BIRD)
Miriam College-Center for Peace Education	Implementation of Selected provisions on the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and Coordination Work for Women Engaged in Action on 1325	USD 19,047.00	2011	Royal Norwegian Government through Sulong CARHRIHL
	Total Amount	USD1,393,489		

Source: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, Asian Development Bank, Luwaran

The USD 1,000,000.00 grant from the Japanese government coursed through the Asian Development Bank was specifically for gender-related poverty reduction projects in Mindanao. According to ADB, the established Women Resource Centers has benefited 1,600 women in eight towns in Mindanao. The amount allocated for the Notre Dame Foundation was undisclosed.

Indicator 15 - Allocated and disbursed funding to governments marked for WPS projects and programs

Government Agency	Nature of Program	Amount	Year	Fund Source
All government agencies and local government units	Gender and Development	5% of total government agency budget	1992-present	General Appropriations Act
DSWD	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan - Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KALAHI-CIDSS:KKB) Project	USD 221,428,571	January 2003 - May 2011	DSWD, LGU, World Bank
OPAPP	Projects for Peace	USD 1,695,467	April – December 2010	OPAPP
OPAPP	PAMANA IDP shelter project in Maguindanao	USD 254,761 disbursed USD 3,864,437 Allotted	2011	PAMANA

Source: Philippine Commission on Women, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippine Commission on Women. Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

Through the General Appropriations Act, 5% of all government agency and unit budgets are allocated solely through Gender and Development. Women, Peace and Security projects are incorporated in this budget. In addition, 20% of Official Development Assistance is also allotted for Gender and Development.

KALAHI-CIDSS: KKB Project is a community demand-driven development project that aims to improve the quality of life of its beneficiaries by developing their capacity to design, implement and manage local development activities aimed at reducing poverty and strengthening their participation in local governance (DSWD, 2010). Although not solely focused on women, peace, security, a number of its beneficiaries are women in conflict and post-conflict situations.

The PAMANA shelter project in Maguindanao has already disbursed 6.6% of the allotted budget for the bakwits / internally displaced persons. The program started earlier this year aiming to provide new homes for the displaced people in Maguindanao. Some of the beneficiaries of this project are women.

Indicator 16 - Percentage of women's representation as peace-builders and decision-makers in media content

Media Outlet/ Agency	Chairperson		Executive Director		Board Members		Chief Editors/ Managing Directors	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Movie, Television Review and Classification Board	1	0	0	1	16	14	n/a	
Manila Bulletin	0	1	n/a		n/a		6	12
Philippine Daily Inquirer	1	0	n/a		n/a		8	14
Philippine Star	n/a		n/a		n/a		2	5
ABSCBN	1	0	n/a		1	7	4	2
GMA	0	1	n/a		n/a		2	2

Source: MTRCB, Manila Bulletin, Philippine Daily Inquirer, Philippine Star, ABS-CBN, GMA

Not much has changed since last year with regard to women's representation in decision-making in media content. Only the Movie, Television Review and Classification Board has reshuffled its directors. The researchers weren't able to measure the changes in media portrayal of women in armed conflict situations.

With regard to peace journalism, there are also some notable efforts from the government and civil society organizations in promoting communication as a tool for peacebuilding. A series of workshops have been conducted regarding peace journalism spearheaded by OPAPP was launched last 2009. Community Media is now being explored as an alternative source to information and updates. The Gender in Peace Project of the Women in Enterprise Development which has linked with fifteen community radio stations in Mindanao and the Tambuli Project of UNICEF are examples of empowering community media (AIJC, 2007).

Isis International, a civil society organization focused on women and media, assists in building women's organizations and feminist movements' capacities to produce and reproduce knowledge, believing that women can become agents of change through the empowering capabilities of communication and information. One of its notable projects was the organization of a cross-cultural seminar for women broadcasters called Women Making Airwaves for Peace (WMAP), which discussed the role of community radio and women in peacebuilding.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

During the Open Days on Women, Peace and Security held on September 5-6, 2011 in Davao City, Philippines, organized mainly by UN Women and the Mindanao Commission on Women, participants from various women and peace organizations expressed concern over the "lack of strategic collaboration between government and civil society in relation to the implementation of 1325, making opportunities for possible sources of funding and relevant information untapped." They also observed that "the lack of collaboration makes implementation of existing efforts less effective..." They noted that the "implementation is slow" and that "there is a lack of a unified monitoring mechanism that could document successful programs and measure their impact." Under-secretary Gettie Sandoval of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), the lead agency tasked to implement the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 reiterated that the government is committed to implementing the NAP. The OPAPP has met with the National Steering Committee on WPS to identify priority issues for 2012. OPAPP is currently following up on submissions. The OPAPP has also disbursed funds to selected women and peace organizations, including Moro and indigenous women, to implement various provisions of the NAP. There have also been initial discussions with CSOs on how to begin baseline data gathering and information dissemination. As Ambassador Cabactulan had said during the 10th anniversary of the adoption of UNSCR 1325, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is now more actively recruiting women to join the AFP, particularly the peacekeeping team. The AFP is also currently working with the Women Engaged in Action on 1325 on the training of peacekeepers prior to deployment. These are, indeed, baby steps, considering that the launch of the NAP was made more than a year ago. It is hoped that bigger strides would be made by the Philippine government to make women count for peace in the coming year—so as to make significant advances in winning the peace.

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V. Appendices

Appendix 1. Websites of Government Agencies and Related Offices

ABS-CBN	http://www.abs-cbnnews.com/
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES	http://www.pnp.gov.ph/main/
CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES	http://www.congress.gov.ph/index.php
GMA	http://www.gmanews.tv/
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM	http://www.dar.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	http://www.da.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT	http://www.dbm.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	http://www.deped.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	http://www.doe.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	http://www.denr.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	http://www.dof.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	http://dfa.gov.ph/main/
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	http://www.doh.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	http://www.dilg.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	http://www.doj.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	http://www.dole.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS	http://www.dpwh.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT	http://www.dswd.gov.ph/
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM	http://www.tourism.gov.ph/Pages/default.aspx
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	http://www.dotc.gov.ph/
MOVIE AND TELEVISION REVIEW AND CLASSIFICATION BOARD	http://mtrcb.gov.ph/
NATIONAL ANTI POVERTY COMMISSION	http://www.napc.gov.ph/
NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	http://www.neda.gov.ph/
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE	http://www.census.gov.ph/
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON THE PEACE PROCESS	http://opapp.gov.ph/
PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON WOMEN	http://pcw.gov.ph/
PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER	http://www.inquirer.net/
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE	http://www.pnp.gov.ph/main/
PHILIPPINE STAR	http://www.philstar.com/
SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES	http://www.senate.gov.ph/
UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING	http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/

Appendix 2: List of People met/interviewed/interacted with/assisted in the research

Armed Forces of the Philippines

Lt. Col. (Ms.) Arlene Aquino

PO2 Imelda Barrera

General (Mr.) Emanuelle Bautista

Major (Mr.) Rey Besa

Ms. Ella Canlas

Lt. Col. Nieve Gat-eb

General (Ms.) Ramona Go

Brigadier General (Mr.) Jolly Mabanta

Ms. Elise Sogo-an

Center for Peace Education

Dr. (Ms.) Loreta Castro

Ms. Justine Labucay

Ms. Mirma Tica

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Director (Ms.) Lynette Bautista

Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

Ms. Kristine Lim Ang

Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

Ms. Jasmine Chua

Ms. Denise Doble

Atty. Gettie Sandoval

Ms. Melody Ibo

Director (Mr.) Romulo Halabaso

Director (Mr.) Emannelle Protacio

Ms. Tiffany Tagudin

Ms. Christina Villasenor

Philippine National Police

Ms. Charrel Cinco