

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

# services of local government units

DILG

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR SERVICES  
**ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE PHILIPPINES**



**PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND  
ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR**  
violence against women-related  
services of  
local government units

**Department of the Interior and Local Government  
Local Government Units  
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women  
United Nations Population Fund  
2008**

**Performance Standards and  
Assessment Tool for  
Violence Against Women-related  
Services of Local Government Units**

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## Acknowledgment

The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, in partnership with frontline agencies conceptualized and developed performance standards to serve as indicators for the delivery of anti-VAW services of government agencies and LGUs. Partner agencies are DOJ, PNP, DOH, DILG, DSWD and the LGUs. Each of the performance standards is accompanied by an Assessment Tool. The Assessment Tool, which has the same parameters and indicators as the performance standards, aims to determine the degree that the set standards are adhered to.

The development and finalization of these performance standards was a result of the concerted efforts of local government units, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) through the National Barangay Operations Office, the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) and partner non-government organizations. The development of this tool was assisted by a consultant Ms. Mary Jardiniano of D2KA (District 2 Kababaihan Laban sa Karahasan). The project was supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

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# Acronyms

## Agencies/organizations

BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BLGD	Bureau of Local Government and Development
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOH	Department of Health
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
IACAT	Inter-Agency Council on Anti-Trafficking
IACVAWC	Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Children
LGA	Local Government Academy
NBOO	National Barangay Operations Office
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
PNP	Philippine National Police
PPSC	Philippine Public Safety College
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WCPD	Women and Children Protection Desk
WCPU	Women and Children Protection Unit

## Others

BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
BPO	Barangay protection order
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
IEC	Information, education, communication
FGD	Focused group discussion
GAD	Gender and development
LGU	Local government unit
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development
RA/IRR	Republic Act/Implementing Rules and Regulations
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
UDHR	Universal Declaration on Human Rights
VAW/VAWC	Violence against women/violence against women and children
VMGO	Vision, mission, goals, objectives

# Executive Summary

## Background

As signatory to international conventions and declarations upholding gender equality and women's human rights, the Philippines has passed several laws protecting women from that pervasive but hitherto unrecognized menace – gender-based violence, more specifically violence against women (VAW). As a result, the designated government agencies have begun to put up mechanisms to address VAW. Now the country is taking another step forward -- it has set a benchmark for addressing the problem by establishing performance standards on the delivery of anti-VAW services.

The development of the performance standards is a key component of the project of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), "Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms in Mainstreaming Gender in Reproductive Health, Population and Anti-VAW Programs", funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Five priority agencies with anti-VAW services were enlisted for the first year of implementation – the Philippine National Police (PNP), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

Developing the standards took almost a year. Extensive research -- with review of existing literature including agency mandates -- along with fieldwork and consultations preceded the actual drafting. A consultant for each agency was engaged to review protocols and facilities, facilitate the assessment of services rendered to VAW victims/survivors, and draft the performance standards and assessment tools. To validate the consultant's baseline report and the draft standards and tools, focused group discussions were conducted by the NCRFW with the participation of direct service providers from each agency and some local government units (LGUs). The drafts were then endorsed to the individual agencies, through their respective focal persons, for review and adoption.

The result of the painstaking process described is this information package. The package consists of five sets of documents for each of the five service categories, represented by the government agency tasked primarily to render such type of service, as follows:

- PNP for investigatory services or procedures
- DOH for medical or hospital-based services
- DSWD for psychosocial services
- DOJ for legal/prosecution services
- DILG and the LGUs for anti-VAW services at the barangay, municipal, city and provincial levels

Each set is introduced by an Overview, followed by the Performance Standards and an Assessment Tool to guide compliance with the standards as well generate data for monitoring and evaluation purposes. The data generated is also a tool for prioritization and planning particularly in the use of the GAD budget. A Baseline Report is also included to put the standards in context.

The Overview points out that although one doesn't have to go far to confirm that VAW is a reality for many Filipino women, official data available on the subject do not present a coherent picture that can be used to



formulate more effective responses to the problem. Thus the need for systematized data gathering that would show not only the prevalence but also the nature of VAW cases and the impact in economic and psychosocial terms on individuals, families and the nation.

## Benchmark for gender-responsive service

The Performance Standards form the centerpiece of the information package. The standards were developed (1) as a tool for direct service providers to respond effectively to cases of VAW, (2) as a means to gauge the level of compliance with national policies, (3) as basis for generating concrete data needed for program development and policy formulation, and (4) as advocacy tool for protecting women's human rights especially of VAW victims.

The standards specify what gender-responsive service to VAW victims/survivors entails, within the following parameters: policy; physical facilities; personnel; services; monitoring, evaluation and research; information and advocacy; and resources.

Anti-VAW initiatives, unless grounded on policy specific to the issue, are difficult to sustain especially with the persistence of values favoring male dominance and women's subordination. The standards require agencies to institute policies that provide for gender-responsive services to victims/survivors of VAW. This policy should be reflected in the vision, mission and goals of the agency.

The standards on physical facilities specify the structures, equipment and supplies needed to ensure that the confidentiality of VAW cases is maintained, that the required procedures are accomplished without delay, and that the special needs of the victim/survivor are met. Provision is also made for creating an atmosphere where complainants would feel safe and at ease, and not be discouraged from seeking help for their problem.

Enough personnel (and the corresponding plantilla positions) equipped with the right attitudes, ethical practices and habits of work, and trained in gender sensitivity/responsiveness as well as the particular aspects of their work related to the handling of VAW cases, comprise the basic standards on personnel. Other standards cover staff development, stress management activities, and pay incentives, among others.

The test of performance is in the effective delivery of the appropriate services. The standards on services not only detail the interventions needed – many of which are provided for by law, such as some protocols – but also emphasize that these should avoid causing further trauma to the victim/survivor. As with the other parameters, the standards on services seek to protect the privacy of the victim and the confidentiality of the case, and to provide for the victim's special needs. Note should be made of the importance of having a system of referrals to other service providers, since this helps to ensure that clients are given the assistance they need as soon as they need it.

As earlier pointed out, reliable data that would reveal the extent, nature and faces of VAW and provide direction to policy and program responses are currently lacking. Moreover, case monitoring goes a long way in ensuring that protocols are observed, services are delivered, and VAW cases are given priority. The performance standards on monitoring, research and evaluation provide for such fundamentals as a database of reported cases including client/offender profiles, database on interventions and their outcomes, a feedback mechanism, and a mechanism for monitoring compliance with procedures and protocols.

The prevention of VAW is given emphasis in the standards on information and advocacy, which enjoin awareness raising on women's human rights and VAW-related issues, both with clients and service providers as well as the general public. Budget provision for VAW services and the development of linkages with anti-VAW partners are the focus of the standards on resources.

## Legal bases

The performance standards proceed from legal mandates provided by national laws as well as various international conventions and declarations. These legal mandates and the existing services and operations of the agency relating to VAW are presented in the baseline report as the context in which the performance standards were developed.

Among the international instruments that have influenced national policy on the issue of women's human rights and VAW are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action. Philippine legislation pursuing these covenants include Republic Act (RA) 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act), RA 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act), RA 8353 (Anti-Rape Law) and RA 8505 (Rape Victim's Assistance Act), and RA 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act). The agencies involved have accordingly come up with administrative issuances to carry out the provisions specific to them.

It may be noted from the discussion of services and operations that agencies have in different degrees started implementing the performance standards, since the protection of women's human rights is implicit in the Constitution and the laws against VAW have been in force for some time. Nonetheless, gaps exist between intended and actual services at the same time that these both fall short of the minimum ideal. Moreover, the mechanisms for systematized data gathering provided for in the standards still have to be put in place.

## Making headway

An area where some headway has been made in complying with the legal mandate – apart from the policy-setting required to get things moving-- is the establishment of structures and mechanisms for dealing with VAW cases.

For instance, the PNP has a division for women and children complaints, and a quick-response unit – the Women Crisis and Child Protection Center (WCCPC) -- at the PNP General Hospital to attend to women and children victims of abuse and violence. It has also established the Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) in almost all police stations throughout the country.

Categorized into community-based and center-based, the DSWD's responses to VAW – family violence and maltreatment of children in particular – cover prevention, recovery and after-care. Center-based services include the operation of residential care facilities throughout the country. In Metro Manila these are Marillac Hills for young women and HAVEN for all VAW victims/survivors including women with children.

The DOJ created a task force on women and children protection and another on anti-trafficking in persons, to handle the preliminary investigation and prosecution of relevant cases. As for the DOH, 44 of 77 DOH-retained

hospitals have set up a Women and Children Protection Unit (WCPU) although these are in varying stages of operation.

As legally mandated, protocols for the issuance of barangay protection orders have been established. Functional anti-VAW desks/ centers have been set up in some LGUs.

### Assessment tool, user's guide

Where the agency stands in its anti-VAW effort can be readily seen through the Assessment Tool. The five tools are: Investigation and Handling of VAW Cases (PNP), Assessment of a Hospital-Based WCPU (DOH), Assessment of Temporary Shelter or Residential Care Facility (DSWD), Prosecution and Handling of VAW cases (DOJ), and Services Addressing VAW for barangays, municipalities and cities, and provinces and highly urbanized cities.

A User's Guide explains the purpose of the assessment, the parameters and indicators, and the procedure for filling in the form. A scoring system makes it possible for the agency to rate the adequacy of its present anti-VAW efforts in percentage points. Users are also asked to comment on the tool as to clarity, relevance, and others.

The standards have much room for improvement and shall evolve as needs and capabilities change. What is important is that the components of responsive public service – policy mandate, the right perspectives and attitudes, concrete mechanisms and budgetary support, among others – are now in place.

And with such, the outlook for the VAW victim/survivor can finally shift from despair to hopefulness.

## Part 1

# Overview

Violence against women, or VAW, takes many forms and affects women in varying degrees. But one thing has become clear to those advocating for its eradication – VAW is gender-based, that is, it results from as well as perpetuates male privilege and power. Women, in short, are attacked simply because they are women.

Because male supremacy has been the norm, VAW for a long time was not visible, it remained unnamed. If someone went to the police to report that a man was hitting his wife, the matter would have been dismissed as “away mag-asawa” which police officers would rather not dip their noses into, other than giving the offender a stern reprimand. A male supervisor demanding sexual favors from a female subordinate was likely shrugged off as merely naughty -- the woman should even be flattered by the attention. There was no such thing as date rape, much less marital rape. It took a lot of lobbying to even have certain forms of VAW classified as “crimes against persons.”

Despite strides made in consciousness-raising, VAW and the issues surrounding it remain a gray area for most Filipinos. This is seen in the sketchy data on VAW, reflecting not just the reluctance of victims/survivors to report their situation partly because of ambivalence about the matter, but also the lack of responsive mechanisms – including systematized gathering and processing of data -- for dealing with VAW cases.

Just the same, a picture comes out from available statistics. The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) in a 2005 publication says 2004 records of the Philippine National Police (PNP) show VAW cases reported to be mostly wife battering and rape. For the first three quarters of 2005 alone, 4,240 VAW cases were reported to the PNP.

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The same publication notes a sevenfold rise in the number of VAW cases reported to the police from 1996 to 2004 -- 1,100 and 7,383 respectively, with the highest number (10,343) reported in 2001. Physical injury cases that include wife battering complaints also went up during 1996 to 2001; however, these declined in 2002-2004. Similarly, rape complaints received by the police, including incestuous rape and attempted rape, climbed from 1996 to 2000 but declined in 2001-2004.

Evidently it is difficult if not impossible to draw conclusions from the available statistics, thus the need to undertake more systematic data gathering as an essential part of the anti-VAW services of each agency involved.

Seen in economic terms, the cost of domestic violence is far from negligible. For the Latin American region, this is 14.2 percent of the gross domestic product representing loss of productivity, medical and legal costs, and the associated stress on families, says the Inter-America Development Bank.

The World Bank in its 1993 annual report has no doubt that VAW retards human development:

- VAW is responsible for one out of every five healthy days of life lost to women of reproductive age. Rape and domestic violence are a major cause of death and disability among these women, and account for 5 percent of healthy years of life lost to women of reproductive age in demographically developing countries.
- The health burden from gender-based victimization among women 15-44 years old is comparable with that from HIV infection, tuberculosis, sepsis during childbirth, cancer and cardiovascular diseases.
- Violence is a risk factor for disease conditions such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs), depression and injuries, which makes women more vulnerable compared with men.

The 1995 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) puts it another way: "If development is meant to widen opportunities for all people, then (the) continuing exclusion of women from many opportunities of life totally warps the process of development... There is no rationale for such continuing exclusion. Women are essential agents of political and economic change."

The Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD), 1995-2025, sums up VAW's impact on women: "(It) is in direct contradiction to national and social development goals. It exacts grave consequences on women's lives as individuals, and denies them options... It jeopardizes their health, human rights and capacity to participate, as well as contribute freely in society."

Certainly, much has changed since the concept of VAW – notably sexual victimization and wife battering– began to take shape with the emergence of the global women's movement in the 1970s. International instruments protecting the human rights of women and children provided the basis for countries like the Philippines to adopt policies establishing VAW as a health, economic and human rights concern. As a result, not only have existing services been re-oriented and enhanced to respond to VAW, ways to address the problem more effectively and systematically continue to be explored.

However, the lack of gender sensitivity in general, combined with such problems as resource lack, operational difficulties and the need for coordinated action against VAW, have prevented agencies from providing more responsive services to VAW victims/survivors, much less mapping out strategies to eliminate VAW.

In 2005, the NCRFW and its primary partner agencies in the anti-VAW effort – the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) – took the concrete step of developing performance standards for the service category they represent, so as to set a benchmark for anti-VAW services. The standards are anchored on international and national instruments promoting women's human rights, in particular the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004 or Republic Act (RA) 9262 and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (RA 9208), along with the Anti-Rape Law (RA 8353) and its twin Rape Victim's Assistance Act (RA 8505).

This landmark step is what this publication is all about. The performance standards, along with the tools for assessing compliance with these standards, are presented for the ready reference primarily of those directly involved in serving victims/survivors. The standards have provision for data gathering and feedback that are invaluable to developing more effective responses to the VAW issue.

Furthermore, the standards are set against the backdrop of what facilities and services exist for responding to VAW complaints and what problems are encountered. Anti-VAW policies and mandates as found in legislation and administrative issuances are also discussed to substantiate the basis for such standards.

At the least, this publication should eliminate the guesswork that all too frequently hampers effective delivery of services. It should also give specific direction to the anti-VAW effort, and serve as framework for the data gathering that is so vital to obtaining an accurate picture of VAW.

It should be noted outright that the DILG itself is not mandated to provide direct services to VAW victims/survivors in the communities. This function is placed with the local government units (LGUs) as stated in the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160). The three assessment tools developed are thus for the use of the LGUs, with each tool containing the standards specific to the barangay, municipal or city/provincial LGU.

The implementation gaps raised and validated during the focused group discussions with stakeholders (i.e. representatives from the DILG and selected local government units) are included in the baseline report since they highlight some barriers in introducing new standards, or even enforcing existing ones.

It should also be pointed out that the parameters and indicators for the LGU assessment tools overlap with those developed by the DSWD and DOH.<sup>1</sup> Thus in certain sections, note is made of the LGU using the DSWD and DOH assessment tools to gauge the performance of its social service and health services.

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<sup>1</sup> With regard to the LGU vis-à-vis the DOH assessment tools, the overlap refers to the devolved health facilities (i.e. city / municipal / provincial hospitals)



## Part 2

# The Performance Standards

Full compliance with the law and with relevant international instruments is the DILG's benchmark of performance in addressing the VAW related concerns through the local government units.

These performance standards were developed as an initial step to comply with these benchmarks. They serve several purposes – as a tool for direct service providers in each LGU to respond effectively to cases of VAW, as a means to gauge the level of compliance of LGUs with national policies, as basis for generating concrete data needed for program development and policy formulation, and as advocacy tool for protecting women's human rights especially of VAW victims/survivors.

## A. Policy-Related

Policy support is important in institutionalizing anti-VAW services and programs in the LGU. At the very least, **the mandate to uphold the human rights of women against violence and other forms of gender-based discrimination must be clearly reflected in the vision, mission, goal and objectives (VMGO) of these institutions.** Anti-VAW resolutions and ordinances and GAD Codes (for city/municipal and provincial levels) also strengthen the sustainability of actions against VAW.

- There are **functional women's committees within the Local Sangunian/ Councils** (at the barangay, city, municipal and provincial levels) to see to it that VAW issues are adequately addressed in ordinances and other policy issuances of the LGU.

Anti-VAW services and programs to be implemented by LGUs are outlined in several national policies, namely:

### RA 9262

- Issuance of barangay protection orders (BPOs) (Section 8, 10, 14, among others)
- Quick response to VAWC cases including rescue, protection and referral to concerned agencies for needed services, for instance, health, medico-legal, shelter, and legal aid, particularly at the barangay level (Section 30, 40)
- Counseling, psychosocial services and /or recovery rehabilitation programs (Section 40)
- Livelihood assistance (Section 40)

### RA 9208

- Provision of basic social services for the prevention, rescue, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration/after-care support of trafficked persons and prevention of trafficking (The functions of LGUs pertaining to trafficked persons are found in Section 16 (j) of the law, and detailed in Section 19 of its Implementing Rules and Regulations or IRR)

### RA 8505

- Establishment of a rape crisis center in every city and province in the country (Section 3). The rape crisis center shall provide the following services for rape survivors: psychological counseling, medical and health services, medico-legal assistance, and securing free legal assistance.



**RA 7877**

- Responding to sexual harassment cases occurring within the LGU offices or involving LGU employees, through its designated Committee on Decorum and Investigation (Section 4 (b))

This list is exclusive of other national policy provisions for health care and social services, which are also the concern of LGUs because of the devolution of the DSWD and DOH. The Local Government Code likewise expressly instructs municipalities and cities to develop social services for women, including family planning services (Section 17).

In addition to these mandated services and programs, consideration must be made for especially marginalized groups of women, namely poor women, prostituted women, senior women, indigenous women and other cultural minorities, refugees and others whose difficult circumstances make them especially vulnerable to VAW.

## B. Physical Facilities

- There are minimum structures needed to adequately respond to VAW cases in the LGU, including **a women's desk, a rape crisis center, social services and health facilities, and transportation facilities.**

The establishment of some of these structures is already mandated by national policies, for instance the barangay women's desk (Section 47 (f), IRR of RA 9262) and the provincial and city rape crisis centers (Section 3, RA 8505). The establishment of LGU departments for social services and health is also implied in the Local Government Code (Section 478 and 483, RA 7160).

## C. Personnel

- **Officials and staff directly involved in providing service to VAW survivors are identified, along with their qualifications and habits and ethics of work.**

RA 9262 outlines the **basic training that service providers should have** in order to effectively accomplish their work.

- Section 42. Training of Persons Involved in Responding to Violence Against Women and their Children Cases. – All agencies shall be required to undergo education and training to acquaint them with:
  - a. the nature and causes of violence against women and their children;
  - b. the legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of violence against women and their children;
  - c. the services and facilities available to victims and survivors;
  - d. the legal duties imposed on police officers to make arrest and to offer protection and assistance; and
  - e. techniques in handling incidents of violence against women and their children that minimize the likelihood of injury to the officer and promote the safety of the victim or survivor.
  - f. The PNP, in coordination with the LGUs, shall establish an education and training program for police officers and barangay officials to enable them to properly handle VAW cases.

Although RA 9262 focuses on abuse of women in intimate relationships, this standard on capacity building can also be applied to VAW cases in general.

Another area of capacity building that should be basic to the LGUs, and has critical impact on the development and implementation of anti-VAW programs and services, is that on **gender-responsive governance**. Gender-responsive governance is one of the identified priorities in the Framework Plan for Women, which is a “time-slice” of the Philippine Plan for Gender - Responsive Development (PPGD), 1995-2025.<sup>2</sup>

## D. Services

### D.1. Anti-VAW programs and services

- The social services unit of the LGU/the barangay women’s desk
  - » performs **crisis intervention** and provides the following basic services for VAW victims/survivors: **psychosocial services** (e.g. individual or group counseling, psychiatric care), **medical assistance, medico-legal assistance, temporary shelter, emergency financial assistance, legal assistance, and provision of food, medicine, transportation allowance**, as needed
  - » conducts livelihood and skills trainings for VAW victims/survivors, and extends employment assistance.
  - » has specific programs and services to address violence against women and their children (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners) as mandated by Republic Act 9262.
  - » has specific programs and services to address trafficking of women and girl children as mandated by Republic Act 9208.
  - » performs other special anti-VAW services as needed by marginalized women (e.g. indigenous women, senior women, girl children, poor women, women from other cultural minority groups) and women in especially difficult circumstances (e.g. women in armed conflicts, internally displaced women).
  - » has established a **Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI)** as mandated by Republic Act 7877.
- The provincial/city/municipal health office provides basic services related to **reproductive health and referrals** to other health and social service facilities including those run by private groups.

### D.2. Service procedures and protocols

- There are **protocols and procedural guidelines** to standardize and facilitate not only service delivery but also the terms that will be used in the documentation, monitoring and evaluation of anti-VAW work of the LGU.

These are:

- protocols and procedures for **intake and crisis intervention**, including interviewing VAW survivors, assessing and ensuring their safety;
- protocols and procedures for VAW cases falling under the coverage of the Katarungang

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ncrfw.gov.ph/insidepages/gendermainstream/gendermainstream.htm>. The Philippine Plan for Gender - Responsive Development (PPGD), 1995-2025 was approved and adopted as a national policy by virtue of Executive Order 273

Pambarangay Law but not constituting the crime of VAWC (as defined by RA 9262), protocols on mediating and conciliating these cases, integrating women's human rights principles in this protocol<sup>3</sup>;

- protocols and procedures for **sexual harassment cases** occurring within LGU offices or involving LGU employees, protocols and procedures for handling such cases, including establishment of the committee on decorum and investigation;
- protocols and procedures for **referrals**.
- protocols on **safekeeping VAW survivors' documents** and ensuring confidentiality, including media relations;
- protocols and procedures on **case management** (e.g. service delivery, follow-up and monitoring); and
- protocols and procedures on **monitoring and evaluating** anti-VAW services.

### D.3. Referral system and linkages

- **Referral systems and networks** is a way for LGUs to extend the scope of their services. The assessment tool looks at the formal partnerships of the LGUs with other agency stakeholders for these services. Agency stakeholders refer to other government offices (for instance, training centers), civil societies (NGOs, POs), religious and educational institutions, civic organizations and the private sector. A formal partnership is indicated by a memorandum of agreement (MOA) or understanding (MOU) detailing the responsibilities of the LGU and agency stakeholders with regard to a particular service or program for VAW survivors.
- The anti-VAW desk has a **list of agencies/organizations to which VAW victims/survivors can be referred** for needed services such as legal assistance, psychosocial services (counseling, psychiatric examination, therapy), medical services, medico-legal services, and livelihood development and employment assistance.
- The LGU has a **Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Understanding (MOU)** with these agencies/groups for anti-VAW services:
  - » Government agencies and facilities (e.g. hospitals, training centers)
  - » Civil society organizations (NGOs, POs)
  - » Other institutions (academic, religious)

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<sup>3</sup> The Katarungang Pambarangay Law is actually Chapter 7 of the Local Government Code. Section 408 lists the coverage of cases subject to KPL.

*Section 408. Subject Matter for Amicable Settlement; Exception Thereto – The lupon of each barangay shall have authority to bring together the parties actually residing in the same city or municipality for amicable settlement of all disputes except:*

- a. Where one party is a government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof;*
- b. Where one party is a public officer or employee, and the dispute relates to the performance of his official functions;*
- c. Offenses punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five thousand pesos*
- d. Offenses where there is no private offended party;*
- e. Where the dispute involves real properties located in different cities or municipalities unless the parties hereto agree to submit their differences to amicable settlement by an appropriate lupon*
- f. Disputes involving parties who actually reside in barangays of different cities or municipalities, except where such barangay units adjoin each other and the parties agree to submit their differences to amicable settlement by an appropriate lupon*
- g. Such other classes of disputes which the President may determine to be in the interest of justice or upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice. The Court in which non-criminal cases not falling within the authority of the lupon under this Code are filed may, at any time before the trial, motu proprio refer the case to the lupon concerned for amicable settlement.*

- » Civic organizations
- » Private corporations and facilities

## E. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation of compliance is done, among the components being the following:
  - » Existing database of VAW cases reported in the city/municipality
  - » Other documentation systems and procedures in place to manage the following information:
    - data base of Anti-VAW programs/project profiles
    - accomplishments and impact reports
    - financial status
  - » Periodic assessment/evaluation of barangay anti-VAW services
  - » Has mechanisms to facilitate flow of information and gather feedback from the stakeholders
  - » Regular reporting of cases reported / handled, accomplishments etc. to:
    - Barangay Committee on Women
    - Sanguniang Barangay
    - Higher local government units (municipal, city and provincial)
  - » Media of reporting accomplishments to stakeholders

Tracking of VAW cases by LGUs, particularly of VAWC and trafficking cases, is expressly stated in the law.<sup>4</sup> However, other VAW cases not falling under these two crimes can also be tracked through conscientious documentation. Documentation and monitoring forms may be developed for this purpose. Forms used to monitor the implementation of the Katarungang Pambarangay Law may also be used, however it should have a specific category for VAW cases.

## F. Information and Advocacy

- Activities to increase awareness of the general public on VAW and women's human rights, as well as encourage their participation in actions to address such, are undertaken.

These include information campaigns, production and distribution of IEC materials, observance of special dates related to anti-VAW and women's human rights, and training and orientation of other stakeholders within the LGUs (e.g. teachers, youth, marginalized groups).

## G. Financial Resources

- The availability of resources is ensured through budgetary allocation, initiatives to obtain funding assistance, and formal partnerships with other agency stakeholders.

Resources are generally classified into three – financial resources, networks, and referrals. In terms of financial resources, national policies are clear that a minimum of 5 percent of the internal revenue allotment of every LGU shall be set aside for gender and development concerns, i.e. the GAD Budget.<sup>5</sup> This percentage is supposed to influence the remaining 95 percent of the budget to make all the

<sup>4</sup> RA 9262 Implementing Rules and Regulations, Section 51 (h); and RA 9208, Section 16 (j).

<sup>5</sup> See for instance RA 7192 or the Women in Nation Building Act of 1992. The GAD Budget provision was reiterated in Section 45 of RA 9262 (Anti-VAWC Act of 2004).

programs gender-responsive. Surpassing the stipulated minimum percentage therefore, should be perceived as a challenge by the LGUs to be innovative and resourceful. Furthermore, the DBM and the DILG also remind LGUs to specify GAD Budget allocations in their memorandum circulars regarding local budgeting.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to the GAD Budget, RA 7192 provides under its Declaration of Policy (Section 2, a) that “[a] substantial portion of official development assistance funds received from foreign governments and multilateral agencies and organizations shall be set aside and utilized by the agencies concerned to support programs and activities for women.”

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<sup>6</sup> See for instance DBM Memorandum. 2003-42 on Local Budgeting (Section 6.5); the DBM, NEDA and NCRFW Joint Circular 2004-1 on the Guidelines for GAD Planning and Budgeting; and the DBM, DILG and NCRFW 2001-01 on the Guidelines for Local GAD Planning and Budgeting.

### Part 3

## The Assessment Tool

The benchmark assessment tools for barangay, city/municipal and provincial LGUs lay out in detail the performance standards described and could be seen as consisting of two parts: the first one concerns the general information on the LGU being assessed; the second concerns the different parameters and indicators.

The first part is necessary in order to establish base information on the LGU being assessed: its location, size in terms of area and population, estimated annual budget, and others. Responses to these items (to name a few) will assist in grounding the assessor on the specific context of the LGU, which in turn, has bearing on its actual and potential capacities to address VAW holistically. For instance, the data from the response to the above questions can reveal if the LGU operates in an urban or rural area (location), the number of its potential clients (population), and GAD budget allocation (annual budget). This is important given the diverse nature of communities in the country in terms of economic and cultural dimensions.

The second part deals with the parameters and its indicators -- policy-related, physical facilities, personnel, resources, protocols, policy support, services and programs, information and advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation.

Each set of assessment tools is preceded by a User's Guide. Since the tools are self administered, the Guide will help the respondent answer each question more clearly. It also describes how the responses will be used in determining the level of services of each LGU.

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### The User's Guide

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#### Introduction

The Philippines is a state signatory to several international agreements, instruments and covenants that recognize basic women and children's rights. A state-party is mandated to institute and create internal mechanisms under its authority to enhance recognition of said rights through the passage of laws, rules and regulations aligned with international instruments and covenants. Based on these laws, administrative institutions are directed to craft positive and forward-looking responses to further address concerns on violence against women and children.

The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, in partnership with frontline agencies conceptualized and developed performance standards to serve as indicators for the delivery of anti-VAW services of government agencies and LGUs.

Partner agencies are DOJ, PNP, DOH, DILG, DSWD and the LGUs. Each of the performance standards is accompanied by an Assessment Tool. The Assessment Tool, which has the same parameters and indicators as the performance standards, aims to determine the degree that the set standards are adhered to.

### Purpose of the assessment

A baseline application of the Assessment Tool was initially administered to partners in 2006 to serve as a basis for comparing improvements in services for VAW victims over time. A second administration of the Tool is expected to be done two-years after the initial baseline application and periodically thereafter.

Assessment will determine the adequacy and responsiveness of programs and services for victims of violence by concerned agencies and local government units. Results will inform planning, policy or program interventions required to meet the standards. Planned activities to achieve the standards could be included in the preparation of the agency's/LGU's/facility's GAD plan and budget.

### The assessment tool

The assessment tool measures the extent of achievement of the performance standards set for government agencies providing services to victims of violence against women (VAW). The tool is one of a set of five different but parallel assessment tools intended for various services for victims provided by government agencies and local government units: a) medical/hospital-based services through the Women and Children Protection Units (WCPUs) in DOH-retained or supervised hospitals; b) psychosocial services through residential and community based facilities supervised or accredited by DSWD; c) investigation of cases of VAW conducted by the Philippine National Police; d) filing and prosecution services of VAW cases undertaken by the Department of Justice; and e) services provided by local government units at provincial down to barangay level.

The Assessment Tool is meant to be self-administered. The respondent can complete the questionnaire when convenient, work at his or her own pace and clarify certain information appearing to be confusing or vague. Additional information may be sought through research or further inquiry.

The accompanying User's Guide includes easy to follow instructions to guide the respondent/s in providing specific responses to the questions. It is also generic, i.e., it will be used for all the four assessment tools (excluding the DSWD's standard which has its own set of guidelines).

### The assessment focus

Each of the performance standards has a corresponding assessment tool; one for each type of service for VAW victims mentioned above. Each tool specifies the parameters and indicators per service type.

The parameters include:

1. POLICY – the existence of a policy that articulates the legal or administrative basis, purpose and guidelines in providing the services to victims of violence;
2. PHYSICAL FACILITIES - the presence, quality and appropriateness of physical facilities used in the provision of services;
3. PERSONNEL - the presence or availability of competent service providers;
4. SERVICES - the presence or availability of services required, clear procedures and protocols and referral system;

5. MONITORING and EVALUATION SYSTEM - presence of a monitoring and evaluation system particularly the maintenance of a data base on case served;
6. ADVOCACY and INFORMATION - presence of advocacy and information materials on VAW, including leaflets, flowcharts, charts and other information materials that explain the services and ensure that service providers and clients understand and are able to execute proper procedures; and
7. RESOURCES - the presence and sustainability of resources, especially financial resources that ensure continuing provision of responsive service for victims.

### Procedures in answering the tool

1. Respondent selection criteria. The assessment tool is self-administered. This means that all information shall come from the agency/LGU/facility representative tasked to answer the tool. This person should thus have a comprehensive knowledge of and is directly involved in the provision of services to victims/survivors in such capacity as supervisor, technical level officer, coordinator, etc, and/or has direct access to information or to persons in the best position to answer the questions. As needed, the respondent shall consult with other personnel in the best position to provide the most accurate and reliable information.
2. Before answering, respondent should read through the information requested by the tool and obtain relevant documents or references to answer the questions substantively and accurately. For instance, to answer the indicators in the first parameter (policy-related), the agency or facility's enabling policy should be available for review. For questions related to training, agency or facility records on training attended by service providers should be retrieved for reference. The respondent is given a period of one to two weeks to complete the assessment tool.
3. Fill in the information on name of agency, unit or facility being assessed as well as details about the respondent's name, position and contact numbers.
4. The tool consists of 7 columns:

Column 1: Main parameters for assessment;

Column 2-3: Indicators pertaining to the parameters;

Column 4-6: Modes of responses to each indicator;

Column 7: Remarks or additional information to further explain the answer.

5. Answer each indicator according to the 3 modes of responses:

**Yes** – if respondent believes and has sufficient information and evidence to prove that the agency already **fully complies** with what is being asked;

**Partly** – if respondent believes and has sufficient information and evidence to prove that the agency **in some degree already complies** with what is being asked;



**No** – if respondent believes and has sufficient information and evidence to prove that the agency **has not complied** in any degree to what is being asked.

In case where trainings or skills of service provider is concerned, a “Yes” response means that **all** officers/personnel have the required skills; “Partly” means that **not all or only some** officers/personnel have the required skill or training; and “No” means **no one** of the service providers has any of the required skill or training.

6. Whether the answer is **Yes, No or Partly**, use Column 6 to explain the answers or provide details. For example, for training undertaken by service providers, please provide names of trained service providers, title of training, duration and trainer. If the answer is “Partly” to the indicator on “presence of a separate room for interviewing”, respondent can add, for example, that the room is also used as meeting room and is not always available for use. Use additional sheets if necessary to substantiate responses.

The local IACATVAWC may also spearhead the assessment of the VAW services using the tools and may follow a time frame for conducting the assessment. Assessment is an evolving and enabling process. The conduct of the assessment shall be made at regular intervals every three to four years. At the initial stage or on the first year of the implementation of the assessment tool, dissemination of the tool and assessment may be conducted for an estimated period of four (4) months from the time of the implementation. A period of one to two weeks shall be allotted to the respondents for completion of the tool. Review and validation of the data shall be made within the first and second months after receipt of completed forms. Report preparation and eventual presentation to stakeholders of the results of the data shall be made within the year.

Once an assessment tool is completed and submitted it shall undergo the following processes:

- a. Review of the completed assessment tools;
- b. Assessment tools that appear to be confusing, vague and unsubstantiated shall be validated.
- c. Validation will mean contacting the respondents, requesting for additional information and as needed visiting the area to substantiate or clarify responses.

For the succeeding assessment (or at least once every 3-4 years), the same procedure will be followed, taking into consideration the experience or lessons learned from the initial application. Assessment will be made until full compliance is achieved of the set performance standards by line agencies and LGUs involved in providing services for VAW victims.

### Weight and scoring of responses

The parameters and indicators are considered as minimum requirements for an adequate and responsive service delivery for victims/survivors of VAW. They are thus given equal weights. This means that the 7 parameters are given equal points of 14.29% each to total 100%. Scoring shall be as follows:

- Yes** - 1 point
- Partly** - .5 points
- No** - 0 points

Maximum number of points corresponds to the number of indicators per tool. For each government agency, the number of indicators varies per set parameter. The computation of the rating is hereby represented in the following formula:

### Aggregate points obtained

$$\text{Maximum no. of points} \times 14.29 = \text{Weighted score}$$

$$\text{Total of all weighted scores} = \text{Rating}$$

The total score is the sum of all “YES” and “PARTLY” answers. Compute rating by dividing the total score by the maximum number of points obtained per parameter. For example: Total raw score- 20/33=.61 x 14.29%=8.72 is the weighted score. The weighted scores of the 7 parameters are then added up to obtain the rating. The rating description is found below.

Rating	Description	What this means
90-100% of maximum points	Almost full compliance with standards: Outstanding	Full compliance opens new areas for innovation and further enhancement of services; basis for replication and for raising the level of standards
80.-89.99%	Very satisfactory	Opportunities for fine tuning of services towards full compliance
70-79.99%	Satisfactory	Vast opportunities for improvement; basis in proposing programs and projects for funding from the GAD budget
50-69.99%	Promising	
Below 50%	Needs strengthening	

*(Weighting of scores will be considered in view of the different expectations on agencies/LGUs. For example, since LGUs are expected to be strong on service delivery, more weights may be assigned to parameters and indicators on services)*

### Discussion of results

The framework of the discussion and analysis of results will be along identifying gaps in implementation with the end view of upgrading or standardizing programs and services. After the review and validation of the responses, assessment results should be discussed with the agency/LGU/facility. Possible action proposals, on an annual basis will be prepared and discussed to address identified gaps and to gradually move towards meeting the standards. These proposals may be incorporated in the agencies/LGU’s GAD plan and budget.

Once agency/LGU concurs with the results, observations and recommendations, a summary report will be submitted to the national and local interagency councils on violence against women and their children (IACVAWC) and interagency councils against trafficking (IACAT).

On the whole, the results of this assessment will be used to-

1. identify the strong and weak points in the provision of services for victims
2. provide a basis in planning gender responsive programs and in prioritizing resources to meet the standards; and

3. serve as basis in improving or raising existing standards
4. promote and ensure more standardized and reliable services for victims of violence throughout the country.

### Comments on the tool

Since this tool will be administered periodically, it will be continuously improved to increase its effectiveness in measuring the level of services for victims. The respondent is thus requested to express general or specific comments on the tool and on the experience gained in answering it. Respondent is encouraged to provide a specific comment if an indicator is unclear, too broad, or it is difficult to provide a simple “yes”, “no” or “partly” response. If an indicator is irrelevant, unnecessary, or if the respondent wants to suggest an alternative indicator, etc. use the space provided for remarks, or separate a sheet(s) as needed.

**A. ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR VAW-RELATED SERVICES OF BARANGAYS**

**General Information**

<p>Barangay of: _____</p> <p>District and area : _____</p> <p>City/province of : _____</p> <p>Land area : _____</p> <p>Topographic characteristic (e.g. upland, coastal) _____</p> <p>IRA share of province: Php _____</p> <p>Main economic activity (check as many as applicable):*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> farming / fishing      <input type="checkbox"/> commerce</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mining                      <input type="checkbox"/> corporations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> manufacturing            <input type="checkbox"/> others</p> <p>Total population : _____ Male : _____ Female: _____</p> <p>Population by age bracket: 0-6 years : _____ 26-35 : _____</p> <p>7-12 : _____ 36-45 : _____</p> <p>13-18 : _____ 45-60 : _____</p> <p>19-25 : _____ 60 above : _____</p>	<p>Population of indigenous peoples present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, specify what group: _____</p> <p>Major religions in the barangay (check as many as applicable) *</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic                      <input type="checkbox"/> Protestant (Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Muslim                                      <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous religion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Iglesia ni Kristo                      <input type="checkbox"/> Others</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Philippine Independent Church (Aglipayan)</p> <p>Major languages/dialects spoken in the barangay: _____</p> <p>Number of VAW cases reported annually for the last three years: _____</p> <p>Date accomplished : _____</p> <p>Accomplished by : _____</p> <p>Position : _____</p> <p>Address : _____</p> <p>Contact number /s : _____</p> <p>Fax : _____</p> <p>Email / website : _____</p>
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**THE ASSESSMENT TOOL**

PARAMETERS	I#	INDICATORS	Yes	Partly	No	Remarks
<b>A. POLICY-RELATED N=5</b>		Barangay mandate (vision/mission) conforms with and clearly articulates international standards and principles of women's human rights based on:				
	A.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)</li> </ul>				
	A.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</li> </ul>				
	A.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA)</li> </ul>				
	A.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Philippine laws pertinent to addressing VAW</li> </ul>				
	A.5	The barangay has standards, guidelines, resolutions and ordinances supporting women's human rights, and actions against VAW and trafficking of women and girl children.				Please list and attach copy.
<b>B. FACILITIES (PHYSICAL) N=62</b>		The Barangay Women's Desk/Gender and Development Office:				
	B.1	Has power lines (e.g. electricity, generator, vehicle battery) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.				
	B.2	Has clean water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (e.g. from the tap, or in covered water storage bins).				
	B.3	Has a separate room for receiving VAW victims/survivors, with provisions for documentation of interview.				
	B.4	Has logbook for documenting VAW cases and complaints.				
	B.5	Has a computer for logging in and monitoring VAW cases.				
	B.6	Has the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intake form</li> </ul>				
	B.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survivor's consent form</li> </ul>				
	B.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Referral form</li> </ul>				
	B.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Application form for a barangay protection order</li> </ul>				
	B.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Barangay protection order</li> </ul>				
	B.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Follow up and home visitation forms</li> </ul>				
	B.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Has a filing cabinet with lock and key for VAW cases.</li> </ul>				
	B.13	Has on display anti-VAW posters, banners, leaflets, brochures and other IEC materials on VAW.				
	B.15	Has a first aid kit.				
	B.16	Has a comfort room exclusively for VAW victims/survivors.				
B.17	Displays flowchart of anti-VAW services.					
B.19	Displays flowchart on how to get a barangay protection order.					
B.20	Has a directory of organizations providing anti-VAW services.					
B.21	Has basic materials needed for evidence preservation (e.g. paper bags, tissues, clean vials, plastic bags).					



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	B.22	The counseling room: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Has adequate space for movement (i..e. at least five adults can move comfortably around the room).</li> </ul>				
	B.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Has auditory and visual privacy, and is secure.</li> </ul>				
	B.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It has an alternative entrance from the main entrance of the barangay hall.</li> </ul>				
	B.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People in the room cannot be seen from the outside</li> </ul>				
	B.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sounds inside the counseling room are not heard outside, and vice versa.</li> </ul>				
	B.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Room can be locked from the inside.</li> </ul>				
	B.28	Has power lines (e.g. electricity, generator, vehicle battery) working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.				
	B.29	Has clean water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (e.g. from the tap, or in covered water storage bins).				
	B.30	Is clean, orderly and well-ventilated.				
	B.31	Has clothing for use of VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.31	Has toiletries (e.g. tissue paper, sanitary napkins, rubbing alcohol, cotton) for use of VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.32	Has a folding bed or mat for use of VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.33	Has beddings (e.g. pillows, blankets) for use of VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.34	Has drinking water and glasses for use of VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.35	Has provisions for child minding, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ toys and books for children; and</li> </ul>				
	B.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a separate room or space within the counseling room designated for child minding or for children to be entertained</li> </ul>				
	B.37	The health center: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has a specific area or room designated for attending to women's health counseling (e.g. relating to VAW and reproductive health).</li> </ul>				
	B.38	The area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ is clean and orderly.</li> </ul>				
	B.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ is well-ventilated (e.g. has windows, electric fan, aircon).</li> </ul>				
	B.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ has adequate space for people to move freely.</li> </ul>				
	B.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ has audio and visual privacy.</li> </ul>				
	B.42	Has power lines (e.g. electricity, generator, vehicle battery) working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.				
	B.43	Has clean water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (e.g. from the tap, or in covered water storage bins).				
	B.44	Has clothing for use of VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.45	Has a toiletries (e.g. tissues, sanitary napkins, rubbing alcohol, cotton) for use of VAW survivors.				
	B.46	Has a folding bed or mat for use of VAW victims/survivors.				





<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	
	B.47	Has beddings (e.g. pillows, blankets) for use of VAW victims/survivors.					
	B.48	Has drinking water and glasses for use of VAW victims/survivors.					
	B.49	Has provisions for child minding, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ toys and books for children; and</li> </ul>					
	B.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a separate room or space within the counseling room designated for child minding or for children to be entertained.</li> </ul>					
	B.51	Has a first aid kit.					
	B.52	Has basic materials needed for evidence preservation (e.g. paper bags, tissues, clean vials, plastic bags).					
	B.53	Has referral forms for barangay, health and social service facilities.					
	B.54	Displays anti-VAW posters, banners, leaflets, brochures and other IEC materials on VAW and reproductive health.					
	B.55	Displays flowchart of anti-VAW services.					
	B.56	Displays flowchart on how to get a barangay protection order.					
	B.57	Has materials related to reproductive health, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ pregnancy test kit,</li> </ul>					
	B.58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ posters on reproductive health on display,</li> </ul>					
	B.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ contraceptives, and other requirements set by the Department of Health.</li> </ul>					
	B.60	The barangay outpost has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ sufficient lighting, and</li> </ul>					
	B.61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ trained personnel on-duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (<i>please refer to section on training for criteria for trained personnel</i>).</li> </ul>					
	B.62	A barangay vehicle is available to service VAW victims/survivors.					How many?
	<b>C. PERSONNEL</b> <b>N=26</b>	C.1	Service provider-client ratio is set, to ensure that sufficient and effective service is delivered within 24 hours, 7 days a week.				State current provider - client ratio.
C.2		The barangay has staff involved in anti-VAW service delivery. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Designated BWD/GAD office staff</li> </ul>				Number	
C.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Designated anti-VAW counselor</li> </ul>					
C.4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Designated barangay health worker</li> </ul>					
C.5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Designated BSDO/barangay tanod</li> </ul>					
C.6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Designated Lupon member</li> </ul>					
C.7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Other community anti-VAW volunteers recognized by the barangay (e.g. purok leaders)</li> </ul>					
<b>C.2. Training</b>	C.8	<p><i>Capacity-building activities:</i></p> <p>The barangay women's desk/GAD office has qualified and well-trained service providers to handle cases of VAW (this also entails being gender- or women-sensitive and children-centered)</p>				List and total number of staff who have undergone trainings	



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>C.3. Kashew</b>	C.9	Staff handling VAW cases is equipped with the necessary training, including but not limited to the following: a. Gender analysis of the nature and causes of VAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimum of 30 hours</li> <li>▪ Topics to include power dynamics, gender sensitivity, analysis of the different forms of VAW</li> </ul>				How many and who attended?
	C.10	b. Gender-responsive approaches to crisis intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimum of 30 hours</li> <li>▪ Topic in the context of violence against women and their children (crisis theory, crisis intervention methods)</li> </ul>				How many and who attended?
	C.11	c. Medical and legal literacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimum of 30 hours</li> <li>▪ Laws and procedures on women and children (Republic Acts 9262, 9208, 7877, 8353 and other related laws on VAW)</li> <li>▪ Basic medico-legal information</li> </ul>				How many and who attended?
	C.12	d. Self-care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimum of 15 hours</li> <li>▪ Stress management techniques</li> </ul>				How many and who attended?
	C.13	e. Gender-responsive governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimum of 30 hours</li> <li>▪ Topics to include gender and development, GAD planning and budgeting</li> </ul>				How many and who attended?
	C.14	Staff is trained in the child-friendly and sensitive handling of VAW cases.				
	C.15	Staff is trained in sensitive management of VAW victims.				
	C.16	Staff is knowledgeable about issues of human rights of victims/survivors of VAW and trafficking in persons.				
	C.17	The barangay has available modules for the above topics.				If still incomplete, what modules are already available?
	C.19	The barangay has provision for conducting the continuing education program for barangay anti-VAW personnel.				
	C.20	The barangay has provision for the continuing participation of barangay anti-VAW personnel in training provided by outside groups and organizations.				
	C.21	Staff handling VAW and trafficking in persons cases possesses the following attitudes, ethics and habits of work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accepting and non-judgmental</li> </ul>				
	C.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sensitive and sincere</li> </ul>				
	C.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patient and understanding</li> </ul>				
	C.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Empathetic</li> </ul>				
	C.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Has firm commitment to end VAW and advocate for change</li> </ul>				
	C.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Observes and safeguards confidentiality</li> </ul>				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>D. SERVICES</b> N=31 <b>D.1. Anti- VAW programs and services</b>	D.1	The barangay women’s desk/GAD office performs crisis intervention and other remedial services needed by victims/survivors, primarily- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rescue and quick response to reports of VAW taking place;</li> </ul>				
	D.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help in securing police assistance;</li> </ul>				
	D.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help in securing medical services;</li> </ul>				
	D.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help in securing medico-legal services;</li> </ul>				
	D.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help in securing legal services; and</li> </ul>				
	D.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help in securing temporary shelter.</li> </ul>				
	D.7	Issues barangay protection orders to VAW victims/survivors.				
	D.8	Conducts home visits and follow-up on VAW cases received.				
	D.9	Conducts hearing of VAW complaints (as differentiated from VAWC cases).				
	D.10	Has established a Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) to address cases of sexual harassment within the barangay as mandated by Republic Act 7877.				
D.11	Has specific programs and services to address violence against women and their children (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners) as mandated by Republic Act 9262.					
D.12	Has specific programs and services to address trafficking of women and girl children as mandated by Republic Act 9208.					
D.13	Performs other special anti-VAW services as needed by marginalized women (e.g. indigenous women, senior women, girl children, poor women, women from other cultural minority groups) and women in especially difficult circumstances (e.g. women in armed conflicts, internally displaced women).					
<b>D.2. Service procedures and protocols</b>		The following service procedures and protocols are well-established, written and observed:				
	D.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handling of VAW cases (i.e. pertaining to the flow of services for VAW victims/survivors coming to the barangay VAW unit)</li> </ul>				
	D.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issuance of barangay protection orders</li> </ul>				
	D.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crisis intervention and intake, including rescue, assessing and ensuring the safety of victims/survivors</li> </ul>				
	D.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referral for services to other agencies</li> </ul>				
	D.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handling of sexual harassment cases occurring within the barangay offices or involving barangay employees, including provisions for the establishment and operation of a Committee on Decorum and Investigation</li> </ul>				
	D.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management (e.g. service delivery, follow-up, assessment and monitoring of cases)</li> </ul>				
	D.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safekeeping of the records and documents of VAW victims/survivors and ensuring their confidentiality, including protocols on media relations</li> </ul>				
	D.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and evaluation of anti-VAW services</li> </ul>				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	
<b>D.3. Referral system and linkages</b>	D.22	The barangay has a list of agencies / organizations to which VAW victims/survivors can be referred for needed services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For legal assistance</li> </ul>				Please list agencies / institutions.	
	D.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For psychosocial services (e.g. counseling, psychiatric examination, individual/group therapy)</li> </ul>				Please list agencies / institutions.	
	D.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For medical services</li> </ul>				Please list agencies / institutions.	
	D.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For medico-legal services</li> </ul>				Please list agencies / institutions.	
	D.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For livelihood development and employment assistance for VAW victims/survivors</li> </ul>				Please list agencies / institutions.	
	D.27	The barangay has Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/ Understanding (MOU) with these agencies/groups for anti-VAW services: Government agencies and facilities (e.g. hospitals, training centers)				Please list agencies / institutions with MOA or MOU.	
	D.28	Civil society organizations (e.g. NGOs, POs)					
	D.29	Other institutions (academic institutions, religious institutions)					
	D.30	Civic organizations					
	D.31	Private corporations and facilities					
	<b>E. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION N=29</b>	E.1	There is an existing database of VAW cases reported in the barangay. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Database of all VAW cases reported in the barangay, taking particular note of cases of trafficking of women and girl children and VAWC (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners)</li> </ul>				
		E.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Database of profile and needs of VAW victims/survivors</li> </ul>				
		E.3	Intake forms are always available.				
		E.4	Database of cases include data on				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ victim/survivor,</li> </ul>							
E.5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ perpetrator,</li> </ul>					
E.6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ interventions, and</li> </ul>					
E.7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ case status.</li> </ul>					
E.8	Other documentation systems and procedures are in place to manage the following information:						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Database of anti-VAW programs / projects profiles</li> </ul>						
E.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accomplishments and impact report</li> </ul>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial status (e.g. budget allocation, donations and other resources available vis-à-vis resource use)</li> </ul>						
<b>E.2. System of monitoring of cases</b>	E.11	There is a system of monitoring through					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ home visits</li> </ul>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ case conferences, and</li> </ul>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ consultation with partners/referral agencies.</li> </ul>					
		Data are submitted to concerned agencies (e.g. DSWD, DILG).					





<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		There is periodic assessment/evaluation of anti-VAW services. This has the following features:				
	E.15	There are clear guidelines, procedures and tools for periodic assessment (e.g. anti-VAW structures, programs and projects in place).				
	E.16	A consolidated monitoring form for trafficking in persons and VAWC (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners) cases is used.				
	E.17	Periodic meetings/orientations with staff involved in anti-VAW service provision are held.				
	E.18	VAW cases reported / handled, accomplishments, etc. are reported regularly to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Barangay Committee on Women</li> <li>▪ Sangguniang Barangay</li> <li>▪ Higher local government unit (e.g. city or municipality)</li> <li>▪ DILG (particularly issuances of barangay protection orders) and other concerned government agencies (e.g. DSWD)</li> <li>▪ Community/constituents</li> </ul>				
	E.23	The following media for reporting are used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meetings</li> <li>▪ Annual reports</li> <li>▪ Newsletters, posters, other print media</li> <li>▪ Audio-visual media (radio, television, website)</li> <li>▪ Roundtable discussions, stakeholders' dialogues</li> </ul>				
	E.27	Data are analyzed and utilized as input to policy and program development and implementation.				
<b>E.3. Data utilization</b>						
<b>E.4. Feedback mechanism</b>		Discussions/consultations with stakeholders within the barangay are held. Mechanisms to facilitate the flow of information and gather feedback from the stakeholders are in place.				
<b>F. INFORMATION AND ADVOCACY N=14</b>						
	F.1	Information, education and communication (IEC) materials are available for reading/distribution. These materials include manuals, pamphlets and various information handouts on gender issues, women's human rights, and children's rights.				
	F.2	Manuals, information handouts, pamphlets are in popular form and can be easily understood by the reader.				
	F.3	There are sufficient copies of primers on the barangay protection order, VAW information kits, anti-VAW manuals and other IECs for distribution.				
	F.4	An operational advocacy program for VAW prevention is in place.				
	F.5	Training and orientation sessions on anti-VAW are held with specific groups/stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local executives (e.g. mayors, vice mayors, councilors, kapitan ng barangay, GAD focal points, Lupon ng Tagapamayapa, barangay tanods, volunteers)</li> </ul>				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	F.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teachers and the local school boards</li> </ul>				
	F.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Youth (e.g. Sangguniang Kabataan)</li> </ul>				
	F.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Students</li> </ul>				
	F.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Other marginalized groups in the community (e.g. poor women, indigenous women, women from cultural minority groups)</li> </ul>				
	F.10	Activities are conducted in observance of special dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women's Month (March)</li> </ul>				
	F.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International Human Rights Day (10 December)</li> </ul>				
	F.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 18 days of Activism Against VAW (25 November – 12 December)</li> </ul>				
	F.13	Community campaigns are held through such events as community theater, fora, symposia.				How many? Specific activities
	F.14	Information is disseminated through newsletters, posters and other media.				
<b>G. FINANCIAL RESOURCES</b> N=7	G.1	Financial resources are available from: Internal revenue allotment				
	G.2	Local tax proceeds and revenues				
	G.3	Priority Assistance Development Fund (PDAF) or transfers from legislators				
	G.4	Donations, grants, financial assistance from private/non-government agencies (local or international)				
	G.5	Others not mentioned as may be provided in the GAD Code				
	G.6	The GAD budget is utilized properly.				If not at least 5%, what percentage of IRA share is allocated for GAD activities?
	G.7	The GAD plan and budget accomplishment reports are prepared and submitted.				

**Comments on the Assessment Tool:**



**B. ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR VAW-RELATED SERVICES OF CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES**

**General Information**

<p>Barangay of: _____</p> <p>District and area : _____</p> <p>City/province of : _____</p> <p>Land area : _____</p> <p>Topographic characteristic (e.g. upland, coastal) _____</p> <p>IRA share of province: Php _____</p> <p>Main economic activity (check as many as applicable):*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> farming / fishing      <input type="checkbox"/> commerce</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mining                      <input type="checkbox"/> corporations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> manufacturing            <input type="checkbox"/> others</p> <p>Total population : _____ Male : _____ Female: _____</p> <p>Population by age bracket: 0-6 years : _____ 26-35 : _____</p> <p>7-12 : _____ 36-45 : _____</p> <p>13-18 : _____ 45-60 : _____</p> <p>19-25 : _____ 60 above : _____</p>	<p>Population of indigenous peoples present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, specify what group: _____</p> <p>Major religions in the barangay (check as many as applicable) *</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic                      <input type="checkbox"/> Protestant (Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Muslim                                      <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous religion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Iglesia ni Kristo                      <input type="checkbox"/> Philippine Independent Church (Aglipayan)                      <input type="checkbox"/> Others</p> <p>Major languages/dialects spoken in the barangay: _____</p> <p>Number of VAW cases reported annually for the last three years: _____</p> <p>Date accomplished : _____</p> <p>Accomplished by : _____</p> <p>Position : _____</p> <p>Address : _____</p> <p>Contact number /s : _____</p> <p>Fax : _____</p> <p>Email / website : _____</p>
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**THE ASSESSMENT TOOL**

<b>PARAMETERS</b>	<b>I#</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Partly</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>A. POLICY-RELATED</b> N=6		Municipal/city mandate conforms with and clearly articulates international standards and principles of women's human rights based on:				
	A.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)</li> </ul>				
	A.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</li> </ul>				
	A.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA)</li> </ul>				
	A.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Philippine laws pertinent to addressing VAW</li> </ul>				
	A.5	The municipality/city has standards, guidelines, resolutions and ordinances supporting women's human rights, and actions against VAW and trafficking of women and girl children.				Please list and attach copy
A.6	The municipality/city has an existing Gender and Development (GAD) Code which has clear provisions addressing VAW.				Please attach copy	
<b>B. FACILITIES (Physical)</b> N= 17	B.1	The Municipal/City Social Services Department Anti-VAW Desk: Has an accessible 24-hour hotline for VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.2	Has a friendly and comfortable reception area for VAW victims/survivors.				
	B.3	Has a separate room for staff work and meetings.				
	B.4	Has a play area for children.				
	B.5	Has a wellness/resting room for VAW victims/survivors and staff.				
	B.6	Has a computer database for VAW cases.				
	B.7	Has a separate and private room for doing interviews and crisis counseling.				
	B.8	Has a mini library area where reading materials on VAW and GAD are available.				
	B.9	The Municipal/City Health Office Anti-VAW Desk: Has a separate room equipped with tables and chairs, for interviews and crisis counseling.				
	B.10	Has a child-friendly area with small tables and chairs, and toys that the children can play with.				
B.11	Has a comfortable reception area that can accommodate clients along with some of their family and friends.					
B.12	Has forms for referral to the LGUs (barangays, cities, municipalities) hospitals, social welfare agencies, and other institutions providing health and social service facilities.					
B.13	Displays anti-VAW posters.					
B.14	Displays lists of anti-VAW and reproductive health services and programs.					
B.15	Has supplies for reproductive health concerns, namely pregnancy test kits, contraceptive devices, and other basic requirements set by the Department of Health.					
B.16	The municipality/city has a Rape Crisis Center as mandated by RA 8505.					





<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>C. PERSONNEL</b> <b>N= 27</b>	B.17	A service vehicle is available for VAW victims/survivors and for implementation of anti-VAW programs.				
	C.1	Service provider-client ratio is set, to ensure that sufficient and effective service is delivered within 24 hours, 7 days a week.				State current provider-client services ratio
	C.2	The anti-VAW desk has staff involved in anti-VAW service delivery:				Number
	C.3	▪ Designated social workers				
	C.4	▪ Designated counselors				
	C.5	▪ Designated health workers				
	C.6	▪ Designated medical doctors				
	C.7	▪ Designated lawyers/legal officers				
	C.8	▪ Designated psychiatrist/psychologist				
	C.9	The personnel mentioned above occupy plantilla positions. Task forces (e.g. anti-VAWC, anti-trafficking in persons task forces) exist and are active.				
<b>C.2. Training</b>		Capacity-building activities:				List and total number of staff who have undergone trainings
	C.10	The anti-VAW desk has qualified and well-trained service providers to handle cases of VAW (this also entails being gender-/women-sensitive and children-centered). Staff handling VAW cases is equipped with the necessary training, including but not limited to the following:				How many and who attended
	C.11	a. Gender analysis of the nature and causes of VAW ( minimum of 30 hours) topics to include power dynamics, gender sensitivity, analysis of the different forms of VAW				How many and who attended
	C.12	b. Gender-responsive approaches to crisis intervention ( minimum of 30 hours, topic in the context of violence against women and their children (crisis theory, crisis intervention methods))				How many and who attended
	C.13	c. Medical and legal literacy ( minimum of 30 hours laws and procedures on women and children (Republic Acts 9262, 9208, 7877, 8353 and other VAW-related laws), basic medico-legal information)				How many and who attended
	C.14	d. Self-care (minimum of 15 hours stress management techniques)				How many and who attended
	C.15	e. Gender-responsive governance (minimum of 30 hours topics to include gender and development, GAD planning and budgeting)				How many and who attended
	C.16	Staff is trained on child-friendly/sensitive handling of VAW cases.				
C.17	Staff is trained on sensitive management of VAW victims.					
C.18	Staff is trained on human rights of victims/survivors of VAW and trafficking in persons.					



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	C.19	The municipality/city has available learning modules for the above topics.				If not yet complete, what modules are already available?
	C.20	The municipality/city has provisions for conducting the continuing education program for municipal/city anti-VAW personnel.				
	C.21	The municipality/city has provisions for the continuing participation of municipal/city anti-VAW personnel in trainings provided by outside groups and organizations.				
<b>C.3. Kashew</b>		Staff handling cases of VAW and trafficking in persons possesses the following knowledge, attitudes, ethics and habits of work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accepting and non-judgmental</li> <li>▪ Sensitive and sincere</li> <li>▪ Patient and understanding</li> <li>▪ Empathetic</li> <li>▪ Has a firm commitment to end VAW and advocate for change</li> <li>▪ Observes and safeguards confidentiality</li> </ul>				
<b>D.SERVICES N=34</b>		The Municipal/ City Social Services Department performs crisis intervention and provides the following basic services for VAW survivors:				
<b>D.1. Anti-VAW programs and services</b>	D.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Psychosocial services (e.g. individual or group counseling, psychiatric care)</li> </ul>				
	D.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medical assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medico-legal assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Temporary shelter</li> </ul>				
	D.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emergency financial assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Legal assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of food, medicine, transportation allowance for VAW victims/survivors, as needed</li> </ul>				
	D.8	Conducts livelihood and skills trainings for VAW victims/survivors, and extends employment assistance.				
	D.9	Has specific programs and services to address violence against women and their children (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners) as mandated by Republic Act 9262.				
	D.10	Has specific programs and services to address trafficking of women and girl children as mandated by Republic Act 9208.				
	D.11	Has established a Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) as mandated by Republic Act 7877.				
	D.12	Performs other special anti-VAW services as needed by marginalized women (e.g. indigenous women, senior women, girl children, poor women, women from other cultural minority groups) and women in especially difficult circumstances (e.g. women in armed conflicts, internally displaced women).				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	
<b>D.2. Service procedures and protocols</b>	D.13	The Municipal/City Health Office: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provides referral services to barangay, provincial health and social service facilities, and other groups providing anti-VAW services (e.g. civil society organizations, private sector).</li> </ul> Provides basic reproductive health services.					
	D.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pregnancy test</li> </ul>					
	D.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fertility management</li> </ul>					
	D.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of contraceptives</li> </ul>					
	D.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Other basic requirements set by the DOH</li> </ul> The following service procedures and protocols are well-established (written and observed) in pertinent offices and divisions of the municipal/city government (e.g. social services department and health office):					
	D.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Handling of VAW cases (i.e. pertaining to the flow of services for VAW victim/survivors coming to the municipal/city government for help)</li> </ul>					
	D.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crisis intervention and intake including rescue, assessing the situation of survivors, and ensuring their safety</li> </ul>					
	D.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Referral for services to other agencies</li> </ul>					
	D.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Handling of sexual harassment cases occurring within the LGU offices or involving LGU employees, including provisions for the establishment and operation of a Committee on Decorum and Investigation</li> </ul>					
	D.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Case management (e.g. service delivery, follow-up, assessment and monitoring of cases)</li> </ul>					
	D.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safekeeping of the records and documents of VAW victims/survivors, and ensuring confidentiality and the observance of protocols on media relations</li> </ul>					
	D.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring and evaluation of anti-VAW services</li> </ul> The municipality/city anti-VAW desk has a list of agencies/ organizations to which VAW survivors can be referred for needed services.				Please list agencies/inst.	
	D.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For legal assistance</li> </ul>					Please list agencies/inst.
	D.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For psychosocial services (e.g. counseling, psychiatric examination, individual/group therapy)</li> </ul>					Please list agencies /inst.
	D.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For medical services</li> </ul>					Please list agencies /inst.
	D.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For medico-legal services</li> </ul>					Please list agencies/ inst..
	D.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For livelihood development and employment assistance</li> </ul>					Please list agencies/ inst..
<b>D.3. Referral system and linkages</b>							



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>E. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION N= 29</b>		The municipality/city has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) / Understanding (MOU) with these agencies for anti-VAW services:				Please list agencies/ inst.. with MOA or MOU
	D.30	Government agencies and facilities (e.g. hospitals, training centers)				
	D.31	Civil society organizations (e.g. NGOs, POs)				
	D.32	Other institutions (academic, religious)				
	D.33	Civic organizations				
	D.34	Private corporations and facilities				
	E.1	There is an existing database of VAW cases reported in the municipality/city: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Database of all VAW cases reported in the municipality/city, taking particular note of cases of trafficking of women and girl children and VAWC (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners)</li> </ul>				
	E.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Database of profile and needs of VAW victims/survivors</li> </ul>				
	E.3	Intake forms are always available. Database on cases include data on				
	E.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ victim/survivor</li> </ul>				
	E.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ perpetrator,</li> </ul>				
	E.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ interventions, and</li> </ul>				
	E.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ case status.</li> </ul>				
	E.8	Other documentation systems and procedures are in place to manage the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Database of anti-VAW programs/projects profiles</li> </ul>				
	E.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accomplishments and impact report</li> </ul>				
	E.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial status (e.g. budget allocation, donations and other resources available vis-à-vis resource use)</li> </ul>				
<b>E.2. System of monitoring of cases</b>		There is a system of monitoring through				
	E.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ home visits,</li> </ul>				
	E.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ case conferences, and</li> </ul>				
	E.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ consultation with partner/referral agencies.</li> </ul>				
E.14	Data are submitted to concerned agencies (e.g. DSWD, DILG).					
E.15	There is periodic assessment/evaluation of anti-VAW services. This has the following features: There are clear guidelines, procedures and tools for periodic assessment (e.g. anti-VAW structures, programs and projects in place).					
E.16	A consolidated monitoring form for trafficking in persons and VAW (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners) cases is used.					





<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	E.17	Periodic meetings/orientations are held with the staff involved in anti-VAW service provision. VAW cases reported/handled, accomplishments, etc. are reported regularly to:				
	E.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the LGU Committee on Women</li> </ul>				
	E.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the Sangguniang Panlalawigan</li> </ul>				
	E.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the DILG (particularly issuances of barangay protection orders) and other concerned government agencies (e.g. DSWD), and</li> </ul>				
	E.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the community/constituents.</li> </ul> Reporting is done through				
	E.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ meetings;</li> </ul>				
	E.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ annual reports;</li> </ul>				
	E.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ newsletters, posters, other print media;</li> </ul>				
	E.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ audio-visual media (radio, television, website); and</li> </ul>				
	E.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ roundtable discussions; stakeholders' dialogues.</li> </ul>				
	E.27	Data are analyzed and utilized as input to policy and program development and implementation.				
	E.28	Discussions/consultations are held with stakeholders within the municipality/city.				
	E.29	There are mechanisms to facilitate the flow of information and gather feedback from the stakeholders				
	<b>F. INFORMATION AND ADVOCACY N=14</b>	F.1	Information, education and community (IEC) materials are available for reading/distribution. These materials include manuals, pamphlets and various information handouts on gender issues, women's human rights, and children's rights.			
F.2		IEC materials for distribution are in popular form and can be easily understood by the reader.				
F.3		Copies of primers on the barangay protection order, VAW information kits, anti-VAW manuals and other IEC materials for distribution are sufficient.				
F.4		An operational advocacy program for VAW prevention is in place. Training and orientation on anti-VAW are held with specific groups/stakeholders:				
F.5		Local executives (mayors, vice mayors, councilors, barangay chairpersons, GAD focal points, Lupon ng Tagapamayapa, barangay tanods, volunteers)				
F.6		Teachers and the local school boards				
F.7		Youth (e.g. Sangguniang Kabataan)				
F.8		Students				
F.9		Other marginalized groups in the community (e.g. poor women, indigenous women, women from cultural minority groups)				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		Activities are conducted in observance of special dates.				
	F.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women's Month (March)</li> </ul>				
	F.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International Human Rights Day (10 December)</li> </ul>				
	F.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 18 days of Activism against VAW (25 November – 12 December)</li> </ul>				
	F.13	Community campaigns are held through community theater, fora, symposia.				How many _____ Specific activities
	F.14	Information is disseminated through such media as newsletters, posters, handbills.				
<b>G. FINANCIAL RESOURCES</b> <b>N=7</b>		Financial resources are available from the following:				
	G.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Internal revenue allotment</li> </ul>				
	G.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local tax proceeds and revenues</li> </ul>				
	G.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Priority Assistance Development Fund (PDAF) or transfers from legislators</li> </ul>				
	G.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Donations, grants, financial assistance from private/non-government agencies (local or international)</li> </ul>				
	G.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Others not mentioned as may be provided in the GAD Code</li> </ul>				
	G.6	The GAD budget is utilized properly.				If not at least 5%, what percentage of IRA share is allocated for GAD activities?
	G.7	GAD plan and budget accomplishment reports are prepared and submitted				

**Comments on the Assessment Tool:**



**C. ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR VAW-RELATED SERVICES OF PROVINCES AND HIGHLY URBANIZED CITIES**

**General Information**

<p>Barangay of: _____</p> <p>District and area: _____</p> <p>City/province of: _____</p> <p>Land area: _____</p> <p>Topographic characteristic (e.g. upland, coastal) _____</p> <p>IRA share of province: PhP _____</p> <p>Main economic activity (check as many as applicable):*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> farming / fishing      <input type="checkbox"/> commerce</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mining                      <input type="checkbox"/> corporations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> manufacturing            <input type="checkbox"/> others</p> <p>Total population: _____ Male: _____ Female: _____</p> <p>Population by age bracket: 0-6 years: _____ 26-35 : _____</p> <p>7-12 : _____ 36-45 : _____</p> <p>13-18 : _____ 45-60 : _____</p> <p>19-25 : _____ 60 above : _____</p>	<p>Population of indigenous peoples present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, specify what group: _____</p> <p>Major religions in the barangay (check as many as applicable) *</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic                      <input type="checkbox"/> Protestant (Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Muslim                                      <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous religion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Iglesia ni Kristo                      <input type="checkbox"/> Philippine Independent Church (Aglipayan)                      <input type="checkbox"/> Others</p> <p>Major languages/dialects spoken in the barangay: _____</p> <p>Number of VAW cases reported annually for the last three years: _____</p> <p>Date accomplished: _____</p> <p>Accomplished by: _____</p> <p>Position: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>Contact number /s: _____</p> <p>Fax: _____</p> <p>Email / website: _____</p>
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## THE ASSESSMENT TOOL

PARAMETERS	I#	INDICATORS	Yes	Partly	No	Remarks
<b>A. POLICY-RELATED</b> N=6	A.1	The Provincial/HUC mandate conforms with and clearly articulates international standards and principles of women's human rights based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)</li> </ul>				
	A.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</li> </ul>				
	A.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA)</li> </ul>				
	A.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Philippine laws pertinent to addressing VAW</li> </ul>				
	A.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The provincial/HUC government has standards, guidelines, resolutions and ordinances supporting women's human rights, and actions against VAW and trafficking of women and girl children.</li> </ul>				Please list and attach copy
	A.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The province/city has an existing Gender and Development (GAD) Code which has clear provisions addressing VAW.</li> </ul>				Please attach copy
<b>B. FACILITIES (Physical)</b> N=17	B.1	The Provincial/City Social Services Department Anti-VAW Desk has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an accessible 24-hour hotline for VAW victims/survivors.</li> </ul>				
	B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a friendly and comfortable reception area for VAW victims/survivors.</li> </ul>				
	B.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a separate room for staff work and meetings.</li> </ul>				
	B.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a play area for children.</li> </ul>				
	B.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a wellness/resting room for VAW victims/survivors and staff.</li> </ul>				
	B.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a computer database for VAW cases.</li> </ul>				
	B.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a separate and private room for interviews and crisis counseling.</li> </ul>				
	B.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a mini library area where reading materials on VAW and GAD are available.</li> </ul>				
	B.9	The Provincial/City Health Office Anti-VAW Desk has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a separate room for interviews/crisis counseling equipped with tables and chairs.</li> </ul>				
	B.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a child-friendly area with small tables and chairs, and toys that the children can play with.</li> </ul>				
	B.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a comfortable reception area that can accommodate clients along with family and friends.</li> </ul>				
B.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>forms for referral to the LGUs (barangays, cities, municipalities), hospitals, social welfare agencies, and other institutions providing health and social service facilities.</li> </ul>					
B.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>anti-VAW posters on display.</li> </ul>					
B.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lists of anti-VAW and reproductive health services and programs on display.</li> </ul>					





<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>C. PERSONNEL</b> <b>N= 27</b>	B.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supplies for reproductive health concerns, namely pregnancy test kits, contraceptive devices, and other basic requirements set by the Department of Health.</li> </ul>				
	B.16	The province/HUC has a Rape Crisis Center as mandated by Republic Act 8505.				
	B.17	A service vehicle is available for VAW victims/survivors and for implementation of anti-VAW programs.				
	C.1	Service provider-client ratio is set, to ensure that sufficient and effective service is delivered within 24 hours, 7 days a week.				State current provider-client ratio
		The anti-VAW desk has designated staff involved in anti-VAW service delivery.				
	C.2	Social workers				
	C.3	Counselors				
	C.4	Health workers				
	C.5	Medical doctors				
	C.6	Lawyers/legal officers				
C.7	Psychiatrist/psychologist					
C.8	The personnel mentioned above occupy plantilla positions.					
C.9	Task forces (e.g. anti-VAWC, anti-trafficking in persons task forces) exist and are active.					
<b>C.2. Training</b>		Capacity-building activities:				
	C.10	The anti-VAW desk has qualified and well-trained service providers to handle VAW cases (this also entails being gender-/women-sensitive and children-centered).				List and total number of staff who have undergone training
		Staff handling VAW cases is equipped with the necessary training, including but not limited to the following:				
	C.11	a) Gender analysis of the nature and causes of VAW . Minimum of 30 hours (Topics to include power dynamics, gender sensitivity, analysis of the different forms of VAW)				How many and who attended
	C.12	b) Gender-responsive approaches to crisis intervention . Minimum of 30 hours (Topic in the context of violence against women and their children (crisis theory, crisis intervention methods))				How many and who attended
	C.13	c) Medical and legal literacy. Minimum of 30 hours ( Laws and procedures on women and children (Republic Acts 9262, 9208, 7877, 8353 and other VAW-related laws), Basic medico-legal information )				How many and who attended
C.14	d) Self-care. Minimum of 15 hours ( Stress management techniques)				How many and who attended	



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	C.15	e) Gender-responsive governance . Minimum of 30 hours. ( Topics to include gender and development, GAD planning and budgeting )				How many and who attended
	C.16	Staff is trained on child-friendly, sensitive handling of VAW cases.				
	C.17	Staff is trained on sensitive management of VAW victims.				
	C.18	Staff is trained on human rights of victims/survivors of VAW and trafficking in persons.				
	C.19	The province/HUC has available learning modules for the above topics.				If still incomplete, what modules are already available?
	C.20	The province/HUC has provisions for conducting the continuing education program for provincial / HUC anti-VAW personnel.				
	C.21	The province/HUC has provisions for the continuing participation of provincial/HUC anti-VAW personnel in training provided by outside groups and organizations.				
	C.22	Staff handling cases of VAW and trafficking in persons possesses the following knowledge, attitudes, ethics and habits of work.				
	C.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accepting and non-judgmental</li> <li>▪ Sensitive and sincere</li> </ul>				
C.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patient and understanding</li> </ul>					
C.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emphatic</li> </ul>					
C.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Has a firm commitment to end VAW, and advocates for change</li> </ul>					
C.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Observes and safeguards confidentiality</li> </ul>					
<b>D. SERVICES</b> <b>N= 34</b>		The Provincial/City Social Services Department performs crisis intervention and provides the following basic services for VAW survivors:				
	D.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Psychosocial services (e.g. individual or group counseling, psychiatric care)</li> </ul>				
	D.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medical assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medico-legal assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Temporary shelter</li> </ul>				
	D.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emergency financial assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Legal assistance</li> </ul>				
	D.7	Provision of food, medicine, transportation allowance for VAW victims/survivors, as needed				
	D.8	Conducts livelihood and skills trainings for VAW victims/survivors, and extends employment assistance.				
	D.9	Has specific programs and services to address violence against women and their children (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners) as mandated by Republic Act 9262.				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>D.2. Service procedures and protocols</b>	D.10	Has specific programs and services to address trafficking of women and girl children as mandated by Republic Act 9208.				
	D.11	Performs other special anti-VAW services as needed by marginalized women (e.g. indigenous women, senior women, girl children, poor women, women from other cultural minority groups) and women in especially difficult circumstances (e.g. women in armed conflicts, internally displaced women).				
	D.12	Has established a Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) as mandated by Republic Act 7877. The Provincial/City Health Office:				
	D.13	Provides referral services to barangay, city, municipal health and social service facilities, and other groups providing anti-VAW services (e.g. civil society organizations, private sector).				
	D.14	Provides basic services related to reproductive health.				
	D.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pregnancy test</li> </ul>				
	D.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fertility management</li> </ul>				
	D.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of contraceptives</li> <li>▪ Other basic requirements set by the DOH</li> </ul>				
	D.18	<p>The following service procedures and protocols are well-established (written and observed) in pertinent offices and divisions of the provincial/HUC government (e.g. social services department and health office):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Handling of VAW cases (i.e. pertaining to the flow of services for VAW victims/survivors coming to the provincial/HUC government for help)</li> </ul>				
	D.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crisis intervention and intake including rescue, assessing the situation of survivors, and ensuring their safety</li> </ul>				
	D.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Referral for services to other agencies</li> </ul>				
	D.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Handling of sexual harassment cases occurring within LGU offices or involving LGU employees, including provisions for the establishment and operation of a Committee on Decorum and Investigation</li> </ul>				
	D.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Case management (e.g. service delivery, follow-up, assessment and monitoring of cases)</li> </ul>				
	D.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safekeeping of the records and documents of VAW victims/survivors, and ensuring confidentiality and the observance of protocols on media relations</li> </ul>				
	D.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring and evaluation of anti-VAW services</li> </ul>				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>D.3. Referral system and linkages</b>	D.25	The anti-VAW desk has a list of agencies/organizations to which VAW victims/survivors can be referred for needed services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For legal assistance</li> </ul>				Please list agencies/institutions
	D.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For psychosocial services (e.g. counseling, psychiatric examination, individual or group therapy)</li> </ul>				Please list agencies/institutions
	D.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For medical services</li> </ul>				Please list agencies/institutions
	D.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For medico-legal services</li> </ul>				Please list agencies/institutions
	D.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For livelihood development and employment assistance</li> </ul>				Please list agencies/institutions
	D.30	The province/HUC has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Understanding (MOU) with these agencies/groups for anti-VAW services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government agencies and facilities (e.g. hospitals, training centers)</li> </ul>				Please list agencies/institutions with MOA or MOU
	D.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society organizations (NGOs, POs)</li> </ul>				
	D.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other institutions (academic, religious)</li> </ul>				
	D.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civic organizations</li> </ul>				
	D.34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private corporations and facilities</li> </ul>				
<b>E. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION N= 29</b>	E.1	There is an existing database of VAW cases reported in the province/HUC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database of all VAW cases reported in the province/HUC, taking particular note of cases of trafficking of women and girl children and VAWC (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners)</li> </ul>				
	E.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database of profile and needs of VAW victims/survivors</li> </ul>				
	E.3	Intake forms are always available. Database on cases includes data on:				
	E.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victim/survivor</li> </ul>				
	E.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perpetrator</li> </ul>				
	E.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interventions, and</li> </ul>				
	E.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case status.</li> </ul> Other documentation systems and procedures are in place, to manage the following information:				
<b>E.1. Database of cases n=7</b>	E.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database of profiles on anti-VAW programs/projects</li> </ul>				
	E.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accomplishments and impact report</li> </ul>				
	E.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial status (e.g. budget allocation, donations and other resources available vis-à-vis resource use)</li> </ul>				





<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<b>E.2. System monitoring of cases n=16</b>		There is a system of monitoring through				
	E.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ home visits</li> </ul>				
	E.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ case conferences, and</li> </ul>				
	E.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ consultation with partner/referral agencies.</li> </ul>				
	E.14	Data are submitted to concerned agencies (e.g. DSWD, DILG).				
		There is periodic assessment/evaluation of anti-VAW services. This has the following features:				
	E.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are clear guidelines, procedures and tools for periodic assessment (e.g. anti-VAW structures, programs and projects in place).</li> </ul>				
	E.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A consolidated monitoring form for trafficking in persons and VAW (i.e. abuse of women by their intimate partners) cases is used.</li> </ul>				
	E.17	Periodic meetings/orientations are held with the staff involved in anti-VAW service provision.				
		VAW cases reported/handled, accomplishments, etc. are reported regularly to				
	E.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the LGU Committee on Women .</li> </ul>				
	E.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the Sangguniang Panlalawigan,</li> </ul>				
	E.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the DILG (particularly issuances of barangay protection orders) and other concerned government agencies (e.g. DSWD), and</li> </ul>				
	E.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the community/constituents</li> </ul>				
	Reporting is done through					
E.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ meetings;</li> </ul>					
E.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ annual reports;</li> </ul>					
E.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ newsletters, posters, other print media;</li> </ul>					
E.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ audio-visual media (radio, television, website); and</li> </ul>					
E.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ roundtable discussions; stakeholders' dialogues.</li> </ul>					
E.27	Data are analyzed and utilized as input to policy and program development and implementation.					
E.28	Discussions/consultations are held with stakeholders within the province/HUC.					
E.29	There are mechanisms to facilitate the flow of information and gather feedback from the stakeholders.					
<b>F. INFORMATION AND ADVOCACY N=14</b>	F.1	Information, education and community (IEC) materials are available for reading/distribution. These materials include manuals, pamphlets and various information handouts on gender issues, women's human rights, and children's rights.				



<u>PARAMETERS</u>	<u>I#</u>	<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Partly</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	F.2	IEC materials for distribution are in popular form and can be easily understood by the reader.				
	F.3	Copies of primers on the barangay protection order, VAW information kits, anti-VAW manuals and other IECs for distribution are sufficient.				
	F.4	An operational advocacy program for VAW prevention is in place. Training and orientation on anti-VAW are held with specific groups/stakeholders.				
	F.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local executives (mayors, vice mayors, councilors, barangay chairpersons, GAD focal points, Lupon ng Tagapamayapa, barangay tanods), volunteers</li> <li>▪ Teachers and the local school boards</li> <li>▪ Youth (e.g. Sangguniang Kabataan)</li> <li>▪ Students</li> <li>▪ Other marginalized groups in the community (e.g. poor women, indigenous women, women from cultural minority groups)</li> </ul> Activities are conducted in observance of special dates.				
	F.6	Teachers and the local school boards				
	F.7	Youth (e.g. Sangguniang Kabataan)				
	F.8	Students				
	F.9	Other marginalized groups in the community (e.g. poor women, indigenous women, women from cultural minority groups)				
	F.10	Women's Month (March)				
	F.11	International Human Rights Day (December 10)				
	F.12	16 days of Activism against VAW (25 November – 12 December)				
	F.13	Community campaigns are held through community theater, fora, symposia.				How many? Specific activities
	F.14	Information is disseminated through newsletters, posters and other media. Financial resources are available from the following sources:				
	<b>G. FINANCIAL RESOURCES</b> N=7	G.1	Internal revenue allotment			
G.2		Local tax proceeds and revenues				
G.3		Priority Assistance Development Fund (PDAF) or transfers from legislators				
G.4		Donations, grants, financial assistance from private/non-government agencies (local or international)				
G.5		Others not mentioned as may be provided in the GAD Code				
G.6		The GAD budget is utilized properly.				If not at least 5%, what percentage of IRA share is allocated for GAD activities?
G.7		The GAD plan and budget accomplishment reports are prepared and submitted.				

Comments on the Assessment Tool:



## Part 4

# The Baseline Report

## Legal Bases for Setting Performance Standards

There are general standards and policies which shape the work of the DILG in ensuring that VAW is addressed by local government units. These standards are embodied in (1) international conventions and consensus documents and (2) in national policies.

### International instruments

The Philippines is among the countries that have ratified and adopted the various conventions, declarations and other instruments that uphold women's human rights, including freedom from violence and harassment. The standards set by these instruments have, in turn, become part of national policy and have greatly influenced advocacy for and action on these rights.

- **Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)**

The UDHR basically affirms the right of all human beings regardless of sex, age, culture and race to be free from abuse and violence, and to be ensured protection of their human dignity. All human beings (both women and men) are born free and equal in dignity and rights, endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood (sic)<sup>7</sup>. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in UDHR, without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.<sup>8</sup>

- **UN Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**

Universal human rights as applied to the specific situation of women is the scope of CEDAW. It sets the international standard for defining discrimination against women, i.e. any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.<sup>9</sup>

CEDAW also outlines the obligations of State Parties to ensure that women's human rights are respected, protected, promoted and fulfilled. These are:<sup>10</sup>

- » to embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or appropriate legislation and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- » to adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;

<sup>7</sup> UDHR, Article 1

<sup>8</sup> UDHR Article 2

<sup>9</sup> CEDAW, Article 1

<sup>10</sup> CEDAW Article 2

- » to establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal rights basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- » to refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- » to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- » to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women; and
- » to repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

Furthermore, CEDAW recognizes the importance of establishing temporary special measures to facilitate de facto equality between women and men. Taking such affirmative action, the CEDAW underscores, is not discrimination. Similarly, actions that respond to women's special needs such as the provision of maternity benefits are not anti-male.<sup>11</sup>

The CEDAW does not mention violence against women, which apparently is already implied in the document. In 1992, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women came out with General Recommendation No. 19 which expressly states that gender-based discrimination covers all forms of gender-based violence. The Recommendation defines "gender-based violence" as

"violence that is directed at a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty..." (Paragraph 6)

- **Vienna Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW)**

It is in the DEVAW (1993) that VAW is specifically defined. "Violence Against women (VAW) is any act of gender-based violence that results 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." (Article 1)

In Article 2, it states further that VAW includes but is not limited to:

1. physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
2. physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women, and forced prostitution; and
3. physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

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<sup>11</sup> CEDAW Article 4

- **Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA)**

The BPFA presents 12 critical areas of concern for governments with regard to addressing discrimination against women. One is violence against women which is recognized as “an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace.”<sup>12</sup>

Along this line, one of the strategic objectives identified is to “take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women.”<sup>13</sup> National and local governments are enjoined, along with other stakeholders, to undertake the following:<sup>14</sup>

1. Provide well-funded shelters and relief support for girls and women subjected to violence, as well as medical, psychological and other counseling services and free or low-cost legal aid, where it is needed, as well as appropriate assistance to enable them to find a means of subsistence.
2. Establish linguistically and culturally accessible services for migrant women and girls, including women migrant workers, who are victims of gender-based violence.
3. Recognize the vulnerability to violence and other forms of abuse of women migrants, including women migrant workers, whose legal status in the host country depends on employers who may exploit their situation.
4. Support initiatives of women’s organizations and non-governmental organizations all over the world to raise awareness on the issue of violence against women and to contribute to its elimination.
5. Organize, support and fund community-based education and training to raise awareness of violence against women as a violation of women’s enjoyment of their human rights and mobilize local communities to use appropriate gender-sensitive traditional and innovative methods of conflict resolution.
6. Recognize and support the fundamental role of intermediate institutions, such as primary health care centers, family planning centers, existing school health services, mother and baby protection services, centers for migrant families and so forth in the field of information and education related to abuse.
7. Organize and fund information campaigns and educational training programs in order to sensitize girls and boys and women and men to the personal and social detrimental effects of violence in the family, community and society; teach people how to communicate without violence, and promote training for victims and potential victims so that they can protect themselves against such violence.
8. Disseminate information on the assistance available to women and families who are victims of violence.
9. Provide, fund and encourage counseling and rehabilitation programs for the perpetrators of violence and promote research to further efforts concerning such counseling and rehabilitation so as to prevent the recurrence of such violence.
10. Raise awareness of the responsibility of the media in promoting non-stereotyped images of women and men, as well as in eliminating patterns of media presentation that generate violence. Encourage those responsible for media content to establish professional guidelines and codes of conduct, and raise awareness of the important role of the media in informing

<sup>12</sup> BPFA, para 112

<sup>13</sup> BPFA Strategic Objective D.1

<sup>14</sup> BPFA, para 125



and educating people about the causes and effects of violence against women and in stimulating public debate on the topic.

### National policies

The protection of the human rights of all Filipinos is enshrined in the Philippine Constitution.<sup>15</sup> Relevant provisions in the Constitution specific to women's status and welfare are the following:

- Article II, Section 14 – The State recognizes the role of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men.
- Article XII, Section 11 – The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. Priority shall be given to the needs of the underprivileged sick, elderly, disabled, women, and children.
- Article XII, Section 14 – The State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthful working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation.

The enactment of the Women in Nation-Building Act (RA 7192) in 1991 created an environment for government to undertake programs seeking women's fuller participation in development both as agents and beneficiaries. RA 7192 provides the mandate as well as the impetus for all national and local government agencies to allocate funds for gender-responsive programs and projects including those that actively seek to involve women from conceptualization to implementation. This was strengthened by Executive Order 273 which directs all government agencies and local governments to institutionalize gender and development (GAD) concerns in the planning, programming and budgeting process. Specific allocations in government agency budgets for GAD concerns (i.e., the GAD Budget), which necessarily include services for VAW victim/survivors, is also assured in the General Appropriations Act, and in several memoranda from the National Economic Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, and the DILG.

Alongside these national policies are national laws specific to VAW and its various forms.

- RA 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act) addresses offenses committed in a working or learning environment where one in authority uses such authority to make unwanted sexual moves toward a subordinate employee or a student.
- RA 8353 (Anti-Rape Law) amends the revised penal code definition of rape, making rape a crime against person rather than merely against chastity.
- RA 8505 (Rape Victim's Assistance Act), considered a twin legislation of RA 8353, mandates government agencies to appoint/establish centers where rape victims can be assisted immediately and given the help they need to recover from the abuse they experienced.
- RA 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act) penalizes recruitment and transfer of persons for sexual exploitation and slavery.

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<sup>15</sup> *Philippine Constitution, Article II, Section 11; and Article III*

- RA 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act) penalizes the abuse of women by their intimate partners, as well as abuse of the women's children by the same.

Some of these laws also outline the functions of directly concerned national agencies, and in some, the role and responsibilities of the DILG are stated, such as:

- RA 8505
  - » Section 3: The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Health (DOH), the DILG, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and a lead non-government organization (NGO) with proven track record or experience in handling sexual abuse cases, 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...
- RA 9208
  - » o Section 16 (i): The DILG shall institute a systematic information and prevention campaign and likewise maintain a databank for the effective monitoring, documentation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons.
  - » IRR, Section 18 (a): The DILG shall
    1. conduct a systematic information dissemination / advocacy and prevention campaign against trafficking in persons.
    2. maintain a databank for the effective monitoring, documentation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons.
    3. issue directives to the LGU and barangays to institutionalize recruiter-monitoring mechanisms and increase public awareness regarding trafficking in persons.
    4. promote family and community empowerment to prevent trafficking in persons
    5. strengthen, activate and mobilize existing committees, councils, similar organizations and special bodies at the local level to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons.
- IRR of RA 9262
  - » Section 61 (e): The DILG shall
    1. issue policies and guidelines to ensure sustained implementation of the provisions of the Act and its IRR, to include the strengthening of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) and the Sangguniang Committee on Women and Family (SCWF).
    2. conduct IEC programs such as but not limited to, education and information campaigns and seminars or symposia on the nature, causes, incidence and consequences of such violence particularly towards educating LGUs including the barangay and its employees on the social impacts of VAWC.
    3. in coordination with the IAC-VAWC, formulate programs and projects to effectively implement the Anti-VAWC law, including but not limited to the following: (a) a massive information and education campaign on the law; (b) development / issuance of supplemental guidelines and standards.
    4. ensure continuous capacity building activities for DILG employees as well as for local officials and staff
    5. monitor implementation of the Act in the LGU to ensure full compliance.

6. utilize its training and education arms such as the Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC) and the Local Government Academy (LGA) for continuing training and capacity-building on Anti-VAWC and other related laws.

As with other workplaces, the DILG is duty-bound under RA 7877 to actively address sexual harassment by promoting awareness of the issue and giving due attention to complaints. Actually, even before the law was enacted, the Civil Service Commission through Memorandum Circular 19 (1994) has already established guidelines and procedures in the handling of sexual harassment cases in government offices. This standard should be applied by DILG and LGUs.

It is also important to note that the DILG is a member of the inter-agency councils against trafficking (IACAT) and VAWC (IACVAWC), which are tasked to formulate programs and projects to eliminate trafficking in persons and VAWC based on their agency mandates. This includes the establishment of mechanisms for systematic documentation, monitoring, coordination with concerned agencies, and reporting.

### **DILG Mandate and Function, Anti-VAW Initiatives**

As noted in the Overview, the mandate to provide direct services to victims/survivors in the communities lies with the LGUs.<sup>16</sup> This is clearly stated in the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act 7160).

#### **Section 16. General Welfare**

Every local government unit shall exercise the powers expressly granted , those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate, or incidental of its efficient and effective governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare. Within their respective territorial jurisdictions, local government units shall ensure and support, among other things, the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology, encourage and support the development of appropriate self-reliant and technological capabilities, improve public morals, enhance economic prosperity and social justice, promote full employment among their residents, maintain peace and order, and preserve the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants [italics supplied]

DILG's contribution to the range of national-level actions to eliminate VAW thus relates more to its supervisory function with the LGUs. This generally translates to the following:

1. Policy issuance (e.g. memorandum circulars) that influences the adoption of standards as well as the development of programs, projects and activities at the local level
2. Technical assistance by way of development of information and education materials and distribution and provision of training assistance in local government planning and budgeting, that builds the capacity of LGUs to fulfill their mandate
3. Monitoring of the LGU's compliance with its mandated duties and responsibilities under national laws and policies

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<sup>16</sup> LGC Implementing Rules and Regulations, Article 53

By virtue of RA 6975, the DILG has jurisdiction over two major sectors: the interior sector, and local governments. The interior sector deals with concerns related to peace and order, and includes the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), and the Philippine National Police (PNP). The local government sector, on the other hand, is charged with the coordination and development of LGUs and is where the Bureau of Local Government and Development (BLGD), National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO), and the Planning Service are lodged. The BLGD and NBOO are responsible for ensuring that policy issuances to be implemented by local government units are received, acknowledged and understood by the local officials concerned.

Specific to anti-VAW initiatives, it is also in these offices -- the BLGD and NBOO -- that standards, technical support, and information on anti-VAW services targeting LGUs are centralized within the DILG. Specifically, the NBOO is focused on monitoring barangay compliance with RA 9262, while the BLGD provides technical support to LGU initiatives concerning gender and development, among others.

While direct services are not within its purview, the DILG still plays a critical role in enjoining and enabling the LGUs to fulfill their responsibility. DILG initiatives on this concern have included the following:

1. Issuance of pertinent memorandum circulars with regard to addressing VAW, or GAD concerns in general
2. Developing monitoring forms for VAW and child abuse cases, and barangay protection order (BPO) issuances
3. Patrol 117, a centrally managed hotline of the DILG where incidents of crimes and emergencies can be reported and addressed, including domestic violence, wife beating, child abuse, smut pornography and rape
4. Materials development and distribution
  - Primer on RA 9262, with special focus on the issuance of BPOs, was produced. A flowchart on handling VAWC cases at the barangay level (based on the IRR of RA 9262) was also integrated into the primer.
  - Prior to RA 9262, the DILG developed an IEC material on how to handle VAW cases at the barangay level, *Barangays to the Rescue: Handbook for handling Domestic Violence in the Barangay* (n.d.). (N.B. This was pulled out from distribution since RA 9262 prohibits the settlement of VAWC cases at the barangay level, and this practice under the Katarungang Pambarangay Law is extensively discussed in the booklet).
  - The DILG was also involved in the publication of *Gender Responsive Local Planning and Budgeting: A Guidebook for Beginners* (2002). This material was a joint publication with the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) with support from the Canadian International Development Authority (CIDA). The book recommends specific actions that LGUs can adopt to address VAW in their localities as part of their GAD plans.
5. Capability building mainly in the form of giving orientations on anti-VAW policies per request of LGUs, or in partnership with government or non-government agencies

6. Provision by regional GAD focal persons of technical support to LGUs interested in developing GAD programs or GAD Codes in which addressing VAW is integrated<sup>17</sup>

The adoption of the performance standards, as detailed in the assessment tool for the barangay, city/municipal and provincial LGU, puts to rest the misgiving expressed during the focused group discussions that anti-VAW initiatives may not translate into action because of an apparent “No law/policy, no action; no penalty, no action” attitude of LGUs, which LGU representatives to the meeting confirmed.

At the same time, implementation gaps brought up during the discussions are worth noting to contextualize the performance standards.

- DILG has no national program or project designed specifically to address VAW, or mainstream anti-VAW initiatives at the LGU level.
- DILG resources (financial and human resources) are thinly spread out and could not realistically address the technical support and capacity building needs of the LGUs i.e. 41,975 barangays, 1,501 municipalities, 117 cities and 79 provinces nationwide.<sup>18</sup>

DILG’s role in all three aspects – policy issuance, technical support and monitoring – is important in enabling LGUs to fulfill their mandate of service provision to VAW victims/survivors. Some of the recommendations that the baseline report recommends are the following:

1. Undertake a baseline study or inventory of LGU initiatives to address VAW nationwide, whether these may be in terms of policies (e.g. GAD Codes, barangay ordinances), established structures (Barangay Anti-VAWC desks), anti-VAW-specific services, regular activities (e.g. training, IEC campaigns), taking note of best practices and standards used.
2. Strengthen existing monitoring systems relating to LGU compliance to and fulfillment of their roles and responsibilities under RA 9208 and RA 9262, and develop monitoring systems for other VAW cases not classified as trafficking or VAWC. In this regard, monitoring should not only focus on the form of abuse and number of cases received, but also on the other components indicated in the LGU standard described above.

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<sup>17</sup> See “Basic Elements of a GAD Code” in *Gender Responsive Local Planning and Budgeting: A Guidebook for Beginners* (2002) p. 22.

<sup>18</sup> Number of LGUs as of 08 December 2005.

## PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR SERVICES ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE PHILIPPINES:

### Local Government Unit (LGU) VAW related services

The LGU standards will serve as a tool for direct service providers in each LGU to respond effectively to cases of VAW, to gauge the level of compliance of LGUs with national policies, as basis for generating concrete data needed for program development and policy formulation, and as advocacy tool for protecting women's human rights especially of VAW victims-survivors. It contains three types of standards and assessment tools for the three different levels of LGUs: Barangays, Municipal and Provincial/Highly Urbanized Cities.

This publication is part of a package consisting of five sets of performance standards for each of the five service categories, represented by government agencies tasked primarily to render such type of service, as follows:

Administrative Order No. 04 s. 2006 is the official policy issuance adopting the performance standards in the implementation of psycho-social services for VAW in centers and residential facilities. The DSWD standards will be used in accreditation of national, regional, and local VAW centers.

Medical and medico legal services for victims-survivors of VAW referred or handled by the women and children protection units (WCPUs) in Department of Health (DOH) retained hospitals. The WCPU PS aims to set the standards for the operation of hospital based WCPUs all over the country.

Investigation, rescue and handling of victims-survivors of VAW provided by the Philippine National Police (PNP) through its Women and Children Protection Desks (WCPD). The WCPD is a principal component of the different police stations nationwide mandated to attend to cases of violence against women and children, including minors who violate the law and those at risk of danger, harm and exploitation.

Prosecution and legal services for victims-survivors of VAW developed with the Department of Justice (DOJ) in consultation with the members of the DOJ Task Forces on Women and Children and Trafficking. The DOJ standards will ensure gender-sensitive handling and prosecution of VAW cases. It is applicable to national as well as regional and local prosecution offices.

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