
*NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
on WOMEN, PEACE and
SECURITY*

2017-2022



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PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY

2017-2022

FOREWORD

The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS), 2017-2022 essentially takes off from the findings of the study on the implementation of the 2010-2016 NAP WPS, specifically, building on its gains and addressing the gaps. It adopts a broader framing of addressing the situation of women in armed conflict and recognizing their contributions to peacebuilding.

The Plan adheres to the tenets enshrined in the Philippine Magna Carta of Women (RA9710) in promoting and protecting women's rights particularly in conflict situations. Further, the NAPWPS 2017-2022 serves as the explicit articulation of the incorporation of the gender perspective in the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda of the Duterte Administration. Agenda 6 on "building a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity" specifically mentions the necessity to continue "the work of integrating gender in the peace process, including the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security."

This plan will be mainstreamed in the regular plans and programs of national government agencies and local government units in conflict-affected areas which will be responsible for planning and implementing the programs, project and activities in support of the plan. It is hoped that it may serve as impetus for everyone to exert greater efforts towards expanding women's role in the peace process and conflict transformation.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

A. Evolution of the NAP WPS in the Philippines	1
B. Process of Drafting the Third Generation NAP WPS	6
C. New Features of the third generation NAP WPS	6

The Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP WPS) 2017-2022

Substantive Pillar 1: Empowerment and Participation	12
Substantive Pillar 2: Protection and Prevention	14
Support Pillar 3: Promotion and Mainstreaming	17
Support Pillar 4: Monitoring and Evaluation	19

NAP WPS 2017-2022 Framework 20

<i>Appendix A:</i> National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security and Technical Working Group Members	21
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<i>Appendix B:</i> Directory of NSC-WPS and TWG Members	22
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Evolution of the NAPWPS in the Philippines

The evolution of NAP WPS in the Philippines was borne out of ‘collaborative politics’ between civil society and government in a process that started in 2007. During this time, there were several rounds of regional cluster consultations --- participated in by various civil society organizations as well as national government agencies --- on the key action points that were to be included in the NAP. The resulting NAP WPS was launched in March 2010, after the signing of Executive Order (EO) 865 that created the implementing institutional infrastructure of the NAP, the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (NSC WPS).

Thereafter, the Women Engaged in Action on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (WE Act 1325) --- a national network composed of women’s rights, peace, and human rights organizations --- was established and became the main partner of government on various initiatives on WPS. This partnership included the further refinement of the Action Points and Indicators of the NAP in the last quarter of 2010.

In 2013, the very first civil society monitoring report entitled “Implementing the Philippine National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820: A Civil Society Monitoring Report (March 2010-January 2013)” was published and it took stock of what has been accomplished in terms of NAP WPS implementation for the period of three (3) years. The main recommendations of this research were:

1. Services and programs for women in conflict-affected areas¹

- “Differentiate between conflict and non-conflict affected areas in terms of services and programs provided.”
- “Gender-disaggregate data when monitoring, reporting/ documenting ground realities and culling gender-responsive services and programs.”
- “Make NAP an explicit part of their Gender and Development (GAD) plans and tap into the GAD budget for services and programs for women in conflict-affected areas.”
- “Recognize both direct and structural violence against women

1. Veneracion-Rallonza, Ma. Lourdes. 2013b. “Services and Programs for Women in Conflict-Affected Areas” in Implementing the Philippine National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820: A Civil Society Monitoring Report – March 2010 to January 2013. WE Act 1325: Quezon City. P. 67-68.

(VAW), particularly, in conflict situations.”

- “Train relevant line agencies and local government units (LGUs), especially those from conflict-affected areas, on NAP as linked with conflict-related VAW and GAD budget allocation.”

2. Policies, mechanisms and capacity-building for women in conflict areas²

- There had been policy initiatives such as the bill on internally displaced peoples (IDPs), advocating to address the issue of firearms, enactment of a law on disaster risk reduction and management, and initiatives at the observance of international standards on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP).
- The study also took recommended “effective and efficient humanitarian assistance for IDPs; validation of existence of forcible recruitment and adoption of preventive measures; research on strengthening the role of women in indigenous mechanisms; model-building and popularization; and alternative approaches against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.”
- As regards capacity-building, it suggested “dissemination of MISP to CSOs; inclusion of more women in indigenous mechanisms; and review of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) implementation.”

3. Empowerment and Participation³

- Specific to the security sector, to “continue conducting policy reviews with women from various ranks and units, ensuring that they are given the liberty to speak without fear of judgment or repercussion; enhance mechanisms which



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2. Perez, Josephine and Beverly Orozco. 2013. “Policies, Mechanisms and Capacity-Building for Women in Conflict Areas” in Implementing the Philippine National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820: A Civil Society Monitoring Report – March 2010 to January 2013. WE Act 1325: Quezon City. P.72-102.
 3. Natividad, Ana Micaela. 2013. “Empowerment and Participation” in Implementing the Philippine National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820: A Civil Society Monitoring Report – March 2010 to January 2013. WE Act 1325: Quezon City. Pp. 162-163.

aims to provide support for women in the security sector in balancing their professional duties with their responsibilities as parents and mothers; capacitate women in the security sector for the eventual leadership roles they will attain; further capacitate GAD Focal Points in the security sector, in order for them to effectively impact their units, despite constant change in unit leadership or other organizational factors that may affect programs; and Continue and improve efforts orienting and informing the members of the security sector on the roles of women in peacebuilding, specifically in relation to UNSCR 1325 and the NAP.”

- For National Government Agencies (NGAs) to recognize that “apart from livelihood, provide more programs focusing on capacitating women for leadership in their communities; incorporate sections of the NAP and emphasize the role that the women can play in peacebuilding in their communities” during trainings; provide services that will enable women to take up roles in peace bodies at the community level; and improve on sex-disaggregated data collection.”

4. Promotion and mainstreaming of gender perspective ⁴

- For NGAs to “continue NAP localization initiatives and produce plans, programs and activities that are NAP or WPS-focused; ensure meaningful utilization of the GAD budget and promote its use for projects on women, peace and security; enhance



database and information systems relevant to women’s human rights and peace; look into setting up or improving coordination mechanisms that facilitate better knowledge and information sharing horizontally amongst agencies and vertically to their sub-agencies; and adopt a policy to institutionalize the integration of gender education in the curriculum.”

4. Piscano, Frances Yasmin. 2013. “Promotion and Mainstreaming of Gender Perspective in All Aspects of Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding” in Implementing the Philippine National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820: A Civil Society Monitoring Report – March 2010 to January 2013. WE Act 1325: Quezon City. Pp. 223-224.

- For Local Government Units (LGUs) to “increase partnership with civil society organizations regarding localization of the NAP on women, peace and security.”

In 2014, after the collective assessment and a series of consultation meetings between relevant agencies implementing the NAP WPS, further streamlining of the Action Points and Indicators resulted in the crafting of the second-generation NAP WPS or the 2014 NAP WPS. These measures were then used in the 2015 evaluation of the implementation of the NAP WPS initiatives. The results of this baseline research was published in a report entitled “Women, Peace and Security: A Study to Implement UNSCR 1325.” Main findings of this study as regards the gains in implementation were:

1. *Institution-building*

The National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (NSC WPS) was the main NAPWPS implementing body created through Executive Order 865. A NAP WPS Technical Working Group (TWG), composed mainly of GAD Focal Persons on agency members, was also established. This TWG was eventually expanded to include implementing agencies of the *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayan* (PAMANA).

The PAMANA program also served as the vehicle to begin the main-streaming of the NAP WPS in the Gender and Development (GAD) framework of local government units (LGUs). Localization efforts were done through the PAMANA Provincial LGUs as well as in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).



2. *Policy and Processes*

The 2010-2016 NAP WPS was an articulation of women’s human rights in armed conflict situations as provided for in the Magna Carta of Women; it also interfaced with the Philippine Development Plan 2011-

2016 as well as the Women's Empowerment, Development and Gender Equality (Women's EDGE) plan.

In order to institutionalize the integration of the NAP WPS in the GAD Plans and Budget (GPB), the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) issued Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2014-01 entitled "Integration of Women, Peace and Security Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs) in the Annual Gender and Development (GAD) Plans and Budgets (GPBs) and Gender and Development Accomplishment Reports (GAD ARs)." This JMC built on PCW-National Development Authority (NEDA)-Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Joint Circular 2012-01 and PCW-NEDA-DBM-Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) JMC 2013-01.

3. *Capacity Development*

Capacitating implementing agencies on the substance of the NAP as well as the technical aspect of integrating it in the GAD framework was undertaken in 2014. Similar activities were conducted for the PAMANA Provincial LGUs as well as the ARMM. As regards the latter, one of the main focus was the capacitation of the Regional Commission on Bangsamoro Women (RCBW) which became the conduit of the localization of the NAP WPS in the ARMM.

4. *Monitoring and Evaluation*

The study on the implementation of the NAP WPS served as the baseline empirical reference for further policy formulation as well as developing and/or strengthening more specific NAP WPS program, activities, and projects (PAPs).



Despite some gains in the implementation of the 2010-2016 NAP WPS, the study recommended addressing the following gaps⁵:

1. "Increased awareness on the context of armed conflict and

5. Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. 2016. "Women, Peace and Security: A Study to Implement UNSCR 1325." Pp. 140-141.

recognize its impact to and links with issues such as governance and development, in general, and women's concerns such as trafficking and VAW/SGBV (vulnerabilities) and participation (agency), in particular.”

2. “Individual NAP implementing partner agencies should strive for further institutionalization of the NAP within their respective institutions through policy formulation and creation of NAP-specific programs and services that address the gender dimensions of armed conflict and peace.”
3. “Agency practice on data collection should be guided by differential contexts of conflict and non-armed/post-conflict situations (e.g. VAW/SGBV) and basic sex-disaggregation of data (e.g. IDPs, ‘bakwits; programs/service beneficiaries. Monitoring and evaluation of the NAP WPD should likewise be further systematized.”
4. “In light of the need to sustain NAPWPS implementation, continuous and progressive capacity development of NAP implementing partner agencies must be undertaken.”

B. Process of Drafting the Third Generation NAP WPS

The NAP WPS 2017-2022 essentially takes off from the findings of the study on the implementation of the 2010-2016 NAP WPS, specifically, building on its gains and addressing the gaps. Procedurally, the drafting involved an updating seminar and a series of meetings of the NSC WPS Technical Working Group (TWG) on the continuous refinement of the draft, consultation with representatives of civil society organizations, and deliberation and further inputs from the members of the Executive Committee of the NSC WPS. However, the main strategy employed was a consultative and collaborative process between various stakeholders, particularly, duty-bearers who are the main implementers of the NAP WPS.

C. New Features of the Third Generation NAP WPS

1. Framing

The NAP WPS 2017-2022 adopts a broader framing of addressing the situation of women in armed conflict and recognizing their contributions to conflict transformation.

Foremost, it seeks to embed the language of women's human rights, specifically, gender equality, as provided for in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Furthermore, it also integrates the basic precepts of women's human security as stipulated in CEDAW



General Recommendation 30 (CEDAW GR 30) with regard to ensuring their human rights “before, during, and after” various conflict contexts (i.e. applicability) and the impact of these on their lives. To wit, the third generation NAP WPS includes the context of non-international armed conflict as well as “other situations of concern, such as internal disturbances, protracted and low-intensity civil strife, political strife, ethnic and communal violence, states of emergency and suppression of mass uprisings, war against terrorism and organized crime, that may not necessarily be classified as armed conflict under international humanitarian law and which result in serious violations of women’s rights” as well as situations of internal displacement, statelessness, and refugee repatriation⁶.

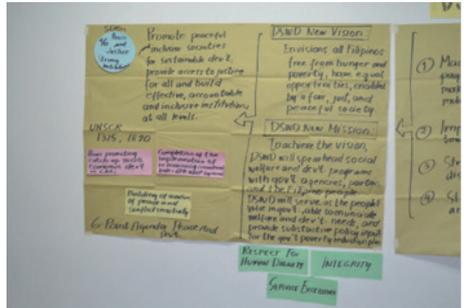
Secondly, the NAP WPS 2017-2022 also incorporates some key recommendations made in the 2015 Global Study on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 such as the **prioritization of conflict prevention, framing women peace and security from a human rights perspective, participation and leadership of women in all levels of the peace project, transitional justice, inclusive and participatory localization efforts, combating extremism by supporting women peacebuilders, multi-level and multi-stakeholder approach to implementation, and financing initiatives aimed at materializing women, peace and security**⁷. Additionally, it also responds to women in armed conflict and peacebuilding issues reflected in the Beijing Platform for Action

6. CEDAW General Recommendation 30, Scope of General Recommendation, Item numbers 4 and 5.

7. UN Women. 2015. “Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. Online available at [http://peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/UNW-GLOBAL-STUDY-1325-2015%20\(1\).pdf](http://peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/UNW-GLOBAL-STUDY-1325-2015%20(1).pdf).

+ 20 such as the control of arms, women’s participation in conflict-resolution decision-making, and women leaders of peace movements⁸.

And lastly, the third generation NAP WPS is the explicit articulation of the incorporation of the gender perspective in the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda of the Duterte Administration. To wit, it specifically mentions under Agenda 6 on “building a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity” the necessity to continue “the work of integrating gender in the peace process, including the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.”



Furthermore, the NAP WPS 2017-2022 **interfaces with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022** as it specifically mentioned that the “implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP WPS) needs to be continued to ensure that women are further enabled and empowered to expand their role in conflict situations⁹.” As a strategy to achieving subsector outcome 2 or “communities in conflict-affected and vulnerable areas protected and develop,” the current PDP explicitly identified:

“Make government more responsive to peace, conflict and security issues. Conflict sensitivity and peace promotion in the work of NGAs, LGUs, and other government mechanisms such as peace and order councils, local development councils and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) councils will be mainstreamed. Likewise, the continued implementation of UNSCR 1325 and NAP WPS will ensure the protection of women’s rights in conflict situations and expand their role in the peace process.

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- 8. BPFA. Beijing Platform Turns 20: Women in Armed Conflict. Online available at <http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en/in-focus/armed-conflict>.
 - 9. Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. 2017. Chapter 17 – Attaining Just and Lasting Peace.” P. 225. Online available at <http://pdp.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/PDP-2017-2022-Prepublication.pdf>.

Programs and initiatives of governments on various peace concerns resulting from internal armed conflict will be harmonized. These include the protection and promotion of the interests of vulnerable groups (i.e. women, indigenous peoples, children, elderly, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, former combatants) in situations of armed conflict, observance of human rights and international humanitarian law, and the conduct of interfaith and intercultural dialogue. Efforts will be undertaken in addressing humanitarian concerns resulting from internal armed conflict, through the integration of DRRM into the peace process in line with RA 10121 or the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act¹⁰.”



To a certain extent, the PDP reflects the language of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 which states the need to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable institutions at all levels.”¹¹” And the inclusion of women and conscious attention to their experiences and needs are indeed part of this sustainable peace and development nexus.

2. Privileging of women’s agency

The NAP WPS 2017-2022 anchors its vision to achieving the expansion of women’s role in the various spaces for peace. In this regard, it highlights women’s agency --- both as leaders and participants --- in the peace process of the country. It seeks to continue the best practice of women’s presence in formal peace tables as well as in other informal spaces (i.e. civil society and grassroots participation). It also aims to support various initiatives where women empower other women, recognize the intersec- tionality of gender, ethnicity, and religion, and build a stronger

10. Ibid. Pp. 229-230.

11. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16. Online available at http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/16-00055p_Why_it_Matters_Goal16_Peace_new_text_Oct26.pdf.

constituency for peace and conflict transformation where women are involved in the front, back, and center of the process. Additionally, it also pays attention to women's empowerment in light of their economic rights.

Furthermore, the NAP WPS advances stronger Action Points and more definitive strategies for women in the security sector. This means that the focus is not only that of increasing women's participation but aiming for building a more responsive institutional environment that will open spaces for them as leaders and decision-makers.

3. Strengthening of coordinative mechanisms on the protection of women

In as much as there is the highlighting of women's agency in the third generation NAP, the reality of women's vulnerability in situations of various conflict situations (i.e. vertical and horizontal) still remain. For example, women and girls, particularly those from IDP camps, fall victims to a myriad of sexual and gender-based violence SBBV (i.e. trafficking, rape, domestic violence). Violence against women (VAW) in this sense can be both direct or an indirect result of the conflict situation. Beyond women's physical insecurity, they also have to contend with economic, social, and political insecurity. In this regard, the NAP WPS 2017-2022 aims to strengthen the coordination and harmonization of protection and rehabilitation initiatives for women and girls in various situations of emergencies, including conflict-affected/vulnerable communities in disaster situations.

Secondly, the new NAP WPS also acknowledges the vulnerability of women from frontline agencies that respond to various emergency situations. In this regard, it proposes the inclusion of protection protocols for these women.

4. Multi-level implementation and monitoring and evaluation

The third generation NAP WPS calls for the multi-level implementation of WPS, including that of having Regional Action Plans for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and the Cordillera. This idea goes beyond the practice of localization and privileges instead the notion of 'domesticating' WPS. Thus, instead of a 'top-down' vertical implementation of a national plan at the local level, the strategy is that of these plans reflecting the unique context of WPS in the regions,

provinces, or cities/municipalities. This will also ensure that the process of crafting these Action Plans at these levels would be more inclusive and reflective of the needs, aspirations, and contributions of women.

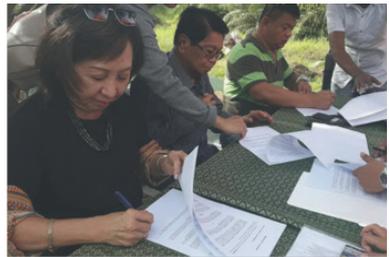
And lastly, at the NGA level, the new NAP aims to develop more comprehensive strategies at mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluating its implementation.

II. THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (NAP WPS) 2017-2022

IMPACT STATEMENT: Contributed to the expansion of women's role in the peace process and conflict transformation and to the protection of their human rights in conflict situations

Substantive Pillar 1: Empowerment and Participation

OUTCOME STATEMENT: Women and girls, through meaningful participation and leadership, are active change agents in conflict transformation and post-conflict development.



OVERALL STRATEGY: Application of the gender approach in all procedures and mechanisms of the peace process, including post-reconstruction that seeks to address gender inequalities in the politico-economic lives of women as well as institutional reforms in the security sector to improve the status of women.

Action Point 1: Gender perspective integrated in Track 1/formal peace process.

- 1.1 Women occupy leadership positions in peace panels, peace agreement implementation, and other peace mechanisms.
- 1.2 Gender and women's political and economic empowerment provisions are explicitly included in peace agreements, blue prints, and mechanisms for implementation.
- 1.3 The NSC WPS serving as the advisory body to oversee the integration of gender in the peace negotiations, agreements, blueprints and mechanisms for implementation.

Action Point 2: Women's participation and leadership in Tracks 2 and 3 peace process.

- 2.1 Peace process supported by civil society and grassroots women's constituency.

- 2.2 Women from conflict-affected/vulnerable communities capacitated on peace, human rights, governance, and economic empowerment.

Action Point 3: Actively engaged with peace, human rights, and women CSOs and grassroots women.

- 3.1 Awareness raising initiatives of CSOs with regard to women, peace and security (WPS), CEDAW General Recommendation 30, NAP WPS, Magna Carta of Women (specific to armed conflict and peace and economic and political empowerment in post-conflict reconstruction supported.
- 3.2 Practice of regular dialogue, consultation with, and feedback from CSOs and grassroots women institutionalized.

Action Point 4: Addressed gender inequality in productive and reproductive labor as well as in land and property rights to enable women to actively participate during post-conflict reconstruction.

- 4.1 Supported grassroots women's economic empowerment initiatives.
- 4.2 Awareness raising on women's economic rights conducted at the grassroots level.

Action Point 5: Improved the role and status of women in the security sector.

- 5.1 Policy and comprehensive programmatic design formulated for the recruitment, training, deployment, and career-pathing of women in the military and the police.
- 5.2 Enabling institutional mechanisms for the strategic maximization of women's contribution in the security sector created.
- 5.3 Increased the number of women in decision-making positions in the military and the police
- 5.4 Increased the number of women in leadership positions specific to in civil-military operations (CMO) and community-police relations (CPR).
- 5.5 Increased number of women participating in international committees and inter-state initiatives (e.g. UN Peacekeeping, ASEANAPOL, INTERPOL etc.) related to gender, conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and human trafficking, and WPS.

Substantive Pillar 2: Protection and Prevention

OUTCOME STATEMENT: Human rights of women and girls are protected at all times — before, during, and after various conflict situations — and incidence violence against women (VAW) that violate human rights and international humanitarian law are prevented.

OVERALL STRATEGY: Integration of NAP WPS in the framework of disaster and risk reduction and management, particularly, in conflict-affected/prone areas and development of a comprehensive gender and culturally-sensitive inter-agency humanitarian protection and rehabilitation program that specifically highlights the context of various conflict situations and the vulnerabilities of women.



Action Point 6: Women and girls affected and displaced by and vulnerable to different forms of conflict (i.e. vertical and horizontal) provided with immediate and sustained protection from violence.

- 6.1 Areas affected and/or prone to conflict situations brought about by insurgency, tribal wars, rido, communal conflict, criminal violence, violent extremism, terrorism, and complex emergencies (i.e. conflict-affected/vulnerable areas prone to natural disasters) and possible vulnerabilities of women in these contexts identified.
- 6.2 Gender and culturally-sensitive quick response (QR) humanitarian relief and assistance for displaced women and girls standardized by relevant frontline agencies.
- 6.3 Gender and culturally-sensitive protection/security mechanisms for displaced women and girls, including those staying with relatives and friends, established by relevant frontline agencies.
- 6.4 'Women-child-friendly spaces' (WCFS) in all evacuation areas and internally displaced peoples (IDP) camps established as a standard procedure.
- 6.5 Culturally-sensitive guidelines for responding to conflict-related SGBV (i.e. forms of VAW directly resulting from the situation of

conflict such as trafficking, rape, sexual harassment, etc.) developed by relevant NGAs and LGUs.

Action Point 7: Women and girls affected and displaced by and vulnerable to different forms of conflict (i.e. vertical and horizontal) have expeditious access to healing and services.

- 7.1 Comprehensive gender and culturally-sensitive humanitarian rehabilitation and recovery program with particular focus on shelter, health (including psychosocial programs), social health insurance, livelihood, and educational support implemented by relevant agencies.



- 7.2 Women Peace Centers (WPC) catering to the needs of women and girls from conflict-affected/vulnerable communities are established in various PAMANA Provincial LGUs.

Action Point 8: Women and girls who were victims of conflict-related (i.e. vertical and horizontal) violence have access to legal remedies, including transitional and restorative justice.

- 8.1 Immediate and efficient reporting/documentation, investigation, and prosecution of conflict-related VAW, including rape, prostitution, trafficking practiced. As and/or if possible, this shall include data gathering on VAW for on-going conflicts that have been amicably settled at the local levels as well as those resolved through traditional/customary laws.
- 8.2 Gender and culturally-sensitive legal assistance program are provided for women and girls who experienced conflict-related VAW.
- 8.3 Inclusion of gender and transitional justice in negotiated peace agreements as well as in mechanisms relevant to the implementation of closure agreements.
- 8.4 Implementation of the gender-specific recommendations of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) on the Bangsamoro, particularly, those related to emblematic mass atrocity

crimes committed against Moro and indigenous women and those pertaining to reparation and land rights.

- 8.5 Appropriate gender-sensitive protocols in handling of captured, arrested, and surrendered women rebels and political detainees drafted

Action Point 9: Women from frontline agencies deployed in conflict-affected/prone areas as well as situations of complex emergencies have access to security and protection.

- 9.1 Deployment protocols and coordinating mechanism to ensure the physical security of women from frontline agencies developed.

Action Point 10: Preventive mechanisms and early warning systems in place for women and girls to avert conflict-related violence.

- 10.1 Initiatives on gender, peace, security, and human rights aimed at building an enabling environment for peace through formal, non-formal, indigenous/cultural education supported.
- 10.2 Capacities of women on community-based early warning protocols and monitoring at the grassroots level developed.
- 10.3 Initiatives to address the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, including in the context of peace agreements (i.e. normalization; end of hostilities, disposition of firearms, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration) are strengthened.

Action Point 11: Women and girls as former rebels and/or as members of former combatant families benefiting from reintegration, rehabilitation, and normalization programs.

- 11.1 Former rebel women and girls as female combatants and women and girls as members of former rebel families accessing shelter, health, social health insurance, livelihood, and educational support.

Action Point 12: Needs of children born from conflict-related rape are addressed.

- 12.1 Documentation, protection, and provision for psychosocial support, healing and development programs and access to justice for children born of conflict-related rape.

Support Pillar 3: Promotion and Mainstreaming

OUTCOME STATEMENT: Gender perspective mainstreamed in all initiatives geared toward conflict prevention and resolution as well as peace building and conflict transformation.

OVERALL STRATEGY: Full implementation of NAP WPS in all relevant mechanisms at the national and local levels (i.e. GPBs, GAD ARs, national and subnational peace and order/development/natural disaster councils); formulation and/or review of policies and action plans by all implementing NGAs, LGUs, and inter-agency bodies; and development of comprehensive capacity development programs on relevant WPS topics.

Action Point 13: Sustained awareness and understanding of duty bearers on NAP WPS through its integration in the GAD Framework.

- 13.1 Evidence-informed development and implementation of a policy mandate and mechanism on NAP WPS within the various agencies' gender mainstreaming initiatives.
- 13.2 Development and implementation of individual agency NAP WPS policy and programs within their respective GPBs.
- 13.3 Continuous and progressive capacity development programs, particularly, those specific to WPS, CEDAW General Recommendation 30, NAP WPS, Magna Carta of Women (i.e. relevant provisions on armed conflict and peace), economic and political empowerment of women in post-conflict reconstruction, and gender and transitional justice.
- 13.4 Establishment of WPS Resource Pool (i.e. group of trainers within the organization as well as a group of inter-agency trainers)
- 13.5 Capacitation of all GAD Focal Persons on NAP WPS.

Action Point 14: Mainstreaming of NAP WPS in existing relevant national and local mechanisms.

- 14.1 Institutionalization of the inclusion of NAP WPS in GPBs and GAD ARs.
- 14.2 Agency policy and programmatic review and enhancement.

- 14.3 Sub-national (i.e. regional, provincial, municipal/city, and barangay) Peace and Order Councils (POCs) involved in the implementation of NAP WPS.
- 14.4 Integration of NAP WPS framework in humanitarian/natural disaster and complex emergency plans.
- 14.5 Integration of NAP WPS framework in humanitarian/natural disaster and complex emergency plans.

Action Point 15: Engage Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government both at the national and local levels in the implementation of the NAP WPS.

- 15.1 Formulated a specific policy (i.e. EO) on the implementation of the NAP WPS.
- 15.2 Interfaced with House and Senate Committees on Peace on the implementation of the NAP WPS
- 15.3 Capacity development for the Judiciary on women's human rights in vertical and horizontal conflict situations conducted.

Action Point 16: Multi-level implementation of WPS.

- 16.1 WPS Action Plans at the level of NGAs (i.e NSC WPS and relevant PAMANA implementing agencies) created.
- 16.2 Regional, provincial, and local Action Plans on WPS that shall reflect the unique peace and security context, concerns, and contributions of women (e.g. ARMM RAP WPS) drafted.

Support Pillar 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

OUTCOME STATEMENT: Ensure the accountability in implementing women, peace and security interventions through the development of a comprehensive system to document, monitor, evaluate, and report the implementation of the NAP WPS using evidence-informed tools and enabling mechanisms.

OVERALL STRATEGY: Development of specific NAP WPS monitoring and evaluation (M & E).

Action Point 17: Institutionalization of a comprehensive and systematic M & E mechanism for NAP WPS.

- 17.1 Sex-and-conflict disaggregation of data practiced by relevant agencies.
- 17.2 Existing M&E mechanisms harmonized.
- 17.3 Creation of a NAP WPS data base
- 17.4 Inter-link Country Reports on CEDAW, BPFA, WPS, SDG 16 specific to women in conflict-situations and peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and peacemaking as well as conflict prevention, resolutions, and transformation.
- 17.5 Institutionalization of regular reporting (i.e. issuance of semi-annual progress reports) internally to the NSC WPS and externally to other publics (i.e. House and Senate Committees on Peace, civil society forum).
- 17.6 Report on Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) support for NAP WPS initiatives.



NAP WPS 2017-2022 FRAMEWORK

IMPACT:

Contributed to the expansion of women's role in the peace process and conflict transformation and to the protection of their human rights in conflict situations.

SUBSTANTIVE PILLAR 1: *EMPOWERMENT AND PARTICIPATION*

Women and girls, through meaningful participation and leadership, are active change agents in conflict transformation and post-conflict development.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *on WOMEN, PEACE and SECURITY*

2017-2022



SUBSTANTIVE PILLAR 2: *PROTECTION AND PREVENTION*

Human rights of women and girls are protected at all times — before, during, and after various conflict situations — and incidence violence against women (VAW) that violate human rights and international humanitarian law are prevented.

SUPPORT PILLAR 3: *PROMOTION AND MAINSTREAMING*

Gender perspective in all initiatives geared towards conflict prevention and resolution as well as peacebuilding and conflict transformation

SUPPORT PILLAR 4: *MONITORING AND EVALUATION*

Ensure the accountability in implementing women, peace, and security interventions through the development of a comprehensive system to document, monitor, evaluate, and report the implementation of the NAPWPS using evidence-informed tools and enabling mechanisms.

Appendix A

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY MEMBERS

Chair:

Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)

Co-Chair:

Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)

Executive Committee Members:

Department of National Defense (DND)
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Department of Justice (DOJ)
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
National Commission for Muslim Filipinos (NCMF)
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

Technical Working Group Members:

Department of Education (DepEd)
Department of Health (DOH)
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
Philippine National Police (PNP)
Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
Department of Agriculture (DA)
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC)
National Electrification Administration (NEA)

Appendix B

DIRECTORY

Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

Agustin 1 Bldg, F. Ortigas Jr. Rd, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Trunkline: 636-0701

Philippine Commission on Women

1145 J.P. Laurel St. San Miguel, Manila
Trunkline: 736-5249 / 736-7712

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Batasan Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City
Trunkline: 931-8101

Department of Justice

Padre Faura St., Ermita, Manila
Trunkline: 523-8481

Department of Interior and Local Government

DILG NAPOLCOM Center EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
Trunkline: 441-9100

Department of Foreign Affairs

2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
Trunkline: 834-4000 / 834-3000

Department of Budget and Management

General Solano St. San Miguel, Manila
Trunkline: 791-2000

National Economic and Development Authority

Escriva Dr, San Antonio, Pasig City
Trunkline: 631-0945

National Commission on Muslim Filipinos

79 Jocfer Annex Building, Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Trunkline: 656-9890

National Commission on Indigenous People

2F N. Dela Merced Bldg., cor. West and Quezon Ave., Quezon City
Trunkline: 439-1557

Department of National Defense

DND Bldg, Segundo Ave. Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Trunkline: 911-1651

Department of Health

San Lazaro Compound, Tayuman, Sta. Cruz, Manila
Trunkline: 651-7800

Department of Education

DepEd Complex, Meralco Ave., Pasig City
Trunkline: 636-1663 / 633-1942

Department of Agriculture

Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City
Trunkline: 273-2474 / 928-8756 to 65

Commission on Higher Education

Higher Education Development Center Building, C.P. Garcia Ave,
Diliman, Quezon City
Trunkline: 441-1260

National Electrification Authority

NIA Road, Government Center, Diliman, Quezon City
Trunkline: 929-1909

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

Citystate Centre, 709 Shaw Blvd, 1603 Pasig City
Trunkline: 441-7444

Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

TESDA Complex, East Service Road, South Super Highway, Taguig City
Trunkline: 887-7777

Philippine National Police

Camp General Crame, Quezon City
Trunkline: 723-0401

Armed Forces of the Philippines

Camp General Aguinaldo, Quezon City

Trunkline: 911-6436

Department of Agrarian Reform

Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City

Trunkline: 929-3460



OPAPP

Office of the President of the Philippines
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ON THE PEACE PROCESS**