WOMEN AND PEACEBUILDING

THE CASE OF MINDANAO
Conflict in Mindanao
Philippines
**Cost of War**

**Economic Loss (in Philippine Peso)**

- $20$ Billion per year or
- $640$ Billion from 1970 to 2001

**Human Casualties**

- Nearly $120,000$ people killed between 1970-1996

**Social Welfare Disruption**

- **Internally Displaced Persons Statistics**
  - $982,000$ (2000 All-out-War)
  - $600,000$ (2008 MOA-AD failure)

**Sources**
Women, Conflict and Peace
Women as Victims
Women as Victims

- Women are widowed and become heads of the households.
- Internal displacement brings about additional burden to women, who are expected to care for the children and to be responsible for the day-to-day survival of the family, while the men try to find a source of income, or are engaged in combat.
- Younger women are made vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation and even sexual violence.
Women as Combatants and Partisan Actors
Women as Peace Advocates and Humanitarian Workers
Women in the Negotiating Table
GPH-MILF Peace Process

◆ 17 years of negotiations

◆ Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) was signed in March 2014

◆ Implementation stage now, with 2 main tracks:
  ◆ Enactment of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) for the establishment of the Bangsamoro political entity
  ◆ Normalization process: decommissioning, socio-economic development, transformation of camps, amnesty and pardon,
Women’s Participation in the GPH-MILF Peace Talks

- Participation of women in Track 1 is unprecedented

GPH:
- Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
- Chair of the GPH Panel; membership in the Panel
- Women leaders in the GPH Secretariat and Legal Team
- Co-chair of Normalization Committee

MILF
- First time for MILF to have women in its delegation: participated in the legal team, in technical working groups on power-sharing and wealth-sharing
Women’s Participation in the GPH-MILF Peace Talks

- Substantial gender language in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB)
  - Meaningful political participation
  - Right of representation in certain offices
  - Non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service
  - Protection from all forms of violence
  - Gender and development plan and budget
A. The present geographical areas of the ARMM

Provinces: Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-tawi, Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao

Cities: Marawi and Lamitan

B. Areas that voted Yes to inclusion in the ARMM in the 2001 plebiscite

6 Lanao del Norte towns
Salair
Pantar
Munin
Tagokan
Norungan
Tangkal

39 out of 208 barangays in six towns in North Cotabato

PIKAWAN (8 of 40 barangays)
Lower Baguit
Balacanin
Buctan
Osma Binasing
Kalinginan
Maras
Patoy
L. Pongonokhan

KABACAN (3 of 24 barangays)
Nangalan
Sambayan
Sanggaling

CARMEN (2 of 28 barangays)
Manahan
Nalakan

2001 plebiscite results, 14 August 2001, Commission on Elections.

*This has 40 barangays as of 2012, according to the estimate of the Central Statistical Coordination Board.

C. Cities: Cotabato and Isabela

D. All other contiguous areas where there is a resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least 10% of the qualified voters in the area asking for their inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law.
Some Challenges

- Hurdles in the enactment of the Bangsamoro Basic Law
  - Congress: content, timeline, numbers
  - Supreme Court

- Barriers to women’s meaningful participation

- Building a strong constituency for the women’s agenda in the Bangsamoro

- Developing women leaders, as we build the Bangsamoro
References

- Photos are taken from various websites online
- Infographic on Slide 4 is from the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)
- Map of the proposed Bangsamoro on Slide 14 is from MindaNews
Arigatou gozaimasu!