

KAMINDANAWAN 2005
4TH Mindanao Women's Conference
27-29 January 2005
Waterfront Insular Hotel, Davao City

Another Mindanao is Possible!

Documentation Report

Convened by the
Mindanao Commission on Women

With support from the
Philippine-Australia Community Assistance Program

Introduction

Kamindanawan is an annual gathering organized by the Mindanao Commission on Women to bring together women leaders involved in advocacy, research, direct service delivery and training in various fields and sectors. One of the aims of this year's conference is to identify priority issues for advocacy in three strategic areas: poverty reduction, peace and multiculturalism, and politics and governance as MCW embarks on a 5-year program "Another Mindanao is Possible!"

With Ms. Deborah Landey as the keynote speaker, the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in the Philippines and Resident Representative of the UN Development Programme, she spoke on the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals. This would be important for women to assess the implementation of initiatives both in the national level and the local government level of Mindanao

Dr. Mahar Mangahas and Ms. Linda Luz Guerrero of Social Weather Stations presented the 1st national survey on women's participation in peace, governance and development conducted for MCW.

Kamindanawan 2005 was held on 27-29 January 2005 at the Waterfront Insular Hotel, Davao City. This 4th Mindanao Women's Conference was organized by the Mindanao Commission on Women with the assistance from the Philippine-Australia Community Assistance Program.

There were a total of 115 participants coming from the Mindanao Commission of Women, other non-government organizations, local government units, academe, IP and Muslim organizations, donors, media, speakers and guests.

UN head to keynote women's conference

Ms. Deborah Landey, Resident Coordinator of the UN System in the Philippines, will keynote the fourth annual Mindanao women's conference organized by the Mindanao Commission on Women. With the theme, "Another Mindanao is Possible!", the conference will be held January 27-29, 2005 at the Waterfront Insular Hotel. The annual gathering is attended by women leaders from the six regions of Mindanao to develop effective advocacy strategies to reduce poverty, attain peace, and ensure participation of women in politics and governance.

Australian Ambassador Ruth Pearce and MCW Commissioners led by its chairperson, Irene M. Santiago, will join women leaders representing various sectors and areas in launching the "Another Mindanao is Possible!" campaign. The goal of the five-year campaign is to create a "Mindanao that is free of poverty and violence, where women and men participate fully in and benefit from peace and development."

Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas and Linda Luz Guerrero of Social Weather Stations will discuss the results of the first-ever nation-wide women's survey conducted by SWS for the Mindanao Commission on Women. The data gathered in the survey will be used by the participants to develop their advocacy strategies for the following campaigns: anti-rido (family feuds) and disarmament, invest in women's income, invest in women's health and education, multiculturalism, and creating a women's vote.

Innovative local programs will be discussed by various speakers. These are: *People's Health Insurance Program* by Mayor Givel M. Mamaril of Malalag, Davao del Sur; *Community Radio for Peace* by Myrna Lim, Executive Director, Notre Dame Educational-WED, Cotabato City; *Community-based Solid Waste Management* by Tess Antalan, President, Local Council of Women, Island Garden City of Samal; *Community Fund: an Islamic Micro-Credit Model* by Wahida Abtahi, Executive Director, Federation of United Mindanawan Bangsamoro Women Multi-Purpose Cooperative;

Governance in a Municipality with Internally-Displaced Population by Mayor Raida Maglangit, Kapatagan, Lanao del Sur; *Protecting Women and Children Victims of Violence* by Dr. Regina dela Paz Ingente, Women and Child Protection Unit, Davao Medical Center; *Ehem! An Anti-Corruption Initiative* by Fr. Alberto Alejo, S.J., Mindanawon Initiatives for Cultural Dialogue, Ateneo de Davao University; and *Community-based Shelter Cum Savings Program* by Lani Castanares, Municipal Administrator, San Isidro, Davao Oriental.

A few places are still available for those interested in attending the conference. Please call 298 4031 or 298 4032 for details.

Day 2, January 28 – Friday

- 8:30 - 12:00 Presentation of Analytical Frameworks for MCW Programs on Peace and Multiculturalism, Politics and Governance, and Poverty Reduction
- Thematic Workshops
- 1:30 - 3:30 Simultaneous Workshops on Innovative Local Programs
- People's Health Insurance Program
Mayor Givel M. Mamaril
Malalag, Davao del Sur
- Community Radio for Peace
Ms. Myrna Lim
Executive Director
Notre Dame Foundation for Charitable Activities-WED,
Cotabato City
- Community-based Solid Waste Management
Ms. Tess Antalan
President
Local Council of Women, Island Garden City of Samal
- Community Fund: an Islamic Micro-Credit Model
Ms. Wahida Abtahi
Executive Director
Federation of United Mindanawan Bangsamoro Women
Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Cotabato City
- 4:00 - 6:00 Governance in a Municipality with Internally-Displaced Population
Mayor Raida Maglangit
Kapatagan, Lanao del Sur
- Protecting Women and Children Victims of Violence
Dr. Regina dela Paz Ingente
Women and Children Protection Unit
Davao Medical Center, Davao City
- Ehem! An Anti-Corruption Initiative
Fr. Albert Alejo, S.J.
Mindanawon Initiatives for Cultural Dialogue
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City
- Community-based Shelter Cum Savings Program
Ms. Lani Castanares
Municipal Administrator, San Isidro, Davao Oriental
- 7:00 - 8:00 Dinner
- 8:00 - 10:00 Solidarity Night

Day 3, January 29 – Saturday

- 8:30 - 11:00 Plenary
- Reporting of Thematic Workshop Results
 Consensus on Analytical Frameworks and Action Plans
- 11:00 - 12:30 Launching: “Another Mindanao is Possible!” Campaign
H.E. RUTH PEARCE
 Ambassador of Australia to the Philippines
- Commitment Ritual

Opening Ceremonies

Prior to the formal opening of the Kamindanawan, the participants formally registered and received their kits. The Conference began with the singing of the Philippine National Anthem. This was followed by an opening ritual led by the women of the Mebuyan Peace Project.

Welcome Remarks

Sylvia Okinlay Paraguya

Vice Chair for Peace and Multiculturalism,
Mindanao Commission on Women

Our dignitaries from the Presidential Table, I will not mention anymore their names as they will be aptly introduced later, the women leaders of Mindanao coming from the six regions and cities, the Commissioners and officers of the Mindanao Commission on Women, *ang ating espesyal nga mga kauban nga kalalakihan*, Maayong Hapon, Good Afternoon, Wassalamu Alaikum, Magandang Hapon, Naayad na hapon kanit alan.

First of all, I would like to thank Inday for the invitation for me to give the Welcome Remarks. *Kaya ra nato ang pag-Welcome*. My role is just to keep you smiling at the start of the program. I could feel the energy of this room even as we know that some of us may have traveled as long as 12 hours by bus just to be here and actively participate in this 3-day activity: KAMINDANAWAN – 4th Mindanao Women's conference. *Kay participative man ta*, I invite you to say hello with the theme to the people around you, Another Mindanao is Possible! My heart goes especially to the participants from Basilan and Jolo and Zamboanga City. I know that, unless you go via Manila and Cebu, the plane schedule is only three times a week. I think Cebu Pacific flies there every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. This means they will have to allot 4-5 days to be here. But I am sure, there is so much to gain from these 3-day activity...learning from the inputs, *mohagkap ta gamay* to know that we have common challenges as women leaders, of course friendship, and the fruits of Davao. Feel the smoke-free air of Davao. I am sure that most of us will be busy here; but we all know that our homes are just a text away. As I always pray, Lord keep my kids in the palm of your hand... while I am away... I know the Lord God, Allah and Magbabaya will bless us as we continue to do our tasks, at home (hopefully together with our brothers and sisters or husbands); in our work as we advocate for changes... as we make the voices of women be heard.

Fellow women leaders, it's also a time to celebrate... for being here as one. I am sure our able working bodies have long prepared for this activity, and they would gladly exert every effort to make your stay here in Davao comfortable.

Fellow women leaders and men, welcome to this 4th Mindanao Conference. Again, welcome. Sit back, relax and have a nice three days.

Welcome!

Bulos kamo mga pagariko!

Buenvenidas!

Madayaw nga pag-abot!

Maayad na pag-uma!

Opening Speech

IRENE M. SANTIAGO

Chair and Chief Executive Officer, Mindanao Commission on Women

We meet again in the beginning of another year and again two forces vie for our energies: despair or hope. There is a theory that says the worse things are, the more likely people are to rise up in anger and defiance. At this conference, we say no. People rise up when they have HOPE and a sense that they can influence change. That is why you are here, because you believe that “Another Mindanao is Possible!”.

This year is Beijing +10. We commemorate the historic gathering in 1995 of 30,000 women in Beijing who saw the challenges wrought by globalization, the various fundamentalisms, militarism, and the increasing homogeneity of culture. That was 10 years ago. And still today, in 2005, we see the increase in militarism and armed conflicts, the growth of fundamentalisms of many kinds and the growth of inequities produced by global economic policies. In Bangkok last year where the Mindanao Commission on Women participated in the Asia Pacific NGO Forum preparation for the Beijing +10 process, the theme was “Celebrating Women’s Gains, Confronting Emerging Gender Issues”. I was severely tempted to add “and Recycling Old Issues That Do Not Want to Go Away!”.

From February 28-March 11, a delegation from our Commission will attend the 49th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York to discuss the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

We must continue to link our actions with global initiatives. That is why we are pleased that Debbie Landey, the head of the United Nations system in the Philippines, has graciously accepted to be our keynote speaker. For indeed, Mindanao cannot and should not isolate the challenges we face from those of the rest of the Philippines and the world. Just as the world and the rest of the Philippines must in turn see the challenges they face in the eyes of the people who inhabit our cities, municipalities and barangays. For whatever we want to achieve in Mindanao or at the national level must link with organizing in the communities where people reside. It is critically important that people – women and men both – understand what is going on and know that they can influence change.

That is the main reason that the Commission has decided to transform the very successful Mothers for Peace Campaign into the Mothers for Peace Movement. We want to build local organizations that can take on the interlinked goals of peace, poverty reduction and good governance. From the local action organized

by local groups, we believe a tidal wave of social, economic and political change will be produced.

In its mission to influence public policy and public opinion, the Mindanao Commission on Women needs a mass base in order to be taken seriously. At the same time, this mass base will be able to translate into practice whatever policy initiatives women have decided to pursue. In fact, these local organizations can undertake changes in practice even before policies are formulated.

In 2004, the Commission gave a lot of its attention to peace. We lobbied for women to be named to the reconstituted government peace panel. I am pleased to inform you that Sylvia Paraguya, our vice chair for peace and multiculturalism, has been named member of the government panel negotiating with the MILF. She is the first Lumad woman to sit at the negotiating table. The Commission has been granted observer status to the peace talks and so we are hoping to be in Kuala Lumpur when the talks finally resume. Last month, we organized a successful conference on gender issues in post-conflict situations with speakers from Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Bougainville, and East Timor. It was decided at the conference that the Commission will organize campaign to eliminate "rido" (or family and clan vendettas) and control the proliferation of small arms. .

Immediately after that conference, the killer tsunami devastated a wide swath of countries around the Indian Ocean. Our colleague from Sri Lanka, Ms. Faizun Zackariya, and her Muslim women's network have worked tirelessly to bring relief and rehabilitation to the affected areas where her group has been involved in programs to improve the condition of women. In solidarity with the mothers affected by the tsunami, the Mothers for Peace has launched a fund drive for the mothers and children of Sri Lanka. And just as mothers from Luzon and the Visayas came to our aid in 2003 after the Buliok assault, Mindanao's mothers will assist mothers who were victims of the floods in Quezon. I hope that you will be generous in giving monetary assistance to the mothers and children of Sri Lanka and Quezon.

We have continued our work on building poverty reduction networks in all the regions of Mindanao. We have also conducted several seminars on women's public leadership. The State of the Women Report 2004, which we presented to the Congressional Committees on Women and on Mindanao Affairs, shows the reality of women's condition through data and statistics, a vital necessity in making their condition visible. The 2004 report focused on the condition of Moro and Lumad women.

Tomorrow, we will spend the entire morning discussing the analytical frameworks for each of the Commission's program areas, namely, peace and multiculturalism, politics and governance, and poverty reduction. When 23 percent of the hungry in this country are women in Mindanao, it is time to stop tinkering at the edges. There is a critical need for shifting our paradigms of development. It is important for us to agree on our analysis so that our strategies will be clear and effective. Tomorrow our planning will focus on five issues: eliminating rido and controlling the proliferation of small arms; investing in women's income; investing in women's education and health; multiculturalism; and creating a women's vote.

Our planning will be greatly aided by the national women's survey just conducted for the Commission by Social Weather Stations. If you believe in serendipity, this is one case you can put in your book. I met Linda Luz Guerrero, vice president of

SWS, at a forum in Manila in July last year. She told me that she had always wanted to do a women's survey. I replied, "Good. I have been waiting for you for eight years!" We agreed to meet in Cotabato because we found out that we were going to be there at the same time in August. Serendipity again. Then, while we were discussing the survey, our friend, Gi Domingo from AusAID saw her colleague, Mat Pritchard from the Philippines-Australia Governance Facility. We asked him to join our table. Serendipity made us come together - Mat, Linda, Gi and I - to make the first national women's survey a reality. In a little more than a month, we completed all the requirements and SWS launched the project on October 6. Then, Asia Foundation, after hearing of our survey asked if SWS could do the same in ARMM. AusAID graciously agreed and so today we will hear the presentation of the results of the national survey, including in ARMM.

For the first time also and we hope to do this every year, we will have a donors' forum because we want the opportunity of discussing with donors their programs and our needs in the hope that we will find a way to make them match.

For in the end, commitment must answer two questions: Where is the money? Where are the women?

Our journey to make "Another Mindanao is Possible!" will not be easy. But we will make it anyway because there is no other way but to hope and act toward our vision of peace and prosperity for Mindanao. Today and the days hereafter, you and I will, in the words of a feminist preacher, "proclaim what is moral, what is just, what reverences life, what gives hope in the face of violence, what restores life when it has been fractured by human cruelty, what is worthy of our ultimate loyalty, what sustains us in the long night of pain, what connects us in right relationship to our neighbor, what saves the world."

Thank you for your participation in this conference and the Commission looks forward to working with all of you.

Introduction of Keynote Speaker

Margie Moran-Floirendo

Executive Vice Chair, Mindanao Commission on Women

It is my privilege to introduce our keynote speaker, Ms. Deborah Landey. She is a friend of the Mindanao Commission on Women. She is the Resident Coordinator of the UN System's Operational Activities for Development in the Philippines and the Resident Representative of the UNDP Philippines as of October 2003.

Ms. Landey started her career with UNDP in 1978. She worked for a number of years in Human Resource Management and was the Director of UNDP's Office of Human Resources from 1997 to 2003. In that capacity, Ms. Landey was responsible for managing UNDP's global network of some 5,000 staff. She was particularly involved in a number of key human resource management reforms, introduction of an assessment center selection process for UN's Resident Coordinators, new performance and results management systems, the formulation of gender, HIV and work life policies in the workplace to mention some of these initiatives.

She served as the UN's Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative of Botswana, Africa from 1995-1997. In Botswana, she led the UN Team response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and UNDP's program focused on poverty reduction, governance, environmental sustainability, and gender issues. From 2001-2003, she served as the Deputy Assistant Administrator of UNDP's Bureau of Management that oversees the management of UNDP's resources – financial information, corporate planning, human resources. She was also head of security for UNDP staff worldwide. As such, she led efforts to improve the security of UNDP staff around the world.

Here in the Philippines, Ms. Landey has led the UN Country Team in its formulation of a common country assessment of the Philippines, the UN Development Assistance Framework in the Philippines, and a very active Millennium Development Goals campaign.

Please welcome our keynote speaker, Ms. Deborah Landey.

Keynote Address

Deborah Landey

Resident Coordinator, UN System

Resident Representative, UNDP

It is a very great honor to be invited today to address this important gathering of extraordinary women and a few men. I am accompanied by Ana Senga, my assistant in my Resident Coordinator function; Rey Tan of the UN program of assistance in Mindanao; and by my beloved mother whom I confess to loving beyond any measure and who is an inspiration to me all of my life and she has always wanted to visit Mindanao.

The timing of this Conference comes at a critical time for the world and as women. We have immense challenges to contend with on this planet and the role of women in dealing with these challenges is crucial. We have a vital voice. We must use it and we must lead. You, the women of the Philippines, are recognized for leading this country and for leading and contributing to the international community and its institutions. Your leadership will again be critical in the forthcoming Beijing +10 meeting to be held during the 49th session of the Committee on the Status of Women this February. This will be an opportunity for us, the women of the world, to take stock of what has happened in terms of protecting and promoting gender equality in the world in which we live. The United Nations is delighted to be funding the participation of some of Filipino women to this crucial global discussion.

For you the women of the Philippines, 2005 is particularly significant being the centenary of the founding of the feminist movement in the country. Look at what you have achieved. You have achieved gender parity in schools. You have prominent women leaders. Ambassador Rosario Manalo was recently elected chair of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. You have had two female presidents. Women make up more than half of those who are in government service in this country. You have passed many bills and laws to protect women especially the recent laws on trafficking and violence against women. This conference is all about the difference that you, the women of the Philippines, make to your country and to the world.

For us in the UN family, this year is also very important because it is our 60th anniversary. It is also the 5th year of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) around the world and the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan will convene a special assembly of the General Assembly this year to report on global progress made on the MDG. Mr. Annan just launched a couple of weeks ago the report of Jeff Saks, "Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the MDG." We will launch this report on February 16 in Manila and I do hope that many of you will be able to come.

I will now talk on the MDG and how the Philippines is doing; about Beijing and its connection to this MDG; and the UN Program on Mindanao.

The Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, the UN Secretary General convened a special session of the UN on the State of the World wherein 89 countries adapted the Millennium Declaration that is an affirmation by the global community on issues related to peace and security, human rights, good governance, and human development. Out of the Millennium Declaration came the Millennium Development Goals. The Philippines was one of the 89 countries that signed up to achieve the MDGs in this country.

What are the MDGs? There are eight of them. (1) Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, (2) Achievement of universal primary education, (3) Promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, (4) Reduction of child mortality, (5) Improvement of maternal mortality health, (6) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, (7) Environmental sustainability, and (8) global partnership for development where the countries of the north do their part in many respects in supporting countries that are less well off.

The Secretary General came up with a strategy to help countries achieve the MDGs. He launched the Millennium Campaign, an effort to galvanize countries the countries of the north along these MDGs. This is something akin to Princess Diana's campaign against landmines or to rock star Bono's campaign for debt relief. The Secretary General wanted to galvanize global public opinion around these MDGs and we have been very successful. Just last year, 100,000 people marched in Italy, which has one of the lowest levels of ODA among all the countries of the north. People went out to the streets along with 8 MDG posts and it was called "No Excuses 2015 Campaign." It is this kind of public mobilization that the Secretary General is after.

Second, he launched the "Millennium Project." He put world-renowned economist Jeffrey Saks in charge of 250 internationally recruited, top-class development thinkers to help determine what it would take for countries around the world to achieve these MDGs. What has to happen to international architecture? International policy? What has to happen in countries to make sure that the global community reaches these goals? They have come out with a report, which they will be launching soon in Manila, and it makes some very interesting recommendations to ensure that we do as a global community meets these goals.

Third, the Secretary General is in-charge of reporting back to the General Assembly on these goals and monitoring how the global community is doing. In order for him to do that, he relies on country level reports. I am thrilled to tell you that the Philippines is one of the first countries to report on how it is tracking the

MDGs in January 2003. The Philippines is also one of the first countries to finish a second report on how it is tracking these MDGs, which will be ready by the end of February for launching by March. When the Secretary General reports to the General Assembly on September, he will have up to date data on the Philippines.

It is not only about countries of the south who will be reporting on the MDGs but also the countries of the north will have to report on how they are meeting their obligations. I am happy to report that the first donor report has now been produced by Denmark on how it is doing in terms of Goal 8 - commitment of the north to increasing ODA, reducing debt, and changing the international architecture when it comes to trade and other such issues.

Asia is also the first region to produce a regional report on how the whole Asia-Pacific region is tracking the MDGs. It was done by UNESCAP last year and we launched it in Manila. It is very important that countries in this region can compare with each other. It introduces a nice element of competition that is always healthy.

Finally, the Secretary General wants us to work very hard in countries with all of you on helping you achieve those goals. Now, what have we done in the Philippines as a UN Team? We have done an assessment as a UN family about what are the key challenges for the Philippines from a developmental point of view and what can UN do about it. We have decided that we can add value in a number of areas including poverty reduction, good governance, environmental sustainability, social services, and peace and development. The Secretary General also wants us to advocate and develop partnerships locally on the MDGs.

Goal 1: Eradication of poverty and hunger by the year 2015 with the baseline being 1990. The Philippines chose to define this goal in terms of its core poor families or the proportion of families below food subsistence level. They want to go from 20% in 1990 to 10% by 2015. According to national data last year, the Philippines was at 13%. The 2003 data has just come out and the official data says that the core poor family at the subsistence level is now at 10.4% (aggregate).

In terms of population, the Philippines has put in its Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) that it wants to go from 34% of people in the Philippines who are poor to 17% by 2015. Recent data suggest that they are now at 30% (government data, aggregate level). The Philippines is tracking in the right direction although the poverty issue, nonetheless, remains a challenge for this country. When we disaggregate the data and look at the local provincial level, the figures can be very much higher. Some of the provinces in the Philippines, particularly in Mindanao, poverty incidence can be much higher. That is one of the key challenges that we face.

A second part of this goal to eradicate poverty is a hunger goal. It is cutting by half between 2000 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Malnutrition still poses a major threat to the Filipino child's survival. The percentage of underweight children between 0-5 years old, which is the indicator we use to measure malnutrition, decreased only by an average of 0.31% per year, from 34.5% in 1990 to 31% in 2001. Recent data suggests that it has gone down to only 28% in 2003. Again, this is the national average and local averages can be higher. In Mindanao, the prevalence of underweight 0-5 years old

children is higher than the national average – 31.8% in Western Mindanao, 34.1% in Northern Mindanao, 32% in Southern Mindanao, 30% in Central Mindanao and 27.9% in the ARMM. Malnutrition is one of the targets of the MDG that we believe constitutes a very considerable challenge for the Philippines to meet and it is something that we all must focus on.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. The goal here is to ensure that by 2015, children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. In the Philippines (aggregate level), school participation rate went from 85.1% in 1991 to 96.9% in 2000. Cohort survival rate was declining. Latest data suggests that school participation rates are decreasing to 90% but cohort survival rate has gone up. In the main, we believe that universal primary education is one of the goals that the Philippines will meet at least at the aggregate level.

Goal 3: Promotion of gender equity and empowerment women. The target is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and in all levels of education not later than 2015. Clearly, the Philippines is on track to meet this goal. Women and men, at least at the aggregate level, have equal status and almost near gender parity. It is actually the boys that we need to worry about. There are some disturbing data coming out now about the drop out rates of boys from elementary school and what we want to avoid is the reversed gender gap. So, we need to be mindful of this concern.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality. The goal is to reduce by 2/3 between 1990 and 2015 the under 5 mortality rate. The Philippines (aggregate level) is doing well. The under 5 mortality declined from 80 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 48 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1998. According to recent data, it has come down to 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003. Again, when we disaggregate the data, figures for Mindanao are higher at 68-100 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health. One of the key goals is to reduce by $\frac{3}{4}$ the maternal rate between 1990 and 2015. It is extremely disturbing that maternal mortality in the Philippines is high. It is 200 deaths per 100,000 live births and the goal is to bring this down to 50 deaths per 100,000 live births. Again, if we disaggregate these to the regions and look at Mindanao, the maternal mortality can be between 270 to 340 deaths per 100,000 live births. This is an issue that we must focus on. Women should not die from childbirth in today's world.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Here, the goal is to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases like TB. On HIV/AIDS, I served in a country in Africa (Botswana) where 1 in 4 adults are HIV positive; 38% of pregnant women in major cities were HIV positive; and there were thousands of HIV orphans in the society. The good news for the Philippines is that you have one of the lowest infection rates in the Asia-Pacific region at 0.02-0.03 %. The challenge is to keep the infection rate low. There are some worrying data, though. Sexually transmitted diseases or infections (STD/STI) are on the rise in the Philippines. There is a high proportion of unsafe sex among sex workers. An increasing numbers of OFWs are coming home infected. The number of injectable drug users is on the rise. HIV infection in children is starting to appear in the Philippines. We are worried and concerned and we think that this is an issue that we all need to be seized about. This also affects women and girls particularly.

On TB, an illness that is still killing a lot of Filipinos in this country. 75 Filipinos die because of TB everyday. The government is working very hard on this issue to get these numbers down. On malaria, although no longer a leading cause of death, is still one of the 10 leading causes of illness in the country.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. The idea here is to reverse the loss of our environmental patrimony, which is a challenge not only for the Philippines, but also a challenge for the whole world. Reforestation, biodiversity protection, renewable energy, reduction of carbon dioxide emission and in all these areas the Philippines is trying extremely hard. There are laws, state of the art laws on the books, a very pro-active environmental lobby, and lots of work going on in these areas that the UN supports.

Another target is to make sure we cut in half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Here, we have good news, albeit on the aggregate level. The proportion of households with access to safe drinking water increased from 73.7% in 1991 to 76.3% in 2000. The latest data suggests that 8 out of 10 families use clean and safe water.

Another element of environmental sustainability is trying to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. This is also a challenge for this country with 7.5 million people living in slum conditions, many of whom are in Metro Manila.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development. One aspect of this is to change the international architecture on trade. The Philippines is one of the countries that is working very hard on international negotiations to do just that. There was a slight breakthrough last year with the commitment in the context of the WTO discussions to remove the distortions of protectionist policies in some countries and making the trading architecture fairer. Another aspect of this global partnership is dealing comprehensively with the debt problems. The Philippines, like many countries, has a very high level of debt.

On young people, the percentage of youth unemployment is 19%, which is much higher than the global average for people between 15-24 years old. This is an issue of concern given the demographics of the country.

Another aspect of this global partnership is getting affordable and essential drugs. The Philippines has been categorized with low access to affordable and essential drugs so this is an issue again that we must focus on.

Benefiting from this new technology is an aspect of this global partnership. One indicator for this would be access to telephone mainlines where the Philippines has a figure of 42 for every 1,000 Filipinos who have access. We have to focus on making new technology available for Filipinos.

At the aggregate level, although the picture may be different if we break it down, the country is on track in meeting the poverty target as it defined it in terms of the number of families living below the food subsistence level. The target to get the population down from 34% to 17% will represent more of a challenge. Malnutrition and maternal mortality remain major challenges. Environmental sustainability for all of us continues to be a challenge. The Philippines is on track in terms of universal primary education and gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary education; and reduction of child mortality; and combating HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.

Partnerships for the MDGs

Let me talk a little bit about partnerships in terms of the MDGs here in the Philippines. We have been working with Congress to see how lawmakers can contribute to this MDG agenda. We think the role of lawmakers is very important in any country. Last year, Congress ran a series of roundtable discussions on the MDGs and they produced a number of recommendations which they presented at a full day session of Congress which the President attended. Lawmakers suggested that a special committee of the House be created on the MDGs. And I am happy to announce that this committee has been convened with 21 members on it. I think this is the only country in the world where a special legislative committee has been created to track and advocate for the MDGs.

We have been working with the national government to make sure that the MDGs are mainstreamed into the new medium-term development plan. We are also working with local governments to see how we can support LGUs who play such a crucial role in development. The DILG Secretary sent out a note to all governors and mayors telling them to focus on the MDGs. We are working with 12 city mayors across the country that have come forward saying they are prepared to be score card-ed on how they are tracking the MDGs. We think that this is courageous. We think that by coming forward, these city mayors will put in place some best practices that can be replicated in other parts of the country.

The business community in this country ran a series of “square tables.” Square meaning government, NGOs, donors and business come together to come up with ideas on how the P 2 billion pesos that the business community spends every 18 months on social investment can go towards MDG gaps. They have just produced a wonderful report that was launched last month called “Responding to the MDGs Challenge: A Roadmap for Philippine Business.” I commend the business sector in this country for getting themselves involved in the MDG.

We have also been working very hard with civil society organizations. Yesterday afternoon, we sat with a number of presidents of Zonta International, which is a wonderful organization that champions women’s issues, about how they can focus their activities around the MDGs. They have decided that they want to focus on the health issues.

We are working with Cecilia Alvarez, Presidential Adviser on Culture, about how the arts community in the Philippines can be a medium for the MDGs.

Very importantly, we’ve been working with young people. Last year, we gave an award to the youth organization which the UN family considered has best sponsored the MDG in the country. We do have to reach out to young people. This is a country of young people and they must also be seized with this agenda. I just spoke last week with a group of students of Ateneo who were spending four days talking about the MDG. After I finished my presentation, they stood up and asked all the right questions. So, young people know what is going on around them. They are very involved. It is a community that we need to respect, involve and listen to.

We have been working with the media. We ran a workshop with the media on the MDGs because we think the media plays a very important role in doing work on these MDGs.

Finally, we are happy to say that the next meeting of the WB-Government consultative group which brings together all the donors with the government, and this year, it will be broad enough to include stakeholders, will have a key session on the MDGs which the UN has been asked to lead.

Beijing +10 and the MDGs

That is what I wanted to share with you on the MDGs. Let me now turn very quickly to those of you who are going to the Beijing +10. This is really a very crucial meeting that is coming up in New York. I am thrilled that many Filipinos are going. We have fought hard since the very first conference on women in the 1970s. We have made very significant gains and it is very important that they not be rolled back and we make progress and go forward. What happens on that meeting on women's issues – poverty, education, health, violence, governance, rights of the girl child – are all intimately related to the ability of the world community to meet the MDGs.

UN Support to Mindanao

Let me talk about UN support to Mindanao. We have been working in Mindanao since 1996 right after the government-MNLF peace agreement with emergency assistance and humanitarian assistance in the first phase. In the second phase of support, it was through helping communities' livelihood, reproductive health programs, re-establishing water systems, and creating what is called Peace and Development Communities in Mindanao with the support of a number of wonderful donors in these two phases (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey). I would like to recognize two ladies in this room, Patrice Tan from New Zealand Aid and Gie Domingo of AusAID. They have done a lot to support the people of Mindanao. It is people like them who ensure that programs get designed, put in place and funded. We are deeply grateful to them.

The third phase of support to Mindanao, which has just finished, was some humanitarian assistance for people affected by outbreaks of conflict, including last year; livelihood in the PDCs, health services, and promoting a culture of peace (getting former combatants to settle down and re-integrate into their communities). One of the most powerful moments of my life was when Ambassador Pearce and I visited one these communities in North Cotabato where people who have been fighting for a living, sat down with us and said we have come to understand that this is not the way and we believe we are agents of peace and change.

We are now going into a new phase of this program, which we have just been involved with many of you here in designing that will continue this work of supporting these PDCs, supporting livelihood, helping with services, helping to capacitate LGUs in terms of conflict prevention and conflict resolution. We believe this is a major endeavor and we have the support of one major donor which shall remain nameless for now.

I am going to close by saying that we in the UN Family and the other members of the international donor community have a very deep and abiding commitment to this magnificent country, the Philippines, and to you the people and the women of Mindanao. I want to thank all of you for inviting me here today and for being such good listeners. I know that you are wonderful women – mothers, daughters, sisters, advocates, thinkers, agents of change, movers and shakers. Let me say to you, Mabuhay ang Mindanao Commission on Women! Mabuhay ang kababaihang Pilipino!

Presentation of Findings:

The 1st National Survey on the Participation of Women in Peace, Governance and Development

Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas

President

Social Weather Stations

Ms. Linda Luz Guerrero

Vice President

Social Weather Stations

Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas and Ms. Linda Luz Guerrero presented the results of the 1st National Survey on the Participation of Women in Peace, Governance and Development. The national survey conducted was commissioned by the Mindanao Commission on Women with assistance from the Philippine-Australian Government Policy. An ARMM survey was likewise conducted with assistance from The Asia Foundation to generate statistically representative data for ARMM. This will be used for comparison with the national data results because any national survey of modest size cannot identify an area as limited as ARMM.

The national survey was conducted from October 19-November 2, 2004. This covers the entire country with equal representations from Metro Manila, Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Mr. Mangahas explained that the sample size of 1,440 for the entire Philippines -- 961 females and 479 males – is a special design of deliberate oversampling if one wants to study women. The almost 1,000 women sample size is already a global standard for a national survey.

The objectives of the national survey are: to (1) generate database for MCW; (2) enable MCW and its partners to undertake effective advocacy campaigns in 3 main areas – politics and governance, peace and multiculturalism, and poverty reduction. It was further explained that SWS own mission is “statistics for advocacy.” Any data helps and highlights the issue and alerts people that something has to be done right away. The ARMM area or the Muslim cultural areas in the Philippines as a whole has always been at a disadvantage for so many years because they have been practically statistically invisible.

Open Forum

Moderator: Patricia M. Sarenas

From Marawi City: *(For Dr. Mangahas and Linda): The survey is a very good baseline data, if you could share national and ARMM level; how did you get the population sample to be representative of national and ARMM? And how do you represent cities and regions that constitute the national/ARMM?*

Dr. Mangahas: SWS was established in August 1985; SWS does not have anything but surveys. We also do election surveys which predict winners and losers in the elections. The same type of surveys was done for MCW, a good gauge that the methodology works. So how are respondents selected? Philippines is divided into 4 study areas – Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, NCR; there are 300 respondents per area; the provinces are randomly selected based on population size; municipalities are selected based on adult proportion size; barangays are randomly selected. From a barangays, the interviewer walks in a certain direction; every 5th house is chosen as a respondent. SWS has a way of determining who in the household will be interviewed and will be the actual respondent. As for the ARMM sample size of 300, the same methodology is used as in the election survey. For the MCW survey, SWS got six per spot: 4 women and 2 men, ratio of 1/3 men, 2/3 women. Differential design is used in terms of getting respondents, unlike the 50:50 in election surveys.

Carol Arguillas: *Why were the Lumads not included in survey? We already got hold of preliminary results but it is not for quotation yet. And why does the women's view of the peace negotiations with MILF and peace in Mindanao not included in the report?*

Dr. Mangahas: We do not discriminate, but we hardly really get Lumad respondents. Standard institutionalize religion. They don't have a separate category as they are too small to get statistical significance. The best way is to design it in a special way so that we can find them, like a survey especially for Lumads. Peace process questions are also included in the survey.

IMS: MCW is hoping that we can do this survey every year to be able to track the trend in Mindanao and this will also be the basis for planning the MCW campaigns. The Lumads are currently statistically insignificant population so may conduct another survey exclusively for indigenous people.

Ibing Paraguya: It pains us to see that we are not counted but it is good to look forward at Lumad women survey and see how these questions will be answered.

NCRFW: *With regard to the methodology, are there follow up questions or all open-ended?*

Dr. Mangahas: Several are open-ended questions, like 'in what way would you be willing to help?' There are no follow up questions because this is a benchmark survey. We are planning to conduct an FGD to focus on analysis of results.

PMS: To develop the survey tool, MCW facilitated 3 FGDs to come up with the tool.

Bai Sandra Basar: *Looking at the statistics, it seems strange that the level of pessimism is not that high in ARMM but when you look at HDI the results show otherwise; ARMM women do not want to seek public office, good jobs, business opportunities, etc.*

Dr. Mangahas: One culture may work for you and another may work for somebody else - work relationship (in hindsight). In the course of the survey, maybe most of the time (like 2/3 of the time), we feel that certain things should be this or that way. Yet there are times when results show not what you expect, therefore wrong impressions. So was it an error? Relying on “pakiramdam” may not be always enough; if we look at it more carefully we can perhaps have greater understanding. Let’s not immediately say it is wrong because it is not what we expect - new learnings.

PMS: This survey on women’s participation in peace, development and governance made us realize we had plenty of wrong assumptions.

IMS: That is the reason why we pursued the survey, to get the pulse. We keep on organizing but we may not get the pulse; our Mother’s for Peace was swak and patok, though it was based on traditional perceptions.

Aisa Akalal: *The survey used was simple random sampling or probably purposive sampling survey?*

Linda Luz Guerrero: It is not a purposive survey but a general population survey. Each Filipino in the area selected had an equal chance of being selected. When I joined SWS, there is no book that says we should get 10%. As the analogy of Dr. Mangahas goes, if you’re going to have a blood test, should somebody who is taller give more blood? It really is a matter of the mix; are there particular features present only in one area. Sample sizes may matter if you want statistical representation (e.g., Lumad). For example, exit polls are still able to predict who won or not.

Dr. Mangahas: one of the hardest things to understand, euro-barometer or cross European survey. Every country is given a quota of 1,000 per country. It does not matter for errors or percentages. Global standard is 1000 +/- 3%. American polls are like opinion polls but both cannot understand that 1000 is enough to draw a conclusion.

From Marawi: How did you ask those questions, especially in the ARMM?

Linda: When we implement the survey, it is in the language that is used in the area. Maguindanao, Maranaw, Tausug. All interviewers could speak the language fluently. Before we implement, we had to test it on them. Questionnaires would have a Tagalog and local dialect versions. Exam, general training, and specific training are conducted to know how to use the questionnaire itself. Usually we do not explain the objectives, even to the interviewers, so as not to pre-empt the results. Interviewers are trained not to give adlibs, but just repeat the questions.

From Marawi: Even among us, it is usually difficult to get the correct answers.

Linda: It is a methodological challenge to see whether they're saying the truth or not. In fact, we have difficulties in back checking. Back checking is not so much like looking for the interviewee but rather use of cards. We have more supervisors when we did ARMM surveys rather than in other areas.

Pilar Braga: After the survey what is next? Policy direction for local government

Debbie Landey: We have now seen the trends and started to see shifts. We should look at the level of departments or somebody should come and study the UN. At present, of the 12 mayors that they are working with for the MDG 2 of them are from Mindanao.

IMS: The SWS data will be available to everybody; if it is used by more people, then we will be able to do more things. SWS is open to presenting the data to whoever is interested, it is just a matter of organizing seminars that these types of data be available to everyone.

Mely Bonifacio: The survey recognizes diverse culture; Another Mindanao is possible is indeed possible! One factor that is lacking though is a better understanding of where we have come from, an establishment of a studies program on Mindanao history and culture. History may be easier but culture would be more challenging. We need to brainstorm on how we can launch this project sooner or later. Congratulate MCW and donors

Mahar: As one Latin motto says, *Quot capita, tot sententiae* "There are as many opinions as there are people." We are open to diverse opinion. Lahat pwede, lahat iba-iba. We have a culture of freedom to express yourself and say anything you like. We want everybody to do it – train people. The best to do the research are the Muslim academics themselves. Let's be open to all the voices.

We are a very strong crusader on the use of poverty statistics and competition with official figures helps us fill in the missing gaps. In the long intellectual history of this movement, HDI is another brand name to measure the quality of well-being. We are also trying to get everyone's attention. More data is more important. Dynamic data must be taken out as fast as you can. We are trying to do it quarterly and these repeated measurements show that there is volatility.

--- : For Debbie, regarding the MDGs, although the Philippines is one of the first in submitting the report, there may be problems encountered in actual implementation. Is there anything for us to see that the MDG is going to be implemented or realized in the future?

Debbie Landey: Reports are largely done by the government but for the succeeding reports, the UN would try to look at other stakeholders or data sources. There is progress, based on her presentation, at least on aggregate data. But there are indeed disparities among the different provinces/areas. It is very volatile in some areas. We will consult other stakeholders in producing the report to show the progress.

Donors' Forum

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Alma Evangelista

Three (3) on-going projects:

1. Internally displaced persons during the 2000 and 2003 armed conflict -- started this year and will run until relief and rehabilitation of women in these areas have been completed. Also is health care and culture of peace. This is being done in collaboration with EU.
2. Environmental protection of Lake Lanao area, a former MNLF training ground; PDCs. This is in collaboration with Netherlands.
3. Participation in JNA in MILF communities; governance section. We have completed our own assessment and have made a section on recommendations. This is strictly UNDP.

As a UN agency, we have participated in UN multi donor program, involved in Culture of Peace component, relief and rehabilitation, governance in peace and development, and technical assistance in planning. Our implementers are ARMM and MEDCO

The 3rd phase still needs to be developed but will have a stronger gender focus, particularly in maternal and child care. The Act for Peace Program and UNDP are largely from Australian funds

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) Georgina Domingo

There are some materials available at registration table, a newsletter of the AusAID programs on GAD and peace and development.

Managing programs of Australian government

Goal: poverty reduction

Themes: Peace and development (security and stability)
Economic Governance
Rural economic development

AusAid has committed to contribute to the ACT for Peace in response to MNLF peace agreement. The multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund can take effect once the peace agreement with MILF is concluded. For JNA, AusAID focused on human development, social protection, health, and internally displaced persons. Most donors have committed to participate in multi-donor trust fund

BEAM – XI, XII and ARMM: Islamic values in basic education
Tribal values in basic education
Tribal learning center in Davao del Sur

Security and stability is a counter terrorism program; sub-regional cooperation; BIMP EAGA.

PACAP has moved to new management but still an Australian firm. Basically it is the same program but with some value added in terms of directions. It will open

the window to areas like Agusan del Sur, Misamis Occidental, ARMM, Bohol, Samar which will receive proposal with one year duration. Main office is in Manila with satellite offices in 5 focus provinces.

Human Resource Development Facility (PAHRDF) – will conduct short-term training, courses, etc. Has office in the Davao, headed by Milalin Javellana

Governance Facility – an open facility that may start on March or April; the economic and fiscal policy is helping government agencies (NEDA, DOF, etc.) with the fiscal, monetary and economic concerns of the country.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) **Emeline Versoza**

Current programs seek to achieve the following results:

1. Conflict reduction in Mindanao and other areas vulnerable to violence;
2. Performance of selected government institutions improved;
3. Desired family size and improved health sustainably achieved;
4. Management of productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened;
5. Access to quality education and livelihood skills increased in selected areas most affected by poverty and conflict.

Running across all programs is governance and gender
For FY 2004 - \$90.3 M

7 objectives in Mindanao:

1. Former combatants reintegrated into the economy
2. Business climate improved and equitable economic growth (GEM)
3. Local government units strengthened
4. Family planning, health and nutrition services improved
5. Productive life-sustaining natural resources protected
6. Remote villages electrified through renewable energy
7. Access to quality education and youth

USAID support to the 1996 peace agreement

1. ELAP
2. SWIFT – post harvest facilities
3. LEAP (Livelihood Enhancement and Peace Program) assisted 25,165 former MNLF combatants to become commercial level producers of corn, rice, or seaweed.
4. GEM – community infrastructure program; mid-scale infrastructure program (port landings, RORO ramp, by-pass roads, 10 ongoing post harvest facilities); business support organizations (assisting in developing export markets, trade fairs & exhibits); and production/export expansion of higher value commodities
5. Micro enterprise programs – 204 participating rural banks and credit cooperatives in Mindanao to assist institutions develop the capacity to serve the microenterprise market.

TAG (Transparent and Accountable Governance) – through the Asia Foundation to assist the LGUs in transparency and anti-corruption

Barangay Justice Service System – implemented by the Gerry Roxas Foundation to provide greater access to justice for the disadvantaged and reduce the caseloads and court costs in the formal justice system.

Energy and Environment

1. Energy Sector Performance – provide renewable energy-powered electricity in remote, conflict affected areas
2. Environmental Governance – close open access through greater transparency, accountability, responsiveness and participation; includes the forests and coastlines; increase fish abundance (10% increased stock in Tawi-Tawi and Surigao); promotion of cacao production
3. Urban Environmental Management – increase private investment in water supply and sanitation; reduce vehicle emissions; and promote integrated solid waste management

Strategies have been improved for 2005 – 2009
Plenty of lead time to explore these possibilities

The Alliance for Mindanao Off-Grid Renewable Energy (AMORE)
Provision of solar panels in island communities
Basilan and Tawi-Tawi

Population and Health

1. Increase of health service coverage by the LGUs
2. EnRICH (Enhanced and Rapid Improvement of Community Health) grants
3. Delivery of Vitamin A and immunization to increase child survival

Education

- Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM 2)
 1. Computer literacy and internet connection (CLIC)
 2. Education awareness support effort and matching grants program (EASE-MGP)
 3. congressional internships for graduates of ARMM colleges and universities – 4 months; so far 40 interns have graduated from this program
- Education for Quality and Access for Learning and Livelihood Skills (EQuALLS) Project
 1. Strengthened capacity for teaching math, science, English
 2. Basic education of out-of-school youth in conflict affected areas

Website: www.usaid.gov-ph

New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)
Patrice Montemayor Tan

NZAID has modest but focused programs in the Philippines. In this context, the metaphor conveys that NZAID is but one paddle, steering the canoe itself is for the Philippines to work at.

Partnerships

- A lot of the programs are coursed through the UNDP, UNICEF;
- Works closely with Australia, UN, ADB, the Pacific Islands Forum and other international bodies on development assistance

Ongoing 5-year country strategy concentrating on 3 themes:

- Natural resource management
- Indigenous people
- Governance

Other NZAID priorities

- Human resource development - scholarships, Masters, diploma courses
- Conflict resolution and peace building in Mindanao

Small projects scheme - similar to AusAID's PACAP

Facility where they have been able to support work like GAD in Davao del Norte and Iligan

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Dr. Marissa Ricardo, Dr. Nuqui

Operations are governed by United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of the Philippines

- Creating an enabling environment: Poverty reduction through good governance
- Ensuring environmental stability
- Empowerment of the poor through improved access to basic services and productive resources
- Establishing the foundations of peace and development

Country programs support MDGs – children, mothers, gender equality

UNICEF – 6th cycle 2005-2009

- Child-friendly movement; Child-friendly schools, LGUs, etc.
- Anchored on CEDAW and Convention of Children's HR
- Supported by AusAID
 - Improve economic governance
 - Strengthen security and stability
 - Improve the living standards of the rural poor in the Southern Philippines

New program

- prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Various service oriented programs supported by local policy, communication and IB

Within UN there is a UN working group on GAD - its latest output is guidelines integrating gender in programs and projects.

Analytical Frameworks for MCW Programs

PEACE AND MULTICULTURALISM

Situation

Mindanao has been wracked by complex problems of seemingly intractable conflicts and widespread poverty for many years. The unresolved demands of the Moros for self-determination, their social exclusion and continued political and economic marginalization have led them to the use arms to force the national government to acquiesce to their demands. The Lumads suffer from the same injustice but are less prone to using violence. Discontent is widespread not only among the Moros and Lumads but also among the many poor. Because of the official bias for Luzon, Mindanao does not receive its fair share in the allocation of government resources. Development thrusts favor big national and multinational interests. Thus development is uneven. Under this situation of under-development and powerlessness, disgruntled populations become prone to using violence to redress grievances.

The breakdown of law and order in many parts, the proliferation of firearms, the lack of faith in the justice system and gender discrimination have contributed to various types of violence.

The reliance of the Government on the military – instead of the police – to run after kidnappers and other criminals has resulted in exacerbating the conflict between the Government and the MILF, especially when military offensives are conducted in areas where the MILF adherents predominate or when local warlords ask the MILF and the Government to take sides in what is basically a local fight.

Government spending in Mindanao for military offensive operations against the MILF and other forces has also diverted resources that could very well be put to better use in improving the region's education system, infrastructure, and basic services.

Women suffer most during and after military offensives. They bear the major responsibility for the care and security not only of their children but also of their extended families.

One of the most significant triggers of conflict, especially in the Moro areas, is "rido" or family/clan vendettas. Traditionally resorted to when a family's honor is deemed defiled, "rido" has increasingly been resorted to by political candidates who refuse to accept their loss at the polls. In many communities where there is

a proliferation of small and high-powered arms, “rido” exacts a heavy toll on human lives. There are today many widows who lost their husbands because of “rido.”

Of all the island groups in the Philippines, Mindanao has the most number of diverse and distinct cultures, which gives Mindanao a rich cultural heritage. Moros are known to include 10-13 ethno-linguistic groups and the Lumads 18 to 30 sub-groups. Add to these migrant settlers from Luzon and the Visayas belonging to various ethnic groups. Prejudice and discrimination are rampant, especially against the Moros and the Lumads.

Weak governance, acute poverty for the minorities, and poor management of differences in faith and culture have greatly reduced Mindanao’s capacity to achieve peace and development.

Gender-based violence or violence that is perpetuated against women because they are women is another big problem confronting women everywhere. Thousands of women and children live in constant fear and insecurity over their lives and safety because of abuses that happen in their homes or within intimate relationships. Domestic violence or violence against women and their children (VAWC) creates a situation of helplessness and powerlessness, conditioning women’s outlook about themselves and other women, as well as their relationships with men.

Analysis

The link between conflict and deprivation is stated succinctly by the report of the UN Commission on Human Security: “Conflict and deprivation are interconnected. Deprivation has many causal links to violence, although these have to be carefully examined. Conversely, wars kill people, destroy trust among them, increase poverty and crime, and slow down the economy. Addressing such insecurities effectively demands an **integrated approach.**”

The report calls for policies and institutions to respond to these insecurities in stronger and more integrated ways. It states that while the state continues to have the primary responsibility for security, there is a **need for a shift in paradigm** as security challenges become more complex and various new actors attempt to play a role. **It proposes that the focus must broaden from the state to the security of people - to human security.** It points out that being people-centered means those insecurities that have not been considered as state security threats must be addressed.

The report continues: “Human security means protecting vital freedoms. It means protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations, building on their strengths and aspirations. It also means creating systems that give people the building blocks of survival, dignity and livelihood. Human security connects different types of freedoms - freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom to take action on one's own behalf.” Respecting human rights is at the core of protecting human security.

Promoting democratic principles is a step toward attaining human security and development. It enables people to participate in governance and make their voices heard. This requires building strong institutions, establishing the rule of law and empowering people.

The Social Weather Stations survey conducted for the Mindanao Commission on Women shows that the most pressing national issue to Filipinos across the country is to attain sustainable peace. A resounding majority of those surveyed believed that Filipinos are capable of unity. The strengthening of social capital – or the relationships of cooperation and coordination among people - is critical to achieving peace and development in Mindanao. This means cultivating a common sense of belonging while accepting, if not celebrating, each one's distinct value and identity.

On the issue of violence against women and their children (VAWC) or other forms of gender-based violence, there is growing recognition that gender-based violence is rooted in unequal power relations of men and women that, in turn, become deeply embedded in structures of thought, language, law and jurisprudence, education and media. Because of its far-reaching and often very pernicious effects on women and children, gender violence must be taken seriously as a social issue that it is and not be seen only as a private issue or an issue “behind closed doors.”

Action points

Protection and empowerment

To address the various human insecurities and achieve peace, the report of the Commission on Human Security offers two general strategies: protection and empowerment. Protection shields people from dangers. It requires concerted effort to develop norms, processes and institutions that systematically address insecurities. Empowerment enables people to develop their potential and become full participants in decision-making. Protection and empowerment are mutually reinforcing, and both are required in most situations.

Integrated with other issues

Peace work must therefore be linked with politics and governance, economic development, cultural revitalization, and environmental protection.

Broad-based participation in the entire peace process

There must also be broad-based participation in the peace process, from the peace talks (peacemaking), to peace building, and peace maintenance. Women have a vital role to play in the entire peace process.

Confront and stop the prejudice process; strengthen social capital

It is also time that we all confront our individual prejudices that result in discrimination, manifested in official policies, administrative procedures, and behavior. Multiculturalism has to become official policy (and practice) so that our diversity becomes the source of our productivity and happiness rather than the source of conflict. Relationships that enable cooperation and collaboration among peoples must be strengthened.

Address the triggers of conflict

“Rido” and the proliferation of small arms and high-powered weapons must be reduced, if not totally eradicated.

Slice budget for military and shift it to development

The military budget remains one of the largest in the national budget. Serious consideration must be made of the role of the military vis-à-vis the role of the police in maintaining security. The efficacy of having a large standing army geared for combat and using up scarce resources must also be examined. .

Shift paradigm from national security to human security

Serious discussions have to be undertaken on the impact of continuing the ideology (and therefore the military infrastructure) of national security as against the all-encompassing concept of human security.

Advocacy for full implementation of laws protecting women

Guided by the premise that violence against women and their children is a violation of human rights and that VAWC hinders development, equality and peace, advocacy shall be undertaken for full implementation of laws protecting women and their children, including the Violence Against Women and Their Children Law, Anti-Sexual Harassment Law, the Anti-Rape Law and other laws against gender-based violence.

Community-based action to combat VAWC

Through the Mothers for Peace Movement and other groups, awareness about VAWC in the community level shall be increased and advocate for community-based programs/projects to combat VAWC and other forms of gender-based violence.

POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

Situation

Women engaged in politics and public policy gradually increased in number starting 1938 when women's suffrage was finally won. Still their number remains small and women are still very much in the minority in elective and appointive positions.

The realities of Philippine politics hold them back. The first reality pertains to the source of political power: the political system is based on wealthy political dynasties, with politics being used as a means to gain more wealth. It is elite- and male-dominated. Women in political dynasties are often used for political ends – to fill in the “gaps” between terms of the father or husband who is prohibited from running again. However, in most cases the male remains the recognized *de facto* political leader. This has caused power to be concentrated into the hands of a few politicians who have no strong ties to party ideologies or agendas, but rely on the appeal of their personalities and heritage.

Election campaigns are expensive. So in most cases, candidates raise funds from supporters like big businesses who abuse this arrangement by only supporting candidates whose propensity for corruption they expect to benefit from, rather than supporting candidates who campaign on a moral platform. Thus a pattern of corruption has developed, permeating the political realm - from elections through to governance.

There is no clear party system, no real opposition and therefore no true basis for coalition-building. Candidates often rely on personality, popularity, charisma and the personal touch rather than capability and political stand. They lack platforms and agenda. The “clan” delivers the votes and supplies the machinery, with big business often providing support.

The second reality pertains to the conduct of elections: massive fraud, use of the 3 Gs (guns, goons and gold) and sometimes a 4th G – girls. Then there is candidate junking, use of “nuisance” candidates, flying and ghost voters, manipulation of illiterates’ votes, ballot snatching and switching, inefficient counting and canvassing, and pressure and threats on teachers to compel them to manipulate election returns. Voting is often based on practicality and immediate gain; and voters lack awareness concerning their rights and responsibilities.

The third reality relates to the manner of governance: empty and broken promises, absentee and “long-distance” officials, premium placed on popularity, seniority and gender (male) rather than capability, projects and programs not based on or responsive to basic needs, government resources and public office used for personal gain, and the lack of accountability mechanisms between officials and constituency.

However, there have been efforts to improve the way elections are conducted. Tremendous amounts of resources have been used in voter education programs by NGOs, church-based groups and other concerned election-watch

organizations. Some of these efforts have resulted in a growing number of electorate voting intelligently and responsibly.

There have been initiatives to ask candidates to commit to an agenda. The women's movement has asked candidates to commit themselves to women's agenda. Of course, committing to take up the agenda during the campaign period is no guarantee they will work on the agenda after they are elected. There have also been initiatives to set criteria for choosing candidates as a way of guiding the public to vote for qualified candidates. Some groups have tried mobilizing community resource for poor but qualified candidates.

Analysis

Political processes often dictate the outcome. We have bad processes for choosing our public leaders so we get bad public leaders and poor governance. If processes dictate the outcome, then there must be real, intelligent and effective/efficient processes of choosing our public leaders.

Public leadership is public service. Notwithstanding the bizarre mix of fraud, violence and entertainment to which Philippine politics seem to have been reduced, there seems to be a ringing affirmation that politics is the exercise of power – not the power to manipulate and control but the power to act for what is good. That is the key: to act for what is GOOD in every aspect of politics and public governance - resource mobilization, funds budgeting, service delivery and conflict management.

How are gender and governance linked? Two arguments are given for women's participation in decision-making. One is that it is their right to do so. The other is that their participation contributes to better decision-making, and therefore better governance.

The Commission believes that women's equal participation in political life plays a pivotal role in the general process of the advancement of women. Without the active participation of women and the incorporation of women's perspectives at all levels of decision-making, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved.

The Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) argues that: "Women's equal participation in decision making is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account." The United Nations Charter for Human Rights, the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the BPFA and other international agreements and conventions denounce all discrimination including that based on sex. They conclude that it is unjust to exclude women from the central activities in the political realm especially given the significance of politics to decision-making.

For Mindanao, never has the challenge to choose the right public leaders been more urgent. Many of our problems are caused, if not exacerbated, by poor governance – by wrong policies and programs decided and implemented by the wrong people with the wrong motives.

Action Points

Political parties, not political dynasties

Processes that will move us away from personality-focused political dynasties to platform-based political parties will have to be supported. Greater emphasis on parties would allow for wider opportunities for participation, thereby increasing female involvement. Aside from it being inherently valuable in a democracy to have more women in the political sphere, structural change would be brought by breaking up the existing “boys club” and weakening the emphasis on gender and seniority that is used for political and governmental advancement. This would also have the effect of dispersing political power, rather than leaving it in the hands of a few families and big businesses. Sharing power naturally ensures greater transparency and accountability, which would then reduce corruption in the political arena.

By encouraging political parties focused on ideologies and agendas, we will inject meaning into politics and redirect it away from being merely a power-game. The focus will return to its purpose of serving the people.

Voter education

Voters must be educated about their rights and responsibilities so they will hold sacred their vote and choose the “right” candidates.

Recruit pro-people candidates

Pro-people and principled women and men must be recruited to enter the political arena. We must be prepared to support them –to get them elected and hold them accountable to the people. We also need to support them so that they remain true to their principles and don’t get co-opted by the system.

Creating a Women’s Vote

A women’s vote must be created to ensure that election exercises produce women and men who will sincerely work on the public issues women care about such as health care, education, water, consumer protection, etc. Organizing at the grassroots level will be critical.

Focus on Young Women

One of the most important strategies is focusing on developing the capacities of young women for public leadership. Initiatives must be undertaken so that they develop the values, knowledge and skills that will make them use power with compassion and integrity. This is such a vital strategy because it will ensure that a new generation of Mindanao women will be able to participate effectively in the political processes of the future.

Other strategies:

- Lobby for passage of laws for electoral reform, e.g., Women’s Empowerment Law (affirmative action), the Local Sectoral Representative Law.
- Advocate that political parties adopt policies that will ensure the inclusion of women in party slates and a gender perspective of party agendas.
- Advocate for more meaningful Gender and Development (GAD) programs with their corresponding GAD budgets.
- Provide training and other capability-building programs for women’s public leadership.

POVERTY REDUCTION

Women and Population

Mindanao's population reached 19.452 million in 2003 with a growth rate of 2.24 percent (based on the medium projection of the National Statistics Office). The growth rate among females was relatively high at 2.7 percent compared with 2.2 percent for males. A fast growing population does not augur well for the future considering the situation of massive poverty (41.8 percent of families are poor and 23 percent of Mindanao's households experienced hunger between May and July of this year) and a slow growing economy.

The gross regional domestic product (GRDP) of Mindanao has grown faster than the population. In per capita terms, the increase was from P9,667.21 in 2000 to P9,915.18 in 2003, or equivalent to an increase of P62.01 only annually per person. CARAGA is in the most precarious situation among Mindanao regions with its population growing faster than its regional economy.

Women, more than men, suffer the brunt of a fast growing population. They not only engage in economic activities to ensure household sustenance; they also shoulder child-bearing and child-rearing responsibilities, care of the elderly and daily maintenance of the household.

Women's Health

Access to health is inadequate. Mindanao residents had the shortest life expectancy of 63.4 years, compared with the longer average life expectancies in Luzon (66.6 years) and Visayas (65.5 years). The national life expectancy was 67.2 years. ARMM notably had the lowest life expectancy of 55.82 years.

The Department of Health allocated P46.942 billion in 2000 to 2003, of which only P7.159 billion (15.4 percent) was allocated for Mindanao. The island's stakeholders have been lobbying for a bigger share in the national budget.

In 2002, Mindanao did not fare well in terms of mortality among women associated with pregnancy, labor and puerperal sepsis. The year was characterized by increases in maternal deaths across all regions. In Region X, maternal deaths increased twofold in 2002 from 2001 while Region XI almost doubled its figure. ARMM posted the highest at 1.88 per 1,000 live births). ARMM posted the highest maternal mortality rate at 1.88 per 1,000 live births in 2000. Infant mortality rate is 9.72 per 1000 live births in 2002 versus 10.35 per 1000 live births in 2001. This high death rate can be blamed on the availability and accessibility of maternal health services, especially in the far-flung barangays where the nearest hospital is 2 or 3 hours away. The ratio of *public and private hospital bed-to-population is 1:1,207, far below the DOH standard of 1:500.*

Health and nutrition rate is low among Lumad communities as the upland soil becomes more and more eroded and the remaining fertile lands are being taken over by agricultural companies and timber operators engaged in export crop production. Deprived of land to grow vegetables, many Lumad families suffer nutritional deficiencies. This problem is often compounded by poor access to water facilities and basic health services.

Education and Literacy

The comprehensive study of Medina (2002) reveals the following facts:

- Compared with other island groups, Mindanao performed poorest in simple and functional literacy rate at 88% and 75 % respectively
- Its regions had among the lowest participation rates both for the elementary at 93.4% and secondary levels.
- Their elementary and secondary drops out rates were the highest in the country.
- Mindanao students exhibited the worst average performance in the National Secondary Assessment Test and in the Science and Technology Scholarship Exams.
- Mindanao teachers obtained the lowest passing percentage in the Licensure Exams for Teachers.
- Worst performer was ARMM, posting the lowest in simple literacy, functional literacy, secondary participation rate, elementary cohort survival rate and the highest elementary drop out rate. ARMM also emerged as having the lowest passing percentage for the Science and Technology Exams and in the Licensure Exams for Teachers.
- For SY 2001-2002, Mindanao needed an additional 11,152 teachers to teach in the elementary, and 6,736 for the secondary level.
- Mindanao needed an additional 969,337 desks and armchairs for elementary and 448,423 for secondary level
Mindanao needed an additional 16,078,655 elementary textbooks and 6,727,709 secondary textbook
- Additional classrooms needed for elementary level reached 12,758 and for secondary level, 7,061.
- In ARMM alone, 106,575 desks were needed for elementary and 19,397 desks for secondary level; 1,233 additional elementary teachers, and 52 secondary teachers; and 1,529 elementary classrooms and 258 secondary classrooms.

While the cohort survival rate in Mindanao shows some improvement—from 51.72 percent in 1995 to 54.07 percent in 2001—it was still lower than the national average of 66.5 percent and 67.2 percent. Mindanao's cohort survival rate at the secondary level also gained ground when it increased by almost five percentage points from 62.7 percent to 67.07 percent while the national cohort survival rate declined from 75.6 percent to 73.1 percent.

There is an urgent need to institute a comprehensive, replicable and truly sustainable education program that responds to their culture and economic needs.

Labor and Employment

In the span of five years from 1999-2003, the number of women joining the labor force has decreased. From 2001 and 2003 alone, labor force participation of females decreased from 5.657 million to 3.034 million. In October 2003, the labor force participation rate of females was computed at only 56.08 percent while that of males was 85.1 percent. On a regional basis, ARMM, home to 2.294 million Muslims had the lowest labor force participation rate—with only 30.4 percent for females and 83.6 percent for males.

A “jobless growth” is currently being experience by the island economy which only grew by 4.22 percent, such an increase did not result in a corresponding increase in the labor force participation. The fact is, over the period of seven years (1997-2003) labor force participation was constant at 57.2 percent.

Women are usually in the subsistence sector as small farmers and backyard cultivators. Among the Lumad women, a stable source of income is farm labor from which they earn a daily wage of P70-P150. Among the Moros, women are highly visible in the retail trade and food business though the bulk of them are still in the agricultural sector. The educated ones are usually employed in government offices, in the teaching profession and services. Discrimination cuts down the chances of Moro and Lumad women in the labor market. Skills are too limited for them to be employable.

The only arena where the females (728,000) outnumbered the males (562,000) was as unpaid family workers. The clearly indicates the low status accorded to female labor, owing to the traditional belief that the men are the principal breadwinners and the economic role of women is secondary.

The proportion of employed women considered underemployed—those who work less than 40 hours during the past week of the survey—increased among women across all Mindanao regions by 8.95 percent. ARMM had the highest percent increase of underemployment at 30.6 percent, affirms the earlier finding that the legions of laborers and unskilled workers, unpaid family workers, and those working in private households were predominantly women from ARMM.

There was a general trend of lower and single digit unemployment rates across all Mindanao regions in 2003 unlike the 2002 run-away double digit unemployment rates among women, particularly in Regions XI, Region XII and CARAGA. The lowest unemployment rate was posted by the women in Region IX due to the closure of several logging, mining and manufacturing operations in the area. The decline in the coconut industry also fueled the unemployment experienced by Mindanao during the period.

These women in agriculture spend 4-12 hours a day in production. They suffer from severe poverty (approximately 50 percent of rural population is below the poverty threshold). They do not have security in land tenure and are engaged in seasonal work.

Overseas Filipino Workers

The majority of Mindanaoan OFWs were women. They exceeded the men across all regions in Mindanao. According to statistics for 2002, around 88,000 OFWs were females while 47,000 were males. Overseas employment is a source of income to a cash strapped country like the Philippines. According to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, the total amount of remittances from OFWs in 2003 alone reached P7.640 billion

Landlessness and lack of capital to make what small parcel they have productive have reduced many men to joblessness. More than a few families have sold their farm lots and draft animals to send wives and daughters overseas to work as domestic helpers.

Deployment of female labor in oil-rich countries means fragmentation of the family which results in severe stresses on those left behind, and for the men, maladjustments in their new roles as home managers. Men left behind to look after house and children have mostly failed to face up to their new roles.

Child Labor

Despite laws against child labor, children remain in the labor market. For an average daily income of P50, children endure exhausting physical labor and risk accidents and health hazards. Many are however, in the informal sector, mostly as “unskilled” and lowest-paid workers. There are 7 out of 10 Mindanao households have working children 5-17 years old, surpassing the national average of 6 out of 10.

ANALYSIS

Poverty becomes glaring when hunger is used as indicator to detect the extent of impact on survival of people which can be validated by an independent observer. Hunger has been high in the past three quarters. The highest rate was 15.1% in August 2004. Hunger was felt by 23.5% of Mindanao women and by 21.% of Mindanao men.. This means that women in Mindanao constituted the most number of the hungry in the entire country.

The disturbing reality is that hunger prevails even in the midst of abundance. Social Weather Stations surveys have shown that economic production is growing fast enough to afford every person more in real terms, *if divided equally*.

Recently, GNP growth has been faster than population growth, i.e., over time, more is becoming available per person (“per capita”) , assuming equal division.

However, NSO surveys show that the average real income per family fell by 10% from the 2000 which strongly indicates that the poverty incidence was higher in 2003 than in 2000. Real income didn’t grow as much as real production. In other words, real income was too small to cope with the rise in the cost of living.

Only 30+% of families in 2003 were at or above the average family income.

This is a clear manifestation of an economy that has poorly distributed its resources. It benefits only a small minority of the total population.

SWS characterizes the Philippine economy as a **maldistributive economy**, one that is experiencing significant growth (GNP is higher than the population growth) but characterized by unabated hunger and poverty, progressive belt-tightening for minimum needs, and reduced opportunities for upward mobility of the lower socio-economic classes relative to the upper ones. Of the majority who suffer poverty and hunger, many are women.

ACTION POINTS

General

Pro-poor, pro-women economic development model

Advocate for radical change in economic policy and implementation to make sure they emphasize economic justice rather than mere economic growth. Promote investment in women's health, education and income as a strategy for poverty reduction.

"Invest in Women" – Health and Education

Health in the Hands of Women

The success of transferring the basic health skills to women in the community will make health care more accessible and affordable.

People's Health Insurance

This could either be a mass enrolment of community women with the already established Philippine Health Insurance through the Philhealth Card distribution and/or the setting up of a new mutual health care system that can be run independently. The more women participating in such a program, the more affordable it becomes to individual members

Knowing...first line of defense

Information campaign may be undertaken by LGUs, NGOs, POs and other stakeholders to disseminate vital information on health and sanitation, certain diseases and their symptoms, even epidemics and the possible care and cure to communities that cannot be attended to regularly or frequently by government or private health professionals.

Water Distribution Cooperatives

LGUs may be encouraged to have water distribution turned over to community cooperatives with a track record of successful project management.

Functional literacy, upgrade skills

A massive investment in women's functional literacy and upgrading their skills will have an impact not only on their lives and livelihoods but on the general welfare of their families and communities.

"Invest in Women" – Women's Income

Focus on Supply Chains, Not individual enterprises

Support community based enterprises, business in groups and supply chains to encourage growth of new businesses and opportunities for employment

Prototype, Production and Positioning

Forge agreements with LGUs to set aside funds from the 20% development fund for prototype execution, commercial production and marketing in trade fairs and selling missions especially on projects with viable economic and social impact.

Counterpart Investing, Saving Up for Capital

Promote savings as source of capital through counterpart investing with rural banks or savings associations as conduits of funding agencies. Loans can only be released to expanding enterprises that has undergone training for small yet bankable borrowers.

Patronize *Produktong Mindanaw*

Branding the produce of Mindanao women will generate public awareness that Mindanao products is at par with export or imported quality goods.

Best Practices in Community – based Enterprises by Women

Conduct consultations among women in the communities who succeeded in creating and sustaining enterprises that have benefited women in the communities. Publish such success stories to inspire women in the communities aspiring to succeed in making a difference.

WORKSHOP MECHANICS

Participants will be divided into 5 workshop groups. There will be three break-out rooms for the workshops. Room assignments will be announced during the conference. Each workshop participant will be given a copy of the Analytical Framework for each program area: peace & multiculturalism, politics & governance, poverty reduction.

Workshop Group 1a - Peace & Multiculturalism - **ANTI-RIDO and DISARMAMENT**

Workshop Group 1a - Peace & Multiculturalism - **MULTICULTURALISM**

Workshop Group 2 - Politics & Governance - **WOMEN'S VOTE**

Workshop Group 3a - Poverty Reduction - **INVEST IN WOMEN'S HEALTH & EDUCATION**

Workshop Group 3b - Poverty Reduction - **INVEST IN WOMEN'S ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT / INCOME**

Workshop questions:

1. What are your comments about the analytical framework presented in your workshop group?
2. Develop an **ADVOCACY STRATEGY** for the MCW campaign/s (assigned to your workshop group for discussion)
 - 2.1. What is your **OBJECTIVE**? How much should you seek to win and why?
 - 2.2. Who is your **PRIMARY AUDIENCE**, the person or institution with the authority to deliver what it is you want?
 - 2.3. Who are your most important **SECONDARY AUDIENCES** (media, other groups, etc.) and how are they like to react to your proposal?
 - 2.4. What kind of **COALITION** and **ALLIANCES** do you need to form? How would you recruit these allies?
 - 2.5. What **RESOURCES** would your coalition need? What tensions are likely to result from bringing that coalition together?
 - 2.6. What is your **ADVOCACY MESSAGE** and why?
 - 2.7. Who is your **OPPOSITION**? What will their strategy be and how might you counter it?
 - 2.8. What kind of **ACTIONS** will you and your coalition use? What actions won't you use? Why?
 - 2.9. How will you evaluate your strategy to see if it is working?
3. How do you propose to organize and strengthen the Mothers for Peace movement? What will the Mothers for Peace do? How will they be involved in the actions you identified in item # 2.8 above?

Sample of Matrix for Workshop Results

QUESTION NO. 1 COMMENTS ON THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	<u>Points to be added</u>
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QUESTION NO. 2

<i>[Title of Campaign]</i>	
1. OBJECTIVES	
2. PRIMARY AUDIENCES	
3. SECONDARY AUDIENCES	
4. COALITION/ ALLIANCES	

5. ADVOCACY MESSAGE	
6. RESOURCES	
7. OPPOSITION	
8. ACTIONS	
9. EVALUATION	

QUESTION NO. 3

How to organize Mothers for Peace?

What will the Mothers for Peace do?

Guide for Workshop Facilitators

1. Objectives

- ✦ How much should you seek to win and why?
- ✦ Problems/issues are extremely complex. For effective advocacy, problem must be narrowed down to an advocacy issue/objective.
- ✦ Goals need to be defined at the start, in a way that can launch an effort, draw people to it, and sustain it over time.
- ✦ Types of objectives:
 - Seeking an end to a particular problem (*negative expression*)
 - Demanding a specific action, reform or provision (*positive expression*)
- ✦ 2 sets of policy objectives for a comprehensive development strategy:
 - *Content Objectives*
 - *Process Objectives*
- ✦ Objectives can be short-term/medium-term or long-term.

2. Audiences

- ✦ Effective Advocacy requires knowing who cares and who will be affected by your change effort - who has the power to solve the problem or grant our demands. Who are the people/institutions you need to move? What access or pressure points are available to move them?
- ✦ Know who you are TALKING to. Having a clear sense of your AUDIENCE and their STAKE IN THE ISSUE is critical to advocacy success.
- ✦ Kinds of audience:
 - **Primary audience** (or target) - the decision-maker or decision-making body (public or private) to be influenced or pressured to change. Those with FORMAL authority to deliver the goods (i. e. legislators)
 - **Secondary audience** - the potential allies to be mobilized to help pressure the target or those who have the capacity to influence the target – allied or opposed)
- ✦ In order to draw them in, determine each potential target or ally's – self-interest, depth of concern, risk of supporting or not supporting the initiative.
- ✦ Other questions to ask:
 - What are the strengths & weaknesses of potential target audience?
 - Which targets are appointed? Elected?
 - What relationships or tactics give us the power or influence with them (e.g., as voters, consumers, taxpayers, co-frat/sorority members)?
- ✦ You may want to employ a 2-pronged strategy that simultaneous SHAMES TARGETS and CATALYZES ACTION at the community level. Successful groups take care in choosing their targets over which they have some degree of power and exploit targets' vulnerabilities in the media.

4. Coalition and Alliances

- ✦ What are the coalitions/alliances with whom you will be able to work on your strategy? How do you strengthen the coalition/alliance?
- ✦ What are the coalitions/alliances that you need to form? How do you recruit these allies?

5. Resources

- ✦ An effective advocacy effort takes careful stock of the advocacy resources that are already there be built on. You don't start from scratch. Build on what you've got. This includes: **advocacy work that is related; staff and other people's capacity; information and political intelligence; supporting data (recent/ credible/persuasive); available resources**
- ✦ What tensions are likely to result from bringing that coalition together?

6. Advocacy Message

- ✦ An effective advocacy message targets people's beliefs and opinions and answers the question – "What does this have to do with me?" Therefore, **WHAT DO THEY NEED TO HEAR?**
- ✦ **Although these messages must always be rooted in the same basic truth, they also need to be tailored DIFFERENTLY to DIFFERENT audiences depending on what they are READY TO HEAR.**
- ✦ Two basic components: An appeal to what is right
An appeal to the audience's self-interest
- ✦ The human mind has a limited capacity. It cannot possibly store every information it sees or hears. Everyday, the human mind chooses only what it wants to remember. The human mind is a library of knowledge (*Everyday, at least 3,000 new messages beg for its attention*).
- ✦ To be remembered: A MESSAGE should have an IMAGE
A SOUND should have a SIGHT
A NAME should have a FACE
- ✦ In advertising parlance, it is called POSITIONING (A small niche in the mind that cradles an unforgettable message at the forefront or at the back). Never forget to create a **SYMBOL AROUND YOUR MESSAGE**.
- ✦ Issue development involves these steps:
 - 1st step **CUT THE ISSUE** – Cutting an issue is pinpointing what piece of a problem/concern a group will take according to a set of goals and criteria.
 - 2nd step **FRAMING AN APPROPRIATE MESSAGE TO SUPPORT THE AGENDA** – Framing is the set of activities that guide what gets said about the issue (i.e., analyzing the audience, refuting the opposition)

7. OPPOSITION

- ✦ Who is your opposition? Who are the individuals or groups or organizations that are likely to oppose your advocacy?
- ✦ What will their strategies be?
- ✦ How will you counter these strategies?

8. ACTIONS

- ✦ What kind of actions will you and your coalition use? Why? What actions won't you use? Why?
- ✦ There is a wide continuum of ways to deliver an advocacy message. These range from the genteel (e.g. lobbying) to the in-your-face (e.g. direct action).
- ✦ The most effective varies from situation to situation. The **KEY** is to evaluate them and apply them **APPROPRIATELY**, weaving them together in a **WINNING MIX**.

9. EVALUATION

How will you evaluate your advocacy strategy? An effective advocacy campaign incorporates periodic monitoring and evaluation – to get useful feedback; provide basis for altering strategies/discarding elements of a strategy that don't work

SIMULTANEOUS WORKSHOPS ON INNOVATIVE LOCAL PROGRAMS

- * **People's Health Insurance Program**
Presented by **Mayor Givel M. Mamaril**
Malalag, Davao del Sur

- * **Community Radio for Peace**
Amidst Poverty & Conflict in Mindanao, The Gender, Peace and Development (GENPEACE) Project
Presented by **Myrna Lim**
Executive Director, Notre Dame Foundation for Charitable Activities-WED, Cotabato City

- * **Community-Based Solid Waste Management**
Perspective of Solid Waste Management: The Poblacion Kaputian Experience
Presented by **Teresita Antalan**
President, IGACOS Council of Women

- * **Community Fund: An Islamic Micro-Credit Model**
Economic Empowerment among Bangsamoro Women: The Case of the FUMBWMPC-Mindanao
Presented by **Wahida Abtahi**
Executive Director, FUMBWMPC, Cotabato City

- * **Governance in a Municipality with Internally Displaced Population**
by **Mayor Raidah Maglangit**
Kapatagan, Lanao del Sur

"To our honored guests on this significant gathering, fellow public servants, partners from the civil society, my warmest greetings of Peace to all!

It is indeed an honor for the experience of Kapatagan, Lanao del Sur and its people to be chosen as one of the success stories in proving that there can be development amidst destruction, that dreams can come true amidst hopelessness...if people believe in Allah (s.w.t.), if they believe in their potentialities and strengths, if governance is operationalized.

This is not to say that we have no imperfections. Nor could we assume to be the best. But there are certain factors in our community that could have shattered our lives if not because of the stakeholders' commitment for change and development, if not because of the leaders' devotion to actualize the real meaning of public service.

Kapatagan is the boundary municipality of Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur provinces. It was created on June 14, 1982 by virtue of Batas Pambansa Blg.

1087. Most of the people are dependent on agriculture for a living with corn and coconut as its major products. Like any areas in Lanao, education, basic infrastructure like roads, health and food security are among the perennial problems. On March of 2000 Pres. Estrada declared his all-out war policy in Mindanao. Hundreds of thousands of internally displaced civilians were forced to vacate their homes bringing with them nothing but fears and desperation and ended up in the evacuation centers. Our municipality was not spared from the destruction of that war and has in fact turn into a “no man’s land” considering its proximity to the famous Camp Abubakar. Not to mention the effects of the renewed war of 2003. But on my circumstance, the challenge is not only the effects of war. It was also my first term of office.

Apart from the financial challenge to rebuild the basic structures in the community like municipal hall, health centers, schools, mosques, there is also a need to rebuild the peoples’ lives. Necessarily, you need to rebuild their homes, their economic lives and the challenge to bring back cohesion and hope in their hearts. Not to mention the unstable peace and order, the too much “politicking” in this country, and the stereotype to women’s incapacity to lead and manage a devastated land like Kapatagan. To the contrary, with my strong faith in the Almighty Allah, He gave me strong hands and heart to give wonders to what is now considered as the showcase of good governance in Lanao del Sur and perhaps in the whole autonomous region. To mention a few of the transformations, let me start with the favorites of the municipal managers, the physical development. To mention a few, we are able to manage the construction of basic facilities like the Municipal Hall, Municipal Health Centers, Multi-purpose building and recreation center, roads, schools and mosques. Through our strong and meaningful partnership with civil society organizations like Tabang Mindanaw, Accion Contra El Hambre, COM, LGSP and others, the peoples’ homes and lives were rebuilt. I would like to believe that in war-affected communities like Kapatagan, the social dimension of development is very important. It is for this reason that we emphasize strengthening social relationship of the people through the peace councils, community activities, and even the hosting of provincial activities like the Provincial Qur’an Reading Contests. We need to affirm to our people the restoration of tranquility while keeping their commitment to sustain peace in their hearts and in their homes through justice, equity and good governance.

There are no secret formulas to these transformations. The leaders should only be reminded of their contract of service to the people and the Almighty, of the importance of transparency and just utilization of funds, and the need to involve the people in the process for ownership and support. It is political will for the political scientist, governance for leaders and managers. But for me, it is being a good Muslim. Most importantly, there is the need to bring back hope to the internally displaced civilians by considering them as partners of development not only as beneficiaries. That is the secret to empowering the IDPs. I must mention therefore the hope that the Bangsamoro Youth –RCPD, Inc. brings to us as they journey with our people especially the women and the youth for four years with their rehabilitation program especially on literacy and education. Just like me, I still believe in our people and their dreams.

It is for this reason that I would like to appeal to all concerns to continue our efforts for just peace. Let us not waste the efforts of our people who started

anew for a living, and the peoples' dreams and lives. That is the greatest challenge in any war-affected community and the need to redeem the lost glory of the local government units."

✳ **Protecting Women and Children Victims of Violence**

Presented by **Dr. Regina dela Paz Ingente**

Women and Children Protection Unit, Davao Medical Center, Davao City

✳ **Ehem! An Anti-Corruption Initiative**

By **Fr. Albert Alejo, S.J.**

Mindanaon Initiatives for Cultural Dialogue, Ateneo de Davao University

Corruption is a practice of taking more than what is due. Kung titignan ang corruption ay may napakalalim na pinagmulan. One can trace it all the way back to the creation story. The serpent was the first example of corruptor. Until the time of the Egyptians, the time of the Greeks, until the time of Alexander the Great. Corruption has indeed been a part of our evolution as a people and it has truly been embedded in our culture.

Today, certain sectors and individuals view some corrupt acts as justifiable, and can even be tolerated to a certain extent, especially if these are negligible, minimized, and not systematized, and if they are committed in certain contexts, such as humanitarian or security reasons.

Corruption can be tolerated when the benefit is greater than the cost, or "when nothing can be done about it," when the money involved is small or negligible, when done at random or as part of "normal practice".

Nepotism is regarded as justifiable, under certain circumstances. Farmers/fisher folk, parents/teachers and indigenous peoples said that nepotism can be justified to fulfill an overriding need for basic necessities, and Filipino-Chinese students justified nepotism with the need for trustworthiness, an ethnic belief.

Justifiable corrupt acts become "intolerable, unjustifiable and therefore undesirable" when they become "repetitive, blatant, brazen, callous and already distort or destroy one's orientation and values".

One of the reasons behind the flourishing of corruption is its origins. As children we may not realize it but we were raised with corruption being our second nature. Uwi ang bata sa bahay, napagalitan ng teacher dahil kinuha ang ballpen ng classmate. The mother says, hindi mo naman sinabi anak na gusto mo ng ballpen, eh andami sa opisina.

If we begin teaching our children virtues since birth, kahit na pinaghehele sila may values na kadugtong. Hindi malayo na lumaki silang may prinsipyo.

Now corruption is rampant, dinagdagan pa ng election. Kaya nabuo ang kampanya naming na "Walang Hihingi." Sabi naming sa bawat 100 hiningi 10,000 ang bawi.

How did EHEM start?

Ehem started after EDSA III. We were so frustrated. After all the organizing sa grassroots mukhang hindi umubra lahat. I think at that time, simbahan at lahat ng NGOs na nag-oorganize medyo nafrustrate dahil mukhang wala effect sa grassroots lahat ng organizing. Kaya nabuo yung Jesuit Committee on Evangelization and Conscientization. Eto yung approach na self-checking approach.

Meron din naman kaming EHEM, AHA! Yun naman yung lifestyle check. The Ombudsman is very active on this.

What is the connection between gender and corruption?

A study has been presented that say in countries where there are more women in politics, there is less corruption. Even SWS would believe so.

✳ **Community-Based Shelter Cum Savings Program**
By **Lani Castanares**

Municipal Administrator, Municipality of San Isidro, Davao Oriental

The National Housing Situation

The problem of insufficient housing in the country today has reached staggering proportions. The government has tried to response to this problem but measures to curtail the increasing number of informal shelter have still been inadequate. This phenomenon has been further compounded by a high national birth rate, migration from rural to urban areas and the premature reclassification of rural into urban areas with population densities higher than traditional rural areas into "Urban". Hence, roof over the heads of most Filipinos seems to be an impossible dream at the moment as rapid urbanization has overtaken the government's ability to provide sufficient shelter services.

LGU Roles and Responsibilities

The government's main task is to develop the housing sector and provide homes for all its intended beneficiaries. But the national government alone could not make this objective a reality. Thus, the mandate under the Local Government Code of 1991 spelling out and identifying the roles and responsibilities of the Local Government Units from the province down to the barangay in protecting the general welfare of the citizenry through the delivery of basic services and facilities. With shelter as one of the basic needs specifically mentioned in the code, Article 25 therein provides that one of the major functions of the LGU's especially municipalities, cities and provinces is the "Planning and Implementation of the program and projects for low-cost housing and other mass dwellings".

In addressing the ever increasing housing backlog of the country, in general, and of the Municipality of San Isidro, Davao Oriental, in particular, the local government unit, thru the able leadership of our young and dynamic re-electionist Local Chief Executive, Hon. Apolinar Q. Ruelo, Sr. has undertaken major development initiatives on shelter program as embodied in the Executive Agenda of the LGU. The shelter program of the LGU became a catalyst and jump-off point in empowering its communities to address poverty with a holistic approach.

Promotion of participatory, transparent decision-making among key partners through project cycle (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) is evident in the processes and systems that the LGU is adopting. Forging of multi-stakeholder partnership as a catalytic function of the LGU facilitated and coordinated the convergence of efforts and resources that concretized attainments of establishing an efficient system of collaboration in mobilizing local resources to implement and sustain program initiatives.

LGU Profile

Municipality of San Isidro lies in the South Western portion of the Province of Davao Oriental with a land area of 27,542 has. and inhabited by more or less 30,279 people. It is a fourth class municipality composed of 16 barangays out of which seven barangays are located along the shores of Davao Gulf which is why fishing is one of the major sources of livelihood of the inhabitants. Mango, banana, coffee, corn and copra are the major farm products of the municipality.

Blessed with diverse natural attractions and eco-tourism potentials, San Isidro was made known in the field of tourism regionally, nationally and even internationally thru the Magandang Gabi Bayan and CNN owing to its natural scenic spots like the almost 1,000 has. Bonsai or Pygmy forest at Mt. Hamiguitan where you can see the 1 foot – 5 ft. tall centuries-old strong and sturdy bonsai trees dwarfed by nature. By the way, Mt. Hamiguitan was already declared as Protected Area by virtue of R.A. 9303 last July 2004. Along with it are other gifts of nature like the nature carved Gaacob Unique Rock Formation, Cawa-cawa pools, the Twin Falls, Pugad Sayaw Cave, Sunset at Punta Abijod, the diving and marine reserves in Burias and Tinaytay Reefs as well as the long stretch of crystal clear and serene beaches. With the unwavering efforts of the local officials and constituents, San Isidro is now becoming a haven to those who are nature lovers and adventure seekers.

Service Delivery: Community-Based Shelter Program

In the aspect of developing shelter programs for the less privileged constituents, the LGU has initiated its own housing programs and eventually was able to provide shelter security to a number of its constituents. With the strong and active support of the executive and legislative branches as well as various NGO's and private sector, the LGU was remarkably able to construct 296 houses from different fund sources.

Housing Strategies:

1. Political will and commitment of the Local Chief Executive

2. Local Leadership's full appreciation of his/her environment
3. Recognition of the power of their people/participatory governance
4. Preparation of the LGU's Shelter Plan
5. Provision of basic services in settlement development
6. Creation of enabling mechanisms and structures
7. Working with other stakeholders (CSO's)
8. Tapping existing National Housing Programs
9. Exploration of innovative local housing finance schemes
 - direct housing provider
 - partner thru joint venture projects
 - site developer
 - savings-equity
 - save and build scheme
 - donor's forum
10. Development of appropriate packages for partner households
11. Mobilization of people's organizations
12. Development and installation of management systems
13. Effective recording and collection systems of monthly amortization
14. Development of an effective monitoring and evaluation system.

It is believed that in whatever endeavor we have to undertake, the concept should not only be limited to the current implementation of the program but we must also look into the challenge of its sustainability. We will not be providing shelter assistance alone to these communities but it is likewise our responsibility to help them gain access to sustainable socio-economic activities for its members and thereby live in a more dignified life way of living.

Thematic Workshop Results

ANTI- RIDO AND DISARMAMENT

QUESTION NO. 1 - COMMENTS ON THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	<u>Points to be added</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation on addressing triggers of conflict (but make specific strategies) • Slice of budget for military and shift to development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a large army geared for combat? Is the army really geared toward combat? I see soldiers ill-equipped to fight • No discussion on blood money or forms of settlement • Separate discussion of rido and disarmament 	<p>1. More analysis on the history, nature, causes of rido conflict; more facts and figures on rido conflict cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuances/variances of rido conflict; term is not the same across Muslim areas; varies from one place to another • Causes of rido conflict (land dispute, property dispute, violation of women such as abduction, rape, elopement, violation of pride/family honors (mar'tabbat), non-recognition of status, electoral-related <p><i>Note: others are age-old conflicts as far back as Japanese time.</i></p> <p>2. Various ways of resolving rido conflict. Explore options (royal houses, ulamas, elders, respected women).</p> <p>3. Mediators: council of elders, religious leaders/ulama, use of blood money, warring parties/families/clans swear to Qura'an after</p>

		<p>settlement is done, utilizing local chief executive as mediator, involvement of the Royal House.</p> <p>4. Extent of rido in contributing conflict in Mindanao</p> <p>5. Role of women, mothers, women leaders</p> <p>6. There are existing institutions mandated to revolve causes of rido conflict such as Adjudication Board of DAR, DENR, Barangay Justice System (DILG)</p> <p>7. Rido provides protection to women; but women don't need rido; they can protect themselves</p> <p>8. Discussion on rido conflict per tribal group</p> <p>9. Specify who are the subjects of disarmament (families/clans concerned?) or liberation fronts (MILF) and military/police</p>
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QUESTION NO. 2 - AN ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR ANTI-RIDO CAMPAIGN

	GOAL: To promote the culture of peace
1. Objectives	To advocate for the reduction and eradication of rido conflict
2. Primary Audience	LGUs, council of elders, royal houses, traditional leaders, respected women leaders (in areas affected by rido)
3. Secondary Audience	Schools, media, community affected by rido
4. Coalition/Alliances	Multi-stakeholders: peace committees, regional reconciliation and unification commission to include

	women, league of mayors, League of Councilors.
5. Advocacy Message	Islam is Peace, Peace is Islam
6. Resources	Speakers' bureau, MCW Research Collective
7. Opposition	UNDP, Barangay Justice System of DILG, LEAP (GEM), MCW, Asia Foundation, National Democratic Institute
8. Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish women peace team at local level. Form core group of women leaders. Start at municipalities where local chief executives are women • Use of primary audience to settle rido • Campaign/lobby for passage of a law/bill on peace zone as strategy to eradicate rido conflict • Advocate for inclusion of women in the provincial council of elders • MCW to sponsor forum (research dissemination) to bring together Asia foundation (SWS survey), OPAPP (rido mapping) • Educate/train women to become rido mediators
9. Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalization of Rido settlement mechanisms • Develop indicators/measures to monitor/evaluate if objective is attained • Number of cases resolved • Periodic focus group discussions in areas known to be rido affected to monitor whether there is a resurgence of rido • A baseline/benchmark data at the onset as basis for evaluation

QUESTION NO. 2 - AN ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

	GOAL: To promote the culture of peace
1. Objectives	To advocate for the reduction of the proliferation of small and high-powered arms and weapons
2. Primary Audience	Soldiers, media, business community
3. Secondary Audience	People in the affected communities
4. Coalition/Alliances	Multi-stakeholders
5. Advocacy Message	“Out of (H)arms’ way”

	<p>“Arms brings harm” “Arms are for hugging”</p>
6. Resources	
7. Opposition	Arms dealer, pro-gun businessmen, corrupt officials
8. Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for inclusion of disarmament in the Peace Talks (peace panels must have clear guidelines on disarmament) • Coalition-building
9. Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular feedbacks • Number of coalitions promoting disarmament • Periodic focus group discussions in areas known to be rido conflict affected to monitor whether there is resurgence of rido conflict; note: benchmark data is needed as basis for evaluation • Disarmament included in the peace talks as talking point

QUESTION NO. 3

How to organize Mothers for Peace?

- Start from barangay level to provincial, to national as rallying point for peace. Let it be a social movement, not constrained by rigidity of an organization where women have a common belief/vision and know how to go about it.
- Invite individual women who are not necessarily member of an organization
- Link M4P with LGU. Mayors can give security to organizers thus organizers should coordinate with the mayors before proceeding with their organizing work in the community

What will the Mothers for Peace do?

Provide simple identifying mark as member. Example: once a year fasting; provide ID card; A Day Without SOUTHCAM (for example, convert barracks/camp into a day care center, garden, health center, training center— for one day to shift consciousness of military.

MULTICULTURALISM

QUESTION NO. 1 - COMMENTS ON THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	<u>Points to be added</u>
	<p><i>“The Lumads suffer from the same injustices and are prone to using violence, however less in magnitude”</i> (1st paragraph, 5th line – rephrased)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of government efforts • Cultural acceptance vis-à-vis rights-based approach • Identifying the differences & commonalities, then celebrate it <p><u>Action Points</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, empowerment and enforcement • ‘Rido’ and ‘Pangayao’

QUESTION NO. 2 - AN ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR MULTICULTURALISM

<p>1. Objectives</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p>	<p>To promote a multicultural approach to peace & development work using the rights-based approach and responsibilities framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition and appreciation of cultures • Understanding of cultures • Identify commonalities and differences – celebrate! With 1 goal – PEACE!
2. Primary Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Audience – Academe • Local Audience – LGU and communities
3. Secondary Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress • Media • Civil society groups
4. Coalition/Alliances	MINCODE, PILIPINA, Abanse!, Kusog Mindanaw, MPAC
Target Audience	NCIP, OMA, Bishop-Ulama Conference, NCCA, COCOPEA, Assoc. of Colleges and Universities, UNESCO, Civic & professional groups

5. Advocacy Message	Kamindanawan: Magkaiba, Nagkakaisa
6. Resources	Speakers' bureau, MCW Research Collective
7. Opposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fanatics and those with vested interest • Thru investigative journalism, expose the anomaly
8. Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions we won't use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telling lies, brute force, attacking personalities, creating animosities • Actions we will do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogues, communications, persuasions based on respect
9. Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people to support the advocacy • Policies and resolutions are in place • Organization of coalition • Feedback from public • Media write-up / media takes on the advocacy

QUESTION NO. 3

How to organize Mothers for Peace?

What will the Mothers for Peace do?

POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

QUESTION NO. 1 - COMMENTS ON THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	<u>Points to be added</u>
<p>Political parties; however, in the absence of political parties some political dynasties are the best channels for women who are capable to enter politics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political dynasties; but can be good start/entry point for women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ not all members of the political dynasties turn out bad) ▪ Wives can be better leaders than their husbands (in these political dynasties) ▪ “We have bad processes...” not voters’ or politicians’ fault because processes are the problem; change/improve processes • “Politics is good. It’s never bad.” COMELEC, processes/rules on election; change mindset of people/voters (not just power but conscience behind the throne) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do something about the long practice of field COMELEC that sometimes do their way to let the candidate win for money reason by highest bidding, and the law is very slow in giving due punishment to unjust COMELEC officers. 	<p>Women have to move by endorsing more women candidates working for its affiliation to leading parties. And eventually participate actively in ensuring women’s united votes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more involvement from voters themselves • voter’s education; educate/orient voters, rights, attitudes; develop a pool of educators • woman has to move by endorsing women candidates; ensure women’s votes; more advocacy on the part of the women • upgrade education qualifications in elections; but this is a national issue, constitutional • strengthen political parties instead of strengthening political dynasties • political dynasties: It should be emphasized as the focal point to... (improve?) • law: amend constitutional on qualifications

QUESTION NO. 2 – AN ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR WOMEN’S VOTE

<p>1. Objectives</p> <p>Other Suggestions:</p>	<p><i>To organize a unified women’s vote to influence the outcome of the election of a candidate that will advance the women’s agenda.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter’s education • Women empowerment for good governance • Women’s votes > make women mainstream in • Pro-women > voting arena/office, politics • To realize increase in women’s votes... gearing towards good government • To empower women through voter’s education • Ensure that there is truly women empowerment in terms of governance & • education • Ensure women’s empowerment through education for meaningful participation in good governance
<p>2. Primary Audience</p>	<p><i>Women</i> If we can only influence 50% of the women, ok na</p>
<p>3. Secondary Audience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men • Local government units, barangays officials (because they can’t be educated by the government ; we can advise them to advocate our agenda)
<p>4. Coalition/Alliances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Groups and Officials/Church-based Organization • NGO’s • Women’s Councils • Federation of Cooperatives • Youth Organization
<p>5. Advocacy Message</p>	<p><i>“Women’s vote for a women’s agenda”</i> Other Suggestion: “Ang boto mo sa kababaihan ay boto mo sa sarili mo.”</p>
<p>6. Resources</p>	<p><i>Material:</i> GAD Budget Women empowerment and gender equality thru:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAD budget • Church-based • Congressional representatives • Local and sectoral representatives • Advocate MCW funding <p><i>Human:</i> youth groups, religious groups, other alliances</p>

7. Opposition	Male Candidates / COMELEC
8. Actions	<p>All women groups of Mindanao to coalesce; organize women's organizations/coalition through consultation, Women's Assemblies</p> <p>Women for women: women campaigning for women</p> <p>Elections: put women in COMELEC, invite COMELEC to be involved/participate/engage in advocacy; organize women's watch outside of NAMFREL, guard elections, from voting, canvassing to declaration (but candidate should have the own capacity to protect their votes; candidate should win by a large margin)</p> <p>Strategize: Create a model/strategies in how to organize/campaign for advocacy/watch over women's votes</p> <p>Educate: Through assemblies, fora, symposium promote education; organize a pool of advocates to educate; invite COMELEC as speakers</p> <p>Network: linkages through websites, national women's orgs</p> <p>Media: utilize tri-media to recognize women</p> <p>Grassroots: rigid organization in barangays; organize in barangay and provincial levels federated; get the majority; create a unified strategy starting from the bottom up, start in barangays</p> <p>Recognition: give recognition where it is due; increase visibility of individuals and groups, men and women worthy of recognition as an incentive for their service</p> <p>Mothers for Peace: organize a Mothers for Peace Movement</p>
9. Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right people in government service who will advance the women's agenda. • Support from women's groups and council of women, etc. • Solid women's vote • Media and candidates will recognize a women's vote to contend with • No money politics

QUESTION NO. 3

How to organize Mothers for Peace?

M4P is not just a campaign but a movement; a loose coalition; movers for women's vote; a movement within organization.

Should M4P be separate or should it ride with existing organizations which can adopt M4P?

Should not be separate. Inject M4P; create small groups in local areas, create coalitions and tie-ups; do not use the word "organize" because it implies another separate organization; instead use existing organizations; actively participate in the movement, be members of the movement, solidify movement. Know the strategies for Women's Vote so that it can be explained in orienting/organizing M4P in locality; women in Mindanao to participate in women's vote through M4P.

Timetable should be set so actions should be synchronized; assess outcome through periodic assessments

Through assistance of MCW, but there should also be local efforts; a project for local councils; use own initiative, own resources, form alliances and coalitions then network. What's important is movement is started.

What will the Mothers for Peace do?

- Let the M4P movement work for women's votes; women in Mindanao to participate in women's vote through M4P, keeping in mind the advocacy, "women's vote for a women's agenda."
- Create a movement and network with councils and to make council participate in the movement.
- Campaign for a women's vote in each region.

POVERTY REDUCTION
Invest in Women's Health and Education

QUESTION NO. 1 - COMMENTS ON THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	<u>Points to be added</u>
		<p>HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traumatic experiences of women & children • Should also consider the psychological condition of women, not just focus on physical health • Reproductive health & reproductive rights; responsible parenthood <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include culture-friendly strategies; review & reassessment of the educational culture • Textbook writers/authors should also look at the grassroots • Promote, support & strengthen Madari's curriculum • Establishment of learning or literacy centers for women

QUESTION NO. 2 - AN ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR **INVEST IN WOMEN'S HEALTH & EDUCATION**

1. Objectives	<p>PRIORITIZE THE ALLOCATION OF BUDGET ON HEALTH & EDUCATION FOR MINDANAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the financial budget & make sure that it is equitably allocated (not just for the military)
2. Primary Audience	Legislators; Other funding agencies
3. Secondary Audience	<p>NGOs, GOs, funding agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the role of each organization & strengthen the partnerships
4. Coalition/Alliances	

5. Advocacy Message	UNAHIN AT KALINGAIN ANG KALUSUGAN AT EDUKASYON NG KABABAIHAN SA MINDANAW
6. Resources	
7. Opposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Defense, military sector • Visayas & Luzon
8. Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate dissemination of workshop output to media • Target allies (Mindanao legislators) to lobby for the advocacy • Resolutions to GMA
9. Evaluation	

QUESTION NO. 3

How to organize Mothers for Peace?

- With the provision of funding, '**Invest in Women**' advocacy should be included in the respective organizations
- Education/awareness on women's issues & that women can be a part of economic and social development
- Campaign should begin at the grassroots level

What will the Mothers for Peace do?

Invest in Women's Income

QUESTION NO. 1 - COMMENTS ON THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	<u>Points to be added</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth target in order to assure growth and development • Definition of pro-poor growth • Important sectors such as upland population, cooperatives, differently-abled, and women in enterprises • Rampant discrimination of Moro and Lumad products • The poor percentage of women who have access to resources

QUESTION NO. 2 - AN ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR **INVEST IN WOMEN'S INCOME**

<p>1. Objectives</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p>	<p>To gain equal access on resources to ensure economic freedom and sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on women's income • Create awareness on gender perspective • Increase economic opportunities for women • Lobby for implementation of GAD Budget • Uplift women's economic
<p>2. Primary Audience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mindanao Women • Women's Groups • LGUs • Local and National Policy Makers • Development agencies
<p>3. Secondary Audience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other NGOs and NGO networks & coalitions • Cooperatives • Industries • Private Sector • Business Groups
<p>4. Coalition/Alliances</p>	

5. Advocacy Message	“When society makes life better for women, it makes life better for everyone.”
6. Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of women • Funds • Technical skills • Credibility of women
7. Opposition	
8. Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream gender in business sector • Information campaign • Policy intervention • Conduct research on business contribution of women • Formulate new or alternative indicators for women’s contribution in the business sector • Conduct research on women’s barriers to productivity with culture sensitivity
9. Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved poverty indicators for women • Increase in the income of women • Improved employment statistics for women • Increase in the number of women in the business sector • Measures of repayment of women in micro-enterprise and micro-credit programs • Sustainability of small enterprises headed by women

QUESTION NO. 3

How to organize Mothers for Peace?

Mothers for Peace Sari-sari stores

- Stores will be launched on areas where Regional Commissioners signify willingness to monitor stores
- Commissioners will also be asked to identify groups of women willing to run the sari-sari stores
- MCW will guarantee loans for start-up capital and inventory for the groups of 9-10 women

What will the Mothers for Peace do?

Notes:

- *Based on other similar implementation, it was suggested that a gender perspective be integrated*
- *It was also mentioned that values formation and social preparation be undertaken*
- *It was also suggested that stores also become manufacturing centers*

Another Mindanao is Possible!

H.E. Ruth Pearce

Ambassador of Australia to the Philippines

Thank you very much, Inday and to all your commissioners and to all the wonderful women who are your partners, thank you very much for your very warm comments, particularly for your unforgettable farewell last night. It was really something very special, very sincere, and very genuine and lots of fun. Thank you very much. I'm trying to avoid the entire formal farewell. These are the things I don't like about diplomacy. But anyway, I certainly enjoyed what you had for me last night.

I've been asked to make some concluding remarks and just listening here this morning to the report of the working groups. I feel very strongly that another Mindanao is not just possible but inevitable.

I think an Ambassador's major responsibility in his/her country is advocacy. It is advocating Australia, the priorities of Australia. It is about identifying the stakeholders, the partners, the allies and those that need to be persuaded. And this is exactly what AusAID is involved with in the MCW. I think your first years have been very impressive and that has been revealed here at this conference, and to me just listening to these reports. You have identified the hopes and the challenges. What strikes me is what Inday mentioned last night, it's either hope or despair and there is really no choice and you have conveyed that very strongly.

I'm very impressed with the way that you have been given thought to the messages of your advocacy, the targets of your advocacy and the allies that you would need to help you promote your cause. And these should be on going. You have to review these constantly because things change and you need to be ready to change as well in the way you approach things. And I think you know that better than anyone else.

Just a few comments, if you don't mind, about the presentation:

Key targets are:

- Government – LGU, Congress, and judiciary. I did not hear that very often, I think that the judiciary is an important target at every level;
- Military - we have a defense cooperation program with the Philippines and we deal with your military on various levels and training. And we do talk about community responsibility and improving their activities in the communities, particularly here in Mindanao. So clearly, the military should be advocacy partners and targets.
- Women's groups – it is interesting because there are various women's groups coming to us for assistance. And of course the first thing we ask is, don't you know about the MCW and where do you fit in. We do not have to be saying the same things, sending the same messages but it

would be very important to know where each of you are going and support each other in different ways. That is very crucial.

- Youth - they are one of the most important targets. We need to engage them because they are the future, and they are here. It is wonderful to see the mix of generations here in the Commission. But I think, with our aid program, we do really try hard. All our government programs in the Philippines are targeting the next generation. We have a program, for example, where we identify young leaders and we take them down to Australia where we expose them to what Australia is all about whether they are young congressmen and women, or business leaders, or civil society, scientists, etc. It is very important for us to invest in the youth.
- Development agencies – I would suggest that you broaden this as well. It should generally be foreign friends, like foreign business interests. For example, here in Mindanao, we will have Australian mining firms in the next few years. These would be good and responsible mining companies and they are interested in community development. Those kinds of alliances and advocacies are very important.
- Foreign governments – it is important that you deliberately target embassies in ways of information awareness on what you are doing.

Others:

- Every advocacy has to be custom-focused. It is good to have slogans and symbols but obviously, each of your target audience needs a specific focus. You need to be acutely aware of where they are coming from as well. And it is important that they feel that you understand where they are coming from and that requires a little more sophistication.
- Religious dialogue/connections - these must be engaged, whether Muslims or Christians, very deliberately. And women are essential to these dialogues. For example, the Australian and the Indonesian Foreign Ministers jointly hosted an Interfaith Dialogue in Yogyakarta, Indonesia about two months ago. We sent a team from the Philippines to attend that and we particularly wanted women to be involved. And we got quite a good number of women from the Philippines. And this is true for other issues as well, whether it be anti-corruption, economic development, etc. Women must be there.
- SWS poll showed quite clearly the attitudes of women. We still don't know what women think about a lot of issues. That kind of information, which forms the bases of the conference today, is so essential in making a difference in our advocacy. I was very struck with some of the responses to that polling. For example, women want change but they also want tradition protected. So there is a very interesting tension there. How do we go about using that tension constructively will be an important part of your work?

Yesterday, I went to BEAM, Australia's basic education program in Mindanao. I went to a BEAM Life program. The BEAM Life program is concentrated on indigenous Filipinos. So yesterday, we went about 90 kilometers out of Davao to the remotest little village. And they were celebrating what they call their big school which is really just a tiny little room, which we helped build.

There was a lot of discussion on how we deliver education in that context. What do we educate them about? How do we educate? What is basic education about? Is it making them feel more secure in their traditional environment? Or is it really challenging them head-on about the big world and how they might relate to it. We have to consider and at least try to balance these and this is true for your work as well. It is a big tension, I know, but at least it forces us to consider what our advocacies are attempting to do and how much change it should involve.

One of the most vital issues that I think was implicit in the SWS exercise is the question of equity and fairness across all issues crucial to the future of all women in Mindanao and of the Philippines. I think that deserves a very prominent place in your work. It is about having more women present in public responsibility positions to directly represent the female view and expectations. That is clearly in your agenda and is driving your program.

Your remarkable beginning is indeed very impressive. Let me just conclude by saying that last January 26, which was Australia Day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs agreed to commit an extra \$17 million over the next five years to Phase IV of the UN Multi-Donor Fund Act for Peace here in Mindanao. That program has established 163 PDCs in former conflict areas, providing basic services, livelihood programs and capacity building. Act for Peace will still focus on the MNLF communities but will also reach other conflict affected and vulnerable communities, including in IP areas.

The Minister did accept in taking of this program that we are going to expand our development assistance package for Mindanao more broadly over the next several years. It is going to be in support of peace advocacy, training and awareness, improving basic education in both government and Islamic schools, strengthening the security capacity, strengthening socio-economic development. So the MCW plays an essential role in many of those programs and we will continue to be a key partner in your development objectives. So please, do not be inhibited in coming out with more ideas and suggestions on how we might help you.

Just to remind you that gender is an essential criterion in all our development assistance programs. It is one of the key criterions that we look at so I think; you are very well placed to continue to fit in with our development assistance. We really genuinely need partners like you.

By conclusion, I just want to say that clearly, again the SWS polling showed this, on key issues, there will be no change without women being there. Clearly, governance and corruption, that was very clear in the SWS polling, the concern of women over corruption and governance, has a bigger edge.

I think I've told you this story several times, but when I came and was calling on important people here in the Philippines. I met with Chief Justice Davide, we have given him some assistance in judicial governance and I asked him what more could we do? And he paused, very briefly, and then said, "I need more women – judges, magistrates, administrators. Not only are they less corrupt, but they actually do things." So, on that front, I think it is crucial, governance and corruption.

On small and medium scale enterprises, I think this is the real heart of the Philippines' economic growth and development. Certainly, in the SME sector, women operate very successfully and I'm sure that is true as well for the Philippines. And I hope our aid program can assist in that way.

Also, our development assistance has a very active element for micro-enterprise. It did not mean to be discriminatory but it has become so. Women are about 90% of the recipients of our micro-enterprise activity because they are simply better at it.

When I was in Jolo recently, I met with a group of women, and they are very keen to develop micro-enterprises for the Islamic community. We are actually very keen to have ideas on that.

On peace, taking over SouthCom - The world is full of examples where conflict has never been resolved until the women said, "Enough!" I've given you the example of Bougainville, the women just said, "Sorry, we've had enough of this." And it shifted the whole focus away from conflict to peace resolution. It's a very simple thing to say but it is absolutely essential. And it is good that the peace panels here are involving women now. Clearly, advocacy and active women's support are crucial. There will be no peace until women engage that issue very dramatically.

On cultural diversity and tolerance, this is obviously one of your priorities. It is essential. It gives every society strength to draw on differences and to tolerate and to celebrate differences. It is also important to work on finding commonalities. Again, it is important to find the balance in these.

I wish you continuing success in your challenging journey. Choose your messages, your audiences, your allies and networks not only with partners' self-interests but also inspirational confidence in your dream for a better future for Mindanao. We will always be a partner.

Thank you very much.

Debbie Landey's Song for Ruth Pearce

Down this way where
The palm trees sway
And the sun shines daily
On the mountain tops

A group of women came to say
Oh Ruthie babe
Why can't you stay?

Down this way in Mindanao
Where Cultural diversity abounds
Ruthie came with her empathy
Now the act for peace program
Is a reality

Now Ruthie babe
Is bound for home
To look after APEC 2007
How we'll miss her
How we've grown
When she leaves us here
All on our own

Oh Ruthie babe
You are such a good friend
Without you here
We'll go round the bend
We will come to visit you
Down under in the land of the kangaroo

Chorus:

And we're sad to say
She's on her way
Hope she comes back
The very next day
Our hearts are down
Our heads are turning around
Our beloved Ruthie
Is leaving town