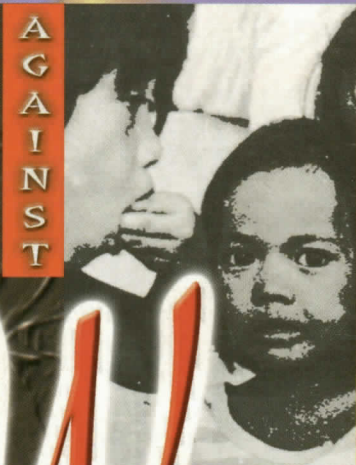


ALL ABOUT

VIOLENCE

AGAINST

Women



What is violence against women?



Violence Against Women is any act of gender-based violence that results or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life. Gender-based Violence is any violence inflicted on women because of their sex. (DEVAW, 1993)

VAW in the family or domestic violence is “violence that occurs within the private sphere, generally between individuals who are related through intimacy, blood or law.” It may take the form of *physical violence* (hitting with the fist, slapping, kicking different parts of the body, stabbing with a knife, etc.), or *psychological and emotional violence* (intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, public ridicule or humiliation, repeated verbal abuse, marital infidelity, etc), or *sexual violence* (rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness, treating a woman or her child as a sex object, making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks, physically attacking the sexual parts of the

victim’s body, forcing her/him to watch obscene publications and indecent shows or forcing the woman or her child to do indecent acts and/or make films thereof, forcing the wife and mistress/lover to live in the conjugal home or sleep together in the same room with the abuser, etc.) or *economic abuse* (withdrawal of financial support or preventing the victim from engaging in any legitimate profession, occupation, business or activity, deprivation or threat of deprivation of financial resources and the right to the use and enjoyment of the conjugal, community or property owned in common, destroying household property; and controlling the victim’s own money or properties or solely controlling the conjugal money or properties. (*A Life Free of Violence: It’s our Right! UNIFEM Bangkok, 2003*)

VAW in the community often takes one or more of the following forms: *physical violence* such as physical chastisement, trafficking for both the sex industry and the service industry, forced prostitution, battering by employers and murder; *sexual violence* such as rape, sexual harassment and sexual intimidation; and *psychological violence* such as intimidation, sanction or isolation by community/cultural norms based on attitudes of gender discrimination.

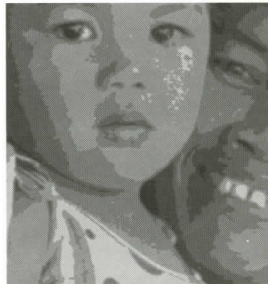
State violence against women consists of *political violence* such as tolerance of gender-based violence, trafficking, domestic violence, sexual abuse, forced pregnancy and forced sterilization; *custodial violence* such as military and police rape, torture, and suppression of the political acts of the women’s movement, abuse of women in refugee and relocation camps and in prisons; and *institutional violence* such as enforcement of discriminatory laws and regulations, policies and programs such as abortion policies, reproductive policies and matrilineal laws. (*A Life Free of Violence: It’s our Right! UNIFEM Bangkok, 2003*)



Why VAW happens and persists

- ◆ Cultural beliefs and traditions have conditioned people to think that men and women have different roles – that men are the leaders, pursuers, providers, and take on dominant roles in society, while women are the nurturers, men's companions and supporters, and take on subordinate roles in society. This perception results in men having more social privileges than women, thus gaining for men the power over women. With power comes the need to control to retain that power. And VAW is the expression of men's need to control women.
- ◆ Many instances of VAW have been dismissed as having been caused by the women themselves. Domestic violence is sometimes blamed on a “nagging”, or “neglectful” wife. Rape is sometimes attributed to a raped woman's “flirtatious” ways.
- ◆ Some instances of VAW have been dismissed as trivial, such as a woman accusing her employer of sexual harassment is believed to have an active and malicious mind which causes her to misinterpret her employer's appreciation of her good looks.

- ◆ There are still outdated laws that reinforce the cultural belief that men, having the dominant role in society, should have more privileges than women. Articles 333 and 334 of the Revised Penal Code penalize a wife who commits adultery, but not a husband who commits the same adulterous act of having sexual relations with a woman who is not his wife. A husband may only be penalized for concubinage, or when he keeps a mistress in a conjugal dwelling or when he has sexual intercourse with a woman who is not his wife, under scandalous circumstances.

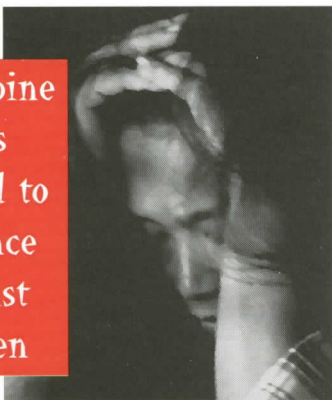


Impact of VAW

- ◆ VAW strikes at the personhood of women. It does not only affect women's physical and reproductive health, but especially their mental and emotional state. It has caused women to feel ashamed and lose their self-esteem. It threatens women's personal security.
- ◆ VAW limits human development, as it jeopardizes women's health and curbs their capacity to participate in social development. Working women's productivity decreases due to frequent absences resulting from VAW. VAW is responsible for one out of every five healthy days of life lost to women of reproductive age.

- ◆ VAW further drains the country's financial resources. The Philippines spent an estimated P6 billion pesos in 2002 to treat VAW survivors. This amount covered the medical treatment of VAW injuries, psychological therapies and programs for survivors, maintenance of shelters, cost of legal and court proceedings to prosecute perpetrators, training costs for service providers, and other indirect social costs to family members of VAW survivors and perpetrators.
- ◆ VAW is an issue of good governance. A state promotes good governance when it makes available effective remedies to eliminate VAW in the homes, communities, and the state.

Philippine
laws
related to
violence
against
women



RA 7877: Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995

Work, education or training-related sexual harassment is committed by an employer, employee, manager, supervisor, agent of the employer, teacher, instructor, professor, coach, trainer, or another person who, having authority,

influence or moral ascendancy over another in a work or training or education environment, demands, requests or otherwise requires any sexual favor from the other, regardless of whether the demand, request or requirement for submission is accepted by the object of said Act.

Sexual harassment is about abusing power relations – using one's power to extract sexual favors. Contrary to the view that acts or remarks made by men on women's sexuality are mere expressions of appreciation or admiration, the law says that what gives women discomfort is harassment. This shows that the women's point of view is given due consideration.

RA 8353: Anti-Rape Law of 1997

The 1997 Anti-Rape Law reclassifies rape as a crime against persons, defining it as public rather than a private crime. Rape is said to be committed by a man who has carnal knowledge of a woman under any of the following circumstances: (a) through force, threat, or intimidation, (b) when the offended party is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious, (c) by means of fraudulent machination or grave abuse of authority, and (d) when the offended party is under twelve years of age or is demented, even though none of the circumstances mentioned above be present.

RA 8353 recognizes marital rape and questions the notion of sexual obligation in marriage. The law further notes that rape happens even without penile penetration and therefore considers forcible anal penetration and the use of objects as constituting sexual assault, which is also considered a form of rape. However, the latter offense is given a lesser penalty.

RA 8505: Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998

RA 8505 provides assistance and protection for rape victims, establishing for the purpose a rape crisis center in every province and city, authorizing the appropriation of funds for the establishment and operation of the rape crisis center.

National agencies like the DSWD, DOH, DILG and DOJ and a leading NGO shall establish in every province and city a rape crisis center located in a government hospital or health clinic or in any other suitable place for the purpose of a) providing rape victims with psychological counseling, medical and health services, including their medico-legal examination; b) securing free legal assistance or service when necessary for rape victims; c) assisting rape victims in the investigation to hasten the arrest of offenders and the filing of cases in court; d) ensuring the privacy and safety of rape victims; e) providing psychological counseling and medical services when necessary for the family of rape victims; f) developing and undertaking a training program for law enforcement officers, public prosecutors, lawyers, medico-legal officers, social workers, and barangay officials on human rights and their responsibilities; gender sensitivity and legal management of rape cases; and g) adopting and implementing programs for the recovery of rape victims.

NCRFW recommends that LGUs use their GAD budgets to establish and operate their Rape Crisis Centers and expand their services to other VAW victims and survivors.

RA 9208: The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003

RA 9208 defines Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring, or receipt of persons *with or without the victim's consent or knowledge*, within or across national borders by means of threat or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person *for the purpose of exploitation* which includes at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs. The law also penalizes the person who buys or engages the services of trafficked persons for prostitution.

The trafficked person is considered a victim and is thus accorded protection by the State. The Law identifies the mandatory services to trafficked persons such as the following:

- a. emergency shelter or appropriate housing;
- b. counseling;
- c. free legal services which shall include information about the victims' rights and the procedure for filing complaints, claiming compensation and such other legal remedies available to them, in a language understood by the trafficked person;
- d. medical or psychological services;
- e. livelihood and skills training; and
- f. educational assistance to a trafficked child

RA 9262: The Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004

RA 9262 penalizes the commission of *violence against women and their children (VAWC)*. It defines VAWC as any act or a series of acts committed by any person against a woman who is his wife, former wife, or with whom the person has or had a sexual or dating relationship, or with whom he has a common child, or against her child whether legitimate or illegitimate, within or without the family abode, which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering, or economic abuse including threats of such acts, battery, assault, coercion, harassment or arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

The Law also provides for the security of the complainant and her family through the availment of barangay, temporary, or permanent protection orders. The Law also clearly identifies the duties of barangay officials, law enforcers, prosecutors, court personnel, healthcare providers and other government agencies and LGUS to provide the necessary protection and support services to VAWC victims. Furthermore, the Law recognizes “*Battered Woman Syndrome*” which refers to a scientifically defined pattern of psychological or behavioral symptoms found in women living in battering relationships as a result of cumulative abuse, as an acceptable defense for actions committed by the victim as a result of battering.

RA 3815: The Revised Penal Code (Articles Related to VAW)

Abuses Against Chastity is committed by any public officer who shall solicit or make immoral advances to a woman interested in

matters pending before such office for decision, or with respect to which he is required to submit a report to or consult with a superior officer; or by any warden or other public officer directly charged with the care and custody of prisoners or persons under arrest who shall solicit or make immoral or indecent advances to a woman under his custody. A penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods and temporary special disqualification shall be imposed on the offender. (Article 245)

Adultery is committed by any married woman who shall have sexual intercourse with a man not her husband and by the man who has carnal knowledge of her knowing her to be married, even if the marriage be subsequently declared void. Adultery is punishable by prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods. (Article 333)

Concubinage is committed by any husband who shall keep a mistress in the conjugal dwelling, or shall have sexual intercourse, under scandalous circumstances, with a woman who is not his wife, or shall cohabit with her in any other place, shall be punished by prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods. The concubine shall suffer the penalty of destierro. (Article 334)

Acts of lasciviousness is committed by any person upon other persons of either sex, under any of the circumstances mentioned in article 335 of the Revised Penal Code, shall be punished by prison correccional. (Article 336)

Acts of Lasciviousness with the consent of the offended party. The penalty of *arresto mayor* shall be imposed to punish any other acts of lasciviousness committed by the same persons and the same circumstances as those provided in qualified and simple seduction. (Article 339)

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT VAW

- 1** Violence Against Women destroys the very foundation on which people build their homes and relationships – love, respect and honor.
- 2** VAW is **NOT** just a private matter. It is the concern of the community because it has become a social and public health issue. It violates a person's right to life, personal dignity and security.
 - VAW does not only happen to poor women. It also happens to women and girl children from the middle and upper classes of society.
- 3** VAW cuts across race, religion, age, class, and sexual orientation. It is rooted in unequal gender relations where men have power and control over women.
- 4** Victim-survivors of VAW should not be **BLAMED** for being in violent relationships. Rather, support and assistance should be extended to help them get out of their abusive situations and survive their ordeal.
- 5** Children who witness violence in the family may grow up thinking that violence is normal. Boys might become abusive like their fathers and girls end up victims like their mothers.
- 6** VAW is a threat to human security as it threatens the daily lives of half of humanity.
- 7** Men have used violence against women as a crucial mechanism to limit women's rights and freedoms and prevent women from fully enjoying their economic, social and political rights.
- 8** The threat and fear of violence keeps women from seeking gainful employment or compels them to accept low-paying, home-based or informal sector jobs. Without economic independence, women have no power to leave abusive relationships.
- 9** Women cannot enjoy their human rights if their personal security is threatened by domestic violence, assault, sexual harassment, intimidation, or other discriminatory actions.
- 10** VAW: Rape, trafficking in person, violence against women and children and their children, sexual harassment makes VAW a crime.

SITUATIONER ON VAW

Global Situation

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a worldwide phenomenon. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that half of the women who died from homicide were killed by their current or former husbands and partners. They succumbed to gunshot wounds, burns, hemorrhages and other physical injuries resulting from various forms of abuse.

In the United States, the National Center for Victims of Crime, a leading resource and advocacy organization for crime victims, reports that ten percent of violent crimes in 2003 were committed by the victim's intimate partner. Women (19 percent) were victimized by intimate partners at a greater rate than men (3 percent). Nine percent of murder victims in 2003 were killed by their spouse or intimate partner. (NCVC, 2003)

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) indicates that the costs of domestic violence reach 14.2 percent of GDP for the Latin America Region, including lost of productivity, medical and legal costs, and the associated stress on families. In the USA, the costs of intimate partner violence are estimated at US \$5.8 billion per year.

(WHO, World Report on Violence and Peace, 2002)

Local Situation

During the first semester of 2006, a total of 2921 VAW cases were reported. The police shows that physical injury is the most common type of reported VAW cases which accounted for 57.01% and rape ranks second which accounted for 14.09%. Sex trafficking has the lowest record which accounted for only 0.28%. The cases under RA 9262 recorded the highest increase or reported cases from the first quarter of this year to second quarter, from 177 cases to 351 cases or an increase by 49.57%.

During the same period, NCR posted the highest number of reported VAW cases, with a total of 843 cases or 28.86%. Among these cases, 344 cases (40.81%) are cases of physical injuries, while 178 are cases under RA 9262, and 116 are rape cases including incestuous rape and attempted rape. Region 2 posted the lowest number of VAW cases with a total of 28 cases, of these cases 11 or 39.29% were under RA 9262.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has served a total of 5,559 cases of women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) in 2004. Of these cases, 1,557 (28.01%) were cases of physical abuse/maltreatment/battering, while 373 (6.71%) were cases of sexual abuse. There was a decline of WEDC cases by 23.9% from 5,559 cases in 2004 to 4,232 cases in 2005. Of these cases, involuntary prostitution was the only case which increased from 85 to 108 cases.

During the first quarter of 2006, DSWD has served a total of 1,501 cases of WEDC. Of these, 760 cases (50.63%) were uncategorized, while 464 (30.91%) were cases of physical abuse/maltreatment/battering and 173 (11.53%) were cases of sexual abuse. Region IX, which posted the highest number of cases accounted for 242 cases (16.12%), while CARAGA posted the lowest number, 3 cases.

Both the first quarter of 2006 police and DSWD records show that physical injuries/battering and rape are the most common types of reported VAW cases. In the police report, physical injuries accounted for 41.51% while rape cases including incestuous rape and attempted rape accounted for 16.65%. DSWD served a total of 464 cases of physical abuse/battering, while sexual cases accounted for 11.53%.

The Philippine Government spends an estimated P6 billion for the medical and psychological interventions for VAW survivors. (*Economic Cost of VAW, NCRFW 1998*)

An average of P6,083.30 per month was spent by the Women's Crisis Center for every VAW survivor per month in 1998. This includes food and transportation subsidy, medical assistance, therapies, utilities and other personal needs like toiletries, towels and slippers, among others. This did not include expenses for legal consultation.

A survey conducted by the Social Weather Station, which was commissioned by the KALAKASAN Foundation, and Women's Media Circle in November 8-24, 2002, stated that 2.16 million women (9% of women age 18 above) have experienced physical harm, with a big majority committed by their intimate partners – their husbands, boyfriends and live-in partners. Correspondingly, 2.8 million admit having physically harmed someone. And again the majority of these batterings are done to their wives, girlfriends and live-in partners.

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18-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women

IKAW AT AKO LABAN SA KARAHASAN SA KABABAIHAN!

24 November – 12 December 2006

Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Children (IAC-VAWC) • Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) • Violence Against Women Coordinating Committee (VAWCC)

CAMPAIGN BRIEF

The Philippine government will once again commemorate the Campaign to End Violence Against Women (VAW). Originally a 16-day campaign that runs from November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of VAW to December 10, International Human Rights Day, the Philippine government is extending the campaign to December 12 to highlight the signing of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime including human trafficking in Palermo, Italy, thus, making it an 18-day campaign. This year's 18-Day Campaign to End VAW links various forms of VAW such as trafficking, rape, sexual harassment and intimate partner abuse to human rights, emphasizing that VAW is a human rights violation.

The 18-Day Campaign shall address the concerns raised by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women in its Concluding Comments to the Combined 5th and 6th Report of the Philippine government on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which recommends, among others, that the Philippine government "undertake measures to increase awareness of all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, marital rape and incest, and the unacceptability of all such violence."

With the theme "IKAW AT AKO, LABAN SA KARAHASAN SA KABABAIHAN!" this year's campaign shall focus on the wider, more effective implementation of RA 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003), RA 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004), RA 8353 (Anti-Rape Law of 1997) and its companion law, RA 8505 (Rape Victims Assistance Act), and RA 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995). It hopes to consolidate the gains of the previous campaigns, expand the reach of the advocacy work and follow through the initial efforts of awareness-raising on the laws such as networking with groups of men who advocate against VAW.

To jumpstart the campaign, a massive advocacy and public awareness-raising activity will be held on November 24, 2006 which will feature an audio-visual presentation on the VAW situation in the country, anti-VAW songs, TV and radio plugs on the various forms of VAW, statements of support on the anti-VAW campaign from celebrities and key personalities, among others.

During the campaign period, a number of assessment fora on the implementation of anti-VAW laws will be conducted by both government and non-government organizations and a launching of the group of men advocates, MOVE (Men Opposed to VAW Everywhere) during the campaign period. In other parts of the country, local government units will conduct simultaneous launching day activities on November 24 and other anti-VAW activities within the period.

Other government agencies, local government units, non-government organizations, sectoral groups and civic organizations are enjoined to conduct their own activities in consonance with this year's campaign theme.



18-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women

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24 November – 12 December 2006

Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Children (IAC-VAWC) • Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) • Violence Against Women Coordinating Committee (VAWCC)

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

November 24, 2006: Launching Program (Tentative Program)

9:00 - 11:30 nn at Quezon City Sports Club, E. Rodriguez Ave., Q.C.

- Creative Invocation (Anak Teatro)
- Lupang Hinirang (DND Chorale)
- Welcome Remarks
- Opening Remarks / Campaign Overview (NCRFW Chair Myrna T. Yao)
- Messages of Support: Ms. Suneeta Mukherjee, UNFPA Country Representative
Dr. Nicholas Alipui, UNICEF Country Representative
Ms. Nileema Noble, UN Resident Coordinator
- Presentation of Anti-VAW songs (Carol Bello)
- Video Presentation on VAW Situation and Programs and other Efforts to Combat VAW
- Celebrity Survivors' Testimonies / Statements Against VAW
- Launching of: MOVE Poster and Theme Song
- Presentation of TV and Radio Plugs
- Awarding Plaques of Appreciation from NCRFW to Rep. Josefina Josen, Sen. Franklin Drilon, Sen. Loi Ejercito, Gov. Bellaflor Angara-Castillo, and Pat Sarenas for their significant roles in the passing of the two historic anti-VAW laws, RAs 9208 and 9262
- White Ribbon Pinning Ceremony
- Introduction of Keynote Speaker
- Keynote Speech (VP Noli de Castro)
- Closing Song: Men's Anti-VAW Song (Noel Cabangon)

Master of Ceremonies: NCRFW Executive Director Emmeline L. Verzosa

November 28: Forum on "Men Opposed to VAW Everywhere" (...by invitation)

Program Content

- Context of VAW
- Presentation of Research on VAW
- Spiritual dimension of battering
- Program on Perpetrators
- NGO Initiative to Address VAW
- Launching of MOVE (Men Opposed to VAW Everywhere)

December 7-8: Assessment Forum on RA 8353, 8505, and 9262 (...by invitation)

Program Content:

- Presentation of the Law
- Situationer on Rape and VAWC
- Sharing of Good Practices in addressing rape and VAWC
- Workshop: Identification of Gaps and Issues in the implementation of the law:



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Tel. Nos.: 735-1646 / 735-4955
735-1654 loc. 109/128
Fax No.: 736-4449
EMAIL: moveagainstvaw@yahoo.com

CONCEPT PAPER on the CREATION of MOVE

For many years now, various women's groups, the academe, private sector and government have addressed the issue of violence against women (VAW) in various ways. Quite a number of intervention programs on services, advocacy, policy development, and capacity building, among others, have been established. However, a great majority of these approaches focus on women victims and potential victims. For years, we have overlooked one component of the VAW equation the men either as the main perpetrators of or advocates against VAW.

The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), along with the Violence Against Women Coordinating Committee (VAWCC) has initiated a number of activities involving the men in the advocacy to end violence against women (VAW). Activities were conducted to get men involved in the elimination of VAW. These include fora on 'Men Speak Out Against VAW' conducted in male-dominated agencies such as the Department of National Defense (DND) and the Philippine National Police (PNP), 'Gender Justice Awards' for judges (most of whom are men) who have rendered gender-responsive decisions on cases involving women, and exhibits on VAW to increase public awareness on the issue.

The NCRFW also led men in government in the White Ribbon Campaign that challenged men "not to commit VAW, not to condone VAW, and to never remain silent on VAW." This White Ribbon Campaign is an international campaign that started in 1991 in Canada when a group of men took the responsibility to urge other men to speak out against VAW. The white ribbon symbolizes men's opposition to violence against women. This campaign generated support from a number of prominent Filipino men namely, the Former Chief Justice Hilario G. Davide, Jr., Senator Franklin M. Drilon and Senator Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. Vice President Noli "Kabayan" de Castro, was also among those who publicly supported men's advocacy against VAW.

To sustain and institutionalize these efforts as well as to systematize initiatives on men's involvement against VAW, the NCRFW is providing the venue for the creation of a core group of men advocates against VAW, hereby proposed to be called, MOVE (Men Opposed to VAW Everywhere). It is hoped that MOVE will be formally launched during the 18-Day Campaign to End VAW scheduled to start on November 24, 2006.

MOVE is envisioned to be the core group of gender-sensitive men who are anti-VAW advocates from both the public and private sectors. They shall take on the challenge to lead other men and women in the advocacy to end VAW. Involving men in the advocacy is seen to be a crucial response to end VAW as studies show that men are mostly the perpetrators of VAW. The efforts of MOVE, hand-in-hand with those of government, NGOs and other civil society organizations, will move the country faster towards the elimination of VAW.

MOVE members are expected to:

- Speak out against VAW (A speakers pool may be formed.);
- Encourage other men not to commit nor condone VAW, and to never be silent on VAW;
- Encourage other men to join in the advocacy against VAW (and join MOVE);
- Establish a resource network on VAW;
- Establish linkages and partnerships with similar groups working on VAW locally and internationally;
- Initiate anti-VAW activities and programs targeting men;
- Participate in consultation meetings related to policy, program development and advocacy activities to eliminate VAW; and
- Participate in all MOVE-related undertakings.

GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Counseling and Referral Services

DSWD-NCR Ugnayan Pag-asa Crisis Intervention Center

Legarda, Manila
(02) 734-8617; 734-8641
Rehabilitation Unit: 734-8635

DSWD Social Protection Unit

Quezon City
(02) 931-9133 / 932-2573

Medical and Health Services: Hospital-based Women's Desk Program

Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical Center

Marikina City
(02) 998-2485

East Avenue Medical Center

Quezon City
(02) 434-2511; 929-4080; 928-0611 loc 237

Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital

Manila
(02) 712-2451

Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center

Sta. Cruz, Manila
(02) 711-9508 / 732-1077 / 711-9491

Las Pinas District Hospital

Las Pinas, Metro Manila
(02) 828-4157 / 806-6873

National Center for Mental Health

Mandaluyong City
(02) 531-8578 / 531-8682

GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

National Children's Hospital

Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
(02) 725-4533/724-0656

Philippine General Hospital

Taft Avenue, Manila
(02) 521-8450 local 3816

Philippine Orthopedic Center

Banawe, Quezon City
(02) 712-4767/712-4569

Quirino Memorial Medical Center

Quezon City
(02) 721-3089/723-7724

Rizal Medical Center

Pasig City
(02) 671-4216

Tondo Medical Center

Tondo, Manila
(02) 252-8661/252-6101

UP-CM PGH Child Protection Unit

Department of Pediatrics
Philippine General Hospital
Taft Avenue, Ermita, Manila, Philippines 1000
(632) 526-8418; (632) 521-8450 local 2214
(fax) (632) 524-0712
e-mail: cpu@advisory.ngo.ph

NBI Crisis Center for Women and Children

Taft Avenue, Manila
(02) 524-0237/523-8231 local 545

GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Legal Assistance

Public Attorney's Office (PAO)

Department of Justice
DOJ Agencies Bldg., NIA Rd. cor. East Ave.
Diliman, Quezon City
Tel No. 929-9010, 929-9436 to 37
Fax No. 927-68-10, 926-28-78

Law Enforcement

Philippine National Police

Camp Crame, Quezon City
Crime Laboratory Service, Medico-Legal Division
Trunkline (02) 722-0955
(02) 723-0401 loc 3480
PATROL 117

National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)

Taft Avenue, Manila
NBI Anti-Child Abuse, Discrimination and Exploitation Division
(ACADED) Manila
(02) 523-8231 loc 3403; (02) 525-6028

Philippine National Police (PNP)

Directorate for Investigation
& Detective Management (DIDM)
NHQ-PNP 1st Floor Annex & 2nd Floor
Gen. Delos Reyes St., Camp Crame, Quezon City
724-8773, 724-8767, 726-7891, 724-8790

Women's Desk Headquarters

Camp Karingal, Quezon City
(02) 921-5229

PNP National Headquarters

Camp Crame, Q. C.
TL: 723-0401 to 20

HOTLINES

GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig
837-2471 loc. 860 / 839-0468

Action Phone SOCO
Camp Castañeda, Silang, Cavite
721-1245 loc. 4474
723-6865; (049) 545-5940

Fort Bonifacio, Makati
881-2719; 816-3222

Central Police District
Camp B/Gen. Karingal, Sikatuna Village, Q. C.
(02) 921-7474 / 924-3111

Eastern Police District
Pasig City
(02) 641-0436

Southern Police District
Makati City
(02) 899-9016

Western Police District, Manila
(02) 524-6506/524-6526

Northern Police District
Tanigue St., Kaunlaran Village, Dagat-dagatan, Caloocan City
287-3441 / 2873816

POLICE REGIONAL OFFICES

Region I – Ilocos Region
Camp BGen. Oscar Florendo Parian, San Fernando City, La Union
(072) 700-5731

Region II – Cagayan Valley
Camp Adduru Alimanao, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
(078) 844-6644

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GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Region III – Central Luzon

Camp Olivas, City of San Fernando, Pampanga
(045) 961-2617

Region IV-A – Calabarzon

Camp Vicente Lim, Calamba City, Laguna
(049) 531-4470 / (049) 834-1600

Region IV-B – MIMAROPA

Camp Vicente Lim, Calamba City, Laguna
(049) 834-1601 / (049) 531 011

Region V – Bicol Region

Camp Gen., Siimeon A. Ola, Legaspi City
(052) 481-1811 / (052) 820-4602

Region VI – Western Visayas

Camp Martin Delgado, Iloilo City
(033) 337-5511 / (033) 335-0970

Region VII – Central Visayas

Camp Sergio Osmeña Sr., Osmeña Blvd., Cebu City
(032) 253-2171 / (032) 415-5894

Region VIII – Eastern Visayas

Camp Sec. Roberto K. Kangleon, Brgy. Campetic, Palo, Leyte
(053) 323-3024 / (053) 323-3800

Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula

Camp Colonel Romeo Abendan, Brgy. Mercedes, Zambo. City
(062) 991-3000 / (062) 991-301

Region X – Northern Mindanao

Camp Alagar, Brgy. Lapasan, Cagayan De Oro City
(088)726670 / (088) 711136 / (088) 856-3183

Region XI – Davao Region

Camp Catitipan, Davao City
(082) 235-2570 / (082) 234-2514

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GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN

Brgy. Tambler, Gen. Santos City
(083) 302-5096 / (083) 555-1654

ARMM

Camp BG Salipada K Pendatun, Parang, Maguindanao
(064) 425-0077 / (064) 425-0078

CARAGA

Camp Rafael Rodriguez, Libertad, Butuan City
(085) 342-8549 / (085) 342-1367

Cordillera Autonomous Region

Camp Bado Dangwa, La Trinidad, Benguet
(074) 422-3207 / (074) 422-1977

DSWD Centers for Women and Girls Victims/ Survivors of Rape and other Forms of Abuse and Exploitation

NCR

Crisis Intervention Unit
389 San Rafael cor. Legarda Sts., Manila
(02) 734-8617/8618 / (02) 734-8637

HAVEN, Zapote Road, Alabang, Muntinlupa City
(02) 807-1590 / (02) 807-1568/1588

Marilac Hills
Zapote Road, Alabang, Muntinlupa City
(02) 807-1585/1587/1589

Region I

Crisis Intervention Unit, San Fernando, La Union
(072) 888-2505

**VAW
HOTLINES**



GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Substitute Home for Women / Girls
San Nicolas, West Agoo, La Union
(072) 710-0425

HAVEN, Bonoan, Binloc, Dagupan City
(072) 523-3284

Region II

Crisis Intervention Unit
Carig, Tuguegarao, Cagayan
(078) 846-7043

HAVEN, Linga, Solana, Cagayan
(078) 824-8181

Region III

Crisis Intervention Unit
Teopaco St., San Fernando, Pampanga
(045) 861-2413

Home for Girls, Capitol Compound, Malolos, Bulacan
(044) 791-1478

Home for Girls, San Vicente, Tarlac City
(045) 982-3192

Home for Girls, Gordon Ave., Olongapo City
(047) 222-2240

Home for Girls, Singgalat, Palayan City
(0919) 469-1506

HAVEN, San Vicente, Magalang, Pampanga
(0918) 3312516

GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Region IV

Crisis Intervention Unit
Alabang, Zapote Road, Muntinlupa City
(02) 735-5412/5413

Home for Girls-Bahay Tuluyan
Dasmariñas, Bago-Bantay, DBB Area B, Dasmariñas, Cavite City
(046) 416-0579

HAVEN
Rosario, Batangas
(043) 321-2276

Region V

Crisis Intervention Unit
Buragwis, Legaspi City
(052) 821-7920

Home for Girls
Ladies Village, Pampang, Sorsogon
(056) 211-2093

HAVEN
Nasis, Ligao, Albay
(052) 837-0172

Region VI

Crisis Intervention Unit
Molo St., Iloilo City
(033) 336-5429

Home for Girls
Brgy. Pungtod, Cabatuan, Iloilo
(033) 522-8941

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GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

HAVEN

Brgy. Wari-wari, New Lucena, Iloilo City
(0919) 659-7445

Region VII

Crisis Intervention Unit

Cuenco St. cor Maxilom Ave., Cebu City
(032) 416-7646

Home for Girls

Cuenco St. cor Maxilon Ave., Cebu City
(032) 416-7646 / (032) 416-7516

HAVEN

A. Lopez St., Labangon, Cebu City
(032) 261-8106

Region VIII

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit

Magsaysay Ave., Tacloban City
(053) 325-2906

Home for Girls

Pawing, Palo, Leyte
(053) 323-3145

HAVEN

Pawing, Palo, Leyte
(053) 323-2872

Region IX

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit

Gen. Alvarez St., Zamboanga City
(062) 991-4113



GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

Home for Girls
Upper Turno, Dipolog City
(065) 212-6265

Region X

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit
Km. 5 Upper Canitoan, Cagayan De Oro City
(088) 723-3297 / (088) 858-2404

Home for Girls
Km. 5 Upper Canitoan, Cagayan De Oro City
(088) 858-2439

HAVEN
Km. 5 Upper Canitoan, Cagayan De Oro City
(088) 272-7344

Region XI

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit
Magsaysay Ave., Davao City
(082) 227-1964 loc. 220

Home for Girls
Maa, Riverside, Davao City
(082) 244-0576

Substitute Home for Women
Maa, Riverside, Davao City
(082) 244-0662

Region XII

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit
South Cotabato Gymnasium & Cultural Center,
Alunan Ave., Koronadal City
(083) 228-9895

VAW
HOTLINES



GOVERNMENT VAW HOTLINES

CAR

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit
#40 North Drive, Baguio City
(074) 444-3209

Haven
Leonard Wood Road, Baguio City
(074) 444-5344

CARAGA

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit
Alviola Village, Baan, Butuan City
(085) 342-5619 / (085) 341-3565

Home for Girls
Brgy. Bonbon, Butuan City
(085) 226-5127



For more information, please call:

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN

“Philippine Machinery for the Advancement of Women”

1145 J. P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila

Tel. Nos. 735-4955; 735-8509

E-mail: edo@ncrfw.gov.ph;

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Developed by the
POLICY ANALYSIS DIVISION

Office of the President
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
(NCRFW)

*(National machinery for the advancement of women
and policy-advisory body of the President and the Cabinet on women's concerns)*

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REVISED THIRD EDITION
2006 NOVEMBER