Gender Based Violence Observatory Project

Making Data Work for Women

CHR: Dignity of all

**Capacity Building and Workshop for the
Regional Mapping of Legal Referral Mechanisms on
Gender Based Violence**

April 2-3, 2019
Richmond Hotel, Ortigas

Technical Proceedings

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List Acronyms

AECID	–	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AHRt	–	Artists for Human Rights
BJPM	–	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
CBD	–	Community-Based Dialogue
CEDAW	–	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHED	–	Commission on Higher Education
CHR	–	Commission on Human Rights
CRC	–	Child Rights Center
CSO	–	Civil Society Organizations
CSWCD	–	College of Social Work and Community Development
CWGS	–	Center for Women and Gender Studies
C4HR	–	CHR CSO Consultative Caucus for Human Rights
DEVAW	–	Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women
DILG	–	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DSWD	–	Department of Social Work and Development
EBJS	–	Engendering the Barangay Justice System
EJK	–	Extra Judicial Killings
EMAREIS	–	Enhanced Martus-Based Executive Information System
EO	–	Executive Order
EU	–	European Union
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GAD	–	Gender and Development
GBV	–	Gender-Based Violence
Gender Ombud	–	Gender and Development Ombud
GEWHRC	–	Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center
GOJUST	–	Governance in Justice Programme
GR	–	General Recommendation

HRAC&ROL	–	Human Rights Action Center and Rule of Law
HRBA	–	Human Rights-Based Approach
IACAT	–	Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
IACVAWC	–	Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Children
ICCs	–	Indigenous Cultural Communities
ICCPR	–	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	–	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IPs	–	Indigenous Peoples
IPCR	–	Individual Performance Commitment and Review
KII	–	Key Informant Interviews
LGBTI	–	Lesbians, Gays, Transgender, Bisexual, Intersex
LGU	–	Local Government Unit
MCW	–	Magna Carta of Women
MOA	–	Memorandum of Agreement
MOOE	–	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)
MSWDO	–	Municipal Social welfare and Development Office
NDHS	–	National Demographic Health Survey
NGO	–	Non-Government Organization
OPCR	–	Office Performance Commitment and Review
PAO	–	Public Attorney's Office
PNP	–	Philippine National Police
PSA	–	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSWDO	–	Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office
RIACVAWC	–	Regional Inter-Agency Council on VAWC
RO	–	Regional Office
SPMS	–	Strategic Performance Management System
TOR	–	Terms of References
UDHR	–	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	–	United Nations
UP	–	University of the Philippines
VAW	–	Violence Against Women
VAWC	–	Violence Against Women and Children
WHR	–	Women's Human Rights
WLB	–	Women's Legal and Human Rights Bureau, Inc.

I. PRELIMINARIES

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains pervasive in the Philippines despite passage of key legislations such as the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Law (RA 9262), the amended Anti-Rape Law (RA 8353), and the Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710). The 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) reveals that 1 out of 4 married women aged 15-49 have experience any form of physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent partners. The 2017 NDHS also shows that only one-third of women who experience physical or sexual violence sought help, and the common source of help was not with the authorities but with the woman's own family (65%) and friends (18%). This does not speak well of a country that boasts of placing 8th in the Global Gender Gap Report for 2018 and of being one of the most gender equal countries in Asia.

Recognizing the continuing prevalence of gender-based violence and the continuing challenges in women's access to justice, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), with funding support from GoJust, undertook its Gender-Based Observatory Project. It is envisioned as a resource hub for GBV, a repository of GBV data including normative standards on GBV from the international to domestic levels, as well as GBV researches particularly looking at how laws on GBV are implemented, and how GBV manifests in the lived experiences of women. The GBV observatory contributes to the monitoring of State's obligations in addressing GBV and in forwarding key policy recommendations. It aims for a deeper and wider understanding of GBV, enhancing women's access to justice, and in general, in making data work for women. It also addresses one of the key targets of SDG 5 (Gender Equality), on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spaces, including trafficking and sexual violence and other types of exploitation.

The GBV Observatory Project began in 2018 spearheaded by the Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center (GEWHRC) and led by Focal Commissioner for Women, Commissioner Karen Gomez Dumpit. The specific objectives of the project included the review of the roles of state actors in addressing GBV, the mapping of existing legal referral mechanisms, and the documentation of processes, key themes and discourses, including the identification of issues, gaps, and challenges. The project has three key components: (a) the development of GBV framework and mapping of GBV legal referral mechanisms in five key pilot areas; (b) the call for research on GBV; and, (c) the continuing regional mapping of legal referral mechanisms to be conducted by the Commission's 16 regional offices.

Considering the remaining component of the GBV Project – particularly the regional mapping of GBV legal referral mechanisms, there is a need to extend the initial GBV mapping by expanding its scope to the Commission's 16 Regional Offices. This endeavor ensures sustainability through capacity building of regional CHR officers on the conduct of GBV mapping and monitoring in their respective areas of responsibility, and through strengthening of local inter-agency responses to GBV. The Regional Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Mapping and Strengthening of Legal Referral Mechanisms to address GBV is a continuation of the initial mapping conducted under the GBV Observatory Project.

As preparation for this endeavor, a Capacity Building of Regional Officers on GBV, the GBV Observatory, and in the mapping of legal referral mechanisms was organized with the main objective of strengthening regional officers' ability to serve as Gender Ombud in their respective areas of responsibility. Held on April 2-3, 2019, the training with the theme "Making Data Work for Women" involved a total of sixty-one (61), of which eleven (11) are resource speakers/facilitators; forty-three (43) are regional officers such as the regional director, lawyer, and investigator, information officers or other officer considered as the gender focal or active in gender-related activities in the regional office and seven (7) are from the project secretariat.

The activity's Opening Program started with a Doxology, singing of the Philippine National Anthem, and Welcome Remarks from the CHR Focal Commissioner for Women. With Ms. Leah Barbia (GEWHRC) moderating the Program, she mentioned that the current activity is the second tranche of capacity building in relation to the GBV Observatory Project. Next, the Project Secretariat facilitated an audio visual presentation on GBV Mapping, recognition of speakers, participants and secretariat members, and expectations check. Participants were asked to identify their expectations on the activity in gender sensitive language and in terms of their sense of smell, taste, touch, sight, and hearing. During the processing, the expectations were grouped into (1) short term needs and requirement such as training environment, information, and materials which can be immediately addressed during the activity, and (2) long term results such as change, paradigm shift, and documenting and addressing GBV experiences which will be needing the collaborative efforts of all persons and offices involved in project implementation. The two-day training proper proceeded with sessions of lectures, inputs, discussions, group workshops and ice-breakers to start the morning and afternoon sessions.

Day 1
Session 1: Review of CHR's mandate and programs as Gender Ombud and Locating GBV Mapping in CHR's Gender Ombud work
Session 2: Introduction to the GBV Observatory Project and Sharing of Results and Processes
Session 3: Feminist Practice and Research: Grounding Gender Ombud Work on the lived experiences of women
Session 4: Experiences from the Ground: Working with LGUs and community women in enhancing women's access to justice in GBV
Day 2
Session 5: Enhancing Gender Ombud Skills through conduct of Feminist FGDs and Interviews
Session 6: Coaching and Sharing of GBV Mapping Methodology and Tools
Workshop 1: Mapping of Legal Referral Mechanisms on GBV
Session 7: GBV Observatory: GBVO Regional Mapping Terms of Reference
Session 8: Mainstreaming Gender Work: Opportunities in Promotion, Protection, Policy Work
Workshop 2: Making Data Work for Women: Setting Standards, Reviewing Processes
Workshop 3: Regional Workshop Planning and Strategizing for GBV Mapping
Session 9: Administrative and Visibility Requirements for GoJust Funding

HON. KAREN S. GOMEZ-DUMPIT
Focal Commissioner for Women, Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

The message of the Commissioner resonated the battle cry of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Observatory: "Let's make data work for women" and proceeded to provide an overview of components, updates and prospects of the Observatory Project. The GBV Observatory Project, spearheaded by the Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center (GEWHRC), specifically seeks to review the roles of the state actors in addressing gender-based violence.

Some key updates on the various project components were indicated:

- The development of the GBV framework and mapping of GBV legal referral mechanisms in pilot areas have already been finalized.
- The call for research papers on GBV was initially done during the Purple Action Day on March 4.
- The Regional Gender-Based Violence mapping and strengthening of legal referral mechanisms to address gender based-violence are a continuation of the initial mapping and aimed to capacitate the officers and staff of the sixteen regional offices of the Commission in responding to the gaps and challenges at the community level.
- There are available tools for the capacity enhancement of regional offices in monitoring that can be used in generating recommendations and in enhancing functionality of this referral mechanism as an office and in the responsiveness of local inter-agency mechanism to violence against women.
- The gathering of regional GBV data particularly highlighting issues faced by the most marginalized and the most excluded sector with special focus on intersectionality and an analysis of women's lived experience of GBV.
- The Observatory will function as a data laboratory which will stem heavily from information on the ground, analysis and the efficacy of laws in terms of the justice system. A take away from the Observatory is the vital role as the Gender Ombud to bring those who are left behind and to reach those most who are excluded. Guided by the Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA), the GBV framework draws out women's lived experiences in each referral mechanism.

Next, the prospects of the GBV Observatory Project and the Regional Capacity Building on Mapping of Legal Referral Mechanisms on GBV were emphasized.

The current training will be guided by the need to concentrate on how to make voices of one of the most excluded sectors of society be heard in this process. It is also aimed at echoing findings and processes on the conduct of the mapping of GBV legal referral mechanism; enhancing regional office capacity to plan and implement GBV mapping legal referral mechanism in their respective areas of responsibilities; and contributing to enhanced capacity of the Commission and the regions to serve as Gender Ombud.

Too, the training will make available a venue to discuss plans and implementation of GBV mapping and other gender related activities in the regions. As such, it ought to strike a balance of creativity from the ground and standards from the central office. It was recognized that in implementing a program or project, it is also productive to gather ideas and insights from the regional offices. As such, the formula has always been 80-20, in which 80% of project implementation is prescribed and designed with inputs about standard practices and programs which can be compared and contrasted in each region and results of which will be consolidated to get a national picture. Meanwhile, the remaining 20% rests on the rich creativity and ingenuity of the regional offices. The training will provide time to discuss all of these which will later be crystallized to come up with better program and be considered and reprogrammed from the central to become a standard.

As a final note, Commissioner Gomez-Dumpit shared that as the Commission crossed its mid-term mark last November 5, it considers itself on legacy mode. For this, the regional offices and respective officers are the legacy and will be the ones contributing to the legacy that the Commission will leave behind at end of term on May 5, 2022. She hoped by then she would have visited all the regions already. She wished everyone well in putting all ideas and insights together for a very successful capacity building project but I'm more excited about what comes out of this after. Lastly, she also thanked the indefatigable duo and team from Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center.

ATTY. KRISSI SHAFFINA TWYLA A. RUBIN
OIC, Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center (GEWHRC)
Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

The presentation provided a walkthrough on the session objectives; objectives and program flow of the capacity building activity; and, the regional Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Mapping project of the Commission's regional offices in their respective functions as Gender and Development Ombud (Gender Ombud). Specifically, it touched on the progress of the Commission in addressing women's human rights (WHR) and its role as Gender Ombud under the Magna Carta of Women (MCW); programs under GEWHRC for 2019; a brief review of *herstory* of WHR in relation to GBV; and, review of updates of HR frameworks on GBV.

Progress of CHR in addressing WHR and in its Gender Ombud functions

The Regional GBV Mapping is an expansion of the current Regional Women's Human Rights Profile reporting and comprises of three components:
- Capacity Building on GBV Observatory Project and conduct of GBV mapping in the regions
- Regional GBV mapping in three selected cities/municipalities in the region;
- Regional Summit against GBV in the 16 regional offices

Republic Act 9710 or the Magna Carta on Women (MCW) recognizes that victims of violations of said law shall be considered victims of human rights violations, and shall be entitled to other forms of assistance available in the CHR. As Gender and Development Ombud, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) is mandated to:
- Monitor with the Philippine Commission on Women compliance with RA 9710;
- Establish guidelines and mechanisms that will facilitate access of women to legal remedies under RA 9710 and related laws;
- Enhance the protection and promotion of the rights of women, especially marginalized women; and,
- Assist in the filing of cases against individuals, agencies, institutions that violate RA 9710.

The Gender Ombud Guidelines (2015) draw reference from the following international and domestic human rights instruments: (1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (Article

1); (2) the 1987 Philippine Constitution; and, (3) the 2007 Yogyakarta Principles. The Gender Ombud Guidelines provides for (1) mainstreaming of Gender Ombud functions in CHR's Promotion, Protection, and Policy mandates; (2) monitoring matrix on MCW women empowerment provisions; (3) Barangay VAW Desk Monitoring Tool; (4) Protocols 1 (Women), 2 (Children), 3 (SOGIESC); (4) Institutionalized Regional WHR Reports.

In compliance with the mandates for strengthening NHRI and Gender Ombud, the following results, most of which are reported in http://hrobservatory.com/, were detailed.
- Conduct of National Inquiry on RH (2016);
- Situationer reports including module development on regional WHR, rural women, girl children, LGBTI, Indigenous women, women with disabilities;
- Institutionalized legal assistance through legal aid caravans;
- Institutionalized dialogues through the community-based dialogue (CBD) mechanism
- Strengthened strategic communications;
- Enhanced policy issuances; and,
- GAD strengthening in terms of audit and training.

Programs under GEWHRC for 2019

National and regional projects and activities which are currently conducted and in the pipeline for 2019 were cited in each of the programs under the GEWHRC based on strategic objectives:
Program 1. *Enhancing Gender Ombud Reporting*
- Situation of Older women, Especially older women in detention (All Regions, 3 NCR Pilots)
- Situation of Urban Poor Women (Central)
- FGDs on Situation of LGBTI Children (All Regions, with CRC)
- Situation of Women and Girls in Armed Conflict Areas (CARAGA, Region XII, Region IX, CRC)
- Situation of Women in Philippine Economic Zone Authority (Region IV, Region VII, Region XII)
- Forum on Women, Peace and Security (Region X, CARAGA, Region XII)
- Forum on Community Health Service Providers
- Quilt: Situation of Women in Detention
Program 2. *Gender Based Violence Observatory*
- Mapping of Legal Referral Mechanisms through FGDs in 3 municipalities or cities (All Regions)
- Summit Against Gender Based Violence (November 25)
Program 3. *Mainstreaming Gender Ombud Functions*
- Convening and Capacity Building of CHR's Gender Focal Points System (All Regions)
- Development of GAD Mainstreaming Guidelines (PMO and GEWHRC with GFPS TWG)
- Continuing Regional GAD Trainings (11 Regions from the Gender Audit) – HRDD and GEWHRC
- Consultations with Visitorial Office for the Development of Monitoring Tool based on Bangkok Guidelines
- Piloting of tool (All Regions)
Program 4. *Enhancing Partnerships for WHR*
- Celebratory Events on WHR and LGBTI (All Regions)
- Enhancing Partnerships for Reproductive Justice: UNFPA RH Inquiry on WWDs
- Receipt of Submissions on acts of discrimination (All Regions)

- Fact Finding and RH Inquiry (Regions X, CAR, CARAGA, Region VII, NCR)
- Training of Trainors for WWDs (NCR)
- Module Writeshop: Access to Reproductive Justice for WWDs
- Trainings with WWDs in Mindanao (Region X, Region XI)

The project secretariat facilitated a short side workshop with representatives of regional offices to (1) assess the regional office's performance in relation to its Gender Ombud functions in Protection, Promotion, Policy; (2) identify the areas for improvement; (3) determine programs and activities based on gender issues in respective areas of responsibilities and in the fulfillment of Gender Ombud functions which can be programmed and included in the GEWHRC's 2020 indicative budget.

Review of Herstory of Women's Human Rights: A Herstory of Exclusion

The presentation pointed out that there is no need to be averse to feminism as women 's human rights advocacy has benefitted from the former. It also traced the long struggle for women's human rights which has been a struggle too against exclusion in different fields and levels.

Based on the English Common Law, patriarchy is pronounced in the 11th and 12th centuries through coverture or a legal doctrine where upon marriage, a woman's legal rights are subsumed by her husband.

Exclusion in the legal profession has been cited in Bradwell vs. Illinois (1873), "The civil law as well as nature itself, has always recognized a wide difference in the respective spheres and destinies of man and woman. Man is, or should be, woman's protector and defender. The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life...*The paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfil the noble and benign offices of wife and mother".*

Too, feminist and women's right movements recorded struggle for rights claiming through the years particularly in the right to vote, to education, to employment, to participation, and those concerning equality, legalization and child marriages ions, among others. These movements proceeded from the First Wave which covered the right to education and suffrage (19th to early 20th century), Second Wave which focused on bodily autonomy (1960s-1970s) to the Third Wave which centered on intersectionality (1990s-onwards).

The United Nations (UN) developed an international system of protection of human rights though three earliest HR instruments: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). However, *s*truggle for Women's Human Rights within the United Nations has also been noted in the "very little interest in women's rights at the UN" [with] ...majority of high-ranking UN officials were men and there were only a few women ambassadors in the 1960s and 1970s.

In 1973, however, the country's former Senator and veteran diplomat Leticia Ramos-Shahani was instrumental in the crafting of an international bill of rights for women. This instrument was adopted by the UN in 1979, entered in to force in 1981, recorded as the second most ratified treaty, and came to be known as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The core principles of CEDAW are non-discrimination, State obligations or due diligence, and substantive equality which includes equality of opportunities, means and results. The CEDAW addresses intersectionality by covering issues of gender stereotyping, sex trafficking, participation in political, economic, social and public life, nationality laws, education, employment, health care, rural women marriage and family relations and equality before the law.

There is, however, no mention on violence and in particular gender-based violence in the CEDAW. A focus on violence only came in through General Recommendation (GR) 19 on Violence Against Women (1992) and a more recent GR 35 on GBV; Violence as Discrimination; and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (DEVAW).

- **GR 19** provides that discrimination includes gender-based violence, that is, violence that is directed against 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.
- **GR 35**, an expansion of GR 19, covers Gender Based Violence and as such gives voice to structural causes of GBV and effects of prejudice and stereotypes; expands on intersecting forms of violence; complicity of global north for perseverance of GBV, denial of RH as GBV.
- Article 1 of **DEVAW** defines "violence against women" as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Article 2indicates the scope of violence against women.

Particularly for the Philippines, the Magna Carta of Women is a localization of the CEDAW and provides for (1) Women Empowerment: (a) protection from violence; (b) women empowerment provisions; (c) empowerment of marginalized women, and for (2) Institutional Mechanisms: (a) those pertaining to GAD audit/plan/budget; (b) GAD Data Base; (c) establishment of GFPS; (d) GAD Code/gender considerations in planning; (e) GFPOs in embassies and consulates.

In summary, women's rights and gender based-violence are provided for in the following

(a) international instrument:	and (b) domestic policies and mechanisms:
(1) CEDAW	(2) RA 7877 Anti-Sexual Harassment Law
• GR 19 VAW (1991)	(3) RA 8353 Rape as Crime against persons
• GR 35 GBV (2017)	(4) RA 8505 Support and protection for victims of rape
• KTV (2010); RPB (2014)	(5) RA 9262 Anti-VAWC Law
	(6) RA 9710 Magna Carta of Women
	(7) Garcia vs. Drilon (2013)

See Annex 3.1 for the Presentation Slides

Discussion

On the Gender Ombud role of CHR

Atty. Rommel Daguimol (CHR-CAR) shared that the recently concluded women's rights community-based dialogue (CBD) in Baguio City revealed that higher educational institutions have compulsory pregnancy testing in the curriculum. He pointed out, as part of their Gender Ombud role, the need for mapping all HEIs throughout all other regions and come up with consolidated report if this is generally the case in educational institutions. An initial appeal with the CHED identified that this is a form of discrimination in relation to MCW. However, regional level officials do not have the power for policy change. There is a need therefore to have similar surveys in the regions to find out if this is an institutional practice.

Atty. Twyla Rubin stated that a memo will be sent to all regions on GR 35 which indicates that violation and denial of reproductive health rights is considered as GBV.

Atty. Jasmin Navarro-Regino (CHR-R03) raised the concern that the Data Privacy Act is being used when their office gathers data on GBV. Based on their experience, agencies do not want to share information of the law. While she has knowledge that some students who go for on-the-job training (OJT) are required to undergo mandatory pregnancy testing, she pointed out that in line with the recommendation to survey all regions on this policy of educational institutions, regions may find it difficult to get information if institutions invoke data privacy. It is harder to secure data on GBV unlike in extra judicial killings which is bound by a directive.

Atty. Jeanne Ivy F. Abrina (CHR-R10) pointed to the popularization of the dispositive portion of the MCW which considers victims of violations the law as victims of human rights violations. Atty. Rubin reiterated the MCW provision which will be considered in the development of the current handbook.

On the program flow

Atty. Desiree Pontejos (CHR-R08) asked about the message of support from the funding institution. Atty. Rubin informed the body that the representative from the Spanish Agency for International Development Corporation (AECID) has a previous commitment and sent her kind regards for the training participants.

IV. SESSION 2: INTRODUCTION TO THE GBV OBSERVATORY PROJECT AND SHARING OF RESULTS AND PROCESSES

MS. MA. ROSALYN 'LEN' G. MESINA and MS. NANCY E. PARREÑO
GBV Observatory Consultants

A. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OBSERVATORY PROJECT: DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

The presentation covered background of the GBVO study, methodology, scope and limitations of the project, as well as key themes and lessons from the project. The two GBVO Consultants were noted to have previously worked in (1) the advocacy of the VAWC law to cover children and from barangay to national levels between 2001-2004; (2) engendering the barangay justice system to hear and resolve VAWC cases; (3) reviewing legal referral mechanisms to set up a framework for the GBVO.

The GBV Observatory stems from the function of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) as Gender Ombud and the objective of monitoring State compliance to human rights standards and access to justice and to legal and social services. As an observatory, the GBV Observatory involves tracking of referral pathways, documentation, research and promotion of women's human rights.

It was mentioned that the roll out of the GBV Observatory and mapping at the regional offices level should not intimidate the regions as these functions can be integrated and accomplished in the current Gender Ombud reporting mechanism but should be substantiated with the gender and women's rights framework. The tools and methodology are similar, familiar and may have been used already in the current investigation work, while the scope and limitations will be necessary to maintain focus.

Data gathering for the GBV Observatory proceeded with the following methods:
- Documents Review particularly existing reports, existing intake and documentation forms, templates, logbooks, case files;
- Preliminary meetings and briefing sessions which introduced the mapping project to key people and partners including CHR Regional Directors (RDs) and local government unit (LGU) head and officials;
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) which involved setting up meetings and discussion with key stakeholders; and,
- Interviews or in depth conversation with key people in agencies identified in the referral pathways/mechanisms.

Most of these methods can be integrated in the current investigation and visitorial functions of the CHR offices such as in the docketing of cases, referral of cases, among others. However, reframing, changing of lens and consciousness in the fulfillment of the Gender Ombud functions, and a more crucial role of documentation will still be necessary. FGDs can take the form of community-based dialogues (CBD). The regions can decide on recurring themes to be covered, for instance the mandatory pregnancy testing in schools or data privacy. Interview can be done in an informal, non-investigative, non-defensive and less threatening manner if it wants to determine relationship and dynamics. Statistics on VAWC cases from government and private sources such as Philippine National Police (PNP) and non-government organizations (NGOs).

The GBV mapping study was done five (5) pilot areas/regions. It also covered the following:
- Function and roles of different government agencies addressing GBV
- Referral pathways in relation to addressing GBV
- Documentation and data management systems in relation to monitoring GBV
- Thematic areas of discourse on women's human rights
- Forms of GBV: Intimate partner violence (R.A. 9262) and rape and sexual violence
- Representation of women from highly urbanized city, provincial capital city, multi-cultural areas, disaster areas.

Specific to referral pathways and mechanisms, the PNP has the role to enforce and respond to GBV while the DSWD is in charge of case management, psychosocial services, provision of shelter or halfway home. The role of the CHR then is efficiently using these referral pathways and mechanisms, in helping remove the barriers, in sensitizing these agencies better, and in documentation and data management systems in relation to GBV monitoring.

As a result of the GBV Observatory piloting, the following key themes were generated:
- Gender-based violence, women's human rights and gender equality as evolving concepts; not limited to legal definitions and includes implications to women's access to justice
- Documentation as entry point to GBV services or formalizing women's entry to legal and social welfare systems; and there are unrecorded GBV
- Published data on GBV only refer to point of entry while information on status of cases and process not readily available; there are issues of diversity and intersectionality, e.g. disabled, pregnant, women in calamity area, which should be consciously considered
- Extensive quantitative and qualitative data on GBV which can be found in several government agencies, at all levels, and some can be accessed online
- Limited utilization of data available as well as of publications using women's human rights framework in addressing gender equality and rights.

Mapping of over 159 published and online literature on GBV and women's human rights from 2013-2018 using key search words, about the Philippines, and by or with Filipino authors revealed that the most researched topic are: women's human rights; gender equality; violence against women; women in migration; women and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), women and economy/economic development. Meanwhile, there is a dearth of literature on women in relation to topics such as climate change, disabilities health, mental health and housing.

Some key lessons were also identified:
- Mapping exercise requires time, planning and clear coordination/communication work.
- Stakeholder database is crucial.
- Internal review of documentation system processes and data utilization is important to know how to further refine the work towards setting up GBV Observatory.
- Services and referral pathways gaps should be identified to see where CHR as Gender Ombud can best help/offer support.
- There is value in linking up with academic institutions in the region to secure a research and documentation partner.

B. GBV Challenges and Potentials

The presentation elaborated on the GBV Framework which was developed as an initial result from the GBV Observatory pilot implementation. As such the framework is seen as evolving, and given gaps and parameters, can still be modified and enriched. The GBV Observatory will serve as monitoring platform, mechanism and tool as well as a resource center for relevant subject matters.

The GBV framework views GBV from a point of entry: respect, protection and fulfillment of women's rights as embodied by laws, and goes through a process: of documentation, research and data utilization, and a point of exit: on laws as implemented and on lived experiences on women's rights and gender equality that pave way for women's access to justice and leads to action. Nuances on how the equality and rights of women and access to justice are provided for by the law and how these are lived are possible and so must be taken into account. For instance, what was experienced may not be seen as domestic violence if the perpetrator is also the breadwinner. In the Muslim context, a rape case can be considered child marriage. Social,

cultural, political factors come into play in the documentation based on laws or their implementation or lived experiences of women. Access to justice can also be conceived differently by women such as in the case where women stopped pursuing the cases which cannot automatically considered as disempowerment. In terms of documentation system, unless it is a sworn statement, it is not honored in the legal system while if stories are recorded, this can already be used in the referral pathway and even in accessing of services. These nuances sometimes become a cause of frustration for advocates or service providers.

The presentation pointed to some challenges in the development and use of the framework:
- How sensitive is the existing mechanisms and support systems to the intersectionality of women's identities and contexts when they document their experience of gender-based violence? How is this mirrored in the services open to and provided to diverse groups of women?
- How is the end point of case management conceptualized e.g. access to justice, empowerment, and consequently, documented?
- How can the process of women's empowerment be documented, recognizing that legal victory may not be the endpoint for many women or their ideas of justice?

It was further indicated that what is documented and what is not should both be sources of information and findings. For many government agencies which produce national level data, female or male disaggregation is enough and does not account for LGBTQ++. Additional questions such as disabilities or gender identities, are not included in intake forms, although social/case worker can take note of these if they are more conscious of such. Lastly, the presentation drew out some practical and doable recommendations in the roll-out of GBV Observatory:
- Information on a range of identities of women which may have been contributing to her marginalization such as ethnicity, SOGIE and abilities, among others should be included in intake forms or client data sheets. For instance, national level data may be made available by national agencies but lose the nuances of GBV in special circumstances such as for IP women who will be asked if they will choose to be under the IP processes.
- Documentation, research and publication of capacities of direct service providers and agencies, especially at the local level should be strengthened. As such, the academe can be tapped as partners in these aspects.
- Local data (city, municipal and provincial levels) on gender-based violence, recognizing the context- and even culture-specific nature of the social construction of GBV should be published. National data will gloss over the local level information. The barangay should also be considered as a filtering mechanism for gender-based violence. In Muslim communities, the opinion of the community on where justice lie may not be similar to the mainstream opinion but is valuable to the members of the community. Some see this as disempowering as the welfare of the woman, will be subsumed into the community welfare as there are instances which can cause RIDO.

More research and publication on women and climate change, disabilities, health in general, mental health, and housing based on a women's human rights-based framework should be encouraged. Studies on what is being discussed and what is not being discussed, as silence serve as data too, should be done.

The creation of spaces for dialogues or grassroots discussions on community and culture-based processes and mechanisms also accessed by GBV victim-survivors should be considered.

See Annex 3.2 and 3.3 for the Presentation Slides

Discussion

On service referral pathway gaps

Atty. Twyla Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) pointed out that the pilot GBV mapping exercise validated the observation that even if there are structures, there are gaps and differences in the forms of engagement and servicing of CHR.

On the implementation of the GBV regional mapping

Atty. Rommel Daguimol (CHR-CAR) shared that Baguio City has already come up with HRAC Teams and focused thematic issues of the marginalized sectors particularly, gender, women and children and that there are NGOs who are champions in the issue within the HRACT. However, there are problems of multitasking, lack of research skills and experience, and overburdening of lawyers and investigators doing HR Observatory functions in the Regional Office. He inquired on what outputs will be expected from the GBV cases identified, and where will these cases be forwarded, especially in cases where there is no complainant.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) said the GBV information will have to be translated into an Advisory and a Case. She pointed to the case on violation of MCW filed in Region II which was sustained, dismissed and one served suspension and pending in the Court of Appeals (CA). It also serves as a challenge for the offices to push for such cases. She added that similar to a case with no complainant in Sorsogon, an inquiry and investigation have been done and Comm. Karen Gomez-Dumpit is considering signing on behalf of the Commission. The details of implementation can still be discussed during the planning.

Atty. Estrella Baltazar (CHR-R04B) pointed out that, in Mindoro, it will be difficult to implement with only two personnel in the office; even if she sees the value of the objective and she intends to contribute in the mapping and reporting of the situation of GBV in the region for appropriate programming, planning and budgeting of initiatives to address this situation.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) shared that while the expectations are initially set at 3 FGDs in 3 localities, the respective regional officers can still discuss during the planning their commitment to cover 1, 2 or areas which will be done during the planning.

Ms. Len Mesina responded that the GBV Observatory does not expect that only the CHR officer will do the work. Possible partnership with a peoples' organization (PO) or other civil society organization (CSO) to co-organize one consultation or workshop or CBD. She likened this to CEDAW shadow reporting which benefitted from stakeholder and partnership building. It was mentioned that exploratory meeting with POs like LILAK Purple and others which are active in the region or even LGUs can help in identifying which organization can lead the data collection. This can be empowering to the partner as well and an opportunity to gather, work, share resources and build capacities together in collaborative manner. She commented too on capacity and resources of the agencies. Based on their experience during the pilot mapping, no agency indicated that there is lack of manpower and time but is really a matter of prioritization. She said if the region decides to take on mapping of the identified areas, it will have to stand by it and indicate what requirements are needed. These things should be considered in the planning and in shaping the assistance required from the central office. A decision too if this will be a new area or linked to the existing Gender Ombud report and will this be done with the assistance of external person or in-house personnel. In cases when there is really lack of time and manpower, it can also be considered as a finding but will need to categorize the reason for non-implementation and try to find a way to address these requirements.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) said that the hesitation may come from the comprehensive nature of the mapping. The roll-out in the regions will start discussions on how to make mechanisms work for women on the ground and will be limited to a number of areas and nature of GBV to be documented. She expressed hope that the other resource persons will reinforce and encourage the work needed. As for budget, there is an allocation from the Center and from GoJust GBV Observatory and possibly from other GoJust components which will be discussed by the Technical Assistance Team (TAT).

On framework, scope, methodology and outputs of GBV regional mapping

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) added that the regional offices ROs will be consulted on the scope in terms of areas to be identified, criteria to be used and issues to be observed in the areas. It was also noted that there are differences on how CHR conduct data gathering. Some are familiar with FGDs while others conduct of CBDs. The general outputs expected from the regional mapping are documentation and mapping of gender-based violence experiences, gaps and emerging issues in the regions. Some follow-through activities can include dialogue and policy in the context of access to justice. All these will be planned in consultation with the regions. She mentioned that the CHR has already identified what can be done in addressing GBV in terms of policy, promotion and protection. Further it can be discussed how these outputs will be connected with the Human Rights Education (HRE) or the current initiative on Human Rights Action Center and Rule of Law (HRAC & ROL). It can be that with the HRAC & ROL there is engagement at the regional level and the GBV Observatory can be integrated as one component of the deliverables.

Ms. Leah Barbia (CHR GEWHRC) expressed appreciation on the framework particularly on the discussion of GBV nuances on the ground and dimension of GBV issues which can be considered for identifying the entry point for fulfilling CHR mandates. She encouraged representatives from the regions to take note of data gathering methods and scope and limitations as well as the key themes and lessons from the pilot mapping to be able to manage the implementation later in their respective areas.

On the validity of data and other narratives from FGDs and interviews

Atty. Jeanne Ivy F. Abrina (CHR-R10) appreciated the discussion on methods as these are learned along the way. She cited that they have been doing narrative and systematic review and while there are narratives, these are not analyzed and consolidated with other regions in a national situation. Specifically, their region was able to document GBV and other discriminatory practices or policies on contracts that forbid pregnancy among rural health workers (RHW). She also raised the concern on data validity, "inbreeding" and who writes what and for whom in terms of the local narratives and references.

Ms. Mesina dispels the challenge of having narratives and data from an international source or credible academic research, or popular icon. She reiterated that the GBV Observatory is a mechanism or platform for local narratives to be mainstreamed and popularized, for stories of local women who want to fight for justice or of someone who got tired of the struggle, dropped the case and decided to take on a new path. Under these circumstances, the CHR providing all mechanisms for access to justice and respecting the decision of the woman to drop the cases is still fulfilling the women's human rights. Cases such as these can be validly documented and shared.
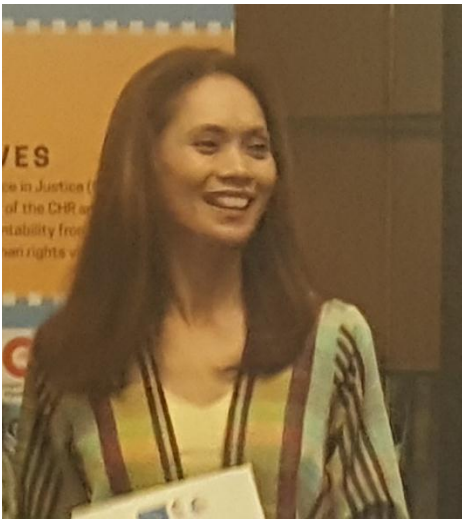
Ms. Barbia (CHR GEWHRC) added that it may difficult to capture but it can be that one story is a story of many more, if not all women. Similarly, the GBV was, at a time, a problem without a name or label but which is experienced by many.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) mentioned that one of the current funded researches will highlight the experiences of regional offices in handling cases as well as the gaps and access to justice issues through "hugot" or sensational cases.

PROF. NATHALIE AFRICA-VERCELES
Executive Director, UP Center for Women and Gender Studies

The presentation covered relevant concepts in the conduct of feminist research: social research and mainstream theorizing; feminist research and the need for it; feminist approaches to epistemology, ontology, and methodology; methodology and methods for feminist research; and feminist research ethics. These will be valuable in understanding the lived experiences of people who will be our sources of data.

Social Research and Mainstream Theorizing

Social research is collection of methods used systematically to produce knowledge about the social world and studies people's beliefs, behaviors, interactions, and institutions, structured, organized, and systematic process of knowledge production. It combines assumptions about the nature of world (ontology) and knowledge (epistemology), rules, principles, procedures, techniques, and instruments for gaining knowledge (methodology). The research design is where theory, ontology, epistemology come together in formulating the research question and selecting the research methodology and methods.

Theory emphasizes a logically unified framework, generalization, and explanation. Social theory is a system of interconnected ideas that organizes knowledge about how we make sense of the world. The traditional mainstream theorizing process is based on the scientific method which, for instance, puts forth the Assumptions such as: Women's work is biologically determined. Women's work should be home-based and a Hypothesis: The waged workforce is predominantly male. However, an investigation of women's work from a feminist perspective reveals that:

• Some women do unpaid work in the home
• Some women do both unpaid work in the home and paid work
• Some women do only paid work and hire other women to work in their homes
• Women are found in a variety of occupations
• Women work at all levels in the workplace
• Women, both in unpaid and paid work, contribute to the national economy

It was emphasized that mainstream theorizing can be problematic because of (1) unrecognized and value-laden assumptions, based on male researcher's biases; (2) overemphasis on empirical and quantitative data and the denial of qualitative data; (3) lack of involvement of the researcher

with the subjects of the research; impersonal and detached nature of the process; (4) presumed "objectivity" of the researcher and knowledge; (5) biases that can affect the process at every stage: problem identification, hypothesis formulation, research design, collection and interpretation of data.

Feminist research and the need for it

Feminist research is framed by feminist theories or generates theories using feminist lens. It involves knowledge-building, -generation, -construction, and -production for social transformation, gender justice, and women's empowerment. It attempts to:

- surface and understand women's discrimination, exploitation, marginalization, oppression, subordination in different levels in society.
- change conditions adversely affecting women's lives by critically examining existing theories and developing new policies and social action.
- challenge gender inequalities and confronts power relations in knowledge-building and women's lives through their women's experiences and knowledge and the conduct of research for women
- promote gender and other justice in knowledge and in the world
- engage interaction between researcher and subject, non-hierarchical relationships, expression of feelings and concern for values, and the use of non-sexist language
- be identified by commitment to producing knowledge useful in exposing gender injustice
- be free from bias, does not rationalize oppressive constructions of gender
- be explicit about ethical and political stance
- recognize that factors such as class, race, ethnicity, disability, religion, sexual orientation, age, etc., other than gender, shape perceptions and understandings.

As such, the need for feminist research was underscored given the traditional view that much of our understanding of the world, our societies, and ourselves rests on theories and knowledge generated by men of certain nationalities and classes. Too, men have dominated theorizing, knowledge production and generation. Knowledge based on mainly male and culturally specific experience represents a skewed perception of reality and is only partial knowledge. Women and other marginalized sectors have been excluded from theorizing and knowledge-building. Hence, women's contributions to society, women's concerns and issues have been ignored. There is a need to rectify marginalization of women in mainstream research by taking women's experiences into account using feminist approaches to theory- and knowledge-building. In this process, a feminist perspective in research based on women's experiences and knowledge is to be used; with the aim of changing women's lives for the better.

Feminist Approaches to Epistemology, Ontology, and Methodology

Under *epistemology* or the theory of knowledge investigates what qualifies as valid, legitimate, authoritative, reliable knowledge, approaches such as feminist empiricism; feminist standpoint; and feminist postmodernism were lengthily described.

Feminist empiricism

This aims to make feminist political goals internal to empiricist research, and uses methodology grounded in what the senses can know and what the methods can measure. It gives a critique to the practices and output of the traditional scientific establishment. Through empirical research, positivist approaches and methodology acceptable to mainstream researchers, women's experiences and perspectives become visible. As such this approach seeks for the following:

- Women's experiences and perceptions lead to knowledge that is more comprehensive and less biased
- Emphasis on how gender and other power relations affect women's lives
- Knowledge that benefits women and accurately represents their experiences
- Make better by correcting for male bias and not questioning the research values of objectivity and value-neutrality in traditional research
- Use of feminist lenses and a critical perspective to produce more objective knowledge
- Inclusion of gender, culture, context in quantitative survey methods, the social and political context is measurable and observable.

The feminist empiricism approach, however, are wrought with the following issues:
(1) accounts of experience are not always reliable and are affected by social position
(2) conflicts with empiricist assumption that subjectivity of the knower does not affect experience, that knowers are interchangeable
(3) women's experiences as reported are also interpreted by the researchers – what if there is a conflict between the researcher and subject.

Feminist standpoint

This is inspired by the Marxist standpoint which assumes that the (1) working class is epistemically privileged; (2) knowledge as constructed in specific historical circumstances, by particular social groups, and embodying those groups' values and interests. Standpoint is not equated with existing beliefs and attitudes, and can be distorted by dominant systems of knowledge and structures. It therefore challenges us to see the world through the eyes of oppressed women and their concrete experiences as starting point for building and applying knowledge towards social change. The feminist standpoint approach assumes that:

- Knowledge is discovered through collective political struggle.
- There are multiple and overlapping identities.
- Particular social locations confer epistemic advantage only with respect to particular research projects.
- The oppressed are not infallible even on their own oppression or are authorities on everything.

Feminist postmodernism

As an approach, this rejects the possibility of a truth about reality. All observers are "situated" in a particular social, political, economic, cultural, historical context and all perspectives are partial. Researchers can only tell one story acknowledged to be partial and perspectival. It carries the position of deep skepticism about universal claims, a commitment to plurality; rejects totalizing, grand narratives or social theories as some of which contribute to the marginalization of women and essentialize difference. Instead of grand narratives, postmodernism proposes a study of the

differences and the relationship between power and knowledge. As such, this approach demonstrates the following characteristics:

- reflexive and highly sensitive to power and the power relations that shape processes of knowledge production and in how power operates in metanarratives.
- interested in determining how "what is considered knowledge" becomes such, and the effects of this knowledge; rather than what counts as authoritative knowledge.
- interrogates how some forms of knowledge become more authoritative than others.
- emphasizes the human capacity to misunderstand, to universalize, to privilege the ethnocentric, to conflate truth with prejudices that serve the interests of the knower
- knowledge is socially-constructed
- uses discourse as a way of specifying what counts as knowledge, which consists of concepts, categories, and beliefs as objects of analysis to heighten understanding of the relations between power and knowledge.

At this point, philosopher Michel Foucault was cited in which knowledge as discursive constructs does not represent an underlying reality. As such it is concerned with the interconnections of language, knowledge, and power and it treats discourse as regimes of power which promote specific interests; some interests are served by particular constructions of reality and which can be challenged and changed. In particular, hegemonic discourses should be challenged by subjugated knowledge, postmodern thought opens possibilities for the surfacing of subjugated voices. This challenges feminism's tendency to universalize and naturalize and argues that categories of woman, man, masculinity, femininity have meaning only in the context of historically contingent and culturally specific discourses which construct social realities. Lastly, it was indicated that a problem with this approach is that patriarchy and feminism are not generally valid and women's emancipation and empowerment are treated as a grand narrative.

Ontology refers to theory of reality or being, the foundation of knowledge and asks what is the nature of the aspects of gender and power. *Feminist ontology* suggests that reality is found in women's concrete and diverse everyday experiences located within unequal social structures.

Methodology comprises of rules and principles that guide and inform how one goes about the research. *Feminist methodology* takes into account ethical and political concerns specifically about representation, non-hierarchical relationship with research participants, how power influences knowledge production, reflexivity, transparency, accountability in knowledge construction. This takes into account representation, reflexivity, ethical practices in the stages of design, data-gathering, analysis and interpretation, publication, and data validation and sharing of research findings; popularization of the research

Some Research Methods Feminist Researchers Use

The presentation also did a quick rundown of the following research methods:
- Interviews can take the form of key informant, structured, and semi-structured.
- Surveys consists of asking question of a representative cross-section of the population and involves a survey instrument, respondents, and interviewers.
- Life Story involves story-telling by women of events throughout their life cycle.

- Feminist Ethnography entails living with, interviewing, and observing a group of people to describe their way of life or the context of a social phenomenon. This method looks at the political, economic, social, and cultural features of the community.
- Observation and participant observation is used to collect data on behavior and events, physical/material aspects of social life; ranges from complete observer to complete participant observation; and is used to complement and validate data from interviews and secondary data.
- Focus group discussion (FGD) is a dynamic, open, and democratic manner of surfacing concerns of a group of participants with a moderator facilitating consciousness-raising and solidarity among women and for women to speak up, express themselves, and share their experiences. This serves as a social gathering for women and an opportunity to be away from their daily concerns.

Feminist Research Ethics

This comprises a set of principles that will guide the conduct of feminist researchers in relation to research participants, funding agencies, their institutions, other researchers, and the reader in order to produce responsible accountable, and self-reflexive research. Some of these principles highlighted include:

(1) Benefits and reciprocity which assumes that researches serve the interests of the most oppressed groups in terms of "breaking their silence" and giving back through services or materials

(2) Informed consent or the right to be asked for consent to participate in the research and to be informed about the research

(3) Privacy or the right to determine when, how, and to what extent information is shared with or withheld from others

(4) Confidentiality in that private data identifying the subjects will not be reported without their consent

(5) Establishment of non-hierarchical relationships

(6) Commitment to the liberatory goal of feminist research which should produce knowledge that can alter oppressive and exploitative conditions in society

(7) Self-reflexivity or the awareness of how our gender, class, religion, etc. affect the entire research process

(8) Ethics in processing data in which the researcher has sole access to and total control over the tapes and transcripts

(9) Politics and hierarchy in the institution: recognize the invisible work of other contributors to the research

See Annex 3.4 for the Presentation Slides

Discussion

On the value of understanding and using feminist perspectives

Atty. Jeanne Ivy F. Abrina (CHR-R10) expressed appreciation on the discussion as it substantiated the concepts of what they know and how they know about it.

Dr. Verceles indicated that what the presentation provided were perspectives which should be carried when they interact with the victims and survivors of gender-based violence and human rights violations and other human rights issues. This puts in perspective the unequal structures and the importance we place in the experiences of silenced members of society. It is our responsibility then to serve best their subjugated voices. She asked if the participants find it useful in writing of the Gender Ombud and GBV mapping reports.

Atty. Twyla Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) resonated what Comm. Dumpit said, during the opening program, in relation to emphasizing on women's experiences and added that this particular lecture is putting flesh to that and to how the Commission is going to work in surfacing women's experiences and in actually breaking the silence, and in our particular role as Gender Ombud, how we can do this with this perspective that Ms. Nancy gave us today and also the methods that we're going to work with when we are with women in communities.

Dr. Verceles affirmed that it is not easy to do interviews as you cannot easily oblige someone who has been marginalized their entire life and somebody expressed interest in their knowledge or their reality. Hence, it is important to establish a non-radical relationship and to practice humility because it helps a lot in going about work. A participant cited that because the investigators have been working with the communities for quite sometime, they have already established a rapport with the communities and the HR investigators know how to communicate with the victims of HR violations.

MS. JELEN PACLARIN
Executive Director, Women's Legal and Human Rights Bureau (WLB)

The presentation centered on the guiding principles of the and concrete experiences of the Women's Legal and Human Rights Bureau, Inc. (WLB) in working with localities and community women in the access to justice. It underlined that rights violation committed against males and females differ, hence it is important to reflect the voice of women using their own words, rather than investigative voice/perspective of investigator. Its legal and rights advocacy work is undertaken with the following guiding principles

Bias for the poor and marginalized women
- Poor women as women who are not only economically poor, but are also politically, socially and culturally poor.
- Women's disenfranchisement and poverty are multidimensional, multi-faceted and intersectional WLB's integrated approach in looking at women's oppression - age, sector, class, race, sexual orientation and gender identity; etc.

Women's rights, agency, and empowerment
- Continuum of empowerment
- Women exercise and negotiate their agency within different contexts

Women's access to justice
- Equity, reparations and equal enjoyment of results
- Enabling environment for access to justice
- Women's active participation, agency, and empowerment in the overall process
- Shift of consciousness and contribution to movement-building

Development
- Development as people-centered, participatory, inclusive, rights-based, sustainable; and
- transformative.
- Challenges and works to transform structures to make development and development planning responsive to the realities, vulnerabilities and needs of the community, women especially.

These principles are being realized through mainstreaming feminist perspectives which involves (1) building feminist consciousness; (2) contributing to the development of feminist agenda; (3)

strengthening local women's organizations. Specific programs include critical engagement with government and engendering the barangay justice system,

The WLB undertakes critical engagement with the government through the following interventions. It demands from the State, as duty bearer accountable to the people, the obligation to promote, protect and fulfill women's rights. It also lobbies for the passage of laws, ordinances, executive orders (EOs), among others that will ensure women's realization of their human rights. It also works to influence and transform corrupt, inefficient and sexist government.

The WLB through its program on Engendering the Barangay Justice System (EBJS) directly engages grassroots women and communities and aims to make justice more accessible to poor and marginalized women by: (1) advocating for local laws and policies promoting women's human rights and influencing local legislative process; (2) developing and supporting capacities of community women and their organizations for leadership and in engaging in feminist legal advocacy; and (3) building the body of knowledge and developing tools and resources for community-based women's organizations and local partners. The EBJS also focuses on developing critical partnerships with local government units and agencies that supports and actively facilitates women's organizing in their localities.

The EJBS program experience has so far involved the following:
(1) Engendering and gender sensitizing local governance and justice systems in one Barangay in Marikina and one in Santolan, Pasig; (2) Enhancing capacities of grassroots women on legal advocacy and local governments in Marikina City; (3) Strengthening capacities for women's leadership and advocating for Gender and Development Ordinance; (4) Increasing women's access to justice of local women in Zambales; and, (5) Strengthening local women and young women's organizations in Zambales, Samar, and Masbate.

In general, the WLB's work went beyond the legal advocacy into other issues confronting women including specific rights, access to justice, livelihood and others. To illustrate the results, gains and strategies used in the WLB work, the presentation discussed in length the Marikina experience under the WLB program from 2007 through 2015. For one, Marikina has the highest physical abuse cases and through the EBJS has the following results:

2007-2009
- The local women leaders drafted a legislative proposal establishing and defining the function of the VAW desk and was later on adopted as a barangay resolution. Local women leaders presented the proposed ordinance to the community, and then to the Barangay Council,
- through a community-wide consultation.
- Local women leaders were trained as paralegals and was appointed as VAW Desk Officers and women support group at the barangay level

2010
- Passage of a Barangay Resolution for the installation of a Women's desk at Malanday, separate from the complaints desk at the PCP, in compliance with RA 9262 Law.
- Local women leaders lobbied for a separate and private room or corner for women victims/complainants of VAWC.

2011-2015
- KKBM and Barangay Malanday Resolution as base for the passage of a City-level Legislation
- Passage of a city resolution mandating all 16 barangays in Marikina to create a women's desk and to come up with a comprehensive programs for women particularly in providing legal, medical and psychological assistance to women victim-survivors, in compliance with RA 9262.
- Appointment of a separate VAWC Officers in all the barangays
- Improved city-level referral system
- Passage of GAD ordinance
- Development of champions and advocates among local women's organisations in 4 barangays in Marikina

From 2016 until the present, the EBJS takes on specific programs and projects to strengthen local women and young women's organizations in three (3) of the poorest provinces in the country:
- **Ayta women in Zambales.** It comprises of support group for women to break stereotypes, discrimination and even violence among couples. It aims for an increases reporting of cases and lifelong learning.
- **Haiyan survivors in Samar.** This involves pushing for a functional VAW Desk, GAD Code, participation in GAD planning, and opportunities during the elections.
- **Young Women in Masbate**. This provided playground and park for young people as the lack of it is seen as one of the reasons for violence and harassment experienced by young women.

The presentation also touched on specific and creative strategies for capacity building, information sharing, documenting narratives of women. It was underscored that instead of conceptual definition, the women's experiences are used as basis for identifying and understanding concepts.

To wrap up the discussion, the rationale for doing this kind of work was reechoed:
- Strengthen women's voices and women's movement to counter the patriarchal/ macho/ misogyny culture.
- Mainstreaming feminist perspectives in the legal profession/practice
- Relevance of participation of paralegals and strengthening of legal advocacy and paralegal work, for instance training of paralegals can do well in the sustainability of such efforts
- Contribute in mainstreaming feminist perspectives
- Continuing challenge for all of us
- Continuing relevance of the work that we do to local women's organizations to hungry children and unemployed women

Some takeaways from the presentation include the recognition of the work in communities and tapping network and community and surfacing issues of women with women themselves. These, together with inputs on GBV framework, feminist research and local experiences are hoped to help develop consciousness for women and gender rights.

See Annex 3.5 for the Presentation Slides

PROF. ROWENA LAGUILLES-TIMOG
Department of Women and Development, UP CSWCD

The lecture focused on feminist research, feminist data gathering methods and feminist research ethics and considerations to make research feminist. In discussing feminist data gathering methods, it was underscored that, on the one hand, methods are neutral and there is a feminist approach but no feminist method; and on the other, methods reflect research design choices and the choice of approach is inseparable from the methods.

Feminist research as context

For this, gender transformative research agenda has to be consistent with the data collection approach. It was emphasized too that feminist data gathering methods can be ensured with the considerations for feminist research which should (1) have a feminist agenda covering gender equality, gender justice, empowerment of the oppressed, deconstruction of gender, among others; (2) be not just about women, but by and or women; (3) be no longer just for women. It then views power relations as more fluid wherein people exist beyond gender to other social relations.

Redefining science with 'strong objectivity'

Data gathering approach should more completely and accurately ensure quality of data and effectively capture gendered realities. Particularly, feminist research subscribes to value-laden research and strong objectivity likened to the feminist standpoint. Researcher's bias recognizes and addresses these biases towards discriminated against, marginalized and oppressed women. This emphasizes valuable data about realities and as alternative realities/solutions.

Observing feminist ethics

Data gathering approach should contribute to the empowerment and welfare of participants. Some of the ethics which are to observed in feminist research: (1) Non-maleficence; (2) Informed consent; (3) Confidentiality, privacy and anonymity; (4) Power between researcher and participant which emphasizes respect and humility that you are not the expert; (5) Representation or ownership of findings; (6) Ensuring respect for human dignity self-determination and justice; (7) Adherence to professional codes and guidelines.

The presentation narrowed down on two **feminist data gathering methods**:

Feminist Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
These serve as space for surfacing collective insights about individual experiences and opportunity for participants to engage in consciousness-raising and meaning-making of their own experiences. These are characterized as non-threatening because of group set-up and being able to capture more direct answers to questions. Some considerations in making FGDs feminist include ensuring (1) informed, free and prior consent and even within the process by asking if it is okay to continue; (2) honesty, accountability and transparency (H.A.T.); (3) use of creative prompts; (4) use of appropriate languages and images; (5) time and space management which covers safety, acoustic, seating arrangement, among others; (6) group management; (7) validation of findings and analysis.

Feminist Interviews
Interviews, as data gathering method can be structured, semi- or unstructured based on your objectives. It can be done face-to-face, written or over the phone or can involve individual or group. It can also take the form of key informant interviews (KIIs), in-depth interview, and life history. Interviews are considered feminist as it (1) listens to stories women tell, giving women a chance to speak as individuals; (2) respects women's views; (3) believes women's claims; (4) surfaces women's realities. The quality of data: "uncover[s] the subjugated knowledge of the diversity of women's realities that often lies hidden and unarticulated". In conducting interviews, the following should be considered: (1) obtain informed, prior and free consent; (2) establish H.A.T. from the start; (3) ensure privacy during interview; (4) keep interviewee comfortable, safe, secure; (5) prepare questions and practice asking questions including language, phrasing, timing, prompting, probing; (6) listen actively but patiently; check understanding; (7) manage time effectively; (8) validate findings and analysis.

See Annex 3.6 for the Presentation Slides

DISCUSSION

On conduct of feminist FGDs and interviews

Several concerns were raised on different aspects of feminist research methodology.

A participant asked the opinion of the speaker on whether the biological sex of the facilitator will matter in the conduct of FGD tackling the experience of women especially in GBV. She also resonated that the sex of the one facilitating the FGD is indeed a concern. In the research tradition, there need for women to be present during the data gathering but now the consensus is that it would depend on the topic being covered. In the case of GBV, it might trigger trauma and negative experiences from the participants if a male is conducting the FGD; it is safer, then, for women to facilitate. However, what is more crucial whether the facilitator is male or female is the application of feminist research and gender lens. He raised the premise that being a

woman is not equal to feminist and men are not necessarily not feminist. The speaker affirmed this observation.

He queried too on what will happen to the one conducting the FGD as she/he absorbs all the negative aura/ stories of the women being interviewed.

Dr. Laguilles-Timog pointed to the practical need to have a practice that incorporates a post-data gathering 'debriefing' or processing in the research design.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) commented that under the feminist perspective and as human rights workers and advocates, the CHR practices processing. Based on previous assessment, the reflection from processing may help collectively those who experienced and those who document these experiences. She cited the case of women in detention, in which case processing is integrated in the work of documentors and it is part of the planning with budget allotment.

Ms. Len Mesina (GBVO Consultant) shared that from the GBV pilot mapping conversations in December 2018, it was suggested to consider setting up an open conversation mechanism for 'processing' in the regional offices. This is seen to help unburden the personnel, not only on the GBV mapping and research process but on daily investigative work as well. She acknowledged the imperative to find time to debrief together and maintain open conversation. She added that the mechanism need not be very formal.

On conflict among feminist perspectives

Atty. Jeanne Ivy F. Abrina (CHR-R10) shared an experience of a group of women, Mothers for Peace, who were called to a negotiation between two warring parties. But the Mothers for Peace got excluded in the event and instead brought men to negotiate. The women members got criticized as their expression of motherhood led to their exclusion and marginalization. She asked if this is how some feminists will view this situation despite gender transformative research agenda and feminist ethics being espoused.

Dr. Laguilles-Timog admitted that there are differences in the broad feminist spectrum from liberal to post modernists. For her, the approach she takes is that of creative tension. In the case of the Mothers for Peace, holding on to motherhood as their identity represents a tradition in the feminist movement that recognizes that the nurturing nature of women contributes in creating a just and peaceful society. The critique of essentializing women is an ongoing debate. She saw the critique not on how the Mothers for Peace members identify themselves as mothers in a marginalized context but on the apparent situation that the rightful place of women is not yet fully accepted. Lastly, Dr. Laguilles-Timog said conflicts such as these keep feminists on their toes and what will be important is how the conflict is managed.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) shared that feminism is a reflection that there are many contestations within. It should be recognized that liberal feminism embedded is in the CEDAW

while human rights feminism is embedded in women and human rights and the different strands of feminism are continually influenced through General Recommendations(GR). There are many intersectionality points manifested in the CEDAW and which account for inequality. There is a call to take a break from feminism which asks feminists to reflect on their own power and role in terms of speaking for and in behalf of women. This is viewed not as harmful but more creative and it asks us feminists to nuance what they want to do further in the service of women.

On the participatory nature of research

Atty. Abrina (CHR-R10) also asked for the comment of the speaker on the impression that participatory research is problematic.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) pointed to one of the CHR mandates which is to fulfill their work in a participatory manner.

Dr. Laguilles-Timog recognized that doing participatory research can really take a long time and can drastically change research objectives or design along the way. She, however, drew a distinction between participatory approach and participatory method. For her participatory method is better and easier to achieve while using, for instance, participatory action research (PAR) as an approach can be more complicated.

On cultural considerations in conducting research

Mr. Omir Jesus B. Cacho (CHR-R01) raised that awareness and familiarity of the culture and language of the people in the area should be included in the considerations for conducting interviews along with preparing and practicing asking questions. He sees this as an important factor which can make or break the conduct of research.

Dr. Laguilles-Timog responded in that the assumption is if there is already a decision on which method to use, the researcher have done literature review and preliminary investigation of the site to structure the research method. As such, in preparing the questions, the culture has already been considered as knowledge of culture and corresponding nuances is essential.

On template for informed consent

Ms. Mary Janice Ceneta (CHR-R05) first commented that the discussion was very valuable to their work. She then suggested that a template for informed consent form for the participants be proposed and, if approved, will be the standard for CHR central and all regional offices.

Atty. Rubin (GEWHRC) said if the purpose is investigation, the tool for data privacy may be modified to include for confidentiality, in the context in which it will be used, for instance for submission for Inquiry or Information. She took note of the suggestion and promised that the tools which will be included in the guidelines to the regions will be cascaded.

Atty. Jasmin Navarro-Regino (CHR-R03) pointed out that confidentiality and consent is indicated in Form 9.

According to Atty. Rubin, 'informed consent' can also be observed in the process of informing and explaining the objectives before complaint forms are accomplished, for instance. She suggested the review of Protocol 1 and how this is being observed in the actual process.

Ms. Leah Barbia (CHR GEWHRC) stated that the intake form has to be differentiated from the informed consent form. The latter is used in data gathering especially on situation of rural women. There is a need to explain the objective of the research and data gathering. This informed consent form will have to be signed by FGD participants or else data may not be used in the research report. Further, she said a standard guide in preparing the initial content can be drafted.

On observing objectivity in the conduct of research

Atty. Pilipinas C. Palma (CHR-R10) asked for practical tips on how to maintain objectivity and on how to deal with triggers. Dr. Laguilles-Timog suggested to be aware of the biases in the conduct of the FGD or interviews. As much as possible triggers should be controlled and tolerated but if there are offensive remarks or actions from the participants, the researcher can

take a breather. It is recommended too to have buddy or co-facilitator who will be responsible to tap out as the researcher takes a breather.

Atty. Rubin (GEWHRC) added that to recognize different views, they have to be clear with biases and objectives and to recognize aggression and ways to manage it. She cited the instance when there is micro aggression from the local government, jails and from homophobic jail guards. She stated that part of the way forward or follow-through activities of CHR, will be to dismiss that this not part of the current topic as they may not be exposed or aware on the sensitivities but can be addressed in future capacity building activities either from the Policy, Protection or Promotion. In any case, such can still serve as data and as basis of future interventions sand partnerships.

On dealing with challenges to reliability and validity

Atty. Petrarch Torrato (CHR-Ro6) asked the lecturer if she had encountered an informant or participants whose narratives are not credible or are allegedly 'lies'. He inquired on ways in dealing with such case.

Dr. Laguilles-Timog maintained that in conducting feminist research, it is assumed that you gather the right people to ask and you believe them. She pointed out that, to prevent the problem on credibility of narratives, there are many points of intervention: from research design, criteria for selection of participants, getting the right informants or participants, asking the right questions; to probing and asking clarificatory questions. She said a way to address this is through triangulation of research method by looking at facts beyond the experience and narratives. Too, the fact that some participants or informants are 'lying' can be a data too, and should be noted and further investigated.

Ms. Nancy Parreño (GBVO Consultant) gave her opinion from the point of view of researcher and of a social worker. In research, the results contributed to the knowledge but does not get to the TRUTH. The stories are variable and are not there to establish the TRUTH but to contribute to knowledge on the situation and serve as basis for action or policy directions. From the point of view of social worker, seeming 'lying' of clients is to be viewed in that they do not see to be in their best interest to tell the truth. It then becomes the burden of the social worker to find out the reasons for 'lying' or giving false or withholding information and the basis of client's worries, fears, lack of trust, and the feeling that the system cannot help them. Social workers even avoid labelling it as lying as this can increase the fear or distrust and focus on the objective to find out the facts around the narrative for them to determine the most appropriate assistance and protection. She added that such can be considered in dealing with the concern on credibility of participants or informants narratives.

MS. NANCY E. PARREÑO
GBV Observatory Consultant

The presentation reiterated the proposed GBV framework and corresponding data requirements, data gathering methods and data sources used in the GBV observatory pilot implementation.

While it was emphasized that the framework has an evolving nature, this framework is a useful reference for the regional GBV mapping. Through this project, research then is seen as an investment for policy and action. Key to a good research implementation is the data and documentation. For this, it is important to build relationship with the research participants. Research ethics dictate that part of the action will be to refer a gender based violence case to an appropriate mechanism and to raise consciousness and appreciation of rights.

The discussion proceeded with an enumeration of what were done in the field during the almost one year of pilot mapping, as summarized in the table below.

Data Needs (per objective)	Data Gathering Methods and Tools Used	Source
1. Roles of State actors in addressing GBV	Documents review	Review of pertinent laws
2. Referral pathway	FGD Key informant interviews	Direct service providers (gov't and CSOs)
3. Data management systems	FGD Key informant interviews Documents review	Direct service providers (gov't and CSOs) - Intake sheets - Monitoring sheets - Research and publication - Statistics generated
4. Current discourse on WHR	Mapping of online literature (2013-2018) Documents review	- Online gray literature on GBV and WHR - Research and publications of stakeholders

The pilot mapping looked into discourses, policies and instruments review, subject matter covered and not covered by academic literature, 'gray' literature. These are research outputs of institutions such as the United Nations (UN) and Commission on Human Rights (CHR), of which production of research and literature are not its primary functions.

In discussing research methodology and tools, it was underscored that the use of checklist will be valuable in making an initial inventory of what we know, what we have and what is available and in doing a scan of information needs and gaps that should be checked.

Corresponding data collection method instruments such as FGD Guides and Interview Guides were briefly discussed. These guides will be used to have an in-depth discussion on the areas of inquiry and to validate certain information which surfaced in the review of literature, initial scanning, and other previous data gathering methods.

One challenge in the conduct of FGD and interviews are the availability of participants and informants as well as transcription, processing and analysis of transcripts. From these transcripts and information from documents review, matrix/matrices of themes will be generated. These will be valuable in (1) mapping out and collate recurring and emerging themes linked or not to the specific areas of inquiry set; (2) facilitating identification of themes from the data, as well as data gaps; (3) identifying trends that could lead to further deepening or more conclusive analysis.

See Annex 3.7 for the Presentation Slides

IX. WORKSHOP 1: CASE STUDY ON MAPPING OF LEGAL REFERRAL MECHANISMS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

MS. ROSALYN 'LEN' MESINA
GBV Observatory Consultant

It was reiterated that the GBV Mapping and Observatory paves the way for voices of women to be heard; particularly of women who cannot speak either because of fear or the feeling that their voices do not matter or are used to being marginalized. Human rights advocates and representatives of the CHR tend to be more conscious because of the mandate to ensure that the rights of all persons are promoted, protected and fulfilled, and that human dignity is recognized.

It was observed in the clusters visited during the pilot mapping that the process of coming up with reports for national government agencies, international institutions, researchers and for data requirements for the GBV Observatory require the need to be more conscious of documentation using templates. On the one hand, this system is appreciated by the community; on the other hand, the action sometimes becomes donor-driven.

What is aimed at is to eventually incorporate the gender lens and feminist approach into the practice of the regional offices when they do investigation or research so that the work does not become a burden but the regular conduct of business. Whatever form this may take – feminist approach or gender lens or participatory approach – this becomes a space where you make an effort for those in the most vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society, the most silenced, most abused, poorest women and victims of gender-based violence (GBV) to create an opportunity for them to feel that they are part of the community.

The plenary was informed of the tools and areas of inquiry which were used to populate information on the framework and served as basis of the GBV Observatory themes and results. Using these as bases, participants went into a plenary workshop through roleplaying on mapping referral mechanisms on gender-based violence and in gathering relevant information. Responses should indicate data sources and useful method or tools to get the required information in the specific areas of inquiry: gender equality situation, gender-based violence, flow of case management and documentation system and process. The following are insights from the plenary discussion on mapping referral mechanisms and gathering data.

Data needs	Data Sources	Discussion/ Considerations
Gender Equality Situation	• Provincial or Municipal Social Welfare Office/Officer • Police • Courts; cases file with CHR • DSWD • Partner CSOs • GAD focal person of LGU • Philippine Statistics Authority • Interagency efforts, such as the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) for referral and cases • The CHR and its regional offices have multiple data sources and will be a matter of collecting these data. • One source internal to the Commission is the Enhanced Martus-Based Executive Information System (EMAREIS) which contains internal data from cases filed with CHR. • Data also come from reports and information from the regional offices • Other sources of data are relevant agencies and direct service or complaint offices.	• With noted discrepancy of national and local level data, there is value in validation from seeking regional data to have a more localized sense in specific regions. • The process of discrepancy *(bawas-dagdag)* from regional to the national level data can form part of the findings. • There are regional offices of government agencies which need to secure permission from their Central Office before releasing data, if the request is lodged in the national office, it will demand report submission from the regions. • With the experience of gathering data on EJK, clearance from the national office is sought, that is why CHR Central will be the one to request from the national office. • Data on GBV and VAW desk functionality from 2016-2018will be used as take-off point for analysis and comparison. • From the start of the process, the data sources have to understand the purpose through communication, transparency with the contact or network and appreciation of the value of working together. • Data privacy act is sometimes asserted even by long term partners (e.g. number of Dengvaxia children victims). • During the interagency meeting, the DSWD is open to sharing data on women being served by the department. • Mapping GBV situation will help understand and address the problem

Data needs	Data Sources	Discussion/ Considerations
Gender-based Violence	*Region 1* • MOA with CHR and RO1 and PNP1 *Region XI* • Follow-up with DSWD • Reach out to the agency or academic partners who can review data *Region XII* • DSWD • NDRRM team for data on disaster management	• Ask for sensational cases for investigation • Assert CHR's Gender Ombud functions • Some agencies are generous but do not have data especially on women in armed conflict; displaced person • How to treat Survey data and Administrative data: CHR Regional offices will have a sensing of what is happening in the ground; Is zero-GBV possible? If not, check data. • Ask if there is Regional Action Plan on UNESCR1825 – reportorial requirement • Mobilize the responsible offices and then CHR will validate • Consciousness that there are standards set at the international, national and local level; DILG Memo, can address this
Flow of Case Management	• Service providers • Barangay VAWC Desk • MSWD • Flowchart of services • Interagency mechanisms • MOA with partners in government and line agencies and CSOs	• Some CHR ROs/investigators provide assistance to GBV victims, for instance in going to the doctor • In CHR-R09, they sometimes go beyond the call of duty and assist in getting blotter reports and medico-legal certificate, especially in instances when the perpetrator is police officer or any person in authority • There is a need to establish and strengthen relationship with government counterparts and the local network in service provision, facilitation and client support • CHR can do referral or call their attention as Gender Ombud to understand the gap on why these services are not provided. This can identify the problem in manpower, budget or capacity/training/
Documentation of cases/ system or process	• Record officers/ document officer • Case management officers of different agencies	• This presents an opportunity to provide feedback if there are lacking data • A case can look differently from one agency which is good at documentation and one which is not • These data will then be compared with the stories of women • These can also serve as bases for policy recommendations and changes

The discussion proceeded with an exercise in dealing with the following superior and other stakeholders who can be data sources:

Gender-blind CHR Regional Director
- Engage in conversation
- Reflect on how sensitive or not to gender and how this is and effecting the delivery of services of respective office
- Issuance of memo

Gender-insensitive Barangay Chairperson
- Provide orientation/training /awareness raising/education
- Conduct other human rights promotion activities

Law enforcement unit without VAWC Unit
- Engage in conversation
- Issue advisory to establish the VAWC

VAW Desk coordinator but without resources
- Report to higher-ups/and call attention to the lack of manpower for the police station

It was reiterated that a strong relationship with counterpart agencies and institutions and service provision network is important. This presents a call to map out the available referral mechanisms, priorities and responsible agencies or institutions as different points of entry in GBV data mapping. The CHR then ought to balance their (1) role as Gender Ombud in referring the case so that the relevant agency or institution will do something about it, and (2) GBV Observatory functions in documenting and reporting the situation gender situation and GBV cases.

As a response from the CHR GEWHRC, Atty. Rubin clarified that these things are already being done but guidance in terms of a more organized way of GBV mapping and documentation and reportorial requirements will be useful. She mentioned that it is good that the CHR regional offices are relating with members of interagency mechanisms, prosecutors' Office, the DSWD and other agencies. etc. She added that concerns on selecting data sources, timeline, available budget, and other possible sources of funding will be discussed in the next workshop session.

To close the session, Ms. Mesina (GBVO Consultant) hoped that the GBV mapping project presents an opportunity to learn a new set of skills in the conscious collection of data and addressing needed data and using appropriate referral mechanisms, and that after the project, this set of skills and practices will become embedded as a system and a culture in the Commission.

See Annex 4.2 for the Group Workshop Results

ATTY. KRISSI SHAFFINA TWYLA A. RUBIN
OIC, Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center (GEWHRC) CHR

The presentation discussed the terms of references (TOR) of the Regional Gender-Based Violence Mapping as basis for the planning workshop. It was mentioned that the current project forms part of the monitoring of international instrument on women's rights as well as domestic laws including the Magna Carta on Women (MCW) law which mandates "protection and security of women in times of disaster calamities and other crisis situations...including all protection from sexual exploitation and other sexual and gender-based violence". It presented women and GBV situation based on some domestic data based on the 2017 National Demographic Health Survey, PNP data, news and policies on GBV during the current administration, and women's movement response to the situation. The discussion also pointed to the following expected activities and results of the Regional GBV Mapping:

- Finalization of the guidelines for the conduct of GBV Mapping in the regions in terms of criteria for selection of LGUs, scope of GBV to be documented and the process of mapping.
- Drafting and submission of plans for GBV Mapping which will be done by each of the 16 regional offices, indicating specific LGUs based on the agreed criteria, and specifying the intended schedule of implementation which shall not exceed October 31.
- Conduct of GBV Mapping in pre-selected LGUs in their areas of responsibility, selection of which shall be based on the agreed criteria, with due flexibility on the particularities and priority issues on GBV per region.
- One FGD per chosen LGU and where necessary to deepen understanding of issues, and challenges, key informant interviews (KIIs) may be conducted
- Coordination of the regional offices with the selected LGU for the conduct of the FGD participated by key officers responding to GBV.
- After the conduct of GBV mapping, Regional Offices will consolidate FGD reports, submit to the CGEWHR, and at the same time incorporate key finding in its Regional Gender Ombud Report.
- Presentations *with corresponding recommendations* will be prepared for the Summit against GBV by 25th of November.

Proposed participants for the FGD are from the academe which conduct researches and from institutions within the legal referral mechanisms which can include representatives from the PNP, Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO), Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Person, the Barangay Violence Against Women (VAW), community women's organizations, local hospital representatives and if possible, city/ municipality prosecutor, and Public Attorney's Office (PAO).

As a guideline, it was stressed that the regional officers shall observe the following during the conduct of FGDs: (1) Make use of the FGD tools previously provided, and shall focus on documenting processes, good practices, gaps, and challenges; (2) They shall also identify areas for specific follow up process or immediate response; FGDs and identified follow up processes shall be duly recorded. (3) The budget for the mapping includes not only meals for the FGD participants, but also for a documentor of the process.

In time for the 18-day Campaign to End VAW, the mapping of GBV legal referral mechanism culminates in a simultaneous gathering of members of regional inter-agency mechanism on VAW, women's organizations, academics, and community women hosted by CHR's regional offices. The Summit against GBV will be a venue to discuss results of the GBV mapping, serious and/or emerging issues or researches on GBV in the region, and proposals for action. The simultaneous conduct of regional Summits is expected to result in greater impact, and foster enhanced partnerships in the regional level. In particular, the Summit Against GBV is aimed at the following objectives: (1) To enhance awareness of GBV, gaps and issues in the legal referral mechanisms, and recommend and facilitate enhanced functionality of mechanisms in the regions; (2) To strengthen the Commission's partnerships with different stakeholders, particularly in the local and regional inter-agency mechanism against VAW, in addressing GBV and enhancing women's access to justice; and, (3) To contribute to the GBV Observatory through the gathering of regional GBV data, including gaps in implementation, and narratives of women in accessing justice in cases of GBV in their respective areas of responsibility.

The GBV summit shall be planned and hosted by the CHR Regional Office in close coordination with the local inter-agency mechanism on VAW (RIACVAWC). Early in the year, the CHR regional office shall make mention of the event in council meetings. At the national level, the GEWHRC will seek endorsement from the IACVAWC for the support of the GBV Mapping and the conduct of the Summit Against GBV.

Follow-through processes and immediate response through the exercise of promotion, protection, and policy mandates will be identified. While no budget is accorded for this part, this may be undertaken together with other regional activities, and charged under the Region's GAD budget supported activities. More importantly, this is meant to give back to the LGUs and women's organizations that has opened itself up to the process of GBV mapping. The budget for the FGD and Summit are as follows:

FGD	Summit
Meals: @300x 15pax x3 LGU = 13,500	Meals@500/pax 40 pax = 20,000
Transportation Cost: 2,000 x 3 trips = 6,000	Professional Fee: Documentor, 2 Sign language
Meeting Meals: 2,000 X 3 = 6,000	interpreters @6,000 x 3 = 18,000
Documentor: 6,000 x 3= 18,000	Supplies: 2,000
Total = 43,500	Total =40,000 (+ 7,500 Celebratory activities)

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Total for GBV Mapping: Php83,500

Total for all regions: Php1,336,000

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DISCUSSION

Clarification and further discussion and on the following points in the terms of reference of the GBV Mapping ensued:

On sources and processing of data

- During the mapping, the density of cases that are gender-based violence in nature can be determined. This can be basis for selection of FGD participants and key informants.
- Number of cases will be distinguished according to the number of intake, number of filed, and number of cases which were proceeded.
- Data from Philippine National Police (PNP) can be sources for intake and arrested while the monthly report of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) can be sources of data on detained or committed perpetrators.

On alignment of the GBV mapping with CHR performance review mechanisms

- As this project can be considered intervention event and is not included in the 2019 Office Performance Commitment and Review (OPCR), how will the activities be aligned in the OPCR for these to be included in the accomplishment report of region?
- How will these activities be integrated in the Individual Performance Commitment and Review (IPCR) and what percent of time will be used in preparing and implementing the GBV mapping?
- The PMD is to roll out and cascade the Strategic Performance Management System (SPMS) where all foreign-funded initiatives have been mainstreamed. There is a rating sheet which indicates the percentage of CHR project deliverables.
- Aside from an intervening activity, the PMO included the GBV Mapping as one of the GAD project-related activity and as part of the work of the Gender Focal.
- A recalibrating in June 2019 will be an opportunity, too, to integrate the GBV Mapping in the performance assessment mechanisms.
- The GBV Mapping is to be viewed as an integral component of the Commission's core functions including Promotion and Monitoring tasks.
- Also, this is to be implemented not in silos with other activities in Human Rights Promotion and Human Rights Education particularly in the implementation of the Human Rights Action Center and Rule of Law (HRAC&ROL).

On logistical and administrative requirements of the GBV Mapping and Summit

- Based on regional situation and capacity, the pilot GBV mapping can still be modified but should look into gaps and challenges as Gender Ombud as well as good practices in documenting, referring and knowledge management.
- An added item to the pilot mapping experience and which will be covered in the regional mapping are follow up actions, processes and responses.

- Budget includes documentor for the FGD and Summit and two sign language interpreters for the Summit. Documentors will have separate budget so that the regional office will be more focused on consolidation of data and reports.
- The conduct of GBV mapping activities can be integrated in other activities of the CHR in the regions, for instance HRAC&ROL activities.
- The CHR is coordinating with the IACVAWC so that a Resolution to support the GBV Mapping and Summit Against GBV will be prepared as this is also part of the latter's work in enhancing women's access to justice.
- Outputs from the FGD include (1) Documentation from 3 LGUs in the region documenting good practices, gaps, and challenges on GBV, and with focus on experiences of the most vulnerable and excluded narratives; (2) Established key contacts/ Directory of GBV mechanism in the 3 LGUs; (3) Identified follow up process and immediate response, while the Outcomes are (1) Strengthened protection of women from GBV and (2) Enhanced access to justice.
- The Summit will be organized in the regions, but based on the project TOR, there will be no national summit.
- For the conduct of FGD, the budget for the 15 persons already include CHR regional representatives and one documentor, hence the participants can be limited to 8-10 depending on the required CHR/project personnel.
- Budget line for the Summit is for onsite expenses, hence there is no allocation for transportation and per diem for participants.
- Opportunities to complement the budget for GBV Mapping activities include:
  - Calibration/modification of plans and budget in June
  - Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) as there is a provision that at least 5% of the budget is accorded to gender-related activities.
  - Further discussion on the number of LGUs to be covered.
  - HRAC&ROL activities
  - Budget for venue is suggested to be integrated or packaged with the item on Meals for one-day event
  - GoJust ongoing project/s or activities that can complement the implementation of GBV mapping.

XI. SESSION 8: MAINSTREAMING GENDER WORK:
OPPORTUNITIES IN PROMOTION, PROTECTION, POLICY WORK

MS. CAROL PASCUAL-SANCHEZ
GoJust Human Rights Project,
Technical Assistance Team,
Promotion, Protection, Policy

MS. MARIE MADAMBA-NUNEZ
GoJust Human Rights Project
Outcome 3

A quick workshop with the CHR Regional Office representatives was facilitated by Ms. Nunez and colleagues from the GoJust Human Rights Project Outcome 3, Mr. Jay Carizo and Arnel Galgo. Participants were asked to identify the following:
(1) What are the priority (1-3) human rights issues that the region is currently working on; (2) If the regional office is working with CSOs, list down the names of CSOs and on what issues or activities; (3) If there are things (1-2) you want to do with CSOs, what will these be?

A short sharing covered the objectives, projects and activities and partnership opportunities from GoJust Outcome 3. This involves (1) development of regional platform; (2) social mobilization; (3) victim support and referral system; (4) data basing and documentation. Some previous activities conducted include: establishment of the CHR CSO Consultative Caucus for Human Rights (C4HR); HR 101; Youth Camp for Human Rights with youth and students'; Local Arts Festival and Artists for Human Rights (AHRt) with artists.

It was noted that opportunities for regional funding support in the amount of PhP200,000 is available for a regional office and a partner CSO. The criteria for approving regional support is that the activity to be conducted is jointly planned by the CHR regional Office and a CSO partner and will contribute to building partnership.

Ms. Sanchez mentioned that Go Just Outcome 3 provides a take off point for a programmatic approach of the ng CHR in partnership management. In 2020, it is hoped that a program for continuing and sustained engagement with partners and stakeholders be institutionalized in the CHR.

Atty. Rubin (CHR GEWHRC) cited that in relation to the current GBV Observatory and regional mapping project, the regional offices can decide to apply for the funding support to do post-GBV mapping in collaboration with CSO partner. It can also be aligned with the GAD budget and plan.

See Annex 3.9 for the Presentation Slides

ATTY. KRISSI SHAFFINA TWYLA A. RUBIN
OIC, Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights Center (GEWHRC)
Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

Atty. Rubin reiterated the mechanics and expected outputs from the workshop in relation to the previously discussed project terms of reference. Soon after, participants from each of the regional offices sat together to discuss the scope of mapping to be done in their respective regions in terms of LGU and GBV to be covered, criteria for selection of LGUs, process and methods to be used, data sources to be engaged and forms of follow-through. In particular, the participants were guided by the following questions during the discussion.

1. **Are we agreed on the scope and limitations of the mapping?**
   a) Three cities/municipalities in the regions;
   b) GBV to be covered: RA 9262 (VAWC) / RA 8353 (rape) and take note of emerging issues.

2. **What criteria shall we follow in selecting cities/ municipalities?**
   Pilot areas (highly urbanized city, provincial capital city, multi-cultural areas, disaster areas)
   a) Incidence of VAW or Rape? Lows and Highs?
   b) Center and Periphery?
   c) Income?
   d) Good relations with LGU? Possibility of coordination?

3. **Process/ What method will be used?**
   a) FGD vs usual forum or CBD?
   b) Value added of FGD – stories, smaller;
   c) Mix of FGD and KII?
   d) Separate LGU and community women or women organizations?

4. **Who to engage?**
   a) PNP, LSWDO, GAD Focal Person, the Barangay VAW representatives, City/Municipality hospital
   b) if possible, city/ municipality prosecutor, and a representative of the PAO
   c) Community women/women's org (Advantages of organized women), Academe

5. **Forms of Follow-through**
   a) Protection – Referral/Case dialogue etc.
   b) Promotion – Lectures in City, Barangay level
   c) Policy Recommendation – support to GAD code, MOA etc.

In plenary, a representative from each of the regional offices presented the results of the workshop discussion. The following summarizes the workshop results:

- Half of the regions committed three LGUs, with a combination of cities and municipalities while the rest identified two LGUs, while some regions tentatively identified the areas and will be confirmed soon.
- Most regions will cover gender-based violence (GBV) cases as defined by the anti-VAWC Law, while one region intends to focus on GBV defined by the Rape Law. It was mentioned that in mapping rape cases, it is possible that VAW may also be identified. Some regions noted some emerging issues related to GBV.
- The criteria used in the selection by the regions include the following.
  - ❖ High incidence of GBV/VAW/rape/trafficking
  - ❖ Center / Periphery
  - ❖ Highly urbanized city/provincial capital city / Rural/ICCs/IPs
  - ❖ Proximity to CHR Regional Office
  - ❖ Multicultural areas
  - ❖ Tourist areas and proximity to ports and airports
  - ❖ Disaster area
  - ❖ Good coordination with LGU
  - ❖ Active Provincial GAD
  - ❖ With/ without existing referral mechanisms
  - ❖ Accessibility of data
  - ❖ Linkages with CSOs/ NGOs
  - ❖ Budget
- FGD and KII are the most usual methodology identified while one region indicated CBD.
- Relevant participants and informants were identified from the proposal. Some regions added Liga ng Barangay/ Barangay VAW Desk, and community women to be considered as participants.
- Forms of follow-through include monitoring, referral, legal assistance, case dialogue, lectures advocacies, advisories and other policy issuances and policy recommendations, and the conduct of CBD.
- Homogeneity of FGD participants should be ensured.
- Guidelines for KII and FGD and consent forms will be sent to regions while tools and instruments will be modified for certain groups of stakeholders.

See Annex 4.3 for the Group Workshop Results.

XIII. SESSION 9: ADMINISTRATIVE AND VSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR GO-JUST FUNDING

MS. SHELLA C. LAGGUI
Project Management Division (PMD), Commission on Human Rights

The presentation was a short walk-through on the communications, visibility and administrative requirements for projects under Governance in Justice (GoJust) funding support. Details of the following requirements that need to observed by implementing offices in the implementation of the regional GBV mapping and summit were discussed.

Communications and visibility requirements include placement of logs, highlighting the participation of the European Union (EU) and Spanish Agency of International Development Cooperation (AECID) in the event, format of materials, contribution to online presence.

Placement of logos
- Logos of the EU, AECID and CHR are always present in all communications and visibility materials, such as attendance sheets and certificates, among others.
- While a suggested attendance template is available, template from the Strategic Communications Office or any currently used template can still be used, provided that the guideline in placing donor and project logos will be observed.
- Placement shall follow the particular order of placing the EU emblem at the left-hand side, followed by the AECID logo at the center, and the CHR logo at the right-hand side. The logos are usually placed at the bottom left-hand side of any material.
- AECID logo has a white background when placed over other colors.

Highlighting of EU and AECID participation in the event
- All briefings, written materials, press conferences, presentations, invitations, signages, commemorative plaques, and all other communications and visibility tools emphasize the EU and the AECID participation in the activity/event through the GOJUST Human Rights Project.
- IOs and CSO partners under the GOJUST Human Rights Project shall ensure that the following statement is used in written and verbal communications:
  "This is supported by the GOJUST Human Rights Project, a joint endeavor of the European Union (EU) and the Spanish Government through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)".

Standard format of materials
- The IOs must coordinate with the PMD on the standardized communication and visibility materials to be used during the implementation of activities/events supported by the GoJust Human Rights Project.
- Sample formats were also presented.
- Knowledge products and other materials produced will have to be submitted so that the CHR can showcase these outputs.

Maintenance and contribution to online presence
- The PMD maintains a general website (gojusthrp.com) and Facebook page (chrgojustproject) for the GOJUST Human Rights Project.
- Separate site for CSO concerns may be accessed at gojusthr.wixsite.com/partnership.
- The IOs and CSO partners may submit any related material for publication/posting on said social media platforms to the PMD through its official email projectmanagement.chr@gmail.com.

In terms of administrative needs, the requirements in engaging technical specialists were enumerated:
- Curriculum Vitae (CV)
- Letter of Intent (LOI)/Email Communication
- Tax Identification Number (TIN)
- Service Agreement (SA)/Contract of Service (COS) (notarized)
- Certificate of Acceptance, particularly for documentor
- Reports / Documentation

As for budget, it was stated that in cases when an activity will require transportation and food expenses, the reported number of participants will have to include the documentor. It was suggested too that realignment be avoided as another round of approval for the realignment will go through different offices and processes.

Activity requirements to be submitted include: (1) A short Narrative Report which will have to be submitted with attached narrative documentation and recommending approval by the GAD Focal Person and the approval of the Regional Director; (2) Financial Report is to be submitted after not more than 30 days after the activity. These forms and templates will be sent to Regional Offices.

See Annex 3.10 for the Presentation Slides

XIV. CLOSING

The Project Secretariat reminded the participants of some logistical and documentary requirements in relation to the training. Activity Evaluation Forms were also distributed while the final round of the 'PAYDRA' game was done. Atty. Arlene Alangco (CHR-R05) emerged as winner.

In closing, Atty. Twyla Rubin (CHR GEWHRC), thanked the speakers and congratulated the participants for their active participation. She asserted that the planned activities will be valuable in enhancing the access to justice of women, especially the most marginalized. She commended the openness of the participants to learning and appreciation of the enhanced functions as Gender Ombud. With this, she expressed high hopes that together, they can make data work for women. She acknowledged too the GEWHRC staff members who contributed significantly in the success of the training. Lastly, she enjoined the commitment of all CHR regional offices in the succeeding activities and components of the GBV Mapping and Observatory. Afterwards, the plenary shared some photo and networking opportunities.

See Annex 5 for Activity Photos

Annexures