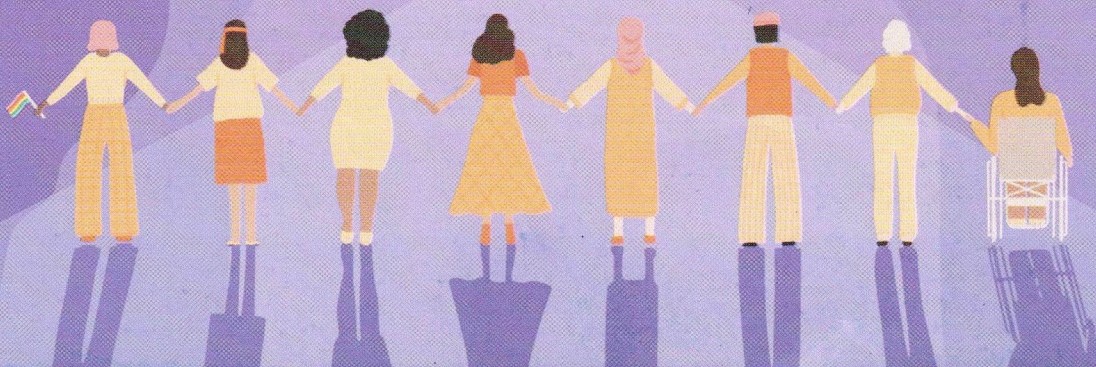




# Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2023 -2033



## CHAPTER 1

**OVERVIEW OF THE HANDBOOK****Introduction**

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) are global commitments. The Philippine Government has consistently championed this cause with action plans and initiatives, demonstrating its unwavering dedication to gender equality and peace.

**1. WPS Agenda**

WPS agenda recognizes women's role in conflict and peacebuilding processes. The framework for the agenda was established by the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 to address the impact of conflict on women and girls and ensure their participation in peace processes, conflict prevention, and post-conflict reconstruction. Relatedly, UN Women advocates WPS as it is critical for promoting gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) in conflict and post-conflict settings.

In the Philippines, this agenda is a government priority, embodied in the first to fourth-generation Philippine NAPWPS. The plan reflects the country's

firm support for implementing UNSCR 1325 and the Philippine Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710), which serves as the local translation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) provisions.

**2. Purpose of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**

The NAPWPS 2023-2033, the fourth generation of the country's action plan, is a significant milestone in promoting gender equality and protecting women's rights in peace and security. Its ten-year span allows for a more comprehensive, long-term approach to addressing women's issues in peace and security, instilling confidence in its effectiveness.

**3. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL)**

This NAP has an extended implementation period during which progress and outcomes must be tracked. It underscores the pivotal role of a robust MEAL system. This system is crucial in enhancing the implementation of the programs/projects and ensuring their

The output indicators can be used for continuous monitoring of immediate results, while midterm outcome indicators serve as a basis for periodic evaluation once intermediate outcomes emerge. The measurement protocols in this handbook help operationalize the indicators, which will be central to the NAPWPS MEAL System, tracking progress toward WPS action points and outcomes.

## **2. Plan and Policy Development and Implementation**

WPS indicators help identify areas where policies and programs need strengthening or revision. These are especially relevant for agencies with peace and security programs as they formulate their Gender and Development (GAD) Plans, budgets, and Agendas. The templates for these documents require identification of indicators.

Similarly, these indicators can be used to reconfigure the PCW's Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System (GMMS), an online tool for tracking the gender planning and budgeting efforts of agencies, GOCCs, and SUCs. This system can be enhanced to track WPS-

specific interventions and budgets within the GAD program and funding.

## **3. Program/Project Development and Resource Allocation**

The data from the WPS indicators can be used to make informed decisions. Program/project activities or approaches are best identified and designed based on the indicators that show unmet needs. The indicators can also assist agencies in allocating resources to areas where women's needs are pressing.

## **4. Advocacy and Capacity Building**

WPS indicators can highlight progress in promoting women's participation and security. They can help identify the specific training needs of government officials, security forces, and CSOs working on women's peace and security issues. Likewise, the handbook can serve as a reference in designing and conducting training programs and activities on M&E of WPS.

Government agencies can promote WPS more comprehensively and systematically by carefully measuring and effectively utilizing WPS indicators.

CHAPTER 4

**INDICATORS FOR PROTECTION AND PREVENTION**

This chapter delves into the measures that can be used to monitor and assess the effectiveness of efforts to protect women from violence and prevent conflict.

**Results**

The results framework for the second pillar of Protection and Prevention, which involves the NAPWPS action points 9 to 14, is presented in Figure 5.

FIG 5. MIDTERM OUTCOMES FOR OUTCOME 2 OF THE NAPWPS



## Output Indicator 2.4.2

### Data source

OPAPRU, PCW, DA, DAR, TESDA, NCIP, NCMF, DSWD, DOH, PHIC, CHED, DEPED, DILG, NEA

### Collection method

Administrative data, supplemented with FGD

### Frequency

Annual

### Disaggregation

- By type of transformation,
- By region or CAA
- Success indicator in the OPAPRU Strategic Plan 2028

## Potential Indicators

The following are potential indicators for assessing the protection and prevention measures in place to safeguard women and girls from violence, especially in conflict and post-conflict environments.

### MIDTERM OUTCOME

### POTENTIAL INDICATORS

#### Midterm Outcome 2.1

A comprehensive protection framework, including gender-sensitive safe spaces and quick response mechanisms, is established and operationalized across conflict-affected areas.

#### MO Indicator

Degree of gender sensitivity in the policies and programs of LGUs, NGAs, and NGOs.

## MIDTERM OUTCOME

## POTENTIAL INDICATORS

### Midterm 2.2

Women, particularly those impacted by conflict-related violence, have expeditious access to comprehensive healing, rehabilitation, and recovery programs and services.

### Midterm Outcome 2.3.

Women in all their diverse identities who were victims of conflict-related violence have full access to victim and survivor-centered legal remedies, including transitional and restorative justice.

### Midterm Outcome 2.4.

Gender-responsive conflict prevention mechanisms, including early warning and early response systems, are institutionalized to avert conflict-related violence.

### MO Indicator

Level of satisfaction among women receiving rehabilitation and recovery services in CAAs and CVAs.

### MO Indicators

- Increased trust and perception of fairness among women toward the justice system.
- Level of satisfaction of victims of conflict-related violence receiving survivor-centered legal remedies, including access to transitional and restorative justice.
- Narrative examples of increased access to justice (e.g., through programs, initiatives, or policies involving the Government) for women, girls, and gender-diverse people.

### MO Indicators

- Ability of women to identify early warning signs of violent extremism so that they can engage potential recruits to abandon violent extremism.
- Budget allocated and utilized for establishing and operationalizing EWER systems in CAAS.