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Subject: Enhanced Guidelines in the Implementation of the Comprehensive Intervention Against Gender-Based Violence (CIAGV)

I. RATIONALE

The Department in partnership with Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), developed the project entitled Comprehensive Pilot Intervention Plan against Gender Violence in CARAGA (CoPIPAGV 13) as a response to the rising incidence of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV). It was pilot tested in 61 barangays of 20 cities/municipalities in 3 provinces of CARAGA Region from 2008 to 2011. The pilot implementation yielded positive result because of the adoption of a strategic and comprehensive approach which considers all key interventions in addressing the issue of GBV. Thus an Administrative Order No.02, series of 2013 was issued as the Guidelines in the Implementation of the Comprehensive Intervention Against Gender Based Violence.

While gender-based violence is insidious in times of peace, GBV may also become more extreme during emergencies and crises. In armed conflict (a human-induced disaster), sexual violence, can become so widespread that it is considered a method of war. During natural disasters, marginalized sectors, including women, are trapped to vulnerability due to the emotional stress and seeming weakness of men associated with the lack of resources and economic insecurity.

According to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Setting, GBV is especially problematic in the context of complex emergencies and natural disaster where civilian women and children are often the target of abuse and are the most vulnerable to exploitation and violence because of their gender, age and status in society. There is recognition that GBV is taking place even at times of relative peace. And women's subordinate and unequal status in peacetime renders them susceptible for sexual violence in times of crisis or emergencies. Hence, the project design of CIAGV was enriched to harmonize all the existing interventions to address GBV during both normal times and times of emergencies and crisis. During crisis, institutions and systems for physical and social protection may be weakened or destroyed. Families and communities are often separated, which results in further breakdown of community support systems and protection mechanisms.

Based on the Protection Advisory No. 2 dated January 22, 2013, women and children in areas affected by Typhoon Pablo in Mindanao are at high risk of being trafficked. An estimated 80% of the affected communities are women adults and children. Many of them were already at risk due to forced displacement caused by the on-going conflict prior to the typhoon. In many situations, women and children are living separately from their families as they, or their spouse/parents find work elsewhere. This increases their vulnerability to GBV including human trafficking, domestic violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Further, underreporting of GBV remains a challenge to understanding the true scale of the issue. In the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment of the Philippine Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for 2013, out of the targeted 14 municipalities and 1 city that are vulnerable to humanitarian emergencies across the Mindanao region, 53% have cited incidents of different types of GBV. Only

40% of the sites indicated that GBV cases were referred to service providers; 40% have GBV preventive measures in place; and 37% have a reporting mechanism.

- The Mindanao GBV Sub Clusters (based in Cotabato, Cagayan De Oro and Iligan Cities) have facilitated response to 134 survivors of GBV from the period of January to September 2012.
- In Basilan, violence against women escalated during the period of conflict from 2000 to 2003. Their communities considered raped women unclean, and they were forced to marry the men who had raped them.¹

II. LEGAL BASES

1. Republic Act 10121, Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, Providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, Appropriating Funds Therefore and for other Purposes.
2. Republic Act No. 10364, An act expanding Republic Act No. 9208, entitled "An Act to Institute Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations and for Other Purposes".
3. Republic Act No. 9775, An Act Defining the Crime of Child Pornography, Prescribing Penalties Therefore and for Other Purposes. It recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, emotional, psychological and social well-being.

III. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Disaster - a sudden calamitous event and emergency occurrence that bring serious crisis/disruption of the functioning of a community and a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences, disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation. (RA10121).

¹Source: Magcalen-Fernandez, E. 2006. Conflict, State Fragility and Women's Reproductive Health: The Case of Basilan, Philippines. Washington DC: USAID

2. Crisis - An emotionally stressful event or traumatic change in a person's life.
3. Emergency - unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action. (RA10121)
4. Normal Times – it means without Crisis/ Disaster/Emergencies
5. Preparedness-refers to all activities done in normal times to prevent and respond to GBV.

IV. ACRONYMS

1. AECID - Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
2. CIAGV – Comprehensive Intervention Against Gender-Based Violence
3. CSRPDV - Counseling Services for the Recovery of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence
4. ERPAT – Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal and Abilities Training
5. GBV – Gender-Based Violence
6. – Gender and Development
7. GST – Gender Sensitivity Training
8. HAP – Humanitarian Action Plan
9. LCAT-VAWC – Local Council for Anti-Trafficking – Violence Against Women and Children
10. LGBTI – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual Intersexed
11. PAM - Parenting the Adolescents Manual
12. PES – Parent Effectiveness Service
13. RRPTP – Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Person
14. SOGIE – Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity or Expression

V. ADDITIONAL TARGET BENEFICIARIES

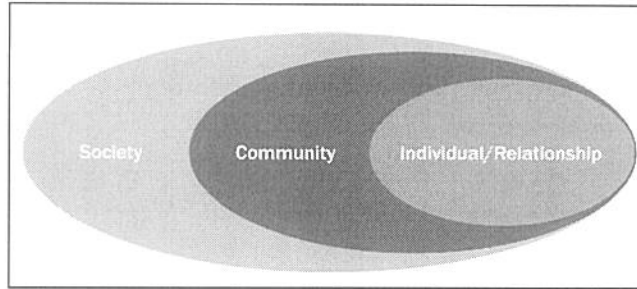
Direct beneficiaries will include persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity or expression (SOGIE)² which includes the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transsexuals and Intersexed (LGBTI) victims of physical, sexual, psychological, economic and other forms of abuse, trafficking for purposes of sexual and /or labor exploitation.

VI. THE FRAMEWORK

The GBV Ecological Framework³ supports a deeper understanding of GBV and provides a means for identifying and organizing prevention and response actions. The Framework recognizes and helps to visualize the complex relationships that exist between an individual and various factors in his/her environment.

² Commission on Human Rights, Gender Ombud Guidelines, 2015

³ Managing GBV Programmes in Emergencies, E-learning Companion Guide, UNFPA



Individual Level Actions- These are direct interventions to address the needs and rights of vulnerable persons and facilitate recovery of survivors; these are often associated with biological and personal history factors among both victims and perpetrators.

Community Level Actions- communities are mobilized to recognize promote and protect the rights of women and children, be developing local systems that support effective GBV prevention and response.

Society Level Actions-systems and strategies are put into place at the larger societal degree to protect, respond and monitor when rights are breached. This is done through the enforcement of international and national laws and instruments and through the exercise of customary law that protects human rights, and especially the rights of women

The different levels of actions are considered in the CIAGV components i.e prevention, intervention and reintegration to ensure that more comprehensive and holistic actions in addressing GBV are undertaken.

The implementation of CIAGV is further supported with the following approaches:

1. **Community based Approach**

This approach utilizes the an innovative approach for preventing gender-based violence. The local advocacy strategy is highlighted in particular, to demonstrate how local officials can be engaged to lead community efforts in the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.

2. **Multi-Sectoral Approach**

Multi-Sectoral Approach adopts key strategies and good practices for GBV programming in various sectors/clusters/functional areas of the humanitarian system. This involves the identification of roles of key actors; innovating strategies for holding actors accountable and supporting them in taking effective and targeted action; as well as ensuring collaboration with different agents such as the international community, government, civil society, and local communities. By adopting this approach, we strategically locate actors who can provide key services related to health, safety and security, justice, and basic community services including water and sanitation, shelter, food security, education, and protection in times of emergencies.

3. Survivor-Centered Approach

It seeks to empower the survivor by putting her or him in the center of the helping process. This approach embraces each individual survivor's physical, psychological, emotional, social and spiritual needs. Also, it recognizes that each person is unique, reacts differently to GBV, has different needs, has different strengths, resources, coping mechanisms, and has the right to decide who should know about what has happened and what should happen next.

Finally, all service providers and duty bearer will be effective in addressing GBV in the following principles will be observed at all times:

1. Safety
2. Confidentiality
3. Respect and
4. Non-discrimination

VII. DESCRIPTION

The Comprehensive Intervention Against Gender-Based Violence (CIAGV) consists of two major thrusts: normal times (which are addressed by the stipulations of AO no 20, s. 2013) and emergencies/crisis/disaster (which these guidelines are trying to address). It is structured around three components, namely: Community-based GBV prevention (Prevention); Delivery of GBV response and services (Intervention); and Mainstreaming of GBV in local development (Reintegration).

The CIAGV envisions that community women, men, girls, boys and members of LGBT will have reduced vulnerabilities to GBV through increased access to quality response and reintegration services and participation in preventive actions. It aims to address issues concerning GBV through an adoption of a comprehensive approach and framework in executing a holistic program which will consider all the key activities.

A. Components

The program has three major components: Prevention, Intervention and Reintegration.

Thrust 1. During Normal Times

The *Prevention Component* aims to increase awareness of the population in general and of the vulnerable groups (rural, urban, IP) on the knowledge and perception of GBV, as well as on the strategies to combat it.

The *Intervention Component* shall focus on the improvement and institutionalization of service system to victims of GBV through specialized trainings, establishment and improvement of centers/residential care facilities and the coordination between agencies and other stakeholders. This includes recently developed services such as GRCM, and CSRPDV

Under the *Reintegration Component*, the program will push for the creation of an enabling environment for recovery and healing of survivors and mainstream GBV concerns in policy and resource allocation

processes at the local levels. It will advocate for greater awareness and improved gender programming, emphasizing access and rights issues and the link between poverty, vulnerability, and GBV.

Thrust 2. Crisis/Disaster/Emergency Times

This is being incorporated in the implementation of CIAGV because gender-based violence is become more extreme during emergencies and crises. In armed conflict (a human-induced disaster), sexual violence, can become so widespread that it is considered a method of war. During natural disasters, marginalized sectors, including women, are trapped to vulnerability due to the emotional stress and seeming weakness of men associated with the lack of resources and economic insecurity.

The Preparedness Component shall consider all activities undertaken in normal times that would prevent the occurrence of GBV during emergencies. These activities include prevention and response to key humanitarian actors/DSWD/LGU personnel involved in humanitarian response.

The *Response Component* shall focus on strengthening prompt and life-saving support services should there be any case of GBV right after an emergency. This include the activation of LCAT-VAWC as the GBV Sub-Cluster and to include other humanitarian agencies/actors as members; utilization of the existing LGU Referral System and expanding it up to evacuation camps level; the use of Gender Responsive Case Management (GRCM) in managing cases of survivors; Counseling Services for the Recovery of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence; RRPTP. The establishment of Women Friendly Space (WFS) in the evacuation centers, transitional sites and disaster affected communities is a response activity since it serves as an entry point to the LGU Referral System and responds to the immediate needs of survivors.

The Recovery/Rehabilitation Component. The project shall push for the enhancement of existing LGU Referral System to incorporate response during emergencies to ensure that the needs of survivors will be attended to. All activities which will promote healing and recovery of GBV victims-survivors should be continued and be supported by all humanitarian actors.

For clarity and better appreciation of the CIAG-V, an illustration below is provided to identify merging points of the two thrusts:



VIII. UNDER IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

B. Implementation Phase

Component 1: Prevention

1. In Normal Times

1.1. *Community Awareness Raising*

The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall conduct training activities and awareness workshops for community members that other organizations have experience on women's issues and gender-based violence may be tapped. The training activities include the following:

- a) Community-Based Gender Awareness Education Sessions/Trainings/Workshops

The Gender Awareness Training for Community Stakeholders seeks to increase knowledge, and improve knowledge and attitudes on gender concepts and issues, particularly on violence against women, in the community. Each training session shall be conducted for at least two (2) days with at least twenty (20) participants who are community stakeholders of the participants in the barangays in the locality. This activity shall also provide venue for the drafting of a community plan and/or identification of mechanisms to prevent gender-based violence.

- b) Paralegal Training

The paralegal training program seeks to provide legal literacy on laws related to violence against women and increase skills on legal interview, affidavit making and drafting of Barangay Protection Orders. The training activity shall be combination of at least three (3) actual training days and at least one (1) post-training or cliniquing session with the trainees/paralegals 1-2 months after the training activity.

- c) Information Session with women using the Enriched Modular Packages for Women,
- d) Information Sessions with men using ERPAT modules, and GST for Men),
- e) Information Sessions with boys
- f) Information Sessions and girls using YDS modules for Youth
- g) Information Session with Parents using Parent Effectiveness Service (PES) and Parenting the Adolescents Manual (PAM)
- h) The secondary and tertiary levels in the academe can also be a target for the information and gender awareness education.

1.2. **Advocacy Campaigns**

The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall launch an advocacy campaign against GBV utilizing different media forms such as but not limited to airing of radio plug/program, reproduction and dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as the following:

- a) T-shirt
- b) Fan Flyers
- c) Tarpaulin/Billboard
- d) Baller Bands
- e) Flipchart on the rights of women and children (developed by the Access to Justice for the Poor Project)
- f) Calendar
- g) Folder

The designs of the IEC materials developed under the pilot implementation of the project may be utilized. However, The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC is recommended to develop their own design, translate into their own local dialect/language and utilize other material/media. However the standard message should be "GBV is a crime and is punishable by law".

1.3. **Support to Development of Community GBV Response.**

The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall also provide funds to support the Barangay Committees on Anti-Trafficking and Violence against Women and their Children action plans on the development of community GBV response.

2. **In Emergencies**

- 2.1. All activities to be conducted during normal times under prevention component as provided in AO 2, s. of 2013 may be considered under preparedness component for emergencies.
- 2.2. The training is designed for all humanitarian actors at the community level which include training on understanding GBV, prevention and response to GBV in emergencies and mainstreaming gender in humanitarian response.
- 2.3. Prepositioning of Women Friendly Space (WFS) Kits

As part of the preparedness, WFS kits should be prepositioned and accessible once there is a need to establish the WFS. The kits should include the following:

- ✓ Tent
 - Tarpaulins for WFS Logo and GBV prevention and response key messages
- ✓ Copies of primers/briefers on laws related to women such as RA 9262, RA 9208, RA 9710, and others
- ✓ Curtains

- ✓ Tables and Chairs
- ✓ Whiteboard , Erasers, Whiteboard and permanent markers
- ✓ Supplies (bond papers, cartolina, ball pens, notebook, pencils, - others)
- ✓ Supplies for 0-3 year old dependents e.g. rubber mats, hammocks, toys
- ✓ First Aid kits
- ✓ Hygiene kits to include Malong

2.4. Formation and training of GBV Watch Groups

GBV Watch Group composed of women in the disaster affected communities and evacuation camps shall be organized and trained to augment in the existing security teams in the evacuation camp/transitional sites/disaster affected communities to prevent and respond to GBV in emergency situations.

2.5. Display of LGU Referral Pathway

Referral Pathway should be displayed in evacuation camps, transitional sites and disaster affected communities to inform the victim-survivors where and who to contact to access services/assistance should they experience any form of GBV.

Component 2: Intervention

1. In Normal Times

1.1. Capacity Building

The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall provide specialized trainings for LGU and social welfare and development agency service providers in order to enhance their knowledge, skills and attitudes especially in understanding the dynamics of GBV victim-survivors, provision of adequate intervention and reintegration services, conduct of advocacy campaigns and the strengthening of LCAT-VAWC. The following Training on GBV/VAWC Handling activities shall be conducted for the following:

- a) Police and other members of the security sector
- b) Medical/health personnel
- c) Lawyers and prosecutors
- d) Brgy. VAW Desk Officers

The total number and profiles of participants shall be indicated, and those who are not yet trained shall be prioritized in the subsequent capacity building activities. The training module developed under the pilot implementation of the CIAGV shall be utilized.

- a) Training on VAWC Case-Handling for Barangay Officials

This training is designed for barangay officials, particularly the Punong Barangay and the Chairperson of the Committee on Women of the Sangguniang

Pambarangay. It aims to build the capacity of barangay officials to prevent and respond to gender-based violence since they are the closest to the community and they can better provide immediate relief to the victim-survivor. The training builds individual knowledge, understanding, and skills while building a sense of teamwork and collaboration.

1.2. ***Inter-Agency Coordination***

CIAGV intends to establish and strengthen the organizational structure, composition, mandate and functions of the institutional mechanisms on anti-trafficking and VAWC at the regional and local level to promote and protect the rights of trafficked persons and VAWC victim-survivors. Based on JMC 2010-1, The LCAT-VAWC is a functional and parallel structure and mechanism at the local level that will do the following:

- a) Monitor and oversee implementation of the provisions of the RAs 9208 and 9262 and other related women/VAW-related laws and policies;
- b) Increase the capacities of local partners in developing and implementing culturally appropriate and gender responsive policies and programs;
- c) Empower and mobilize resources of the local community in the prevention, protection and recovery and reintegration of victims/survivors; and
- d) Establish partnership and participation of NGOs in the development and implementation of programs and activities on human trafficking and VAWC

In view of this, the LGU shall conduct an organizational meeting to establish/strengthen the LCAT-VAWC. The agenda of this meeting shall include the (1)legal basis; (2)guidelines for the creation of the committee; (3)functions, roles & responsibilities of members; (4)VAW situationer; and (5)formalization of LCAT-VAWC. To formalize the creation of the LCAT-VAWC, the LGU should issue a Mayor's declaration or an Executive Order indicating the members of the committee as well as their roles and functions.

The agenda for the succeeding strengthening meeting should include planning or updating of action plan and tasking. Afterwards, regular meeting/case conferences for LCAT-VAWC shall be conducted on a quarterly basis.

The DSWD FO through the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Trafficking – Violence Against Women and their Children (RIACAT-VAWC) and the province through the Provincial Committee on Anti-Trafficking – Violence Against Women and Children (PCAT-VAWC) shall act as advocate of trafficking and VAWC, provide technical assistance in the formulation of plans and act as resource speaker during the organizational and strengthening meetings.

1.3. ***Gender Responsive Case Management (GRCM)***

GRCM is the process of coordinating and providing direct services to women and girl survivors of abuses that starts from the recognition of gender bias against women and girls in the home, in the community and in society. It pursues

empowerment as the goal of the healing partnership and service delivery where the woman sees her value and status in relation to herself, in the family and in the society. GRCM also addresses the victim-survivor's immediate needs and long term needs. The social worker uses various tools, such as the Gender Violence Survivor assessment Tool, Domestic Violence Survivor Assessment Tool, and Interdisciplinary Gender Assessment Tool in order to analyze situation of victim-survivor. The result of the assessment would provide the worker basis in formulating appropriate intervention or helping plan.

The LGU and social welfare and development agency social workers shall be provided with training on GRCM to ensure gender-sensitive provision of services. The Manual on Gender Responsive Case Management developed by the Social Technology Bureau of the DSWD shall be utilized in the conduct of said training.

1.4. *Sex and Age Data Gathering, Disaggregation, and Analysis*

The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall adopt and implement the National Referral System (NRS) for the Recovery and Reintegration of Trafficked Persons and the National Recovery and Reintegration Database (NRRD). They should provide (1) desktop computer unit with internet connection which will be used to encode the cases of trafficked persons in a timely manner. The focal persons shall also be trained on the use of the database. The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall also provide funds for the maintenance of the database and information systems.

1.5. *Residential Care Facilities*

The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall ensure that there is a residential facility which shall provide temporary shelter and appropriate interventions for GBV victim-survivors. Should it be deemed necessary, The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC shall also provide funds for the construction of a facility and/or improvement/expansion of the facility in order to comply with existing standards. They shall also ensure that centers are equipped with proper equipment and human resources in order to provide adequate services to its clients; the support for human resources includes capacity building activities for the center staff.

However, if it is not feasible to establish and/or maintain a facility in the locality, they may opt to link up with the nearest facility, whether managed by another LGU or an NGO, through a cost-sharing scheme. The LGU through the LCAT-VAWC must enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the partner agency based upon the agreed terms of reference.

1.6 *Counselling Service for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV)*

It is a social work intervention which utilizes a simplified counseling model designed specifically for the male perpetrators of domestic violence. It consists of a series of counseling sessions which aims to change the perpetrator's abusive behavior geared towards healing to stop the cycle of violence. The LGU social worker shall implement the counseling services using the instructional guide to counseling containing the six (6) sessions as follows: The Master's Thoughts; Psycho-spiritual

Approach; The Advent of Our Desires; Coping Well in Times of Crisis; S (Satir) Model of Intervention; and Resiliency Model. Generally, the CSRPDV aims to institutionalize counseling approaches and other support services to facilitate the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence

1.7. **Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP)**

It is comprehensive program that will ensure that adequate recovery and reintegration services will be provided to trafficked persons. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach, it will deliver a complete package of services that will enhance the psychosocial, social and economic needs of the clients. It will enhance the awareness, skills and capabilities of the clients, the families and the communities where the trafficked persons will eventually return to. It will also improve community-based systems and mechanisms that will ensure the recovery of the victims-survivors, and prevent other family and community members from being victims of trafficking.

2. In Emergencies

2.1. **Activation of LCAT-VAWC as GBV Sub-Cluster**

The existing LCAT-VAWC should be activated as the Protection Cluster/GBV Sub-Cluster. The overall objective of the-Cluster is to put in place effective mechanisms to prevent incidents of sexual violence and to provide accesible, prompt, confidential service to survivors during crisis. The Cluster is primarily tasked to coordinate and support the activities of all relevant stakeholders in the prevention and response to GBV. The DSWD is designated as the government Sub-Cluster Lead of GBV.

In the event that members of the LCAT are not able to function (being victim-survivors of the disaster), the RIACAT-VAWC and the PCAT-VAWC should assist to provide services to victim-survivors

2.2. **Functional LGU Referral System, SOP and Directory**

The LGU Referral System is a cooperative framework through which government agencies carry out their obligations to protect and promote the human rights of the victim-survivors of violence, coordinating their efforts in a strategic partnership with NGOs/FBOs and civil society as a whole. The main purpose is to ensure the human rights of victims of violence are respected and to provide an effective way to refer these victims to support services to address their various needs.⁴

⁴Guidelines in the Establishment and Management of a Referral System on VAW at the LGU

2.3. Counselling Service for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV)

Perpetrators, who committed domestic violence during crisis situation, shall also be accorded with by the LSWDO using the simplified counseling mode of the CSRPDV.

2.4. Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP)

Trafficking cases escalates when there are emergencies/crisis/disaster. Trafficking survivors shall be provided with the necessary services under the RRPTP to ensure their healing, recovery and reintegration.

2.5. Residential Care Facility

Temporary shelter shall be made accessible to GBV victim-survivors should there be a need to remove the survivor from the area and provide necessary /appropriate interventions.

2.6. Provision of Psychosocial Support Activities

It is any type of local or outside support which aims to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorder. It is also a process of meeting emotional, social, mental and spiritual needs, all of which are considered essential elements of meaningful and positive human development. It goes beyond simply meeting the person's physical needs.⁵

This would include provision of critical incidence stress debriefing, counseling, distraction activities and opportunities for the affected population. This will help them to express their feelings, emotions and experiences in crisis situations to avoid further trauma.

2.7. Establishment of Women Friendly Space (WFS)

The Women Friendly Space (WFS) is a facility or structure that utilizes a strategy in mainstreaming gender as a cross-cutting theme in providing humanitarian response to internally displaced women. The WFS would address the specific needs of women affected by the crisis/disaster and it will provide a more systematic, organized and gender-responsive way of delivering services

The WFS shall be established in the evacuation camps, transitional sites or disaster affected communities. It can be installed in a classroom or vacant office facility/structure, if such is available in the area. However, if not, a separate tent or a structure made of indigenous or any available materials in the locality can also be

⁵ Psychosocial Support Training Manual, DSWD

constructed to serve as alternative WFS. It shall be managed by the trained WFS Facilitators in coordination with the camp manager and under the supervision of the City/Municipal Social Welfare Officer.

2.8. **Conduct of GBV Camp Safety Audit**

The GBV Camp Safety Audit aims to assess and address risk factors regarding protection of women and girls from gender-based violence in the camps.

The following information shall be collected as basis for planning of activities and services/intervention in evacuation camp/transitional sites/disaster affected community:

- Number of households and average family size
- Number of female and male residents by age
- Number of female, single and child-headed households by their age and sex
- Number of persons by age and sex with specific needs (unaccompanied children, women with disability, chronically ill and elderly women)
- Number of pregnant (and their expected date of delivery) and lactating women.

2.9. **Specialized Training of humanitarian workers** (camp managers, camp leaders, cluster members, LDRMC members and others).

This would include training on understanding GBV, prevention and response to GBV in emergencies and mainstreaming gender in humanitarian response.

Component 3: Reintegration

1. In Normal Times

1.1. *Training Course and Labor Integration*

Providing vocational-technical training is part of the reintegration services for the survivors of gender-based violence. The target beneficiaries for the VocTech Training are the women & young girls who were discharged from the Centers and the women survivors in the communities. The target beneficiaries will be identified by the LGU/Center Social Worker. They shall be enrolled in TESDA-accredited vocational-technical schools. The project shall provide support for tuition, other school fees, educational materials and subsidy for transportation and board and lodging costs of the target beneficiaries. The assigned social worker shall conduct home visit and regular monitoring as part of case management. After completing the training course, the scholars shall also be linked to network agencies for job placement.

The victim-survivors can also be accessed to the Sustainable Livelihood Program.

1.2. *Support Services for Reintegration into the Educational System*

As part of the support to reintegration into the educational system, school kits will be provided to re-integrated survivors and children of survivors in the

communities. The target beneficiaries will be identified by the LGU Social Worker. The school kit includes two sets of school uniform, one set of physical education (P.E.) uniform, two pairs of shoes & socks, and subsidy for books and other school projects. Through the provision of school kits, survivors of violence are assisted in their reintegration in the education system, which will eventually contribute to their over-all welfare and development.

1.3. ***Expansion of the Network to Include Other Sectors***

The Vocational Technical Courses Training showed the importance of including other sectors such as schools and training institutions in facilitating successful reintegration of victim-survivors to their families and communities. Education and training can be empowering especially to women who are economically dependent to their husbands or partners.

The implementing agency shall conduct a one-day activity through which the success stories of the Vocational Technical Courses/ Training shall be highlighted by presentations and testimonials from the scholars and case managers. This activity shall elicit support for the reintegration of victim-survivors from sectors such as schools and training institutions for the provision of scholarship and business groups for job placement of victim-survivors.

1.4. ***Local Policy Engagement***

RA 7192 or the “Women in Development and Nation-Building Act” has been the starting point of the Gender and Development (GAD) Budget Policy that specifically mandates all government agencies to set aside at least 5 percent of their total budget appropriations on gender and development.

A training workshop on Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting shall build the capacity of LGU officials in applying the policy framework in the development of programs, activities and projects that promote gender-responsive governance and women’s economic empowerment; including programs that can address gender-based violence. The training will focus on LGU officials involved in the local development planning which includes the following officials: Sangguniang Bayan Chair on Women and Children, local budget officer, local planning officer and GAD focal person.

1.5. ***Documentation of Good Practices***

Learning Assemblies. A Learning Assembly shall be conducted towards the end of the implementation. The activity shall be attended by participants from the ranks of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers, Municipal Health Officers, PNP/WCPDOs, SB Chair for Social Service, Brgy. Officials and NGO/CSO representatives who are at the forefront in handling cases of GBV. The participants with documented experiences of successful GBV programming shall come together to share lessons and insights so that different

agencies may learn from the experiences and adopt best practices of other agencies.

Documentation and Printing of Good Practice/ Success Stories. A three-day writeshop will be conducted with the GBV service providers. The writeshop shall facilitate the production of first-hand accounts of cases of gender-based violence handled by the case managers themselves. This shall also enable case managers to share and process their individual experiences as a group, and collectively reflect on their achievements and learnings. The results of the writeshop will be used for the development and production of a publication on best practices of the project.

2. In Emergencies

2.1. Assistance Package for Survivors

Assistance package would include psychosocial intervention, educational and livelihood assistance and family and community support.

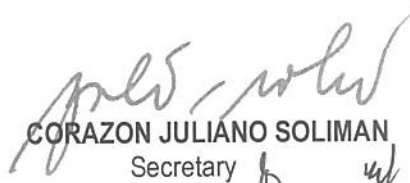


2.2. Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Person (RRPTP)

It is comprehensive program that will ensure that adequate recovery and reintegration services will be provided to trafficked persons. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach, it will deliver a complete package of services that will enhance the psychosocial, social and economic needs of the clients. It will enhance the awareness, skills and capabilities of the clients, the families and the communities where the trafficked persons will eventually return to. It will also improve community-based systems and mechanisms that will ensure the recovery of the victims-survivors, and prevent other family and community members from being victims of trafficking.

IX. Effectivity

This Administrative Order shall take effect immediately.

Issued in Quezon City, this 17th day of August 2015


CORAZON JULIANO SOLIMAN
Secretary 


OUSIDG Comments

Enhanced Guidelines in the Implementation of the Comprehensive Intervention against Gender-Based Violence (CIAGV)

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
Overall			<p>Provide a section on Acronyms and Abbreviations Used after the Definition of Terms. Given the number of acronyms used in the guidelines, the readers might need a separate section as a reference.</p> <p>Page 7 is missing something. Please find what is missing text between pages 6 and 7.</p> <p>Fix the numbering of items in the guidelines. In order to ensure a more systematic arrangement, follow this numbering scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 ... 1.2 ... 2 ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 ... 2.2 ... <p>Further check for issues on grammar, punctuation, and capitalization.</p>	Considered

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
I. Rationale	<p>With the different emergencies/crisis situation, natural and human induced disasters in the country is experiencing and with the recognition that GBV is happening during those situations, the project design of CIAGV was enriched to harmonize all the existing interventions to address GBV in normal (without emergencies or crisis/disaster) times.</p>	<p>While gender-based violence is insidious in times of peace, GBV may also become more extreme during emergencies and crises. In armed conflict (a human-induced disaster), sexual violence, can become so widespread that it is considered a method of war. During natural disasters, marginalized sectors, including women, are trapped to vulnerability due to the emotional stress and seeming weakness of men associated with the lack of resources and economic insecurity.</p> <p>There is recognition that GBV is taking place even at times of relative peace. And women's subordinate and unequal status in peacetime renders them susceptible for sexual violence in times of crisis or emergencies. Hence, the project design of CIAGV was enriched to harmonize all the existing interventions to address GBV during both normal times and times of emergencies and crisis.</p>	<p>Need to put the edits and additional statements in order to strengthen our argument regarding the need to enhance these guidelines to accommodate crisis situations.</p>	<p>considered</p>
	<p>According to Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Guidelines for Gender-</p>		<p>Insert this before the proposed paragraph: "<i>There is recognition that GBV is</i></p>	<p>considered</p>

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
	based violence interventions in Humanitarian Setting, GBV is especially problematic in the context of complex emergencies...		<i>taking place even at times of relative peace...</i>	
II. Additional Legal Basis	All text.		Edit for typographical error, especially for No. 3.	Done. Already edited
III. Operational Definition of Terms	All text.		Include a definition for "crisis". Include a definition of "Women Friendly Space (WFS)". Arrange entries in alphabetical order.	Done. Already included the definition of crisis The definition was included when describing WFS as one of the interventions.
V. The Framework	<u>Individual Level Actions</u> – These are direct interventions to address the needs and rights of vulnerable persons and facilitate recovery of survivors.	<u>Individual Level Actions</u> – These are direct interventions to address the needs and rights of vulnerable persons and facilitate recovery of survivors; these are often associated with biological and personal history factors among both victims and perpetrators.	The first definition provided is referring more to actions conducted at the community level.	considered
	<u>Community Level Action</u> – community are mobilized to recognize, promote and protect the rights of	<u>Community Level Action</u> – community are mobilized to recognize, promote and protect the rights of women and	Edited the statement to observe sentence parallelism.	considered

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
	<p>women and children, and local systems are developed that support effective GBV prevention and response.</p>	<p>children, by developing local systems that support effective GBV prevention and response.</p>		considered
	<p><u>Society Level Actions</u> – systems and strategies are put into place to protect, respond, and monitor when rights are breached...</p>	<p><u>Society Level Action</u> – systems and strategies are put into place at the larger societal degree to protect, respond, and monitor when rights are breached...</p>		considered
	<p>The different level actions are considered in the CIAGV components which are the Prevention, Intervention and Reintegration to ensure that more comprehensive and holistic actions in addressing GBV are undertaken.</p>	<p>The different levels of actions are considered in the CIAGV components (i.e. Prevention, Intervention and Reintegration) to ensure that more comprehensive and holistic actions in addressing GBV are undertaken.</p>		considered
	<p>2. Multi-Sectoral Approach adopts Key strategies and good practices for GBV programming in various sectors/clusters/functiona l areas of the humanitarian system, which includes roles and responsibilities of key</p>	<p>2. Multi-Sectoral Approach adopts key strategies and good practices for GBV programming in various sectors/clusters/functional areas of the humanitarian system. This involves the identification of roles of key actors; innovating strategies for holding actors accountable and</p>	<p>Edited the section by completing the thought of incoherent statements. Edited capitalization and punctuation.</p>	considered

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
	<p>actors; Ideas for holding actors accountable and supporting them in taking effective and targeted action, international community, Government, Civil Society and Local Community. Key Services from Health, safety and security, justice and community services to include water and sanitation, shelter, food security, education, and protection in times of emergencies.</p>	<p>supporting them in taking effective and targeted action; as well as ensuring collaboration with different agents such as the international community, government, civil society, and local communities. By adopting this approach, we strategically locate actors who can provide key services related to health, safety and security, justice, and basic community services including water and sanitation, shelter, food security, education, and protection in times of emergencies.</p>		
	<p>Survivor-Centered Approach Seeks to empower the survivor by putting her or him in the center of the helping process. Embraces each individual survivor's physical, psychological, emotional, social and spiritual needs. Recognizes that each person is unique, reacts differently to GBV, has different needs, has different strengths, resources, coping</p>	<p>Survivor-Centered Approach seeks to empower the survivor by putting her or him in the center of the helping process. This approach embraces each individual survivor's physical, psychological, emotional, social and spiritual needs. Also, it recognizes that each person is unique, reacts differently to GBV, has different needs, has different strengths, resources, coping mechanisms, and has the right to decide who should know about what has happened and what should happen next.</p>	<p>Completed sentences to observe subject-object agreement.</p>	<p>considered</p>

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
	mechanisms and has the right to decide who should know about what has happened and what should happen next			
VI. Description	The Comprehensive Intervention against Gender-Based Violence (CIAGV) consists of two major thrusts: normal times and emergencies/crisis/disaster. It is structured around...	The Comprehensive Intervention against Gender-Based Violence (CIAGV) consists of two major thrusts: normal times (which is addressed by the stipulations of AO no. 20, s. 2013) and emergencies/crisis/disaster (which these guidelines are trying to address). The first thrust (CIAGV during normal times), is structured around...	Edited to make the reader appreciate that this issuance does not repeal AO no. 2, series 2013 but rather enhances it.	considered
	The CIAGV envisions that community women, men, girls and boys will have reduced vulnerabilities to GBV through increased access to quality response...	The CIAGV envisions that community women, men, girls, boys, and members of the LGBT will have reduced vulnerabilities to GBV through increased access to quality response...	The document has explained that the LGBT is included as target beneficiaries. There has to be further elaboration that sets differences between the two thrusts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, why do we use different terminologies to enumerate the three components for each thrust (i.e. the first thrust has prevention, 	considered

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
			<p>intervention, and reintegration; the second thrust has preparedness, response, and recovery/rehabilitation. It might be possible to use uniform typologies.</p> <p>OTHER COMMENT: The use of these three components might complicate the general understanding of the normal times vis-à-vis emergency where the former deals with the preventive while the latter deals with responsive and rehabilitative.</p>	
	<p>Thrust Crisis/Disaster/Emergency Times</p> <p>2.</p>		<p>Provide an introduction; explain that the second thrust is the additional enhancement provided by these new guidelines.</p>	<p>Already included in the revised document</p>
	<p><u>Preparedness Component</u> shall consider all activities under taken in normal times that would prevent the occurrence of GBV during emergencies.</p>	<p>The <u>Preparedness Component</u> shall consider all activities undertaken in normal times that would prevent the occurrence of GBV during emergencies. These activities include</p>	<p>Edited to complete the sentence.</p>	<p>considered</p>

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks								
	Prevention and response to key humanitarian actors/DSWD/LGU personnel involved in humanitarian response.	prevention and response to key humanitarian actors/DSWD/LGU personnel involved in humanitarian response.										
	<i>The illustration Identifying the merging points of the two thrusts.</i>		<p>In order to enable readers to appreciate the overlaps and divergences, illustrate the framework in a table form.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="699 1352 959 1709"> <tr> <td data-bbox="884 1352 954 1570">GBV in Normal Times</td> <td data-bbox="884 1570 954 1709">GBV Emergencies</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="844 1352 884 1570">Prevention</td> <td data-bbox="844 1570 884 1709">Preparedness</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="772 1352 844 1570">Response/ Intervention</td> <td data-bbox="772 1570 844 1709">Response/ Intervention</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="699 1352 772 1570">Reintegration</td> <td data-bbox="699 1570 772 1709">Recovery/ Rehabilitation</td> </tr> </table>	GBV in Normal Times	GBV Emergencies	Prevention	Preparedness	Response/ Intervention	Response/ Intervention	Reintegration	Recovery/ Rehabilitation	Not considered. As the Bureau decided to maintain the same illustration as it is understandable also.
GBV in Normal Times	GBV Emergencies											
Prevention	Preparedness											
Response/ Intervention	Response/ Intervention											
Reintegration	Recovery/ Rehabilitation											
1.2 In Emergencies	1.2.1. All activities in normal times under prevention component may be considered under preparedness for emergencies, in addition to the following:	1.2.1. All activities to be conducted during normal times under prevention component as provided in AO no. 2, s. 2013 may be considered under the preparedness component for emergencies, in addition to the following:		considered								
	3.1.1. Specialized Training of humanitarian workers...	1.2.3.1. Specialized Training of humanitarian workers...	Fix numbering issue. Also, we need to ask why this item is not included under 1.2.2. (Training on	considered								

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
Component 2: Intervention			Fix numbering issue. Items numbered as 3 seem to follow those numbered 1.	considered
3.2.2. Inter-Agency Coordination	In view of this, the LGU shall conduct an organizational meeting to establish/strengthen the LCAT-VAWC; the agenda of the meeting shall include the Legal Basis, Guidelines for the creation of the committee, Functions, roles, & responsibilities of members, VAW situationer and formalization of LCAT-VAWC.	In view of this, the LGU shall conduct an organizational meeting to establish/strengthen the LCAT-VAWC. The agenda of this meeting shall include the (1) legal basis; (2) guidelines for the creation of the committee; (3) functions, roles, & responsibilities of members; (4) VAW situationer; and (5) formalization of LCAT-VAWC.	Fix issue on capitalization and punctuation. When having problems on how to use serial comma especially when there is a sub-list contained within a list, use a semi-colon and put numbers to sort items.	considered
	The DSWD FO through the RIACAT-VAWC and the province through the PCAT-VAWC shall act as advocate...	The DSWD FO through the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Trafficking – Violence Against Women and Children (RIACAT-VAWC) and the province through the Provincial Committee on Anti-Trafficking – Violence Against Women and Children (PCAT-VAWC) shall act as advocate...	Spell out the abbreviated term during the first mention. Include RIACAT and PCAT in the list of acronyms used.	considered

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
<p>3.2.3 Gender Responsive Case Management</p>	<p>GRCM is the process of coordinating and providing direct services to women and girl survivors of abuses that starts from the recognition of gender bias against women and girls in the home, in the community and in society; pursues empowerment as the goal of the healing partnership and service delivery where the woman sees her value and status in relation to herself, in the family and in the society; and addresses the victim-survivor's immediate needs and long term needs. The social worker uses Gender Violence Survivor assessment Tool, Domestic Violence Survivor Assessment Tool, and Interdisciplinary Gender Assessment Tool in order to analyze situation of victim-survivor. The result of the assessment would provide the worker basis in</p>	<p>GRCM is the process of coordinating and providing direct services to women and girl survivors of abuses that starts from the recognition of gender bias against women and girls in the home, in the community and in society. It pursues empowerment as the goal of the healing partnership and service delivery where the woman sees her value and status in relation to herself, in the family and in the society. GRCM also addresses the victim-survivor's immediate needs and long term needs. The social worker uses various tools, such as the Gender Violence Survivor assessment Tool, Domestic Violence Survivor Assessment Tool, and Interdisciplinary Gender Assessment Tool in order to analyze situation of victim-survivor. The result of the assessment would provide the worker basis in formulating appropriate intervention or helping plan.</p>		

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
	formulating appropriate intervention or helping plan.			
	The LGU and social welfare and development agency social workers shall be provided with training on GRM...	The concerned LGU and social welfare and development agency (SWDA)-based social workers shall be provided with training on GRM...		considered
3.2.4. Sex and Age Disaggregated Data Gathering and Analysis	The LGU Referral System is a cooperative framework through which government agencies carry out their obligations to protect and promote the human rights of the victim survivors of violence...		The title for the Section should be: Sex and Age Data Gathering, Disaggregation, and Analysis	considered
			Please provide a deeper and more specific description of how this referral system goes about. The definition is too general and we need to set its difference from other existing referral systems. Consider the main processes associated with the referral when formulating a thorough definition for this.	
3.3.3. Provision of Psychosocial Support Activities	This would include provision of critical incidence stress debriefing, counseling, distracting activities and opportunity for affected population to express	This would include provision of critical incidence stress debriefing, counseling, and distraction activities and opportunities for the affected population. This will help them to express their feelings,	Use "distraction" because "distracting" entails a negative meaning.	considered

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
	their feelings, emotions and experiences in crisis situations to avoid further trauma.	emotions and experiences in crisis situations to avoid further trauma.		
3.3.4. Establishment of Women Friendly Spaces	The Women Friendly Space (WFS) is a facility or structure that utilizes a strategy in mainstreaming gender as across cutting theme...	The Women Friendly Space (WFS) is a facility or structure that utilizes a strategy in mainstreaming gender as a cross-cutting theme...		considered
	The WFS shall be established in the evacuation camps, transitional sites or disaster affected communities. It can be installed in a classroom, vacant office facility/structure, if such is available in the area. However, if not, a separate tent or a structure made of indigenous or any available materials in the locality can also be constructed to serve as the WFS...	The WFS shall be established in the evacuation camps, transitional sites or disaster affected communities. It can be installed in a classroom or vacant office facility/structure, if such is available in the area. However, if not, a separate tent or a structure made of indigenous or any available materials in the locality can also be constructed to serve as alternative WFS...		
3.1. In Normal Times	Providing vocational-technical training is part of the reintegration services of survivors or gender-based violence.	Providing vocational-technical training is part of the reintegration services for the survivors or gender-based violence.		considered

Section	Original Text	Proposed Text	Comments	Remarks
3.1.4. Documentation of Good Practices			<p>To systematize the flow of info in the documentation of good practices, and to enable a systematic data mining that coordinates regional, provincial, municipal, and city-level collation efforts, we need to insert a structure or framework illustrating the cascading (top-down) and grounding (bottom-up) processes involved in exchanging knowledge and elevating local stories for adoption at the national level.</p> <p>Also, we can explore how this can be integrated to the Knowledge Management (KM) agenda of CBB. CBB could help in providing a repository of the documentations.</p>	considered