

## 1. CURRENT SITUATION OF GBV IN THE CITY

- 1.1. How many cases of GBV are reported in the city?
- 1.2. How many cases of GBV are reported in the city?
- 1.3. How many cases of GBV are reported in the city?

## 2. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ON GBV REFERRAL MECHANISMS WITH WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

- 2.1. How many cases of GBV are reported in the city?
- 2.2. How many cases of GBV are reported in the city?
- 2.3. How many cases of GBV are reported in the city?

# 1 GENDER EQUALITY SITUATIONER IN THE CITY

## 1.1 Are you aware of any local gender equality or GBV policies in your city?

- Awareness and early detection of cervical cancer
- Cat Calling incorporated in April

## 1.2 Have you or your organization participated in the development/passage of these policies? Have you ever accessed GAD funds of the barangay/LGU or agency?

- Provision of technical assistance to the LGU in the crafting of legislation in support to GBV programs and services
- City Ordinance No. 14-00078-2016, a resolution expressing support to the implementation of breastfeeding in transit
- Utilization of GAD funds in the barangay activities for women and children

## 1.3 Are the VAW Desks in your barangays functional? (Established, with trained officials able to records VAWC cases, respond and issue a BPO?)

- Three (3) barangays have functional VAW Desks, with a Logbook for VAW cases, and report quarterly to the DILG

## 1.4 Have you or your organization participated in the development/passage of these policies?

- The Naga City Council for Women, along with legal groups like SALIGAN, facilitated the sectoral consultations to draft the GAD Code

## 1.5 Have you ever accessed GAD funds of the barangay/LGU for women-focused activities?

YES, for the following women-focused activities:

- Construction of evacuation centers with separate toilets and provision of hygiene kits during disasters
- Representation in barangay committees to ensure the inclusion of women in the Barangay Development Plans
- 5% or more of the barangay GAD funds allocated for livelihood trainings of abused women, viz., food processing

- Referral of victims to partner organizations for medical/psychological and legal services
- Psychological counseling to VAW victims
- Health services like free pap smear
- Provision of food packs and free medicines to displaced families during disasters
- Inclusion of GAD Plan and Budget in the Annual Budget of the barangays
- Lobby for the passage of an ordinance mandating the establishment of VAWC Desks in the 27 barangays, and the training of VAW Desk Officers
- Annual monitoring and evaluation of Barangay VAW Desks (Search for the "Best Barangay VAW Desk")
- Financial assistance and livelihood trainings for VAW victims

**1.6 Are the VAW Desks in you barangay functional? (Established VAW Desk with trained officers able to record/respond to VAWC cases, and issue BPO?)**

YES.

- VAW Desk with temporary shelter
- VAW Desk Officers with trainings on Gender Sensitivity, R.A. 9262, Issuance of BPO
- Separate logbook for VAW cases
- Issuance of BPOs

## **2 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE CITY/MUNICIPALITY**

**2.1 What are the common forms of GBV in your city/municipality?**

- Violation of R.A. 9262 (physical, emotional and economic abuse)
- Rape of minors (incest)
- Sexual harassment in schools

**2.2 Which among the available services offered by the service provider are most often accessed by women? What are the possible factors affecting their choice of what to access?**

**2.3 What are the challenges/barriers women experienced in:**

- A. Reporting and investigation of cases of GBV to the police or the barangay
- Insensitivity in the handling of the complaints by the police, barangay officials and BMC employees
  - Multiple trauma of the victim in the course of interview/investigation
  - Discouragement of victims by barangay officials in the filing of cases
  - Subsequent disinterest and withdrawal of complaints by some victims
  - Poverty and lack of education prevent some women from accessing justice
  - Threatening and intimidation of victims (by their partners)
  - Lack of access to medical/ psychosocial services for victims
- B. Prosecution and legal assistance
- Non-prioritization of VAW cases by the PAO
  - Police investigation report not made available to the victim
  - Non-cooperation of victim with the investigating officer

**2.4 What are the specific challenges/barriers experienced by women in seeking legal remedies in cases of GBV? What are the challenges specific for women in the marginalized sectors (PWD, rural women, IP, etc.)**

- Insensitivity of frontline service providers (barangay, police, health care and social welfare)

**2.5 What have been the observable trends in gender-based violence received in the past 5 years?**

- Violation of Republic Act 9262

### **3 DOCUMENTATION**

**3.1 Does your organization conduct documentation/research on GBV in your area? Can you provide a brief description of the documentation/research?**

- Intake and Referral Forms (Flow Chart of Investigation)
- Research on the investigation procedure in the barangay
  - Data gathering on Violation of R.A. 9262 and Rape, i.e., separate logbook for VAW cases to ensure

**3.2 Do you document cases of GBV that you or your organization assist or respond to? How is the system or documentation?**

- Intake and Referral Forms (Flow Chart of Investigation)
- Research on the investigation procedure in the barangay
- Data gathering on Violation of R.A. 9262 and Rape, i.e., separate logbook for VAW cases to ensure confidentiality

- Flow chart
  - System of monitoring and evaluation/assessment of VAW Desk functionality
- 3.3 From experience, is there a good practice in responding to GBV? Is there also a case that shows difficulty in accessing justice/legal remedies in cases of GBV in your area?**
- Conduct of trainings on paralegal, gender-sensitivity and psychosocial services in all barangays
  - Provision of VAW Desk, temporary shelter, counselling room, play room and breastfeeding room
  - Referral system from the barangay to the city level, with support from an NGO
  - Mediation by some barangay officials instead of assisting victim in accessing justice
  - Poverty and lack of knowledge of victims in accessing justice
  - Not gender responsive investigation and prosecution of VAW cases

## **4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 Are there information on GBV and women's human rights which could be of use to you and you would like to be available to your organization?**
- Financial assistance, food, and transportation for the victims
  - VAW cases disaggregated by prohibited act
  - GST for all frontline health care providers and barangay health workers
  - IEC materials on laws giving protection to women against GBV
- 4.2 Are there information on GBV and women's human rights which you feel women vulnerable to GBV need to have more access to?**
- Strengthened awareness of women's human rights, remedies available to them (legal and psychosocial services, etc.)
  - Strong partnership with CHR
  - Financial assistance to victims
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- Strengthened awareness of women's human rights, remedies available to them (legal and psychosocial services, etc.)

- Strong partnership with CHR
- Financial assistance to victims

- More trainings for LGU – city and barangays
- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of R.A. 9262 by DOH, PNP, DSWD and DOJ
- More trainings/awareness raising on R.A. 9710

**4.4 Are there information on GBV and women's human rights which you feel the local population in general need to have more access to?**

- Number of reported VAW cases, other than physical abuse

**4.5 Other recommendations for the CHR as Gender Ombud as mandated by the Magna Carta?**

- Capacitate the barangay to properly document VAW cases
- Partnership with local government
- Trainings/awareness raising for barangays on R.A. 9710, R.A. 9262 and other VAW laws
- Financial assistance to victims of GBV

# 1 GENDER EQUALITY SITUATIONER IN THE CITY

## 1.1 Are you aware of any local gender equality or GBV policies in your city?

- 5% of the LGU's IRA is reserved for GAD programs/projects /activities, i.e., awareness campaign for teenage mothers
- GAD Code and City Ordinance (06-2002) declaring March as Women's Month
- Establishment of VAW Desk and designation of Barangay Kagawad as VAW Desk Officer

## 1.2 Have you or your organization participated in the development/passage of these policies? Have you ever accessed GAD funds in the barangay/LGU or your agency?

- Provision of technical assistance to the LGU in the crafting of legislation in support to GBV programs and services (DSWD)

# 2 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE CITY

## 2.1 What are the most common forms of GBV in your city?

- Violation of Republic Act 9262
- Rape
- Acts of Lasciviousness
- Violation of R.A. 7610

## 2.2 What are the most challenges/ barriers women experienced in?

- A. Reporting and investigation of cases of VAW (PNP/VAW Desk)
  - Financial (DOJ)
  - Lack of knowledge on VAWC (PSA)
  - Lack of knowledge of the complaints process (OWWA)
  - Fear and disempowerment of victim
  - Lack of supporting documents, non-appearance during hearings (CSC)



B. Prosecution and legal assistance

- Delay in hearings, financial constraints (PAO)
- Lack of interest to pursue the complaint, lack of support services (DOJ)
- Lack of support system (BUCSSP)

C. Providing support (CSWDO, MSWDO, WCPUs)

- Lack of financial support, inefficient referral system (DOJ)
- Lack of interest to pursue the complaint, difficulty in securing the presence of witnesses (DOJ)
- Significant increase in GBV cases in 2018 (DSWD)

**2.3 What are the specific challenges/ barriers experienced by women in seeking legal remedies in cases of GBV? What are the challenges specific for women in the marginalized sectors? (Deaf, rural women, IPs, etc.)**

- Lack of financial resources, lack of awareness of the legal processes, trust issues, barriers in communication (DSWD)
- Lack of empowerment (PNP)
- Financial difficulty, stigma (OWWA)
- Family pressure (CSC)

### **3 FLOW OF CASE MANAGEMENT**

**3.1 What is often the entry point for women who report cases of GBV with the government?**

- Barangay (PSA)
- Barangay, then referral to MSWDO/PNP (Brgy. Binitayan)
- Upon receipt of complaint from barangay, refer the victim to the hospital for medical examination (in case of rape), or take the Affidavit, process the evidence, prepare the investigation report before referring the complaint to the Prosecutor's Office (PNP)

- Barangay and WCPO (DOJ)
- Victims who seek assistance are mediated if the issue is support; if it concerns physical violence, refer the victim to the PNP for the filing of criminal complaint (PAO)

**3.2 What available services for GBV survivors are women often aware of?**

- Legal advice, issuance of Protection Order (DOJ)
- Counselling and legal advice (PAO )
- Issuance of BPO (Brgy. Arimbay)
- Counselling (Brgy. Binitayan)
- Availment of 10-Day VAWC Leave
- Psychosocial counselling, social case study of client, referral to other government agencies (DSWD)
- Family Welfare Orientation program, livelihood training, provisional livelihood intervention for marginalized sectors

**3.4 Which among the available services offered by the service provider are most often accessed by women? What are the possible factors affecting their choice of what to access?**

- 10 days VAWC Leave (CSC)
- Legal advice, mediation/conciliation (PAO)
- Financial assistance, legal services, counselling and protection (PNP)
- Psychosocial counselling (DSWD)
- Legal advice (DOJ)

**3.4 What services are they most frustrated/ disappointed with?**

- Processing of claims with the Board of Claims (DOJ)
- Documentary requirements of the WCPO (Brgy. Arimbay)



**3.5 At which point in the process of GBV interventions do women often exit the formal helping system of the service provider?**

- Reconciliation of the parties, fear and lack of support from stakeholders (PNP)
- Delay in the hearing of case leads to desistance (DOJ)
- Delay in the justice system and financial constraints (PAO)

## **4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

**4.1 Are there information on GBV and women's human rights which can be of use to and you would like to be available to your organization?**

- GBV management process (PSA)
- Gender-Based Violence and Women's Rights (PNP, PAO and Brgy. Maoyod)
- Study/Survey on the efficient delivery of services (DOJ)
- Data on GBV victims from other agencies for the provision of livelihood assistance (BUCSSP)

**4.2 Are there information on gender-based violence and women's human rights which you feel women vulnerable to GBV need to have more access to?**

- Getting out of the cycle of violence (PNP)
- GBV survivor's rights and legal remedies (DOJ and PAO)
- Services available to GBV victims/ survivors (DSWD)



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**4.3 Other recommendations for the CHR as Gender Ombud as mandated by the Magna Carta of Women?**

- Intensify awareness of local officials on GBV laws and processes (DSWD)
- Close coordination with DILG in monitoring the functionality of Barangay VAW Desks (DSWD)
- Provide an effective monitoring tool on the services availed of by women-victims, and recommend other services (DOJ)
- Conduct of information and advocacy in the barangays and in the workplace on its role as Gender Ombud (Brgy. Arimbay and PNP WCPO)
- Generate and disseminate GBV-related statistics (PSA)