

ANNEX A

GENDER-RELATED LEGISLATION PASSED FROM 2016 TO 2019

Title of Legislation	Year Enacted/ Approved	Salient Features and/or Gender-responsive provisions
Protection from Violence		
Republic Act 11313 - An Act Defining Gender-Based Sexual Harassment in Streets, Public Spaces, Online, Workplaces, and Educational or Training Institutions, Providing Protective Measures and Prescribing Penalties Therefor – or the <i>Safe Spaces Act</i>	2019	Penalizes gender-based sexual harassment in public spaces and online spaces. Recognizes that sexual harassment committed by (among others) peers, by a subordinate to a superior in work, education, and training environments is a criminal offense. Imposes duties upon employers and heads of educational and training institutions, in addition to those already required under the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995. Provides mechanisms for addressing various forms of gender-based sexual harassment.
Economic & Social Benefits		
Republic Act 11223 - An Act Instituting Universal Health Care for All Filipinos Prescribing Reforms in the Health Care System, and Appropriating Funds Therefor - or the <i>Universal Health Care Act</i>	2019	Provides to protect and promote the right to health of all Filipinos; Provides for an integrated and comprehensive approach to ensure that all Filipinos are health literate, provided with healthy living conditions, and protected from hazards and risks that could affect their health; Fosters a whole-of-system, whole-government, and whole-of-society approach in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of health policies, programs and plans; Fosters a people-oriented approach for the delivery of health services that is centered on people’s needs and well-being, and cognizant of the differences in culture, values and beliefs.
Republic Act 11210 - Act Increasing the Maternity Leave Period to One Hundred Five (105) Days for Female Workers with an Option to Extend for an Additional Thirty (30) Days Without Pay, and Granting an Additional Fifteen (15) Days for Solo Mothers, and for Other Purposes – or the <i>105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law</i>	2019	Extends paid maternity leave from 60 days (for normal delivery) and 72 days (for caesarian delivery) to 105 days for employees in the public and private sector, regardless of the type of delivery. Provides additional paid maternity leave for covered employee who is also a solo parent. Further provides an additional optional maternity leave benefit of 30 days without pay. Removes previous limitations on the number of times maternity benefits may be availed of. Allows the allocation of seven days paid leave to: the child’s father, whether or not the same is married to the female worker or in case of the incapacity of the father; an alternate caregiver who may be a relative within the fourth degree of consanguinity; or the current partner of the female worker sharing the same household, upon the election of the mother taking into account the best interests of the child.
Republic Act No. 11199 - An Act Rationalizing and Expanding the Powers and Duties of the Social Security Commission to Ensure the Long-Term Viability of the Social Security System, Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 1161, as Amended by Republic Act No. 8282, Otherwise Known as the "Social Security	2019	Introduces the SSS unemployment insurance program which requires claimants to be involuntarily unemployed, and under age 60 with at least 36 months' contributions. Requires compulsory coverage for all sea-based and land-based Overseas Filipino Workers, and extending all benefit provisions which include among others, maternity benefits.

Act of 1997" – or the <i>Social Security Act of 2018</i>		
Republic Act No. 11310 – An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	2019	Institutionalizes the 4Ps as a national poverty reduction program that provides conditional cash transfer to poor households for a maximum of 7 years to improve the health, nutrition, and education aspect of their lives. Requires as a condition for cash transfer the availment of pre-natal services, birthing in health facilities, and reception of post-partum care and post-natal care for a beneficiary’s newborn. Provides as part of the cash transfer, a health/nutrition grant which aims to among others, improve the health nutritional status of pregnant and post-partum mothers, infants and young children.
Republic Act 11291 – An Act Providing for the Magna Carta of the Poor	2019	Enumerates the fundamental rights of the poor which include the: (1) right to adequate food, (2) right to decent work in conditions of freedom, equity, gender equality, security and human dignity, (3) right to relevant quality education, (4) right to adequate housing, and (5) right to the highest attainable standard of health. It provides for comprehensive, universal, culture-sensitive, non-discriminatory and gender-responsive health services and programs.
Education		
Republic Act No. 10931 – An Act Promoting Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education by Providing For Free Tuition and Other School Fees in State Universities and Colleges, Local Universities and Colleges and State-Run Technical-Vocational Institutions, Establishing the Tertiary Education Subsidy and Student Loan Program, Strengthening the Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education, and Appropriating Fund Therefor or the "Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act".	2017	Institutionalizes free tuition and exemption from other fees in state universities and colleges (SUCs), local universities and colleges (LUCs) in the Philippines.
Health		
Republic Act No. 11166 – An Act Strengthening the Philippine Comprehensive Policy on Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDs) Prevention, Treatment, Care, and Support, and Reconstituting the Philippine National Aids Council (PNAC), Repealing for the Purpose Republic No. 8504, Otherwise Known as the “Philippine Aids Prevention and Control Act of 1998” and Appropriating Funds Therefor – or the <i>Philippines HIV and AIDS Policy Act</i>	2018	Repealed the “Philippine Aids Prevention and Control Act of 1998”. Lays down State policy prohibiting discrimination on the basis of perceived or actual HIV status, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, among others. Updates institutional mechanisms, programs, standards, and services not previously available. Underscores inclusivity and gender-responsiveness in provision of services/programs. Requires the offering of HIV testing for pregnant women by pre-natal medical care providers. Extends eligibility for voluntary HIV testing of minors below fifteen who is pregnant or engaged in high risk behavior, even without consent of parent or guardian. Imposes heavier penalties for commission of prohibited discriminatory acts.
Republic Act No. 11148 – An Act Scaling Up the National And Local Health and Nutrition	2018	Mandates the development of a comprehensive and sustainable strategy for the first one thousand (1,000)

Programs Through a Strengthened Integrated Strategy for Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition in the First One Thousand (1,000) Days of Life, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes		days of life to address the health, nutrition, and developmental problems affecting infants, young children, adolescent females, and pregnant and lactating women. Program components include health and nutrition services and interventions for critical periods for the mother such as prenatal, postpartum, and lactation periods, and significant periods for the infant.
Marriage and Family Relations		
Republic Act No. 10906 – An Act Providing Stronger Measures Against Unlawful Practices, Businesses, and Schemes of Matching and Offering Filipinos to Foreign National for Purposes of Marriage or Common Law Partnership, Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 6955. Also Referred to as the “Anti-Mail Order Bride Law” – or the <i>Anti Mail-Order Spouse Act</i>	2016	Repealed the “Anti-Mail Order Bride Law” (1990). Prohibits practices, businesses and schemes which offer Filipinos (male or female) to foreign nationals. Takes cognizance of other means in which such acts can be committed (through personal introduction, email, snail mail, website, or advertisement on traditional media). Extends the prohibition to offering of Filipinos for common law relationships, not just for the purpose of marriage.
Intersectionalities of Women		
Republic Act No. 10754 – An Act Expanding the Benefits and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities	2016	Exempts Persons with Disabilities from the value added tax on the sale of certain goods and services.
Republic Act No. 11106- An Act Declaring the Filipino Sign Language as the National Sign Language of Filipino Deaf and the Official Sign Language of Government in All Transactions Involving the Deaf, and Mandating its Use in Schools, Broadcast Media, and Workplaces		Establishes Filipino Sign Language as the national sign language of the Philippines. Mandates the establishment of mechanisms in line with state policies therein, including the requirement upon courts, quasi-judicial agencies, and other tribunals to ensure the availability of a qualified sign language interpreter in all proceedings involving deaf.
Republic Act No. 11054 – An Act Providing for the Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao – or the <i>Bangsamoro Organic Law</i>	2018	Establishes the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region as a self-governing political entity. Its government is granted authority within its jurisdiction over various areas of concern, including development programs and laws for women. Requires that 10% of the members of Parliament be comprised of reserved seats and sectoral representatives, wherein at least one seat is automatically reserved for women. It requires at least one woman to be appointed to the Bangsamoro Cabinet, and requires Parliament to enact a law which among others, will ensure the representation of women in other decision-making and policy-determining bodies of the Bangsamoro Government. It also requires Parliament to create by law, a commission on women.
Republic Act No. 11188 – An Act Providing for the Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof	2018	Requires the provision of child-specific and gender-responsive programs/services to children in situations of armed conflict. Underscores the right of children to be protected from various forms of violence, including rape and killing. States that children have the right to be treated humanely in all circumstances, without any adverse distinction founded on some criteria, including their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression. Prohibits grave violations of child rights such as acts of gender-based violence against children.

ANNEX B

UPDATES ON THE STATUS OF WPLA FROM THE 16TH TO 18TH CONGRESS

<i>2013-2016 (16th Congress)</i>	<i>2016--2019 (17th Congress)</i>	<i>2019-2022 (18th Congress)</i>	<i>Status of Legislative Initiatives</i>
<u>Amendments to Revised Penal Code (RPC):</u>			
<p>• <u>Anti-Prostitution Bill: Amendment to Article 202 on Vagrancy and Prostitutes</u></p> <p>(1) Article 202 on Prostitutes has been removed in the final draft of the new criminal code (Philippine Code of Crimes Book 2, Final draft as of 19 November 2013) along with the provision on Article 341 or the white slave trade. Bills on Anti-Prostitution have also been filed in both Houses of Congress (i.e., SBN 1655, 445, 1608 and HB 406)</p>	<p>Retained in the WPLA: Enacting the Anti-Prostitution Law: Amending Articles 202 and 341 of the Revised Penal Code</p> <p>6 bills filed in the House of Representatives and were pending in the assigned committee; 2 bills filed in the Senate and were pending in the assigned committee</p>	<p>Retained in the WPLA</p> <p>2 bills filed in the House of Representatives (HB 01149, 02335); 3 bills filed in the Senate (SB 1338, 785, 501)</p>	<p>Pending in the respective committees</p>
<p>♦ <u>Sexual Infidelity Bill: Amendment to Articles 333 and 334 on Adultery and Concubinage</u></p> <p>(2) Articles 333 and 334 on Adultery and Concubinage have been merged in the final draft of the new criminal code (Philippine Code of Crimes Book 2, Final draft as of 19 November 2013) through a proposed section on “sexual infidelity”. Bills amending Articles 333 and 334 on Adultery and Concubinage have also been filed in the Senate and House of Representatives (i.e., SBN 1771, 1543, and 1648)</p> <p>Articles 351 and 247 have been removed in the final</p>	<p>Retained in the WPLA: Eliminating Discrimination Against Women in the RPC – Decriminalizing Adultery and Concubinage</p> <p>4 bills filed in the House of Representatives; 1 bill filed in the Senate and was pending in the assigned committee</p>	<p>Retained in the WPLA</p> <p>2 bills filed in the House of Representatives (HB 01144, 3989); 1 bill filed in the Senate</p>	<p>Pending with the Committee on Revision of Laws/Justice since the 17th Congress</p>

<i>2013-2016 (16th Congress)</i>	<i>2016--2019 (17th Congress)</i>	<i>2019-2022 (18th Congress)</i>	<i>Status of Legislative Initiatives</i>
draft of the new criminal code (Philippine Code of Crimes Book 2, Final draft as of 19 November 2013). Bills filed amending Articles 351 on Premature Marriages in the Senate and in the House of Representatives Enacted into law (Republic Act RA10655)			
◆ <u>Local Sectoral Representation Bill</u> Not included in 16th WPLA	Not retained in the WPLA		
◆ <u>Amendment and repeal of provisions of the New Family Code</u> favouring the decision of husband or father in case of disagreement and other matters	Retained in the WPLA: Ensuring Women’s Equal Rights in Marriage and Family Relations: Amending Articles 14, 19, 124, 211 and 225 of the Family Code of the Philippines	HB 111, 866, 1142, 1148 3396 and 4113; substituted by HB 6078; 5 bills filed in the Senate (SB 1304, 1287, 1173, 568, 68)	Pending in the House of Representatives Committee of Rules for Plenary Hearing (Included in Official Business on 2020-01-28); Pending in the assigned Senate committee
(3) Bills filed in the Senate and House of Representatives to amend Article 14, 211 and 225 of the Family Code: i.e., SBN 2072, 1260, HB 85 and 1652 A bill is being proposed on repeated abuse as a ground for legal separation	Another WPLA on: Recognizing Sexual Abuse and Focusing on the Violence and Abusive Conduct as Grounds for Legal Separation – Amending the Family Code of the Philippines 1 bill filed in the House of Representatives and was pending in the assigned committee; 2 bills filed in the Senate and were pending in the assigned committee	Retained in the WPLA 1 bill filed in the House of Representatives (HB 1143); 2 bills filed in the Senate (SB 1498, 1230)	Pending in the respective committees

<i>2013-2016 (16th Congress)</i>	<i>2016--2019 (17th Congress)</i>	<i>2019-2022 (18th Congress)</i>	<i>Status of Legislative Initiatives</i>
<p>• <u>Amendment to the Anti-Rape Law</u> (1997) provision that makes lack of consent the core definition of rape and removes the criminal liability of the rapist once the victim forgives him, and other provisions; and on raising the age of statutory rape from 12 to 16</p> <p>(4) Amendatory bills filed on the Anti-Rape Law of 1997 in the House (HB 812 and 2042, 2300,3638) and Senate (SB 1978, 1879, 1534, 1257 and 607)</p> <p>◆ <u>Amendment to RA 7877 or the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law of 1995</u> to include peer harassment</p> <p>(5) Amendatory bills on the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law: SBN 1436, 1076, 527, and HB 813</p> <p>◆ <u>Magna Carta of Workers in the Informal Economy</u></p> <p>(6) Bills filed in the Senate and House of Representatives: SBN 2015, 1153, 441 and HB 1110, 22295, 2307, 3400</p> <p>◆ <u>Strengthening the Code of Muslim Personal Law</u>, amending early and arranged marriages</p>	<p>Retained in the WPLA: Strengthening the Provisions of RA 8353 – Amending the Anti-Rape Law</p> <p>10 bills filed in the House of Representatives and were pending in the assigned committee; 3 bills filed in the Senate and were pending in the assigned committee</p> <p>PASSED in 2019 as RA 11313 or the Safe Spaces Act</p> <p>Retained in the WPLA</p> <p>7 bills filed in the House of Representatives and were pending in the committee; Pending for Second Reading in the Senate</p> <p>Not included in the WPLA</p> <p>2 bills filed in the House of Representatives and were pending in the committee; 1 bill filed in</p>	<p>Retained in the WPLA</p> <p>Substitute Bill (HB 7836); 6 Bills filed in the Senate (SB 63, 1853, 1258, 762, 739, 305)</p> <p>Retained in the WPLA</p> <p>7 bills filed in the House of Representatives (HB 273, 2025, 2240, 3465, 3688, 4203, 7416); 4 bills filed in the Senate (SB 1746, 1221, 328, 314)</p> <p>Not included in the WPLA</p> <p>3 Bills were filed in the House of Representatives (HB 1486, 3899, 5670);</p>	<p>Pending in the Committee of Rules for Plenary Hearing in the House of Representatives; Conducted Public Hearing in the Senate</p> <p>Pending in the respective committees</p> <p>Pending in the House of Representatives committee; Approved in Second Reading in the Senate</p>

2013-2016 (16th Congress)	2016--2019 (17th Congress)	2019-2022 (18th Congress)	Status of Legislative Initiatives
<p>Not included due to lack of common position among and strong support from the stakeholders; there is need for further consensus building and advocacy among concerned groups.</p>	<p>the Senate and was pending in the committee</p>	<p>Filed bills in the Senate were consolidated</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Enacting a Women’s Political Participation and Representation Law</u> 1 Bill filed in the House of Representatives, conducted deliberations under the Mother Committee; 1 Bill filed in the Senate, pending in the Committee level 	<p>Retained in the WPLA 1 Bill filed in the House of Representatives (HB 7179) and Senate (SB 817)</p>	<p>Pending both in the respective committees</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Upholding the Right to Life and Security of Spouses and Daughters: Repealing Article 247 of the Revised Penal Code</u> 1 bill filed in the House of Representatives and was pending in the Committee, no bill was filed in the Senate 	<p>Retained in the WPLA 1 bill filed in the House of Representatives (HB 1141) and Senate (SB 1410)</p>	<p>Pending both in the respective committees</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Enacting an Anti-Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Law</u> Approved in the House of Representatives and was transmitted to Senate; 2 bills filed in the Senate and reached the Second Reading, Special Order 	<p>Retained in the WPLA 13 bills were filed in the House of Representatives (HB 00095, 134, 160, 258, 640, 1041, 1359, 2211, 2870, 4474, 5818, 6294, 7754); 3 bills were filed in the Senate (SB 689, 412, 159)</p>	<p>The House of Representatives has referred the filed bills to the Stakeholders for consultation; Senate has conducted committee hearings.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Adopting Divorce in the Family Code</u> Approved in the House of Representatives and was transmitted to Senate; 1 bill was filed in the 	<p>Retained in the WPLA 3 bills were filed in the House of Representatives (HB100, 838, 2263); 2 bills were filed in the Senate (SB 356, 288)</p>	<p>The House of Representatives has conducted deliberations and awaiting finalization of the Committee Report;</p>

<i>2013-2016 (16th Congress)</i>	<i>2016--2019 (17th Congress)</i>	<i>2019-2022 (18th Congress)</i>	<i>Status of Legislative Initiatives</i>
	Senate and was pending in the Committee		still pending in the Senate committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Increasing and Harmonizing Maternity Leave for those in the Government and Private Sectors</u> 		
	Enacted into law (Republic Act No. 11210) which increases the maternity leave from 60 days to 105 days		

ANNEX C.1

GAD CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES BY THE SUPREME COURT, 2016-2018

Title of Capacity Building Activity Conducted	Participants	Year Conducted
Gender Sensitivity Training	Supreme Court Employees	2018
Gender Sensitivity Training (16 batches)	1 st and 2 nd Level Judges; Legal and Non-legal Personnel	2018
Competency Enhancement Training for Judges and Court Personnel Handling Cases Involving Children (1 batch)	Judges and Court Personnel	2018
Competency Enhancement Training for Judges, Prosecutors, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators Handling Trafficking of Persons Cases (1 batch)	Judges, Prosecutors, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators	2018
Competency Enhancement Training on the Management of Online Sexual Exploitation of Children Cases (4 batches)		2018
Enhanced Justice on Wheels Seminar: Information Dissemination between the Barangay Officials and Court Officials (8 batches)	Barangay Officials and Court Officials	2018
Gender Sensitivity Training and Orientation on the Rule on Administrative Procedure in Sexual Harassment Cases and Guidelines on Proper Work Decorum in the Judiciary (3 batches)	Supreme Court employees	2017
Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) for the members of the Judiciary and its personnel	Judges and court personnel	2017
Gender Sensitivity Training for the members of the Judiciary and its personnel (16 batches)	Judges and court personnel	2016
Competency Enhancement Trainings: a. Competency Enhancement Training for Family Court Judges, Prosecutors, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators on the Management of Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (2 batches)	Family Court Judges, Prosecutors, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators	2016

Competency Enhancement Training for Judges, Prosecutors, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators Handling Trafficking in Persons Cases (2 batches)	Judges, Prosecutors, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators	2016
Advanced Competency Enhancement Training for Judges, Prosecutors, Legal Researchers, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators Handling Trafficking in Persons Cases (3 batches)	Judges, Prosecutors, Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Investigators	2016
Orientation Seminar-Workshop for Newly Appointed Judges (3 batches) [Topics included: Recent Jurisprudence on Persons and Family Relations and Overview of the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act]	Newly Appointed Judges	2016
Orientation Seminar-Workshop for Newly Appointed Clerks of Court (2 batches) [Topics included: Family Mediation and The Clerks of Court and VAWC Cases (Including Handling of Witnesses: Women and Children)]	Newly Appointed Clerks of Court	2016
Career Enhancement Program for Court Social Workers (1 batch) [Topics included: Rule on Examination of Child Witness, Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act Interviewing Skills and Techniques, Counseling Skills, Techniques and Processes on Children in Conflict with the Law, Family Court and the Role of Court Social Workers, and Updates on Adoption Laws]	Court Social Workers	2016
Pre-judicature Program (4 batches) [Topics included: Republic Act No. 9262: Violence Against Women and Children]		2016
Competency Enhancement Training for Judges and Court Personnel Handling Cases Involving Children (3 batches)	Judges and Court Personnel	2016
Special Course on International Criminal Law and Security (2 batches) [Topics included: Modes of Liability and Crimes of Sexual Violence, Forced Marriage and Child Soldiers]		2016
Enhanced Justice on Wheels Seminar: Information Dissemination Through a Dialogue Between (8 batches)	Barangay Officials and Court Officials	2016
21st National Convention and Seminar of the Philippine Women Judges Association: Dispensing Justice with a Gender Perspective	Women Judges	2016

Source: Supreme Court GAD Accomplishment Reports for FYs 2016-2018

ANNEX C.2

GAD CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 2016-2018

Title of Capacity Building Activity Conducted	Participants	Year Conducted
Seminar on laws and procedures relative to gender-based violence crime for National Prosecution Service Region II on 30 June 2016 in PCO Clubhouse, Camp Marcelo A. Adduru, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan with 53 participants	Prosecutors and PNP Officers	2016
Orientation and Training Workshop on Gender Sensitivity for prosecutors on 20-22 December 2016 in Villablanca Hotel, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan with 50 participants	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2016
Seminar Workshop on Gender Sensitivity and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace for National Prosecution Service Region V on 22-24 September 2016 at Hotel Venezia, Renaissance Garden, Washington Drive, Legaspi Albay with 49 participants	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2016
Gender Sensitivity Training for National Prosecution Service Region VII on 18-20 May 2016 in Bohol Plaza Resort and Restaurant, Panglao Island, Dayao Hill, Mayacabac, Bohol with 35 participants	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2016
GAD Regional Strategic Workshop for National Prosecution Service Region VII on 15 December 2016 in Regional Prosecutor Office 7, Cebu City with 18 participants	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2016
Seminar on Gender and Development for NPS Region XI with 206 participants	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2016
Training workshop on investigation and prosecution of gender-related cases for NPS-Region XII on 28-29 November 2016 in Amandari Cove, General Santos City with 30 participants	Prosecutors, Support Staff and PNP Officers	2016
Orientation on Gender Sensitivity and Responsiveness for National Prosecution Service Region XIII on 2 December 2016 in Legislative Municipal Hall Rosario, Agusan Del Sur with 72 participants	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2016
Training on Magna Carta of Women (R.A. 9710) for National Prosecution Service Region I on 14 December 2017 in PFVR Gym, Baguio City with 309 participants (154 female and 155 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2017
Gender and Development training workshop for support staff of National Prosecution Service Region II on 27-28 July 2017 in Sta. Ana Cagayan with 45 participants (27 female and 18 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2017
GAD Seminar on Handling Women and Children's Victims (From inquest to trial) for National Prosecution Service Region VII on 8 December 2017 in Negros Oriental Convention Center, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, with 305 participants (147 female and 158 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2017
Seminar workshop on Gender and Development for NPS-Region VIII on 7-8 December 2017 in Leyte Academic Center Gymnasium, Pawing, Palo Leyte with 266 participants (136 female and 130 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2017
Seminar-Workshop on Gender and Development for NPS Region XI on 08 December 2017 in Ritz Hotel at the Garden Oases, Davao with 147 prosecutor and support staff (90 female and 57 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2017

Anti-trafficking trainings and workshops for the Municipalities of Sta Cruz, Davao del Sur Banaybanay, Davao Oriental Governor Generoso, Davao Oriental with 138 participants (prosecutors and LGUs officials) on 28-29 June 2017, 5-6 September 2017, 30 October 2017, and 16-17 November 2017.	Prosecutors and LGU Officials	2017
Training workshop on investigation and prosecution of gender-related cases for NPS-Region XII (Cotabato, Tacurong, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat) on 17 November 2017 in RPO XII Conference Hall, Koronadal City with 15 participants (13 female and 2 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2017
Workshop on Gender and Development for NPS-Region XIII on 7-8 December 2017 in Bislig City Gymnasium and Sports Center with 82 participants (51 female and 31 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2017
Seminar on Anti-Sexual Harassment for National Prosecution Service Region 1 on 13 December 2018 in West Loch Park Hotel, Santo Domingo, Ilocos Sur with 331 participants (168 male, 163 female)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2018
Gender and Development Summit for National Prosecution Service Region 5 on 26-27 April 2018 in San Andres, Catanduanes with 254 participants (109 male, 145 female)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2018
Gender and Development seminar for National Prosecution Service Region 8 on 6-7 December 2019 in Sabin Resorts Hotel, Ormoc City with 260 participants (116 male, 144 female)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2018
Year-End Conference and Advanced GAD orientation training for National Prosecution Service Region 10 on 6-8 December 2018 with 94 participants (44 male, 50 female)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2018
GAD training for National Prosecution Service Region XIII on 6-7 December 2018 with 66 participants (34 male, 32 female)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2018
DOJ Seminar on Women s rights on 18 March 2019 - 25 participants (20 female, 5 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2019
Seminar on Women s Rights-Based Approach to Prosecution on 11 March 2019 - 22 participants (13 female, 9 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2019
Seminar on Refugee Law focusing on gender-based violence and child protection, 22 November 2019, (22 participants (17 female, 5 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2019
Seminar on cyber smart parenting especially for solo mothers, 11 November 2019 22 participants (17 females, 5 male)	Prosecutors and Support Staff	2019

Source: Department of Justice GAD Accomplishment Reports for FYs 2016-2018

ANNEX D

PROGRAMS AND THRUSTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON WOMEN AS THE NATIONAL MACHINERY ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

A. Policy Development, Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation

- In line with policy making and monitoring functions, in 2019, the PCW launched the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Plan, 2019-2025 and the Compendium of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Indicators. The GEWE Plan serves as a guide and key reference for national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs) in the formulation of priority gender-related programs and services while the Compendium of GEWE Indicators offers a menu of GAD-related indicators that can be adopted by agencies and development partners in planning and implementing sector-specific programs and projects. Both the GEWE Plan and the Compendium are aligned with the PDP 2017-2022, the MCW, the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). PCW also conducted studiesⁱ in support of GAD policy development. It continues to pursue its WPLA during the 17th and up until the present 18th Congress.

B. Technical Services and Regional Coordination

- To extend its reach in the provision of GAD technical assistance, PCW developed a pool of GAD experts through the National Gender Resource Pool (NGRP), which now has 141 official members.ⁱⁱ PCW also implements the Local Gender and Development Resource Program (LGRP) to localize the Magna Carta of Women up down to the local level. Through the LGRP, the PCW collaborates with existing regional mechanismsⁱⁱⁱ such as the Regional Development Councils (RDCs), to facilitate the localization of the MCW, guided by the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2016-01 which provides for the Guidelines on the Creation, Strengthening and Institutionalization of a Regional Gender and Development Committee under the Regional Development Council (RDC). Since 2016, 15 RDCs have created, strengthened, or reconstituted their respective Regional GAD Committees (RGADCs). In support of the localization of the MCW, the PCW also confers the GAD Local Learning Hubs (LLHs) to deserving LGUs for their notable gender mainstreaming efforts. Since 2015, 12 LGUs and 25 programs/projects have been certified as GAD LLH. The PCW also continues to encourage the agencies to establish their GAD Focal Point System (GFPS) because of its crucial role in agency and sector-wide gender mainstreaming. As of January 2019, a total of 92 agencies have submitted their GFPS Profiles to PCW. As of 2019, 78% of Provincial LGUs have established their GFPS, 94% of the City LGUs, and 87% of Municipal LGUs.^{iv}

C. Sectoral Coordination

- The PCW also provides sector-focused GAD technical assistance on GAD to help address sector-specific gender issues. For manageability, certain sectors are prioritized for the provision of pro-active technical assistance (PRO-TA) anchored on their importance in the implementation of the MCW. These priority sectors are Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE), Education, Peace & Security and Environment. The performance of agencies under these sectors are regularly monitored through the use of the Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF), a gender analysis tool.

D. Corporate Affairs and Information Resource Management

- Maximizing the use of information and communications technology (ICT), including online media platforms is among the strategies of the PCW to augment its limited resources. From 2016-2019, PCW received government funding to upgrade its ICT, to cope with the growing demands for ICT. The Commission likewise embarked on the development of information systems to automate some areas of operations. Among which is the establishment of the Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System (GMMS), an online system that facilitates the electronic submission, review, revision, and endorsement of the gender and development (GAD) plans and budgets and GAD accomplishment reports of government agencies. For greater visibility and reach, the PCW also expanded its online presence by activating its social media account which allowed for citizen engagement through the instant messaging.

E. Supporting Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) Project

- In partnership with different government agencies and private sector, PCW also spearheads the implementation of the Supporting Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) Project, or the GREAT Women Project 2. Funded by the Government of Canada, the Project is focused on improving competitiveness and sustainability of women’s micro enterprises, and on improving the enabling environment for women’s economic empowerment. As of 21 May 2019, the project has already reached 831 profiled and enrolled WMEs along with its 15,770 employees, of which 75 percent or 11,760 are female workers. The project has achieved key results for WMEs which include increased sales, increased asset size, increased entrepreneurial capacity and expanded market reach.
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ANNEX E

OUTCOMES OF CASES IN VIOLATION OF THE MAGNA CARTA OF WOMEN THROUGH THE LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Description of Cases	Outcomes/Results
Dismissal of an employee on the basis of pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ One of the respondents served a month of suspension while heads of the concerned university appealed the case to the Court of Appeals.○ The CHR, as Gender Ombud, provided legal assistance to the petitioner in drafting her pleadings before the Appellate Court
Case of Mayor Sally Lee for issuing Executive Order No. 3, s. of 2015, Declaring Sorsogon City as a Pro-Life City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Mayor Lee is currently under appeal before the Commission <i>en banc</i>.○ CHR Regional Office 5 monitored women’s access to modern family planning methods after the filing of the case.○ The City Government of Sorsogon subsequently made modern contraceptives available.○ The case against Mayor Lee continues to stand since it took more than a year before family planning commodities were made available.
Case on the misuse of GAD budget filed against an incumbent mayor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ While the case was dismissed after presentation of evidence in support of expenditure of the respondent Mayor, the process showed that violations of institutional mechanisms specifically on misuse and/or misappropriation of GAD Budget are subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction as Gender Ombud.
Case of rape jokes during the 2016 national elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Civil Service Commission expressed its commitment to conduct more gender sensitivity trainings for government officials.○ COMELEC issued statements denouncing rape jokes as inappropriate.

ANNEX F.1

RELATIVE TEMPORARY SPECIAL MEASURES IMPLEMENTED AIMED AT INCREASING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION

- The Commission on Elections (COMELEC) conducted capability building activities on GAD and on women's leadership and opportunities in the electoral sector. In 2019, Women and Elections Seminars (WES) were conducted in major cities nationwide, e.g., Palawan, Zamboanga, Iloilo and many other areas where women were encouraged to join the elections. Potential women candidates were informed about GAD - related legislations and initiatives. They were also oriented on election guidelines and taught to fill -up the certificates of candidacy (COCs). These were also venues to provide awareness on GAD-related matters such as Anti-Violence Against Women in Politics, consultation on gender quota as well conduct of survey on factors that hinder women to run in elections.
 - On January 30, 2019, COMELEC issued Resolution No. 10488 on the rules and regulations implementing the Fair Elections Act. Among its important provisions is the prohibition of printing, publishing, posting, and distributing of any election campaign or propaganda materials that violates gender sensitivity, is obscene or offensive, or constitutes violation of the Magna Carta of Women. The resolution also called for more socially-inclusive Philippine elections where candidates and political parties are required to incorporate sign language interpreters and closed captioning in broadcast election propaganda intended for exhibition on television and/or the internet, and are encouraged to ensure the availability of their respective printed campaign materials in Braille.
 - On May 3, 2016, the COMELEC issued Resolution No. 10110 requiring all local government units (LGUs) including barangay, city/ municipality and provincial levels to open their daycare centers on election day. Mothers and other caregivers could conveniently leave their young children in daycare centers while they exercise their right to vote. Special satellite voters' registration sites were installed in major cities across the country to allow for easier access of women and men to register as voters.
 - Conduct of Free Women Voter's Certification in all COMELEC regional offices nationwide. This initiative offers free services to women who cannot register as voters due to financial constraints.
 - In 2019, the COMELEC together with the Philippine Commission on Women and other stakeholders signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which includes among its salient provisions the delivery of gender responsive services and facilities to heavily pregnant women and lactating mothers, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and other vulnerable sectors of the community during elections period. These groups shall be given priority and provided with facilities such as express lanes and waiting areas in all precincts nationwide during voter registration and elections. Mothers with children shall be provided access to day care centers, which in cooperation with LGUs, shall be opened nationwide during elections. Electoral precincts shall likewise be designated and assigned to these vulnerable sectors of the community.
 - The COMELEC issued Resolution No. 10486 which provides for the establishment of emergency accessible polling places (EAPP) for purposes of the 2019 National and Local Elections (NLE) and all succeeding elections. The EAPPs shall be accessible to provide assistive services and devices for persons with disabilities, senior citizens and heavily pregnant women voters.
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ANNEX F.2

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION'S POLICIES THAT SUPPORT RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE ISSUED FROM 2015-2020

1.	CSC MC No. 24, s. 2017 - 2017 Omnibus Rules on Appointments and Other Human Resource Actions - provides for the elimination of discriminatory practices in the agency's Merit Selection Plan and Human Resource Merit Selection and Promotion Board. In Section 134, under Prohibitions, it is clearly stated that "No discrimination shall be exercised, threatened or promised against or in favor of any person examined or to be examined or employed by reason of his/her political or religious opinions or affiliations, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity, civil status, age, disability, or ethnicity."
2.	CSC Resolution No. 1700630 promulgated on March 13, 2017, Civil Service Examinations re: Additional Guidelines in Processing Examination Applications, and Admitting Female Examinees Wearing Muslim Covering/Clothing on Examination Day - advocates for the rights of Muslim women pursuant to Article 3 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed" and the Magna Carta of Women which recognizes and respects the rights of Muslim Women "to practice, promote, protect, and preserve their own culture, traditions, and institutions, and to consider these rights in the formulation and implementation of national policies and programs."
3.	Enhanced Competency-based Recruitment, Promotion and Placement (ECBRPP)
4.	Competency-based Learning and Development Management System (CBLDMS)
5.	Omnibus Rules on Appointments and other Human Resource Actions (ORAOHRA) revised in 2018

ANNEX F.3

CAREER EXECUTIVE SERVICE OFFICERS (CESOS), CAREER EXECUTIVE SERVICE ELIGIBLES (CESES), AND CAREER SERVICE EXECUTIVE ELIGIBLES (CSEES) IN THIRD LEVEL POSITIONS BY SEX: 2015-2019

	CESOs		CESEs		CSEEs		Non-Eligibles		TOTAL	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2015	446	397	110	95	28	11	512	316	1,096	819
	52.91%	47.09%	53.66%	46.34%	71.79%	28.21%	61.84%	38.16%	57.23%	42.77%
2016	432	373	131	116	38	16	523	354	1,124	859
	53.66%	46.34%	53.04%	46.96%	70.37%	29.63%	59.64%	40.36%	56.68%	43.32%
2017	403	352	142	125	32	17	510	335	1,087	829
	53.38%	46.62%	53.18%	46.82%	65.31%	34.69%	60.36%	39.64%	56.73%	43.27%
2018	404	362	105	90	29	18	543	345	1,081	815
	52.74%	47.26%	53.85%	46.15%	61.70%	38.30%	61.15%	38.85%	57.01%	42.99%
2019	418	367	87	72	28	16	593	362	1,126	817
	53.25%	46.75%	54.72%	45.28%	63.64%	36.36%	62.09%	37.91%	57.95%	42.05%

Source: CESB Integrated Information System

ANNEX G.1

DATA ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN UNDER RA 9262, BY AGE, 2016-2019

Age Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
18-25	5,034	4,187	3,143	2,883	15,247
26-33	6,709	6,148	4,518	4,434	21,809
34-41	6,032	5,498	4,194	5,038	20,762
42-49	3,455	3,332	2,477	2,411	11,675
50-57	1,391	1,437	1,096	1,131	5,055
58-65	457	446	356	373	1,632
66-73	92	114	77	82	365
74-83	15	18	11	14	58
84 and Above	0	3	3	0	6
TOTAL	23,185	21,183	15,875	16,366	76,609

Source: PNP CIRAS as provided by the PNP, August, 2020

ANNEX G.2

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENT TO THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ONLINE

The Philippines Legal Framework Against Child Sexual Abuse Online are:

1. International Conventions

The Philippines is party to the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of a Child and its Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2. Domestic Legislation

a. Constitution

- “. . . to provide special protection to children from all forms of abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation and discrimination, and other conditions prejudicial to their development; provide sanctions for their commission and carry out a program for prevention and deterrence of and crisis intervention in situations of child abuse, exploitation, and discrimination.” (Section 13, Article II, Constitution)
- the State shall defend “the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development.” (Section 3, Article XV)

b. RA No. 9775 (Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009). It penalizes "*Child pornography*" which refers to any representation, whether visual, audio, or written combination thereof, by electronic, mechanical, digital, optical, magnetic or any other means, of child engaged or involved in real or simulated explicit sexual activities.

c. RA No. 7610 (Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act), which prohibits “any person who shall hire, employ, use, persuade, induce or coerce a child to perform in obscene exhibitions and indecent shows, whether live or in video, or model in obscene publications or pornographic materials or to sell or distribute the said materials, and provides that no child shall be engaged in the worst forms of child labor. The phrase "worst forms of child labor" shall refer to, among others, the use, procuring, offering or exposing of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.

d. RA No. 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003, as amended by RA No. 10364), which penalizes sexual exploitation and pornography in the context of human trafficking. It defines *sexual exploitation* as

the participation by a person in prostitution or the production of pornographic materials as a result of being subjected to a threat, deception, coercion, abduction, force, abuse of authority, debt bondage, fraud or through abuse of a victim's vulnerability; and *pornography* as any representation, through publication, exhibition, cinematography, indecent shows, information technology, or by whatever means, of a person engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a person for primarily sexual purposes.

- e. RA No. 9231 (An Act Providing for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor) – it provides that no child shall be engaged in the worst forms of child labor. The phrase “worst forms of child labor” shall refer to any of the following:
 1. All forms of slavery, as defined under the “Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2003”, or practices similar to slavery such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; or
 2. The use, procuring, offering or exposing of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; or
 3. The use, procuring or offering of a child for illegal or illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of dangerous drugs and volatile substances prohibited under existing laws;

xxx.

The Implementation of the said legal framework consists of the following initiatives, with notable accomplishments in addressing online sexual exploitation of children:¹

1. Research on online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC) in the Philippines, entitled “Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Philippines: Analysis and Recommendations for Governments, Industry and Civil Society – it is spearheaded by the International Justice Mission (NGO member of IACAT – representing the children sector), in partnership with the Philippine Government, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and a variety of stakeholders, under the US-Philippines Child Protection Compact Partnership. Also involved in the study were various law enforcement agencies and related institutions from different countries.
2. Philippine law enforcement agencies, such as the Philippines National Police has strengthened partnership with key partners (local and international) on combating Online Sexual Exploitation of Children with the following accomplishments:
 - a. Establishment of the Philippine Internet Crimes Against Children Center (PICACC) through collective effort with the Australian Federal Police, and the United Kingdom Crime Agency, NBI, and International Justice Mission which carried a number of operations in relation to OSEC/Pornography.
 - b. Launched of the OSEC directly to the PNP WCPC by texting ENDOSEC (space) message to 7444-28473, in partnership with local telecommunications company.
3. The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) thru its Anti-Human Trafficking Division continuously conducts nationwide anti-human trafficking operations, including child pornography and online sexual exploitation of children, resulting to the arrest of a number offenders and rescue of minor victims.
4. The Department of Education has embarked in a massive awareness campaign on online safety through creation of cyber-safety lesson plan and introduction of a website www.cybersafe.asia. A nationwide training of Trainers on cyber-safety protection is also being conducted that trains teachers on how to cascade information on online safety.
5. DOJ-Office of the Cybercrime – was created under RA 10175 or the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 and was designated as the Central Authority in all matters relating to international mutual assistance and extradition for cybercrime and cyber-related matters. The office looks into report thru Priority CyberTipline Reports, then endorses the report for further law enforcement operations to the PNP, NBI and PICACC, and if the report involves a traveling sex offender, the Immigration Bureau is asked to have the subject blacklisted and prevent the subject to enter the Philippines.

¹ IACAT Annual Report.

6. DOJ-National Prosecution Service – responsible for prosecution of online sexual exploitation of children (pornography/cyber-sex trafficking), which resulted to a yearly increase of the number persons convicted of said crimes.
 7. DOJ-Witness Protection, Security & Benefit Program – provides assistance to victims of online-sexual exploitation.
 8. Capacity building for investigating and prosecuting Online Sexual Exploitation – on-going training on digitally investigating and prosecuting online sexual exploitation of children for law enforcement and prosecution, and to assist frontliners in presenting digital evidence, and obtaining evidence through mutual legal assistance.
 9. Research on Child Pornography in the Philippines: An Evaluation using STR data - The Anti-Money Laundering Council conducted a study to assess the various child pornography cases in the country using data from suspicious transaction reports (STRs) received from banks and money service businesses covering the period 2015-2018. The study is targeted to identify the origin of funds, person of interest, names of beneficiaries of fund transfers and their locations in the Philippines. The study showed an increase in child pornography cases from 2015 to 2017 and identified some of the common indicators of transactions involving child pornography. The study showed that majority of the senders of funds are from western countries, and the top locations of beneficiaries of the said funds are dispersed across the major regions of the country.
 10. CyberSafePH by the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)
The DICT developed and implemented the CYberSafePH, an awareness campaign and capacity building program with a three-year roadmap geared towards combatting online sexual exploitation of children and cyberbullying. The program is being implemented into four (4) categories:
 - a. CyberGuardians - is a network of stakeholders composed of government agencies, private institutions, NGOs, CSOs, and individuals with a common mission of co-creating a CyberSafePh for child protection against online sexual exploitation and cyberbullying
 - b. CyberCare Lab - Digital Parenting seminars are conducted covering all regions of the Philippines
 - c. CyberCampus Champion - Developing youth champions in partnership with the Boy Scouts of the Philippines (BSP) and Girl Scouts of the Philippines (GSP)
 - d. CyberSave our Children - provide psychosocial support/guidance for the victims of cybercrimes in partnership with DSWD through the Philippine Mental Health Association, ECPAT and IJM.
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ANNEX G.3

SOME CONCRETE INTERVENTIONS AND SUCCESS STORIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE PARTY'S COMMITMENT TO THE WE PROTECT GLOBAL ALLIANCE

1. On international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of online-sexual exploitation of children, the Philippine (PH) government also utilizes bilateral and multilateral treaties and the principle of reciprocity providing assistance to foreign governments in investigating OSEC cases. The PH also requests similar assistance to foreign governments. Request for assistance are for the taking of testimonies of victims and witnesses against the offenders, providing documents or items of evidence, locating and/or identifying witnesses or suspects, among others. Currently, the Philippines has nine (9) bilateral treaties on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, and 14 extradition treaties. The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, on the basis of reciprocity are commonly used in providing assistance.
2. From 2015-2018, the DOJ provided assistance to foreign governments involving twenty-one (21) cases of online sexual exploitation of children and child abuse.
3. **Success story on international cooperation:**

- a) In February 2016, the State Party received a request for assistance from a foreign country regarding the prosecution of a person accused of various offenses relating to the sexual abuse of minors, including the production of presentations of the sexual abuse of children. In November 2016, the Philippines provided items of evidence consisting of the birth certificates and sworn statements of the minor victims and the photos of the search warrant operation conducted by Philippine law enforcement authorities on the premises of the accused. **The accused was convicted in December 2016 for sexual abuse of children and sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment.**
- b) The accused in the case was involved in cybersex operation and the online child exploitation of her own children, ages 6 to 12 years old, and her neighbor's children. When the State Party's law enforcement officers conducting investigation and surveillance failed to access the messenger account of the accused, they sought the assistance of a foreign law enforcement authority to establish connection with the accused and verify the information on the online human trafficking activities of the accused. Through the assistance of the foreign undercover agent, who posed as an online customer, the State Party's law enforcement officers were able to establish the online human trafficking activities of the accused, which led to her arrest and rescue of her 10-year old daughter. In December 2014, the Philippines submitted a request for assistance for the court testimony of the foreign law enforcement officer. In his testimony, the foreign law enforcement officer affirmed the online human trafficking activities of the accused. **On 11 April 2016, the accused was convicted of, among others, qualified trafficking in persons and child abuse, for which she was sentenced to life imprisonment and 10 years and 1 day to 17 years and 4 months of imprisonment, respectively.** On appeal, the Court of Appeals affirmed with modification the decision of the trial court, the appellate court found the accused guilty of acts of lasciviousness and was sentenced to suffer 12 years and 1 day to 17 years of imprisonment.
- c) On February 20, 2020, the Regional Trial court convicted the accused who was involved in cybersex operations and online sexual exploitation of children ages 16-17 years old. **He was convicted for child abuse and qualified trafficking in persons with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment and fine of 3 Million Pesos.** The conviction was a result of the assistance provided by a treaty partner to the Philippines by allowing its foreign law enforcement officer to testify in the Philippines to confirm the online human trafficking activities of the accused.

Source: Department of Justice

ANNE G.4

MECHANISMS AND ACTIONS TAKEN ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PERPETRATED BY STATE ACTORS

Philippine National Police

The Philippine National Police (PNP) recorded 1,708 cases of violence against women and children committed by its personnel from 2016 to 2019. Offenses under R.A. No. 9262 or cases concerning domestic violence were the most reported abuse committed with 1,199 reported cases. This was followed by child abuse with 377 cases, acts of lasciviousness becomes the third most reported type of violence with 70 cases.

Cognizant of this issue, the Philippine National Police has created the **Internal Affairs Service (IAS)** as an independent and autonomous unit to investigate reports of misconduct committed by its personnel. The IAS serves as the institutional watchdog of the PNP to "police the police". It has the power to act on matters within its jurisdiction without having to wait for instructions from the PNP Chief. If the personnel is found guilty of misconduct, appropriate disciplinary measures are meted out, with separation from the police service, perpetual ban from re-entering the police service, and removal of all benefits such as retirement and/or pension pay as the highest form of administrative

sanction. These cases of misconduct include violence against women and children committed by PNP personnel against PNP colleagues or civilians outside the PNP organization. IAS has developed a Manual in 2008 regarding investigation procedures, administrative offenses and penalties.

Armed Forces of the Philippines

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has undertaken measures to implement special procedures and guidelines in the disposition of cases on violence against women committed by AFP personnel. AFP has issued two personnel directives (Personnel Directive Nos. 02 and 04) and one standard operating procedure as guidelines to complement the personnel directive.

Personnel Directive No. 02 or the Guidelines in the Disposition of Domestic-related Offenses of AFP Personnel covers all domestic or marital offenses committed by any member of the AFP against his/her dependents and members of his/her households. In this directive, cases involving acts punishable under R.A. No. 9262 will be considered as acts of domestic or marital offenses. This also directs the Ethical Standards and Public Accountability (ESPA) to consider the same pursuant to applicable AFP Rules and Regulations, Circulars, SOPs, Policies, and Directives on the matter even if cases are filed under anonymously. This policy also includes preventive measures such as conduct of guidance and counselling to military personnel to be performed by the Unit F/Sgt and Sgt. Major, whereas the unit commanders shall conduct information dissemination regarding the particular directive. AFP, through its unit commanders, implements programs and activities geared towards the upliftment of the family and home environment.

On the other hand, **Personnel Directive No. 04** aims to provide policies, guidelines, and procedures in the disposition of rape, sexual harassment, and other sexually-related cases in the AFP. It is the policy of the AFP to value the dignity of every individual and guarantee full respect for human rights and prevent or deter the commission of acts of rape, sexually-related offenses, and sexual harassment. Through this policy, military and civilian personnel, as well as other civilians outside the AFP organization, can file complaints as the offended party. All active military and civilian personnel in the AFP are covered by these guidelines and procedures.

Department of Justice

In order to strengthen the accountability mechanisms for human rights violations, the State Party enacted **Administrative Order No. 35 (AO 35)** in 2012, creating the **Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) on Extra-Legal Killings, Enforced Disappearances, Torture and Other Grave Violations of The Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Persons**. The IAC is dedicated to look into the resolution of unsolved cases of political violence and other grave human rights violations. In relation, a **Special Investigation Teams (SIT)** composed of prosecutors and investigators were created to conduct further investigations to prioritize unsolved crimes and monitor progress to ensure the identification and arrest of perpetrators. The IAC is chaired by the DOJ and other members include DILG, DND, AFP, PNP, NBI, and the Presidential Adviser for Political Affairs. The Ombudsman, CHR and DFA participate as independent observers of the IAC.

The **Board of Claims** under Republic Act No. 7309 that was created under DOJ, grants compensation for victims of unjust imprisonment or detention and victims of violent crimes. These crimes include rape and offenses committed with malice which resulted in death or serious physical and/or psychological injuries, permanent incapacity or disability, insanity, abortion, serious trauma, or committed with torture, cruelty or barbarity. Victims of violent crimes can claim a maximum of 10,000 pesos to reimburse the expenses incurred for hospitalization, medical treatment, loss of wage, loss of support or other expenses directly related to the injury, whichever is lower to be determined by the Board. The compensation for victims of unjust imprisonment or detention will be based on the number of months of imprisonment and every fraction thereof. The claimant can avail a maximum of 60,000 pesos.

In 2019, a bill was filed in Congress to amend R.A. No. 7309 particularly on the increase of the compensation package for victims of violent crimes and unjust detention. For violent crimes, the award ceiling shall be raised to a maximum of 30,000 pesos and 120,000 pesos for unjust imprisonment. This bill shall also expand the coverage of violent crimes to include homicide, murder, serious physical injuries, human trafficking, kidnapping or serious illegal detention.

Commission on Human Rights as Gender Ombud

The Commission on Human Rights' (CHR) Gender Ombud Guidelines provides standards for providing redress in cases of violations of rights of women and LGBTI. It also includes protocols and procedures in investigating human rights violations against women, children, and persons with diverse SOGIE. The Guidelines also directs investigations to give particular attention to violations against women and persons with diverse SOGIE. Recent investigations conducted by the CHR are those related to killings and violence against women perpetrated by state actors and related to illegal drugs.

ANNEX G.5

SALIENT ACTION POINTS OF NAPWPS 2017-2022

The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS) 2017-2022 envisions the protection of the human rights of women and girls at all times: before, during, and after various conflict situations and seeks to prevent incidences of VAW, whether perpetrated by State or Non-State actors, that violate human rights and international humanitarian law. Among the salient action points of the plan include the protection of women and girls from violence as well as access to legal remedies:

- a. Action Point No. 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. Among the strategies under this action point is the provision of (1) gender and culturally- sensitive protection/security mechanisms for displaced women and girls, including those staying with relatives and friends, established by relevant frontline agencies; (2) 'women-child-friendly spaces' (WCFS) in all evacuation areas and internally displaced peoples (IDP) camps established as a standard procedure; and, (3) 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.
 - b. Action Point No. 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. Its strategies include the provision of (1) immediate and efficient reporting/documentation, investigation, and prosecution of conflict-related VAW, including rape, prostitution, trafficking practiced. This shall also 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; and, (2) gender and culturally-sensitive legal assistance program are provided for women and girls who experienced conflict-related VAW.
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ANNEX H.1

SALIENT PROVISIONS OF THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT (RA 9208), AS AMENDED, AND ANTI-MAIL ORDER SPOUSE ACT (RA 10906)

Sections 4(b) and (c) of RA No. 9208, or Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, as amended, penalizes any person, that commits any of the following acts:

xxx.

- (b) To introduce or match for money, profit, or material, economic or other consideration, any person or, as provided for under Republic Act No. 6955, any Filipino woman to a foreign national, for marriage for the purpose of acquiring, buying, offering, selling or trading him/her to engage in prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, involuntary servitude or debt bondage;
- (c) To offer or contract marriage, real or simulated, for the purpose of acquiring, buying, offering, selling, or trading them to engage in prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labor or slavery, involuntary servitude or debt bondage;

xxx.

Online matchmaking is specifically penalized under by Republic Act No. 10906 (The Anti-Mail Order Spouse Act), which was enacted into law in July 2016. Sec. 3 of RA No. 10906 enumerates the prohibited acts as follows, with penalties of imprisonment ranging from 10 years, 15 years or 20 years (when committed by syndicates or in a large scale:

- a) Engage in any business or scheme for money, profit, material, economic or other consideration which has for its purpose the matching or offering of a Filipino to a foreign national for marriage or common law partnership on a mail-order basis or through personal introduction, email, or websites on the internet;
 - (b) Exhibit, advertise, publish, print, or distribute, or cause the exhibition, advertisement, publication, printing, or distribution of brochures, flyers, or propaganda materials which are calculated to promote the prohibited acts in the preceding paragraph, or to post, advertise, or upload such materials through websites on the internet;
 - (c) Solicit, enlist, or in any manner, attract or induce any Filipino to become a member in any club or association whose objective is to match Filipino nationals to foreign nationals for the purpose of marriage or common law partnership for a fee; and
 - (d) To use the postal service or any website on the internet to promote the prohibited acts under this section. The above notwithstanding, legitimate dating websites, which have for their purpose connecting individuals with shared interests in order to cultivate personal and dating relationships, are not covered by this Act.
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ANNEX H.2
**LEGISLATIVE MEASURES PROTECTING CHILDREN IN SITUATIONS OF ARMED
 CONFLICT**

1. Recognizing the vulnerability of children during disasters, the State Party, on 18 May 2016, enacted into law **RA 10821 or Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act**, which provides that upon the declaration of a national and local state of calamity, the Philippine National Police and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, with the assistance of the Armed Forces of the Philippines operating units in the area and local councils against trafficking and violence against women and their children, in accordance with existing laws, shall immediately heighten comprehensive measures and monitoring to prevent child trafficking, labor, and prostitution, including domestic violence.

 2. Acknowledging the problem on recruitment or use of children soldiers, the State Party passed into law **Republic Act No. 11188 or An Act Providing for the Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof**, which provides special protection to children in situations of armed conflict from all forms of abuse, violence, neglect, cruelty, discrimination and other conditions prejudicial to their development, taking into consideration their gender, cultural, ethnic and religious background. The law also aims to “prevent the recruitment, re-recruitment, use, displacement of, or grave child rights violations against children involved in armed conflict.” Among the prohibited acts in the new law are killing, torture, intentional maiming, rape, abduction, recruitment of children into government armed forces and other armed forces, food blockade, hamletting, arbitrary detention and denial of humanitarian access.²
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ANNEX H.3
NUMBER OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSON (TIP) CONVICTIONS, 2015 - 2019

<i>Year</i>	No. of Conviction	No. of Persons Convicted
2015	52	46
2016	44	54
2017	61	60
2018	121	90
2019	70	77
Grand Total	520	521

Source: DOJ-IACAT

²IACAT Report (April 2019-March 2020), pg.78-79

ANNEX H.4

SOME SUCCESS STORIES ON STATE PARTY’S MEASURES AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS INVOLVING SOME STATE ACTORS

1. On 9 August 2019, a member of the Police Force with a rank of Police Inspector was found guilty of Qualified Trafficking together with two others were accused and sentenced to suffer life imprisonment and a fine of P2 Million. Two of the private complainants positively identified the accused and testified that the accused Police Officer is the owner or at least had a major stake in the bar as evidenced that he had a tarpaulin with his picture and name printed on it at the back of the bar, he would not pay whenever he orders drinks, he used or had sex with the entertainers of the bar in the bar fine room without paying, he also gave orders to the bar employees and took money from the cashier’s box in the presence of the employees with no reaction.

2. Another two (2) members of the PNP were convicted for trafficking in persons before the court of Valenzuela City on 28 February 2020. The first Police Officer was convicted of Qualified Trafficking and sentenced to suffer life imprisonment and to pay a fine of P2 Million. While the other Police Officer was convicted for violation of Section 11 (a) and sentenced to suffer a penalty of reclusion *perpetua* or forty (40) years imprisonment with no possibility of parole and to pay a fine of P2 Million.

The Anti-Trafficking Law, under Section 6, paragraphs (e) and (f) of RA No. 9208, as amended, provides for a higher penalty for trafficking in person if the victims were recruited to engage in prostitution with any member of the military or law enforcement agencies; or when the offender is a member of the military or law enforcement agencies. The penalty imposed is life imprisonment, which is ordinarily 20 years of imprisonment.

Source: DOJ

ANNEX H.5

TRAFFICKED VICTIMS IDENTIFIED AND SERVED UNDER THE RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFICKED VICTIMS (RRPTP)

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Male	479	276	382	1,732	476	3,345
Female	1,617	1,434	785	586	1,565	5,987
Total	2,096	1,710	1,167	2,318	2,041	9,332

The Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP) is a comprehensive program that ensures adequate recovery and reintegration services is provided to trafficked persons. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach, it delivers a complete package of services that will enhance the psychosocial and economic needs of the clients. It also enhances that awareness, skills and capabilities of the clients, the families and the communities where the trafficked persons will eventually return. It also improves community-based systems and mechanisms that ensures the recovery of the victims-survivors, and prevent other family and community members from being victims of trafficking.

The RRPTP has the following project component which is dedicated towards the recovery and reintegration of trafficked persons:

- a. Services for Trafficked Persons – direct assistance and services extended to trafficked persons. These include case management, provision of financial assistance while awaiting employment, provision of financial assistance while undergoing skills training, provision of capital assistance, provision of educational assistance, provision of medical assistance, provision of transportation assistance and psychosocial counseling.

- b. Support for Victims/Witnesses – auxiliary services that will be extended to clients with on-going court cases to defray the client’s expenses for traveling, temporary board and lodging, documentations, and other incidental expenses.
- c. Shelter for victims-survivors of trafficking – involves the repair and maintenance of existing centers to accommodate victims-survivors in need of temporary shelter and specialized intervention due to traumatic trafficking experience, and those with on-going court cases. Separate units will be constructed for male and female clients.

ANNEX H.6

TEMPORARY SHELTERS ESTABLISHED FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSON (TIP) VICTIMS

1. IACAT Tahanan ng Inyong Pag-asa (IACAT-TIP) Center (or IACAT Shelter of Hope Center)

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) extended its mandate to assist Interagency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) on addressing the needs for lack of shelters and facilities for trafficked victims. On 31 July 2019, a ground-breaking ceremony was held for the construction of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking –Tahanan ng Inyong Pag-asa or IACAT-TIP Center on a land that was provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The project is expected to be completed on 30 July 2020 in time for the celebration of the World Day Against Trafficking (WDAT) 2020.

IACAT TIP Center will serve as one-stop-shop for processing the complaints or tips regarding the trafficking of person reports located at Welfareville Compound, Brgy. Addition Hills, Mandaluyong City.

2. Bahay Kanlungan sa Paliparan (BKP) (or Safe House at the Airport)

BKP is a temporary shelter/safe house for trafficked persons and persons-at-risk, especially women and children. It shall provide a 24-hour or one-stop-shop service, including temporary protective care and psychological services, counselling, and other services to walk-in, referred, and rescued victims of human trafficking, and referrals in pursuing legal action against illegal recruiters and traffickers. The BKP will serve as an airport halfway/safe house at Puerto Princesa International Airport.

The establishment of the BKP is pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DOJ-IACAT, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP), Provincial Government of Palawan (PGP), and City Government of Puerto Princesa (CGPP) signed on 3 April 2020. Based on the agreement, the CAAP will allocate P30 million under its Gender and Development fund for the construction and establishment of the BKP. The provincial government of Palawan will allot funds for the operation and maintenance of the facility including hiring of social worker and house parent who will supervise the residents of the BKP.

As an IACAT member-agencies, the DSWD will provide technical assistance in handling trafficking cases and victim processing, while the Department of Justice (DOJ) will assist in the facilitation of access to legal assistance.

3. Residential care facility for male victims of trafficking

As a response by the Philippine Government to the 2018 Global Trafficking in Persons Report, DSWD is in the process of constructing the Residential Care Facility for male victims in Tagum City, Davao del Norte. This facility aims to provide a specialized care to ensure recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked male victims into the mainstream society. The initiative is funded through the PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) PILLAR II. The PAMANA is a national government’s program and framework for peace and development, implemented in areas affected by conflict and communities covered by existing peace agreements.

ANNEX H.7

BILATERAL AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND INITIATIVES ENGAGED BY THE STATE PARTY

Bilateral and International Agreements/Initiatives	Descriptions/Salient Features
ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandates the Parties to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims especially women and children from re-victimization; to strengthen measures and alleviate factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity; and adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children. • Directs Parties to enable the free and legal movement of people and to ensure that immigration requirements are adhered to. • Seeks to establish guidelines for early identification of TIP victims and mutual recognition of such identification made by a Party • Allow such victims to remain in the territory of the receiving State, without threat of criminal or administrative liability and detention, and provided with care and support granted by its laws specifically for victims of TIP <p><i>(Sections 11 and 13 of ACTIP).</i></p>
UN Resolutions on Trafficking in Women and Girls (December 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condemns human trafficking, especially trafficking in women and children, which constitutes a serious crime and a grave offense to human dignity and physical integrity, a violation and abuse of human rights and a challenge to sustainable development and which requires (a) the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes partnerships and measures to prevent such trafficking, to prosecute and punish the traffickers, to identify, protect and support the victims of such trafficking and to intensify international cooperation and (b) a criminal justice response proportionate to the serious nature of the offense; • Calls upon Governments to intensify their efforts to prevent and address trafficking of women and girls for all forms of exploitation and put in place or to enhance preventive measures, including legislative and punitive measures to deter exploiters of trafficked persons, as well as ensure their accountability; • Calls upon Governments to strengthen measures aimed at achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls by enhancing their participation and leadership in society, including through education, economic empowerment and promoting an increase in the number of women assuming decision-making roles in both the public and private sectors.
UN Resolution on Violence Against Women Migrant Workers (December 2017).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon Governments to adopt or strengthen measures to protect the human rights of women migrant workers, including domestic workers, regardless of their migratory status, including in policies that regulate the recruitment and deployment of women migrant workers, to consider expanding dialogue among States on devising innovative methods to promote legal channels of migration in order to deter irregular migration, to consider incorporating a gender perspective into immigration laws in order to prevent discrimination and violence against women.
Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-binding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to

	address the challenges associated with today's migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development.
Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of the United Arab Emirates on Cooperation Against Human Trafficking	<p>The bilateral agreement will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring together the agency point of contacts of both governments and provide a platform for a more regular and transparent information exchange and sharing of best practices on the prevention and protection of trafficking victims. • Promote cooperation and assistance in repatriations and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, with special attention to minors or child victims. • Foster a better understanding of the complex issues surrounding the realities of both governments as both sending and receiving states for migrant workers who more often than not become victims of trafficking.
ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirms the shared and balanced responsibilities of the Receiving and Sending ASEAN Member States to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers and members of their families in the migration process • Receiving and Sending States need to adopt appropriate and comprehensive migration policies on migrant workers within their jurisdiction and need to address cases of abuses and violence against migrant workers

ANNEX I.1
CANDIDATES TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS (NLE),
BY SEX, 2010 – 2019

Sex	2010 NLE		2013 NLE		2016 NLE		2019 NLE	
Females	8,340	16.65%	7,944	17.91%	8,666	19.36%	8,782	20.10%
Males	41,741	83.35%	36,411	82.09%	36,091	80.64%	34,772	79.59%
Total	50,081	100%	44,355	100%	44,757	100%	43,688	100%

Source: COMELEC ERSD

ANNEX I.2
**BANGSAMORO ORGANIC LAW PROVISIONS THAT SUPPORT WOMEN’S
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP**

The Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) is women/gender-sensitive. It contains provisions which do not only provide for the protection of women but also reaffirm the crucial role of women in governance. Specifically, the following are the women/gender-specific provisions of the BOL:

- Art. V. Powers of Government, Sec 2 Powers of the Bangsamoro Government, “(r) development programs and laws for women, labor, youth, elderly, the differently-abled, and indigenous peoples.”
- Art VII. Bangsamoro Government, Sec 7 Classification and Allocation of Seats, “(c) reserved seats and sectoral representative -...two (2) reserved seats for non-Moro indigenous peoples and settler communities, women, youth, traditional leaders and the ulama...”
- Art VII. Bangsamoro Government, Sec 8 Election for Reserved Seats for Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples - “...shall adhere to their customary laws and indigenous processes based on the following...(h) gender equality
- Art.IX Basic Rights, Sec 1, transitional justice
 - Sec 11, participation of women in the Bangsamoro Government
 - Sec 12, protection of women

ANNEX J.1
**PRIMARY NET ENROLLMENT RATE (PARTICIPATION RATE) IN
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, BY SEX
SY 2015-2016 to SY 2019-2020**

GRADES 1 TO 6					
Sex	SY 2015-2016	SY 2016-2017	SY 2017-2018	SY 2018-2019	SY 2019-2020
Total	96.90%	96.15%	94.19%	94.05%	93.96%
Male	96.66%	96.17%	94.12%	94.25%	93.79%
Female	97.15%	96.12%	94.27%	93.85%	94.15%

**As of July 13, 2020
Source: DepEd*

ANNEX J.2
**PRE-PRIMARY NET ENROLLMENT RATE (PARTICIPATION RATE) IN PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, BY SEX
SY 2015-2016 to SY 2019-2020**

KINDERGARTEN					
Sex	SY 2015-2016	SY 2016-2017	SY 2017-2018	SY 2018-2019	SY 2019-2020
Total	77.22%	65.95%	83.70%	76.45%	63.43%
Male	76.52%	66.36%	82.98%	76.42%	62.59%
Female	77.94%	65.53%	84.46%	76.49%	64.31%

**As of July 13, 2020
Source: DepEd*

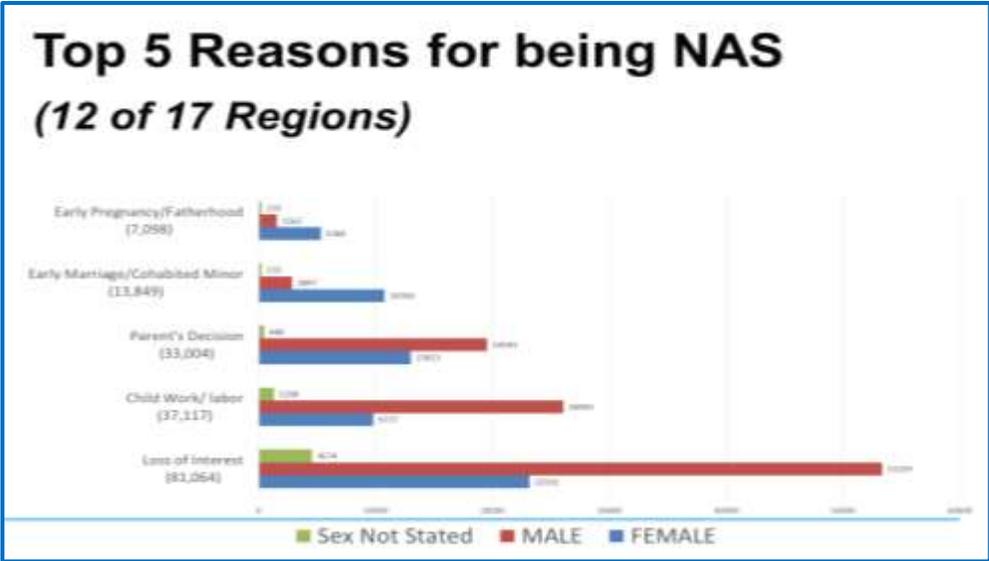
ANNEX J.3

THE STATE PARTY'S INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	Descriptions
Multigrade Education Program	Is one of the continuing initiatives of the State Party through the Department of Education (DepEd) with its thrust of increasing access to quality elementary education. It addresses pressing concerns and issues on the provision of customized teaching and learning materials for multi-grade classes and professional development of teachers.
This Special Education (SPed) Program	Aims to enhance access and upgrade the quality of SPed programs and services, and raise the efficiency of education services directed towards all recognized SPed Centers for elementary and secondary schools with classes for learners with special needs. The ultimate goal of SPed is the inclusion of children with special needs into the regular school system and eventually, in the community.
The Madrasah Education Program (MEP)	Aims to provide the Muslim learners with appropriate and relevant educational opportunities within the context of their cultures, customs, traditions and interests through the integration of the Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) program in the basic education curriculum so that Muslim citizens shall have the intellectual and educational capacity to participate actively in the social, economic and political endeavors of the country.
The Indigenous People's Education (IPEd) Program	Is the State Party's response to the right of Indigenous People (IP) to basic education that is responsive to their context, respects their identities, and promotes their indigenous knowledge, skills, and other aspects of their cultural heritage. The IPEd Program also supports the realization of the K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum, which subscribes to the following standards and principles that are: inclusive, culture-sensitive, and flexible enough to enable and allow schools to localize, indigenize, and enhance based on the community's educational and social context. The program extends support through four (4) thematic focus areas, namely: (a) curriculum and learning resources development; (2) capacity building; (3) knowledge management, and, (d) education planning for IPEd.
Alternative Learning System	Aimed at providing an alternative path of learning for the out-of-school youth and adults who are basically literate but have not completed 10 years of basic education. Through this program, school dropouts will be able to complete elementary and secondary education outside the formal system. It aims to provide opportunities for Out-of-School youth and adult (OSYA) learners to develop basic and functional literacy skills and to access equivalent pathways in completing basic education.
ALS-EST: The Alternative Learning System (ALS) Integrated Education and Skills Training Program	Integrates Technical-Vocational Training and other skills training to the regular ALS Program. The program utilizes existing expertise, particularly from remaining technical high schools and select Senior High Schools, and leverage partnerships with SUCs, LGUS, private sector and CSOs, to provide the technical-vocational and other skills training components attuned to the demands and opportunities of the local community and the country. The ALS Integrated Education and Skills Training Program aims to produce ALS completers that not only are able to catch up with basic academic education, but have also acquired technical competencies suitable for immediate employment. Thus, this program will be able to help fulfill the state's obligation to provide basic education, at the same time mitigating the problem of a considerable number of out-of-school and unemployed youth
Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM)	An alternative modality of education delivery within the confines of the formal system that allows schools to deliver quality education to marginalized students and those at risk of dropping out in order to help them overcome personal, social, and economic constraints in their schooling (Republic No. 10618 (An Act Establishing Rural Farm Schools as ADM of Secondary Education and Appropriating Funds Therefor).

	<p>The ADM is also described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructional or learning modalities that do not strictly follow the typical set-up for regular classroom instruction • An alternative way of delivering and providing education to learners who are enrolled in the formal school but for various reasons cannot attend school regularly and are at risk of dropping out. • Flexible in terms of time and duration of the instruction, the place of instruction and the modes of instruction depending on the context and needs of the learners.
Senior High School Voucher Program	In 2015, DepEd developed a program to provide financial assistance to qualified SHS learners in participating private or non-DepEd public SHS in the form of vouchers. The DepEd Order (DO) No. 11, series of 2015 was issued to provide Policy Guidelines on the Implementation of the Senior High School Voucher Program under the Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education (GASTPE) Program.
GSIS Scholarship Program	The DepEd Memorandum No. 101 series of 2018, “GSIS Scholarship Program for Academic Year 2018-2019” awarded 400 new scholars for AY 2018-2019 to qualified member-applicant with the lowest annual basic salary, 45 of which came from sectoral groups such as persons with disability, indigenous peoples, and solo/single parents while 4 were Permanent Total Disability (PTD) pensioner-grantees.

ANNEX J.4



*NAS – Not Attending School
 Source: DSWD BBE Presentation

ANNEX J.5

EXAMPLES OF GIRLS WHO DROPPED OUT AND AVAILED OF THE ALTERNATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM



Translation: "I am one of those who attended the orientation on BBE. I learned that I can still study through the Alternative Learning System, hence I will be enrolling again in the next school opening."

Source: DSWD BBE Presentation



Caption: Renalyn Tome of Zamboanga del Sur stopped attending her classes because she got pregnant at 16 years old. Pantawid Pamilya reached out to Renalyn, assessed her situation, and encouraged her to go back to school by informing her of the options she could take to continue her studies.

ANNEX J.6

ENROLMENT IN MEN-DOMINATED COURSES IN TERTIARY EDUCATION, BY SEX, AY 2017-2018 TO AY 2019-2020

Program Name	AY 2017-18			AY 2018-19			AY 2019-20		
	Male Enrollment	Female Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Male Enrollment	Female Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Male Enrollment	Female Enrollment	Total Enrollment
Accountancy	20,795	49,205	70,000	23,012	64,379	87,391	26,556	77,432	103,988
Computer Science	31,592	22,095	53,687	33,694	22,151	55,845	34,570	20,537	55,107
Criminology	101,194	37,047	138,241	121,184	45,028	166,212	154,184	59,327	213,511
Information Technology	138,147	84,179	222,326	141,468	82,813	224,281	143,310	79,379	222,689
Marine Transportation	46,257	1,216	47,473	51,857	1,576	53,433	52,745	1,485	54,230
Grand Total	337,985	193,742	531,727	371,215	215,947	587,162	411,365	238,160	649,525

Note: Data was pulled by filtering the program names using the PSCED names Accountancy, Computer Science, Criminology, Information Technology, and Marine Transportation.

Discipline Group	AY 2017-18			AY 2018-19			AY 2019-20		
	Male Enrollment	Female Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Male Enrollment	Female Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Male Enrollment	Female Enrollment	Total Enrollment
Education Science and Teacher Training	166,499	472,564	639,063	171,144	482,063	653,207	177,658	494,058	671,716
Engineering and Tech	260,520	110,190	370,710	294,425	129,844	424,269	307,479	134,585	442,064
Grand Total	427,019	582,754	1,009,773	465,569	611,907	1,077,476	485,137	628,643	1,113,780

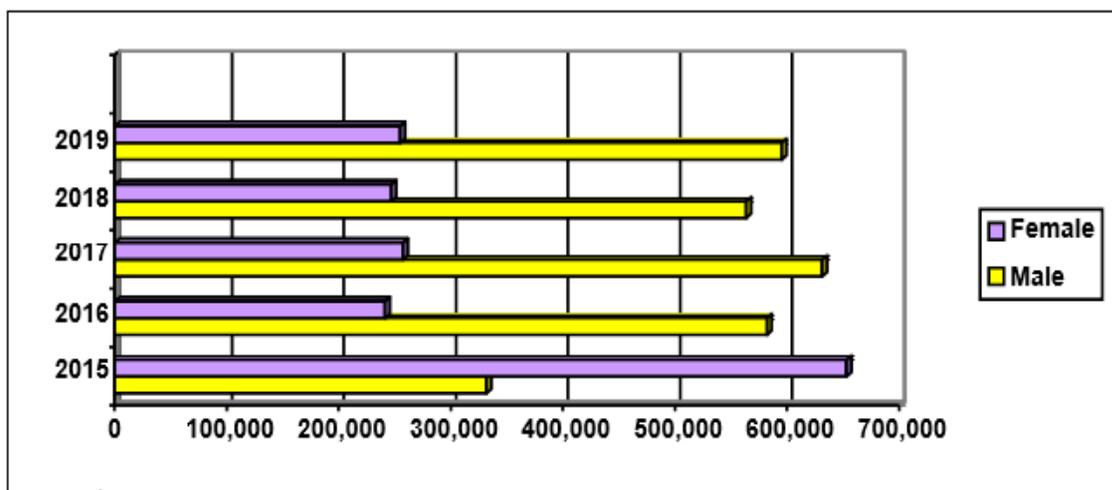
Note: Data was pulled by filtering by Discipline Group - Education Science and Teacher Training and Engineering and Tech.

Note: The increasing number of females enrolling in men-dominated courses can be attributed to the Free Higher Education and the Tertiary Education Subsidy, the two prominent programs of the Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary (UniFAST) Education.

Source: CHED

ANNEX J.7

TVET ENROLLEES IN NON-TRADITIONAL TRADES, BY SEX, 2015–2019



Source:
MIS 03-02 data from TESDA Regional Office, Provincial Office and TechVoc Institute ROPOTI Consolidated and Validated by Planning Office – Labor Market Information Division (PO-LMID)

*Data was provided by TESDA.

ANNEX J.8

SOME SUCCESS STORIES ON WOMEN GRADUATES OF TESDA’S NON-TRADITIONAL TRADES

Sample of TESDA NTT Graduates	Success Stories <i>(Translated into English from Tagalog as provided in the links.)</i>
Nelia S. Namoc (Domestic Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (DomRAC) NC II) NTT	<p>For Nelia S. Namoc, 47 years old and a resident of Sagbayan, San Miguel, Surigao del Sur, Philippines, the skills trainings that she had, particularly on Domestic Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (DomRAC) NC II were very helpful for her appointment as a permanent teacher in Technical-Vocational-Livelihood (TVL) in Sagbayan National High School (SNHS).</p> <p>As an indigenous person (IP), working her way from elementary until she finished her degree on Bachelor of Science in Education Major in Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) in 2011 was a struggle for Nelia. She had to do farming to support her education and had to help her parents to earn in order to bring food to the table.</p> <p>While waiting to be employed, Nelia attended the skills trainings that were sponsored by the local government unit of San Miguel, TESDA, DOLE and some NGOs. Among the trainings that she attended were cellphone repair and DomRAC NC II under the Special Skills Training Program (SSTP).</p> <p>Nelia put her learnings from the trainings to good use in order to earn a living. The experience gave her confidence that compelled her to share her knowledge to others.</p> <p>Nelia is now earning a decent monthly income as a volunteer teacher under the Alternative Learning System (ALS) of the Department of Education, as a masseur and from her cooking as well as nail care services. Nelia says that her life now is</p>

	<p>totally different and she is grateful for the economic independence that she has achieved.</p> <p>https://pilipinomirror.com/ip-naging-permanenteng-guro-dahil-sa-tesda-skills-training-programs/</p>
<p>Gelli C. Zamora (Computer Systems Servicing (CSS) NC II, Electronic Products Assembly and Servicing NC II, at Driving NC II) NTT</p>	<p>Gelli is a person with disability from Pasacao, Camarines Sur, Philippines. In 2015, at the age of 15, her left leg was amputated after she was diagnosed with bone cancer. This made Gelli depressed. She feared that she may not be able to achieve her dreams.</p> <p>Gelli was fortunate to receive a prosthetic leg from a benefactor. This gave Gelli the realization that she had to finish her studies despite her disability; however, she was not able to pursue college education due to financial constraints.</p> <p>Gelli was grateful to have learned about the scholarship in TESDA CASIFMAS. She was admitted and enjoyed full scholarship and graduated with 3 courses - Computer Systems Servicing (CSS) NC II, Electronic Products Assembly and Servicing NC II, and Driving NC II - in 2018.</p> <p>After graduating, Gelli worked as Account Executive in an air-conditioning company in Laguna, Philippines. At the age of 21, Gelli works as a consultant in Sutherland Global Services, a call center company in Camarines Sur, Philippines. With her income, Gelli could now support her younger siblings to college.</p> <p>Gelli advises other persons with disabilities not to lose hope and not to fear because “fear is the biggest disability of all”; rather, show to the world persons with disabilities can also do what other normal people can do.</p> <p>https://pilipinomirror.com/imposibleng-pangarap-ng-pwd-naabot-sa-tulong-ng-tesda/</p>
<p>Dia Grace S. Sarcauga (Computer System Servicing NC II) NTT</p>	<p>Dia Grace S. Sarcauga was raised by her grandmother. Her mother had to work in Davao City, Philippines in order to fend for family. As a young child, Dia Grace helped in her aunt’s restaurant while she was in elementary until she finished high school.</p> <p>Determined to fulfill her dreams, in 2013, Dia Grace enrolled in Computer System Servicing an NC II vocational course through a scholarship provided by her local government unit.</p> <p>When she graduated from the vocational course, Grace rendered her On-The -Job Training (OJT) with TESDA Regional Office XI. Because of her good performance in computer servicing, Dia Grace was hired to work with TESDA Region XI. While working with TESDA, DIA Grace continued to pursue a degree course. As of April 2019, Dia Grace worked as Human Resource Assistant at TESDA Region XI.</p> <p>http://pilipinomirror.com/tech-voc-course-naging-daan-para-magtapos-sa-kolehiyo/</p>

Source: TESDA as provided by their Public Information Division

ANNEX J.9

INTEGRATION OF GAD AND COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN THE CURRICULA AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- The key concepts and messages on GAD are found in the curriculum for Grade 10 *Araling Panlipunan* (Social Studies). Lessons containing contemporary issues including information on gender issues with a goal to provide students' gender awareness at the same time encourage them to become gender sensitive are being taught.
 - The learning resources for Comprehensive Sexuality Education are tailored for Grade 8 (1st and 2nd Quarters) wherein the content of Family Health is being used. It includes information about puberty and reproduction, abstinence, body image, gender identity and sexual orientation. Further, it treats sexual development as normal, natural part of human development.
 - The Personality Development for Grades 11 and 12 also tackles lessons on Self-Development (Understanding Oneself During Adolescents) and Building and Maintaining Relationships and Career Development.
 - Other materials developed by the Bureau of Learning Support Services-School Health Division provide support in the acquisition of knowledge and skills in gender and comprehensive sexuality education.
 - The learning material on Adolescent Reproductive Health in the Alternative Learning System (ALS) touches on issues regarding gender discrimination and addressing any form of violence on the basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI). It is currently used for adult learners
 - The third edition of the “lesson exemplars” or teaching guides harmonizes the implementation of pedagogical strategies and gender concepts in primary and secondary education and in accordance with the K to 12 Program (Kindergarten plus 12 years of basic education).
 - For the Philippine Science High School System, six GAD Training Modules were developed by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) for more gender sensitive instructional materials and methods for the science high schools.
-

ANNEX K.1

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN SUPPORT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN INFORMAL SECTOR

1. SME Roving Academy - provides continuous learning for the development of MSMEs. Topics include how to start a business; Basics of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP); Marketing and Selling Techniques; Consumer Market Behavior; How to Enhance Your Business Plan; and how to acquire an FDA Certificate, among others.
2. Kapatid Program (Mentor Me) support the mentorship needs of MSMEs.
3. Negosyo Centers - promote “ease of doing business and facilitate access of MSMEs to the following services:
 - Business Registration Assistance. Negosyo Centers accept and facilitate all new registration and renewal application of MSMEs; Coordinate with respective LGUs and liaise with concerned government agencies to process the duly accomplished forms submitted by MSMEs; and implement a unified business registration process preferably through automated systems such as the Philippine Business Registry;
 - Business Advisory Services. MSMEs are assisted in meeting regulatory requirements to start and sustain the business. Negosyo Centers also facilitate access to government programs of assistance like shared service facilities, product development, management guidance, among others;
 - Business Information and Advocacy. MSMEs are provided with information and services on training, financing, marketing and other areas; and

- Monitoring and Evaluation, where Negosyo Centers monitor and recommend business-process improvement for MSMEs and establish a feedback mechanism among the MSMEs.

4. Shared Service Facility - provides machinery, equipment, tools, and skills for the common use of MSMEs in business cooperatives.

ANNEX K.2

PROGRAMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELIMINATION OF GENDER SEGREGATION IN OCCUPATION

1. Career Guidance and Employment Program. The Career Guidance and Employment Coaching (CGEC) program aims to immerse the parents and students on the realities of the labor market and convince the country guidance counselors and career advocates to use career guidance as an effective tool in addressing job-skill mismatch. From 2017 to May 2020, a total of 2.287 million students/parents and 12,669 schools/universities/college were reached by the CGEC.
 2. Special Program for Employment of Students (Republic Act No. 10791). The program by virtue of R.A. No. 10791 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (D.O. 175-17) assists poor but deserving students and out-of-school youths who are fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years old and intending to pursue their education by encouraging employment during summer, Christmas vacation or any time of the year for students in the tertiary, technical, or vocational level. From 2016 to 2019, a total of 70,165 SPES beneficiaries have completed college and technical-vocational education.
 3. Public Employment Service Office. PESO is a non-fee charging employment service facility which offers full-cycle employment facilitation services such as emergency employment, career guidance and counseling, referrals for livelihood assistance and training which includes skills entrepreneurship training that may be much needed in poor towns/municipalities. Through PESOs, Labor market Information is strengthened by means of periodic monitoring, coordination and reporting which include accurate information on available supply and demand for skills in the labor market. As of December 2019, institutionalized PESO has increased to 534 from 461 in 2016.
 4. The ‘Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act of 2017’ was enacted to subsidize free tuition and other school fees in state universities and colleges (SUCs), local universities and colleges (LUCs) and state-run technical-vocational institutions (TVIs). For the Academic Year 2018-2019, the subsidy benefitted 655,083 women as against 477,897 men. Of the above women, 28.37% or 185,874 are graduating while 8.87% or 58,125 are in their 3rd year. In addition, 8,057 of the women categorized are persons with disability, in which they get another 50% of the annual benefit in addition to the regular allocation.
 5. The technical-vocational education and training (TVET) programs of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) also yields a high accomplishment with 11,268,688 enrollees with 10,384,574 graduates from 2014-2018. Majority of enrollees or 5,946,396 (53%) are females while 5,322,292 (47%) are males.
 6. The government, international development organizations and the private sector are taking active measures to encourage young girls and women to venture into Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) courses. The International Labor Organization (ILO) implements the #womencandoIT Scholarship Program as part of its Women in STEM Readiness and Development Program. This is done in partnership the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) with support from JP Morgan Chase Foundation. It seeks to provide women with critical soft and technical STEM-related skills, employability and leadership training coupled with targeted mentorship to help women gain quality employment and advancement opportunities in STEM-related jobs. They have recently opened 175 scholarships for women aged 18 to 45 in animation, game creation and web development.
 7. DICT together with Connected Women and Facebook, announced in 2018 the various programs of the WE-ICT (Women Empowerment-ICT), an initiative that aims to empower Filipinas with strong economic and digital literacy skills. DICT and Connected Women have collaborated on a job matching program in order to match women trained in digital marketing to female entrepreneurs who can employ them. Co-led by Connected Women in the Philippines, #SheMeansBusiness has trained more than 400 women through six workshops in major cities across the Philippines.
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ANNEX K.3

RELATED POLICIES ISSUED BY DOLE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RA 10361 OR DOMESTIC WORKERS ACT OF 2012

Policies	Descriptions
1. DOLE Advisory No. 1	Provides for the fundamental safety and health principles, preventive measures to reduce exposures to hazard accident, injury or illness of household workers
2. Joint Memo Circular No. 2015-002	Provides guidelines and delineates the roles of NGAs involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of abused or exploited domestic workers, especially cases involving minors
3. Labor Advisory No. 10 s. 2018	Entitles domestic workers to Solo Parent Leave, Special Leave Benefit, VAWC Leave and Service Incentive Leave
4. Labor Advisory 17 s. 2018	Provides speedy, impartial and inexpensive settlement of labor issues involving household workers

Source: Presentation on the BPfA + 25 Report by PCW

ANNEX L.1

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO, 2015-2018, PHILIPPINES

Year	Maternal Deaths	Live Births	Maternal Mortality Ratio
2015	1,721	1,744,767	98.64
2016	1,483	1,731,289	85.66
2017	1,484	1,700,618	87.26
2018	1,616	1,668,120	96.88

Source: Vital Statistics Report 2015 to 2018, PSA

2015 Updated projected population, PSA

Note: Data on births and deaths are not adjusted for under-registration

ANNEX L.2

SOME PROGRAMS THAT RESPOND TO ADOLESCENT/EARLY PREGNANCIES

- A. The National Safe Motherhood Program, which operates on a “no discrimination” policy on account of age, gravidity and parity, marital status, economic condition. Pregnant adolescents (aged 10-19) are considered high risk, thus are provided with appropriate antenatal, birthing and postpartum services and are recommended/referred to hospitals for specialized care. Pregnant adolescents (aged 10-19) are provided with appropriate antenatal, birthing and postpartum services and are recommended/referred to hospitals for specialized care. As most of them might be pregnant for the first time, the pregnant adolescents are being tracked and assisted to do their birth plans by the community health workers.
- B. Adolescent Health and Development Program (AHDP), which through the adolescent-friendly health facilities at the hospitals and health centers provides reproductive health services in an adolescent-friendly environment. Services for adolescents Adolescent Health and Development Program include psychosocial risk assessment, provision of FP/RH services, maternal care services to pregnant adolescents, HIV screening, prevention of/& counseling on drugs and substance abuse including smoking cessation, micronutrient supplementation, nutritional counseling, vaccination, mental health and other disease specific services needed by adolescent clients. Aside from reproductive health services, adolescents were also provided with vaccines for selected vaccine-preventable diseases.

ANNEX L.3

NUMBER OF ANNUAL NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY SEX, 2015-2019

Year	Males	Females	Total
2015	8,900	600	9,500
2016	9,800	700	10,500
2017	11,000	800	11,800
2018	12,500	900	13,400
2019	14,000	1,000	15,000

*Source: Spectrum-AIDS Epidemic Model, April 2019
Epidemiology Bureau
National HIV/AIDS & STI Surveillance and Strategic Information Unit*

ANNEX L.4

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE HIV SITUATION AMONG PLHIV WOMEN

1. Female Sex Workers

- Provision of condoms and lubricant
- IEC
- Learning group session or one-on-one training on HIV and STI prevention
- Psychosocial interventions

2. TG-specific interventions

- Support development of clinical practice guidelines including integrated HIV and HRT
 - Capacity building of service providers on integrated HIV and HRT counselling for TGW, and SOGIE
 - Support existing TG-CBO networks for service delivery and advocacy activities
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ANNEX M

CURRENT INTERVENTIONS RELATED TO THE SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR INITIATIVES

SP Floor Guarantees	Programs			
	Social Insurance	Social Assistance	Labor Market Interventions	Social Safety Nets
Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Health Care Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded Program on Immunization 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to Indigent Patients Elimination of Infectious Diseases
Income Security for Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4Ps Supplemental Feeding ECCD Nutrition Intervention Package for 1st 1000 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Program for Employment of Students Government Internship Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Labor Prevention and Elimination Program
Income security for active members of the labor force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSS/GSIS/OWWA coverage for all sectors PhilHealth Coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TULAY Program DOLE Establishment of Negosyo Centers (DTI) Kalahi-CIDSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Information Service Office (PESO) Sustainable Livelihood Reintegration Service for OFWs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees Compensation Program for All Sector Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program including Cash/Food for Work Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation
Income security for the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSS/GSIS/OWWA coverage for all sectors PhilHealth Coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Pension 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retirement Programs SSS, GSIS and Private Firms

ANNEX N.1

MALNUTRITION REDUCTION PROGRAM (MRP)

The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) through the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) embarked on the Malnutrition Reduction Program (MRP), a social development program which intends to contribute in uplifting the lives of children in the Philippine countryside through food innovation and nutrition education. The MRP strategy targets 6-23 months old children through the provision of locally-developed complementary foods and nutrition education of their mothers. This strategy is anchored in the Sustainable Development Goals on Zero Hunger, Republic Act 11148 (*Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act* or The First 1,000 Days Act), and UNICEF Framework for Action specifically for Complementary Feeding. In the context of human rights is the child's rights which should be addressed without discrimination of any kind. The MRP's focus on young children is a contribution towards ensuring health survival and development in this age group.

The MRP is anchored in the supply and demand strategy. The supply side is being established through putting up of complementary food processing facilities (CFPF) in various regions of the country. These CFPFs are managed and operated by either the Local Government Units (LGUs), State College and Universities (SUCs) or private entrepreneurs. On the demand side, the MRP-DOST *PINOY* strategy ensures that these complementary foods are brought to the young Filipino children nutritionally in need in the countryside. Empowerment of the community workers are enhanced through skills training on nutrition, food and health, and consequently for the mothers through knowledge gained from nutrition education. Once capacitated to implement the intervention, they are ready to implement the program in their barangays. The demand strategy is also enhanced through the passing of LGUs *Sangguniang Bayan* resolution providing funds for the feeding program and supporting sustainability of the program.

The following are some the milestone accomplishments of MRP:

- Seventeen (17) LGU policy resolutions were approved and passed for the adoption of the DOST Program at the provincial and municipal levels
 - Set up 38 complementary food processing facilities in partnership with LGUs, SUCs and NGOs
 - A 38% improvement in the nutritional status of children beneficiaries were noted in the 13 out of 25 areas which fully adopted and implemented the MRP-DOST *PINOY* in 2018.
 - In 2019, six (6) Malnutrition Reduction Program (MRP) municipalities (Josefina; Zamboanga del Sur; Pulilan, Bulacan; San Mateo, Isabela; Ozamis City; Misamis Occidental; Aroroy, Masbate and Isulan, Sultan Kudarat) covering 57 barangays were monitored. A total of 544 children aged 6 months to 5 years participated in the 120-day complementary feeding. At the end of the intervention on the whole, the prevalence of severely underweight and underweight children decreased by 18.94%
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ANNEX N.2

SOME WOMEN-FRIENDLY MACHINES AND TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED BY THE STATE PARTY THROUGH CONCERNED DUTY-BEARERS

- **Agriculture Department's Philippine Rice Research Institute (Philrice)**
 - 2017: 7 women-friendly machines for rice farming (Carbonized rice hull-insulated rice silo, Hydraulic ram pump, Lightweight riding boat tiller, Portable brown rice machine, Improved mini combine rice harvester, Manually operated rice trans planter, and Rice hull gasifier engine-pump system)
 - 2018: 1 women-friendly machine for rice farming (Manually-operated brown rice machine)
 - 2019: demonstrated and promoted 9 matured women-friendly machines for rice farming (Micro mill, Flour mill, Micro tiller, Gasifier stove, Maligaya stove, Drum seeder, Hand tractor with riding attachment, Pedal-type brown rice machine, and Motor-driven brown rice machine)
 - 2020: Modified and upgraded the specifications of 4 rice farm machines (long-range sprinkler irrigation system, Kwebo – multi-purpose typhoon resistant farm structure, mechanical weeder, and pedal/motor-driven brown rice machine) to fit the needs of women; Finalized the design of the long-range sprinkler irrigation system and field tested in one cropping season. The sprinkler is lightweight, mobile, and easy to assemble for both sexes to use; Modified the design of the mechanical weeder with consideration to its weight and ease of use; and Upgraded the design of the continuous-type rice hull carbonizer making it usable in a household level. It is equipped with heat recovery attachments that allow farmers, particularly women, to make use of the heat in cooking, baking, and other value adding activities to generate additional income
 - The **Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PHILMECH)** has been undertaking the design and promotion into commercial use of improved postharvest processing facilities and equipment of selected commercial crops among women and men, farmer groups, processors, and small holder enterprises to reduce postharvest losses and increase income derived from value added processing operations. It has developed and promoted the following women-friendly technologies: 1) cassava digger, 2) whole cashew nut sheller, 3) charcoal-fired oven, 4) Multi Commodity Solar Tunnel Dryer (MCSTD), 5) Manual Coffee Pulper, 6) Coffee Huller, 7) Compact Corn Mill, 8) Soybean Grinder, and 9) Brown Rice Huller.
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ANNEX N.3
**STATE PARTY'S INITIATIVES FOR RURAL WOMEN THAT ARE
 MAINSTREAMED WITH GENDER**

Program/Initiatives	Implementing Agency	Program Description
Self-Reliant Organization– Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (SRO-CARP) Project”	Department of Labor and Employment’s (DOLE)	Aims to strengthen the capacities of ARB women and the women groups within the ARBOs to develop their three-fold roles as owners, managers and entrepreneurs.
Establishment of Fisherfolk Settlements	National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)	Recognizes the co-dependence of fisherfolk communities to their source of livelihood without compromising disaster risk reduction. The livelihood opportunities establish women-managed areas and supplementary livelihood to ensure that the women will be given resources and capacities to uplift their situation.
Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project - Livelihood Enhancement Support 2 (INREMP LES 2)	Department of Trade and Industry	Seeks to provide strategic enabling conditions that will sustainably increase the sales from commodities produced by upland farmers, smallholders and micro enterprises in the covered areas through the introduction of value adding, entrepreneurial skill and market linkages. Under component 2, enterprise strengthening, the project provides finance facilitation services by linking Peoples Organizations to GFIs and conducting financial literacy seminars.
Rural Agro-enterprise Partnership for Inclusive Development and Growth	Department of Trade and Industry	Aims to provide focused, firm-level, value chain-based, and climate-smart assistance and innovative financing services to micro and small businesses, through enabling sectoral and trade policies which are designed to provide enhanced access to institutional, regional, and world markets.
Women in leadership capacity development in the context of agricultural entrepreneurship	Department of Agriculture	Sixty percent of the recipients of capacity development for cooperative leadership, management, and financial literacy were women. Women farmers and fisherfolks were also formed into groups to reduce the production cost through bulk purchasing and to dictate the price of their produce through bulk marketing.
Capacity building activities including conferences	National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)	Aimed at alleviating poverty, reducing food insecurity and increasing income opportunities among rural women. Among these were the island-wide trainings on agroecology for women farmworkers which was aimed to contribute towards addressing food insecurity in the Philippines, and equip the agricultural workers, particularly of the women, with enhanced knowledge on the diversified and integrated farming systems. Conferences with women fisherfolks and with peasant women were also held.
Development of micro-and small cooperatives including agrarian reform and agri-based cooperative	National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)	Collaborates with various stakeholders, including local government units (LGUs), cooperatives and line agencies, in developing micro-and small agri-based capability programs for cooperatives (i.e. best practices in the provinces of Isabela and Zamboanga). It likewise helps facilitate cooperatives’ access to financial and non-financial assistance from various

		government agencies. Partnered with the Philippine Center for Entrepreneurship (PCE-Go Negosyo) in the implementation of its Mentoring Program for MSMEs including agri-based cooperatives. It also has convergence initiative between indigenous people sector/ICCs and large cooperatives for the promotion and development of IP cooperatives (pilot in Davao, Region XI).
LIVELIHOOD AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP-	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	As expressed in the IPRA-IRR, assistance is extended to IPs/ICCs to pursue the economic development of their own choice and at their own pace and to ensure that their economic opportunities created by the government are extended to them based on freedom of initiative and self-reliance. Assistance is extended to those who are engaged in some form of sustainable activities/ventures in pursuit of their economic development. The provision of small local development funds managed directly by the Indigenous communities and associated with appropriate capacity building support will enhance local ownership of the activities undertaken. This measure will contribute in enhancing indigenous peoples entrepreneurial and managerial capabilities and provide them with skills applicable in economic activities. The program package includes capacity building/skills training, provision of seed capital, credit assistance, etc.
TRADITIONAL CRAFTS PRODUCTION	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	The NCIP is mandated to uphold the cultural integrity of ICCs/IPs and provides funding in order to reinforce the cultural practices of the ICCs/IPs not only as a source of livelihood but also to prevent the loss of their cultural identity because from the indigenous perspective, if they are able to practice their rituals and engage in their traditional craft, their well-being is enhanced. Sustaining the traditional crafts of ICCs/IPs is necessary and this can be supported by enhancing the marketing strategies of the product. It is hoped that additional income derived from the strategies will be in the long run result in the transference of the knowledge to the next generation preserving the cultural identity of the community.
SUPPORT TO SMALL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	The program provides for the development and implementation of support systems as reinforcements to the economic activities undertaken by the IPs which will allow them access to their resources to achieve economic security. These includes putting in place support systems in areas that are not reached by services from other government agencies like provision of small infrastructure for a clean environment, access to food and water sources and social services.
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN ANCESTRAL DOMAINS	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	The ICCs/IPs own large tracks of ancestral domains spread all over the country. These ancestral domains abound with natural resources, heritage sites that showcase the rich culture of the ICCs/IPs that have been protected and managed through their traditional systems and preserved for the next generation to enjoy. The ICCs/IPs perform their rituals and traditional

		practices in these heritage areas. The program provides the support systems for that encourages the ICCs/IPs to manage these natural resources, heritage sites and share the story of their cultural practices. The program can help to provide economic benefits for the ICCs/IPs through proper management of all resources to protect and sustain the cultural integrity, ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems.
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The State Party, through the Trade and Industry Department also implements programs that facilitate women’s access to credit and financing, such as the following:

- The Pondo para sa Pagbabago at Pag-asenso (P3 Program) is designed to be lent out to micro enterprises with asset size not exceeding P3.0 million at not more than 1.5% per month nominal interest rate and no service charges. This interest rate is based on diminishing balance of the principal portion of the loan.
- Microfinance Facilities programs through the SB corporation^v:
 - MICRO-LEAD. Micro-lending through lead microfinance institutions (MFIs) whose lending portfolio and organizational structure are predominantly or at least 60% microfinance;
 - MICRO-LOCAL. Micro-lending through MSME-oriented rural banks; and,
 - MICRO-LEAP. Micro-lending through small microfinance providers such as community cooperatives and local nongovernment organizations (NGOs) or people’s organizations (POs) who do not meet the SBC standards under MICROLEAD.
 - Capacity Building for Rural Banks on Risk-based SME Lending is a five year program which aims to capacitate rural banks in credit risk management system inclusive of internal risk rating system (borrower and facility risk rating models) and other related information systems at a bank level, and to prepare a sector-wide credit information exchange in order to provide better credit access to SMEs.

Most of the beneficiaries of the DTI’s livelihood and skills trainings as well as capacity building activities on entrepreneurship, product development and market access are women (*See Tables below*).

Beneficiaries of the Trade and Industry Department’s Livelihood and Skills Trainings

Year	Kapatid Mentor ME		SME Roving Academy		RIPPLES	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2017	3,016	1,566	89,045	52,596	---	---
2018	5,469	2,512	133,229	59,434	420	255
2019	3,622	1,866	229,756	97,114	289	177

Beneficiaries of the Trade & Industry Department’s Entrepreneurship Trainings, By Sex, 2015-2019

Year	Entrepreneurial Skills Development		Product Development		Export-related	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2015	7,756	4,341	5,544	3,837	15,685	26,206
2016	7,642	3,853	2,241	1,221	10,353	35,876
2017	11,978	7,327	14,465	10,912	8,191	3,386
2018	11,334	10,168	4,572	4,082	2,474	1,669
2019	12,088	6,488	3,216	2,890	2,064	1,395

ANNEX N.4.a
SUCCESS STORY OF MS. VIVIAN TANIZA:
FROM AN INFORMAL FISH VENDOR TO A MILLIONAIRE FISH HATCHERY
ICON USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Ms. Vivian N. Taniza, a poor fish vendor in San Ramon, Isabela, became a millionaire fish tilapia hatchery owner by applying technologies she learned from the trainings she attended and by being a diligent cooperater of the Bureau of Fishery and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of DA. She has acquired assets that expanded her operation, supplying the fish “tilapia” fingerling requirements of fellow farmers/fish producers in various areas. She is only one of the rural women who were awarded in the DA’s Search for Outstanding Rural Women, a yearly activity of the DA GFPS that recognizes women who have been empowered and have risen from poverty to the stage where they are already contributing significantly to the economy and sustainable development of their communities.

ANNEX N.4.b
SOME NOTABLE RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MSME DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMS

Enterprise and Owner	Product / Commodity	Programs and assistance provided	Results
Tuba Benguet Coffee Growers Association Ms. Shirley Palaoay	Coffee	SSF program – provision of coffee depulpers and dryers GWP 2 entrepreneurial skills seminars and product development services	Increased sales by 40%, new product varieties
Delfa’s Food Products Inc. Ms. Adelfa Medalla-Nuestro	Ginger tea	SSF Program – packaging and labelling services GWP 2 – business skills dev’t	Threefold increase in monthly sales, established 8 new stores with 100 distributors
Leo Fel’s handicrafts Ms. Ofelia Gagan	Handicraft bags	SSF program – provision of high speed sewing machines, bias cutter, vats and flattener for buri production GWP 2 – GGRVCA and market matching Trade Fairs	Gained international buyers, increased monthly production capacity
TLM Yema Buko Pie Ms. Leonora Magaling	Yema Buko Pie	OTOP Program – product promotion GWP 2 – customized product development services	Increased buyers by twofold
Balai Kabute Ms. Kristine Salanap	Mushroom chips	KMME program – seminars on product standards, National and international trade fairs GWP 2 – product branding and marketing seminars	30% increase in sales, new product varieties, international buyers
The Chocolate Chamber Ms. Raquel Toqueo-Choa	Tablea Chocolate	GWP 2 – product development seminars Trade Fairs	Threefold increase in sales, Product certification, Gained international buyers
Armson Food Corporation Ms. Armi Lopez Garcia	Tablea Chocolate	KMME Program National and regional trade fairs	50 new product varieties, gained international buyers
Roscas de Barugo	Roscas (<i>Rusk Bread</i>)	KMME business skills development trainings	Annual sales increased by seven times, increase

Barugo Roscas Producers Association (BRPA)		GWP Good Manufacturing Practices training	in number of buyers by 80%
Rosario's Delicacies Ms. Mary Grace Belviz	Cacao - Chocolate	KMME business mentoring GWP 2 entrepreneurial management skills development, product design and packaging services	Increased sales, and able to conduct business mentoring with other entrepreneurs
Gacayan General Merchandise Ms. Rebecca Gacayan	Coffee	GWP – assisted through provision of GAP, HACCP and GMP trainings, facilitated FDA accreditation National and international trade fairs	Increase in number of buyers and markets

ANNEX O.1.a

ISWSFN DISTRESSED AND/OR UNDOCUMENTED FILIPINOS SERVED BY COUNTRY, AS OF DECEMBER 2019

Country	Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served		
	Male	Female	Total
Malaysia	6,105	6,569	12,674
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	436	738	1,174
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	729	1,701	2,430
Qatar	285	1,858	2,143
Hong Kong	629	2,731	3,360
Dubai and Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	1,313	4,417	5,730
Kuwait	515	1,713	2,228
Other Countries	120	410	530
Family Members in the Philippines	1,143	1,145	2,288
Total	11,275	21,282	32,557

Source: DSWD

ANNEX O.1.b

ISWSFN DISTRESSED AND/OR UNDOCUMENTED FILIPINOS SERVED BY CLIENTELE CATEGORY, AS OF DECEMBER 2019

Clientele Category	Male	Female	Total
Trafficked Persons	22	2,502	2,524
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	9	255	264
Victims of Abuse/Maltreatment	23	1,587	1,610
Victims of Unfair Labor Practice/Mistreatment	871	2,590	3,461
Victims of Natural Disaster	17	12	29
Victims of Human Induced Disaster	9	83	92
Clients with Domestic/Family Problems	278	1,176	1,454
Clients with Medical/Health Problems	165	677	842
Accused/Suspected/With Criminal Charges/Sentenced	5,510	5,213	10,723
Clients with Documentation-Related Problems	1,323	1,629	2,952
Children in Need of Special Protection	120	220	340
Other Overseas Filipinos Needing DSWD Services	2,928	5,338	8,266
Total	11,275	21,282	32,557

Source: DSWD

ANNEX P
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

A. Emergency Shelter Assistance

The Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) is a cash or material grant provided to families – affected by disaster – whose houses are either totally or partially damaged. Thus, it may be released in cash or in the form of construction materials, dependent on the situation favorable to the beneficiary families and timelines set for implementation. In 2019, a total of 42,229 households were served under the ESA.

B. Cash-for-Work for Early Recovery

Cash-for-Work is a short-term intervention which involves transitional support and citizenship building through temporary employment, wherein families – affected by disaster – are provided cash or food assistance in exchange for community work (*i.e.*, preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation or risk reduction projects and activities in communities or evacuation centers). The daily rate shall generally be 75% of the prevailing daily wage rate set by the National Wages and Productivity Commission. In 2019, 40,387 households were engaged under CFW.

C. Assistance to El Niño-Affected Families

With the issuance of an El Niño advisory by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-ASA) in February 2019, the DSWD provided assistance to some 120,377 families in affected areas to mitigate any adverse impact. The assistance were either through provision of family food packs, rice assistance and cash-for-work.

D. Transitory Family Support Package for the Marawi Siege-Affected Families

The Transitory Family Support Package was provided by the DSWD as part of the holistic psychosocial aid for internally-displaced persons due to the Marawi siege. In addition, Livelihood Settlement Grants, *Pabaon* Relief Packs and Sleeping Kits were also offered to the affected families. About 90,191 Marawi Siege-Affected families were served as of December 2019.

E. Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Focusing on climate change adaptation and mitigation, the government’s Risk Resiliency Program (RRP) covers 18 major river basins and priority principal river basins in the country.

As RRP component, the DSWD implements the Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CFW-CCAM) to: encourage participation in community projects; provide temporary employment as income augmentation to families; minimize impacts of climate change and disasters through adaptation, prevention, preparedness and rehabilitation; and, enhance capacities of communities by strengthening coordination on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

The CFW-CCAM projects include mitigation measures such as rehabilitation of mangrove plantation, tree planting or reforestation, communal gardening and fleet farming; rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructures such as slope protection, desilting of waterways, rehabilitation of dikes, repair of barangay roads and repair of drainage system; and, other projects/activities of government agencies concerned needing cash-for-work support.

In 2019, the CFW-CCAM of the DSWD served 474,356 household beneficiaries, or 86.45% of the 548,721 target households.

ANNEX Q
STATE RESPONSE TO THE REPORT OF
LIA NADARAIA

*Rapporteur on Follow-up on Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of
Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*

The following are the State Party's responses on the recommendations with regard to the follow-up on the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as reported by the Rapporteur Lia Nadaraia:

1. Fully enforce the Magna Carta of Women and its implementing rules and regulations to guarantee women's access to effective methods of family planning;

- 1.1. The State Party is committed to strengthen its enforcement of the Magna Carta of Women, hence, it continually seeks measures to dismantle barriers that that impede the full implementation of the Act, particularly those that deter guaranteed access of women to effective methods of family planning.
- 1.2. In addition to those mentioned in **paragraphs 113 to 118** of the report, the following are other responses pertaining to the concluding observation and recommendation:
- 1.3. The modern contraceptive use for all women in 2019 is projected at 25.7 percent or around 7,106,000 women based on the Family Planning Estimation Tool (FPET)². As a result of contraceptive use in 2019, it is estimated that 2.6 million unintended pregnancies, 609 thousand unsafe abortions, and 1,300 maternal deaths were averted.
- 1.4. To avert any unexpected results in the implementation of the family programs, in 2019, the DOH undertook a paradigm shift in its Family Planning (FP) programming -- from targeting "married women only" to "all women". The shift to all women population broadens the program clientele as it will now cover all women of reproductive age, including those who are unmarried but sexually active.
- 1.5. The State Party's FP activities reached a total of 1,886,505 couples/individuals, which is 119 percent of the target for 2019. Of this, a total of 365,215 women were identified with unmet need for FP and 258,459 were referred or provided with appropriate FP services.

2. Ensure that the decentralization of health services and autonomy of local government units do not constitute barriers to the implementation of the new legal framework and to establish mechanisms at all levels of government to ensure its strict enforcement throughout the territory of the State party;

- 2.1. The decentralization of health services and autonomy of local government units could not and does not constitute barriers to the implementation of national laws, such as the RPRH Law. Once effective, national laws are deemed to be implemented both at the national and local level by local government units (LGUs).
- 2.2. As a governance mechanism on the implementation of the RPRH Law, The National Implementation Team and Regional Implementation Teams were created through DOH Administrative Order 2015-002 issued on January 25, 2015. All regions have functional Regional Implementation Teams. At the local level, there were 22 provinces, 29 cities and 119 municipalities who have created their local implementation teams.
- 2.3. The implementation planning, monitoring and evaluation guide was developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group of the NIT in 2015 includes among others the M&E Framework of the RPRH Law implementation and the reporting mechanism on the implementation of the law. The mechanism is also in charge in resolving issues arising from the implementation of the Law.

- 2.4. Moreover, the State Party, through the Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM) released the Policy Guidelines for the Intensified Implementation of the National Program on Family Planning Towards Better Health Outcomes, Poverty Reduction and Socio-Economic Development. It engaged the local government units (LGUs) for their mobilization and full participation in the delivery of the full range of family planning information and services especially among the marginalized and underserved population.
- 2.5. The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) also issued a Memorandum Circular 2019-100 for the Designation of Local Population Officers and Mobilization of Community Officials, Volunteers and Workers to Intensify the Implementation of the National Program on Family Planning. The LGUs also released issuances as policy support for the intensified implementation of the National Program on Population and Family Planning.

3. Review remaining discriminatory laws and/or regulations in the field of reproductive health, as required by the Magna Carta, and to modify or repeal such provisions;

- 3.1. With abortion only limited to cases when the life of the mother is in danger, the State Party continually ensures to strengthen its programs on the unsafe abortion and management of post-abortion complications; hence, the issuance of policies on the prevention and management of abortion complications.
- 3.2. The review of the RPRH Law also points to a legal barrier which requires a minor, specifically adolescents who have already begun childbearing, to secure parental consent to access sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.
- 3.3. To implement universal access to reproductive health information services among adolescents and prevent unplanned and repeat pregnancies, POPCOM recommended to the Office of the President the passage of an executive order (EO) on the Declaration of the Rate of Adolescent Pregnancy as a National Social Emergency. The proposed EO provides for adolescents who had pregnancies access to family planning services of their choice. It also provides for the following:
 - a. *Identification and Implementation of Relevant Interventions to Contribute in Preventing and Reducing Adolescent Pregnancies* - All government agencies and instrumentalities at all levels are enjoined to identify and allocate corresponding budget for interventions and projects that can contribute to the reduction and prevention of adolescent pregnancies in the country in accordance with their respective mandates. For this purpose, interventions related to reduction of adolescent pregnancies may be included and funded as one of the activities in the annual Gender and Development (GAD) Plan and Budget of concerned agencies.
 - b. *Interventions for the Prevention and Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancies as a Budget Priority*. The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) shall ensure that the annual National Expenditure Program (NEP) shall include initiatives for the prevention and reduction of adolescent pregnancies in the annual Budget Priorities Framework and its corresponding budget guidelines. It shall likewise support Program Convergence Budget (PCB) for these initiatives to ensure harmonized interventions and investment programming.
 - c. *Utilization of the SK Fund for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancies*. The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) (English: Youth Council), at all levels, shall strive to allocate at least 10% of their total budget allocation for the implementation of interventions that aim to capacitate young people to prevent adolescent pregnancies. Such interventions shall be reflected in their Local Youth Development Plan (LYDP)s and in the Annual Investment Program (AIP) of their localities.
- 3.4. Moreover, the enactment of the Universal Health Care Act is a welcome initiative which reinforces access to access of women and girls to health services, including sexual and reproductive health as these are automatically covered under the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP). In addition, both the RPRH Law and the Universal Health Care Law guarantee the universal access to medically safe, non-abortifacient, effective, legal, affordable, and quality reproductive health care services,

methods, devices, and supplies. Meanwhile, lobbying for the passage of bills which would further protect women's sexual and reproductive health rights remains strong.

4. Disseminate information regarding the revocation of Executive Orders Nos. 003 and 030 to health-care providers and the general public, in particular women;

4.1. As mentioned in the report, the enactment of the RPRH law technically superseded Executive Orders (EO) 003 and 030 of the City of Manila and warrant the compliance of the Manila City Government to effectively enforce the law among its constituents. Specifically, the Executive Order No. 0030 by the City of Manila has been deemed revoked. With the revocation of EO 0030, the City of Manila committed to implement the Reproductive Health Law and has conducted reorientation trainings for its health personnel and distributed family planning commodities to Manila health facilities. Currently, all the health centers in Manila provide family planning services. The provision of family planning services by the City of Manila also serves as medium for advocacy and information dissemination to the general public on the availability and provision of family planning commodities. The City of Manila also has existing budget for the delivery of family planning services and for the procurement of commodities and supplies.

5. Amend articles 256 to 259 of its Criminal Code to legalize abortion in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life and/or health of the mother or serious malformation of the fetus and to decriminalize all other cases in which women undergo abortion, as well as to adopt the procedural rules necessary to guarantee effective access to legal abortion;

5.1. The State Party's Constitution equally protects the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception.

5.2. Paragraph 4, Article 11, of the Revised Penal Code (RPC) may justify abortion to protect the life and health of pregnant women.

5.3. Discussions on decriminalizing abortion under certain circumstances are on-going. However, abortion due to "serious malformation of the fetus" is being objected by advocates for the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs) as this goes against the principles of non-discrimination, respect for difference, and acceptance of PWDs as part of humanity/human diversity, in keeping with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of PWD.

5.4. Despite the absence of law decriminalizing abortion, the RPRH Law directs the government to ensure that all women needing care for post-abortion complications are treated and counselled in a humane, non-judgmental and compassionate manner. It also recognizes that there are medical indications for abortion performed in extreme situations when the life of a woman is at risk.

5.5. Moreover, both the National Policy on the Prevention and Management of Abortion Complications (PMAC) issued in November 2016 and the National Policy on the Prevention of Illegal and Unsafe Abortion and Management of Post Abortion Complications issued in February 2018 provide for the expansion of participating health facilities from government to both government and private hospitals and clinics, and of expanded roles of midwives, nurses and doctors.

5.6. See also related discussions in **paragraphs 123 to 125** of the main report.

6. Strengthen the mandate, authority and visibility of the Commission on Women, as well as information on the measures taken by the Commission on Women to monitor compliance by local governments with international standards and national laws concerning the provision of reproductive health services;

6.1. Apart from those mentioned in **paragraphs 30 to 33** of the main report, the Philippine Commission on Women is also a member of the RPRH-National Implementing Team (NIT) composed of government agencies and CSOs that meet twice a month to ensure the effective operationalization of the RPRH Law

down to the grassroots level. The RPRH-NIT, through its local counterpart mechanisms monitors the implementation of the RPRH Law. It also provides recommendations for executive and legislative actions to address barriers and improve implementation of the Law. Annually, the NIT prepares a report on the implementation of the RPRH Law for submission to the Philippine Congress in fulfillment of the reporting requirements mandated by Section 21 of R.A. 10354 and Rule 15 of its Implementing Rules and Regulations. It is a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the programs under the RPRH Law, summarizing the efforts and accomplishments of key stakeholders and partners over the course of one year. See also **paragraphs 2.2 and 2.3** of this Annex.

6.2. Member agencies of the RPRH-NIT include the Department of Health (DOH), Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), Commission on Population (POPCOM), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), among others.

7. Provide the Commission with adequate financial, human and technical resources to ensure that it can effectively discharge its current and additional functions;

7.1. See discussion under **paragraphs 30 to 33** of the main report.

8. Establish effective monitoring and oversight mechanisms to ensure that reproductive health-related legislation, strategies and policies adopted and implemented by local government units strictly comply with the State party's obligations under the Convention and that they are based on scientific evidence and do not discriminate against women in practice;

8.1. See discussion under **paragraphs. 2.2, 2.3, 6.1 and 6.2** of this Annex.

9. Ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of reproductive health services and commodities at all levels of government, throughout the territory of the State party;

9.1. The Philippine government has expressed its strong position towards the full implementation of the Responsible and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law of 2012 with its inclusion in the 10-point socioeconomic agenda. This agenda specifically requires the Strengthened implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law to enable especially poor couples to make informed choices on financial and family planning.

9.2. Following up on this priority agenda, the Commission on Population and Development received an additional budget of Php377,600,000.00 in 2019 through a Special Allotment Release Order which was dedicated towards the aim of increasing modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) to 65 percent, and lower fertility to the replacement rate of 2.1 average number of children by 2022.

9.3. For the first half of the implementation period of the agenda (2017-2019), significant gains were achieved such as the notable increase in FP use (from 4 million individuals and couples in 2012 to almost 8 million by end-2019) and the downward trend in unmet need for FP, fertility of women, and incidence of teen pregnancy.

9.4. Through the National Family Planning Program, the State Party provides free FP Commodities that are medically safe, legal, non-abortifacient, effective and culturally acceptable to all in need of the FP service. FP services and commodities are provided in hospitals and as well as government health centers nationwide. The Health Department partners with the hospitals in the local government units in the conduct of FP outreach missions to ensure the delivery of FP services to the poor communities especially Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs). The DOH also provides FP commodities to partner private institutions and CSOs.

9.5. PhilHealth benefit packages for FP are likewise strengthened and expanded to include pills, injectables and IUD. PhilHealth coverage is also expanded to include health centers providing No Scalpel Vasectomy and FP Itinerant Teams.

9.6. To further improve the distribution of FP commodities and access to FP services, the Health Department and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) issued the Joint Memorandum Circular 2019-001 which provides the framework and guidelines for the co-managing (by DOH and POPCOM) the National Program on Population and Family Planning (NPPFP). The JMC also delineated the tasks of each agency in the FP Logistics management of modern family planning commodities.

10. Strengthen coordination and reporting mechanisms between the Department of Health, its regional health centers and the health departments of local government units to ensure the implementation of national strategies and policies relating to sexual and reproductive health;

10.1. See discussion under **paragraphs 2.2, 2.3, 6.1 and 6.2** of this Annex.

10.2. The NIT has developed data collection tools to monitor the implementation and compliance of the local government units to the RPRH Law. The NIT, through its local counterpart mechanisms, conducts regular monitoring (at least annually) and data collection from the local level up to the national level. Collectively, data and information are processed at the national level including issues and challenges and are being presented in an annual report and submitted to Congress. Through regular quarterly meetings, the NIT also tackles issues and challenges on the implementation of the RPRH Law.

11. Ensure that the courts adjudicate cases involving women’s sexual and reproductive health rights without undue delay and to remove the barriers that women are facing in gaining access to justice for violations of their right of access to sexual and reproductive health services;

11.1. The lifting of the temporary restraining order (TRO) to the Health Department by the Supreme Court on the use of Implanon and Implanon NXT as well as the issuance of Executive Order (EO) No. 12 on “Attaining and Sustaining Zero Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning (FP)” displayed the commitment of the State Party to ensure women’s access to sexual and reproductive health services. Relevant government institutions such as the Supreme Court and the Justice Department also capacitate the judges, legal and non-legal personnel, prosecutors, law enforcement investigators and representatives from concerned government agencies and civil society organizations on gender sensitivity, competency enhancements in handling cases of violence against women, including handling of women and children victims and witnesses, anti-trafficking, laws and procedures relative to gender-based violence crimes, investigation and prosecution of gender-related cases, including those relating to women’s sexual and reproductive health rights to help facilitate adjudication of cases involving women.

12. Include the Convention, the Committee’s general recommendations, the Optional Protocol and the views of the Committee under the Optional Protocol in the education and training of judges, lawyers and prosecutors at the national, regional and municipal levels, with a view to ensuring the effective application of women’s health rights, including relevant provisions of the Magna Carta and the Reproductive Health Act;

12.1. See **paragraphs 19 and 21** of the main report.

13. Ensure that State policies and legislation give priority to the protection of women’s health rights, in particular their sexual and reproductive health rights, over any religious postulates that may lead to discrimination against women and negatively affect their access to sexual and reproductive health services, commodities and information;

13.1. See **paragraphs 5.1 to 5.5** of this Annex and **paragraphs 114, 116 to 118, and 123 to 125** of the main report.

13.2. Moreover, the Legal Brief on the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Philippines³ cited that Fr. Joaquin Bernas⁴ “also opines that when circumstances arise when the life of the mother is in danger and needs to be saved, then it may be necessary and legitimate to sacrifice the life of the unborn. The basis for this protection is found in the second sentence of Article II of section 12 of the 1987 Constitution. Further, while the provision states that the unborn is entitled protection “from conception,” there is neither an attempt to pinpoint nor assert with certainty the exact moment when conception begins.” Fr. Bernas belonged to a religious institution.

14. Ensuring universal and affordable access to the full range of sexual and reproductive health services, commodities and related information, including the availability of the safest and most technologically advanced methods of contraception, including oral contraception and emergency contraception, intrauterine devices and ligation services, in all public health facilities;

14.1. See **paragraphs 9.1 to 9.6** of this Annex and **paragraphs 116 to 118** of the main report.

14.2. Moreover, through the collaborative partnership in the intensified implementation of the National Program on Population and Family Planning (NPPFP), DOH and POPCOM have been closely working on the FP logistics management of modern family planning commodities.

14.3. For its part, POPCOM has been working on the: (a) continued operation of the supply chain management (SCM) for Family Planning through the distribution of commodities from central to the regional hubs and to the LGUs (including home delivery of pills and condoms to enrolled FP program beneficiaries), (b) continued procurement of FP commodities such as PSI and DMPA to cover outreach activities initiated by POPCOM and provide for civil society organizations (CSOs); and, (c) completion of the renovation of four (4) POPCOM regional hub warehouses to complement the central warehouse in the City of Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines.

15. Provide non-biased, scientifically sound and rights-based counselling and information on sexual and reproductive health services, including on all methods of contraception, in all governmental, provincial and municipal health facilities to address rampant misinformation and to ensure that women can make informed decisions about the number and spacing of their children and do not have to resort to unsafe abortions;

15.1. As mentioned, the RPRH Law directs the government to ensure that all women needing care for post-abortion complications are treated and counselled in a humane, non-judgmental and compassionate manner.

15.2. The DOH conducts Couple Counselling on Family Planning which reached up to 1,336 couples in 2018. The agency also conducts Ward Counselling to parents of pregnant teenagers. It also provides accessible health and counseling services to adolescent patients. As of December 2019, about 4354 (Male: 2525; Female: 1829) adolescents were counselled at the Adolescent Clinics.⁵ Rights-based counselling and information is included in the Family Planning Competency-Based Training (FPCBT) 1 module which is a requirement before a service provider can proceed with skills training on FPCBT 2. Other elements of sexual and reproductive health, i.e. Maternal Health, HIV, and Adolescent Health also have counselling conducted to their respective clients.

15.3. POPCOM, in collaboration with LGUs, reach out to couples/individuals to identify those with unmet need for modern FP and refer them to health facilities/providers.

15.4. See also paragraphs **25.1 to 25.5** of this Annex.

³ The Legal Brief on the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Philippines was commissioned by the Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM).

⁴ Fr. Joaquin G. Bernas is a Jesuit lawyer, professor and writer who is Dean Emeritus of the Ateneo Law School in Makati City, Philippines. He was a member of the 1986 Constitutional Commission which drafted the 1987 Philippine Constitution.

⁵ Sources: DOH 2018 and 2019 GAD Accomplishment Reports.

16. Promote and raise awareness about the benefits of emergency contraceptives to prevent early and unplanned pregnancies and in cases of sexual violence, particularly among adolescent girls;

16.1. The RPRH Law restricts procurement and distribution of emergency contraceptive pills by the Health Department, but such restriction does not apply to NGOs and private health providers. The Philippine Clinical Standards Manual on Family Planning provides guidelines on the use of emergency contraceptives by women who are victims of violence. It also includes a list of recommended doses of acceptable brands of emergency contraceptives used for Yuzpe method.⁶

17. Ensure that systematic training on sexual and reproductive health rights, services and commodities is provided to health-care professionals in all public hospitals, health centers and lying-in clinics, as well as to community health teams; and monitor the adequate allocation of funding by local government units for such training;

17.1. In 2018, the DOH trained 79 female staff consisting of midwives, nurses, pediatric residents and medical specialists on maternal care and family planning updates. It also conducted Training on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) on Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) to personnel for DOH Regional Offices, hospitals and other partners. Key stakeholders were also oriented and provided IEC materials on the guidelines and relevant issuances on MISP on SRH.

17.2. Funding for training is included in the DOH budget. Mapping of service providers are conducted at the regional level to identify which local government units still do not have trained service providers.

18. Provide women with access to high-quality post-abortion care in all public health facilities, especially in case of complications resulting from unsafe abortions, including by reintroducing misoprostol;

18.1. See **paragraphs 123 to 125** of the main report.

18.2. The DOH Administrative Order 2018-003 or the National Policy on the Prevention of Illegal and Unsafe Abortion and Management of Post-Abortion Complications also expands its coverage to adolescent girls.

18.3. Post abortion care is generally provided in all health facilities. Post-abortion care is also included in the BEmONc Training. While misoprostol is prohibited, there are other alternative drugs that can prevent hemorrhaging in post-abortion clients.

19. Ensure that women experiencing abortion-related complications are not reported to the law enforcement authorities, threatened with arrest or subjected to physical or verbal abuse, discrimination, stigma or delays in access to or denial of care;

19.1. See **paragraphs 123 to 125** of the main report.

19.2. The 2016 PMAC policy rests on a premise that will benefit both women seeking post-abortion care and the providers responsible for their well- being. Its emphasis on the protection of women's human rights with promotes a mindset that women seeking post-abortion care are individuals with rights and dignity that must be respected.

19.3. The DOH AO 2018-0003 also ensures confidentiality and subscribed to audio-visual privacy standards.

19.4. There is also no law that requires service providers to report women and girls suffering abortion complications to the law enforcement authorities.

⁶Department of Health. The Philippine Clinical Standards Manual on Family Planning (2014 Edition). Manila, Philippines: DOH. 2014. P. 232, 235.

20. Adopt a patient privacy policy to ensure doctor-patient confidentiality, specifically when treating women for abortion-related complications;

20.1. See **paragraphs 123 to 125** of the main report.

20.2. The AO 2018-0003 puts emphasis on protecting the privacy and confidentiality of women seeking post-abortion care. It provides that all primary health care facilities shall have a designated room for counseling services and a staff appropriately trained to counsel clients on all health concerns including those with unwanted pregnancies. The counseling room shall be compliant with audio-visual privacy standards to ensure confidentiality. Audio-Visual Privacy is a health service provision whereby every step is taken to ensure that the client is not seen while undergoing health assessment and physical examination; likewise, the client-health provider conversation is not heard specially during supportive counseling session. This measure protects the client from public scrutiny.

20.3. Moreover, all healthcare related interactions practice doctor-patient confidentiality. It is a sworn duty of a health care provider.

21. Ensure that women in need of post-abortion care has access to effective reporting procedures to complaint about abuse and discrimination without fear of retaliation, and impose appropriate sanctions on health-care professionals responsible for abuse of and discrimination against female patients;

21.1. See **paragraphs 123 to 125** of the main report.

21.2. The DOH Administrative Order No. 2018- 003 or the National Policy on the Prevention of Illegal and Unsafe Abortion and Management of Post-Abortion Complications states in part that post-abortion guarantees that “Women shall have access to quality services for the management of complications arising from illegal and unsafe abortion, free from judgmental, discriminating and degrading treatment.”

21.3. Complaints pertaining to violations of the RPRH Law and the Magna Carta of Women may be filed with the Commission on Human Rights in its role as the Gender and Development Ombud.

22. Conduct research on the incidence of unsafe abortions in the State party and their impact on women’s health and maternal mortality and morbidity;

22.1. A maternal death review was conducted in 2016 by the DOH through its National Safe Motherhood Program. On that year 6 cases of women died of hemorrhage as a result of abortion. The women were poor, married (except for 1 case), in their 40s, and were on their 4th pregnancy. These findings were among the bases for the issuance of DOH Administrative Order 2018-0003 on the National Policy on the Prevention of Illegal and Unsafe Abortion and Management of Post-Abortion Complications.⁷

23. Establish a regulatory framework and mechanism for the practice of conscientious objection by individual health professionals to ensure that such individual practice does not influence women’s decision-making in relation to their sexual and reproductive health and/or impede their access to sexual and reproductive health services, and ensure the provision of adequate sexual and reproductive health services by alternative medical health personnel;

23.1. The RPRH Law provides that “All accredited public health facilities shall provide a full range of modern family planning methods, which shall also include medical consultations, supplies and necessary and reasonable procedures for poor and marginalized couples having infertility issues who desire to have children.”

⁷ DOH Administrative Order 2018-0003 on the National Policy on the Prevention of Illegal and Unsafe Abortion and Management of Post-Abortion Complications, page 1.⁷

23.2. The PMAC 2016 provides that “Conscientious objections and the requirement of third party authorization do not apply to PMAC cases since such cases fall under emergency cases under Republic Act 8344.⁸ Hence, it is unlawful for health service providers to refuse to provide PMAC services on the basis of conscientious objections or require third party authorization before providing such services.

23.3. While the DOH AO 2018-0003 has superseded the PMAC 2016, it provides that post-abortion care shall be an integral part of basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (B/CEmONC); thus, it guarantees treatment of incomplete and unsafe abortion complications with emergency care.

24. Establish health-care protocols and hospital procedures to prevent and sanction abuse of and discrimination against women, in addition to complaint mechanisms within the decentralized health-care systems, such as specialized investigation and appeal procedures or female health ombudspersons, to investigate complaints and impose appropriate sanctions on health-care professionals responsible for abuse of and discrimination against female patients;

24.1. The MCW guarantees access of women to comprehensive, culture-sensitive, and gender-responsive health services and programs covering all stages of a woman’s life cycle and which addresses the major causes of women’s mortality and morbidity. See also **paragraph 21.3** of this Annex.

25. Conduct education and awareness-raising campaigns on the use and the lawfulness of modern contraceptive methods in the State party and the risks related to unsafe abortion, which also addresses misconceptions about modern methods of contraception and gender-based stereotypes that discourage the use of modern contraceptive methods.

25.1. The State Party through the DOH and POCOM conducts education and awareness-raising campaigns on the use and the lawfulness of modern contraceptive methods. For the DOH, these include the lectures and orientations to advocate for safe motherhood at the out-patient departments (OPD) and wards of DOH hospitals. Appropriate health education and services are also provided to adolescents through the WELL'COME TEENS clinics where it treated/examined around 3,220 adolescent girls in 2018. Regular patient education lecture/forum related to maternal and child care are also being conducted. Lectures and “Mothers’ Class” are also conducted to promote family planning, responsible parenthood and maternal care. It also conducts reproductive health outreach service information, education, communication (IEC) campaign drive on healthy maternal practices among communities. Family Planning Education and Services were especially to women who become recipients of various forms of FP methods and commodities.

25.2. The State Party through POPCOM’s program on Adolescent Health and Development continuously provides the needed information on sexuality and reproductive health. In 2019, it targeted to achieve the following:

- i. Reached 351,715 adolescents
- ii. Oriented 43,623 adults on adolescent sexual and reproductive health
- iii. Engaged 2,181 schools with regard to adolescent health and development\
- iv. Trained 5,673 facilitators for POPCOM’s youth for youth which subsequently reached 17, 764 adolescents
- v. Provided training to 15,592 in-school and out-school youth on Learning Package on Parent Education on Adolescent Health and Development LPPEAHD
- vi. Trained 173 trainers on LPPEAHD
- vii. Conducted SHAPE Module Orientations and Trainings to 171 participants
- viii. Conducted SHAPE Training of Trainers (ToT) to 453 adolescents and selected adults
- ix. Conducted Teenage Pregnancy Symposia and Lectures to 48,560 adolescents.

⁸ Republic Act 8344 or an Act Penalizing the Refusal of Hospitals and Medical Clinics to administer Appropriate Initial Medical Treatment and Support in Emergency or Serious Cases

- x. Strengthened and mobilized information and service delivery networks where 100 of which were established in 2019.

25.3. IEC campaigns were also conducted and modules were developed as part of the agency's Adolescent Health and Development Program which also served as venue to educate adolescents on sexual and reproductive health.

- i. Learning Package on Parent Education on Adolescent Health and Development (LPPEAHD). LPPEAHD activities aim to provide an avenue for adolescents and parents to understand each other and make them aware of their roles as parents and children.
- ii. SHAPE (Sexually Healthy and Personally Effective) Adolescent Module. This is the Commission on Population's latest addition to the Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health (ASRH) learning package. It makes use of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) both as a principle and as an approach. As an approach, the CSE enables the adolescent learners to:
 - a. acquire accurate information on human sexuality and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in the context of human rights;
 - b. explore and clarify values, adopt positive attitude towards SRH, and develop self-esteem, and respect for human rights and gender equality; and
 - c. develop and practice life skills that allow them to nurture respectful and productive relationship with family members, peers, friends, and romantic or intimate partners.
- iii. Information and Service Delivery Network (ISDN) for Adolescent Health and Development (AHD). The ISDN harmonize existing information and service interventions at the local level. The ISDN is a network of information and services related to adolescent health and development being provided by different organizations operating within a given area. At its core is the Teen Center, a one-stop-shop facility that aims to provide comprehensive information and services for adolescents.

25.4. POPCOM also spearheaded several activities to provide Reproductive Health and Family Planning services to different sectors of the society. The RFP4LFE or Reproductive Health and Family Planning for Labor Force Empowerment, which was conducted in partnership with DOLE and DA, provided RFP classes to farmers and fisher folks. RFP4LFE is being rolled out in several POPCOM Regional Offices and has expanded to reach the local government units and the private sector. Training of Trainers were conducted for the regional offices, attached agencies and bureaus of the Labor Department.

25.5. The LGUs also appropriate budgets and implements information, education and campaigns (IEC) on the use and the lawfulness of modern contraceptive methods.

ⁱ These studies were on effectiveness of institutional mechanisms on the implementation of the MCW, and on social protection in the Philippines.

ⁱⁱ The 141 individual GAD experts (115 females and 26 males) are from NGAs, LGUs civil society organizations, and independent consultants. To remain as active members the NGRP members have to comply to the requirements for renewal.

ⁱⁱⁱ The Local Gender Resource Pool (LGRP) builds on past and current efforts and partnerships with regional line agencies (RLAs), LGUs, local GAD mechanisms and other institutions on the provision of GAD-related technical assistance (TA), customized to the specific circumstances or needs at the local level.

^{iv} DILG Inputs to the CEDAW 9th Periodic Report.

^v SB Corp (2017). MSME Financing Programs. Makati, PH: Small Business Corporation