

Philippines (2010; 2010-2016; 22 pgs.)

The Philippines was the first country in Asia to adopt a NAP in 2010. Its NAP is unique for having such a long time-period spanning seven year from 2010 to 2016. Like other NAPs, it is quick to mention measures already taken to implement UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions prior to adopting a NAP. Most notably, in 2009 the Philippines enacted the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), which provides for increased participation of women in peace building processes and their protection from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflicts. The NAP also includes a relatively comprehensive historical background of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) situation in the country dating back to the 1960s.

Drafting	1	Leading Agents	Not specified
	2	Involved Parties	State agencies supported by the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
	3	Civil Society Involvement	Civil society organizations joined the preparatory committee (CPE, GZO, Peace Institute, Women and Gender Institute)
Implementation	4	Timeline	Yes
	5	Roles	Yes
	6	Communication	Not specified
	7	Priority Areas	1. Ensure the protection of women's human rights and prevention of violation of these rights in armed conflict and post-conflict situations 2. Build the capacity of women to engender peace and reconstruction processes 3. Mainstream gender perspective within the ongoing peace agreements and security reform agenda 4. Institutionalize monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of the NAP
	8	Financial Allocation	Not specified
	9	Partnership(s)	Not specified
Monitoring and Evaluation	10	Indicators	Yes
	11	Reporting	A key priority area but no sign of what particular actor will take a lead on this
	12	Civil Society Monitoring	Promote the involvement of civil society organizations in M&E

[Click here](#) for the full report