IN THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON P/CVE

UN WOMEN

GUIDANCE ON IMPLEMENTING GENDER PROVISIONS

IN THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON P/CVE

Table of Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations

AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BOL	Bangsamoro Organic Law
BHRAC	Barangay Human Rights Action Center
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
CBCP	Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DDR	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DND	Department of National Defense
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOI	Department of Trade and Industry
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
GAD	Gender and Development
GA	Government Arsenal
GPH-MILF	Government of the Philippines- Moro Islamic Liberation Front
GR	General Recommendation
GREAT	Gender Responsive Economic Action for the Transformation
IDP	Internally displaced person
IP	Indigenous Peoples

LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LCE	Local Chief Executives
LGU	Local Government Unit
NAP P/CVE	National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
NCMF	National Commission on Muslim Filipinos
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCWS	National Coast Watch System
NGA	National Government Agency
NHA	National Housing Authority
NYC	National Youth Commission
OBYA	Office of the Bangsamoro Youth Affairs
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OPPAR	Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery
PAG	Private Armed Group
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDL	Persons Deprived of Liberty
PNP	Philippine National Police
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sex- and Gender-based Violence
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TRC	Terrorism-Related Cases
UN	United Nations
UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
VEO	Violent Extremist Offenders
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Who should use this guide?

This guide is intended for use by the stakeholders identified in the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE). These include government agencies, religious leaders, members of civil society, nongovernment organisations and peoples' organisations. It is useful to anyone attempting to integrate and mainstream gender issues within PVE mechanisms and practices.

How to use this guide?

This guide contains specific provisions outlined in the NAP P/CVE and provides a strategy to mainstream gender into each provision. The guide is divided into four columns:

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
denotes a specific provision	outlines the desired outcome of the provision	identifies the agencies and organisations mandated to implement such provisions

COLUMN 4
provides guidance on implementing the provisions from a gender lens

Why include gender in a NAP P/CVE?

Women and men are differentially affected by violent extremism (VE). Research shows an increase in violence against women and children, including rape and sexual abuse, in areas that suffer from violent extremist activity. Women often experience physical displacement and economic dislocation, increasing the overall domestic burdens they face in the aftermath of violent extremist attacks. In particular, survivors of VE note a lack of facilities designed to address the specific needs of women living in evacuation centers. They also note the numerous difficulties women encounter when attempting to access social services such as healthcare and general education.

Men are more often targeted for recruitment and are often actors in and victims of violent extremism. However, the stereotype that women are victims and men are violent should not be perpetuated. Social factors push men to radicalisation which can lead to violent extremism. Considering gender in a NAP P/CVE may help demonstrate the linkages between constructed masculinities and radicalisation that can lead to violent extremism. This in turn can guide stakeholders as they develop policies, programmes, plans and activities to address the causes of radicalisation and VE.

Identifying women solely as victims of VE is also erroneous. Women have increasingly engaged in violent extremist activity as recruiters and through other supporting roles. In order to address the root causes behind these shifts, it is important to view women not only as victims of VE but to recognize the ways by which women become active participants in VE as perpetrators and enablers.

In developing interventions designed to address radicalisation and VE, shifts in traditional gender roles and both women's and men's perspectives must be taken into account. A greater degree of women's inclusion in decision-making mechanisms, processes and initiatives on PVE is a concrete step towards achieving this goal. Women's unique experiences as victims, combatants and peacebuilders should be harnessed to help avert the subsequent violence that arises from extremism/radicalisation.

This Guide is designed to be used as a resource to help ensure gender-sensitive and gender-responsive implementation of the NAP P/CVE. A gender-sensitive approach does not focus solely on women's issues but instead considers the needs and capacities of both women and men when constructing appropriate responses to issues of gender and PVE. In preventing violent extremism, both women and men as well as female and male youth have perspectives that must be equally considered. They all have a right to equal participation in all initiatives related to preventing violent extremism. This Guide underscores the importance of understanding and analyzing the different roles of these groups within violent extremism, as well as the roles they can play in identifying and crafting ways to prevent it.

Which international mandates support gender mainstreaming in P/CVE work?

There are several policies and documents that support gender mainstreaming in P/CVE work, including: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals; the seven resolutions on Women Peace and Security (particularly 2242); CEDAW General Recommendation 30; and the UN SG Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, among others.

Sustainable Development Goal 16 aims at tackling violence to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. In particular, SDG 16.A aims to strengthen "relevant national institutions… for building capacity at all levels…to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime"[1]. SDG. 16.1 aims to significantly reduce "all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere," while SDG 16.4 targets significant reduction of illicit financial and arms flows. The utility of women's representation in tackling violence can be inferred from SDG 5 which seeks representation of women and girls in political decision-making processes, positing that their participation will benefit society as a whole.

The role of women in conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding is a foundational consideration of Women, Peace and Security resolutions, particularly in United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (adopted in 2000). UNSCR 1325 challenges the traditional typecasting of women as victims in times of war. Instead, the resolution recognizes the active role that women can and do play in preventing conflicts, in conflict resolution and in peacebuilding. UNSCR

2242, among others, mandates UN member-states to ensure the leadership by and participation of women's organisations in devising strategies to prevent terrorism and violent extremism. The Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2016-2022) has also identified numerous instances of conflict and political crisis in which women's agency to prevent conflict and build peace may be utilized. Such instances include terrorism.

In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(CEDAW) adopted General Recommendation No. 30 (GR30) on the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. GR30 makes clear the applicability of the Convention to a diverse range of situations affected by conflict and political crises and affirms the linkages between the Convention and the WPS agenda.

In the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674), the UN Secretary-General calls for preventive steps to address the underlying factors that drive radicalisation leading to violent extremism. The action plan outlines the effects of violent extremism and terrorism on women and girls, positing that acts of terrorism "violate the rights of women and

---

[1] Available online at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16.

girls, including through sexual enslavement, forced marriages and encroachment on their rights to education and participation in public life"[2].

The Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism also contends that "in areas where … terrorist and violent extremist groups currently operate, it appears that … women…and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community are being systematically targeted, abducted, displaced and murdered. Torture, and sexual and gender-based violence, are also reportedly widespread"[3].

In addition, the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism urges UN Member States to:

1 Develop National Acton Plans with input from women;

2 Support the establishment of civil society networks that support women's organisations, enabling members of said networks to share best practices and experiences for preventing VE as well as to promote intercultural and interfaith dialogue;

3 Promote young women and men's participation in decision-making and support activities designed to prevent violent extremism;

4 Mainstream gender perspectives in all initiatives as a means of preventing violent extremism;

5 Invest in gender-sensitive research and data collection in order to develop evidence-based responses;

6 Nurture the capacity of women and civil society groups to engage in prevention of violent extremism and related response efforts, and ensure allocation of funds for resultant initiatives;

7 Provide gender-sensitive disengagement, rehabilitation, reintegration and counselling programmes for persons engaged in violent extremism and ensure the availability of medical, psychosocial and legal service support for victims, including victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

These policies and plans demonstrate the commitment of international and national institutions to addressing the causes of VE and its consequences on men and women, female and male youth, boys and girls.

---

[2] Available at: https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/674.

[3] Ibid.

How were the gender-specific provisions in this guide developed?

The provisions in this guide were derived from consultation workshops organized in partnership with the Philippine government and with support from UN Women. Workshop participants included women from all aspects of society, including government agencies, the religious sector, and civil society organisations. To mainstream the idea of gender as a consideration in addressing the specific impact of VE on women and men, participants developed gender-specific provisions designed to ensure women and men's involvement in programme conception and implementation.

When developing the NAP P/CVE, the architects of the plan harmonized existing laws, agreements and programmes on women and peace by drawing on gender-specific provisions outlined in the following documents:

- Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 2010-2016 and 2016-2022;
- Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL);
- Magna Carta on Women; and
- Transitional Justice Report.

What are the gender-specific provisions and how should they be implemented?

The following are the gender-specific provisions of the NAP P/CVE and a set of guidelines for gender-specific implementation of the NAP P/CVE. As a general guidance, identified stakeholders must:

- Decide who will take the lead in implementing gender-specific provisions to ensure cooperation amongst all parties;

- Undergo training on the NAP P/CVE, peacebuilding, gender equality and women, peace and security (WPS) prior to implementation. In addition, conferences or seminars should use inclusive methodologies, include a balanced number of women and men speakers and should include young women;

- Ensure that all programmes, plans and activities directly respond to the factors that drive radicalisation;

- Assess the implications of the interventions for women, men, female and male youth, respectively;

- Ensure that gender-related actions are related to PVE;

- When applicable, ensure that gender is mainstreamed in policy, capacity development, and in any newly developed mechanisms, programmes and services;

- Ensure that the other pillars of the NAP on WPS, namely, the protection of women and the prevention of the violation of their human rights, are given due consideration;

- Ensure the use of non-sexist, non-derogatory language in reports, training and all implementation initiatives; and

- Ensure non-discrimination of women and female youth in the operationalization of the NAP on PVE.

The gender-specific provisions are found in six sections identified by the framers as vulnerable to the process of radicalisation and to violent extremism and terrorism:

1 Community;

2 Persons Deprived of Liberty with Terrorism-Related Cases (PDL with TRC) in Jails and Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) in Prisons;

3 Religious leaders;

4 Learning institutions (schools, colleges, universities, and madrasah);

5 Social media users; and

6 Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) and students sent abroad for religious studies.

Community

Decisions made at the local government level directly affect people on the ground. The meaningful and adequate participation of women, indigenous peoples, female and male youth in local government is critical as it allows for the inclusion of otherwise marginalized interests and concerns. Due to their own experiences as marginalized members of the community, individuals from these social sectors are reportedly more likely to pursue inclusive policies within their communities and to push for change in areas such as infrastructure, roads, housing, health and sanitation, education, community well-being, and poverty-reduction and peace and order. Furthermore, decisions that promote peace and security at the community level are inclusive of and benefit from diverse perspectives.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
_**POOR GOVERNANCE**

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Local Chief Executives (LCEs) develop and implement peacebuilding programmes to actively involve women, traditional, cultural, and religious leaders, and female and male youth.	Peacebuilding programmes are developed. Women, traditional, cultural and religious leaders and female and male youth take active leadership roles in designing and implementing peacebuilding programmes.	DND, DILG, OPAPP, LCEs, Congress, BTA/BG, CSOs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

LCEs must undergo training on peacebuilding from a gender lens to effectively develop and implement peacebuilding programmes.

LCEs must create dialogues with women and peace groups, traditional, cultural, and religious leaders in the community to know existing peacebuilding initiatives.

LCEs, together with women, traditional, cultural, and religious leaders, and female and male youth, must ensure a shared understanding of the local peace and security context to develop programmes that will effectively address root causes of violence in the community as well as prevent conflict and delegitimize violence as a conflict resolution strategy.

Account for peacebuilding programmes in Gender and Development (GAD) budgets.

LCEs must allocate seats for women, traditional, cultural, and religious leaders and female and male youth and must normalize equal representation in existing peace and security mechanisms, such as the Peace and Order Councils.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
POLITICAL INJUSTICE AND MARGINALIZATION

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Ensure participation of the Moro people, women, indigenous persons, and female and male youth in planning and decision making for government mechanisms and processes. Enable women's participation in community and local governance.	Bangsamoro people, including women, indigenous persons, and female and male youth are included in planning and decision-making for government mechanisms and processes, Women are able to participate in governance and are recognized as such.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, PCW, BTA/BG, OPAPP

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Recognize and accept aspiring women, indigenous persons, and female and male youth candidates. Allocate part of the government budget for mentoring and political training programmes to help candidates acquire and enhance their leadership, political and governance skills.

Provide civil society groups working to empower women, indigenous persons, and female and male youth with financial and other logistical support.

Normalize and institutionalize women's participation in mechanisms such as the Barangay Human Rights Action Center (BHRAC).

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Create a hiring process in the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority (BTA) and Bangsamoro Government (BG) that considers gender and age balance.	Women and youth, including young women, are hired in BTA and BG agencies.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, PCW, BTA/BG, OPAPP

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Implement programmes and policies that prevent discrimination on the basis of sex, ethnicity, age and religion in government appointments and hiring practices.

Create programmes designed for gender-sensitive employment and benefits.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Institute mechanisms in the BTA and BG to ensure women and youth, including young women, are consulted in matters of governance.	Women and youth, including young women, are consulted in matters of governance.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, PCW, BTA/BG, OPAPP

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Reserve seats and introduce quotas for women, IP, and female and male youth representation in local legislative councils and other government planning and decision-making processes, especially those in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Regional in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

Legislative councils and other government entities should create mechanisms to support the regular assembly of women and female youth to discuss gender-sensitive plans, programmes and activities.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Implement the BOL provision that allows women and youth, including young women, to form part of the BTA (and the Bangsamoro Government) and the decision- and policy-making bodies in the BG, such as the Council of Leaders, Parliament and the Cabinet.	Women and youth, including young women, meaningfully participate and take leadership roles in policy-determining bodies such as the Council of Leaders, Parliament and the Cabinet, as provided in the BOL.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, PCW, BTA/BG, OPAPP, BTA, BG

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Implement community-awareness activities, including tri-media campaigns, that sensitize people to the importance of women, IP and female and male youth's participation in politics to create a positive image of women in governance and challenge gender-stereotyped social constructs.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Ensure implementation of the provision in BOL that allows for women and youth, including young women, to be involved in the electoral nominating process of political parties.	Women's and youth agendas are included in the electoral nominating process as provided in the BOL.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, PCW, BTA/BG, OPAPP

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Allocate resources for and guarantee women and girls access to education on civic engagement and political rights.

Political parties should adopt a candidate quota in which women comprise no less than 40% of the candidates in the party's slate.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Investigate, refer, and prosecute conflict-related instances of human rights violations, international humanitarian law violations, mass atrocities, land dispossession and Sexual- and Gender-based Violence (SGBV). Create and implement a culture- and gender-responsive transitional justice programme.	Justice served for victims of serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations, mass atrocities, land dispossession and SGBV. Culture- and gender-responsive reparations programmes are created and enforced.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, PCW, BTA/BG, OPAPP, DSWD, PNP, HR CSOs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Judicial authorities and local law enforcement must adopt gender-sensitive practices.

Research has shown that survivors of sexual violence often do not report the crime for reasons of fear or re-traumatization, among others. Law enforcement and judicial authorities should receive gender-sensitivity training to properly assist victims of SGBV and to encourage survivors to seek further help.

Routinely make psychological support available to survivors of SGBV.

Ensure a strong referral system for victims of conflict-related instances of human rights violations, land dispossession and Sexual- and Gender-based Violence.

Provide legal support to survivors of SGBV who wish to seek justice or recourse. Provide legal support for individuals who wish to serve as a witness for prosecution or as a plaintiff in a civil lawsuit.

Improve coordination between courts and other institutions involved in investigating and prosecuting gender-based violence, such as hospitals, police and the DSWD.

Judges should undergo mandatory training before presiding over cases of sex and gender-based violence to ensure that restitution, compensation and rehabilitation orders do not fall short in meeting survivors' needs.

To help normalize gender-sensitivity in the judicial system, emplace mechanisms for monitoring and filing grievances against gender-insensitive court personnel.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
NON-DELIVERY OR LACK OF BASIC SERVICES

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Ensure and streamline the delivery of basic services in the community, including gender-responsive health programmes, quality education, affordable housing and an adequate supply of water, power and electricity.	Through the efficient delivery of basic social services, a positive government presence is established in the community. A gender-responsive delivery of basic services programmes is implemented in the community.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, LGUs, LGAs, NGAs, security sector BTA/BG

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Local governments must conduct a needs-based assessment of the community that includes a gender analysis of issues affecting delivery of basic services.

Enact data-driven mechanisms to ensure gender-blind provision and delivery of services.

Create and monitor community-specific improvement indices to ensure women's quality of life improves.

Monitor women with specific health-related needs and services (e.g. pre-, natal and post-natal care) to determine the accessibility of such services within the community and to ensure the women receive the support they need.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
_**POVERTY (LIMITED ACCESS TO EDUCATION)**

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Improve access to free education, especially for basic to tertiary levels women, girls and IPs.	Increased rates of enrollment in school and increased participation in education throughout the community.	DepEd, CHED, BTA/BG, DepEd-BARMM

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Make information on scholarship opportunities for women and girls, including indigenous women and girls, readily available.

Build schools closer to all communities, including indigenous ones.

Allocate more of the education budget for women's and girls' education and scholarships programmes.

Abolish discriminatory policies and practices that target the children of single parents or unmarried couples.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Increase community awareness on the relationship among female education, gender equality, and poverty alleviation.	Communities support female education.	DepEd, CHED, BTA/BG, DepEd-BARMM

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Host community-based trainings for women, men, female and male youth on gender and development to underscore the relationship between female education and poverty alleviation.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Establish daycare centers to provide mothers with secure childcare while they attend school.	With the establishment of daycare centers, the number of women enrolled in school increases.	DepEd, CHED, BTA/BG, DepEd-BARMM

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Allocate a portion of the budget for the establishment of day care centers, which should be built near educational institutions.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Integrate gender and culture sensitivity in education programmes.	Gender and culture sensitivity become more normalized through education programmes.	DepEd, CHED, PCW

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Implement programming designed to sensitize teachers on issues related to gender and culture-sensitivity to ensure that these lessons are reflected in their classrooms.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
PROLONGED AND REPETITIVE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTER

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Allocate funds for community-based relief, rehabilitation and development programmes that would include shelter, livelihood, educational and psycho-social support for internally displaced persons (IDPs), including widows and orphans.	Both basic and special needs of IDPs are adequately met.	OCD-DND, OPARR, DSWD Civil Society Organisations Private Institutions

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Collect census data of widows and orphans that include their names, ages and location.

Conduct a needs-based assessment of individual communities to develop programmes and deliver services based on articulated needs. Data from these assessments should be used inform budget allocation requests.

Allocate specific spaces within rehabilitation shelters for lactating mothers, young children and women.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Establish cultural and gender-responsive psychosocial healing services for those who have suffered traumatic experiences, including sex and gender-based violence.	IDPs, including widows and orphans, are provided with an enabling environment for social healing.	OCD-DND, OPARR, DSWD Civil Society Organisations Private Institutions

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Review standards set by the DSWD to:

- Implement gender-sensitive psychosocial services to women survivors of violence and their children;

- Adopt standards applicable to survivors of armed conflict; and

- Share capacities with all those involved in psycho-social healing.

Conduct training on cultural sensitivity for those who will perform psycho-social services.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Establish mechanisms where local communities, including women and male and female youth, are consulted for the proper allocation of funds, including the Gender and Development (GAD) budget.	Local communities, including women and male and female youth, are consulted regarding the allocation and utilization of funds, including the GAD budget.	OCD-DND, OPARR, DSWD, NCIP, NCMF Civil Society Organisations Private Institutions

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Conduct research on past GAD projects to share results with local communities and organize focus group discussions on future GAD budget allocation.

Include mechanisms for assessment, evaluation and adjustment in the GAD budget/ design.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
LACK OF BUSINESS AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Ensure access to public and private microfinancing and livelihood programmes and support the right of women to engage in gainful employment.	Gender-responsive microfinancing and livelihood programmes are established. Women are gainfully employed and/or actively participating in livelihood programmes.	DOLE, DOF, DA, DPWH, DSWD, DTI, NEDA, PCW, Amana Investment Bank, LBP, LGUs, BTA/BG, Chamber of Commerce, business sector, CSOs

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Ensure that people in the community, including women and youth, participate in the development of and equally benefit from the implementation of development programmes.	Community members, including women and youth, actively participate in and benefit from development programmes.	DOLE, DOF, DA, DPWH, DSWD, DTI, NEDA, PCW, Amana Investment Bank, LBP, LGUs, BTA/BG, Chamber of Commerce, business sector, CSOs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Work directly with women to determine their varied livelihood interests and offer effect livelihood programming that meets their individual needs.

Conduct meetings to discuss development plans and programmes and to solicit the views of women in the community to determine how they can best participate in and benefit from such programmes.

Ensure livelihood programmes sensitive to the needs of individuals affected by conflict are made accessible to women.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Provide funding support for the Gender Responsive Economic Action for the Transformation (GREAT) Women Project.	Women are empowered to establish and develop businesses and their entrepreneurial initiatives supported.	DOLE, DOF, DA, DPWH, DSWD, DTI, NEDA, PCW, Amana Investment Bank, LBP, LGUs, BTA/BG, Chamber of Commerce, business sector, CSOs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

PCW should invite stakeholders to apprise them on the GREAT Women Project and should actively solicit funding for such initiatives.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Strengthen and implement laws on gun control. Include women in policy-making and in mechanisms related to arms control and disarmament. Promote community awareness on arms proliferation and build capacity to curb the proliferation of arms. Implement CAB's Annex on Normalization.	Laws on gun control are strictly implemented with women taking part in decision-making processes and mechanisms related to arms control and disarmament. Initiatives to control the proliferation of firearms are supported by the community. CAB's Annex on Normalization is implemented. Women are active participants in community-based small arms control initiatives and in the implementation of the CAB's Annex on Normalization.	DILG, DILG-BARMM, PNP, PDEA, DOJ, CHR, PCW, OPAPP, religious leaders, barangays

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Review the RA 10591 (Comprehensive Gun Law) protocol from a gender lens to recommend provisions that are consistent with the commitments made at the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and with the General Assembly and UNSCR Resolutions on Women, Peace and Disarmament.

Secure legislators to sponsor the amendment of the Comprehensive Gun Law to make the law gender-responsive.

Increase the number of women in offices such as the Firearms and Control Office and the Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crimes to include a gender-sensitive perspective.

Conduct government-sponsored trainings that challenge linkages among small arms, violence, power and masculinity. The training should enhance peace, gender and disarmament education and should support other programmes that promote tolerance, nonviolent expression of masculinity, gender equality and nonviolent resolution of conflicts.

Analyze the gendered effects of guns and links to broader issues of peace and security.

Create programmes designed to enhance women's technical capacities on arms control to enable their participation in initiatives that curb the proliferation of arms.

Conduct a study on the effects of the implementation of the disarmament and dismantling of private armed groups (PAGs) and make a report of findings

Partner with women's organisations to mobilize support for the DDR process by:

· Encouraging the surrender of weapons;

· Promoting nonviolent messages; and

· Supporting the reintegration of former combatants and members of private and non-state armed groups into society.

The government should adopt the Arms Trade Treaty and the UN Firearms Protocol.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
With women actively participating in and serving as decision-makers, mainstream conflict-sensitivity, gender-sensitivity and peace promotion practices in local development and security planning.	Conflict-sensitivity, gender-sensitivity and peace promotion practices are normalized in local development and security planning initiatives.	OPAPP, PCW, DILG, DILG-BARMM, other relevant GAs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Provide training on conflict-sensitivity, gender-sensitivity, peace promotion practices and Women, Peace and Security resolutions to increase awareness of and appreciation for a conflict-sensitive and gender-sensitive approach in local governance. Ensure local government units (LGUs), including members of the security sector in the local government, are included in such trainings.

Enact government legislation to ensure women's representation in leadership roles within peace and security mechanisms, as well as in other government bodies that have legislative decision-making power.

Include representatives from community-based women's organisations in local development and security planning.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Pursue and strengthen a security sector transformation roadmap that reflects the principles of human rights, international humanitarian law, peace, tolerance and gender equality. Incorporate gender-sensitive approaches to ensure that women can consult with appropriate and accessible liaisons within the security sector. Increase the recruitment and promotion of women in the security sector. Institute Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) trainings for both male and female security sector officials.	The security sector's gender- and peace-responsive transformation roadmaps are implemented. The security sector adopts gender-sensitive approaches. Women are increasingly recruited and promoted in the security sector and are equipped to take on leadership positions. All security sector officials receive WPS training.	DND, DILG, DOJ, DOTC, AFP, PNP, and other attached agencies, CSOs DND, DILG, DOJ, DOTC, AFP, PNP, and other attached agencies

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Build the capacities of all security sector officials to better understand gender equality and the WPS agenda and to incorporate gender-sensitive perspectives within the security sector mandate.

Conduct policy reviews with women in the security sector to ensure inclusion of a range of perspectives when enacting policy reform.

Involve women in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating a gender- and peace-responsive transformation roadmap.

Allocate funds for the transformation roadmap and expand infrastructure to accommodate more women in the security sector and allow for an increased recruitment quota.

Normalize gender sensitivity and awareness in security sector policies and programmes.

Create conditions for increased women's participation and representation within the security sector.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Implement security sector programming to dismantle PAGs. Include women in policy-making, monitoring, and reporting activities on the disbanding of PAGs.	Women actively participate at all stages in the dismantling of PAGs.	AFP, PNP, OPAPP

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Develop a mechanism to ensure the representation of women's groups in the dismantling of PAGs.

Involve women from the community when conducting key informant interviews.

Identify roles women can play in the various stages of PAGs disbanding, including the mapping of PAGs in identified areas and in developing partnerships with women's networks to monitor and report on the disbanding process.

Involve women in monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the PAGs' disbanding process, as stipulated in the Annex of Normalization of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Recognize and institutionalize the roles traditional, cultural and religious leaders, including women, LGUs, security sector and other relevant organisations, can play in conflict resolution. Enhance the capacity of the overall community, including women within the community, to peacefully address and resolve conflicts.	The roles of traditional, cultural, and religious leaders, as well as women leaders, LGUs, security sector and other key actors, are recognized and institutionalized. Local communities are empowered and are able to peacefully and adequately address conflicts.	DILG, PNP, DND, AFP, LCEs, NCMF, NCIP, GPH-MILF implementing panel, traditional and religious leaders, and other relevant agencies

Conduct a seminar-workshop where traditional, cultural and religious leaders within the community, including women, LGUs, security sector and other relevant organisations, share perspectives and best practices for resolving conflicts.

Organize trainings to underscore the linkages between gender and conflict to better understand how masculinity norms contribute to conflict. These trainings should also promote norms that support women's perspectives and roles in conflict resolution and which take into account women's needs in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Partner with women's organisations engaging in peacebuilding and conflict resolution to enhance the overall conflict resolution and mediation capacities of women in the community, including women in government.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Increase women's participation and leadership in inter-state initiatives and international committees related to peace and security.	Women actively lead and take part in inter-state initiatives and international committees that relate to peace and security.	DND, DILG, AFP, PNP, DFA, NCWS, PCG, Interpol

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Research the impact of international committees, inter-state initiatives and well-known figures in peace and security initiatives (e.g., First Committee in the United Nations) to push for greater women's representation in such meetings.

Conduct introductory orientations on inter-state initiatives and international committees that relate to peace and security and ensure an equitable number of women participants.

Adopt policies mandating women's representation and participation in international meetings on peace and security.

Promote women's understanding of the WPS agenda and peacebuilding practices to help inform their participation in international meetings.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Continue and enhance the AFP's Community Support Programme on P/CVE. Assist the LCEs in organizing peacebuilding activities for traditional and religious leaders, including women leaders, as well as other community sectors such as youth.	AFP's CSP-P/CVE Programme is continued and enhanced.	AFP, LCEs, traditional and religious leaders, relevant GAs and CSOs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Review AFP's Community Support Programme on P/CVE from a gender and peace lens.

Normalize gender considerations within the programme and establish linkages between gender and peace.

Partner with established peace and women's organisations on the ground to conduct peacebuilding activities.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Implement gender- and culture-responsive peacebuilding programmes from the GAD budget. Enhance the role of traditional and religious leaders, women, female and male youth and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in peacebuilding activities at the grassroots level. Actively recruit women, female and male youth and IPs to serve in leadership positions in peace and security mechanisms and in implementing peace agreements.	Gender- and culture-responsive peacebuilding interventions using the GAD budget are implemented. Traditional and religious leaders, women, female and male youth, and IPs become active agents in building a culture of peace and nonviolence. Women, female and male youth, and IP take on leadership responsibilities in promoting peace and security mechanisms and in implementing peace agreements.	DILG, DSWD, PCW, NYC, NCIP, OPAPP, AFP, traditional and religious leaders, other relevant GAs and CSOs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Research recent projects that used the GAD budget to lobby for the use of the budget to promote gender equality and peace programming.

Consult women in the community on how the GAD budget should be utilized to achieve gender equality and peace. Develop programming that reflects the priorities identified by the women.

Identify CSOs in communities that conduct programmes on peacebuilding and nonviolence. Partner with these groups to help traditional and religious leaders, women, female and male youth and indigenous peoples develop these concepts, values and skills.

Adopt local policies that mandate female leadership and create avenues for women religious leaders, women and female youth to participate in peace and security mechanisms and in peacebuilding programmes and initiatives.

Hold regular community forums to discuss the peace processes and to inform the community of new developments and areas where they may be able to participate.

Create Track 1.5 and Track 2 mechanisms in support of the peace process and ensure an equitable number of spaces for women and female youth to participate.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Implement or extend the following programmes: • Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security 2017-2019; • Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Gender and Development Code-Implementing Rules and Regulations	In implementing the RAP-WPS and the Gender and Development Agenda, women and female and male youth in the BARMM become organized and empowered within their communities.	OPAPP, PCW, BTA RCBW, DILG-BARMM, NYC, OBYA, youth groups/networks in BARMM, security sector

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Conduct an orientation session with BTA on RAP-WPS and the ARMM Gender and Development Code.

Review the implementation of the RAP-WPS. Submit findings to the BTA to make recommendations and further implement the agenda.

Raise awareness of the RAP-WPS and Gender and Development Agenda amongst women and female and youth in BARMM and create spaces for their participation in implementing such an agenda.

Persons Deprived of Liberty

with Terrorism-Related Cases (PDL with TRC) in Jails and Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) in Prisons

Incarceration is a key element of the criminal justice system's response to violent extremism. Such a response must prevent further radicalisation of prisoners and avoid violent extremist activities from being carried out from within prisons. Likewise, it is an inflection point in rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists into society.

Since the majority of prisoners worldwide are men, prison systems and prison regimes have historically been designed for men – including the architecture of prisons, security measures, facilities for healthcare, contact with the outside world, work and training. Many of the issues women face after release from prison are similar to those of men, however women are likely to suffer additional stigma and discrimination. Furthermore, the impact of imprisonment can be especially severe if the inmate is the primary caregiver of children, a role that is still overwhelmingly held by mothers.

Similarly, disengagement and reintegration programming has traditionally been targeted towards men, as men make up most violent extremist actors. However, as this gender dynamic is changing, women are increasingly participating in illegal actions in order to further extremist causes. To be effective, efforts at disengagement must be tailored to the culture and country context of the inmate, the nature of the violent extremist group, the environment into which the inmate is released, and the individual. A person's gender will influence how they experience and perceive these factors, and thus, gender must be a fundamental building block for any disengagement or reintegration programming.

It is critical that prison management and the design and delivery of disengagement and reintegration programming is in accordance with international human rights law including the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules).

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT LEADS TO VE IN JAILS AND PRISONS
CONGESTION AND LACK OF APPROPRIATE DETENTION/JAIL FACILITIES FOR PDL WITH TRC, VEOS IN PRISONS

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Ensure gender-sensitive re-classification of existing facilities.	The specific needs of women are considered in the reclassification and construction of prison facilities.	DILG, DOJ, DSWD, BJMP, BuCor, OCAD

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Conduct a study on gender-insensitive policies and practices in jails and prisons as they relate to men, women and LGBTIQ communities. Consider the input of non- government stakeholders, including service providers and families affected by incarceration.

Ensure a holistic approach by conducting focus group discussions with women and LGBTQI prisoners, non-government stakeholders and affected families to determine their varied needs and consider their inputs in reclassifying and constructing prison facilities.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT LEADS TO VE IN JAILS AND PRISONS
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL TO MANAGE PDL WITH TRC, VEOS, AND CIVE

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Ensure gender-balanced recruitment of personnel with pertinent academic background and experience.	Non-discriminatory hiring and selection mechanisms are created and implemented.	DILG, BJMP, DOJ, BuCor, DSWD

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Conduct a sex-disaggregated mapping of current personnel that focuses on academic background and experience. Adopt a recruitment policy for future hiring needs that will fill in any revealed gaps.

Adopt gender quotas to address issues of women's underrepresentation in the organization.

Conduct focus group discussions with women and men prisoners to determine how they are treated by current personnel and use this data to inform new hiring policies.

Specific Intervention

Develop and implement training programmes for the following, ensuring that women's agency is actively utilized:

- Use of assessment tools;
- Management of high-risk security jail and prison facilities;
- Social dynamics of Islam in the country;
- Identification and detection of radicalisation inside jails and prisons;
- Understanding of VE;
- Implementation of positive regime for PDL with TRC and VEOs;
- Dynamic Security and Intelligence;
- Stress management;
- Sensitization and awareness courses on language, behavior, gender, culture and interfaith harmony;
- Individualized intervention to determine the particular needs of PDL with TRC and VEOs in prisons and the risks associated with them;
- Replication of existing intervention programmes (e.g. ECLIP, PAVE);
- Exposure of personnel to the best practices of other countries (e.g. Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore) when addressing PDL with TRC and VEOs.

Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Highly trained, capable, and resilient prison personnel are able to handle PDL with TRC and VEOs.	DILG, BJMP, DOJ, BuCor, DSWD, Court, other law enforcement agencies, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, religious groups, relevant CSOs, academic institutions

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Conduct an orientation session on the WPS resolutions and the NAP-WPS among management and staff in DILG, BJMP, DOJ, BuCor, DSWD, and Courts to increase awareness of and appreciation for women's participation in peace and security training mechanisms.

Partner with CSOs and academic institutions to develop and implement gender-sensitive training and professional development programmes.

Deliberately recruit gender-sensitive women as trainers.

Integrate gender-sensitivity into the core Correctional Staff training for incoming officers.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT LEADS TO VE IN JAILS AND PRISONS
COUNTER-RADICALISATION (CR), DERADICALISATION (DR) PROGRAMME AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF CONCERNED AGENCIES NOT INSTITUTIONALIZED

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Provide gender-responsive psychosocial interventions inside jails and prisons, such as counseling and stress debriefing. Engage the religious sector, including women religious leaders, for visits in the jails/prisons.	Gender-responsive psychosocial interventions are regularly conducted in high-stress environments. Religious leaders, including women religious leaders, regularly visit constituents in jail or prison.	DILG, BJMP, DOJ, BuCor, DSWD, DOH, TESDA, NAPC, NCMF, religious leaders, CSOs, CBCP, BUF, BTA/BG

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Enhance stakeholders' knowledge and skills to implement the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders. Develop practices to adopt international standards and norms through specialized training.

Conduct a dialogue with religious leaders, including women religious leaders, to establish ways by which the religious community can contribute to the deradicalisation process and prevent radicalisation from the outset.

Create a workable deradicalisation programme and plan of action with women religious leaders.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Develop and implement deradicalisation programmes that involve women's active participation.	Increased participation of women in deradicalisation programmes for PDL with TRC and VEO.	DILG, BJMP, DOJ, BuCor, DSWD, DOH, TESDA, NAPC, NCMF, religious leaders, CSOs

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Conduct an orientation workshop on the NAP-PVE among stakeholders in which women are equitably represented, underscoring the factors that trigger radicalisation and seeking ways by which these can be addressed.

Conduct community dialogues on the push and pull factors of radicalisation and develop mechanisms to challenge these factors. Ensure women are equitably represented in these dialogues.

Research the roots of radicalisation and develop a deradicalisation programme based on the research findings, community dialogues and orientation workshops.

Conduct a dialogue with religious leaders, including women religious leaders, to determine ways they can offer guidance towards deradicalisation.

Create a workable deradicalisation programme and plan of action with women religious leaders.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Create a gender- and age-disaggregated data banking and monitoring system for released PDL with TRC and VEOs. Develop and implement a gender- and culturally-sensitive reintegration programme.	A comprehensive monitoring system for released PDL with TRC and VEOs is established and a gender- and culturally-sensitive reintegration programme is implemented.	DILG, BJMP, DOJ, BuCor, DSWD, DOH, PhilHealth, DepEd, DTI, DOLE, DA, DAR, CHED, TESDA, NHA, AFP, PNP

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Create a list of released women and female youth and provide them with adequate assistance, support and information on reintegration programmes to help them resume regular civilian lives.

Conduct dialogues with released women and female youth to identify their developmental, health and general needs.

Consult with women in CSOs, women religious leaders and women in the private sector to establish avenues for former women prisoners to return to their communities, begin processing the psychological trauma of incarceration, rebuild their social relations and generate income so as to avoid re-recruitment or re-radicalisation.

Religious Leaders

Global research and experience have confirmed that violent extremism is not the product of one singular religion – or in many cases religion at all. Poor governance, political injustice, and lack of economic opportunities may all drive an individual to violent extremism. However, violent extremists use religious rhetoric, script, and tradition as tools to radicalise individuals. Religious leaders are often on the front line and can have a large impact on preventing violent extremism. Women, whether in an official or unofficial capacity as a religious leader, can have influence and access within her community. Female religious leaders can likewise bridge the gap between various religious sects and faiths.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
_EXPOSURE TO RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS ESPOUSING RADICALISM

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Religious leaders, including women leaders from different religious organisations and movements, participate in government-established P/CVE activities.	Government efforts on P/CVE are inclusive and include men and women religious leaders from different organisations.	Religious and traditional leaders including women religious leaders, NCMF, BTA/BG, CBCP, BUF

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Identify and engage with women's religious organisations to ensure connections with influential community stakeholders.

Conduct orientation-seminars on the NAP PVE among members of the religious sector, placing special focus on including women religious leaders. Any panel discussions should have majority female participants.

Facilitate workshops where religious leaders offer their perspectives on challenging radicalisation.

Forge an action plan among religious leaders, including women religious leaders, that outlines ways they can use their influence and roles within the community to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism.

Allocate adequate funding for the adopted plan of action.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Establish a Religious Council that includes women religious leaders at the provincial, regional and national levels to serve as a platform for intra-faith dialogue, understanding, development of interventions against VE and community engagement.	Religious Councils at the national, provincial and regional levels are established.	Religious and traditional leaders including women religious leaders, NCMF, BTA/BG

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Identify and engage with specific women's religious organisations to ensure connections are made with influential community stakeholders.

Convene meetings with religious leaders, including women religious leaders, to conduct trainings on the NAP-PVE and integrate concepts on peacebuilding, gender equality and the WPS resolutions.

Facilitate a workshop leading to the establishment of a Religious Council where women are decision-makers and active participants.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Create Ulama and Elders Advisory Councils that include women members within and outside the BARMM.	Within and outside the BARMM, Ulama and Elders Advisory Councils that include women members are formed.	

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Create a list of *aleemat* and other women religious leaders.

Enhance the capacities of *aleemat* and other women religious leaders for implementing peacebuilding practices, social cohesion, gender equality and the WPS resolutions.

Create a dialogue to address concerns that *aleemat* and other women religious leaders may have when taking on leadership roles.

Partner with women religious leaders in initiatives to create an Ulama and Elders Advisory Council.

Learning Institutions

Education is a critical point of intervention in preventing future violence and embeding respect for human rights and gender equality early on. Education systems must harness diversity in their staff, students, and teachings. Excluding minority groups, including religious and ethnic groups and young women, creates conditions conducive to the rise of violent extremism by promoting an 'us versus them' mentality.

Curriculum must capture diverse experiences and work to actively dismantle gender stereotypes and beliefs. Further, teachers and other school officials are well placed to notice signs of radicalisation, but often lack the knowledge and information necessary to do so while maintaining students' wellbeing and with respect to human rights.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
DISCRIMINATION, ALIENATION, BULLYING, HISTORICAL INJUSTICE, DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY OR MARGINALIZATION

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Adopt culture-sensitive, gender-sensitive, and peace-promoting learning materials (e.g. history and social science books).	Culture-sensitive, gender-sensitive and peace-promoting learning materials are used in learning institutions.	DepEd, CHED, PEN, MINPEF, TPBPM and other relevant CSOs, security sector, school community, local officials, DILG

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Review learning materials- including textbooks, photos and activities- to ensure that texts, images and characterizations do not underrepresent, misrepresent, stereotype or contain offensive comments about women and girls. Ensure that learning materials contain positive representations of women leaders, express their views and demonstrate the role women leaders have played in the Bangsamoro.

Provide professional development opportunities for faculty to train them in identifying gender inequality and to ensure the use of gender-fair teaching and learning materials in the education system.

Eliminate materials that reinforce stereotypes about or misrepresent gender roles and expectations.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
INADEQUATE CAPABILITY OF TEACHERS, GUIDANCE COUNSELLORS, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, AND PARENTS TO IDENTIFY EARLY SIGNS OF RADICALISATION AMONG CHILDREN AND STUDENTS

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Implement capacity-building programmes for teachers, guidance counselors, administrators, parents, community leaders, and women religious leaders to better prepare them to offer psychosocial care and address radicalisation among female and male youth and students (e.g. TPBPM's programme).	Capacity-building programmes to provide enhanced psychosocial care and interventions are implemented.	DepEd, CHED, PEN, MINPEF, TPBPM and other relevant CSOs, security sector, school community, local officials, DILG, subject matter experts

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Conduct workshops for school officials, women religious leaders, parents and community leaders to prepare them to address radicalisation within the community and design action plans to prevent radicalisation and provide psychosocial care.

Work with existing groups that provide support and psychosocial counselling for individuals at risk of radicalisation.

Work with select anti-radicalisation groups to train school personnel and women religious leaders on recognizing and detecting early warning signs of radicalisation.

Create a team comprised of school and community-based members dedicated to monitoring radicalisation who can report early warning signs of extremism.

Enhance the ability of school personnel and women religious leaders to provide support and psychosocial counselling for radicalized individuals by working with existing groups that provide similar services within the community.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Install functional Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems and empower women religious leaders to support such strategies.	EWER systems are installed. Women religious leaders support PVE efforts and EWER strategies.	DepEd, CHED, PEN, MINPEF, TPBPM and other relevant CSOs, security sector, school community, local officials, DILG, subject matter experts

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Develop gender-sensitive Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) tools and strategies in conjunction with women religious leaders.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
NON-INCLUSIVE MADARIS CURRICULA

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Form an interdenominational Madaris Advisory Board that includes both women and men advisors who conduct policy-making, research, and curriculum review and revision to ensure inclusivity and adequate representation of community members.	An inclusive Madaris Advisory Board is created and tasked with reviewing or revising all types of Madrasah curricula with an aim towards inclusivity.	DepEd, DepEd-BARMM, CHED, NCMF, BTA/BG, religious leaders

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Solicit participation in the new Madaris Advisory Board by engaging women instructors in the Madrasah. At least half of the Board positions should be filled by women who have received gender-sensitivity training.

Conduct an orientation for members of the Madaris that discusses issues related to:

Radicalisation; NAP- PVE; MCW; and WPS resolutions.
Include opportunities for women instructors to enhance their policy-making, research, and curriculum review and revision skills.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
PART OF THE ALIVE[4] CURRICULUM PROMOTES EXCLUSIVITY AND BIAS

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Review and revise the content of the ALIVE curriculum to include the concepts of a culture of peace, nonviolence, gender equality, *Wasatiyyah* (balanced community) and *Watanniyah* (nationalism).	The ALIVE curriculum helps promote stability, peace and inclusivity within the community.	

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Identify women educators from various religious and ethnic backgrounds who implement peace-building and gender-fair ideology within their curriculum. Provide these educators with training on the NAP-PVE and the role of education in averting radicalisation, and invite them to review and refine the content of the ALIVE subjects to highlight women's contributions in Islam.

Review the ALIVE curriculum to eliminate any content, images or characterizations that promote beliefs or attitudes supportive of violence.

Adapt the ALIVE curriculum to integrate concepts of peace, nonviolence and gender equality.

---

[4] The Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) Program is implemented since 2005 as a joint effort between the Department of Education Central, Regional and Division officials – and Asatidz (teachers). This *curriculum* aims to provide a relevant and culture sensitive Muslim education to Filipino children of the Mindanao region.

Social Media Platforms

Due to the increasingly global nature of violent extremism, social media and the online space are used by violent extremist groups in the Philippines to promote and recruit others to their cause. Research by UN Women found that at least 35% of searches for violent extremist material in the Philippines were performed by women.[5]

This research also found violent extremist groups are targeting men and women with specifically gendered messaging on social media and in online content, like magazines and *anasheed*. These online narratives must be countered and disrupted with similarly nuanced and localized messages promoting positive gender norms.

FACTORS DRIVING RADICALISATION THAT MAY LEAD TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
PROLIFERATION OF ONLINE RADICAL NARRATIVES (INCLUDING THOSE THAT TARGET UNHEALTHY MASCULINITIES OR STEREOTYPED FEMININITIES)

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Generate counternarratives based on Islamic documents such as (but not limited to) the Amman Message, Letter to Baghdadi, Marrakesh Declaration, Common Word and Charter of Madina. Generate narratives that counter unhealthy masculinities or stereotyped femininities used to promote radicalisation.	Counter narratives based on Islamic documents are developed and disseminated. Counternarratives countering unhealthy masculinities or stereotyped femininities used to promote radicalisation are disseminated.	DICT, PCOO, PIA and all attached agencies, PNP-ACG, AFP Cyber Unit, NCMF, NUCP, other religious organisations

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Engage with UNOCT to conduct capacity-building on PVE through Strategic Communication to identify and target narratives that are normally used to promote radicalisation.

Formulate counternarratives that promote peace, gender equality, nonviolence and acceptance of diversity.

Design and implement an information, strategic communication and education plan to promote these narratives.

5 Read more at: http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2019/03/ap-bls19007_gender-eonlinespace_27march2019-compressed.pdf?la=en&vs=4236.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Generate content on websites and social media platforms that highlight stories of religious co-existence.	Stories of religious co-existence disseminate throughout the community.	DICT, PCOO, PIA and all attached agencies, PNP-ACG, AFP Cyber Unit, NCMF, NUCP, other religious organisations

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Partner with women advocates of religious co-existence to create video content promoting peaceful relations between individuals of different faiths.

Specific Intervention	Desired Outcomes	Concerned Stakeholders
Collaborate with men and women third party advocates (e.g. religious/ traditional leaders, former violent extremists) to create narratives counter to radicalisation and extremism which can be promoted through online channels.	Advocates are identified, organized, and empowered to deliver counter and alternative narratives that promote religious inclusion.	DICT, PCOO, PIA and all attached agencies, PNP-ACG, AFP Cyber Unit, NCMF, NUCP, other religious organisations.

Guidance to Ensure a Gender-sensitive Implementation of the Specific Provision

Identify and partner with advocates for peace and nonviolence to promote messages of religious co-existence both on and offline. Ensure an equitable number of women are engaged and that the stories of women leaders and former extremists are included in the messaging.

References

1. Bangsamoro Organic Law (2018). Retrieved from http://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2018/07jul/20180727-RA-11054-RRD.pdf

2. Bouta (2005). Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and reintegration. Retrieved from https://www.oecd.org/derec/netherlands/35112187.pdf

3. Centre for the Prevention of Radicalisation Leading to Violence (n.d.). Mission. Retrieved from https://info-radical.org/en/cprlv/mission-2/

4. DCAF (2015). Integrating gender in security sector reform and governance. Retrieved from https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/SSRG-West-Africa-Toolkit-Tool-8-EN.pdf

5. IAWG (2012). How to guide gender-responsive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Retrieved from http://www.iddrtg.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/How-to-Guide-Gender-Responsive-DDR.pdf

6. IKNOWPOLITICS (2018). Women's participation in local government. Retrieved from http://iknowpolitics.org/en/discuss/e-discussions/womens-participation-local-government

7. Huertas, I. (n.d.). Access to justice of victims of gender-based violence Spain. Retrieved from https://www.ohchr.org/documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/AccesstoJustice/SpanishGeneralCouncilForTheJudiciary.pdf

8. IANSA Women's Network (2011). Women, gender and small arms control training guide.

9. Learning English (2017, Aug. 22). How to identify gender inequality in teaching materials. Retrieved from https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/how-to-identify-gender-inequality-in-teaching-materials/3996027.htm

10. Magna Carta for Women (2009). Retrieved from https://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2009/ra_9710_2009.html

11. NCBI (n.d.). Integrating gender into HIV/AIDs programmes in the health sector. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK143050/

12. OPAPP (2016). The Philippine national action plan on women, peace and security.

13. Senftova, L. (n.d.).A users' guide to measuring gender-sensitive basic social delivery. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/43329739.pdf

14. The Conversation (2018, March 29). Survivors of sexual violence are let-down by the criminal justice system-here's what should happen next. Retrieved from http://theconversation.com/survivors-of-sexual-violence-are-let-down-by-the-criminal-justice-system-heres-what-should-happen-next-94138

15. The National Center for Victims of Crime (n.d). Criminal and civil justice. Retrieved from http://victimsofcrime.org/media/reporting-on-child-sexual-abuse/criminal-and-civil-justice

16. The World Bank (2017, Sept. 25). Girls' education. Retrieved from https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/girlseducation

17. TJRC (2026). Report of the transitional justice and reconciliation commission. Retrieved from https://www.menschenrechtephilippinen.de/tl_files/aktionsbuendnis/dokumente/weiterfuehrende%20Dokumentensammlung/Transitional_Justice_and_Reconciliation_Commission_-_Report_2016.pdf

18. UNDP (n.d.). CSPP Guidebook, Retrieved from http://www.ph.undp.org/content/dam/philippines/docs/CPRU/Guidebook%20on%20Conflict-Sensitive%20and%20Peace%20Promoting/CSPP%20Guidebook_Chapter%202.pdf

19. United Nations (n.d.). Sustainable development goals. Retrieved from https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/

20. United Nations (n.d.) Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution 2242 (2015) to Improve Implementation of Landmark Text on Women, Peace and Security Agenda Retrieved from https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12076.doc.htm

21. UN General Assembly (2015, December 24). Plan of action to prevent violent extremism. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/674

22. UNODA and IANSA (2010). Mainstreaming gender for the effective implementation of the UN PoA. Retrieved from http://www.iansa-women.org/sites/default/files/un_poa_gender_guidelines_UNODA-RDB_IANSA_2010.pdf

23. UN Women (2015). Guidebook on CEDAW general recommendation no. 30 and the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. Retrieved from https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/55dec2074.pdf

24. UN Women (2019). Who's behind the keyboard: A gender analysis of terrorism and violent extremism in the online space in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Retrieved from: http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2019/03/ap-bls19007_gender-eonlinespace_27march2019-compressed.pdf?la=en&vs=4236

25. WHO (2010, Sept. 17). Imprisonment and women's health. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/bulletin/online_first/10-082842.pdf