

STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE IACVAWC 2007-2010

INTRODUCTION

A. VAWC Situationer

Violence against women and their children (VAWC)¹ occurring in intimate partner relationships in domestic situations is a serious problem. It knows no boundaries of geography, ethnicity, or social class. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that half of the women who died from homicide were killed by their current or former husbands and partners. They succumbed to gunshot wounds, burns, hemorrhages and other physical injuries resulting from various forms of abuse. In the United States, the National Center for Victims of Crime, a leading resource and advocacy organization for crime victims, reports that ten percent (521,740) of violent crimes in 2003 were committed by the victim's intimate partner. Women (19 percent) were victimized by intimate partners at a greater rate than men (3 percent). Nine percent of murder victims in 2003 were killed by their spouse or intimate partner. A study of pregnancy-associated mortality found that homicide was the leading cause of death among pregnant women.² Many studies also reveal the devastating psychosocial and economic costs to individuals, families and communities.

In the Philippines, the extent of VAWC can be gleaned from the varying trends in the number of general violence against women (VAW) cases from different government agencies. The number of VAW cases reported to the police increased seven-fold from 1,100 in 1996 to 7,383 in 2004. The highest recorded number of VAW cases in the Philippine National Police (PNP) peaked in 2001 at 10,343. Physical injuries that includes wife battering, increased from 1996 to 2001 but decreased from 2002 to 2004. It accounted for 53.6% of the total 8,011 reported cases in 2003. The DSWD reports that it served 15,314 women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) cases in 2003, most of which were cases of physical abuse/ maltreatment and battering.³

Rape cases reported to the PNP which includes incestuous rape and attempted rape, increased from 1996 to 2000 but took a downhill trend from 2001 to 2004. Rape also constitutes more than 50% of child abuse cases filed in the Department of Justice (DOJ). DOJ data show that of the 144 child abuse cases filed in 2001, 133 were rape

¹ In this document, the use of the term *Violence Against Women and Their Children (VAWC)* refers to the various forms of violence and/or abuse that women, sometimes together with their children, suffer within the context of intimate partner relationships or in domestic situations, as defined by RA 9262. This should be distinguished from the more general term *Violence Against Women (VAW)*, which includes other forms of VAW such as rape, sexual harassment, trafficking, etc.

² www.ncvc.org/ncvc/AGP.Net/Components/documentViewer

³ NCRFW, *Facts and Figures on Filipino Women*, March 2004

cases. The number of rape cases seems to have decreased in 2004, with 116 rape cases filed out of 374 cases of child abuse. In this same year however, there were 54 cases of child trafficking that were filed with the DOJ. DSWD-generated Annual Comparative Statistics on Crime Against Children, reveals that rape was at the top of the list of child abuse cases, with 2,732 cases in 2002, and 2,310 cases in 2003. The great disparity between the DOJ and DSWD statistics reveals that only a very small proportion of rape cases find their way to the courts. Battering and rape are the most common types of reported VAW cases.

In 2006, a total of 5,758 VAW cases have been reported by the police. Their report also shows that physical injury is the most common type of reported VAW case, accounting for 38.86% of the cases, while cases of RA 9262 rank second, accounting for 26.07% of VAW cases. Similarly, in the period January to October 2006, the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) received 197 cases of violations of RA 9262, 93 of which have been recommended for prosecution, while 84 cases have been closed (either dismissed for lack of merit / lack of interest or filed directly in court). A total of 177 cases have been terminated (have been prosecuted and closed). The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has served a total of 5,378 WEDC cases in 2006. Of these, 1,438 (26.74%) were cases of physical abuse / maltreatment / battering. The DSWD also served a total of 642 cases of disadvantaged women at the Haven: Substitute Home for Women. The barangays in the country have received a total of 4,602 complaints of violation of RA 9262 and issued a total of 1,105 Barangay Protection Orders (BPOs).

Data from non-government organizations are more alarming. Statistics from the Social Weather Station reveal that four out of ten Filipino women are battered according to its 2002 survey. According to the Center for Women's Resources (CWR)⁴, a woman is beaten up every two hours and 40 minutes, another is raped every eight hours, while almost two women are exposed to lascivious acts everyday. The study also shows that on the average, a child is sexually abused every two hours and 40 minutes, while another is beaten up almost every three hours. There is a new case of neglect every three hours and 25 minutes, and a new case of abandonment every eight hours.⁵ The CWR also cites its survey of 2003 which reveals that majority of VAW victims chose to confide in their friends and relatives instead of reporting their experiences to authorities. Some of the reasons cited include the fact that many of the victims were ashamed of their experiences. Others report their frustrations over the lack of results in their complaints. Still, many more are unaware that the law requires that immediate assistance to victims of VAWC be made available at the barangay level.

B. Government Responses

⁴ Center for Women's Resources (CWR), based in Quezon City, Philippines is a non-stock, non-profit, non-governmental women's service institution that provides research, education and training, advocacy and publications, library and data banking services for and about women.

⁵ <http://www.cwrweb.com/>

There have been quite a number of significant efforts of government to address the issue of VAW in general and VAWC in particular. The Framework Plan for Women (FPW) of 2001, envisions development as “equitable, sustainable, free from violence, respectful of human rights, supportive of self-determination and the actualization of human potentials, and participatory and empowering”. At about the same time, the 2001 Socio-Economic Summit declared the need to strengthen the NCRFW’s oversight function to eliminate violence against women. This resulted in the establishment of the Violence Against Women Coordinating Committee (VAWCC), a 15-member-agency Committee committed to systematize and synchronize all government efforts to eliminate all forms of VAW.

The major accomplishment of the government in addressing VAWC is the passage of Republic Act No. 9262, otherwise known as the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 on March 8, 2004, after about eight years of lobbying and advocacy work by both government and non-government agencies.

The Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (IAC-VAWC) was created by virtue of RA 9262 to ensure the effective implementation of the Law. The Council is composed of twelve (12) agencies specifically tasked to formulate programs and projects to eliminate VAW based on their respective mandates, develop capability programs for their employees to become more sensitive to the needs of their clients, and to monitor all VAW initiatives. These agencies are the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Civil Service Commission (CSC), Commission on Human Rights (CHR), National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Philippine National Police (PNP), Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).

Since the passage of the Law, the IACVAWC member agencies have made significant accomplishments in the areas of public information and advocacy, policy development, capacity building, service delivery, and monitoring. Various orientations on the Law were held and primers and other IEC materials were printed to reach as many people as possible on the importance of the law. Frontline service providers were given various trainings on the use and application of the Law in their anti-VAWC services. Specific programs addressing the special needs of VAWC victims were developed and implemented and various tools and systems are being developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of anti-VAWC services.

However, despite these government efforts, there are still many gaps that need to be filled. Among these identified gaps are the lack of standards in providing anti-VAWC services, the need for a comprehensive research on VAWC and a VAW documentation system, the need for a monitoring and evaluation system at the national and local level, the lack of an organized survivors support group, the need for a program intervention for the rehabilitation of VAWC perpetrators, the need to increase the

capacity of service providers in the areas of court procedures, therapeutic approaches, and feminist counseling, and the need to review and deepen the social workers' understanding of the counseling framework. The lack of advocacy materials and other information education campaign (IEC) materials seem to compound these gaps.

C. Non-Government Organizations Responses

Non-governmental organizations have focused their campaign efforts against violence on women and their children on expanding the use of the Human Rights (HR) framework beyond the legal domain and harness its full potentials by bringing the HR framework into social policy supporting the rights of VAW survivors and evolving a holistic, integrated, and inclusive women and children specific HRs to struggles for rights of other sectors.

What has remain central in the work of anti-VAW movements and crisis intervention programs is the voice and agency of survivors. Specific concern has been geared towards developing tools and methodologies to make human rights real and empowering for survivors of violence. Along side with this thrust is the development of strategies and action plans to counter the backlash that women's movements are experiencing. Non-government organizations continue to invoke the standard diligence in demanding the government's responsibility to respect, protect, fulfill, promote human rights and accountability for violence against women committed by non-state actors.

The engagement with the CEDAW process of monitoring state reports, preparing shadow reports, campaigning for withdrawal of reservations to CEDAW and for states to ratify the optional protocol to CEDAW has been an important element of NGOs effort to address violence against women. In another front, NGOs have pushed for the development of more preventive measures within communities such as HR education and awareness programs. Likewise, investing in women's knowledge and understanding of the HR framework is a paramount strategy in NGOs campaign in addressing violence against women and their children. Harnessing HR expertise within the women's movements engaging with the UN and legal processes is an important support for the strategy mentioned above.

It is noteworthy to highlight the continuing efforts of NGOs to advocate for best practices by the State in addressing VAWC in the areas of sensitization and training of government personnel (police, doctors, lawyers, social workers etc.) and advocates of survivors of violence. In their effort to protect their gains in their advocacy work, it has become imperative for them to nurture, sustain and continue building broad alliances with other sectors and advocates.

Overall, the responses of non-government organizations have been primarily centered on advocacy, capacity building and service delivery, documentation, policy development and linkages building.

THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The provisions and implementing guidelines of Republic Act No. 9262, otherwise known as the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 and the responses of the government and non-government organizations to address VAWC have led to the drafting of a Strategic Plan for the Inter-Agency On Violence Against Women And Their Children (IACVAWC) for 2007-2010.

VISION

A gender - fair and empowered society that protects its people especially women and children from any form of violence and exploitation thus enabling them to fully exercise their rights and participate in all development efforts, and experience a peaceful and fulfilling family and community life.

A. Objectives of the Strategic Plan

Towards the attainment of its vision, the following objectives were identified;

1. Provide holistic, integrated and sustained programs and services for the protection of the rights and welfare of VAWC victim-survivors,
2. Ensure the effective implementation of the Law through the establishment of efficient systems and mechanisms in government and capacitating service providers,
3. Assist in the rehabilitation of perpetrators and prevention of future VAWC acts, and
4. Develop community-based mechanisms and programs to address issues of VAWC, including the care and support of victims and their children, as well as the non-tolerance of all forms of VAWC

B. Key Strategic Areas

In order to realize the objectives of the strategic plan, the seven functional areas identified in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 9262, have been collapsed into Key Strategic Areas (KSAs) to reflect also the current responses of the government and non-government organizations. The five KSAs are cross-cutting and interrelated to the seven functional areas identified in the IRR. These KSAs are: (1) Public Information and Advocacy, (2) Capacity Building and Service Delivery, (3)

Research and Policy Development, (4) Sustained Linkages and Partnerships and, (5) Resource Generation and Mobilization.

Each key strategic area represents key outputs necessary to concretize the provisions of RA 9262 and to consolidate the efforts of the government and non-government organizations in addressing VAWC. For each key strategic area, goals were identified and strategies, generated.

KSA 1: Public Information and Advocacy

Public information and advocacy aims to inform the public not just of the existence of the law, but of its various provisions which can be utilized depending on the needs of the victim-survivors, their families, and communities.

Goal 1: *Understanding and appreciation of RA 9262 by the general public, local officials and communities*

Strategies

Conduct systematic assessment of the current information materials and mechanisms on (1) education, 2) research, and (3) campaign.

- Review IEC materials based on the assessment
- Development of comprehensive communication plan (“massive distribution through print, broadcast, radio and other forms of communication” include in action plan)
- Development of orientation program for all stakeholders
- Curriculum Integration

Goal 2: *Institutionalized public information and distribution system on VAWC*

Strategies

Assessment and inventory of available resources on VAWC

- Utilization of Research output to enhance public information and advocacy strategies
- Establishment of Regional and Focal Information Committee
- Set up feedback mechanism
- Development of training program on public information and advocacy

KSA 2: Capacity Building and Service Delivery

Capacity Building aims to enhance competencies of service providers by upgrading their knowledge, skills, attitude and capabilities for them to perform effectively and efficiently. Service delivery, on the other hand, aims to respond to the problems related to VAWC as it directly addresses the needs of victim-survivors.

Goal 1: *Service providers are competent to render services and implement programs*

Strategies

- Assessment of existing capacity building programs
- Development of capacity building programs and support systems according to the needs/roles of the different service providers based on the assessment
- Establishment of orientation program for service providers
- Implementation of comprehensive competency development for service provider in the management of: victims-survivors / perpetrators

Goal 2: *Victims are empowered and enabled*

Strategies

- Assessment of existing capability building programs and services
- Needs assessment of victims/survivors
- Development of support systems and programs for victims/survivors based on the assessment
- Development of Monitoring & Evaluation System of programs and services
- Establishment of benchmark for best practices in preventing VAWC

Goal 3: *Viable or effective rehabilitation program for perpetrators in place*

Strategies

- Development of protocol in the management and handling of rehabilitation program
- Assessment of pilot cases in rehabilitation program for perpetrators
- Improvement of rehabilitation programs based on the assessment

Goal 4: *Relevant and Responsive Service Delivery Mechanism established*

Strategies

- Assessment of current programs and services delivery structures
- Strengthen programs and service delivery structures:
 - Establishment of local IAC-VAWC

- Provision of community-based programs and mechanism
- Establishment of referral or network
- Adoption of Best Practices in Service Delivery
- Setting up of systematic referral system for VAWC among frontline service providers

KSA 3: Research and Policy Development

Research and policy development aim to support the other key strategic areas through study and development of specific policy and research proposals or series of alternative policy and research proposals to address VAWC issues and problems.

Goal 1: *Development of a research agenda to aid the effective implementation of RA 9262*

Strategies

- Conduct researches on:
 - Nature and real causes of VAWC
 - Battered women syndrome
 - Violence in same sex relationship
 - Good practices in Anti-VAWC services
- Tie-up with academe, research organizations/ agencies and media and other non-traditional partners
- Develop and distribute annual VAWC report

Goal 2: *Systematic documentation of VAWC cases in place*

Strategies

- Development of a standard reporting mechanism
- Centralization of data bank
- Management and utilization of data
- Development of standard documentation and monitoring system

Goal 3: *Promotion of women and children's rights through policy development*

Strategies

- Establishment of agency protocols/policy on VAWC in all government agencies

- Review existing and related policies on VAWC
- Production and distribution of IEC materials
- Conduct of training and consultations on RA 9262
- Generation of resources (5% GAD Budget)

Goal 4: *Sustained policy development and studies on women and children's rights and welfare*

Strategies

- Enactment of GAD Codes
- Utilization of LGU GAD Budget
- Establishment of Women's Desk in every agency
- Monitoring LGU compliance on the implementation of ordinances

KSA 4: Sustained Linkages and Partnerships

Sustained linkages and partnerships aim to build broad alliances with like-minded organizations to sustain the programs and services of the IACVAWC.

Goal 1: *Sustained high impact linkages and mutually beneficial partnerships*

Strategies

- Assessment of existing linkages and partnership
- Building of collaborative mechanisms on the bilateral/ regional/ multilateral levels
- Establishment cooperative systems flow of assistance involving all stakeholders covering prevention, protection and reintegration
- Organization of Regional and local structures for collaboration
- Forging or signing of bi-lateral agreements with partners
- Strengthening referral system
- Develop programs to sustain linkages

Goal 2: *Expand linkages with non-traditional partners*

Strategies

- Plan for expansion based on results of research on cases of VAWC
- Integration of new partners into existing partnership structures
- Monitor partnerships

KSA 5: Resource Generation and Mobilization

An important key strategic result is sustained programs and services for victims of VAWC. It is in this context that resources should be sufficient and continuous in order to guarantee the full realization of the identified programs and services for the campaign against VAWC.

Goal 1: *Institutionalized and localized resource generation program*

Strategies

- Establishment of sound financial management system and structures
- Expansion of financial resource base
- Maximization of local resourcing

Goal 2: *Sustainable financial resources for programs and services*

Strategies

- Implementation of cost effective measures
- Strict compliance with the 5% GAD Allocation

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Coordination and Monitoring

The coordination and monitoring of the implementation of this strategic plan shall be the primary responsibility of the Inter- Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children established under Republic Act 9262 otherwise known as the “ Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004”. The council shall see to it that specific activities contained in this plan are being implemented by the concerned government agencies in collaboration with local government units, non government organizations and other partners including the non traditional ones such as the academe, the private and business sectors and inter- faith organizations.

Towards this end, the Inter- Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (IAC-VAWC), shall;

- Coordinate and synchronize activities at the national, regional and local levels with concerned government agencies, Non- Government Organizations, the academe, the private and business sectors, inter-faith organizations and other informal partners.
- Assist national government agencies and local government units in developing policies that prevent the occurrence of violence on women and their children, protect their rights and facilitate empowerment to enable them participate in national development.
- Liaise with local government units through the various Leagues, the academe, the private and business sectors all matters concerning violence on women and their children with the end goal of promoting their rights and providing opportunities for their empowerment and development.
- Access government agencies’ and non- government organizations’ to resources for the implementation of this strategic plan.
- Conduct annual assessment to identify issues, gaps and best practices in and use these in setting the directions and priorities for continuous implementation.
- Develop a reporting, monitoring and evaluation system in the implementation of this strategic plan.

B. Institutional Roles

Guided by their respective mandates under R. A. 9262 and its implementing rules and regulations, national government agencies shall ensure that the key strategic areas specified in this plan are implemented in collaboration with their partners and other stakeholders. Institutional policies and programs that promote empowerment among women and their children shall be formulated and developed.

The participation of local government units in the formulation of local policies and implementation of programs for the prevention of violence on women and their children shall be maximized. Their role in the area of prevention of violence among women and their children as well as in the recovery of victims-survivors is significant, thus they should be supported to ensure that their efforts and initiatives are sustained.

Non –government organizations, the academe, the private and business sectors are potent partners in the implementation of this plan both at the national and local levels. Their expertise shall be maximized to ensure that all matters pertaining to violence including but not limited to the prevention of its occurrence, protection of victims – survivors are optimized at all levels and at all areas.

The support and cooperation of other sectors such as the media, people’s organizations and church- based organizations are likewise important, thus shall be tapped and maximized.

C. Resources

The implementation of this strategic plan as well as the different activities identified shall be funded from the regular appropriation including the GAD budget of various government agencies and local government units. Other partners shall undertake the implementation of their programs and projects from their existing funds.

In undertaking some of the activities, government and NGOs may share and pool resources for greater coverage.

The IAC-VAWC shall deliberately undertake resource mobilization to augment available resource.

ACTION PLAN FOR 2007

Based on the Strategic Plan, an Action Plan for 2007 has been drafted for implementation. The following reflects the strategies and activities for each strategy.

KSA 1: Public Information and Advocacy

Goal 1: *Understanding and appreciation of RA 9262 by the general public, local officials and communities*

Strategies and Activities

1. *Conduct systematic assessment of the current information materials and mechanism on (1) education, (2) research and (3) campaign.*

- Hire a Consultant
- Do inventory of existing IEC materials
- Review of existing IEC materials (breadth, depth, reach language, client-impact)
- Review of outputs
- Revise existing IEC materials on develop new IEC materials

2. *Development of comprehensive communication plan (“massive distribution through prints, broadcast, radio, and other forms of communication”)*

- Conduct consultative meetings
- Design Communication Plan
- Launch Communication Plan

Goal 2: *Institutionalized public information and distribution system on VAWC*

Strategies and Activities

1. *Set up Feedback Mechanism*

- Utilize RIACAT VAWC's
- Utilize IACVAWC's sub committee on public information as Focal Information Committee

2. *Development of training program on public information and advocacy*

- Design training program for media and public information officers
- Run Training Sessions

KSA: 2 Capacity Building and Service Delivery

Goal 1: *Competent service providers*

Strategies and Activities

1. Assessment of existing capability building Programs

- Conduct inventory of existing capacity building programs in all member agencies (with analysis)
- Re-visit post evaluation reports of existing capacity building program

2. Feedback assessment result to member agencies

- Development of capacity building programs and support mechanism for service providers
- Assess current capacity building programs, services and support mechanisms
- Consolidate capacity building programs, services and support mechanisms based on the assessment
- Structure capacity building programs,
 - services and support mechanisms according to the needs of the service providers

3. Establishment of orientation programs for service providers

- Assess of current orientation program for service providers
- Revise and/or develop orientation program based on the result of the assessment
- Institutionalize the revised orientation program

4. Implementation of competency development for service providers in the management of victims-survivors and perpetrators

- Assess current competencies of service providers
- Consolidate competency profile based on the assessment

- Structure capacity building programs based on the competency profile

KSA 3: Research and Policy Development

Goal 1: *Development of a Research Agenda to Aid the Effective Implementation of RA 9262*

Strategies and Activities

1. Conduct researches on VAWC related cases

- Tie-up with academe, research organization and media and other non-traditional partners
- Identify research priority
- Gather Data
- Assess and analyze data gathered
- Write research materials
- Validate research
- Finalize research
- Publish and distribute research output

2. Development and distribution of annual VAWC Report

- Gather accomplishment reports
- Consolidate and write report
- Write up report according to standard reporting format

Goal 2: *Systematic Documentation of VAWC Cases in place*

Strategies and Activities

1. Development of standard documentation

- Set-up a standard reporting mechanism

- Centralize data bank
- Establish management and utilization of data system
- Develop documentation system
- Pilot testing of the system to 3 pilot agencies
- Put in place Standard documentation system

2. Conduct of training and consultations on RA 9262

- Run training sessions for service providers and other stakeholders

Goal 3: *Promotion of Women and Children's Rights through Policy Development*

Strategies and Activities

1. Establishment of agency protocols/policy on VAWC in all government agencies

- Review existing and related policies on VAWC
- Produce and distribute IEC materials

2. Conduct of training and consultations on RA 9262

- Run training sessions for service providers and other stakeholders

Goal 4: *Sustained Policy Development and Studies on Women and Children's Rights and Welfare*

Strategies and Activities

1. Enactment of GAD Codes

- Massive Advocacy actions on the passage of a resolution for the adoption and implementation of local GAD Code
- Monitor LGU compliance on the passage and implementation of the local resolutions

2. Establishment of Women's Desk in every agency at all levels

- Set up Women's Desk

3. Generation and Utilization of 5% GAD Budget

- Plan out programs on VAW GAD Focal Committee
- Submit activity proposal to agency
- Implement proposed activities

KSA 4: Sustained Linkages and Partnerships

Goal 1: *Sustained high impact linkages and mutually beneficial partnerships*

Strategies and Activities

1. Assessment of existing linkages and partnerships

- Do an inventory and analysis of existing partnerships at the national, regional and local levels
- Conduct meetings

2. Building of collaborative mechanisms on the bilateral/regional/multi-sectoral levels

- Conduct regional consultation meetings between the provincial and regional committees
- Assess existing bilateral, multilateral agreements through Focus Group Discussions
- Negotiate for bilateral, regional, multi-sectoral agreements
- Regular quarterly meetings to sustain existing collaborative mechanisms

3. Assessment of existing linkages and partnerships

- Do an inventory and analysis of existing partnerships at the national, regional and local levels
- Conduct meetings

4. Implementation of competency development for service providers in the management of victims-survivors and perpetrators

- Assess current competencies of service providers
- Consolidate competency profile based on the assessment

- Structure capacity building programs based on the competency profile

5. *Organization of regional and local structures*

- Conduct Organizational meetings
- Orientation on RA 9262 and function of agencies
- Conduct National Conference
 - signing of MOA
 - action planning

KSA 5: Resource Generation and Mobilization

Goal 1: *Institutionalized and localized resource generation program*

Strategies and Activities

1. Maximization of local resourcing

- TAP Local funds from LGUs/LGU Leagues, supplemental budgets through appropriate ordinances
- TAP local NGOs for fund augmentation of VAWC Activities

2. Implementation of cost effective measures

- Come out with a WFP – 07

3. Utilization of the GAD budget allocation and enforcement

- Evaluate activities undertaken to determine whether activities implemented are within desired target on a regular basis

4. Strict Compliance of the 5% GAD Allocation

- Advocate to LGUs/Agencies to submit project activities covering the 5% GAD budget
- Monitor activities/Local Ordinance on NAWC Implementation on a regular basis
- Generate reports

STRATEGIC THRUSTS FOR 2008-2010

For 2008-2010, the focus will be on three Key Strategic Areas, namely: (1) KSA 1: Public Information and Advocacy, (2) KSA 2: Capacity Building and Service Delivery, and (3) KSA 4: Sustained Linkages and Partnerships. Each of this KSA will be pursued based on the following strategies:

KSA 1: Public Information and Advocacy

- Curriculum Integration (contingent upon research output)
- Utilization of Research output to enhance public information and advocacy strategies

KSA 2: Capacity Building and Service Delivery

- Needs assessment of victims/survivors
- Assessment of existing capability bldg. programs and services
- Establishment of benchmark for best practices in preventing VAWC
- Development of Monitoring & Evaluation System of Programs and Services
- Assessment of current programs and services delivery structures
- Development of Protocol in the management and handling of Rehabilitation program
- Improvement of rehabilitation programs based on the assessment
- Setting up of systematic referral system for VAWC among frontline service providers
- Strengthen programs and service delivery structures:
 - Establishment of local IACVAWC
 - Provisions of community –based programs & mechanism
 - Establishment of referral network

KSA 4: Sustained Linkages and Partnerships

- Expand Linkages with non-traditional partners