

**MONITORING THE PROGRESS AND IMPACT
OF INTERVENTION PROGRAMS TO PREVENT
AND ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN (VAW) AND CHILDREN**

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BACKGROUND

The proposed project builds on the knowledge, experience and capabilities of the University Center for Women's Studies (UCWS), University of the Philippines, to help advance the rights and status of Filipino women and girl children and promote gender equality in Philippine society.

The UCWS has had extensive experience in research, training and extension service. Since its establishment in 1990, the Center has completed a number of researches on various concerns of women and children with funding support from the University of the Philippines, UNFPA, UNICEF and other organizations. Among its many researches are the following: Strengthening Women's Programs on Reproductive Health (1991-1993); Development of Feminist Values: Inter-relationships Among Structures, Value Systems and Practice; Comprehensive Assessment of the Status and Needs of U.P. Women; Women's Health Research Consortium Project involving a network of eight women NGOs and research centers; Intra-family and Household Violence; and a U.P. systemwide research on the Impact of Globalization on Women.

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The members of its research team are drawn from the pool of faculty members from the different colleges and disciplinary departments of the University of the Philippines System.

In terms of training, the UCWS has had extensive experience in gender sensitivity training for the public and private and academic sectors. It has helped in the gender mainstreaming efforts of government agencies like DOLE, PCARRD, DENR and other private organizations like Plan International and AIDAB-assisted NGOs. At the moment, in cooperation with the NCRFW, it is helping build the gender and development (GAD) capabilities of various regions nationwide. It has already established and strengthened Women's/Gender Studies Resource Centers in six regions, namely: Regions I, VI, VIII, X, XI and XII.

THE STUDY

The Platform for Action (PFA) which the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women adopted on 15 September 1995 in Beijing, called on all governments, NGOs and other institutions and organizations to take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women (VAW) and all forms of violation of the rights of the girl child.

This PFA on gender violence highlights the continuing global efforts to address a deeply rooted and pervasive problem of women all over the world — a problem which became a major focus of the UN Decade for Women (1976-1985) and led to the passage of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women by the UN General Assembly in December 1993.

Since then, specific programs have called for the creation of commissions on VAW, support for shelters and transition houses to provide protection for women, judicial interventions, social

services, and focused research to gain a better understanding of the issue of violence. Moreover, the Philippine 1994-1995 consultations on the prevention of family violence have produced policy and program proposals which focus on gender awareness and education, legislation, support services of victims, establishment of crisis and counseling services, empowerment of women and media campaigns that are all intended to respond to the problems of gender violence (Guerrero *et al.* 1997).

What have been the major outcomes of these efforts to eliminate VAW and ensure protection and safety of women in the home, the workplace and the larger community?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study will be to assess the effectiveness and impact of existing intervention programs designed to prevent and eliminate violence against women and children.

Specifically, the study aims to:

1. identify government and non-governmental organizations with programs responding to violence (e.g., shelters, health and support services and other assistance provided the victims as well as those that attack the roots of violence such as empowerment programs, legal reforms and political action);
2. monitor the progress of new and innovative programs designed to eliminate gender violence especially those focusing on the family as the locus of violence;
3. develop monitoring indicators to eliminate VAW in fulfillment of the GOP's commitment to implement the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA).
4. pilot-test a monitoring system in selected government and non-governmental centers throughout the country for a lon-

itudinal study of the impact of intervention systems against VAW. This will cover the health, personal and public safety, legal, psychological, socio-cultural and empowerment impacts of these interventions and action programs.

FRAMEWORK

Schuler's (1992) gender violence strategies framework will guide the selection of interventions and programs designed both to understand violence (through research) and respond to violence in terms of immediate action (e.g., shelters and support services) and long-term programs that attack the roots of violence (e.g., women's empowerment, media advocacy, political action). Table 1 illustrates this.

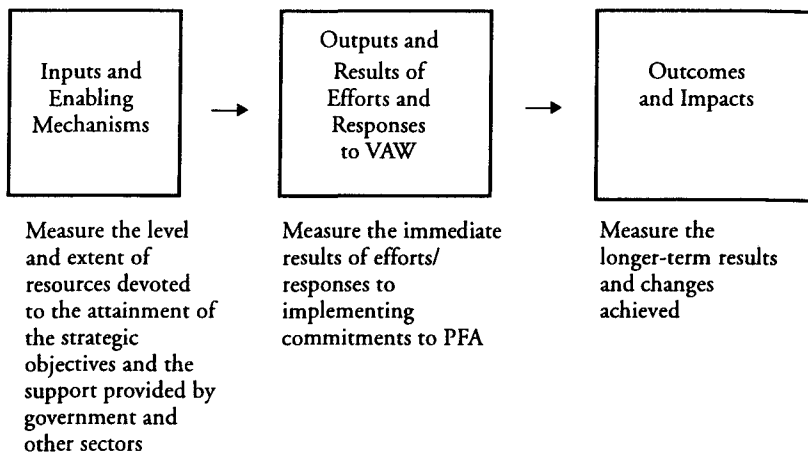
Table 1
A Gender Violence Strategies Framework

Subject/ Targets of Strategies	RESEARCH Understanding Violence	INTERVENTION	
		Responding to Violence Attacking Roots of Violence	
Victims Abuser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Documentation Detection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Services • Shelters • Assistancess 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering women • Skills Development • Political Action
Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying belief systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Advocacy Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Action
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study mechanisms that support and perpetuate violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train personnel to respond in appropriate and gender sensitive ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal reforms • Legal advocacy
Laws/Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate current policies and laws • Develop new framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal advocacy • Omnibus Law • Mobilize public Support
Enforcement Agencies/ Judges/ Prosecutors/ Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation • How to improve reporting/handling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GST Training • Monitoring • Alternative Approaches

Source: Schuler (1992)

The analytic framework for monitoring the progress and evaluating the impact of interventions and programs to end gender violence is shown in the following scheme:

A Monitoring and Impact Assessment Scheme:



Project Design and Methodology

The study will employ a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods and will have three phases.

Phase I: A Study of the Impact of Intervention Systems to Eliminate Violence Against Women (VAW) and Children

Component A:

A nationwide survey and assessment of existing government and non-governmental programs responding to gender violence will be done. This will include services and advocacy programs provided to victim-survivors of gender violence such as shelters, legal assistance, health-related services, legal reforms, law enforcement and political action both at the national and local/regional levels.

Component B:

Identification, review and analysis of terms used to describe VAW and documentation/recording/monitoring systems currently being used by VAW intervention programs.

Outputs

1. Profile of existing government and non-governmental programs responding to VAW.
2. Profile and analysis of terms, documentation/recording/monitoring systems currently being used by VAW intervention programs.
3. Analysis of the effectiveness and impact of the above programs.

Data Collection

A survey form will be given to all government and non-governmental organizations with VAW intervention programs nationwide. Recording/documentation/monitoring systems of all organizations responding to VAW will be collected and analyzed.

Phase II: In-depth study of new and innovative programs responding to VAW and child-abuse.

- a. hospital-based (Metro Manila, Cebu, Davao)
- b. community-based (rural, urban, Southern and Northern Indigenous communities)
- c. agency/institution-based.

Outputs

Case studies and analyses of selected programs.

IEC materials for advocacy on women's health and safety at both policy and community level.

Video-documentary of selected intervention programs in NCR, Northern Philippines, Visayas and Mindanao.

Data Collection

In-depth interviews and/or focus group discussions with service providers and clients of identified new and innovative programs on VAW/C will be conducted.

Phase III: Development, pilot-testing and institutionalization of monitoring system using standardized monitoring indicators, including a longitudinal study to measure the impact of selected interventions.

Component A:

Based on Phase I and II findings, VAW indicators will be developed and pilot tested in selected regions in the Philippines.

- a. Luzon
- b. Visayas
- c. Mindanao
- d. Southern indigenous community
- e. Northern indigenous community

Output

VAW indicators

Component B

Institutionalization of monitoring/evaluation system throughout the country. For this component, a series of consultation

meetings will be convened with program managers and project implementors from government and non-governmental organizations to assess indicators and come up with a consensus about the best mechanism to be established for monitoring and evaluating VAW cases.

Output

VAW monitoring/evaluation system established.