

National Action Plan to End
Violence Against Women

NAP EVAW

2025-2030



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National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP ERAW) 2025-2030

ISBN 978-971-8701-44-7

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Published by

Philippine Commission on Women

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<https://www.pcw.gov.ph>

March 2026

Printed in the Philippines

Complimentary Copy. This publication is not for sale.

Table of Contents

	PAGE
Foreword	v
Messages of Support	vi
Acknowledgments	ix
List of Acronyms	xi
Overview	1
I. THE RATIONALE AND MANDATE	5
A. National Commitments	6
B. International Mandates	8
II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES	9
III. SITUATION ANALYSIS	13
A. State of Violence Against Women in the Philippines	15
B. Significant Gains in the Implementation of Republic Act No. 9262	19
C. Strategic Issues to be Addressed	20
IV. STRATEGIC RESULTS AND KEY STRATEGIES	23
A. Vision and Goal of the NAP EAW	24
B. Outcomes, Intermediate Outcomes, and Priority Strategies	25
Outcome 1: Primary Prevention and Advocacy	25
Outcome 2: Response System	36
Outcome 3: Cross-Cutting Structures and Actions	45
V. FUNDING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION	53
A. Budgeting the Plan	54
B. Results-Based Plan Implementation	54
Priority NAP EAW Strategies for the First Year of Implementation	56
KRA 1: Prevention and Advocacy	56
KRA 2: Response System	58

	PAGE
KRA 3: Cross-Cutting Structures and Actions	59
C. Results-Based Plan Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation	60
VI. DETAILED STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES	63
VII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK	85
Annexes	95
A. IACVAWC Resolution No. 01 series of 2025	97
B. Participating Agencies in NAP EVAW Implementation	101
References	105

Foreword



Violence against women and their children (VAWC) remains one of the most pervasive human rights violations and a persistent barrier to gender equality and inclusive development.

With the enactment of Republic Act No. 9262 or the Anti-VAWC Act of 2004, the State made a clear and strong commitment to protect every woman and child from all forms of violence, and to uphold their right to live free from fear and harm.

The National Action Plan on Ending Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW) brings this commitment to life. It provides a unified direction for government agencies, local governments, civil society organizations, and our partners on the ground to act together to end violence once and for all.

Developed through an inclusive and participatory process, this NAP EVAW is grounded in evidence, informed by lessons from implementation, and shaped by the voices of those on the frontlines of service delivery.

It defines our shared goal of a Philippines where women and children can live with dignity, where perpetrators are held fully accountable, and where communities stand as first defenders of safety and respect.

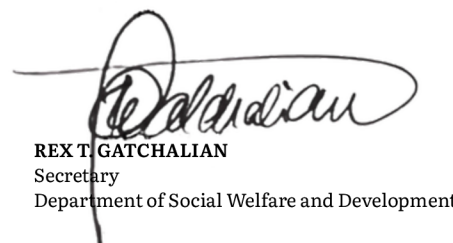
As the Chair of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children (IACVAWC), I reaffirm the DSWD's commitment to ensure that this Plan is effectively implemented, monitored, and sustained.

Developed through an inclusive and participatory process, this NAP EVAW is grounded in evidence, informed by lessons from implementation, and shaped by the voices of those on the frontlines of service delivery. It defines our shared goal of a Philippines where women and children can live with dignity, where perpetrators are held fully accountable, and where communities stand as first defenders of safety and respect.

As the Chair of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children (IACVAWC), I reaffirm the DSWD's commitment to ensure that this Plan is effectively implemented, monitored, and sustained.

We call on all our partners in government, civil society, and local communities to work together in realizing the outcomes set forth in this Plan. Ending violence against women and children is not just a legal obligation, it is a moral imperative and a measure of our nation's progress toward equality, justice, and human dignity.

Together, let us make every home, community, and institution a place of safety, respect, and empowerment for all women and children.



REX T. GATCHALIAN
Secretary
Department of Social Welfare and Development

Message



Ending violence against women is not only a legal duty but a moral responsibility that demands courage, compassion, and unity.

Under the leadership of President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., we are reminded that true progress begins with the protection and empowerment of every Filipino woman and girl.

The National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW) serves as our collective roadmap toward a nation where every woman lives free from fear, abuse, and discrimination.

As Vice-Chair of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children (IACVAWC), the Department of the Interior and Local Government is committed to ensuring the NAP EVAW's goals are effectively carried out at the local level.

Through our Local Government Units (LGUs), we enhance protection mechanisms by improving coordination among stakeholders and integrating gender-responsive governance into all plans and programs.

The NAP EVAW embodies the commitments and challenges in realizing the full intent of Republic Act No. 9262 and related gender and development laws. It is a crucial call to action to unite all sectors in building a society where the rights, dignity, and safety of women and girls are fully upheld, advancing a *Bagong Pilipinas* free from fear and violence.

JUANITO VICTOR C. REMULLA
Secretary
Department of the Interior and Local Government

Message



For more than twenty years, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) has been at the center of our country's work to end violence against women and their children.

As Secretariat of the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children (IACVAWC), we have seen both the difficult realities of violence and the strength of those who survive it. Their stories remind us why our commitment must continue, and why building a safer Philippines is everyone's responsibility.

The National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW) comes at an important time. More than a policy, it represents our shared promise that violence has no place in our homes, communities, and institutions. It challenges us to work toward a future where every woman and girl can live with safety, dignity, and confidence.

As the government's oversight agency on gender equality and women's empowerment, the PCW is dedicated to helping make this Action Plan work on the ground.

Our role includes setting national standards, ensuring policy alignment across government, strengthening coordination, and guiding national agencies and local governments as they integrate EVAW priorities into their programs and budgets. Through this mandate, we aim to turn the NAP EVAW into concrete improvements in the lives of women and girls, especially those who are most vulnerable.

This mission, however, cannot be achieved by the government alone. Ending violence requires collective effort. We call on our international development partners, including the United Nations and its agencies, to continue supporting this shared cause. Their expertise and cooperation help strengthen our systems and broaden the impact of our work.

We express our sincere appreciation to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for its partnership in developing the NAP EVAW. Their support reflects a deep and strong commitment to advancing the rights and well-being of women and girls in the country.

As we launch this National Action Plan, we invite every Filipino, every leader, every community, and every ally to take part in this effort.

Together, let us build a society where violence has no space and where every woman and girl can move forward with safety and dignity.

One nation. One society. One global solidarity. Together, we end violence against women and their children.

ERMELITA V. VALDEAVILLA
Chairperson
Philippine Commission on Women

Acknowledgments

The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), in its capacity as the Secretariat of the Inter-agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (IACVAWC), extends its deepest appreciation to all institutions and individuals who have contributed to the formulation of this National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW).

We convey our sincere gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for its invaluable financial and technical assistance that made the development of this Plan possible, particularly in the conduct of national and regional validation workshops.

We likewise acknowledge the active involvement of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) Women Sectoral Council, women's non-government organizations, and the Ad Hoc Committee on NAP EVAW composed of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Philippine National Police (PNP), and the Department of Health (DOH). Their collective insights and commitment have greatly enriched this national framework.

Our heartfelt appreciation also goes to Ms. Manuela Silva, planning consultant, for her expertise, guidance, and dedicated support throughout the planning and formulation process.

Our gratitude is also extended to the members of the IACVAWC for their steadfast partnership and unwavering commitment to advancing coordinated and sustained efforts to end violence against women and their children.

Special thanks are also due to editor Ms. Mavreen Yapchiongco, for her meticulous work in refining the document, and to Ms. Ashley Joyce Luczon and PLL Publishing House for their professional support in the packaging of this Plan.

Finally, and most especially, we recognize all our partners, advocates, and stakeholders whose continued engagement and dedication reflect our shared vision of a society where every woman and girl lives free from violence, fear, and discrimination.

List of Acronyms

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, a national poverty reduction strategy and human capital investment program of the government managed by the DSWD	DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines	DepEd	Department of Education
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
BGHMC	Baguio General Hospital Medical Center	DMW	Department of Migrant Workers
BHW	Barangay Health Worker	DOH	Department of Health
BWC	Bangsamoro Women Commission	DOJ	Department of Justice
CA	Court of Appeals	DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
CAR-WCPMIS	Cordillera Administrative Region-Women and Child Protection Management Information System	DOST	Department of Science and Technology
CBHP	Community-based health personnel	DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	ERPAT	Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities
CEFMU	Child, Early and Forced Marriages and Unions	EVAW	Ending Violence Against Women
CHED	Commission on Higher Education	FBO	Faith-based organization
CICL	Child in Conflict with the Law	FDS	Family Development Session (of the 4Ps)
CIRAS	Crime Information Reporting and Analysis System	FSL	Filipino Sign Language
COA	Commission on Audit	GAD/GPB/ GAD AR	Gender and Development / GAD Plan and Budget / GAD Accomplishment Report
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease	GBV	Gender-based violence
CPD	Commission on Population and Development	GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion
CPN	Child Protection Network	GMMS	Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System
CPU	Child Protection Unit	GOCC	Government-owned and controlled corporation
CRC	Convention on the Rights of a Child	GRCM	Gender-responsive case management
CRCF	Care and residential care facility	GRP	Gender-responsive planning
CSAEM	Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation Materials	GST	Gender Sensitivity Training
CSO	Civil society organization	HEI	Higher Education Institution
CSRPDV	Counseling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence	IACAT	Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
CSWDO	City Social Welfare and Development Office	IACVAWC	Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children	IBP	Integrated Bar of the Philippines
DA	Department of Agriculture	IEC	Information, education, and communication
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform	IMT	Inter-Agency Monitoring Team
DBM	Department of Budget and Management	IPV	Intimate partner violence
		IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
		KAB	Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior

KALIPI	Kalipunan ng Liping Pilipina (roughly translated as Federation of Filipino Women)	PCOO	Presidential Communications Operations Office
KATROPA	Kalakihang Tapat sa Responsibilidad At Obligasyon sa Pamilya (roughly translated as “men who are true to their responsibilities and obligations to the family” by the Commission on Population and Development (CPD)	PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
KRA	Key Result Area	PGCA	Philippine Guidance and Counseling Association, Inc.
LCAT-VAWC	Local Committees on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children	PKKK	Pambansang Koalisyon ng mga Kababaihan sa Kanayunan (roughly translated as National Coalition of Rural Women)
LCEs	Local Chief Executives	PNP	Philippine National Police
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual (+ means those who identify with a sexual orientation or gender identity not covered in the acronym)	PPA	Philippine Psychiatric Association
LGU	Local Government Unit	PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
LIVES	Listen, Inquire, Validate, Enhance safety and Support (from the World Health Organization)	RA	Republic Act
LSWDO	Local Social Welfare and Development Office	RCAT-VAWC	Regional Committees on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children
MGEC	Media and Gender Equality Committee	RESPECT	Respect, Empathy, Safety, Power, Equality, Communication, and Trust (WHO framework)
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	RPC	Revised Penal Code
MOVE	Men Opposed to Violence Against Women Everywhere	SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
MTRCB	Movie and Television Review and Classification Board	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NAP	National Action Plan	SE	Sexual Exploitation
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission	SK	Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Council)
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation	SUC	State University or College
NCDA	National Council on Disability Affairs	TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey	TIP	Trafficking in Persons
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council	TWG	Technical Working Group
NGA	National government agency	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NGO	Non-governmental organization	UP	University of the Philippines
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission	VAW/VAWC	Violence against women/Women against women and children/or violence against women and their children
NYC	National Youth Commission	VAWCD	Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Division (a specific division within the National Bureau of Investigation)
OSAEC	Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children	WCPU	Women and Children Protection Unit
PAO	Public Attorney’s Office	WCFS	Women and Children Friendly Space
PAP	Psychological Association of the Philippines	WEF	World Economic Forum
		WHO	World Health Organization
		WoW	World of Work
		WRO	Women’s rights organization

Overview

The National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW) 2025–2030 provides a national framework to guide efforts in preventing and responding to violence against women (VAW). It reflects the country's collective vision of a future where gender equality and peaceful and respectful relationships enable women and men to reach their full potential and lead meaningful, productive lives.

The Plan is the result of an inclusive and participatory process, with contributions from a broad spectrum of stakeholders ranging from local and national government agencies to non-government organizations and community representatives across all regions in the Philippines. The UNFPA provided material, technical, and financial support during the stakeholder and validation workshops.

The Plan recognizes that VAW devastates the lives of women and men and their families. It leaves the victims with painful scars that affect not only their physical, emotional, and economic well-being but also impact their future careers and relationships, including those of their children.

Despite these challenges, sustained prevention efforts and continued provision of quality support services for victim-survivors can significantly reduce and eliminate VAW when government and society collaborate to address its root causes. Recognizing that prevention is key to eliminating VAW, the Plan emphasizes transformative measures that reshape harmful norms, attitudes, practices, and behaviors that justify or tolerate violence. These efforts aim to foster gender equality and build egalitarian, respectful relationships.

While response services remain vital to victim-survivors' healing and recovery, they do not have as much impact on eradicating violence as long-term prevention work. Prevention is the most effective strategy for ultimately eliminating violence, as it not only stops it before it occurs but also addresses its root causes, along with the risk and protective factors that shape whether an individual becomes a victim or a perpetrator.

The Plan aims to realize three outcomes across its key result areas: **prevention and advocacy, response system, and coordination structures and mechanisms.** These are designed to bring the country closer to its vision of a VAW-free society. The Plan draws on global evidence for prevention strategies and the extensive field experience of service providers for response strategies, ensuring a grounded and actionable framework.

The Plan's vision, goal, outcomes, intermediate outcomes, and outputs are presented in a visual summary for ease of reference.

VISION A gender-fair and violence-free community where women and their children are empowered.

GOAL By 2030, IACVAWC and its partners will have instituted a systematic and adequately resourced prevention program, an accessible and effective response system, and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting toward a violence-free community for women and their children.

OUTCOME 1: Prevention and Advocacy

By 2030, women, men, and children, especially girls, and in all their diversities, benefit from a more gender-equitable environment that fosters respectful and positive relationships among women and men, promotes women's empowerment, and addresses harmful cultural norms and practices that perpetuate violence against women.

OUTCOME 2: Response System

By 2030, victim-survivors of violence confidently access quality services that promote long-term well-being and independence.

(Quality is defined as safe, comprehensive, timely, well-coordinated, age- and gender-appropriate, culturally responsive, non-judgmental, empowering, and respectful of privacy and confidentiality).

OUTCOME 3: Cross-cutting Structures and Actions

By 2030, IACVAWC and its partners shall have instituted a systematic and adequately resourced prevention program, an accessible and effective response system, and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting toward a violence-free community.

Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Women and men know how to safely respond or seek support when they encounter or experience VAW.

Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Response services are supported by gender-sensitive policies and adequate resources.

Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Improved coordination in implementation, monitoring, and reporting from the local to the national level.

Intermediate Outcome 1.2: Increased understanding about gender equality and the risks and harmful effects of violence against women enables young people (school age) to practice and advocate harmonious and gender-equitable relationship building.

Intermediate Outcome 2.2: Adequate, competent, and gender-sensitive service providers for health, psychosocial, protective, legal, and barangay (VAW Desk) services and for the VAW Referral System are available to assist victim-survivors at the national and local levels.

Intermediate Outcome 3.2: More comprehensive and timely periodic progress reports on the implementation of interventions at the national and local levels are prepared and submitted for IACVAWC action.

Intermediate Outcome 1.3: Women have increased economic empowerment and participation in decision-making in the home in terms of the use of their income and their decisions on certain tasks.

Intermediate Outcome 2.3: Sustained improvement in the services for victim survivors based on continuing assessment of the quality of service delivery.

Outputs:

1.1.1 NGOs, CSOs, male advocacy groups, adolescent groups, community leaders, religious groups, and LGUs actively participate in community mobilization and engagement activities to prevent VAW.

1.1.2 Media institutions and multimedia platforms are sustainably engaged in the prevention of and advocacy against VAW.

1.1.3 Increased understanding of and support for the prevention of VAW.

1.2.1 Schools, colleges, and universities, etc., are equipped to integrate gender, human rights, and VAW topics/lessons in curricula, modules, and subjects and implement school activities to inculcate positive gender norms and values and develop positive, equal, and respectful relations between and among girls and boys.

1.3.1 Socioeconomic assistance programs of the government and the private sector with components of gender equality, human rights, and VAW training increased women's access to economic resources and their awareness of violence against women and its prevention.

Outputs:

2.1.1 Increased availability of resources improved implementation of VAW-related programs in NGAs, LGUs, and HEIs.

2.1.2 Issuance of gender-sensitive legal policies expedited the resolution of gender-based violence cases.

2.2.1 Improved capacities of service providers (medical, legal, psychosocial, protective, VAW desk) in assisting victim-survivors of violence through continuing training or retraining.

2.2.2 Improved coordination in service delivery in LGUs with increased establishment and operationalization of the VAW Referral System.

2.2.3 Increased number of perpetrators undergo the Counseling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) or similar services.

2.3.1 Availability of a client satisfaction tool that facilitates the assessment of the quality of service delivery for VAW victim-survivors.

Outputs:

3.1.1 Improved assessment and periodic reporting on the functionality of mechanisms (IACVAWC / RCAT-VAWC / LCT-VAWC / VAW Referral System / Barangay VAW Desks).

3.1.2 Strengthened IACVAWC, IACVAWC Secretariat and RCAT-VAWC.

3.1.3 Interoperable and harmonized VAW data system.

3.1.4 Strengthened IACVAWC and NGO partnership in addressing VAW.

3.2.1 Monitoring and assessment tool for NAP EVAW implementation systematized monitoring and reporting process.

3.2.2 Results of research studies increased the understanding of the root causes, consequences, and effective prevention strategies for VAW in the Philippine context.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES (Part VI)

Priority Issue Persistence of norms, attitudes, practices, and structures that support male superiority and condone violence and impunity. Women's lack of agency and power arising from weak political, social, and economic status.

Priority Issue Inadequate capacity and resources for quality prevention and response programming to address violence against women.

Priority Issue Weak mechanisms that coordinate prevention and response.

THE PROBLEM Violence against women, including women experiencing intersecting forms of violence, violates women's human rights and fundamental freedoms. Its negative impact on women's physical and mental integrity impairs their ability to fully develop their potential to participate and contribute to development.

Note: This table is read from bottom to top.

The Plan is organized into seven (7) key parts:

I**Rationale and Mandate**

Explains the legal mandate and justification for the NAP EVAW.

II**Guiding Principles**

Outlines the guiding principles in the development and implementation of the Plan.

III**Situation Analysis**

Provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of violence against women (VAW) in the Philippines and highlights the need for a strategic, long-term approach to addressing the root causes.

IV**Strategic Results and Key Strategies**

Details the levels of results targeted and outlines the key strategies and activities to be prioritized to achieve them.

V**Funding, Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation**

Describes mechanisms for funding, implementation, and monitoring and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

VI**Detailed Strategies and Activities**

Presents specific strategies and activities by key result area, outcome, and output, including lead and partner implementing agencies.

VII**Results Framework**

Summarizes the Plan's targeted results and how these will be measured and monitored, including the risks and assumptions that affect the attainment of the outcomes. It also contains the indicators, the source of data, and the entities responsible for monitoring and reporting on results.



I

Rationale and Mandate



Rationale and Mandate

for the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW) 2025-2030

Freedom from violence is a fundamental human right. Violence against women (VAW) is a violation of this right, rooted in systemic gender inequality and discriminatory norms. It reflects power imbalances between women and men and is a manifestation of the historical unequal gender relations. A woman's experience of violence leaves her scarred for life. It undermines her integrity and sense of self-worth, impedes her full development, and restricts her participation in social and economic life.

In the Philippines, as in all other countries across the Asia-Pacific Region, women continue to suffer from violence due to persistent gender biases and harmful stereotypes that place men in dominant positions in society. Data from UNFPA¹ shows that lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner ranges from 11% to 64%, while recent experiences in the 12 months preceding the survey range from 4% to 48%. Intimate partners were more likely to inflict physical or sexual violence than other perpetrators.

Women's likelihood of experiencing violence from an intimate partner or from any perpetrator is influenced by various factors, including socioeconomic status, education, disability, marital status, cultural identity, sexual orientation. Children who witness violence are likely to become victims or perpetrators later in life, believing that it is normal to inflict violence or to suffer from violence. This affects their full development, and worse, it reinforces the intergenerational cycle of abuse and trauma.

State response to VAW entails heavy economic and social costs. Addressing it requires multisectoral responses, from health care to law enforcement, legal aid, and psychosocial support. Victims who cannot stay home with their perpetrator require temporary shelter and assistance for their livelihood and recovery. Research cited by UN Women estimates that the cost of VAW could amount to around 2% of the global gross domestic product, 1.5 trillion, approximately the size of the economy of Canada.²

In the Philippines, ADB cited a 1998 study estimating the cost of medical, psychological, and crisis intervention for VAW survivors at PHP 6 billion, which was equivalent to the budget of one government line agency.³

The NAP EVAW recognizes VAW as a complex and systemic issue. It could undermine the country's socioeconomic development objectives because of the loss of or reduced productivity of a significant portion of the population. This burden does not consider the essential cost of handling, treating, healing, and recovery of victims, amounts that would have been better spent on job creation, improved medical care or education, and similar government priorities that support national development. VAW can be significantly reduced and ultimately eliminated in the medium and long term through comprehensive and efficiently coordinated preventive and responsive programs.

National Commitments

NAP EVAW operationalizes Republic Act No. 9262, or the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act, which enshrines the constitutional guarantee to respect and protect women's human rights and right to protection of the family and members from violence and threats to their personal safety and security.

¹ United Nations Population Fund. (2023). kNOWVAWdata: Measuring prevalence of violence against women in Asia-Pacific.

² UN Women. (2016, September 21). The economic costs of violence against women. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/9/speech-by-lakshmi-puri-on-economic-costs-of-violence-against-women>

³ Jalal, I. (2015, November 25). Unhappily ever after: The staggering extent, cost of violence against women. Asian Development. <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/unhappily-ever-after-staggering-extent-cost-violence-against-women>

It highlights women's vulnerability in intimate relationships and provides immediate relief through the various mechanisms of support, from the barangay level, which is most accessible to the victim, to the police, psychosocial services, health, and legal support. It criminalizes violence against women by an intimate partner, and it addresses all forms of violence—physical, sexual, psychological, and economic (RA No. 9262).⁴

Other salient features of the law include:⁵

- Addresses both criminal and civil proceedings; protection order as civil action and criminal action for violation of RA No. 9262;
- Disallows mediation or conciliation of cases in the barangay and prohibits judges from influencing the victim from abandoning relief under the law, exempts persons who intervene from liability, and specifies the rights of victims: to be informed of their rights, confidentiality, the right to services, and free legal assistance;
- Directs the provision of support for victims and rehabilitation programs for perpetrators;
- Recognizes “battered wife syndrome,” which exempts a woman victim from civil or criminal liability notwithstanding the absence of any of the elements for justifying circumstances of self-defense provided under the Revised Penal Code. In this case, the law does not disqualify a woman from having custody of her children.
- For employed women victims, the law allows for a ten-day paid leave to attend to their medical, legal, and psychosocial needs and other services necessary for their safety, recovery, and pursuit of justice.

The Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (IACVAWC), established under RA No. 9262, serves as the lead coordinator and monitoring body on VAW initiatives and ensures the effective implementation of the law. (Rule IX, Sec. 52, IRR). The Anti-VAWC Act is implemented through strategic plans, the fourth of which is the NAP EVAW.

While primarily focused on intimate partner violence under RA No. 9262, the NAP EVAW also supports the implementation of related laws:

- Magna Carta of Women (RA No. 9710),
- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (RA No. 9208) and its expanded versions: RA No. 10364 (2012) and RA No. 11862 (2022),
- Anti-Rape Law (RA No. 8353) as amended by RA No. 11648,⁶ and
- Safe Spaces Act (RA No. 11313) and the earlier law on sexual harassment (RA No. 7877)

Sexual exploitation of women and children online and through pornography is addressed in more recent laws:

- Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act (RA No. 9995),
- Anti-Child Pornography Act (RA No. 9775), and
- Anti-Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children and Anti-Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation Materials (OSAEC-CSAEM) Act (RA No. 11930 of 2022)

⁴ In G.R. 182835, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals in CA-G.R. CR 30567, dated January 31, 2008, when it convicted the petitioner of violating RA No. 9262 (Sec. 5) for committing electronic violence against a former dating partner (the case concerns a claim of commission of the crime of violence against women when a former boyfriend sent to the girl the picture of a naked woman, not her, but with her face on it). EVAW is among the proposed enhancements of RA No. 9262 now being discussed in Congress.

⁵ Guanzon, R. & Sercado, A. (2008). Issues and problems in the enforcement of the Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children Act of 2004. *Philippine Law Journal* 83(2), 312–381.

⁶ RA No. 8353 was amended in 2022 by RA No. 11648, An Act Promoting For Stronger Protection Against Rape And Sexual Exploitation And Abuse, Increasing The Age For Determining The Commission Of Statutory Rape, Amending For The Purpose Act No. 3815, As Amended, Otherwise Known As “The Revised Penal Code,” Republic Act No. 8353, Also Known As “The Anti-Rape Law Of 1997,” And Republic Act No. 7610, As Amended, Otherwise Known As The “Special Protection Of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation And Discrimination Act.”

The Plan also recognizes the shared objectives with the strategic plan for the anti-trafficking laws (IACAT Strategic Plan 2023–2027), the implementation of which involves the same agencies and mechanisms at the national and local levels.

International Mandates

The Plan also aligns with regional and global mandates aimed at eliminating discrimination and violence against women, including the following:

- Sustainable Development Goal 5, “Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation,”
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1981),
- CEDAW General Recommendation No. 19 (1992): Violence against Women,
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995),
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1990),
- ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Women (ASEAN RPA on EVAW), and
- Other international human rights instruments to which the Philippines is a State Party.

These commitments guide the Philippines in upholding human rights and fostering a gender-equal society.

II

Guiding Principles



Guiding Principles

The development and implementation of the NAP EVAW is anchored in the following principles:

1 Upholding human rights and gender equality.

The Plan manifests the country's policy of respecting, protecting, and fulfilling women's human rights and gender equality by addressing violence against women as an obstacle to women's enjoyment of these rights. It acknowledges that multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination based on sex, gender, class, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity reinforce or predispose them to experience violence. It ensures that the provision of care and support to women and children who are victim-survivors is non-judgmental and respectful of their autonomy and dignity and of their ability to make informed decisions. Respect for women's privacy, safety, and confidentiality also guides service delivery.

2 Ensuring a whole-of-society response.

Addressing VAW is a shared societal responsibility, led by the state, which has the primary responsibility for action. The state is obligated to issue the necessary policies and allocate the required resources for the implementation of programs and activities to prevent VAWC. In addition, the state shall ensure the provision of comprehensive service delivery to victims and data-driven monitoring.

In this regard, the implementation of the NAP EVAW will pursue linkage and coordination with related national strategic plans, such as the National Strategic Plan for Anti-Trafficking in Persons (RA No. 9208 as amended) and the strategic plan on child, early, and forced marriages and unions (CEFMU). These synergies are essential to addressing the root causes of gender-based violence, particularly harmful social norms and practices that perpetuate inequality and abuse.

3

Promoting primary prevention as a strategic priority.

While recognizing the vital role of the response system, the Plan puts primary focus on prevention to address the root causes of VAW. Prevention seeks to promote social change. It involves transforming the manifestations of gender inequality into ones that reject violence against women, support gender equality and women's empowerment, and promote their full participation in the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres.

In carrying out prevention efforts, the Plan is guided by the RESPECT framework as well as the social-ecological framework, which underscores the risk factors in the environment, embedded in the norms, practices, and structures, that influence an individual's likelihood of becoming either a victim or a perpetrator of violence.

4

Advancing women's empowerment and agency.

The Plan also recognizes that women's empowerment and access to economic resources are vital in transforming unequal power relations. That it is essential to build and strengthen women's resources and agency to uphold their autonomy, enable them to negotiate more equitable relationships, and make informed decisions about their lives.

5

Fostering partnerships with women's rights organizations and civil society.

The Plan acknowledges the vital and meaningful participation of women's rights organizations (WROs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders in the development, implementation, and monitoring of actions and strategies related to prevention and service delivery. Their continued support and partnership will be actively sought and valued in the implementation of the NAP EVAW.

III

Situation Analysis



Situation Analysis

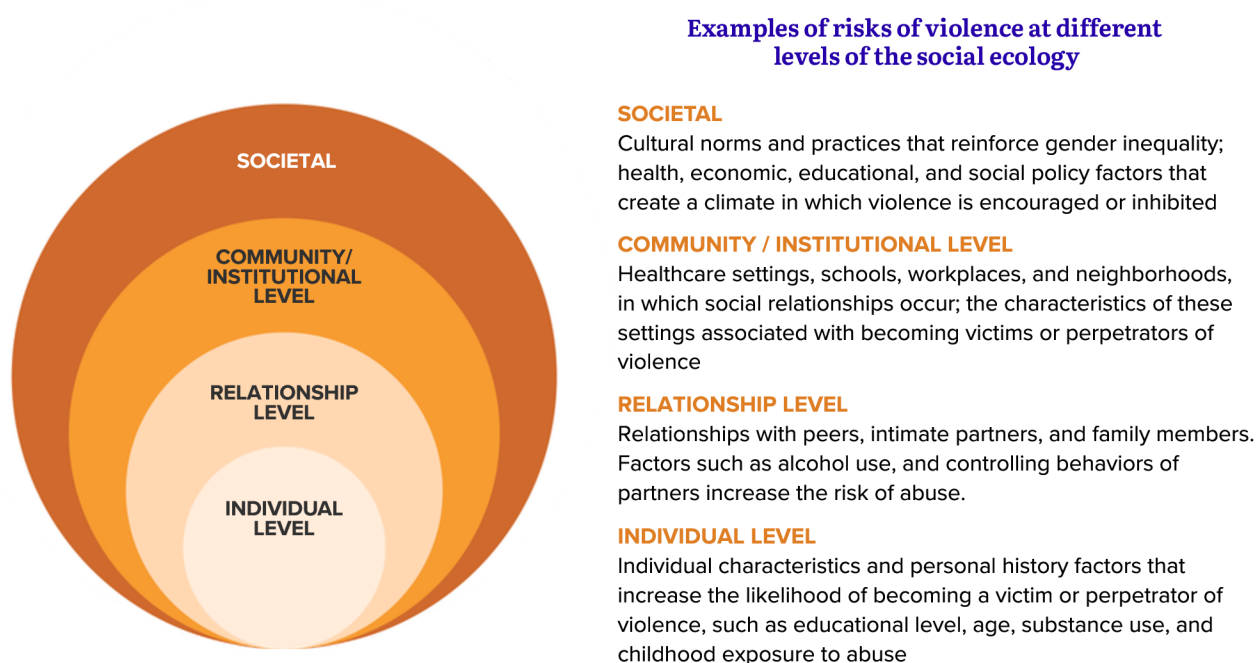
The NAP EVAW builds on an in-depth review of the progress and lessons learned in the implementation of RA No. 9262 in the past 20 years. The review is supported by data and insights drawn from reports, research studies, key stakeholders, and the lived experiences of victim-survivors. It also considers the persistent challenges in prevention, as well as the operational issues that hamper the delivery of services to victim-survivors, as a springboard in defining the direction and priorities for the next five years.

To better understand the situation of violence against women, the Social Ecological (SE) Model of prevention offers a useful framework. This model provides that individuals face various risks across different levels of their lives—individual, relationship, community, and societal (see Figure 1). These risks reflect the harmful norms, practices, and structures that may predispose a person to becoming a victim or a perpetrator. For example, at the individual level, a woman's exposure to abuse at an early age significantly increases the likelihood of her becoming a victim in later life.

The risks are rooted in the pervasive gender inequality that defines women's status in society as reflected in their lower share in decision-making, their tendency to occupy subordinate roles at home, in the workplace, and in the broader community, as well as society's tolerance or condoning of violence against women.

The Social-Ecological (SE) model underscores that the statistics on VAW will not fundamentally change without addressing the harmful gender norms and practices that are rooted in gender inequality. Importantly, the model calls attention to protective factors that provide opportunities for suitable intervention measures for each level. For instance, early interventions such as counseling or therapy for young people exposed to VAW can reduce the chance of repeated victimization in adulthood. Empowering these individuals through education and economic independence can further strengthen their ability to negotiate for healthy and equitable relationships.

Figure 1. **Social-Ecological Model of Prevention**



A. State of Violence Against Women in the Philippines

Republic Act No. 9262 defines violence against women as “any act or a series of acts committed by any person against a woman who is his wife, former wife, or against a woman with whom the person has or had a sexual or dating relationship, or with whom he has a common child, or against her child whether legitimate or illegitimate, within or without the family abode, which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering, or economic abuse, including threats of such acts, battery, assault, coercion, harassment, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty.”

The situation of VAW may be described in terms of incidence and prevalence data. Incidence refers to cases reported to authorities such as the Philippine National Police (PNP) – Women and Children Protection Desks (WCPDs) in all cities and municipalities in the country. However, this administrative data from PNP are subject to several limitations that hinder the accurate reporting of the magnitude of actual cases of violence, including the following:

1. PNP records cover only reported cases and do not include VAW incidents that are not reported due to many reasons such as fear, shame, stigma, or lack of access to services.
2. Under the PNP Crime Information Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS), only investigated cases that proceed to court are counted.
3. Cases or complaints handled at the Barangay VAW Desk are not necessarily reported to the PNP, creating discrepancies. For example, in 2019, the PNP recorded 15,712, whereas the Barangay VAW Desks reported 47,208.
4. Data from other service providers, such as those providing psychosocial care, medical interventions, and legal assistance, are typically excluded in the incident reports. Likewise, cases reported to NGOs or faith-based organizations are often not reflected in the official counts.

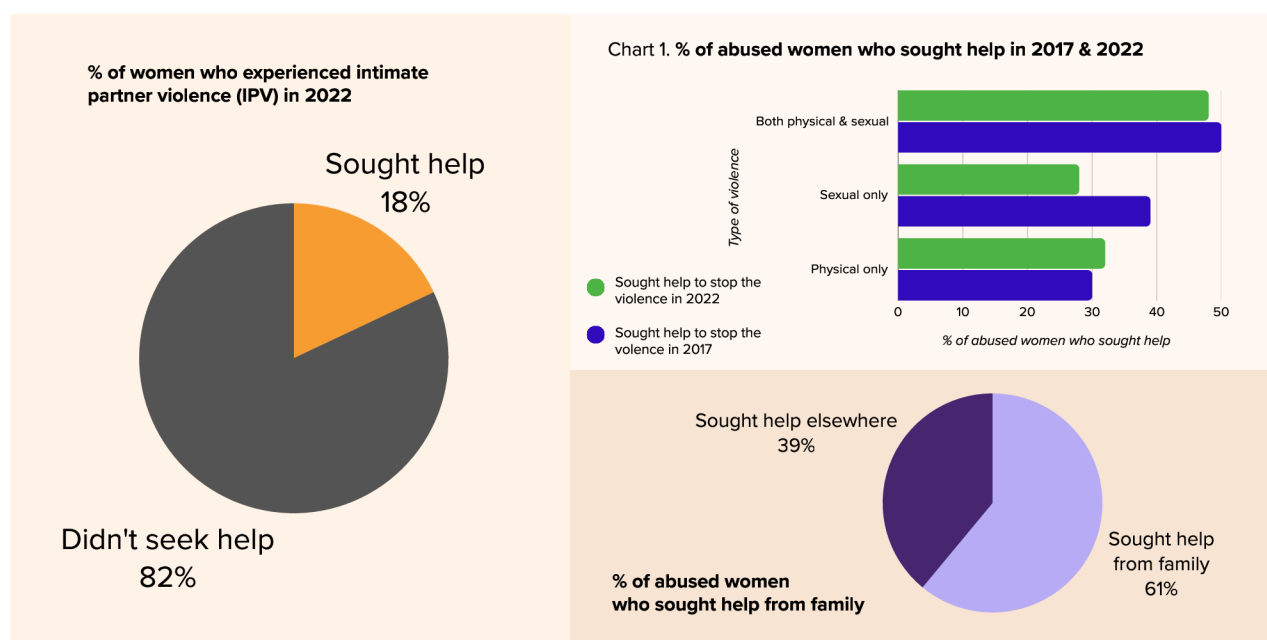
These limitations in the accounting of the actual situation on violence against women, particularly in terms of incidence, should thus be a major consideration in the ongoing VAW data harmonization and establishment of the electronic VAW data system.

Based on PNP data (see Table 1), there were 13,122 VAW cases reported in 2023, approximately two-thirds of the 20,398 cases reported in 2019. The decline is largely attributed to reduced reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–2021. From 59% to 76% of reported cases are violations of RA No. 9262. It is important to note that PNP data aggregates all forms of VAW under RA No. 9262—including sexual, physical, psychological, emotional, and financial.

Table 1. Violence Against Women Cases Classified According to Subject VAWC Law					
SUBJECT VAWC LAW	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
RA No. 9262 (Anti-VAWC Law)	15,438	11,200	8,430	7,614	7,745
RA No. 8353 (Anti-Rape Law)	2,560	2,122	2,056	2,285	2,634
Art. 336 of RPC (Acts of Lasciviousness)	2,014	1,550	1,509	1,697	1,921
RA No. 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment)	95	58	71	79	56
Safe Spaces Act (RA No. 11313)	-	-	155	283	456
Art. 334 of RPC (Concubinage)	203	136	141	147	145
RA No. 9995 (Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism)	88	116	111	199	165
TOTAL	20,398	15,182	12,473	12,304	13,122
% RA No. 9262	76%	74%	67.60%	61.88%	59.02%

Other relatively high-incidence crimes against women include rape (RA No. 8353 as amended), acts of lasciviousness (Revised Penal Code Art. 336), and trafficking in persons (RA No. 9208 as amended by RA No. 10364, or the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012). While not all trafficking victims are women, they comprise the majority. In 2019, of the 2,041 reported trafficking victims, 77% were women. Women accounted for over 90% of those trafficked for sexual exploitation and prostitution and more than 70% of victims of forced labor, child pornography, illegal recruitment, and organ removal.⁷

Prevalence data on VAW come from the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) conducted every five years.⁸ Since 2008, NDHS has included a Woman's Safety Module, which asks questions about the experience of violence among women aged 15–49, such as the experience of physical, sexual, or emotional violence among women in intimate relations and their help-seeking behavior. The survey also includes a Women's Empowerment Module, which asks questions about women's empowerment in terms of employment and earnings, control over their income, asset ownership, participation in decision-making, and negotiating sexual relations.



NDHS findings reveal that intimate partner violence remains alarmingly high, with close to 1 in 5 women (18%) reporting experiences of spousal violence (see Table 2). Vulnerability is higher among poorer women, who were more likely (16%) to suffer physical violence than richer women (8%). More victims of violence were divorced, separated, or widowed women (30%), compared to those who were currently married (15%) or never married (7%). For both physical and sexual violence, the main perpetrators were the victims' current or former intimate partners. Among never-married women or those with intimate partners, 36% experienced physical violence from current partners and 34% from former partners. For sexual violence, 45% were victimized by current partners and 35% by former partners.⁹ About 45% of the women reported having sustained injuries from their experience of violence.¹⁰

⁷ Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking. (2020.) Annual report. <https://iacat.gov.ph/?p=6008>

⁸ The PSA indicated that the NDHS will be conducted every three years after the 2022 rounds. There may be a need to study if the Women's Safety Module should be administered as frequently.

⁹ Philippine Statistics Authority. (2023). National demographic and health survey 2022 (p. 300).

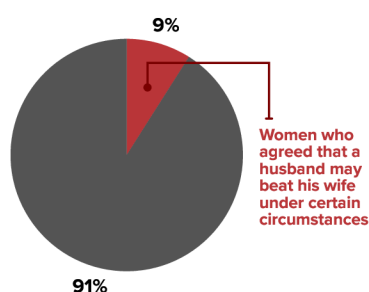
¹⁰ Philippine Statistics Authority. (2023). National demographic and health survey 2022 (p. 305).

Table 2. Women's Experience of Violence from 2008-2022, NDHS

INDICATOR	NDHS 2008	NDHS 2013	NDHS 2017	NDHS 2022
Ever experienced physical violence	20.1%	19.6%	17%	13%
Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	7.3%	6%	5%	4%
% who have ever experienced sexual violence	8.7%	6.3%	5%	4%
Physical or sexual violence	23.6%	21.7%	19%	14%
Spousal violence (sexual, physical, emotional)	29%	25.9%	24%	18%

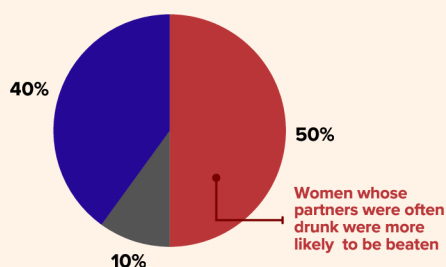
NDHS data also provides insights about prevailing attitudes, beliefs, and practices that accept, normalize, or reinforce violence against women, which call for strategic prevention strategies.

9% of women agree that a husband may beat his wife under certain circumstances



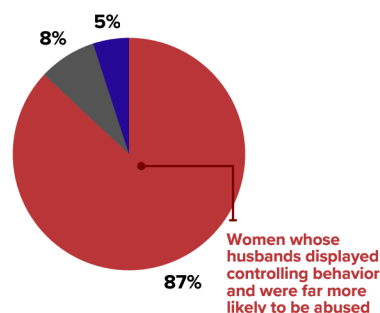
1. Many women are accepting of violence from an intimate partner as a punishment for certain acts. Nearly 9% of women justify that a husband may hit or beat his wife under any or some of the specified circumstances: (a) goes out without telling him; (b) neglects the children; (c) argues with him; (d) refuses to have sexual intercourse with him; and (e) burns the food (Philippine Statistics Authority [PSA], 2022, 282). Acceptance of these beliefs tends to be higher among women with lower education and economic status than among better-educated and wealthier women.

Women whose partners were often drunk were more likely (50%) to be beaten; women whose husbands did not drink were less likely (10%) to be abused.



2. Alcoholism is a strong reinforcing factor of violence. Women whose partners were often drunk were more likely (50%) to suffer physical, sexual, or emotional abuse than women whose intimate partners did not drink alcohol (10%). Alcohol abuse is a behavior associated with harmful masculinity, similar to extramarital affairs and physical fights against other men because of men's belief in their superiority and right to objectify, own, and control women.

Women whose husbands displayed controlling behavior were far more likely (87%) to be abused than those whose husbands did not (8%).



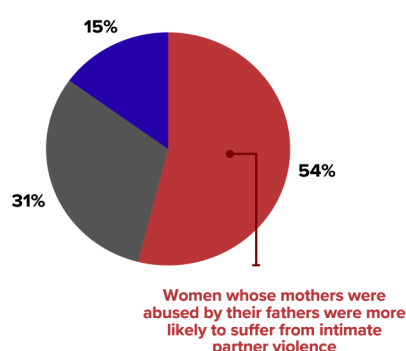
3. Controlling behavior is a strong driver of VAW. Experience of abuse was higher (87%) among women whose intimate partners displayed controlling behavior than among women whose husbands did not (8%).¹¹

4. Help-seeking among victims is still low, especially for those who suffered sexual violence and for those who were both sexually and physically abused. Two in five women (42%) who experienced physical or sexual violence never told anyone nor sought help to end the violence.¹² Richer women were less likely (34%) to seek help or tell someone about their experience of violence than lower-income women (40–46%).

¹¹ Controlling behaviors identified were (a) being jealous or angry if she talks to other men, (b) wrongly accusing her of being unfaithful, (c) not permitting her to meet her female friends, (d) trying to limit her contact with her family, and (e) insisting on knowing where she is at all times.

¹² Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). (2023). National demographic and health survey 2022 (p. 306). PSA and ICF. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR146/PR146.pdf>

Women whose mothers were abused by their fathers were more likely (31%) to suffer from IPV than women whose mothers were not abused (15%).



5. The intergenerational effect of violence against women continues to persist. Women whose mothers were abused by their fathers were more likely (31%) to experience violence from a current or former intimate partner than women whose mothers were not abused by their fathers (15%). This underscores how patterns of violence can be passed down through generations, perpetuating cycles of abuse.

6. Help was sought mostly from family, preferring to keep the experience a family matter (see Table 3). This reflects the various factors that affect help-seeking among women—family pressure, stigma, shame, economic dependence, and women themselves accepting or normalizing violence as part of intimate relations.

Table 3. Sources of Help to Stop the Violence, 2017 and 2022

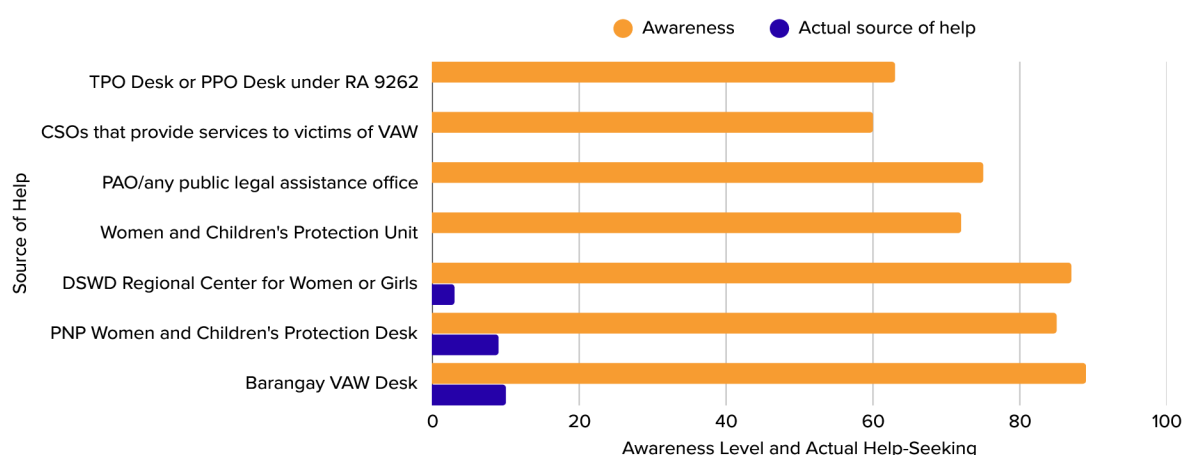
NATURE OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE / SOURCE OF HELP	PHYSICAL ONLY		SEXUAL ONLY		BOTH PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL		PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE	
	2017	2022	2017	2022	2017	2022	2017	2022
Own Family	69.1	64.5	60.9	58.5	55.9	52.4	64.7	60.7
Husband/Partner's Family	7.3	6.3	2.4	2.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.1
Boyfriend	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.1
Friend	19.2	11.6	23.4	9.7	14.0	13.2	18.2	11.9
Neighbor	7.7	7.5	5.1	12.9	16.3	8.1	9.8	8.1
Religious Leader	0.5	0.8	0.0	7.7	1.7	3.7	0.7	2.2
Doctor / Medical Personnel	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.2
Police	5.2	8.0	2.3	2.3	9.1	14.5	6.0	9.2
Lawyer	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7
Barangay Center	-	9.4	-	3.8	-	11.7	-	9.6
Social Work Organization	2.2	4.1	2.4	0.3	5.5	7.4	3.1	4.6
Other	2.5	4.5	11.9	11.5	1.4	2.2	3.2	4.5

7. There is a huge gap between awareness of sources of help and actual utilization of government services for VAW. NDHS findings in 2017 and 2022 point to a high and increasing level of awareness about formal sources of assistance to VAW victims, especially of barangay services (88%). However, the percentage of victims who actually approached them for assistance remained low (see Chart 2).

Women's reluctance to approach established sources of help could mean their acceptance of the violence, their preference to keep it within the family, or their reluctance to leave the violent relationship. It could also mean that they have negative perceptions about the services, like lack of trust or confidence, fear of being exposed or blamed for the violence, or fear of being passed around among service providers who lacked the competence, information, or resources to assist them. It could also be that services are inaccessible or unavailable because of geography or limited time of operations.

¹¹ Controlling behaviors identified were (a) being jealous or angry if she talks to other men, (b) wrongly accusing her of being unfaithful, (c) not permitting her to meet her female friends, (d) trying to limit her contact with her family, and (e) insisting on knowing where she is at all times.

¹² Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). (2023). National demographic and health survey 2022 (p. 306). PSA and ICF. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR146/PR146.pdf>

Chart 2. **Awareness level and actual help-seeking from the sources of help**

B. Significant Gains in the Implementation of RA No. 9262

The IACVAWC was created to ensure the effective implementation of and serve as the lead coordinating and monitoring body for RA No. 9262. In the 20 years since the passage of the law, the Council and its member agencies, the local government units, women's rights and other civil society organizations, and other stakeholders have achieved notable progress, including the following:

- **Enhanced legislative and policy support:** Strengthened national efforts to address violence against women and children through the passage of new laws and the issuance of implementing policies by relevant agencies and LGUs.
- **Nationwide advocacy and awareness campaigns:** Regular campaigns have significantly increased awareness of violence against women and children (VAWC) and the various laws protecting women and children. These efforts are supported by national agencies, LGUs, civil society, women's rights organizations, male advocacy groups, community-based groups, the media, international organizations, and the private sector.
- **Expanded media engagement and innovative advocacy:** The quad media has been increasingly engaged in anti-VAW advocacies. Social media-driven helpline schemes and tools have expanded the reach of advocacy to more groups of vulnerable women. Male advocacy groups have intensified their support for prevention through the men-talking-to-men strategy of preventing VAW and fostering positive, gender-equal, and empowering relationships for both women and men.
- **Established service delivery mechanisms:** Service systems assisting victim-survivors have been largely institutionalized, supported by relevant policies, capacity-building, and protocols. Improvements are noted in the access, quality, and delivery of protective, medical, psychosocial, and legal services, including at the level of the first responders, the VAW Desks.
- **Crisis response mechanisms:** Mechanisms to address VAWC cases in times of crisis or emergencies have also been developed and are accessible to victim-survivors in evacuation centers and resettlement communities. In particular, Women and Children Friendly Spaces (WCFS) have been developed to provide survivor-centered child protection and gender-based violence services in evacuation centers and resettlement communities, aligned with national and international standards.

- **Effective coordination structures:** The mechanisms for coordination of efforts to implement RA No. 9262 have been set in place, and the tools to assess the functionality of these mechanisms have been developed and are currently used for field monitoring. These coordination mechanisms, including the Regional Committees on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children (RCAT-VAWC) and the Local Committees on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children (LCAT-VAWC), as well as the VAW Referral Network, have been established and continue to support local implementation and service provision.

C. Strategic Issues to be Addressed

While some success has been achieved in implementing RA No. 9262, there remain fundamental issues and challenges to be addressed in order to reduce or eliminate violence against women, which the NAP EVAW is prioritizing for the Plan period.

Prevention and Advocacy

Persistent harmful social norms and tolerance for impunity. Advocacy and prevention efforts have yet to fully transform deeply entrenched norms, behaviors, and structures that sustain unequal power relations and tolerate violence and impunity. These are widely practiced, are deeply steeped in many people's consciousness and realm of behavior, and understandably take the longest time to erase. Eradicating these practices requires sustained prevention and advocacy with all-of-society participation.

Limited women's agency and economic empowerment. Women's vulnerability to violence is deeply rooted in their lack of agency and power, which stems from unequal political, social, and economic status, compounded by persistent adherence to traditional beliefs and gender norms. To address this, the Plan must prioritize women's social and economic empowerment as a key strategy for prevention. When women are empowered, they are in a better position to negotiate better relations with their partner, make informed decisions about their lives, and improve their socioeconomic standing. More importantly, they can decisively withdraw or remove themselves from a violent or precarious environment.

Challenges in the implementation of protective laws. Strict enforcement of relevant VAW laws deters the occurrence or commitment of crime and creates safer environments for women and girls. While law enforcement agencies often grapple with numerous issues in implementation, such as rising crime rates, including the fast-evolving cybercrimes, lack of resources, inadequate training, and shortage of personnel, they need to work out effective strategies to strengthen enforcement of relevant VAW laws.

Lack of impact assessment on advocacy and prevention initiatives. While advocacy and prevention have been carried out in the past 20 years, there has not been any assessment of their impact, particularly the extent to which transformation or change in people's attitudes, behaviors, or practices about VAW has happened. What the data show is the increase in women's knowledge about certain provisions of RA No. 9262, like the sources of help when VAW is experienced and about the Barangay, Temporary, and Permanent Protection Orders as provided in the law.

Alongside the planning and implementation of a prevention program, there is a need to plan and conduct a survey on people's current understanding, attitudes, beliefs, and practices. The survey needs to be implemented at the beginning to obtain baseline data and at the end of the Plan period to determine the impact of the prevention programs' effectiveness.

Response Services for Victim-Survivors

Limited resources for VAWC response programs. Response programs are constantly faced with resource constraints, including insufficient budget for improving service delivery and a shortage of adequately trained personnel to assist victim-survivors of violence. While there is a Gender and Development (GAD) budget policy that supports programs addressing gender-related issues like violence against women (VAW), its implementation requires careful review and regular monitoring. The implementation of the NAP EVAW needs a dedicated, clearly defined budget source. Agency heads and local chief executives are expected to ensure that prevention and response programs for VAW are integrated into their respective GAD plans and budgets for sustained financial support for implementation.

Insufficient facilities for victim-survivors. Among the key resource-related issues highlighted are the limited availability of centers and Women and Children Protection Units (WCPUs), which provide healthcare and medical treatment to women victims of violence. As a result, many implementing partners have recommended cost-sharing arrangements between provincial and municipal LGUs for the establishment and operation of these facilities.

Gaps in inclusive training and services. There is a need to enhance the inclusivity of training modules and their administration and related mechanisms for service delivery to respond to the intersecting vulnerabilities of some victim survivors, such as those with disabilities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, and women being subjected to customary/tribal/traditional practices, to improve access to justice and related services.

Inadequate support for legal action and survivor recovery. There is a need to strengthen support for women who pursue their case in court and for their rehabilitation and recovery. Apart from social pressure to preserve the family, lack of economic support forces women to withdraw their case, desist, and/or return to the violent relationship they are trying to escape from. Thus, the NAP EVAW should advocate and negotiate for enhanced support programs enabling victim-survivors to rebuild their lives free from violence.

Lack of rehabilitation programs for VAW offenders. The implementation of RA No. 9262 has also been weak in terms of the provision of counseling services for offenders. This could be done through the mandatory implementation of the Counseling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) developed by DSWD.

Note: The Department of Social Welfare and Development's Counseling Services for Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) aims to create a non-threatening environment for male perpetrators to reform their behavior and become allies in ending domestic violence.

Limited functionality of Barangay VAW Desks. As frontline responders, the Barangay VAW Desk Officers play a most crucial role in ensuring that VAW-related complaints and requests for assistance are handled proficiently, and victim-survivors are guided to access appropriate services, such as psychosocial, medical, protection, or legal assistance. VAW Desk Officers need continuing capacity building, stable appointments that are not subject to changes in leadership or appointing authority, and regular remunerations. At the same time, the VAW Desk needs to be strengthened in terms of resources—a well-equipped office with adequate materials, equipment, and facilities, including a vehicle for transporting or rescuing victim-survivors.

Cross-Cutting Structures and Actions

Strengthening IACVAWC, the Secretariat, and the Regional VAW Mechanism. As a policy and oversight body for the implementation of RA No. 9262, the IACVAWC should strengthen its leadership and accountability structures for effective decision-making, negotiation, and monitoring. This includes ensuring consistent high-level representation of member agencies during Council meetings as well as sustained horizontal coordination

with other inter-agency mechanisms. Vertical coordination with regional and local bodies is likewise important to support ground-level implementation of anti-VAW initiatives. To ensure continuity and preserve institutional knowledge, a permanent Secretariat unit staffed by personnel in plantilla or regular positions must be created. In parallel, the RCAT-VAWCs, which serve as a link between national and local implementation, must also be reinforced. This includes the provision of plantilla positions to retain the expertise and partnerships they have developed, as well as the allocation of sufficient budgets for their operations beyond just salary payments.

Lack of a harmonized VAW data system. Despite significant work and resources, the VAW data system has yet to fully materialize into an operational data system to support the monitoring and decision-making of the Council and its implementing partners. Complementing the VAW data system is the need for a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the progress achieved in addressing violence against women, support evidence-based analysis of results and gaps, and formulate appropriate strategies or steps to advance implementation.

Limited engagement with civil society and women's rights organizations. While the vital role of civil society and women's rights organizations in advocacy and service delivery is recognized, actual engagement with them remains limited. Many NGOs possess the expertise and resources to support both advocacy efforts and direct services. Their work with grassroots communities gives them the opportunity to have a deeper understanding of the issues, and in many cases, they are more trusted by victim-survivors seeking assistance. However, limited opportunities for interaction and collaboration often leave their contributions unrecognized.

IV

Strategic Results and Key Strategies



Strategic Results and Key Strategies

A. The Vision and Goal of the NAP EVAW

VISION

A gender-fair and violence-free community where women and their children are empowered.

GOAL

By 2030, the IACVAWC and its partners will have instituted a systematic and adequately resourced prevention program, an accessible and effective response system, and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting toward a violence-free community for women and their children.

Achieving the vision of a “*A gender-fair and violence-free community where women and their children are empowered*” will understandably take a long time. However, it is achievable through sustained efforts to eliminate the root causes of violence against women, which are manifestations of gender-based discrimination and inequality. The state is duty-bound to lead this effort, demonstrating commitment to gender equality and women’s empowerment by allocating adequate resources for primary prevention and response programs.

The Plan’s outcomes represent the three key result areas: **primary prevention and advocacy, response, and the efficient functioning of mechanisms to coordinate planning, implementation, and evaluation of prevention and response efforts**, including the development of a VAW data system. The goal of the Plan is to significantly contribute to the vision by ensuring that the strategies and activities for prevention and response will accelerate the expected decline in VAW incidence and prevalence. The assumption for achieving this goal is that the IACVAWC leadership and its members and local government units will commit to implementing the agreed strategies and activities, delivering results within their respective agencies and localities. This could be achieved by assigning adequate and competent personnel, by providing necessary funds, and by monitoring progress and regular reporting.

The following sections present the NAP EVAW’s outcomes, intermediate outcomes, outputs, and priority strategies. The suggested strategies and activities were primarily recommended by service providers and other concerned partners, like NGOs, and by victim-survivors who were interviewed as part of establishing the evidence base for the Plan. These recommendations are based on their experiences implementing RA No. 9262 and their views on priority interventions needed for the law to be effective, particularly for the protection and support of victim-survivors.

Part VI (Results Framework) details the suggested strategies and activities for achieving the agreed outcomes. It is also an important reference for agencies and LGUs in developing their annual implementation plans, particularly in prioritizing activities.

B. Outcomes, Intermediate Outcomes, and Priority Strategies

Outcome 1. Primary Prevention and Advocacy

By 2030, women, men, and children, especially girls, and in all their diversities, benefit from a more gender-equitable environment that fosters respectful and positive relationships among women and men, promotes women's empowerment, and addresses harmful cultural norms and practices that perpetuate violence against women.

Primary prevention and advocacy activities implemented in the past have successfully informed the public about violence against women, its causes, harmful consequences, and existing laws for the protection of women and girls from violence. However, harmful beliefs, attitudes, and practices that reinforce or justify violence remain prevalent. These factors continue to influence the rate at which violence against women happens, especially in intimate partner relationships. The NAP EVAW aims to address such issues by implementing strategies that are directed at changing these norms and values. It also seeks to align with related efforts addressing violence against young women and children, such as with the CEFMU plan (Child Early and Forced Marriages and Unions).

There are three (3) levels of prevention:

primary prevention, secondary prevention (early intervention), and tertiary prevention (services to help victim-survivors heal and recover, including perpetrator rehabilitation and accountability).

Among the three, primary prevention has the greater impact on reducing VAW prevalence, potentially saving the largest number of women from harm. While secondary and tertiary prevention are essential, they alone are unlikely to significantly reduce the occurrence of violence against women.

Primary prevention focuses on stopping violence before it happens. It involves addressing the underlying social conditions that reinforce violence against women, particularly those rooted in gender inequality. These social conditions spring from the gender-unequal position and situation of women and men, as reflected in the disparity in power, access to resources, and opportunities between them.¹³

The proposed prevention strategies are guided by the RESPECT Framework developed by WHO and partners.¹⁴ RESPECT is an acronym representing strategies that have been proven effective based on

Tertiary Prevention or Response

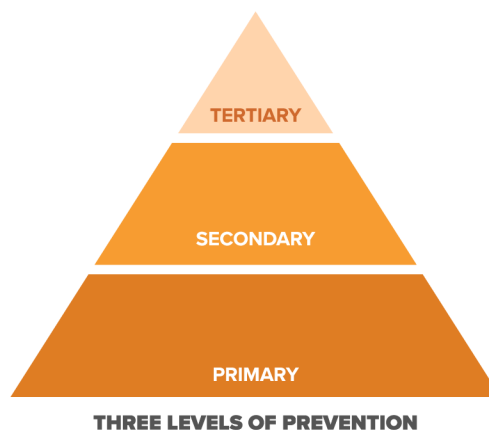
supports survivors and holds perpetrators to account (to prevent the recurrence of violence)

Secondary Prevention or Early Intervention

aims to change the trajectory for individuals with higher than average risk of perpetuating or experiencing violence

Primary Prevention

whole-of-population initiatives that address the gendered drivers of violence which are deep-seated, widely practiced, and take the longest time to change



¹³ Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety. (2017). Counting on change: A guide to prevention monitoring (p. 28). Our Watch.

¹⁴ World Health Organization. (2019). RESPECT women: Preventing violence against women (WHO/RHR/18.19). License: CC BY-MC-SA 3.0 IGO.

global studies that analyzed and compared various prevention strategies in terms of their effectiveness in reducing VAW in high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries. Grounded in the social-ecological model of prevention, it highlights the importance of analyzing risks and capitalizing on protective factors in formulating prevention strategies.

As the RESPECT Framework recommends, the proposed strategies under the NAP EVAW focus on transforming harmful beliefs and attitudes, improving relationships, empowering women, and stricter enforcement of laws to ensure safe environments for women and girls. Improving services for victim-survivors and strengthening coordination of prevention and response strategies are also key outcomes of the Plan.

R elationship skills strengthened

E mpowerment of women

S ervices ensured

P overty reduced

E nvironments made safe

C hild and adolescent abuse prevented

T ransformed attitudes, beliefs, and norms

Risks and Assumptions Affecting the Attainment of Outcome 1 and Mitigation Measures

Several assumptions underpin the attainment of Outcome 1. Addressing these assumptions and associated risks is essential to ensure the success and sustainability of primary prevention strategies under the NAP EVAW.

1. Commitment and support from IACVAWC

A key assumption is that IACVAWC maintains its strong belief in the value of sustained prevention programs as essential to eliminating VAW in the long term. It is assumed that IACVAWC will actively support the planning and implementation of a comprehensive prevention program and ensure that the necessary financial, policy, and technical resources are available to achieve its intended outcomes. This includes support for the baseline and endline research survey to assess people's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors on VAW, as well as the effectiveness of the prevention program.

To mitigate the risk of insufficient resources, IACVAWC is expected to mobilize funding and technical support through available sources, such as the SDG funds, government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), and government agencies mandated by RA No. 9262. Engagement with the international development partners may also be explored. Additionally, IACVAWC is expected to encourage national government agencies and LGUs to allocate funds and logistical support for prevention activities at their respective levels.

2. Capacity and alignment among advocacy partners

Another assumption is that NGOs, male advocacy groups, and other partners involved in prevention efforts share the program's objectives, possess the capacity and interest to engage in community advocacy on gender, human rights, and VAW (or that they are already doing it), and use harmonized messaging about VAW.

This will be mitigated by leveling off and by capacitating advocacy partners on their understanding of gender, VAW, its roots and consequences, and by ensuring that they deliver standard messages.

To address potential capacity gaps or inconsistencies in advocacy efforts, IACVAWC will conduct leveling-off sessions and provide capacity development for advocacy partners. These efforts will focus on deepening understanding of gender equality, the root causes and consequences of VAW, and the use of standardized messages in public campaigns.

3. Continuity and scaling prevention initiatives

It is assumed that prevention and advocacy activities will be continuous rather than one-off or episodic and will be supported by sufficient resources—such as funding, materials, trained personnel, community dialogues, and media campaigns. Strategies that demonstrate positive outcomes are expected to be scaled up to achieve a critical mass for broader societal change.

To reduce the risk of discontinuity, IACVAWC will closely monitor program implementation through pre- and post-assessments and negotiate for funding support to sustain measures that are found effective and those that could be replicated, even beyond the Plan period.

4. Engagement in the education sector

Another important assumption is that the DepEd, CHED, and TESDA will issue directives to implement school- and institution-based VAW prevention activities using their GAD budget. These institutions are also expected to monitor program outcomes. To foster commitment, IACVAWC will initiate policy dialogues with these agencies to secure commitment and institutional support for integrating gender and VAW prevention into the curricula and school-based programs.

Intermediate Outcome 1.1

Women and men know how to safely respond or seek support when they encounter or experience violence against women.

Output 1.1.1

NGOs, CSOs, male advocacy groups, adolescent groups, community leaders, religious groups, and LGUs actively participate in community mobilization and engagement activities to prevent VAW.

Output 1.1.2

Media institutions and multimedia platforms are sustainably engaged in the prevention of and advocacy against VAW.

Output 1.1.3

Increased understanding of and support for the prevention of VAW.

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
1. Developing and implementing a comprehensive prevention and advocacy program to address the root causes of violence against women	IACVAWC and members, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs, WROs, male advocacy groups, adolescent groups, religious groups, the private sector, NYC, SK, and PNP

Addressing the root causes of violence against women involves a coordinated, multi-sectoral prevention effort. This strategy advances gender-equitable norms through community engagement, education, media, and empowerment, supported by expert guidance and inter-agency collaboration.

Key Activities

Design a comprehensive prevention and advocacy program. According to the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) data, the acceptance of violence and the persistence of reinforcing practices remain prevalent in Philippine society. Some women justify violence under certain conditions, and victim-survivors tend to seek help within their family. Women whose partners have alcohol use disorder or exhibit controlling behavior are more likely to be abused. In the social-ecological model, these are among the individual, relationship, and community-level risks that increase the likelihood of women's victimization.

The primary prevention program needs to consider various contexts and age groups in which harmful norms, structures, and practices are embedded. It should also address gender norms that contribute to the normalization of violence, such as shame, fear, victim-blaming, and the belief that abuse should remain a private matter within the family.

Conduct community mobilization and engagement efforts. Global studies comparing strategies in prevention show that among the proven effective methods are those that involve community mobilization, sustained media engagement, working with schools, and promoting women's empowerment.¹⁵ These strategies will be embodied in a comprehensive prevention program to address the norms, practices, and institutional structures that reinforce or condone VAW across different settings and among different age groups.

¹⁵ Ellsberg, M., Arango, D. J., Morton, M., Gennari, F., Kiplesund, S., Contreras, M., & Watts, C. (2015). Prevention of violence against women and girls: What does the evidence say? *The Lancet*, 385(9977), 1555–1566. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)61703-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61703-7)

Implement interconnected program components. The prevention program will have mutually reinforcing components designed to address the diverse contexts in which harmful norms, structures, and practices persist. These include (1) community engagement activities targeting women and men across age groups, families, youth, and community-based organizations or workplaces; (2) initiatives with learning institutions to reach school-age populations; (3) strategic partnerships with media to engage broader audiences; and (4) programming to support women’s economic and social empowerment.

Across all components, advocacy and prevention partners will be oriented on the overall prevention strategy. They will also receive training on gender and VAW, tailored messaging for different target groups, appropriate advocacy activities, and methods for monitoring impact.

Empower prevention and advocacy partners to promote a safer, rights-based environment. An important consideration in prevention programming is the environment in which women and girls live. The presence and consistent enforcement of protective laws are critical to deterring violence and fostering a culture of accountability, and promoting safer environments.

Establish a dedicated steering committee to lead prevention efforts. Currently, no specific IACVAWC member agency serves as the designated lead for prevention. To address this gap, the Council may designate an existing agency to lead prevention work or create a dedicated steering committee or inter-agency group led by one of the member agencies. This mechanism will be responsible for coordinating planning, implementation, and monitoring of prevention initiatives. It must also have access to sufficient resources to support and sustain long-term, nationwide prevention efforts.

Engage a social and behavior change communication (SBCC) expert. The prevention program will seek the expertise of a social and behavior change communication (SBCC) specialist to provide technical guidance in strategy development and implementation. The SBCC expert will contribute to planning program activities, developing prevention materials, designing and conducting training for advocates and other players, and defining metrics for monitoring and impact assessment.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
2. Engaging communities in VAW primary prevention	PNP, LGUs

Community engagement will be implemented with advocacy groups and networks working on VAW to build capacity, promote shared messaging, and strengthen collaboration. Activities such as dialogues, seminars, and symposia will foster discussions on gender, human rights, and VAW, ensuring that all efforts remain culturally sensitive, accessible, and inclusive in both content and delivery.

Key Activities

Establish partnership with advocacy groups for community-based engagement and capacity-building. Community engagement efforts will be implemented in partnership with existing organizations and networks already working on VAW. Priority will be given to groups willing to align with the program’s objectives and to adopt standardized messages, approaches, and capacity-building frameworks. Partners will be oriented and trained on shared messages, engagement methods, expected levels of advocacy competence, and collaboration protocols. Coordination mechanisms will be established to facilitate information sharing, documentation of good practices, and the development of metrics and monitoring systems to strengthen program effectiveness.

Engagements will be in terms of dialogues, seminars, information sharing, symposia, and other modes of interpersonal interaction about gender, human rights, and VAW. The needs of diverse groups of audiences will

be taken into account in the design of activities and development and production of information materials, making sure that they are culturally appropriate, use language that the audience can understand, and use an accessible medium or format.

Strengthen and collaborate with male advocacy groups and peer networks. Community engagement efforts will actively support, strengthen, and collaborate with male advocacy groups operating across diverse settings and targeting various age groups, such as MOVE, KATROPA, and ERPAT. In particular, ERPAT and KATROPA, which have long championed responsible parenthood and the promotion of stable, nurturing family relationships, will be assisted in deepening their advocacy to include clear, consistent messaging on the prevention of violence against women (VAW), especially within the family.

The initiative will also engage young men and adolescent peer groups as key partners in fostering positive masculinities, nurturing gender-equitable and respectful relationships, and promoting women's rights and empowerment. In addition, collaboration with religious groups who are open to promoting respectful, non-violent relationships will be explored to expand the reach of communicating VAW messages and about building respectful and harmonious relationships.

Build on existing programs and platforms for prevention collaboration. To maximize reach and effectiveness, the program will also review and/or build on other existing strategies and platforms that support VAW prevention. For example, the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Watch initiative of the Pambansang Koalisyon ng mga Kababaihan sa Kanayunan (PKKK) may offer models for replication or partnership. The program may also explore the engagement of individuals directly affected by violence—including recovering victim-survivors and rehabilitated perpetrators—as resource persons or partners in advocacy and education.

Existing government programs will be tapped for integration of prevention messaging. These include pre-marriage counseling and orientations facilitated by the CPD/LGUs and similar rites or teachings offered by faith-based groups. Additional opportunities for collaboration will be explored with the National Youth Commission (NYC), Sangguniang Kabataan (SK), and the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC).

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
3. Promoting and enforcing relevant VAWC laws that protect the rights of women	PNP, LGUs

An important component of prevention is the strict enforcement of relevant VAWC laws and policies. This can be done by promoting sustained information campaigns about the laws, continuing training of law enforcement officers and the rest of the security sector on prevention, apprehension, and investigation, and the production and dissemination of SBCC/IEC and multimedia materials about the laws.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
4. Engaging multimedia platforms and various community channels to support sustained prevention efforts	IACVAWC, MGEC, PCW, MTRCB, PCOO, DICT, NTC, PIA

Leveraging both traditional and digital media helps amplify gender-sensitive advocacy, influence public discourse, and foster positive social norms. It also builds the capacity and accountability of media actors to advance sustained VAW prevention.

Key Activities

Implement a media-based advocacy component that amplifies prevention messages through traditional and social media platforms. The media component will form an integral part of the broader prevention program and will complement community engagement efforts. It will work in tandem with community engagement to support the formation of positive gender norms and in conveying messages about gender equality, human rights, and prevention of VAW, particularly among the younger generation and among sectors of the population that may not be reached through community engagement. IACVAWC, in partnership with existing media organizations, will harness the broad reach and influence of both traditional and digital media.

Social media platforms will be utilized to create space for survivor stories, support discourse around gender and VAW, and encourage public dialogue that challenges harmful norms. This will also help shape opinion supportive of prevention and elimination of VAW.

Strengthen the capacity and accountability of media practitioners and institutions. A key strategy involves building the capacity of media practitioners to promote ethical, gender-sensitive, and rights-based reporting. The program will support the orientation and training of journalists, media personnel, and communication students on media guidelines and principles of gender- and child-sensitive reporting. In addition, the initiative will promote stronger self-regulation among media professionals, particularly in how they report on VAW and other gender-related issues. This will help prevent sensationalism, reduce victim-blaming, and foster responsible, informed public discourse.

To enhance the quality and effectiveness of media interventions, the media component will be developed with the guidance of an SBCC expert.

Intermediate Outcome 1.2

Increased understanding about gender equality and the risks and harmful effects of violence against women enables young people to practice and advocate harmonious and gender-equitable relationship building.

Output 1.2.1

Schools, colleges and universities, technical-vocational education institutions, and other formal and informal learning institutions are equipped to integrate gender, human rights, and VAW topics/lessons in curricula, modules, and subjects and implement school activities to inculcate positive gender norms and develop positive, equal, and respectful relations between and among girls and boys.

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
5. Planning and implementation of learning institution-based activities in both formal or informal modalities	DepEd, CHED, TESDA, LGUs, DILG, BWC, BARMM Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education

This strategy promotes positive gender norms and fosters equal, respectful relationships among men and women, girls and boys. It focuses on shaping young people's beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors to help them build and maintain healthy relationships into adulthood. The learning environment provides a vital space for children, teachers, parents, and school personnel to model and practice positive social behaviors that prevent violence at school, at home, and in the community.

Key Activities

Integrate core messages on gender equality, human rights, and VAW into curricula and learning modules. This strategy emphasizes the role of education in shaping young people's beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors in ways that foster gender equality and respectful relationships. The integration of key messages on gender, human rights, and VAW across all educational levels—whether formal or non-formal—seeks to empower students to develop healthy, equitable relationships and carry these values into adulthood. Schools and other learning environments provide a vital space where children, educators, parents, and school personnel can cultivate and model positive social behaviors that contribute to the prevention of violence in schools, homes, and communities.

Curriculum integration will be carried out through the inclusion of these core messages in subjects, modules, or learning activities that are accessible to learners across different age groups. In addition, the strategy will promote the conduct of lectures, symposia, training, etc. with learners, teachers, parents, school organizations, and community members about VAW and the risks.

Topics will include how to recognize or prevent violence, life skills in dealing with it, safe relationship building, reproductive health and rights, sexuality, etc., to enable young people to understand how to keep themselves safe, how to respond, and how to seek help when confronted with VAW. In the five-year duration of the plan, this strategy will attempt to reach as many learning institutions as possible, both public and private, formal and informal.

Strengthen the role of schools in responding to and reporting abuse. Educational institutions play a crucial role in supporting students who are exposed to violence, whether directly or within their households. Schools can provide a safe space where incidents of abuse, whether against the learner or the learner's mother, are identified, reported, and addressed appropriately. Trained guidance counselors are positioned to offer early therapeutic interventions that help mitigate the long-term psychological effects of exposure to violence. These services are essential in supporting student well-being and breaking the intergenerational cycle of abuse.

Coordinate with BARMM and other partners to adapt context-sensitive approaches. Given the expressed interest of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to implement similar education-based prevention activities, coordination will be undertaken with the Bangsamoro Women's Commission (BWC). Efforts will focus on the integration of core messages on VAW into madrassah and tribal school curricula. The initiative will also explore partnerships with religious leaders and Muslim youth advocacy groups as key actors in advancing culturally relevant advocacy within schools and communities in BARMM.

Develop and implement a monitoring and impact assessment tool. To track progress and measure behavioral outcomes, a monitoring and impact assessment tool will be developed in consultation with implementing partners. The tool will assess changes in learners' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to gender equality and VAW. This evidence will help determine the effectiveness of learning institution-based interventions and inform necessary adjustments to ensure lasting impact.

Intermediate Outcome 1.3

Women have increased economic empowerment and participation in decision-making in the home in terms of the use of their income and their decisions on certain tasks.

Output 1.3.1

Socioeconomic assistance programs of the government and the private sector with components of gender equality, human rights, and VAW training increased women's access to economic resources and their awareness of violence against women and its prevention.

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
6. Promoting women's socioeconomic empowerment through financial assistance or livelihood support	Lead/Implementing Partners: DSWD, DAR, DA, DENR, NAPC, DTI, DMW, NCDA, DOLE, CDA, LGUs, and the private sector

In the global review of strategies that are most effective in reducing violence against women, economic assistance with a component of gender training was among those identified.¹⁶ This strategy confronts women's low socioeconomic status as a trigger of intimate partner violence. An economically dependent woman is disempowered and has limited participation in decision-making, such as in matters of exercising her reproductive and sexual decision-making rights.

Key Activities

Support women's participation in programs that strengthen financial independence and decision-making. Promoting women's participation in programs that enhance their financial and social empowerment builds their individual agency and supports their right to self-determination. Economic empowerment increases women's ability to make informed choices, improves their bargaining power within relationships, and reduces their tolerance for abuse.

Participation in such programs not only improves women's well-being but also positions them to model and advocate for equitable, non-violent relationships. Empowered women can play an active role in shifting community norms and challenging attitudes that condone or normalize violence. Over time, such activity contributes to broader cultural change in favor of gender equality and the elimination of VAW.

Strengthen and scale up existing gender-responsive social protection platforms. This strategy involves engaging government and private sector programs that provide social and economic assistance to women, with the goal of integrating gender sensitivity and violence against women (VAW) prevention into their capacity-building and information dissemination initiatives. Priority will be given to expanding access to training and livelihood support programs implemented by agencies such as the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

¹⁶ Arango, D. J., Morton, M., Gennari, F., Kiplesund, S., & Ellsberg, M. (2014). Interventions to prevent or reduce violence against women and girls: A systematic review of reviews (Women's Voice and Agency Research Series No. 10). World Bank. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/21035>

An example of an existing gender-responsive program is the Family Development Session (FDS) component of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) administered by DSWD. Topics include gender sensitivity, legal protections for women and children, and healthy family dynamics.¹⁷ One of the expected results of the FDS is “prevention of any forms of gender-related abuse in the family.”

In addition to its educational modules, 4Ps includes a conditional requirement for the education of children. This condition has been shown to increase girls’ access to higher education, improve employment prospects, and delay early marriage—factors that reduce women’s vulnerability to poverty and intimate partner violence.

Participation in social safety net (SSN) programs such as 4Ps also creates opportunities for leadership and agency among women. For example, when some women beneficiaries are elected as parent leaders or assistant parent leaders “to establish peer support and monitoring of compliance with the conditionalities of the program on health and education.”¹⁸

Advocate for increased women’s participation in community organizations and local governance. To further support women’s empowerment and social inclusion, the prevention program will advocate for greater representation of women in community-based organizations and local governance structures. This includes participation in development councils, cooperatives, and grassroots governance units such as barangays and puroks. Through active engagement in these spaces, women can contribute to community decision-making, influence local policies, and promote gender-equitable and violence-free environments.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
7. Assessing the impact of advocacy efforts	IACVAWC, PSA

This will be done through the conduct of a research survey on knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (KAB) related to VAW. The results will help determine whether the prevention program is effectively transforming behaviors, norms, and practices.

Key Activities

Design and implement a national KAB survey on VAW at the start and end of the Plan period. To assess the effectiveness of the prevention program, a national survey on knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (KAB) related to VAW will be conducted in 2025 and again in 2030. The baseline survey will establish the public’s current understanding of VAW, gender norms, and related behaviors. The endline survey will evaluate the extent to which the prevention strategies implemented under the NAP EVAW have contributed to changes in beliefs, attitudes, and practices. The results will guide future improvements in the design, targeting, and delivery of prevention interventions. A qualified research agency or partner government or academic research institution, such as the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), shall be engaged in developing and budgeting the research proposal and its implementation.

Utilize survey findings to guide prevention planning at the national and local levels. NGAs and LGUs will be encouraged to assess their own local contexts and use survey data to inform the development of targeted prevention activities. Part VI outlines additional suggested activities that could be considered in prevention planning.

¹⁷ Department of Social Welfare and Development. (2018). Memo Circular 2018-22: Enhanced guidelines on the implementation of the family development sessions of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. <https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Enhanced-Guidelines-on-the-Implementation-of-Family-Development-Session-of-Pantawid-Pamilyang-Pilipino-Program.pdf>

¹⁸ Department of Social Welfare and Development. (2018). Memo Circular 2018-22: Enhanced guidelines on the implementation of the family development sessions of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. <https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Enhanced-Guidelines-on-the-Implementation-of-Family-Development-Session-of-Pantawid-Pamilyang-Pilipino-Program.pdf>

Outcome 2. Response System

By 2030, victim-survivors of violence confidently access quality services that promote long-term well-being and independence.

(Quality is defined as safe, comprehensive, timely, well-coordinated, age- and gender-appropriate, culturally responsive, non-judgmental, empowering, and respectful of privacy and confidentiality.)

The response system consists of a network of interconnected services that a woman victim-survivor of violence may access when reporting a case or seeking help. This often begins with the Barangay VAW Desk, which serves as the first responder at the community level. It also includes protective services provided by law enforcement agencies, as well as medical assistance through Women and Children Protection Units (WCPUs) located in the DOH-retained hospitals and selected local government unit (LGU) hospitals.

In addition, victim-survivors may receive psychosocial support from local social welfare and development offices, crisis centers, or residential care facilities. Legal assistance is also available through the Public Attorney's Office (PAO), Department of Justice (DOJ) prosecutors, or the courts. In some LGUs, a VAW Referral System is in place to coordinate services among key providers across different sectors—such as legal, police, and health—to ensure an integrated and effective response.

While the response system is largely established and many service providers have received relevant training, persistent challenges remain. These include insufficient funding, inadequate facilities, limited human resources, and varying levels of provider capacity. Notably, the system often lacks the capability and resources to support individuals with intersecting vulnerabilities, such as persons with disabilities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, those in geographically isolated or disadvantaged areas (GIDA), and those without the means to pursue legal remedies.

The objective of the Plan under the response system is to prevent the recurrence of violence against women (VAW), promote help-seeking behavior, and strengthen public trust, especially among women, in the system's capacity to deliver timely, consistent, and effective support. It also aims to demonstrate the government's firm commitment to helping survivors recover, ensuring access to justice, and fostering a safer, more responsive environment for all.

The anticipated outcomes and outputs will depend on the effective implementation of strategies and the commitment of IACVAWC member agencies and LGUs. It is assumed that these institutions will prioritize the use of their Gender and Development (GAD) budgets for response services and agree to implement a client satisfaction tool to assess the quality of services from the perspective of the clients.

Intermediate Outcome 2.1

Response services are supported by gender-sensitive policies and adequate resources.

Output 2.1.1

Increased availability of resources improved implementation of VAW-related programs in NGAs, LGUs, and HEIs.

Output 2.1.2

Issuance of gender-sensitive policies expedited the resolution of gender-based violence cases.

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
1. Institutionalizing the allocation of resources for the sustained implementation of response programs	PCW, DBM, COA

Allocating resources for the implementation of response programs to address violence against women (VAW) requires a structured, gender-responsive, and multi-sectoral approach. It is not just about funding but also about ensuring sustainability, accountability, and equity in how resources are used.

In essence, resource allocation should be needs-based, survivor-centered, multi-sectoral, and sustainable, ensuring both immediate protection and long-term empowerment of women and girls.

Key Activities

Adopt policy directives to prioritize the allocation of the GAD budget and development funds for NAP EVAW implementation. Republic Act No. 9262 mandates that the implementation of programs addressing VAW shall be funded through the regular budgets of NGAs and LGUs, particularly through the Gender and Development (GAD) budget, which must constitute at least 5% of total appropriations. LGUs may also access their 20% development fund to complement the GAD budget.

However, competition over the use of GAD funds has posed a challenge, limiting the ability of some LGUs and NGAs to finance VAW-related programs. To address this, policy issuances by agency heads and local chief executives will be pursued to explicitly prioritize the use of the GAD budget for the implementation of the NAP EVAW. GAD plans, budgets, and accomplishment reports will be subject to thorough review to ensure that NAP EVAW activities are fully integrated. Additional policy support will also be sought to improve the functionality of VAW Desks, with a focus on enhancing victim-survivors' access to psychosocial services, as well as legal, medical, and health assistance.

Advocate for additional institutional resources and regular positions to sustain response efforts. IACVAWC will engage NGAs and LGUs in advocating for the allocation of additional institutional resources to support the implementation of NAP EVAW. This includes plantilla (regular) positions for Regional Committees on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children (RCAT-VAWC) and the assignment of dedicated personnel responsible for coordinating and managing NAP EVAW implementation. These investments will help ensure the continuity and institutionalization of response services.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
2. Strengthening justice sector response through targeted policy issuance	IACVAWC and members, DILG, LCEs, PCW, DOJ, DBM, COA

Improving access to justice for women requires responsive policy support from the justice sector, which includes issuance and/or amendments of policies or guidelines. Policy directives will be pursued to prioritize the resolution of gender-based violence cases, thereby reducing delays and increasing confidence in the legal system.

Clear guidance must also be issued to affirm that psychological evaluation reports are not required to file cases of emotional or psychological abuse. Despite a Supreme Court ruling¹⁹ confirming this, some prosecutors continue to request such reports, creating barriers to justice for victim-survivors. Standardized enforcement of this legal interpretation is essential to remove unnecessary procedural hurdles and ensure victim-centered justice.

¹⁹ In the case G.R. No. 270257, XXX270257 v. People and AAA, decided on 12 August 2024, the Court affirmed that a victim's testimony alone is sufficient to establish emotional or mental suffering. The Supreme Court emphasized that requiring a psychological evaluation has no basis in law or jurisprudence.

Intermediate Outcome 2.2

Adequate, competent, and gender-sensitive service providers for health, psychosocial, protective, legal, and barangay (VAW Desk) services and for the VAW Referral System are available to assist victim-survivors at the national and local levels.

Output 2.2.1

Improved capacities of service providers (medical, legal, psychosocial, protective, VAW desk) in assisting victim-survivors of violence through continuing training or retraining.

Output 2.2.2

Improved coordination in service delivery in LGUs with increased establishment and operationalization of the VAW Referral System.

Output 2.2.3

Increased number of perpetrators undergo the Counseling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) or similar services.

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
3. Continuing capacity building of service providers on gender-responsive case management and protocols for service delivery, including referral systems and data sharing	DILG, LGUs, DSWD, RCAT-VAWC, LCAT-VAWC

To strengthen the delivery of services for victims of violence against women (VAW), the NAP ERAW will prioritize continuous capacity building. This includes the deployment of an adequate number of trained personnel in gender-responsive case management and service delivery protocols, including referral systems and data sharing mechanisms.

Key Activities

Sustain training efforts and the institutionalization of proper turnover mechanisms. A persistent challenge within government service is the frequent movement of personnel—through reassignment, promotion, or separation—which also affects those trained to handle VAW cases. When newly assigned staff lack the necessary competencies, service delivery can be severely disrupted, resulting in delays, mishandling of cases, and increased risk of complainant withdrawal.

To address this, the NAP ERAW will institutionalize ongoing capacity-building programs for all relevant service providers. It will also promote the development and enforcement of standardized turnover protocols to ensure seamless transitions and prevent disruption in services.

Review and enhance training modules to ensure gender-responsiveness, survivor-centeredness, and trauma-informed approaches. Capacity-building efforts will also involve a comprehensive review and enhancement of existing training modules for all service providers involved in the response system. These include police officers, VAW Desk Officers, social workers, medical professionals, prosecutors, and members of the judiciary.

Training content will be evaluated and updated based on identified gaps to ensure alignment with the principles of gender responsiveness, survivor-centered care, trauma-informed practice, and inclusivity. Enhanced modules will also address the mental health and well-being of both victim-survivors and service providers and reflect emerging issues and updated policies.

Additional requirements and considerations for strengthening training modules across sectors are presented in **Part VI**.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
4. Ensuring adequate and competent staffing to support the effective provision of services	IACVAWC, DSWD, NGAs, LGUs

Skilled and well-supported personnel are vital to delivering essential services to victim-survivors of VAW. This involves setting clear service delivery standards, expanding and professionalizing the workforce, and strengthening support systems, especially in times of crisis, to uphold responsive, rights-based assistance across all sectors.

Key Activities

Build a responsive and competent pool of service providers to meet the growing demands of VAW-related interventions. The NAP ERAW will support IACVAWC, NGAs, LGUs, and DSWD in setting appropriate standards for the number and qualifications of personnel delivering protective, medical, psychosocial, and legal services, including those engaged in the VAW Referral System. This will include the hiring of registered social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometricians, doctors, nurses, and NBI investigators, and establishing partnerships with professional associations such as the Philippine Guidance and Counseling Association, Inc. (PGCA), the Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP), and the Philippine Psychiatric Association (PPA). The Plan will promote the creation of plantilla positions for barangay-level social workers and encourage the restructuring of entry levels to allow for workforce expansion. Additional measures will include increasing the number of community-based health personnel and peer counselors in the World of Work (WoW) and integrating continuous, ladderized training in the annual work and financial plan for social workers and VAW Desk Officers handling gender-based violence cases.

Ensure availability of service provider support for victim-survivors in times of disaster. To address the heightened vulnerabilities of women and children during emergencies, the NAP ERAW will support the provision of adequate, competent, and gender-sensitive service providers and facilities in crisis situations. This will involve the hiring or outsourcing of additional personnel who can be deployed immediately to affected areas and the allocation of resources to ensure the continuity of protective, psychosocial, and legal support. Budgetary support for CSOs and incentives for volunteers will be prioritized to enhance local response capacity and ensure timely and effective assistance to victim-survivors during disasters.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
5. Strengthening and sustaining the operation of existing VAW-related service delivery mechanisms	DILG, LGUs, DSWD, DOH, NDRRMC

Expanding access to shelters, specialized professionals, and recovery programs for healthcare, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and protective services, including Barangay VAW Desks and the VAW Referral System, through inter-agency collaboration and partnerships, enhanced economic support for victim-survivors, strengthened local referral systems, and promotion of the well-being of frontline service providers. It

further integrates gender-based violence prevention and response measures into emergency and disaster management systems to ensure safe, inclusive, and well-supported services in times of crisis.

Key Activities

Expand and improve access to essential services for victim-survivors. While many VAW-related service delivery mechanisms are already established, assessments reveal significant gaps in access and availability. These include limited access to shelters and temporary care facilities, a shortage of qualified professionals such as psychologists and Filipino Sign Language (FSL) interpreters, and inadequate resources for recovery programs and healing services.

The NAP EVAW will advocate for the establishment of shelters or WCPUs in LGUs where these are not available. This could be done through cost-sharing arrangements among LGUs (provinces and municipalities). In addition, partnerships with professional and civil society organizations—including the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP), the Philippine Psychological Association (PPA), and organizations providing sign language or interpretation services for the deaf and hearing-impaired—will be pursued to broaden access and enhance the quality of services.

Enhance economic support for victim-survivors. Economic vulnerability is a significant barrier to justice and recovery for many victim-survivors. The Plan will promote increased provision of financial and livelihood assistance to women undergoing legal proceedings or those who have separated from abusive partners and lack the means to support themselves and their children. This support is critical to enabling survivors to rebuild their lives free from violence.

Institutionalize and strengthen the VAW Referral System at the local level. A key element in improving service delivery is the institutionalization and operational strengthening of the VAW Referral System in LGUs. In localities where referral mechanisms have not yet been established, efforts will focus on creating and formalizing the system. Where referral systems exist, improvements will include standardizing referral protocols, enhancing case conferencing and information sharing, ensuring up-to-date and functioning helplines, mapping available services, and fostering multisectoral partnerships. These measures aim to create a responsive, well-coordinated, and survivor-centered service delivery network at the local level.

Support the well-being and protection of frontline service providers. A recurring concern among VAW service providers is the limited availability of institutional mechanisms to support their well-being, compounded by issues such as job insecurity and lack of tenure. The NAP EVAW recognizes the importance of caring for the carers and will promote the full implementation of the Magna Carta for Public Health Workers and the Magna Carta for Social Workers in agencies and LGUs where these policies are not yet operational.

To further support the mental health and resilience of frontliners, the Plan proposes the inclusion of structured self-care and stress debriefing activities as part of the annual work and financial planning of concerned agencies. These regular interventions are intended to safeguard the emotional and psychological well-being of service providers who operate in high-stress and trauma-exposed environments.

Strengthen prevention and support to potential and actual victims of GBV in times of emergencies, disasters, or crises. Gender-based violence (GBV), including VAW, often increases during emergencies, disasters, and humanitarian crises. To mitigate this risk, prevention and response strategies must be systematically incorporated into emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) plans at all levels.

Women- and child-friendly spaces and services should be established as a core component of emergency response. These include safe and private shelters, accessible and secure toilet facilities, adequate lighting, trained staff (including social workers and GBV facilitators), necessary supplies, and a functioning referral system. Adequate resourcing and coordination must be ensured to deliver these services effectively.

Concerned agencies and LGUs are expected to integrate these elements into their DRRM frameworks and ensure that gender-responsive services are prioritized in all phases of disaster management—preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
6. Strengthening the operations of Barangay VAW Desks	LGUs/LCEs, RCAT-VAWC, LCAT-VAWC, LSWDOs

To improve the role and operations of Barangay VAW Desk Officers, this entails advocating for their regularization, fair compensation, and institutional support, alongside continuous capacity building to ensure effective, gender-responsive, and survivor-centered service delivery at the community level.

This strategy aims to professionalize and strengthen the operations of Barangay VAW Desks by institutionalizing the role of VAW Desk Officers through regularization, fair compensation, and adequate institutional support. It also ensures the provision of standard facilities and clear operation.

Key Activities

Advocate for the regularization, fair remuneration, and institutional support for VAW Desk Officers. VAW Desks serve as the first point of contact for victim-survivors at the community level. However, challenges related to the employment status, compensation, and capacity of VAW Desk Officers undermine the quality and consistency of service delivery. Their lack of regular positions, absence of standard honoraria or allowance across all barangays, limited opportunities for training on service provision, and limited knowledge on related laws and policies result in poor quality of service delivery.

The NAP EVAW will address these gaps by advocating for the regularization of VAW Desk Officer positions, the provision of fair and adequate compensation, and the allocation of sufficient resources to support the operations of the Barangay VAW Desks. Continued capacity building will be promoted to ensure that officers are equipped with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required for gender-responsive and survivor-centered service delivery. These measures aim to institutionalize and professionalize the role of VAW Desk Officers, thereby strengthening their frontline response to violence against women at the barangay level. This will ensure the stability and effectiveness of frontline service delivery at the barangay level.

Institutionalize VAW desk implementation and mechanisms with resources and facilities, like a private interview area, cabinet with supplies and materials and for record keeping, a copy of the VAW desk handbook, procedure in preparing and issuing a BPO, etc. This involves ensuring that each barangay is equipped with adequate facilities, resources, and standardized procedures to enable VAW Desk Officers to deliver confidential, efficient, and survivor-centered services.

Sustain capacity building of Barangay VAW Desk Officers (and barangay officials) as first responders. This ensures that first responders remain equipped with up-to-date skills, gender-responsive approaches, and survivor-centered practices for effective service delivery.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
7. Institutionalizing the provision of counseling and treatment of offenders of VAW	DSWD, LGUs, LSWDOs

Implementing standardized rehabilitation programs, supported by adequate policies and resources, is key to ensuring effective counseling and treatment for VAW offenders. Tracking perpetrators who undergo counseling also helps monitor behavioral change, inform program improvements, and contribute to long-term violence prevention.

Key Activities

Issuance of policies directing concerned government agencies to implement the Counseling Service for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) and allocate resources for the operations of the program. The rehabilitation of perpetrators is an essential component of a comprehensive response to VAW. To strengthen this area, the NAP EVAW will promote the mandatory use of the DSWD's standardized counseling module for individuals identified as perpetrators of domestic violence.

Track perpetrators who went through counseling. In addition to implementation, the Plan will support the systematic tracking of perpetrators who undergo counseling. Monitoring efforts will aim to assess whether individuals become repeat offenders, demonstrate behavioral change, or evolve into advocates for the prevention of VAW. The insights gained from this tracking will inform improvements in rehabilitation programming and contribute to long-term violence prevention.

Intermediate Outcome 2.3**Sustained improvement in the services for victim-survivors based on continuing assessment of quality-of-service delivery.****Output 2.3.1**

Availability of a standard client satisfaction tool facilitates assessment of the quality of service for VAW victim-survivors.

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
8. Assessing the quality and effectiveness of service delivery	IACVAWC, DILG, and all implementing partners at the national and local levels

To ensure responsive and survivor-centered services, the strategy emphasizes using a standardized client satisfaction survey across VAW service points. Gathering feedback through this tool will inform improvements in policies, training, and resource allocation to strengthen the overall quality and effectiveness of service delivery.

Key Activities

Develop and administer a standardized client satisfaction survey across VAW service delivery points. To assess and improve the quality of services provided to victim-survivors, a standardized survey for client satisfaction will be developed and implemented across all levels of the VAW response system. The survey will be designed to capture client feedback from various service delivery points, national and local, and by service type (e.g., legal, psychosocial, medical).

Issue guidelines in the implementation of the client satisfaction survey.

Assess the use of the standard client satisfaction tool. The use of a unified tool will enable comparative analysis across sectors and geographic areas, helping to identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities for service enhancement. Findings will inform capacity-building initiatives, resource allocation, and policy adjustments to ensure that services are survivor-centered, responsive, and effective.

Outcome 3. Cross-Cutting Structures and Actions

By 2030, IACVAWC and its partners shall have instituted a systematic and adequately resourced prevention program, an accessible and effective response system, and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting toward a violence-free community for women and their children.

The implementation of the prevention and response programs will be significantly strengthened through efficient coordination and sustained support from relevant implementing partners. The IACVAWC, through its Council members and Secretariat, plays a central role in facilitating this coordination.

The NAP EVAW outlines strategic interventions aimed at improving the quality of coordination, implementation, and monitoring across sectors to support the realization of its vision and goals. This, however, is premised on IACVAWC's strong commitment to be more proactive and decisive in taking action on issues that hamper the efficient flow of communication, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation.

Note:

Section 39 of RA No. 9262 provided for the establishment of an Inter-agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children (IACVAWC) composed of the following agencies:

Commission on Human Rights (CHR)
 Civil Service Commission (CSC)
 Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC)
 Department of Education (DepEd)
 Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
 Department of Health (DOH)
 Department of Justice (DOJ)
 Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
 Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
 National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)
 Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
 Philippine National Police (PNP)

Intermediate Outcome 3.1**Improved coordination in implementation, monitoring, and reporting from the local to the national level.****Output 3.1.1**

Improved assessment and periodic reporting on the functionality of mechanisms (IACVAWC/RCAT-VAWC /LCT-VAWC/VAW Referral System/Barangay VAW Desks)

Output 3.1.2

Strengthened IACVAWC, IACVAWC Secretariat, and RCAT-VAWC

Output 3.1.3

Interoperable and harmonized VAW data system

Output 3.1.4

Strengthened IACVAWC and NGO partnership in addressing VAW

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
1. Strengthening political leadership and resource support for effective coordination in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of prevention and response programming	IACVAWC, IACVAWC members, IACVAWC Secretariat, LGUs

Strong political leadership and resource support will greatly contribute to institutionalizing the NAP EVAW. Policy directives, dedicated GAD budget allocations, and a unified monitoring and reporting framework will foster accountability, long-term commitment, and cohesive action among national and local partners.

Key Activities

Issue national and local policy directives to adopt and implement the NAP EVAW using the GAD budget. To institutionalize the implementation of the NAP EVAW, the IACVAWC will issue a council resolution and a cascading policy directive mandating the use of the Gender and Development (GAD) budget for Plan implementation at both national and local levels. NGA heads will be encouraged to issue Department Orders or Memorandum Circulars, while local chief executives will be urged to adopt Executive Orders or enact local ordinances to formally adopt the Plan and direct its operationalization.

Develop and cascade an implementation, monitoring, and reporting framework for NGAs and LGUs. IACVAWC will lead the development of a comprehensive framework to guide national and local government partners in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of NAP EVAW activities. This framework will be cascaded to implementing partners to ensure alignment and facilitate compliance.

NGAs and LGUs will be expected to prepare annual implementation plans aligned with their respective roles and responsibilities under the Plan and to allocate appropriate budgets for identified activities. This will help ensure that the NAP EVAW is effectively mainstreamed into agency and LGU operations.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
2. Strengthening of the IACVAWC, the IACVAWC Secretariat, and the RCAT-VAWC	IACVAWC, IACVAWC members, DILG, DSWD, DBM, LGUs

Measures to strengthen IACVAWC include clarifying the terms of reference of members, designating permanent alternates by primary members, and activating the TWGs to better support the Council's decision-making and the work for the Secretariat.

Key Activities

Lobby for the creation of a permanent Secretariat and raise the level of its leadership. The IACVAWC Secretariat plays a critical role in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NAP ERAW and facilitating inter-agency collaboration. To fulfill this mandate more effectively, the Secretariat must be strengthened by increasing its staff complement, the provision of regular plantilla positions, and the allocation of sufficient funds for its operations.

Equally important is raising the status of the Secretariat head to a higher-level position, enabling stronger leadership, authority, and capacity to negotiate and coordinate across government and civil society stakeholders. These institutional enhancements will bolster the Secretariat's ability to guide the implementation of RA No. 9262 and related laws and policies.

Clarify and institutionalize the terms of reference for IACVAWC members. To improve consistency and continuity in Council operations, the terms of reference (TOR) for IACVAWC members will be reviewed and clarified. This includes the formal designation of permanent alternates by primary members and the activation of TWGs to provide technical guidance on specific issues and interventions. These improvements will support more efficient decision-making and sustained implementation of inter-agency commitments.

Strengthen the RCAT-VAWC as the regional inter-agency mechanism. IACVAWC will also work to strengthen the RCAT-VAWC as the regional coordination mechanism responsible for the implementation and monitoring of RA No. 9262, RA No. 9208 as amended, and other related laws, such as RA No. 11930 (Anti-Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children and Anti-Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation Materials) and RA No. 11313 (Safe Spaces Act). As the combined regional mechanism of IACVAWC and the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), the RCAT-VAWC will be capacitated to provide oversight, coordination, and support to LGUs and other local stakeholders in fulfilling their obligations under the law.

Enhance the organizational capacity of RCAT-VAWC as regional coordination bodies. The Regional Committees on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children (RCAT-VAWC) serve as key coordination mechanisms between national and local governments for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of gender-based violence-related laws. Beyond their coordination role, RCAT-VAWC are mandated to institute relevant policies, provide technical assistance to LGUs, develop and maintain regional databases, formulate and cascade strategic action plans and annual work and financial plans, and consolidate reports for submission to national oversight bodies.

Secure budgetary support and regular positions for RCAT-VAWC personnel. Strengthening RCAT-VAWC requires institutional support in the form of plantilla positions and dedicated budgets to sustain operations. Currently, their staff serve on a contract-of-service basis, which contributes to high staff turnover and loss of trained and experienced personnel. The lack of job security and limited opportunities for career advancement make it difficult to retain skilled staff.

To ensure continuity and effectiveness in service delivery, IACVAWC and the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) will promote and support the creation of regular positions and the provision of sufficient funding to support the long-term institutionalization of RCAT-VAWC operations across all regions.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
3. Strengthening periodic assessment on the functionality of coordination mechanisms	DILG, LGUs, RCAT-VAWC, LCAT-VAWC, LGUs, Municipal/Provincial/Regional Inter-Agency Monitoring Team

Regular evaluation of coordination mechanisms enhances accountability and supports the effective implementation of VAW programs at all levels. Building the capacity of monitoring teams and prioritizing field-based assessments improves the accuracy, credibility, and usefulness of results, while promoting continuous performance improvements among coordinating bodies.

Key Activities

Improve the quality of functionality assessments. The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) currently oversees the monitoring and assessment of the functionality of LCAT-VAWC and Barangay VAW Desks. Annual functionality reports are submitted to the IACVAWC and shared with implementing partners.

To improve the quality and credibility of these assessments, the Plan proposes strengthening the capacity of regional and provincial monitoring teams. These teams will conduct on-site monitoring and provide technical assistance to LCAT-VAWC. Additional measures include supporting the retention and institutional continuity of LCAT-VAWC membership and ensuring proper turnover of responsibilities when personnel changes occur.

Shifting the emphasis from desk-based reviews to more frequent and comprehensive field-based monitoring will enhance the accuracy of functionality assessments and promote accountability at all levels of implementation.

Note: Results of the monitoring may be used in developing an award or recognition system for high-functioning VAW coordination mechanisms.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
4. Establishing and operationalizing a unified VAW data system	DICT, PCW, PSA, DSWD, DOH, PNP, LGUs

The value of a VAW data system cannot be overemphasized, particularly in IACVAWC's decision-making on policies, priorities, programming, and resource allocation. It allows recording and tracking of clients as they access services from one service point to the next.

Key Activities - based on the VAW Data Forum

Fast-track the implementation of the VAW Data Harmonization Project. A unified data system on VAW is critical to evidence-based policymaking, prioritization, programming, and resource allocation. A functional system also allows for the systematic recording and tracking of client cases across various service delivery points, helping to ensure continuity of care and coordination among service providers.

While IACVAWC has been working toward operationalizing a VAW data system, progress has been hindered by several challenges, including the use of inconsistent data collection tools across agencies, fragmented data

management systems among NGAs, and limited internet connectivity in some LGUs.

During the Plan period, IACVAWC will prioritize the completion and rollout of the VAW data harmonization project. This initiative aims to standardize data collection processes, promote interoperability across agency systems, and facilitate secure and efficient data sharing among implementing partners. Operationalizing the harmonized VAW data system will significantly improve coordination, case management, and monitoring at both national and local levels.

Set a benchmark for best practices. Drawing on successful models and proven approaches from both local and international VAW data systems will help guide the development of a unified, high-quality data infrastructure. This process ensures alignment with global standards, promotes interoperability, and enhances the system's effectiveness in supporting evidence-based decision-making, policy formulation, and resource allocation.

Update the Glossary of Terms and User Guide. In parallel with the finalization of the Standard VAW Intake Form, the glossary of terms and user guide on how to fill out the forms will also be revised to align with the data fields of the intake form. The user guide will provide clear instructions for intake officers on accurately completing the intake, service referral, and consent forms. Moreover, adoption of a common definition or glossary of terms is essential to enable comparability across sectors and ensure consistency of the data being reported.

Enhance the VAW Data Sharing Protocols. The VAW Data Sharing Protocols will be updated to reflect new policies on data sharing, data privacy, and confidentiality. It will address the issue of lack of consensus between and among agencies on the details of VAW cases to be shared, with which actors to share and under what conditions. It will also help ensure sharing happens effectively and ethically. These protocols will then serve as the basis for a finalized data sharing agreement among agencies and other service providers.

Roll-out the Standard VAW Intake Form. A Council Resolution on the implementation of the Standard VAW Intake Form, user guide, and glossary of terms shall be cascaded to service agencies for their use in recording cases of VAW. This will serve as the core data fields to ensure the standardization of the data collected for a more reliable and accurate reporting of VAW cases from different sources. The data fields in this form are the minimum that the service providers must use during intake with clients.

The implementation will involve training service providers and data handlers on the proper use of the Standard VAW Intake Form. Additionally, the training will also include the data sharing protocols. This will guarantee that data collection and management prioritize the needs of the survivor as well as maintain confidentiality and ethical standards.

Develop the Violence against Women Information and Management System (VAW IMS). DSWD will lead the development of an electronic database system for violence against women data, which will create a unified platform that will integrate and standardize data from various sources as well as enhance data accuracy, accessibility, and utility. Key features of the system include standardized data formats, interoperability between different systems, robust data validation processes, and advanced analytics capabilities.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
5. Strengthening the participation of NGOs in the IACVAWC	IACVAWC, PCW, DSWD

Active engagement of NGOs in the IACVAWC ensures that civil society perspectives are integrated into policymaking, program implementation, and monitoring efforts. By formalizing NGO representation and fostering regular dialogues and collaboration, the strategy strengthens partnerships, promotes shared learning, and enhances collective action in preventing and responding to violence against women.

Key Activities

Facilitate the selection and formal inclusion of an NGO representative in the IACVAWC. The contributions of women's rights organizations, NGOs, and other nongovernment partners are essential in advancing the prevention of and response to VAW.

Republic Act No. 9262 mandates the inclusion of an NGO representative in the IACVAWC.

Under the NAP EVAW, IACVAWC will undertake more deliberate efforts to strengthen engagement with the NGO sector representing legal, advocacy, and service provision. As a first step, the Council will prioritize the selection and formal designation of the mandated NGO representative to ensure that civil society voices are reflected in policy-making and program implementation.

Organize regular dialogues and consultations with NGOs to promote collaboration and share good practices. IACVAWC will convene regular dialogues and consultations with NGOs to strengthen partnerships and foster collaboration in the prevention of and response to VAW. These engagements will serve as platforms for sharing experiences, lessons learned, and technical expertise. They will also facilitate joint planning, promote the exchange of good practices, and identify areas for collaborative programming. Through sustained dialogue, IACVAWC aims to harness the unique strengths of NGOs in advocacy, service delivery, and community mobilization to enhance the implementation of the NAP EVAW.

Intermediate Outcome 3.2

More comprehensive and timely periodic progress reports on the implementation of interventions at the national and local levels are prepared and submitted for IACVAWC review and action.

Output 3.2.1

Monitoring and assessment tool for NAP ERAW implementation systematized monitoring and reporting process.

Output 3.2.2

Results of research studies increase the understanding of the root causes, consequences, and effective prevention strategies of VAW in the Philippine context.

Priority Strategies and Activities

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
6. Monitoring and assessing the implementation of the NAP ERAW to inform IACVAWC decision-making	IACVAWC Secretariat, all implementing partners

Regular monitoring and assessment of the NAP ERAW ensure evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement in implementation. The establishment of a results-based monitoring and evaluation framework, supported by capacity-building activities and systematic reporting, promotes accountability, tracks progress, and informs evidence-based decision-making.

Key Activities

Develop a comprehensive Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (RBMEF). The RBMEF will establish indicators, data collection tools and methodologies, and evaluation processes to assess the effectiveness and impact of the NAP ERAW. It will also be designed to align with and complement the Costed Implementation Plan (CIP), ensuring coherence between planned activities, allocated resources, implementation timelines, and performance monitoring across both national and local levels.

Conduct trainings and orientations on the RBMEF for key stakeholders both at the national and local levels. To strengthen accountability and track progress in the implementation of the NAP ERAW, a standardized monitoring and reporting framework will be adopted and rolled out for use by LGUs and NGAs. For LGUs, the reporting flow will follow the guidelines set forth in Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circular No. 2023-181 and the DILG-DSWD-DOJ Joint Memorandum Circular starting from the LCAT-VAWC, through the RCAT-VAWC, and onward to the national level.

Submit accomplishment reports. NGAs will submit their reports directly to the IACVAWC. Submitted reports will undergo review by the appropriate technical working groups (TWGs), after which IACVAWC will assess implementation progress and identify challenges or gaps that may have affected the achievement of targets. Findings from this process will inform necessary adjustments to programming and resource allocation.

STRATEGY	LEAD IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
7. Developing a research agenda focused on the root causes and consequences of VAW	IACVAWC Secretariat and CHED

A well-defined research agenda on violence against women will strengthen the evidence base for policy development, program planning, and advocacy under the NAP EVAW. It will also help identify priority research areas, address data gaps, and encourage coordinated studies across institutions and sectors.

Key Activities

Conduct initial desk review and evidence mapping. This will assess existing research and identify information gaps on VAW, ensuring alignment with national laws and global gender equality commitments.

An Ad Hoc Technical Working Group will be established to guide the overall development of the research agenda. The TWG will include representatives from relevant government agencies as well as research and academic institutions.

Organize stakeholder consultations and validation workshops. Consultations will then be conducted to identify and prioritize key research themes across the three (3) NAP EVAW pillars, which are Prevention and Advocacy, Response System, and Cross-Cutting Structures and Actions. Priority-setting will consider the urgency, policy relevance, and potential impact of each research topic, including emerging issues such as online violence, harmful social norms, and gender-based discrimination in crisis contexts.

A validation workshop will also be conducted to ensure consensus and coherence among key stakeholders before the final document is endorsed by IACVAWC.

This agenda will be endorsed to higher education institutions (HEIs), with the recommendation that they allocate GAD funds to support its implementation.

Establish partnerships with Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) and CHED. To stimulate research in this area, IACVAWC will collaborate with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and engage academic institutions in integrating priority VAW topics into undergraduate and graduate thesis programs. Through this initiative, IACVAWC seeks to build a stronger evidence base for policy and program development while also fostering greater academic engagement in advancing the goals of the NAP EVAW.

Note: The agenda will undergo periodic review and updating every three to five years to integrate new evidence and emerging issues, such as technology-facilitated VAW, climate-related vulnerabilities, and intersectional experiences of marginalized women.



V

Funding, Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation



Funding, Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation

A. Budgeting the Plan

Funds for the implementation of RA 9262 shall be sourced from the GAD budgets of NGAs and LGUs, as well as from their annual appropriations. For LGUs, the 20% Development Fund may also be used, in accordance with the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 9262, Rule XII, Section 64. The GAD budget, as per the Magna Carta of Women, shall be at least 5% of an NGA's or LGU's total appropriations.

Agencies and LGUs shall prepare an annual GAD Plan and Budget (GPB) where they can integrate activities under the NAP EVAW and allocate funds accordingly. Implementation of VAW-related interventions may be carried out either as stand-alone programs with corresponding budgets or as mainstreamed activities within existing programs of the NGA or LGU.

Mainstreaming is achieved by applying a gender analysis tool, such as the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG), to a regular program. This process integrates gender and VAW perspectives to enhance the program's gender responsiveness and ensure that it contributes to VAW prevention and response outcomes.

For NAP EVAW activities that require substantial funding or lack of an identified funding source, such as nationwide prevention campaigns and media programs, conduct of research and surveys, and the strengthening of the IACVAWC Secretariat and RCAT-VAWC, the IACVAWC may:

- Request special allocations or bridging funds from the Department of Budget and Management (DBM);
- Seek support from members of the legislature, other implementing partners, or government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) with substantial GAD budgets; and
- Engage UN and other international development partners for technical or financial assistance, especially those supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls: Target 5.2: Eliminate violence against women and girls.

The collaboration and support of these partners, whether technical, financial, or both, are essential to ensure the sustained and effective implementation of NAP EVAW programs and activities.

B. Results-Based Plan Implementation

This section presents the framework and mechanisms for results-based implementation of the NAP EVAW. It outlines the strategies, performance indicators, and institutional accountabilities that will ensure the effective translation of the Plan's goals into measurable outcomes. By adopting a results-based management approach, the NAP EVAW emphasizes evidence-driven planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation to achieve sustained impact in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women.

1. Cascading and institutionalization of the Plan. To ensure full adoption and implementation of the Plan, the IACVAWC shall issue a Council Resolution formally adopting the Plan, accompanied by a memorandum (preferably a Joint Memorandum Circular) to cascade it at both national and local levels.

The cascading memorandum shall direct all concerned agencies and LGUs to prepare a five-year and/or annual implementation plan to be integrated into their respective annual agency or LGU annual or investment plan, particularly within their GAD Plan and Budget.

The IACVAWC shall also explore the formulation of regional action plans led by RCATVAWCs, in coordination with LCATVAWCs, to localize and operationalize the Plan. These regional plans may be further cascaded to LGUs for implementation, monitoring, and reporting by LCATVAWCs and RCATVAWCs.

To ensure complementarity, the IACVAWC shall explore alignment and harmonization with related national frameworks and strategies, such as the IACAT Strategic Plan (ending in 2027), among others.

The cascading memorandum shall likewise define the roles and responsibilities of NGAs, LGUs, RCATVAWCs, and LCATVAWCs in implementing the Plan.

It shall identify:

- The specific provisions or strategies under each Key Result Area (KRA) that each stakeholder is expected to implement;
- The target results and expected outputs; and
- The sources of data for indicators, derived from prevention and response activities or other relevant data systems.

2. Policy issuance at the national and local levels. Upon receipt of the cascading memorandum, heads of NGAs and local chief executives shall be expected to issue corresponding policies—Department Orders or Memorandum Circulars for NGAs and Executive Orders for LGUs—directing the implementation of the NAP EVAW. These policies will require the integration of relevant activities into annual GAD plans and budgets and reporting of implementation results through the GAD Accomplishment Reporting System.

3. Multi-sectoral engagement and collaboration. The IACVAWC shall mobilize the support and active participation of other government agencies, government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), NGOs, media organizations, the private sector, and international development partners.

Collaboration shall be pursued to promote synergy, resource complementation, and coherence with other related programs contributing to the elimination of violence against women and their children (EVAW/C).

Priority NAP EVAW Strategies for the First Year of Implementation

The first year of implementation of the NAP EVAW is critical for establishing the enabling environment, systems, and institutional mechanisms that will sustain long-term efforts to eliminate violence against women. During this phase, agencies and LGUs are expected to focus on foundational and catalytic actions, primarily those that strengthen coordination, clarify roles, and operationalize the commitments set out in the Plan. Early prioritization also ensures that available resources are effectively aligned and that implementation gains momentum across all levels of governance.

Concerned national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs) may identify and adopt the following as priority strategies and activities in their first-year implementation plans of the NAP EVAW. These priorities are intended to guide agencies and LGUs in sequencing interventions that will generate early results while laying the groundwork for sustained implementation.

Agencies and LGUs are encouraged to refer to Part VI, Column 3 of the Plan for guidance on the specific entities expected to lead or support the implementation of each strategy under the respective Key Result Areas (KRAs).

KRA 1: Prevention and Advocacy

Most activities under this key result area will be led by IACVAWC through the TWGs and the Secretariat, in coordination with concerned government partners.

- a. Design and implement a prevention and advocacy program to address the root causes of violence against women.**
- b. Establish a multi-sectoral task force for the development of a comprehensive prevention program on violence against women and girls.** Composed of members of IACVAWC TWG on Primary Prevention and prevention experts, this body will oversee the program's formulation, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring coherence across sectors. An expert on Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) will be engaged in the process of developing the prevention program.
- c. Formulate a comprehensive prevention program.** This shall be undertaken through consultative workshops with key stakeholders to define the objectives, scope, priority areas, and target outcomes, as well as to identify partner institutions and preparatory activities necessary for implementation. The prevention program shall serve as a strategic foundation for establishing targets and monitoring progress under Outcome 1, particularly those related to prevention and the transformation of harmful social norms.
- d. Secure funding for the implementation of a prevention program.** This involves the development of policy-aligned project proposals that effectively communicate why funding the VAW prevention program is necessary and strategic. Customized proposals will be submitted to and lobbied to concerned agencies, including Congress, for support. Apart from GAD budgets, it is also important to identify and map potential funders like government and owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs).
- e. Profile prevention and advocacy partners.** Undertake the profiling and mapping of prevention and advocacy partners to identify potential areas of collaboration. Convene coordination workshops with these partners to establish a shared understanding of objectives, clarify roles and responsibilities, and prepare the groundwork for joint community engagement initiatives in support of the prevention and advocacy agenda.
- f. Identify a reliable research institution or partner to design and implement a research survey** to establish baseline information on existing knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to violence against women (VAW) will be

identified. The process shall include identifying and mobilizing funding support, defining the research framework, and developing the survey instrument and methodology for data gathering. Consultative and validation workshops may be conducted to ensure the research design and findings are participatory, evidence-based, and aligned with the objectives of the NAP EVAW.

g. Partner with learning institutions for VAW prevention and advocacy. The IACVAWC may initiate dialogues with DepEd, CHED, and TESDA to strengthen institutional mechanisms for integrating VAW prevention and gender equality education within learning institutions. This may include the development of a comprehensive program framework; formulation of Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), as necessary; and establishment of shared standards on key advocacy messages and educational content. The strategy shall also cover the identification and implementation of school-based initiatives that promote gender sensitivity, capacity building for teachers and school officials, and the development of metrics for monitoring and assessing impact. Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities among partner agencies shall be ensured, and pilot implementation may be undertaken to test and refine approaches prior to national rollout.

h. Plan and design the configuration of an effective multimedia advocacy program to address violence against women in collaboration with media institutions. The program will be developed to ensure that communication strategies are evidence-based, inclusive, and capable of reaching diverse audiences across different platforms.

It also includes determining the messages to be conveyed through various media platforms, ensuring that these messages promote awareness, behavior change, and public support for the elimination of violence against women. Specific media activities and expected outputs will be outlined to guide implementation and measure progress. In addition, the initiative will identify key players, partners, and influencers who can help strengthen message delivery and expand the program's reach. Finally, monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment mechanisms will be established to track the effectiveness, outcomes, and sustainability of the program.

i. Support women's economic empowerment. This strategy involves profiling government agencies and private sector programs that can be tapped to prioritize women as beneficiaries of their economic initiatives. It includes reviewing existing beneficiary lists and assessing the types of support and training currently being provided to identify potential gaps and opportunities for enhancement. The program will also establish agreements on the development and use of gender-sensitive training modules tailored to strengthen women's economic capacities and entrepreneurship skills. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be agreed upon to track progress and assess the effectiveness of interventions.

To increase women's participation in decision-making processes, the initiative will review existing local government mechanisms that serve as potential entry points for women's engagement. Activities will be designed and implemented to promote women's increased participation in local committees and organizations.



The 18-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women (VAW) for 2025 and 2026 shall serve as a platform to highlight the National Action Plan on Ending Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW). The campaign should present key information about the NAP EVAW's strategies, particularly its **prevention program**, to generate broad and sustained **public support for implementation** at both national and local levels.

Campaign activities should be designed to:

- **Promote understanding** of the NAP EVAW framework and its strategic priorities;
- **Encourage transformative actions** that challenge and change manifestations of gender inequality and violence against women, such as harmful social norms, beliefs, and practices;
- **Foster positive masculinities** and the development of **respectful, non-violent, and equitable relationships** between women and men; and
- **Advance women's empowerment** and full participation in all areas of social, economic, and political life.

KRA 2: Response System - After issuance of the policy on Implementation

a. Mandate to integrate NAP EVAW into GAD plans and budgets. Heads of agencies and local chief executives (LCEs) should issue directives on the integration of NAP EVAW implementation in their GAD Plan and Budget. They should also designate a specific office or focal person responsible for ensuring and monitoring the implementation of NAP EVAW within their respective institutions.

b. NGAs and LGUs to conduct a comprehensive review of the availability and adequacy of service providers involved in handling VAWC and trafficking cases. This includes assessing the **number and type of service providers** (e.g., police officers, social workers, WCPU doctors, prosecutors, and VAW desk officers) and determining the **caseload of each service provider**, such as the total number of cases handled by each social worker, as a basis for defining an appropriate ratio of service providers to cases.

This assessment will help establish **reasonable staffing levels** required for effective case management and service delivery.

c. NGAs and LGUs to review the current capacity levels of service providers assigned to VAWC cases, such as police officers, doctors, social workers, and prosecutors, based on:

- The **type and number of trainings** previously undertaken that are essential and relevant to their functions; and
- The **specific skills or competencies** required beyond basic trainings on Gender Sensitivity, Gender-Responsive Planning, and GAD Planning and Budgeting.

For example:

- A **social worker** must have completed training on *Gender-Responsive Case Management* and/or *Comprehensive Intervention Against GBV*
- A **police officer** must have undergone the *17-Day Specialized Course on the Investigation of Crimes Involving Women and Children*

The results of this review shall serve as the **basis for identifying capacity gaps** among service providers. These findings will guide:

- The design and implementation of **additional training and capacity-building programs**, and
- The **enhancement of existing training modules** to ensure inclusivity and responsiveness.

Training modules should address the needs of clients with disabilities or impairments, incorporating provisions such as sign language interpretation and other accessibility measures.

(Please refer to **Part VI, Section C** for additional capacities that need to be developed among service providers and for recommendations on enhancing training modules.)

d. Prepare, design, and implement a Competency Enhancement Program based on identified gaps to strengthen the technical, gender-responsive, and inclusive competencies of all service providers handling VAWC and trafficking cases.

e. Assess and establish a VAW Referral System. LGUs should evaluate the current status of the establishment and operation of the VAW Referral System. If the system is not yet in place, prepare and submit a proposal for its establishment for approval by the Local Chief Executive (LCE). This includes convening a meeting with

concerned service providers to discuss coordination and operational arrangements. (Refer to DILG Memorandum Circular 2012-61: Adoption/Implementation of the Guidelines in the Establishment and Management of a Referral System on Violence against Women at the Local Government Unit Level.)

f. Assess the availability, accessibility, and adequacy of services for women victim-survivors, including psychosocial, health and medical, protective, and legal services. In addition, they should also review the extent of LGU or agency support for women's healing and recovery to help them become independent and reintegrate into their families and communities. Also include assistance provided to women with pending court cases.

g. Institutionalize the Counselling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) through the following policy and operational measures:

- Develop local guidelines and ordinances to formalize the adoption and implementation of the CSRPDV and to define institutional responsibilities, referral mechanisms, and monitoring arrangements.
- Integrate the implementation of the CSRPDV in the LGUs GAD Plan and Budget and/or Local Development Plan to ensure funding support and availability.
- Seek the approval of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) for the conduct of training on the Counseling Service for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) for LGU personnel.
- Coordinate with the DSWD for the facilitation of said training and the capacity building of LGU personnel to provide counseling services using the CSRPDV approach.

KRA 3: Cross-Cutting Structures and Actions

Upon issuance of the Council Resolution adopting the NAP EVAW and calling on concerned national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs) to mandate its implementation, the Council shall also enjoin NGAs to issue a Memorandum Circular or Department Order and Local Chief Executives (LCEs) to issue an Executive Order or similar policy directive.

These issuances will ensure the mainstreaming and operationalization of the NAP EVAW within their respective agencies, offices, and jurisdictions.

a. Formulate a Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) to cascade the NAP EVAW and provide policy guidance on the implementation, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms at the national and local levels. The JMC shall also define institutional responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, and reporting requirements to promote consistency and accountability across implementing entities.

b. Develop a framework and template for implementation, monitoring, and reporting to guide NGAs, LGUs, and other implementing partners in the integration of the NAP EVAW. This framework will serve as a practical guide for NGAs, LGUs, and partner organizations in aligning their respective plans, budgets, and performance monitoring systems with the objectives and strategies of the NAP EVAW. It will also ensure that progress can be tracked systematically, with data feeding into national-level reporting and policy review.

c. Undertake an environmental scan to identify potential funding sources for prevention and response strategies that are not yet supported by existing budgets. Based on the findings, the Council will prepare for negotiation and partnership-building with government institutions, development partners, and the private sector to mobilize resources and technical support.

d. Designate TWG leads for program development under each KRA. The IACVAWC may designate a Technical Working Group (TWG) for each Key Result Area (KRA) to take the lead in initiating discussions, planning, and negotiations with target partners. The designated TWG shall spearhead the development of the prevention and advocacy program, the media program, and the research survey.

e. The Council will initiate the strengthening of the IACVAWC Secretariat and the Regional Committees on Anti-VAWC (RCAT-VAWCs). This will include the endorsement by Council members of proposals for the creation of plantilla positions and the increase of budgetary allocations to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), in recognition of the expanding scope and coordination requirements of NAP EVAW implementation, including other provisions of R.A. 9262 and other related laws for the protection of women and girls.

f. The Council will map and profile NGOs and civil society groups (CSOs) engaged in EVAW advocacy, prevention, and service delivery. This will facilitate the identification of reliable partners that can support implementation at national and local levels through community-based interventions, advocacy, or capacity-building initiatives.

g. The IACVAWC shall convene a multi-sectoral consultation among concerned NGAs, NGOs, women's rights organizations (WROs), and academe to define the NAP EVAW research agenda. The process will include a scanning and consolidation of available local and international research studies, reports, and best practices on violence against women to inform evidence-based planning, policy development, and programming.

Through these coordinated actions, KRA 3 aims to institutionalize and strengthen the mechanisms necessary for the effective, sustainable, and evidence-based implementation of the NAP EVAW across all levels of governance.

C. Results-Based Plan Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation

1. As stated earlier, **the IACVAWC shall develop a comprehensive monitoring framework and standardized reporting template for the NAP EVAW.** These tools will serve as the primary basis for tracking and reporting progress. Annual progress reports and corresponding indicator data shall be submitted through the designated channels and subsequently consolidated for review and validation by the IACVAWC.

2. **IACVAWC shall coordinate with PCW in reviewing the annual GAD Plans and Budgets (GPBs) and GAD Accomplishment Reports (GAD ARs) of NGAs** (submitted through the Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System (GMMS)). The review shall determine the extent to which NAP EVAW activities are integrated and reported in these submissions. For local government units (LGUs), IACVAWC shall request the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) to provide similar information on the GPBs and GAD ARs of LGUs.

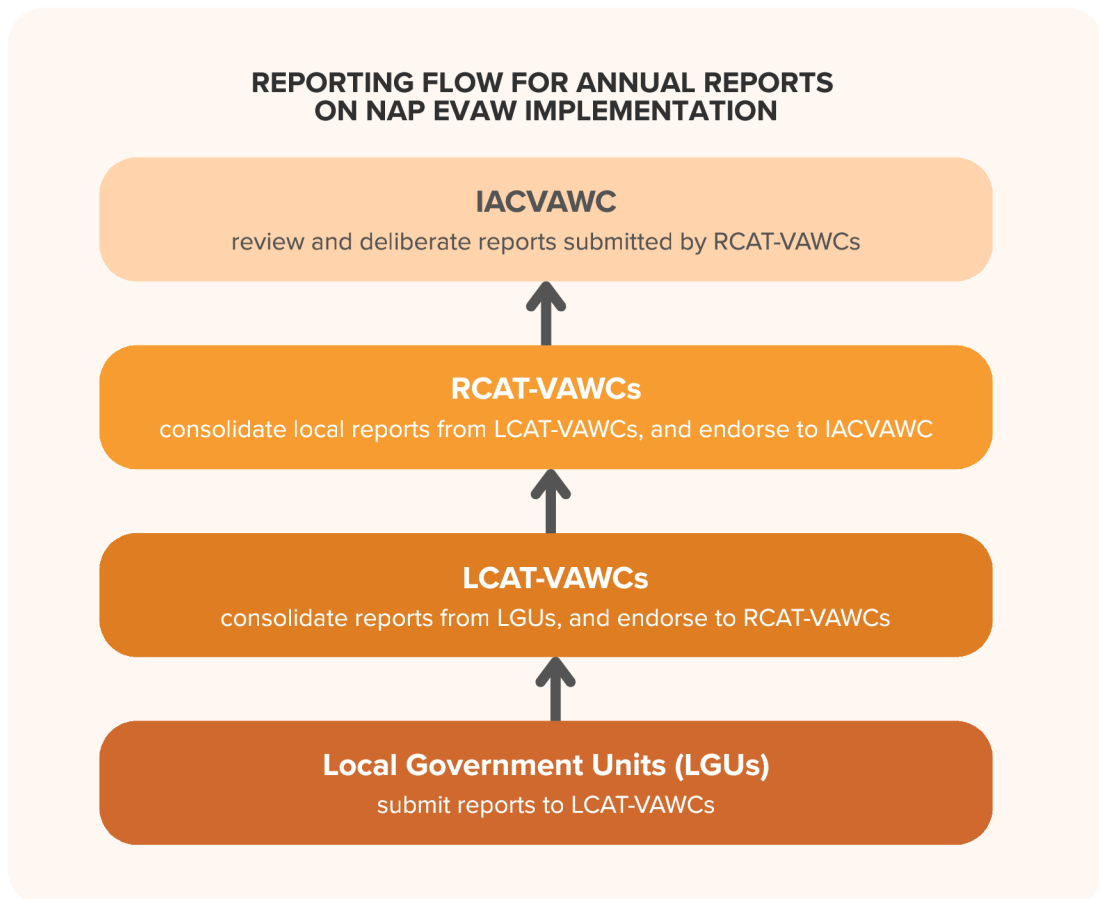
3. **Annual reports on the implementation of the NAP EVAW shall be submitted through established reporting channels.** The reporting flow shall begin at the local level, with LGUs submitting their reports to their respective LCAT-VAWCs. These shall then be consolidated and endorsed to the RCAT-VAWCs, which in turn shall submit the regional consolidated reports to the IACVAWC for review and deliberation by the Council. The submissions shall include data on the prescribed indicators as well as qualitative information on implementation issues, challenges, and emerging good practices.

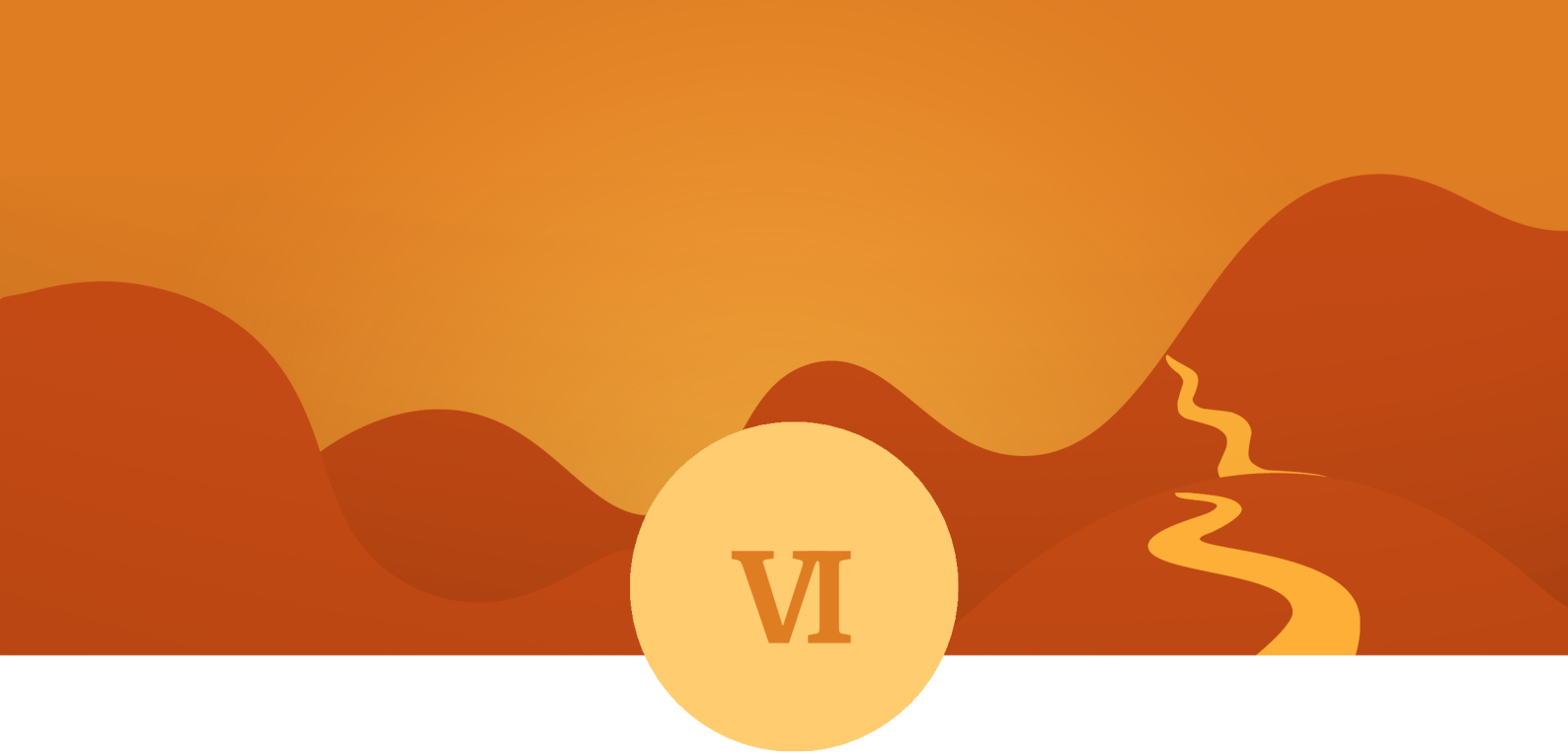
4. **The basis for monitoring shall be the accomplishment of identified outputs, targets, and baselines.** It should be noted, however, that not all indicators have established baselines, particularly for data that will be generated through the survey under KRA 1. On the other hand, for KRAs 2 and 3, most of the indicators will be derived from program implementation that will become available progressively as implementation advances.

5. **Continuous data collection and documentation during implementation shall therefore be essential to establish baselines, track progress, and inform evidence-based adjustments to the NAP EVAW.**

6. **IACVAWC shall conduct an annual assessment** to determine the progress, challenges, and delays in achieving the targeted results. Based on the assessment findings, the Council shall institute appropriate measures to address identified gaps, facilitate timely corrective actions, and sustain progress and enhance the effectiveness of implementation.

7. The Council shall ensure the formulation and implementation of a Knowledge Management Strategy to systematically capture, document, and disseminate lessons learned and good practices from implementation at both national and local levels. The strategy shall provide guidance on how knowledge and experiences shall be utilized to inform policy improvements, strengthen coordination mechanisms, and enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of NAP EVAW implementation.





VI

Detailed Strategies and Activities



Detailed Strategies and Activities to Achieve Results per Key Result Area, Outcome, Intermediate Outcome, Output, and Lead/Partner Implementers

The following strategies and activities were recommended by the consultant and validated by participants during the consultation and validation workshops. For the participants, these represent priority interventions essential to achieving the desired outcomes, grounded in their practical experience in implementing RA 9262 at various levels of governance.

Organized by KRA, outcome, and output, these strategies and activities are intended to serve as a guide for concerned NGAs and LGUs in the formulation of their annual plans for the NAP EVAW. They also serve as key references in the design and enhancement of programs, such as the prevention program and the development and completion of the VAW Data System.

Furthermore, this document serves as a guide for implementing partners in determining their specific roles and contributions to NAP EVAW implementation in terms of the activities that they may include in their annual plans. The third column of the document—**Responsibilities for Implementation, Monitoring, and Reporting**—identifies the agencies and LGUs accountable for, or involved in, the implementation of each strategy and activity. The matrix will also support the IACVAWC Secretariat in the cascading, coordination, and monitoring of the plan's implementation.

This list is not exhaustive and may be expanded to include additional strategies or activities identified during planning to address context-specific needs and emerging priorities at the local or national level.

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
Outcome 1: Prevention and Advocacy. By 2030, women, men, and children, especially girls, and in all their diversities, benefit from a more gender-equitable environment that fosters respectful and positive relationships among women and men, promotes women's empowerment, and addresses harmful cultural norms and practices that perpetuate VAW.		
Intermediate Outcome 1.1. Women and men know how to safely respond or seek support when they encounter or experience VAW.		
Output 1.1.1 NGOs, CSOs, male advocacy groups, adolescent groups, community leaders, religious groups, and LGUs actively participate in community mobilization and engagement activities to prevent VAW.		
Output 1.1.2 Media institutions and multimedia platforms are sustainably engaged in the prevention and advocacy against VAW.		
Output 1.1.3 Increased understanding of and support for the prevention of VAW.		
1. Developing and implementing a comprehensive prevention and advocacy program to address the root causes of violence against women	1.1 Formulating the prevention program a. Defining the objectives of the prevention program. b. Engaging a social and behavior change communication (SBCC) expert to provide guidance on strategies, guidance on materials, training, activities, etc., towards changing beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors of various audiences; training advocates on SBCC; and establishing a monitoring system to track changes in behaviors and beliefs. c. Surveying existing advocacy and prevention programs or strategies (including profiling, location, audiences, and interest to collaborate) with the support of RCAT-VAWC and LCAT-VAWC. d. Convening a series of workshops (organized by regional clusters or geographic priority areas) with various prevention and advocacy groups to: - Clarify shared objectives - Agree on standard messages for use in advocacy for various audiences and settings - Agree on priority areas and audiences - Identify resources for implementation - Agree on orientation, leveling off/capacity building of different advocacy groups - Agree on data creation and monitoring and reporting mechanisms - Share strategies, good practices, and lessons learned - Create a structure for collaboration among stakeholders for information sharing, assessment of progress, and joint planning - Establish a unified protocol for communication and feedback among partners, vertical and horizontal	IACVAWC and members LGUs, RCAT-VAWC, LCAT-VAWC DICT Other relevant NGAs NGOs, CSOs WROs Male advocacy groups (MOVE, ERPAT, KATROPA, etc.) Adolescent groups, PTAs Religious groups (willing to collaborate) Private sector MGEC DepEd CHED Youth groups NYC SK
	1.2 Issuing an IACVAWC Council Resolution to establish a Steering Committee, a TWG, or an inter-agency committee to lead the prevention program development, implementation, and monitoring of the prevention program. The committee may include representatives from national agencies, RCAT-VAWCs, LCAT-VAWCs, NGOs, male advocacy groups, LGUs, academe, MGEC, and private sector stakeholders, with the SBCC consultant and IACVAWC Chair serving as advisers.	IACVAWC All partners
	1.3 Issuing a memo enjoining the participation of relevant agencies and LGUs in the prevention program and encouraging them to commit to active engagement, resource sharing, and collaboration with implementing partners.	IACVAWC All partners

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
2. Engaging communities in VAW primary prevention	<i>Note: Items 2.1 and 2.5 below and their sub-items may serve as results or implementation steps stemming from agreements under Item 1.1(d).</i> 2.1 Collaborating with NGOs, CSOs, male advocacy groups, adolescent groups, parent-teacher associations, religious groups, formal and informal educational institutions, and LGUs in mobilizing communities and implementing activities that strengthen structures, cultures, and practices supportive of gender equality and counter harmful gender attitudes, roles, norms, and practices. This entails: a. Building and strengthening capacities of advocacy groups on standard messaging about VAW, gender and human rights, gender sensitivity, effective communication, cultural competency, and handling challenging or diverse group situations. b. Identifying and planning advocacy or prevention activities tailored to specific target audiences. c. Supporting advocacy groups through resource sharing, partnerships and networks, feedback mechanisms, protocols, and crisis response mechanisms; and fostering partnerships with other local organizations that share similar goals to leverage complementary resources or support. d. Adapting advocacy and prevention messages and methods to diverse audiences, including young girls and boys, individuals of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, and women with intersecting vulnerabilities. e. Supporting the strengthening of community-based organizations, such as the Kalipunan ng Liping Pilipina (KALIPi), ERPAT, GBV Watch Groups, etc., at the regional and local level. f. Enhancing and maximizing engagement with male advocacy groups, such as but not limited to MOVE, KATROPA and ERPAT (for the men-to-men approach) in promoting positive masculinities, responsible and positive parenting, and shared decision-making in households. This includes encouraging men to act as community educators, working with youth-led advocacy groups, such as MOVE-YAMS (Youth Advocate of MOVE in Schools), and collaborating with women's NGOs toward shared advocacy goals. g. Engaging community and religious leaders as peer educators and advocates in their respective communities, targeting youth, families, and various organizations and institutions. h. Mobilizing mothers, communities, and other relevant stakeholders as advocacy and implementation partners. i. Strengthening collaboration with private sector partners in advocacy and service delivery.	IACVAWC and members LGUs, RCAT-VAWC, LCAT-VAWC DICT Other relevant NGAs NGOs, CSOs WROs Male advocacy groups (MOVE, ERPAT, KATROPA, etc.) Adolescent groups, PTAs Religious groups (willing to collaborate) Private sector MGEC DepEd CHED Youth groups NYC SK Religious groups LGUs Other Concerned Agencies and Organizations IACVAWC prevention program management²⁰
	2.2 Reviewing the effectiveness of existing advocacy and prevention programs that engage communities and various groups in different localities for possible partnership, replication, or modeling. Good and innovative strategies could be documented for publication on public platforms, and/or they could be recognized through citations or awards. a. Conducting age-appropriate and culturally sensitive lectures for young girls and boys such as gender sensitive SOGIE orientation and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education (e.g., Davao City). b. Implementing KASIMBAYANAN program ("Kapulisan, Simbahan at Pamayanan") in Region IX—a collaborative initiative led by the PNP, the church, and local communities, advocating against VAWC and promoting laws such as RA No. 7610. c. Conducting community- or purok-level capacity-building activities (e.g., Region VIII).	IACVAWC prevention program management All IACVAWC member agencies LGUs RCAT-VAWC LCAT-VAWC

²⁰ The Expanded TWG on Primary Prevention will oversee the implementation and monitoring of activities related to VAW prevention and advocacy.

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	d. Supporting GBV Watch initiatives, such as those by the Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan (PKKK) and Naga City's Bantay Familia. e. Promoting community campaigns, such as Pito Empowera Laban Sa Abuso campaign (Reg.7) f. School Room-to-room symposium (e.g. Region VIII). g. Providing gender-responsive pre-marriage orientation and counseling to promote respectful and equal relationships. h. Incentivizing community participation, especially among target groups, to increase engagement in advocacy activities. i. Implementing initiatives such as "Kwarto ni Neneng," which reconstructs houses to provide safer spaces for young girls (e.g., Region II). j. Mobilizing youth through advocacy programs, such as the Youth and Mentorship Services (YAMS), a youth advocacy program created by MOVE Olongapo (e.g., Region III). k. Engaging mothers and community leaders and other stakeholders as partners in community-based advocacy. l. Promoting campaigns such as "Men in Purple" or the Purple Rose Campaign to engage men in the fight against VAW (e.g., CAR). m. Conducting barangay-level outreach programs, such as Project BECAREFUL (Region III), Project Figurine (Region II), and Project SAGIP (Region XVII).	IACVAWC prevention program management All IACVAWC member agencies LGUs RCAT-VAWC LCAT-VAWC
	2.3 Engaging individuals or groups directly affected by violence in advocacy and prevention efforts by leveraging their lived experiences and insights. Recommended activities include:	IACVAWC prevention program management
	a. Involve (willing) recovered, recovering, or reintegrated victim-survivors in advocacy efforts by inviting them to share their experiences, lessons learned, and recommendations for supporting other women who are survivors or at risk. This may include inviting them as resource speakers or training them as paralegals and advocates (e.g., Davao Oriental and Davao City). b. Training or capacitating inmates and reformed offenders to serve as anti-VAW advocates, transforming their experiences into a source of social change and contributing to the prevention of GBV. c. Reaching out and working with/for women experiencing intersecting vulnerabilities (e.g., disability, poverty, ethnicity) by involving them in planning, consultations, and advocacy, and ensuring their access to appropriate services and support mechanisms.	IACVAWC member agencies PCW LGUs, RCAT-VAWC, LCAT-VAWC
	d. Advocating for stronger services and policies on VAWC in the world of work, including advocating and providing relevant information on anti-VAWC and other women-related labor laws among employers and workers in the private sector.	DOLE Trade unions Other labor organizations and Women's Rights Organizations (WROs)
	e. Training women workers on VAWC in the world of work and raising awareness among those in trade and labor unions, informal employment, and employers.	Trade unions Other labor organizations and WROs

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	2.4 Incorporating discussion on gender, EVAW, VAW, and its effects into pre-marriage orientations, counseling sessions, baptismal ceremonies, and other relevant religious rites and practices. This should be done in coordination with interfaith institutions to promote inclusive, respectful, and preventive messaging within faith-based and community settings. 2.5 Designing programs that actively engage parents, guardians, and other primary support systems in structured discussions about gender-based violence, aiming to enhance their awareness, strengthen their protective roles, and encourage their meaningful participation in prevention initiatives.	CPD IACVAWC PCW LGUs
	2.6 Sustaining information campaigns and implementing anti-VAWC laws by conducting orientation workshops in barangays and with local chief executives on VAWC-related laws and requiring regular submission of data on cases handled. 2.7 Continuing to train law enforcement agencies, the security sector, and other duty bearers on prevention, apprehension, and investigation of VAWC cases. 2.8 Strengthening the capacity of the security sector to address GBV crimes in virtual spaces through enhanced cybersecurity training. 2.9 Producing and disseminating SBCC, IEC and multimedia materials on relevant laws. 2.10 Analyzing and utilizing monitoring and evaluation data to improve implementation of preventive strategies and advocacy programs. 2.11 Mapping, harmonizing data, and monitoring VAWC cases from filing to termination, including aligning provisions from relevant laws such as MCW and RA No. 9262. 2.12 Developing metrics and evaluation tools to assess the implementation of RA No. 9262 and RA No. 9710 (Magna Carta of Women), particularly the provision and functionality of VAW Desks. 2.13 Localizing protective laws on women and children by: a. Integrating relevant provisions in advocacy materials, development plans, and training sessions; b. Establishing and promoting consistent core messages across all levels of engagement; c. Conducting and sustaining community-based information campaigns and workshops in barangays and ensuring regular reporting of handled cases.	PNP AFP LGUs NBI Security sector
3. Promoting and enforcing relevant VAWC laws that protect the rights of women.	3.1 Provide continuing training for law enforcement and security sector personnel and other duty bearers on gender-sensitive handling of VAWC cases, prevention, apprehension, and investigation.	PNP NAPOLCOM DND NBI LGUs
	3.2 Conduct sustained information and education campaigns on the implementation of anti-VAWC laws and policies through multimedia, IEC materials, orientation workshops, and community dialogues at the local level.	LGUs State media Media organizations NGOs, CSOs, WROs
4. Engaging multimedia platforms and various community channels to support sustained prevention efforts	4.1 Developing a five-year media engagement program with the Media Gender Equality Committee (MGEC) and other media and integrated marketing and communications organizations, including social and behavior change communication experts, to raise awareness about VAW, challenge harmful stereotypes, promote prevention, and positive behavior change. 4.2 Developing a comprehensive communication plan for SBCC advocacy efforts. 4.3 Mobilizing funds and resources to support the implementation of multimedia program.	IACVAWC prevention program management MGEC MTRCB PCO DICT NTC Philippine Information Agency Media Organizations Other Concerned Agencies

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	4.4 Identifying and engaging champions and suitable media influencers to amplify campaign messages. 4.5 Exploring partnership with ICT agencies, such as DICT and NTC, to expand digital reach. 4.6 Reorienting and training media practitioners, including media and communication students, on gender- and child-sensitive reporting based on media guidelines. 4.7 Strengthening media self-regulation in alignment with VAW-related laws, including reinforcing corporate social responsibility in media organizations. 4.8 Incorporating themes such as “Recognizing Red Flags in Relationships” into public awareness campaigns. 4.9 Conducting training for LGUs on the use and management of social media for advocacy and adopting current digital trends—such as the Macho TikTok Challenge—to promote VAW- and GAD-related laws.	
Intermediate Outcome 1.2. Increased understanding about gender equality and the risks and harmful effects of violence against women enables young people (school age) to practice and advocate harmonious and gender-equitable relationship building.		
Output 1.2.1 Schools, colleges, and universities, etc., are equipped to integrate gender, human rights, and VAW topics/lessons in curricula, modules, and subjects and implement school activities to inculcate positive gender norms and values and develop positive, equal, and respectful relations between and among girls and boys.		
5. Planning and implementation of learning institution-based activities in both formal and informal modalities	5.1 Preparatory activities: a. Holding consultative dialogues among IACVAWC leadership, PCW-DILG-DepEd, CHED, and TESDA. b. Developing a comprehensive program or plan to implement learning institution-based activities to integrate core messages and undertake seminars, and discussions about gender equality, human rights, and VAW. The program/plan could include: i. Agreeing on core messages to be integrated per level (elementary, high school, tech-voc/college) and subjects or modules in which they will be integrated. ii. Training teachers and learning providers on gender and how integration will be conducted; also, familiarizing them with their role in monitoring how the messages are assimilated. iii. Conducting seminars and training sessions for school officials about gender equality, human rights and VAW, and their role in the program. iv. Identifying and developing resource materials to be developed and used in integration. v. Piloting core messages in a few schools to check concept and language appropriateness; responsibilities in piloting. vi. Implementing and monitoring the program at the national and local levels (roles of the DepEd/TESDA/CHED field offices). vii. Allocating resources for program implementation. viii. Defining roles and responsibilities of partners (teachers, school officials, DepEd, TESDA, CHED, IACVAWC).	IACVAWC prevention program management DILG DepEd All formal and non-formal academic institutions, including CHED, TESDA PCW Other concerned agencies
	c. Agreeing on related school-based activities (i.e., seminars, lectures, symposia, and theater plays about gender equality, human rights, VAW, reproductive health and rights, sexuality, as well as about developing egalitarian, positive, and healthy relationships, life skills, SOGIESC, risks or red flags in dating violence, etc.). d. Planning for national implementation across as many schools as possible all over the country	IACVAWC prevention program management DepEd LGUs
	5.2 Issuing a directive to concerned offices to integrate core messages into curricula of formal and nonformal learning institutions, including at the local level.	IACVAWC prevention program management DepEd LGUs

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	5.3 Setting agreements on program monitoring and impact evaluation. 5.4 Coordinating with BARMM for parallel implementation: a. Integrating core messages into madrasah and tribal school curricula and other forms of academic modalities. b. Training teachers and school officials on gender and VAW. c. Partnering with Muslim youth organizations to raise awareness of VAW through madrasahs and Islamic schools. d. Holding dialogues with religious leaders as peer educators. e. Embedding VAWC protection content in madrasah (with the support of religious leaders)	BWC IACVAWC prevention program management Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (BARMM) Other concerned agencies in BARMM
	5.5 Other recommended activities for implementation: a. Building on existing school-based programs that use peer methodologies to integrate gender equality and VAW and develop positive gender norms, such as the comprehensive adolescent sexuality and reproductive health program of DepEd, DOH, and CPD/CHED, TESDA, and all formal and non-formal academic institutions. This includes supporting the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education in schools and communities. b. Creating or partnering with youth advocacy groups and school leaders to encourage peer counseling and serve as support groups for young girl victims-survivors; conduct workshops and seminars to empower female students, discuss sex education, mental health awareness, and discussions on transformative masculinity. c. Engaging out-of-school youths in advocacy and training them as peer advocates.	DepEd CHED DOH TESDA, CPD, and all formal and non-formal academic institutions PCW DILG LGUs NYC
	d. Advocating the integration of VAW and GBV content into regular programs and campaigns of youth stakeholders (e.g., youth development sessions/NYC youth programs, SK programs, etc.).	NYC SK
	e. Promoting the use of non-sexist and gender-fair language in teaching practices and educational materials, including textbooks. f. Conducting lectures on Adolescent Health and Development Initiatives and Perspective (AHIP) Lectures in coordination with the Philippine Obstetrical and Gynecological Society (POGS) Task Force discussing risky behaviors and teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, child abuse, and intimate partner violence.	DepEd DOH
	g. Strengthening the Parent Effectiveness Sessions (PES), Responsible Parenthood Sessions (RPES), and youth development sessions under the ECCD program. h. Establishing mobile reproductive health services or counseling programs specifically for adolescents. i. Lobbying with DepEd (as a member of CGLG) to include indicators related to VAWC in the Seal of Good Local Governance for Schools (SGLGS).	DepEd DSWD DOH LGUs
	j. Meeting and coordinating with religious leaders as peer educators. k. Integrating VAWC protection learning curriculum into madrasah education, with the support of religious leaders. l. Building the capacity of Child Protection and GAD Coordinators through program implementation reviews of the Child Protection Policy and Gender-responsive Basic Education Policy. m. Reviewing the experience of Davao City in integrating GAD in the basic education curriculum and monitoring its ongoing implementation.	BWC/Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (BARMM) DepEd IACVAWC CWC

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
Intermediate Outcome 1.3. Women have increased economic empowerment and participation in decision-making in the home in terms of the use of their income and their decision on certain tasks.		
Output 1.3.1 Socioeconomic assistance programs of the government and the private sector with components of gender equality, human rights, and VAW training increased women's access to economic resources and their awareness of violence against women and its prevention.		
6. Promoting women's socioeconomic empowerment through financial/cash assistance or livelihood support	6.1 Conducting a survey of national and local government and private sector programs that provide economic/social assistance.	IACVAWC prevention program management DSWD DAR DA DENR NAPC DTI DMW NCDA DOLE CDA IACVAWC Secretariat to do research on private companies that have similar programs
	6.2 Setting agreement on standardized messaging and training modules for gender and VAW components across socioeconomic programs. 6.3 Lobbying and negotiating with implementing agencies (e.g., DAR, DA, DENR, NAPC, DTI, DMW, NCDA) to: a. Prioritize women as program beneficiaries, b. Include gender and VAW training as part of preparatory/information/training activities, and c. Promote the conduct of Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) for spouses of program beneficiaries 6.4 Advocating with cooperatives (through CDA and non-government coop groups) and similar livelihood organizations to integrate gender and VAW topics into their training and information activities 6.5 Ensuring GBV response mechanisms among 4Ps families by engaging parent leaders as community-based GAdvocates, using tools such as "Purple Tagging" and GAD Mapping. 6.6 Setting agreements on monitoring and evaluation of training results , particularly in terms of women's sense of empowerment, changes in family relations, and perceived or experienced risks of violence. 6.7 Promoting women's increased participation and membership in local governance bodies, cooperatives, and community organizations. 6.8 Engaging and partnering with private sector entities to provide training and employment opportunities for recovered, recovering, or reintegrated victim survivors and/or their children	
	6.9 Promoting women's access to social protection programs , including targeted outreach and policy advocacy <i>Note: IACVAWC may convene a meeting among concerned government agencies and private sector entities to initiate broader discussions about the purpose of IACVAWC. The meeting may include an orientation on VAW, gender issues, and how participating programs can align with women's empowerment goals.</i>	
7. Assessing the impact of advocacy efforts	7.1 Engaging a consultant or research firm, or exploring a partnership with PSA (e.g., through the NDHS).	IACVAWC prevention program management PSA Other concerned agencies
	7.2 Developing the survey proposal and a questionnaire to establish a baseline and assess the impact of advocacy and prevention efforts , particularly on changes in public knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (KAB). This includes costing the full research. 7.3 Sourcing funds to support the implementation of the KAB research survey. 7.4 Implementing the survey at two points: at the start and end of the NAP EVAW Plan period (2025 and 2030) ; including considering partnerships with LGUs to support localized data collection. 7.5 Processing and analyzing the survey data to measure public knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors relating to violence against women. 7.6 Utilizing the survey findings to inform and improve ongoing and future prevention and advocacy strategies.	

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
Outcome 2: Response System. By 2030, victim-survivors of violence confidently access quality services that promote long-term well-being and independence. <i>(Quality is defined as safe, comprehensive, timely, well-coordinated, age- and gender-appropriate, culturally responsive, non-judgmental, empowering, and respectful of privacy and confidentiality).</i>		
Intermediate Outcome 2.1. Response services are supported by gender-sensitive policies and adequate resources.		
Output 2.1.1 Increased availability of resources improved implementation of VAW-related programs in national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), and higher education institutions (HEIs).		
Output 2.1.2 Issuance of gender-sensitive legal policies expedited the resolution of gender-based violence cases.		
1. Institutionalizing the allocation of resources for the implementation of response programs	1.1 Issuing a Department Order (for NGAs) or Ordinance (for LGUs) to adopt and implement the NAP EVAW and allocate funds accordingly (i.e., from the GAD budget, development fund, or a dedicated regular fund). Heads of agencies and LGUs must ensure that funds for VAW-related programs are earmarked from the GAD budget prior to approving their annual GAD plans and budget.	IACVAWC
	1.2 Monitoring GAD plans and budgets to ensure the inclusion of VAW-related activities and budgets.	
	<u>At national level:</u> Reviewing GAD Plans and Budgets and GAD Accomplishment Reports through the Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System (GMMS) by GPB reviewers	PCW
	<u>At the LGU level:</u> - Reiterating memoranda on inclusion of NAP EVAW activities in GPB reviews and accomplishment reports. - Reinforcing the strict implementation of GAD planning and budgeting guidelines at the local level.	DILG / LCEs / LGUs
	1.3 Implementing other recommended activities:	
	a. Capacitating newly elected officials (LCEs, mayors, and governors) on GAD, including GST and GAD-related laws and orientation on legal mandates.	DILG
	b. Partnering with NGOs and other development organizations (e.g., OXFAM, UNFPA, Plan International, and other local/international organizations) for technical and resource support for NAP EVAW implementation.	IACVAWC LGUs Other concerned agencies
	c. Strengthening orientation on GAD plan and budget utilization, particularly in BARMM	LGUs DBM COA BWC
	d. Allocating funds for RCAT/LCAT-VAWC activities and integrating their Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) in the GAD Plan and Budget (GPB).	
	e. Allocating funds for regular monitoring and evaluation of NAP EVAW implementation.	
	1.4 Recommending Policy Content to Support NAP EVAW Implementation	
	a. Strengthening VAW Desks and the position of VAW Desk Officers: i. Directing LGUs (via DILG) to allocate GAD funds for the remuneration or salary of VAW Desk Officers, ensuring they are provided regular positions not subject to the term of the appointing barangay captain.	IACVAWC Members through DILG LGUs/LCEs Sanggunian

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	ii. Providing each barangay with a vehicle and utilizing AICS funds in LGUs to cover transportation and food assistance for VAW-related services. iii. Determining a reasonable ratio of VAW Desk Officers to caseloads at the LGU level. iv. Reiterating DILG Memorandum Circular 2023-104 to ensure continuous capacity building of VAW Desk Officers and strict adherence to RA No. 9262 guidelines.	IACVAWC Members through DILG LGUs/LCEs Sanggunian
	b. Increasing access to legal and health/medical assistance for victim-survivors by allocating funds for the interlocal health zone that may be used to cover psychosocial evaluation fees for victim-survivors.	LGUs Other concerned agencies (e.g. DOH, DOJ, DSWD)
	c. Increasing access to psychosocial care: i. Establishing provincial-level crisis centers for women and children, with cost-sharing arrangements between provincial and municipal LGUs through a formal MOA. ii. Increasing national and local budget allocations for VAW services to address gaps in facilities and personnel, especially in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs).	LGUs Other concerned agencies (e.g. DOH, DSWD) DBM
	d. Reviewing and advocating for the implementation of Mandanas Doctrine and its fund allocation.	LGUs
2. Strengthening justice sector response through targeted policy issuance	2.1 Improving justice sector policies and procedures: a. Issuing or amending guidelines to operationalize victim-sensitive courts and fast-track the resolution of gender-based violence cases, including: i. Rules on examination of child witnesses ii. Protocols for case management of child victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and discrimination	DOJ Supreme Court
	2.2 Develop and issue a joint circular on expedited handling of GBV cases	IACVAWC member agencies (DOJ, DILG, PNP, NBI)
	2.3 Issue a DOJ Policy Advisory Clarifying the Non-Requirement of Psychological Evaluation reports	DOJ Supreme Court
Intermediate Outcome 2.2. Adequate, competent, and gender-sensitive service providers for health, psychosocial, protective, legal, and barangay (VAW Desk) services and the VAW Referral System are available to assist victim-survivors at the national and local levels.		
Output 2.2.1 Improved capacities of service providers (medical, legal, psychosocial, protective, VAW desk) in assisting victim-survivors of violence through continuing training or retraining.		
Output 2.2.2 Improved coordination in service delivery in LGUs with increased establishment and operationalization of the VAW Referral System.		
Output 2.2.3 Increased number of perpetrators undergo the Counseling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) or similar services.		
3. Continuing capacity building of service providers on gender-responsive case management and protocols for service delivery, including referral systems and data sharing.	3.1 Mapping training and advocacy activities across service providers	IACVAWC LGU GAD Focal Point System (GFPS)

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	3.2 Strengthening capacities in service delivery a. Conducting training and retraining for service providers (per service type), including barangay-level actors such as Barangay Officials, Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), and VAW Desk Officers. b. Creating a pool of trainers to support technical assistance to field/regional offices. i. Establishing partnerships for regional trainer pools, in coordination with: - PCW for the National Gender-Responsive Program (NGRP) - DEPDev for the Regional Gender Responsive Program (RGRP) - MOVE and other advocacy groups - DSWD Academy ii. Engaging RCAT-VAWC in delivering technical assistance and capacity development at the local level.	DSWD DILG PCW DEPDev MOVE RCAT-VAWC LCAT-VAWC
	c. Organizing peer educator groups focused on schools and communities.	DepEd, CHED, TESDA, CPD, NYC, SKs
	d. Delivering basic mandatory training to key service providers: i. Covering MHOs/social workers/WCPD/male and women organizations/ other stakeholders on handling VAWC cases, gender and development/ GAD planning and budgeting, gender-sensitivity training, and the use of gender tools and mainstreaming strategies. ii. Offering training via hybrid formats (online and face-to-face).	DOH PNP DILG DSWD LGUs LSWDOs
	e. Establishing a mechanism for knowledge transfer and capacity development interventions among frontline service providers and key stakeholders. f. Reviewing the PNP VAW guidebook (for police officers). g. Providing in-depth training on forensic interview techniques for social workers, WCPD, NBI, and DOJ representatives. h. Retooling and updating standard monitoring and assessment tools, case management guidelines, and certification processes used by key service providers.	PNP DOH DOJ DSWD NBI
	3.3 Reviewing and enhancing training modules to address identified gaps in capacities among different service providers	
	a. Enhancing training/modules i. Integrating the Gender Responsive Case Management (GRCM) approach and additional safety protocols for both residents and social workers in the Manual of Operations for Care and Residential Care Facilities (CRCFs). ii. Developing modules on psychosocial care, trauma-informed care, and survivor-centered approach.	DSWD RCAT-VAWC LCAT-VAWC
	iii. Creating modules, manuals, protocols, and other capacity-building tools to provide back-end support to justice actors and improve victims' access to legal mechanisms iv. Promoting a care-centered approach to capacity-building: honoring consent, privacy, confidentiality, and survivor-centered communication to encourage help-seeking behavior.	DOJ PCW DOH DSWD NGOs, CSOs, WROs
	v. Strengthening capacities on forensic in-depth interviews of social workers, WCPD, and the DOJ (especially if the lead agency cannot be identified) vi. Reviewing and amending PNP and NBI policies and procedures for handling VAWC cases. vii. Enhancing cybersecurity capacities and strengthening enforcement in virtual spaces for the security sector.	DOH DOJ PNP DSWD

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	viii. Providing crisis intervention training for VAWC Desk Officers (e.g., psychosocial, first aid). ix. Integrating mental health care practices into services for victim survivors. x. Adopting WHO's LIVES curriculum (Listen, Inquire, Validate, Enhance safety and Support) for use by healthcare providers. xi. Utilizing the KATROPA module and KATROPA-ERPAT modules to engage men in gender-responsive parenting and VAW prevention.	DOH DOJ PNP DSWD
	b. Improving inclusivity of training modules to consider women in diverse situations i. Strengthening the provision of reasonable accommodation and assistance for women with disabilities (i.e., provision of sign language interpreters). ii. Training service providers on basic Filipino sign language and other modes of communication (e.g., Braille) for first responders, parents, and/or guardians of children and women with communication disabilities (coordination with DepEd, CHED, DSWD, and the National Council for Persons with Disability). iii. Capacitating teachers specializing in Special Needs Education (SNED) in handling VAWC cases and training school staff on implementation and response procedures. iv. Conducting gender-responsive and culturally sensitive capacity-building activities tailored to the diverse populations being served. v. Developing a training manual on how to handle cases for persons with diverse identities/diverse SOCIESC. vi. Building capacity to address cultural barriers to women's access to justice and promote strict adherence to RA No. 9262 and/or to the BARMM GAD Code. vii. Capacitating labor unions to serve as frontliners in response to VAWC in the world of work. viii. Updating service providers on VAWC laws and jurisprudence through regular seminars and training sessions. ix. Delivering Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)-related training, especially for service providers, boys, and men and marginalized/vulnerable sectors. x. Training personnel in establishing and managing child-friendly spaces and women-friendly spaces.	DSWD RCAT-VAWC LCAT-VAWC LGUs DepEd NCDA PCW
4. Ensuring adequate and competent staffing to support the effective provision of services.	4.1 Ensuring an adequate number of competent service providers: a. Setting a reasonable/adequate number and minimum competency for service providers assigned to protective, medical, psychosocial, and legal services, including those within the VAW Referral System (e.g., aligning caseload with staffing levels). b. Hiring an adequate number of qualified professionals such as registered social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometricians, doctors, nurses, and NBI investigators to meet the demand for interventions and continuous case management. c. Partnering with professional organizations (PGCA, PAP, PPA) to engage mental health workers in supporting VAWC programs. d. Increasing the number of community-based health personnel (CBHP) deployed in grassroots communities by strengthening community-based organizations. e. Promoting the creation of plantilla positions for more social workers per barangay / Restructuring the entry level to create additional plantilla positions for social workers per barangay.	IACVAWC NGAs LGUs

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	f. Including in the Annual Work and Financial Plan a provision for continuous, ladderized training for social workers and VAW Desk Officers in handling GBV cases. g. Creating peer-counselor groups for VAWC victims in the world of work (WoW). h. Scheduling on-call social workers and city prosecutors trained to respond to inquest cases of child abuse, CICL, TIP, and VAW who are trained to attend to cases of child abuse, Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and VAW.	
	4.2 Ensuring service provider support for victim-survivors during disasters and emergencies: a. Providing adequate, competent, and gender-sensitive service providers and facilities during crises or emergencies to effectively support and address the needs of affected individuals. b. Hiring or outsourcing additional personnel to be deployed during crisis situations and allocating a budget for incentives for CSOs and volunteers assisting in disaster response efforts.	DSWD LGUs DND OCD NDRRMC
5. Strengthening and sustaining the operation of existing VAW-related service delivery mechanisms for health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and protective services, including Barangay VAW Desks and the VAW Referral System.	5.1 Establishing and operationalizing the VAW Referral System at the national and LGU levels a. Institutionalizing the VAW Referral System as a service delivery network among various stakeholders, including law enforcement, medical and health providers, psychosocial service providers, the VAW Desks, LGUs, and NGOs. b. Ensuring the use of a unified protocol for service delivery, monitoring, and evaluation; and training service providers on the VAW database and referral system protocols to fully orient them on their duties and responsibilities. c. Strengthening the referral pathway by posting referral pathways and a directory of service providers in barangays. d. Posting hotlines in conspicuous spaces (e.g., city hall/barangay hall/markets/public places) and producing IEC materials; ensuring that helplines are active and responsive; and strengthening partnerships with the private sector and internet service providers (ISPs) to improve hotline reliability at the barangay level, especially during evenings and late hours. e. Conducting case conferences and regular multi-sectoral meetings among service providers to review cases, address challenges, and ensure alignment and collaboration on VAWC-related activities. f. Mapping VAW-related services and building partnerships with other NGAs, NGOs, faith-based organizations (FBOs), and other stakeholders to improve the provision of quality services and/or referral assistance; conducting resource mapping at the barangay level (e.g., by engaging retired professionals). g. Establishing partnerships and executing MOAs with the private practitioners (IBP, Psychological Association of the Philippines, deaf and hearing-impaired interpreters/FSL (Filipino Sign Language) organizations to ensure their inclusion in the VAW referral pathway for legal assistance and mental health services. h. Studying the SAGIP strategy (Simultaneous Anti-Gender-based Violence Interoperability between Stakeholders and Police) Program Hotline for possible replication as a model for quick response to VAWC complaints.	IACVAWC, DILG, LGUs DSWD DILG DOH/WCPUs PNP NBI DOJ PCW LGUs (LSWDO, other concerned offices) NGOs/CSOs/WROs
	5.2 Increasing access to health and medical assistance a. Increasing the number of WCPU and VAWC desks in all hospitals nationwide/Dialogue with DOH and NGOs to lobby for the creation of functional WCPUs in each LGU and exploring the creation of tele-WCPUs. b. Establishing health management protocols through interlocal cooperation.	DOH LGUs NGOs

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	c. Developing a national policy (by DOH) on health and psychological management among clustered LGUs or interlocal health zones. d. Building the capacity of district hospitals in dealing with GBV cases.	DOH LGUs NGOs
	e. Localizing the implementation of RA No. 11036 (Mental Health Act). f. Localizing the implementation of RA No. 10354 (Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law); convening convergence meetings among LGUs with significant teenage pregnancy cases; and establishing mobile reproductive health facilities for adolescents.	LGUs
	5.3 Enhancing access to psychosocial support. a. Partnering with the provincial government on the establishment of crisis centers, shelters, safe houses, and counseling centers for women and children, utilizing the local GAD budget. b. Monitoring and evaluating the functionality of LGU shelters, CRCFs, and other residential facilities.	DSWD. LGUs
	5.4 Strengthening protective services a. Conducting consultation dialogue with PNP National Headquarters on the institutionalization of proper turnover among transitioning personnel, especially among the WCPD b. Replicating successful models such as WeSupport hotline, AVAWCD, Aleng Pulis, and SAGIP Hotline across NGAs, LGUs, and other implementing partners. c. Ensuring that 100% of city and municipal police stations under the PNP have dedicated WCPD rooms, with at least two (2) WCPD investigators. d. Ensuring that all regional and district offices of the NBI have child-sensitive interview rooms.	PNP NBI
	5.5 Strengthening programs to support the economic independence of victim-survivors and facilitate their recovery and reintegration in their family/community and support their decision-making about their lives. a. Developing and implementing programs that support the economic independence of victim-survivors to facilitate their recovery, reintegration into the family and community, and informed decision-making regarding their lives. b. Strengthening the case referral management system of victim-survivors to appropriate agencies (DOLE, DSWD, etc.) for livelihood/technical-vocational skills assistance; forging MOAs with TESDA, DOLE, DTI, DSWD, other agencies, civil society organizations, and other entities that provide skills training and livelihood development opportunities in line with RA No. 9710.	IACVAWC and other concerned agencies NGOs/CSOs/WROs DTI TESDA LGUs
	5.6 Addressing intervention concerns of judges, prosecutors, and RHUs: a. Issuing guidelines for the lower courts on evaluating psychological harm to VAWC survivors, based on jurisprudence (e.g., XXX v. People, G.R. No. 250219, March 2023)	DOJ Regional and Local Courts
	b. Releasing a DILG memorandum directing RHUs to issue medico-legal reports for VAWC cases.	DILG LGUs
	5.7 Caring for the carers a. Reviewing relevant laws and policies to ensure the welfare and benefits not only of victims but also of service providers who are often overworked and underpaid. b. Implementing the Magna Carta for Public Health Workers and the Magna Carta for Social Workers.	DSWD LGUs Other concerned agencies

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	c. Conducting and allocating funds for care and welfare activities for service providers. d. Including regular self-care and stress debriefing activities for frontliners in the agency or LGU's annual work and financial plan.	DSWD LGUs Other concerned agencies
6. Strengthening the operations of Barangay VAW Desk Officers	6.1 Strengthening the VAW Desk a. Institutionalizing VAW Desk operations and mechanisms by ensuring the availability of resources and facilities, such as private interview areas, cabinets with supplies and materials for record keeping, copies of the VAW Desk handbook, and standard procedures for preparing and issuing Barangay Protection Orders (BPOs), etc. b. Providing a barangay vehicle for use in rescuing/ referring/endorsing victim-survivors for related services; lobbying with LGUs to include vehicle provision in each barangay's annual work and financial plan. c. Creating referral pathways and ensuring the availability of updated and functional directories of helplines; posting these in conspicuous public spaces within barangays; partnering with private institutions (ISPs, NTC) to maintain active helplines. d. Capacitating LGU-BHW with basic referral system skills and training them as alternates to VAW Desk Officers; recommending to DILG the inclusion of BHWs in the official training for VAW Desk Officers. e. Undertaking advocacy activities at the barangay level, such as the Pito Laban Sa Abuso campaign and purok-based community training. f. Operationalizing barangay VAW Desks through trained para-professionals to ensure service continuity and quality. g. Recognizing barangays that demonstrate exemplary performance in VAW response. h. Enhancing barangay VAW Desk operations through cross-learning activities and replicating best practices from well-performing barangays.	DILG LGUs/LCEs RCAT-VAWC LCAT-VAWCs
	6.2 Strengthening the roles and functions of VAW Desk Officers a. Issuing a policy to create permanent VAWC Desk Officer positions at the barangay level, with standardized honoraria or remuneration. b. Prescribing selection or designation guidelines (e.g., BARMM), including minimum qualifications and education levels to ensure understanding of relevant laws, responsibilities, and processes; involving social workers in the selection process to assess candidates' capacity to handle crisis situations or handle sensitive cases. c. Sustaining capacity-building initiatives for Barangay VAW Desk Officers (and barangay officials) as first responders. d. Organizing a pool of resource persons from IACVAWC members, LGUs, CSOs, and other stakeholders to support the rollout of training across all regions; incorporating the training and capacity-building programs in barangay GAD plans. e. Federating VAW Desk Officers to create peer support networks and improve coordination. f. Conducting capacity building on the LIVES approach by the WHO (Listen, Inquire, Validate, Enhance safety and Support). g. Recognizing and awarding the Most Functional VAWC Desk Officer to promote excellence and commitment in service delivery.	DSWD LGUs Other concerned agencies
7. Institutionalizing the provision of counseling and treatment of offenders of VAW	7.1 Promoting the mandatory implementation of Counseling Services for Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) of perpetrators for cases not filed in court; coordinating with DILG for the issuance of the memo to LGUs; facilitating implementation by LGUs; and supporting promotion and training by DSWD on the CSRPDV.	IACVAWC DILG DSWD LGUs

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	7.2 Monitoring the impact of counseling on perpetrators , including whether the abuse has stopped, if perpetrators continued the abuse, or if reformed individuals have become advocates against violence.	DSWD LGUs
Intermediate Outcome 2.3. Sustained improvement in the services for victim survivors based on continuing assessment of the quality of service delivery.		
Output 2.3.1 Availability of a client satisfaction tool that facilitates assessment of the quality of service delivery for VAW victim-survivors.		
8. Assessing the quality and effectiveness of service delivery.	8.1 Reviewing existing client satisfaction tools in NGAs and LGUs to identify common parameters being measured. 8.2 Developing a standard client satisfaction tool across all types of services. 8.3 Pilot-testing of the client satisfaction tool to assess functionality and relevance. 8.4 Issuing implementation guidelines for the use of the standardized tool across delivery points.	IACVAWC All implementing partners
Outcome 3: Cross-Cutting Structures and Actions. By 2030, IACVAWC and its partners shall have instituted a systematic and adequately resourced prevention program, an accessible and effective response system, and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting toward a violence-free community.		
Intermediate Outcome 3.1. Improved coordination in implementation, monitoring and reporting from the local to the national level.		
Output 3.1.1 Improved assessment and periodic reporting on the functionality of mechanisms (IACVAWC/RCAT-VAWC /LCT-VAWC/VAW Referral System/ Barangay VAW Desks)		
Output 3.1.2 Strengthened IACVAWC, IACVAWC Secretariat, and RCAT-VAWC		
Output 3.1.3 Inter-operable and harmonized VAW data system		
Output 3.1.4 Strengthened IACVAWC and NGO partnership in addressing VAW		
1. Strengthening political leadership and resource support for effective coordination in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of prevention and response programming	1.1 Issuing an IACVAWC Council Resolution to implement the NAP EVAW , allocate corresponding resources from NGAs and LGUs, and designate lead agencies/entities for each key result area of the Plan.	IACVAWC
	1.2 Institutionalizing or adopting the NAP EVAW through department orders, ordinances, executive orders, resolutions, or similar policy instruments by NGAs and LGUs.	All implementing partners
	1.3 Crafting of a joint memo circular (JMC) to cascade and enforce strict implementation of the NAP EVAW , clarify roles in implementation, monitoring, and reporting, and specify appropriate budget sources (GAD, regular, or development fund).	
	1.4 Developing an implementation, monitoring, and reporting framework for the NAP EVAW to be disseminated to implementing partners and used as a basis for issuing reporting guidelines, clarifying monitoring mechanisms, and defining lines of coordination and accountability.	IACVAWC All implementing partners
	1.5 Negotiating for funding from government agencies and other sources for critical components of the Plan such as prevention programs, system strengthening, research and surveys on the impact of prevention programming, and M&E activities.	IACVAWC
	1.6 Strengthening networking and collaboration among key government agencies and with international organizations and NGOs for VAWC prevention and response.	

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	1.7 Issuing an IACVAWC directive mandating inclusive service delivery by providers for all victims regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity, disability, cultural identity, and other intersectional characteristics.	IACVAWC
2. Strengthening of the IACVAWC, the IACVAWC Secretariat, and the RCAT-VAWC	2.1 Review the existing functions of IACVAWC members as stipulated in the IRR of RA No. 9262. 2.2 Develop a standard Terms of Reference (TOR) for RCAT-VAWC and LCAT-VAWC. 2.3 Issuing a policy requiring primary members to designate a permanent alternate who is authorized to make decisions on their behalf. 2.4 Strengthening the support of TWGs to the IACVAWC and Secretariat by regularly convening their respective meetings (prior to IACVAWC Council meetings) to support decision-making related to NAP EVAW. 2.5 Lobbying for strengthening of the IACVAWC Secretariat by increasing personnel, elevating the position of the secretariat head, securing sufficient budget, and ensuring an appropriate office location, thereby enhancing its capability and position to coordinate and oversee collaborative initiatives under RA No. 9262 and other relevant laws. (Note: PCW to ensure the clear guidelines are issued for the creation of regular positions within the IACVAWC Secretariat, rather than simply assigning Secretariat functions to existing roles). 2.6 Enjoining LGUs, through DILG, to designate a separate additional workforce (e.g., project-based positions) focused on NAP EVAW implementation at the local level. 2.7 Promoting and supporting, at both national and regional levels, the creation of plantilla positions for members of RCAT-VAWC and the allocation of budgetary support for their operations. <i>Notes:</i> <i>(a) Inclusion of the content of JMC of DILG, DSWD, and DOJ for the strengthened operationalization of RCAT-VAWC;</i> <i>(b) DSWD to ensure clear guidelines for the creation of regular positions for the RCAT-VAWC Secretariat, instead of merely assigning these roles to existing staff.</i>	IACVAWC RCAT-VAWC LCAT-VAWC DILG DSWD DBM PCW LGUs
3. Strengthening periodic assessment on the functionality of coordination mechanisms	3.1 Conducting annual assessments of functionality by DILG and identifying and addressing related issues. 3.2 Promoting functionality assessments of the RCAT-VAWC through the creation of a joint monitoring team composed of IACVAWC and IACAT representatives.	DILG Regional Inter-Agency Monitoring Team (IMT) LGUs DOJ Regional Offices
	3.3 Strengthening functionality assessments by increasing actual on-site monitoring and reducing reliance on LGU desk reports; involving third-party monitors such as CSOs; ensuring strict adherence to standardized tools that are already in place; and conducting retooling workshops for assessors. 3.4 Developing policy guidelines for a recognition and reward system, including the provision of incentives for highly functional mechanisms and allocation of funds to support the award. 3.5 Improving the functionality and contextual effectiveness of the VAW Referral System by developing a dedicated assessment tool. 3.6 Institutionalizing the performance audit of concerned agencies by the national council. 3.7 Developing a standardized assessment tool to assess the functionality of the School Child Protection Committee and ensuring a clear and operational referral system. 3.8 Strengthening the pool of GAD trainers at the regional level to support functionality assessments and training initiatives.	DILG Regional Inter-Agency Monitoring Team (IMT) LGUs DOJ Regional Offices

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	3.9 Enhancing LCAT-VAWC functionality and monitoring: a. Organizing or strengthening regional inter-agency monitoring teams (IMTs) under RCAT-VAWC to oversee LCAT-VAWC performance. b. Strengthening the capacity of provincial IMTs to review and validate submitted documents and data from their LCAT-VAWCs. c. Providing technical assistance to improve the functionality of LCAT-VAWCs and VAW Desks. d. Developing an award system or incentive system to recognize highly functional LCAT-VAWCs. e. Including LCAT-VAWC functionality in SGLG assessments, particularly in relation to the adoption of national laws at the local level. f. Considering national-level assessments of RCAT-VAWCs by designating an inter-agency committee from national IACVAWC members.	DILG/LGUs Regional IMTs Provincial IMTs Municipal IMTs
	3.10 Ensuring continuity and consistency in service delivery: a. Issuing policies by IACVAWC, DILG, or LGUs to ensure sustained membership in RCAT-VAWC and LCAT-VAWC bodies. b. Ensuring proper turnover of responsibilities in the event of member replacement to avoid service disruption. c. Lobbying at the national level for the creation of plantilla positions for RCAT-VAWC Secretariat staff. <i>(Note: Also mentioned in IACVAWC and IACVAWC Secretariat strengthening under item 3.6).</i> d. Creating plantilla positions for WCPU personnel. e. Allocating budget for R/LCAT-VAWC activities.	LGUs DILG All concerned RCAT-VAWC Member Agencies/LGUs IACVAWC IACAT
4. Establishing and operationalizing a unified VAW data system	4.1 Establishing guidelines for data harmonization and standardization. a. Creating a standard VAW intake form b. Cleaning and validating existing data c. Defining reporting mechanisms and structures (including M&E processes) d. Creating a data enterprise architecture e. Establishing data governance and ownership protocols f. Implementing data privacy and protection measures, including: i. Conducting a Privacy Impact Assessment ii. Assigning a Data Privacy Officer iii. Executing Data Sharing Agreement and Non-Disclosure Agreement g. Benchmarking best practices from other systems 4.2 Completing the VAW data harmonization project. a. Drafting and securing approval for the Terms of Reference b. Developing the VAW data system c. Conducting system testing and acceptance procedures d. Hosting and securing the data system infrastructure e. Integrating with other agencies via DICT eGov Platforms (e.g., eGovDx, eKYC, eReport, etc.) f. Operationalizing and implementing the system g. Launching the VAW data system publicly	IACVAWC TWG members recommendation DICT PCW PSA DSWD DOH PNP PSA (inclusion of of VAWC and Women Empowerment Module in the regular NDHS)

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	4.3 Addressing related concerns for system implementation: a. Establishing a reporting structure by developing a data repository and management system for VAWC data and conducting training for data suppliers on its usage, website management, and database interoperability. b. Creating a TWG on data harmonization to pilot and enhance the VAW intake form and GBV tracking system, and to designate lead agencies for data harmonization across medical, police, and social service agencies (e.g., through a MOA with Child Protection Network and DOH). c. Developing a comprehensive GBV data tracking system. d. Ensuring compliance and service delivery by integrating the use of standard intake and service delivery forms into the IPCR/DPCR performance ratings of concerned personnel (for discussion with DOJ). e. Establishing a standardized and accessible school-based system for assessing compliance with gender-related violence policies and effectively managing incidents to promote awareness, consistent reporting, and timely intervention by school authorities. f. Conducting a consultation with the DOJ, DSWD, and PNP regarding proper recording of VAWC cases not filed in court and including fatal domestic abuse incidents in the data system.	IACVAWC TWG members recommendation DICT PCW PSA DSWD DOH PNP PSA (inclusion of of VAWC and Women Empowerment Module in the regular NDHS)
	4.4 Considering data system and data quality issues: a. Ensuring completeness and accuracy of VAW and GBV case data, regardless of case status or willingness of the complainant to file charges. b. Centralizing data to address repetitive or underreporting and to harmonize reports across agencies to prevent duplication. c. Including technology-facilitated VAWC/GBV in the intake forms. d. Ensuring child-friendly reporting mechanisms, particularly for Child, Early, and Forced Marriage and Unions (CEFMU). e. Capturing data on emotional, psychological, and financial abuse. f. Exploring web-based reporting mechanisms, including the eGovPH Super App of DICT, and supporting localization of its use with DICT and DOST. g. Exploring the use of PNPKI for the digitalization of VAW-related documentation and reporting.	
	4.5 Studying local innovations in data system development: a. Reviewing Davao City's VAW Tracking System (VTS), a unified database management system with real-time case recording. b. Examining Baguio City's use of a shared Google sheet for multi-agency case reporting (PNP/BGHMC/CSWDO/ Barangay). c. Considering CAR's use of WCPMIS for VAWC case reporting as an alternative to the VAWC Registry.	
5. Strengthening the participation of NGOs in the IACVAWC	5.1 Profiling NGOs, FBOs, and WROs involved in IACVAWC, RCAT-VAWC, and LCAT-VAWC, and inviting selected organizations (based on IACVAWC assessment) and NGOs to apply as Council members or as partners at the national or local levels. 5.2 Documenting good practices of NGOs and incorporating them into reports on the implementation of RA No. 9262. 5.3 Conducting regular dialogues and consultations with NGOs to provide platforms for exchanging experiences, sharing expertise, and fostering partnerships in programs.	PCW IACVAWC

STRATEGIES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REPORTING
	5.4 Promoting partnership opportunities with NGOs in advocacy and service delivery. An example is Davao City's partnership with NGOs that expanded victim-survivors' access to free legal services through feminist-trained lawyers and mobilized women community educators to raise awareness on CEDAW, VAW, anti-TIP, and OSAEC and facilitated access to pro bono legal services.	PCW IACVAWC
Intermediate Outcome 3.2. More comprehensive and timely periodic progress reports on the implementation of interventions at the national and local levels are prepared and submitted for IACVAWC action.		
Output 3.2.1 Monitoring and assessment tool for NAP EVAW implementation systematized monitoring and reporting process.		
6. Monitoring and assessing the implementation of the NAP EVAW to inform IACVAWC decision-making	6.1. Submitting annual accomplishment reports by LGUs and NGAs through established channels using standard reporting template. Recommendation: Promoting web-based reporting and streamlining report formats for efficiency and ease of consolidation. 6.2 Reviewing progress in plan implementation against targets and indicators and undertaking corresponding IACVAWC actions based on the assessment findings.	IACVAWC All implementing partners
Output 3.2.2 Results of research studies increase the understanding of the root causes, consequences, and effective prevention strategies on VAW in the Philippine context.		
7. Developing a research agenda focused on the root causes and consequences of VAW.	7.1 Conducting consultations among IACVAWC, academe, and NGOs/WROs to define and prioritize a research agenda and to identify possible implementers and funding sources. 7.2 Exploring partnership with HEIs, through CHED, for conducting research on VAW using their GAD budget; agreeing on thematic research priorities and monitoring implementation through the GAD Plan and Budget (GB) and GAD Annual Report (AR).	IACVAWC



VII

Results Framework



Results Framework for the NAP EVAW 2025-2030

The results framework of the NAP EVAW outlines the approach for monitoring plan implementation and tracking progress toward results using indicators and targets. It also identifies the assumptions and conditions that may influence the achievement of these results.

The framework includes a hierarchy of result statements: vision, goal, outcomes (per Key Result Area), intermediate outcomes, and outputs. Each level of result is paired with corresponding indicators. Indicators specify what success looks like and how progress will be measured. Targets are set for each indicator to represent the desired level or magnitude of change, based on an identified baseline or starting point. Additional elements in the framework include the data source or method of collection, the frequency of data collection, and the agencies or entities responsible for monitoring and reporting.

For the NAP EVAW, some indicators have available baseline data, such as those drawn from the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) or the Philippine National Police (PNP). However, many indicators, such as those in KRA 1, require a survey to establish baseline data. For indicators related to the media program, targets can only be set once the program has been fully defined and resourced. Similarly, baseline and target-setting for some KRA 2 indicators will depend on the identification of key denominators (e.g., the “percentage of concerned national government agencies that included NAP EVAW activities in their GAD Plan and Budget”).

The baseline data and targets in the results framework will need to be finalized at a later stage. Implementing partners will be asked to set or validate reasonable baselines and targets in developing their respective implementation plans. For initiatives that are still in the design phase, such as the prevention program and the media engagement strategy, baselines and targets will be established during their formulation.

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE/ COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGETS			AGENCY/ OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS
				BASELINE 2022-2024	2027	2030	
VISION A gender-fair and violence-free community where women and their children are empowered.							
Assumption: The country remains committed to gender equality and the prevention and elimination of VAW, and hence, it prioritizes the allocation of adequate resources for the implementation of prevention and response programs.							
1	Percent of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual abuse by any perpetrator	NDHS	Every 5 years	14% (NDHS 2022)	13%	12%	PSA/NDHS
2	Number of women victims of gender-based violence (filed with PNP)	PNP CIRAS	Annual	Request from PNP			PNP
3	Number of children victims of violence (filed with PNP)	PNP CIRAS	Annual	Request from PNP			PNP
4	Percent of women holding decision-making positions in government and in the private sector (government, 3rd level; private-senior manager)	CESBOARD/ (P&A) GTIL ²¹	Annual	42.7% (2021)-CESB 43% (2023) ²² -GTIL, #1 globally	44%- pvt 44%- gov	47% pvt 46% gov	CESBOARD/ GTIL
5	Philippine Gender Gap Index (GGI: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment)	World Economic Forum (WEF)	Annual	.779 (24th) (WEF 2024) (Economic: .775 (20th); Educ: 1.0 (1st); Health: .968 (86th); Political: .373 (34th))			WEF
Notes on indicators 2 & 3 above: An increase or decrease in the value of the indicators could have double meaning or it could be good or bad. A decrease in the value does not necessarily mean that there is a declining incidence, and an increasing value does not necessarily mean an increasing incidence. The change in value will be used as an indicator of the extent to which prevention strategies worked. This means that if more people understand and are aware of VAW and its harmful effects, more victims should be encouraged to report and seek help. In the short term, this should mean an increase in reporting. In the long term, if prevention strategies continue to work effectively, the value should decline because there are actually lower numbers of cases.							
GOAL By 2030, IACVAWC and its partners will have instituted a systematic and adequately resourced prevention program, an accessible and effective response system, and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting toward a violence-free community for women and their children.							
Assumption: IACVAWC leadership and members and local government units commit to the implementation of the agreed-upon strategies and activities and deliver results in their respective agencies/localities by assigning the people with the right capacity and number, by providing the needed funds, and by monitoring progress and submitting reports.							
1	Degree of positive change in the value of the indicators in the 3 outcomes	Document review (result of KAB survey)	Annual				
2	Timeliness of completion of expected accomplishments	Document review	Annual				
OUTCOME 1: By 2030, women, men, and children, especially girls, and in all their diversities, benefit from a more gender-equitable environment that fosters respectful and positive relationships among women and men, promotes women's empowerment, and addresses harmful cultural norms and practices that perpetuate violence against women.							
Risks and assumptions (these assumptions are premised on the existence of an adequately resourced primary prevention program) • NGOs, male advocacy and adolescent groups, learning institutions, and other relevant stakeholders have the capacity and interest to engage in community advocacy about gender, human rights, and VAW. • Advocates have a common understanding and messaging about VAW; they are all trained; they share the objectives of the program • Advocacy activities are NOT one-off; they are sustained and supported by appropriate resources like funding, materials, people, training, community dialogues, media postings, and strategies that produce good results are scaled up to achieve critical mass to create change • Government agencies and LGUs are willing to provide financial and logistical support to advocacy groups engaged in community dialogs. IACVAWC is willing to broker financial resources for the prevention program. • Monitoring of the impact of advocacy and quality of response services will be planned and undertaken. Resources for monitoring/conducting survey will be appropriated by IACVAWC members or brokered by IACVAWC from other sources • DepEd and other learning institutions are willing to participate and issue a directive for schools and officials to implement the school-based activities using their GAD budget and to monitor results of implementation							
1	Percent of women and girls who are aware of their right to be safe and to be free from violence	Data to come from KAB survey	2025/2030		50%	55%	IACVAWC
2	Percent of women and men who are aware that government has protective and support services for victims of violence against women	Data to come from KAB survey	2025/2030				IACVAWC

²¹ Punongbayan & Araullo Grant and Thornton International, Ltd; Annual Women in Business Report

²² Business World, (Women in Business Research Survey) Filipino women executives on top by Amelia H. C. Ylagan , https://www.bworldonline.com/opinion/2024/03/25/583723/filipino-women-executives-on-top/#google_vignette (Senior management roles are positions ranging from CEOs and chief operating officers to board members and finance chiefs)/ Additional source of data could be Philippine Association of Management, Human Resource Executives/Managers

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE/ COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGETS			AGENCY/ OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS
				BASELINE 2022-2024	2027	2030	
3	Percent of women and men who agree that husband and wife have the same right and capacity to decide on family matters like use of household income and family resources, sharing of household chores, education and discipline of children, family planning.	Data to come from KAB survey	2025/2030				IACVAWC
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1.1 1.1 Women and men know how to safely respond or seek support when they encounter or experience violence against women.							
4	Percent of women and girls who report their violent experience to any government service provider: police, social worker, doctor, lawyer, barangay VAW desk, school	KAB survey/NDHS help seeking indicator	2022/2027		15%	25%	IACVAWC/PSA/NDHS
OUTPUT 1.1.1 NGOs, CSOs, male advocacy groups, adolescent groups, community leaders, religious groups, and LGUs actively participate in community mobilization and engagement activities to strengthen structures, cultures, and practices supportive of gender equality and counter harmful gender attitudes, roles, norms, and practices.							
5	Number of NGOs, WROs, male advocacy groups, adolescent groups, religious organizations, private sector organizations, and all relevant stakeholder groups engaged and supported in prevention and advocacy on VAW	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
6	Reach of prevention and advocacy activities in terms of the number of LGUs (municipalities and barangays), NGOs, schools, universities, and other formal or informal learning institutions reached at least 5 times during the Plan period	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
OUTPUT 1.1.2 Media institutions and multi-media platforms are sustainably engaged in the prevention and advocacy against VAW.							
7	Number of multimedia activities conducted every year	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
8	Number and nature of multimedia products/releases per year	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
9	Number of social media products/releases per year	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
OUTPUT 1.1.3 Increased understanding of and support for the prevention of VAW.							
10	Rating of women/men respondents in a survey on knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (KAB) towards VAW	Data to come from KAB survey	2025/2030				IACVAWC
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1.2 Increased understanding about gender equality and the risks and harmful effects of violence against women enables young people (school age) to practice and advocate harmonious and gender-equitable relationship building.							
11	Percent of men and boys (asked in a survey) who agree that violence against women and girls is never acceptable	KAB survey	Base year/end year				IACVAWC
12	Percent of women and girls who agree that it is acceptable for a man to beat his wife under any of the enumerated circumstances	NDHS / KAB Survey	Every 5 years	9% (NDHS,2022)	7%	5%	IACVAWC
OUTPUT 1.2.1 Schools, colleges and universities, technical-vocational education institutions, and other formal and informal learning institutions are equipped to integrate gender, human rights, and VAW topics/lessons in curricula, modules, and subjects and implement school activities to inculcate positive gender norms and values and develop positive, equal, and respectful relations between and among girls and boys.							
13	Rating of young boys and girls responding in a survey on their knowledge of violence against women and its causes and consequences	Data to come from KAB survey	2025/2030				IACVAWC
14	Number/percent of elementary and secondary schools that integrate appropriate core messages on VAW and implement school-based training and VAW-related activities	Document review	Annual				DepEd

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE/ COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGETS			AGENCY/ OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS
				BASELINE 2022-2024	2027	2030	
15	Percent of tertiary and tech-voc schools with subjects or modules on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights, personal and intimate relationships, and violence prevention information and skills in their curriculum	Document review	Annual				CHED, TESDA
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1.3 Women have increased economic empowerment and participation in decision-making in the home in terms of use of their income and their decision on certain tasks.							
NDHS Women's empowerment indicators:							
16	Percent of currently married women (CMW) employed in the past 12 months preceding the survey	NDHS	Every 5 years	NDHS 2022:Employment rate-59%			PSA/NDHS
17	Percent of CMWs who decide on how they use their cash earnings	NDHS	Every 5 years	56% - jointly; 40%- woman alone			PSA/NDHS
18	Percent of women who own a house alone or jointlyPercent of women who own a land alone or jointly	NDHS	Every 5 years	House-30% alone or jointly; Land-6% alone or jointly			PSA/NDHS
19	Percent of CMWs who participate in decision-making in 3 areas (women's own health care, major household purchases, visits to family or relatives)	NDHS	Every 5 years	85%			PSA/NDHS
20	Percent of women who can say No to sexual relations	NDHS	Every 5 years	92%			PSA/NDHS
21	Percent of women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	NDHS	Every 5 years	82%			PSA/NDHS
OUTPUT 1.3.1 Socioeconomic assistance programs of the government and the private sector with components of gender equality, human rights, and VAW training increased women's access to economic resources and their awareness of violence against women and its prevention.							
22	Number of government and private sector programs providing social/economic assistance that prioritize women and integrate VAW, human rights, and gender equality messages in their training/information activities	Document review/ interview	Beginning / after 2 years				IACVAWC
23	Number and percent of women beneficiaries of social/economic assistance who report experience of VAW during their participation in the program	Document review/ interview	Beginning / every year				IACVAWC/ Identified agencies with program
OUTCOME 2: By 2030, victim-survivors of violence confidently access quality services that promote long-term well-being and independence. (Quality is defined as safe, comprehensive, timely, well-coordinated, age- and gender-appropriate, culturally responsive, non-judgmental, empowering, and respectful of privacy and confidentiality). Risks and assumptions - IACVAWC agencies and LGUs are willing to prioritize the use of the GAD budget to enhance response services - IACVAWC will require service provider agencies/LGUs to develop and administer a client satisfaction tool that each client will fill out after service is received. Common parameters of assessment guidance to be issued by IACVAWC							
1	Client satisfaction rating on quality of services rendered to a victim (Quality as defined in the Outcome 2 statement)	Client satisfaction rating	Averaged every year		↑10% from baseline	↑20% from 2027	All concerned NGAs and LGUs/ RCATs and LCATs
2	Percent of women aged 15–49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence who never told anyone and never sought help	NDHS	Every 5 years	48% (2022)	↑10% from baseline	↑20% from 2027	PSA/NDHS
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2.1 Response services are supported by responsive policy and adequate resources.							
3	Percent of LGUs, concerned NGAs and GOCCs, and HEIs that issued or renewed a policy mandating the use of the GAD budget for the implementation of the NAP EVAW.	Document review	Annual		50%	100%	LGUs/All concerned agencies

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE/ COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGETS			AGENCY/ OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS
				BASELINE 2022-2024	2027	2030	
4	Percent of concerned NGAs, LGUs, NGAs, HEIs, GOCCs that mainstream NAP-EVAV in their GAD plans and budgets.	Document review	Annual		50%	100%	PCW/GMMS DILG
5	Percent of private establishments that comply with GBV-related laws and policies (e.g., VAWC leave, Safe Spaces Act, etc.)	Labor Inspection-Management Information System	Annual		80%	90%	DOLE
OUTPUT 2.1.1 Increased availability of resources improved implementation of VAW-related programs in NGAs, LGUs, and HEIs.							
6	Percent of GAD budget allocated for VAW-related programs in LGUs/concerned NGAs/HEIs	GMMS (NGAs)/DILG	Annual				LGUs/All concerned agencies
7	Percent of VAWC-related programs in the agency/LGU/HEI annual plans that were implemented/reflected in their GAD accomplishment reports	GMMS (NGAs)/DILG Document review	Annual		70%	90%	LGUs/All concerned agencies, PCW-GMMS, DILG
8	Number and percent of LGUs and concerned NGAs with support programs for the recovery, healing, and reintegration of victim-survivors	Document review	Annual		50%	75%	LGUs/RCAT-VAWC/LCAT-VAWC
9	Number and percent of LGUs and concerned NGAs that provide financial assistance to victim-survivors who pursue legal action against their perpetrators	Document review	Annual		40%	75%	DSWD/DOJ/LGUs/RCAT-VAWC/LCAT-VAWC
10	Number and percent of LGUs that allocate adequate budgets for salaries or remunerations of regular positions for service providers, including for VAW Desk Officers/Concerned NGAs that allocate budget for RCAT-VAWC	Document review	Annual		50%	100%	LGUs/IACVAWC/IACAT member agencies
OUTPUT 2.1.2 Issuance of gender-sensitive policies expedited resolution of gender-based violence cases.							
11	Presence of/number of policies to prioritize gender-based violence cases issued	DOJ/SC Document review	Annual				DOJ
12	Prosecution success rate of gender-based violence cases(Prosecution success rate – number of convictions over total convictions and acquittals (DOJ Statistical Digest 2021))	DOJ/ Document review	Annual	83.9% (VAW); 87% (Rape)	↑by 2%	↑by 5%	DOJ
13	Revision and amendment of the Rules on Examination of Child Witness, Rules on Family Mediation, and Guidelines for Victim-Sensitive Courts	DOJ/SC		100%			DOJ/SC
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2.2 Adequate, competent and gender sensitive service providers for health, psychosocial, protective, legal and barangay (VAW Desk) services and for the VAW Referral System are available to assist victim-survivors at the national and local levels.							
14	Percent of LGUs/NGAs with an adequate number of trained service providers assigned to each service type (protective, legal, psychosocial, medical, Barangay VAW Desk)	Document review (ICVAWC/LGUs to set adequate number)	Annual		50%	100%	All concerned NGAs/LGUs
15	Percent of LGUs with women and children protection units or have access to shared or similar inter-local facilities	Document review / monitoring reports	Annual				LGUs/DOH
16	Percent of LGUs with a residential care facility, a crisis center, or a shelter for women or that have access to a shared inter-local facility or to a regional or national facility for women and their children victims of violence	Document review / monitoring reports	Annual		50%	100%	LGUs/DSWD

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE/ COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGETS			AGENCY/ OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS
				BASELINE 2022-2024	2027	2030	
	OUTPUT 2.2.1 Improved capacities of service providers (medical, legal, psychosocial, protective, VAW desk) in assisting victim-survivors of violence through continuing training or retraining						
17	Percent of NGAs/LGUs that conducted training and/or retraining of service providers in gender-sensitive case management for each service type	Document review / monitoring reports	Annual				All concerned NGAs/LGUs
18	Percent of NGAs/LGUs that enhanced their modules to address capacity gaps, such as to consider clients with intersectional vulnerabilities	Document review	Annual				All concerned NGAs/LGUs
19	Percent of LGUs that conducted training or retraining on the VAW Referral System	Document review	Annual				LGUs
20	Percent of LGUs that trained/retrained their VAW Desk Officers in handling VAWC cases ORPercent of VAW Desk Officers who were trained or retrained in handling VAWC cases	Document review / monitoring reports	Annual				DILG/LGUs
	OUTPUT 2.2.2 Improved coordination in service delivery in LGUs with increased establishment and operationalization of the VAW Referral System.						
21	Percent of LGUs (municipalities and cities) with a functional VAW Referral System	Document review	Annual				DILG/ RCAT-VAWC/ LCAT-VAWC
	OUTPUT 2.2.3 Increased number of perpetrators undergo the Counseling Services for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) or similar services.						
22	Number and percent of perpetrators who went through the CSRPDV or similar counseling services (recorded by PNP but no case filed yet)	Document review	Annual		↑ by 15%	↑ by 15%	LGUs
23	Number and percent of perpetrators who went through the CSRPDV and stopped the abuse	Document review	Annual		↑ by 15%	↑ by 15%	LGUs
24	No. and percent of perpetrators who went through the CSRPDV, stopped the abuse, and became advocates against VAW	Document review	Annual		↑ by 15%	↑ by 15%	LGUs
25	Number and percent of LGUs that were trained to use and actually used CSRPDV for VAW perpetrators	Document review/ monitoring reports	Annual		↑ by 15%	↑ by 15%	DSWD/LGUs
	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2.3 Sustained improvement in the services for victim survivors based on continuing assessment of quality of service delivery.						
26	Average annual client satisfaction rating per service provider (agency/LGU/VAW Referral System)	Document review	Annual		↑ by 10%	↑ by 20%	Concerned NGAs/LGUs
	OUTPUT 2.3.1 Availability of a client satisfaction tool facilitates the assessment of the quality of service delivery for VAW victim-survivors.						
27	Percent of concerned NGAs and LGUs that administer the tool and report annually	Document review	Annual		75%	90%	IACVAWC/ RCAT-VAWC/ LCAT-VAWC/ DILG

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE/ COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGETS			AGENCY/ OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS
				BASELINE 2022-2024	2027	2030	
OUTCOME 3: By 2030, IACVAWC and its partners shall have instituted a systematic and adequately resourced prevention program, an accessible and effective response system, and strengthened functional mechanisms for coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting toward a violence-free community for women and their children.							
Assumption IACVAWC is committed to taking more proactive and decisive action in addressing issues of implementation, monitoring, and coordination.							
1	Accomplishment rate of NAP EVAW Strategic Plan activities per year/5 years (no. of targeted accomplishments /actual accomplishments)	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
2	Change in the value of indicators of the vision statement - Percent of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual abuse by any perpetrator - Number of women victims of gender-based violence (filed with PNP) - Number of children victims of violence (filed with PNP) - Percent of women holding decision-making positions in government and in the private sector (government, 3rd level; private-senior manager)	Document review	Annual				
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3.1 Improved coordination on implementation, monitoring, and reporting from the local to the national level.							
3	Number of policies or guidelines on coordination and monitoring issued and implemented	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
OUTPUT 3.1.1 Improved assessment and periodic reporting on the functionality of mechanisms (IACVAWC/RCAT-VAWC/LCT-VAWC/VAW Referral System/Barangay VAW Desks).							
4	Percent of mechanisms (RCAT-VAWC, LCAT-VAWC, VAW Desk, VAW Referral System, VAW Desk) that are functional	Document review	Annual				DILG
5	Tool on functionality of VAW Referral System is developed and applied	Document review					DILG
OUTPUT 3.1.2 Strengthened IACVAWC, IACVAWC Secretariat, and RCAT-VAWC.							
6	Budget and number of IACVAWC Secretariat plantilla and non-plantilla personnel	Document review / interview	Annual				IACVAWC
7	Position level and employment status of the head of the IACVAWC Secretariat	Document review / interview	Annual				IACVAWC
8	Percent of RCAT-VAWC secretariat positions that are plantilla per region	Document review / interview	Annual				RCAT-VAWC
9	Percent of RCAT-VAWC secretariats with adequate budget for activities	Document review / interview	Annual				RCAT-VAWC
OUTPUT 3.1.3 Strengthened IACVAWC and NGO partnership in addressing VAW.							
12	Number of NGO members in the IACVAWC	Document review / interview	Annual				IACVAWC
13	Number of NGOs that provide services to victim-survivors per region and are part of the VAW Referral System	Document review / interview	Annual				IACVAWC
14	Number of joint GO-NGO discussions/conferences held per year	Document review / interview	Annual				IACVAWC

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE/ COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGETS			AGENCY/ OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS
				BASELINE 2022-2024	2027	2030	
	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3.2 More comprehensive and timely periodic progress reports on the implementation of interventions at the national and local levels are prepared and submitted for IACVAWC action.						
15	Presence of monitoring and assessment tool for NAP EVAW implementation	Document review					IACVAWC
16	Timeliness and completeness of reports on implementation	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
17	Percent of concerned NGAs/LGUs/mechanisms that submit report	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC
	OUTPUT 3.2.1 Monitoring and assessment tool for NAP EVAW implementation systematized monitoring and reporting process						
18	Presence of an approved monitoring and reporting tool	Document review					IACVAWC
	OUTPUT 3.2.2 Results of research studies increased the understanding of the root causes, consequences, and effective prevention strategies for VAW in the Philippine context.						
19	Number of research projects conducted on the root causes, consequences, and effective prevention strategies in VAW prevention completed as a basis of IACVAWC in enhancing its VAW prevention program	Document review	Annual				IACVAWC

Annexes

- A. IACVAWC Resolution No. 01 series of 2025
- B. Participating Agencies in NAP ERAW Implementation

References

Annex A. IACVAWC Resolution No. 01 series of 2025



Republic of the Philippines
INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
AND THEIR CHILDREN (IACVAWC)

RESOLUTION NO. 01
Series of 2025

Resolution Approving and Adopting the Implementation of the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW) 2025-2030

WHEREAS, Section 39 of Republic Act No. 9262, also known as the Anti-VAWC Act of 2004, established the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children (IACVAWC) to ensure its effective implementation and to serve as the lead coordinating and monitoring body for anti-VAWC - related initiatives in the country;

WHEREAS, the IACVAWC is also mandated to issue relevant policies and implement programs and projects aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women;

WHEREAS, in the continued fulfillment of this mandate, the IACVAWC developed the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW) 2025–2030, as the successor to the 2017–2022 IACVAWC Strategic Plan;

WHEREAS, the NAP EVAW serves as a strategic and coordinated framework for addressing all forms of violence against women — including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence through policy, programmatic, and institutional responses;

WHEREAS, the NAP EVAW is anchored on national laws for the protection of women, such as Republic Act No. 9710 (Magna Carta of Women), Republic Act No. 11313 (Safe Spaces Act), and Republic Act No. 10364, as amended by Republic Act 11862 (Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2022) and other related laws and policies;

WHEREAS, the NAP EVAW aligns with the Philippines' national and international commitments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)/Regional Action Plan on Eliminating VAW, the 1987 Philippine Constitution and other national laws and policies aimed at promoting the rights and safety of women and girls;

WHEREAS, the formulation of the NAP EVAW involved extensive discussions and consultations at the national level with the IACVAWC Technical Working Group, the National Anti-Poverty Commission - Women Sectoral Council (NAPC-WSC), and representatives from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) based in Metro Manila, which served as the foundation for the enhancement of the Plan;

WHEREAS, four regional validation and consultation sessions were conducted in Mindanao, Visayas, and Northern Luzon, engaging frontline implementers with direct experience in handling VAW cases - including social welfare officers, police personnel, Public Attorney's

Annex A. IACVAWC Resolution No. 01 series of 2025

Office (PAO) lawyers, prosecutors, selected barangay officials, VAW Desk Officers, local women's organizations, and representatives from men's advocacy groups, as well as interviews with women survivors;

WHEREAS, inputs from these regional consultations significantly enriched the Plan, incorporating ground-level experiences and the local realities of VAW challenges and responses and the imperative of strengthening preventive measures to stop VAW;

WHEREAS, the enhanced version of the NAP EVAW underwent final validation at the national level with key government implementing agencies, NGOs, and with participation of service providers from Southern Luzon, including MIMAROPA, CALABARZON, and Bicol Region;

WHEREAS, the revised NAP EVAW was presented at the 57th IACVAWC Meeting on February 27, 2025, with the Council concurring that the Plan is a comprehensive actionable blueprint to guide the nation's efforts in addressing violence against women;

WHEREAS, the Council recognizes that successful implementation of the NAP EVAW requires unwavering commitment not only from its members but also from broader society—including national and local government units (LGUs), NGOs, CSOs, and communities—through adequate allocations of financial, human, and materials and sustained multi-sectoral collaboration at all levels of implementation; and

WHEREAS, the Council recognizes the urgency of taking proactive, transformative measures to eliminate violence against women and create a society where women can live free from fear, violence, and discrimination;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the IACVAWC members, that:

- 1. Approval and Adoption:** The IACVAWC hereby approves and adopts the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women (NAP EVAW), 2025-2030 for immediate implementation across the country through relevant agencies and stakeholders.
- 2. Commitment to Resources:** The Council commits to mobilizing and providing the necessary resources and support for the effective implementation of the NAP EVAW, ensuring that adequate funding, staffing, and technical support are allocated to key initiatives under the Plan. Further, the Council enjoins national government agencies and local government units to include relevant programs and projects identified in the Plan in their respective annual Gender and Development (GAD) Plan and Budget.
- 3. Collaboration and Coordination:** The Council calls for collaboration with relevant governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, United Nations (UN) and international development agencies and community stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the Plan and effective monitoring of its progress.
- 4. Monitoring and Review:** The Council directs that regular reviews be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the NAP EVAW, with recommendations for adjustments and improvements as needed to ensure the elimination of violence against women.
- 5. Public Awareness:** The Council encourages stakeholders to undertake initiatives that promote public awareness of violence against women and the rights of survivors.

Annex A. IACVAWC Resolution No. 01 series of 2025

Attention must be given to challenging and changing harmful beliefs and attitudes about women's human rights, thereby preventing violence against women before it occurs.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution, together with the final NAP EVAW, be forwarded to all concerned agencies, LGUs, NGOs, and other organizations involved in the implementation of the NAP EVAW.

ADOPTED by the IACVAWC members on this ____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand Twenty-Five, Manila Philippines.

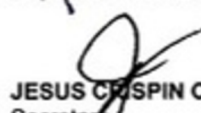

REX T. GATCHALIAN

Secretary
Department of Social Welfare and Development

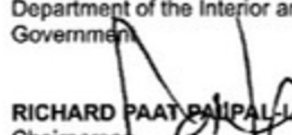

JUANITO VICTOR C. REMULLA

Secretary
Department of the Interior and Local Government

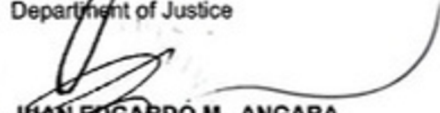



JESUS CRISPIN C. REMULLA

Secretary
Department of Justice


RICHARD PAAT PAIPAL-LATOC

Chairperson
Commission on Human Rights

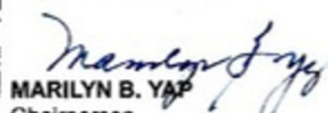

JUAN EDGARDO M. ANGARA

Secretary
Department of Education


DR. TEODORO J. HERBOSA

Secretary
Department of Health

 Department of Labor and Employment
Office of the Secretary


MARILYN B. YAP

Chairperson
Civil Service Commission


BIENVENIDO ESTUDILLO LAGUESMA

Secretary
Department of Labor and Employment


PLTGEN JOSE MELENCIO C. NARTATEZ, JR.

Chief
Philippine National Police


ERMELITA V. VALDEAVILLA

Chairperson
Philippine Commission on Women


ATTY. MELVIN A. MATIBAG

Director
National Bureau of Investigation


ANGELO M. TAPALES

Executive Director
Council for the Welfare of Children



Annex B.

Participating Agencies in NAP EAW Consultations

The information below shows the extent of consultations conducted for the formulation of the NAP EAW to ensure that the experience of stakeholders and their aspirations for addressing violence against women in the country are sufficiently reflected in the Plan.

PCW, as the lead in the crafting of the Plan, conducted eight consultation/validation workshops from 21 May to 11 October 2024, involving more than 360 representatives from national and regional government line agencies, local government units, state colleges and universities, women's rights organizations, non-government organizations, and MOVE organizations. While they did not directly participate in the consultations, women victim-survivors of violence (from Talisay, Cebu, Bukidnon, and Davao City) were interviewed to obtain their feedback on the services that they received, their aspirations, and their recommendations on how services for them could be further improved. As well, for each of the regional and national validation workshops, there were Barangay VAW Desk Officers in attendance to give due recognition to and highlight the importance of their work as first responders in the barangay.

IACVAWC is indebted to the UNFPA for funding the regional validation workshops and for subsidizing the South Luzon LGU/regional line agency/NGO/SUC participants in the national validation workshop.

NCR-BASED CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS	
IACVAWC-TWG Meeting (May 21, 2024) No. of agencies: 10 No. of participants: 18	1.DSWD 2.CHR 3.PNP-WCPC 4.PNP-FJGADD (under DPCR) 5.DILG 6.DOJ 7.DOLE 8.DOH 9.PCW 10.UNFPA
Consultation with the NAPC Women Sectoral Council (May 22, 2024) No. of sectoral council members: 26 (all represent NGOs)	
NCR 1.GALANG Philippines Inc. 2.Kasarian Kalayaan (SARILAYA Inc.) 3.Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan (PKKK) 4.Parent Initiative for Social Awareness Mainstreaming and Advocacy (PINASAMA) 5.WomanHealth Philippines 6.WAND Women Organization Inc. REGION I - ILOCOS 1.Millennium Women's League Inc. REGION II - CAGAYAN 1.Victorious Children of Mary Enthroned Multi-Sectoral Organization (VCOMSE MSO) (Tuguegarao) CAR 1.Igorota Foundation Inc. REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON 1.Samaleño Organiko Producers Cooperative (SOPCO) (Bataan)	REGION IV A - CALABARZON 1.Pederasyon ng Kababaihan Lingkod Bayan sa Pilipinas Incorporated REGION IV B - MIMAROPA 1.Progressive Women League of Romblon, Inc. REGION V - BICOL 1.Malayang Lapian ng Kababaihan (MALAYA KA) REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS 1.Development Advocates for Women Network (DAWN) Inc. (Bacolod) REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS 1.Gender Watch Against Violence and Exploitation (GWAVE) (Dumaguete) 2.Mandaue Women's Organization (MWO) Inc. REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS 1.Coalition of Ormoc Women Inc. 2.Kusog Han Kababayan an Han Salcedo (KAKASA) 3.Eastern Samar Women's Organization
Consultation with the NAPC Women Sectoral Council (May 22, 2024) No. of sectoral council members: 26 (all represent NGOs)	
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA 1.Women Association of Zamboanga City/ZC Urban Poor Sector Women's Federation Inc. (ZCUPSOFI) REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO 1.Group of Women Advocates for Peace in the Archipelago (GWAPA) - Peace building program of Birhen sa Kota Development Foundation Incorporated (BKDFI) REGION XI - DAVAO REGION 1.Dabaw Working Women's Association (DABAWENIA) / Kusog ng Kababaihan ng Tagum	REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN 1.Women Initiative for Social Empowerment (WISE) REGION XIII - CARAGA 1.Women Association of San Francisco Agusan del Sur Inc. (WASFADS) BARM 1.Basilan Women's Initiative Foundation Inc. 2. Gagandilan* Mindanao Women Incorporated (*Brave warrior)
Consultation with women NGOs /academe (June 10, 2024) No. of NGOs/academe: 10 No. of participants: 12	
1.Federation of Free Workers Women's Network 2.Likhaan Center for Women's Health 3.Plan International Pilipinas 4.Psychological Association of the Philippines 5.SPARK! Philippines 6.UP Center for Women's Studies Foundation, Inc.	8.Women and Gender Institute (WAGI) 9.Women with Disabilities LEAP to Social and Economic Progress, Inc. (WOWLEAP) 10.Young Feminists Collective 11.UNFPA Philippines

REGIONAL VALIDATION WORKSHOPS**Regional Validation Workshop for the NAP EVAW for the Visayas Regions (Regions 6, 7 & 8)**
(August 14–15, 2024, Cebu City) Total no. of pax: 54

LGUs = 23	Regional Line Agencies/ RCAT-VAWCs = 8	NGOs and MOVE Representatives = 6
Region 6 1. Iloilo Province 2. Guimaras Province 3. Bacolod City 4. Negros Occidental Province 5. Roxas City 6. Malinao, Aklan 7. Culasi, Antique 8. Sibunag, Guimaras Region 7 1. Bohol Province 2. Talisay City 3. Dumaguete, Negros Oriental 4. Siquijor Province 5. Larena, Siquijor 6. Talibon, Bohol 7. Santander, Cebu 8. Bulacao, Talisay Region 8 1. Leyte Province 2. Northern Samar Province 3. Bunuanan, Catbalogan 4. Catbalogan, Samar 5. Baybay City, Leyte 6. Balangiga, Eastern Samar 7. Libagon, Southern Leyte	Region 6 1. DSWD/RCAT-VAWC Secretariat 2. DOH Region 7 1. DSWD/RCAT-VAWC Secretariat 2. DILG 3. NBI Region 8 1. CHR 2. PNP 3. DSWD/RCAT-VAWC Secretariat	NGOs Region 7 1. Everfree Philippines (Ms. Jonna P. Eleccion, Country Director) 2. LAW, Inc. (Ms. Lorenza D. Fernandez, Executive Director) 3. Women's Resource Center of Visayas (Ms. Sarah Alforque Dayoha, Executive Director) 4. Lihok Filipina Foundation (Teresa Banaynal Fernandez, Executive Director) MOVE Region 6 1. Aklan (Mr. Michael Solanoy, Administrative Officer IV) Region 8 2. Catbalogan, Samar (Ronaldo M. Espino, Coordinator)

Regional Validation Workshop for the NAP EVAW for Mindanao Batch 1 (Regions 9, 10, & 11)
(August 29–30, 2024, Cagayan de Oro City) Total no. of pax: 49

LGUs = 26	Regional Line Agencies/ RCAT-VAWCs = 9	NGOs and MOVE Representatives = 2
Region 9 1. Zamboanga City 2. Liloy, ZDN 3. Dapitan, ZDN 4. Margosatubig, ZDS 5. Pagadian City 6. Isabela City, Basilan 7. Zamboanga, Sibugay 8. Dipolog City 9. Imelda, Zamboanga Sibugay 10. Siay, Zamboanga Sibugay Region 10 1. Camiguin Province 2. Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental 3. Calamba, Misamis Occidental 4. Misamis Oriental Province 5. Bukidnon Province 6. Cagayan De Oro City 7. Sultan Naga Dimaporo, LDN 8. Salay, Misamis Oriental CARAGA 1. Bayugan City, Agusan del Sur 2. Agusan del Sur Province 3. Surigao del Sur Province 4. Surigao City 5. Libjo, Dinagat Islands 6. San Jose, Dinagat Islands 7. Santa Josefa, Agusan del Sur 8. Dapa, Surigao del Norte	Region 9 1. PNP 2. DSWD/RCAT-VAWC Secretariat 3. CHR Region 10 1. DSWD/RCAT-VAWC Secretariat 2. DILG 3. DepEd CARAGA 1. DSWD/RCAT-VAWC Secretariat 2. DILG 3. DOH	NGOs 1. Ranao Women & Children Resource Center, Inc. (RWCRC) (Ms. Josephine Taneo, Officer-in-Charge) 2. Balay Mindanaw (Ms. Sherralyn S. Madredijo, Child Protection Officer)

REGIONAL VALIDATION WORKSHOPS

Regional Validation Workshop for the NAP EVAW for Mindanao Batch 2 (Regions 11, 12, & BARMM)
(September 11–12, 2024, Davao City) Total no. of pax: 48

LGUs = 26	Regional Line Agencies/ RCAT-VAWCs = 9	NGOs and MOVE Representatives = 2
Region 11 1. Davao Oriental 2. Davao City 3. Talaingod, Davao Del Norte 4. Brgy. Tacunan, Davao City 5. San Isidro, Davao Oriental 6. Tagum City 7. Mati City 8. Davao Occidental Province 9. Davao Oriental Province 10. Davao del Norte Province Region 12 1. Cotabato Province 2. Sarangani Province 3. Tantonan, South Cotabato 4. Midsayap, Cotabato 5. Malungon, Sarangani 6. General Santos City 7. Brgy. Conel, General Santos 8. Kidapawan City 9. Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat 10. Tacurong City BARMM 1. Lamitan City 2. Cotabato City 3. Patikul, Sulu 4. Bongao, Tawi-Tawi 5. Buluan, Maguindanao 6. Tagoloan, Lanao del Sur 7. Barangay Maslabeng, Buluan	Region 11 1. DSWD 2. DILG 3. DOH Region 12 1. PNP 2. CHR 3. DSWD BARMM 1. Ministry of Social Services and Development 2. Ministry of the Interior and Local Government 3. Bangsamoro Women Commission	NGOs 1. TALIKALA, Inc. (Jeanette L. Ampog, Executive Director) 2. United Youth of the Philippines - Women Incorporated (Bai Rohayah U. Mama, Project Development Officer) MOVE 1. Tacurong City (Mr. Renante S. Mercado, President)

Regional Validation Workshop for the NAP EVAW for Northern Luzon (CAR, Regions 1, 2 & 3)
(September 23–24, 2024, Baguio City) Total no. of pax: 47

LGUs = 24	Regional Line Agencies/ RCAT-VAWCs = 11	NGOs and MOVE Representatives = 4
Region 1 1. Ilocos Sur Province 2. Pangasinan Province 3. Candon City, Ilocos Sur 4. Batac City, Ilocos Norte 5. La Union Province 6. City of San Fernando, La Union 7. Sto. Tomas, La Union 8. Asingan, Pangasinan Region 2 1. Cauayan City, Isabela 2. Cagayan Province 3. Quirino Province 4. Tuguegarao City 5. Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya Region 3 1. Mariveles, Bataan 2. Nueva Ecija Province 3. Pampanga Province 4. Angeles City, Pampanga 5. Mayantoc, Tarlac 6. Olongapo City, Zambales CAR 1. Baguio City 2. Abra Province 3. Barangay Dontongan, Baguio City 4. Tabuk City, Kalinga 5. Alfonso Lista, Ifugao	Region 1 1. CHR 2. DSWD Region 2 1. PNP 2. DILG 3. DOH 4. DSWD Region 3 1. NBI 2. DSWD CAR 1. DSWD 2. DepEd 3. PNP	NGOs 1. Young Bayi / Candon Youth Movement (Ms. Joanna Francez Batalang, President) 2. Innabuyog-Gabriel (Ms. Virginia Bandao-Dammay, Chairperson) 3. Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Center, Inc. (CWEARC) (Ms. Jeanette R. Cawiding, Project Coordinator) MOVE 1. Olongapo City Chapter (Dr. Manuel M. Gabriel, PhD, RGC, President)

NATIONAL VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR THE NAP EVAW		
(LGUs from Regions 4A, 4B and Region 5; NGAs, NGOs, SUCs (October 10–11, 2024, Manila) Total no. of pax: 108)		
LGUs = 20	Regional Line Agencies/ RCAT-VAWCs = 10	NGOs and MOVE Representatives = 6
Region 4A 1. Rizal Province 2. Quezon Province 3. Imus, Cavite 4. Quezon Province 5. Alabat, Quezon 6. Calamba, Laguna 7. Baras, Rizal Region 4B 1. Roxas, Oriental Mindoro 2. Calapan City 3. Palawan Province 4. Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro 5. Aborlan, Palawan Medicare Hospital 6. Santa Fe, Romblon Region 5 1. Masbate City 2. Gubat, Sorsogon 3. Camarines Sur Province 4. Sorsogon Province 5. Naga City 6. Manito, Albay 7. Bicol Regional Hospital and Medical Center	Region 4A 1. NBI 4A 2. DSWD 4A 3. DOH 4A Region 4B 1. PNP Region 4B 2. DILG Region 4B 3. DSWD Region 4B Region 5 1. DOLE Region 5 2. Office of the Regional Prosecutor 5 3. DSWD Region 5 SUC=1 1. Cavite State University (Ms. Susan G. Tan, GAD Resource Center Director, Ms. Elaine E. Todoc, Research Coordinator)	INGO/NGO 1. Plan International (Ms. Selena B. Fortich, Portfolio Program Manager Protection from Violence, Ms. Twyla Anne David) 2. Democratic Socialist Women of the Philippines (Ms. Elizabeth C. Angsioco, National Chair, Ms. Maribel Manalo, President, Unified Women's Association 176) 3. Lopez Women for Rural Advancement (Ms. Laura V. Nuñez, Vice President) MOVE 1. MOVE San Jose Occidental Mindoro (Mr. Estelito B. Balleza III, President and Mr. Christopher B. Gomez, Focal Person) 2. MOVE Cavite State University (Mr. King David J. Agreda, President) 3. MOVE Philippines (Mr. Donald M. Caballero, Vice President for Luzon, Mr. Michael A. Pastor, Consultant)
National Government Agencies (NGAs) = 33		
1. Commission on Human Rights 2. Department of Justice 3. National Bureau of Investigation 4. Department of the Interior and Local Government 5. Department of Health 6. Department of Labor 7. Department of Social Welfare and Development 8. Civil Service Commission 9. Council for the Welfare of Children 10. Department of Education 11. Philippine National Police-ACG 12. PNP-DPCR 13. PNP-AVAWCD-WCPC 14. DSWD-NCR 15. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	16. Commission on Higher Education 17. Philippine Statistics Authority 18. National Police Commission 19. Philippine Information Agency 20. Department of National Defense 21. National Commission on Muslim Filipinos 22. Public Attorney's Office 23. Armed Forces of the Philippines 24. Department of Agriculture 25. Presidential Human Rights Committee	26. Department of Information and Communications Technology 27. Department of Environment and Natural Resources 28. Commission on Population and Development 29. National Youth Commission 30. Department of Foreign Affairs 31. Supreme Court 32. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples 33. Climate Change Commission

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