



Best Practices Database

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Community Watch Against Domestic and Gender Violence, Cebu City Philippines

Best Practice

New for 2002

- Categories:**
- Gender Equity and Equality:
 - empowerment
 - gender specific needs
 - social integration
 - Social Services:
 - crime reduction and prevention
 - public safety
 - Urban Governance:
 - human resources and leadership development
 - partnership development
 - public administration and management
 - resource mobilization

Level of Activity: City/Town

Ecosystem: Coastal

Summary

Bantay Banay, a Family/Community watch group against domestic and gender violence was organized on January 31, 1992 in Cebu City by participants to a Forum where Lihok Pilipina presented that 6 out of 10 women are battered by their partners. The initial effort was to work with each other in order to respond to the cases of domestic violence and help minimize the reality that our homes have become the most dangerous place for many of our women and children.

The 30 participants in the forum, constantly met to share and refer cases, thresh out concerns and review directions and identify joint activities. Services of members include : Direct Services such as temporary shelter, food, medico-legal check-up, legal assistance, and livelihood referral. Training on gender sensitivity, laws and legal process, crisis intervention and mediation. Networking and advocacy with government agencies and groups for policy and resources allocation

The Bantay Banay was replicated in 60 cities and municipalities. They are called different names: Bantay Familia, Bantay Panimalay, Bantay Abuso, Task force VAW, Lihok Budi, Bantay Tahanan. (See map of the Philippines indicating areas of Bantay Banay). Many of the groups were assisted in terms of initial expenses for training. Direct response to victims was the responsibility of the partners from the start. Each inter-agency formed has accessed their own resources and developed more strategies as they continue to expand.

Together, the different Bantay Banay inter-agency council has succeeded in lobbying for the retention of the Gender and Development Budget allocation. They have helped lobby for the Anti Rape Law,

Anti Sexual Harassment Law and other laws on women. They continue lobbying for the passage of the Anti Domestic Violence Law.

Meantime, in Cebu City, the efforts now involves 1,500 community volunteers from 50 barangays, 80 barangay captains, more than a hundred Tanods (peace keepers), 10 police stations, more than 50 agencies from the government and non government sectors. Cases handled by the inter-agency average 2000 per year. The inter-agency council meets every month. A Gender and Development Code has been passed providing for protection order for women victims of violence.

Many local government units have also responded to violence against women - creating women's desk, providing budget or adapting Bantay Banay as their program. Bantay Banay has also concretely given an example of governance in the local level where different stakeholders effectively inter

Narrative

Situation before the Initiative.

Battering (domestic violence) was not an issue to many including us, despite the fact that Lihok Pilipina was among the first advocates of women's concerns in the Visayas Region. Even in Nairobi in 1987, the issue of domestic violence was not highlighted. When the women credit users mentioned "family trouble" as among the causes of failure in their enterprise, it never occurred to us that this would mean battering. There was not much literature. We only knew of one group that was starting to provide center-based counseling to women victims in Manila. Thus, we started our own documentation- asking the hospital, the police, the barangay captains. And there was not much records either. With some women in two areas, we did a survey and found that 6 out of 10 women admitted to having been battered within a year. It shocked us, many were skeptical about our manner and source of documentation. But in subsequent days, even those who questioned our data started referring some friends with similar problems. The national papers put it in the front page. Later, this data was cited by then President Ramos in 1993 requiring women's desks in all the police stations in the country. Years later, more surveys by other groups in other areas validated our findings.

Establishment of Priorities:

At the beginning, Lihok Pilipina just wanted to help the victims and survivors. Initial concerns included:

- Understanding the issue of domestic violence. We invited Raquel Tiglao of WCC in Manila to facilitate a workshop on Violence against Women and Feminist Counseling.
- Educating the women and their families about their rights under the law especially the Family Code, some provisions of the penal law and the justice system, and provide legal assistance when needed.

We realized they didn't want to go to court; they just wanted the violence stopped. Whether they file or not, we also realize they need:

- 1) A place where they could rest or stay for a few days, with food and facility to follow up the children/things they left behind.
- 2) A listener and counselor.
- 3) To blotter the case and produce medical and medico- legal certificates.
- 4) For legal assistance if they decide to file a case, to produce certification to file action. This means mediation in the barangay courts where the 2 parties are present and lawyers are not allowed. We had to deal with the barangay officer (who was not very familiar with the powers vested on them by the newly adapted Local Government Code.) For cases where the suspect is detained, we needed to check with the Jail wardens. And there was/is no law on domestic violence. Neither do we have divorce.
- 5) Job referrals and other alternative income earning especially when the victim lost a source of income.

No one can provide for all these. The following are seen as priority:

- Effective, quick and coordinated intervention to stop actual violence.
- Capacity building of different stakeholders to provide needed interventions
- Policy and budget advocacy (the issue is a public issue): at the local, with agencies regarding process in investigation, case mediation, case handling at the different levels. At the national level - for a law on domestic violence, protection order, budget, etc.

Formulation of Objectives and Strategies

The objectives and strategies became clearer as the groups continued to collaborate. Bantay Banay envisions a society that is fair, equal and violence-free for all women, children and men.

Specifically, it seeks to:

- Improve the lives of women, children and families through direct response to LAW cases in the families and communities
- Mainstream domestic violence from a personal issue to a public issue, an issue of governance.
- Generate public awareness on gender-related issues and influence policies and resource allocation in the different spheres: government, social development and private groups.

To achieve this it has adapted a four-pronged strategy, namely:

Community involvement - In organizing, we included "family trouble" in the discussion with the women. The sharing helped women develop a support group for each other. Discussion on laws regarding family code, abuse and possible legal assistance, and how to stop actual violence, provided options. So much violence happens in the homes and neighborhood. The community can stop actual violence, call the police, make referral, and do mediation efforts that are sustainable at their level.

Interagency collaboration - When the first battered woman came with her kids, we had to feed them, look for a room to stay and assign a staff to talk and listen to her. We offered a lawyer but she just wanted the battering stopped. Later, she came back with her eldest child, 9 years old, whose body was all welts- some parts still dripping with blood. The father beat him up with an electric wire. The police did not want to blotter "family trouble", because the cases do not usually get filed in court and only add up to their list of unresolved cases. Other agencies like the hospital, or prosecutors were not sensitive either. Even if we despised their inefficiency, we needed to deal with them- for medical legal check up, mediation certificate, for blotter, for immediate shelter, post crisis intervention, etc.

We decided to invite the police, the medical practitioners and other groups for gender sensitivity workshop and other workshops. The interagency council continues to provide for the sharing and feedbacking as well as monitoring of referrals. Other issues are also tackled: drug addiction, basic services and others.

Mainstreaming as an issue of governance. Many women victims were encouraged to come out. The referrals from the communities and agencies alerted the local government of the issue. The City Mayor funded the training of volunteers in more areas, and the construction of the Bantay Banay Center. Later, a Women's Commission was created, and recently the Women's Code was approved. More budget allocation is being prepared to implement the Women's Code. Yes, everyone is entitled to live in safe homes and communities. Government should ensure this.

Local Anchor Partners. This was an added strategy. Cases from outside the city were referred. Requests from other groups also followed. Lihok Pilipina or any of the members did not have the institutional and financial capability to expand its operation. Besides, becoming big is not sustainable after a while. With a little training fund extended to the secretariat, it offered to train groups who are willing to start on their own and, more effectively because they know their own areas and their own communities. Thus, the training and assistance to other agencies to start their own collaborative effort.

Mobilization of Resources

We started without funds. We responded to our battered credit users, but this became an additional burden to the staff. In mid 1991 we accessed P 400,000 from the CIDA WID Program (renewed for one more year)- to survey, train community groups and do crisis intervention. New to the issue of VAW, we requested the Women's Crisis Center to provide orientation on VAW and Counseling. We asked our psychologist friend at the University of San Carlos to coach our staff on counseling skills. We discussed with our lawyer members specific provisions regarding related crimes as there was(is) no law on battering.

We presented the survey result to the interagency council for urban basic Services (UNICEF- assisted) which we co-coordinated. The members created a task force (later named Bantay Banay). There was no talk of funds. The Task Force met regularly. We started referring cases. We negotiated with the city hospital for free laboratory fee for medico- legal check up. We negotiated with the mayor for funds to train police personnel for gender sensitivity. We asked the City Health Office to train our women on the health issues. We strategized on how to equip women during mediation in the barangay. Everybody began to identify with the effort. They owned Bantay Banay. They have also learned to own the issue of domestic violence admitting they or their kin having been battered or they or their kin as batterer.

In 1993 we received a multicab from the Countryside Development Fund of the City North district- to transport victims to the courts and use during training. In 1994, the Cebu City Mayor granted funds to organize volunteers in more barangays in the City. Fund was also allotted for the construction of Bantay Banay center.

When groups outside the city requested for assistance, we asked Misereor for funds to replicate in 7 other cities that have referred cases to Cebu or where Cebu cases needed some documents. Funding was for 3 staff and for initial training of core partners. Amount of P 3,300,570 was as for 3 years (1995-1997). The core training consisted of Gender sensitivity; laws and the legal process; VAW and crisis intervention; and Dialogue and mediation. The staff also did on-the-job coaching on how to deal with agencies like the police, mobilize to the courts, and tap other resources in the area. Even at the beginning, expenses for direct response to victims and survivors had to be the responsibility of the partners in the area. Some of the partners also assisted other areas that requested their help. By 1997 there were 15 municipalities more aside from the 7 cities initially assisted. Misereor gave another P4, 728,000 for strengthening structures in the 7 cities, replication in 10 more cities and for developing modules (1998-2000). As in earlier experiences, they have gone beyond their cities and also assisted other areas as they accessed their own funds. At the end of 2000 there were already 45 areas replicating the effort.

There were also other areas that just came for exposure, asked for materials and replicated on their own. Bantay Tahanan from Orani, Bataan is an example. They accessed P2.7 million form their own local govenrmetn unit and started their own interagency council and crisis center.

Process

First, this effort did not start as a project with a clear program. We wanted to respond to women victims so they can continue to be productive in their small enterprise, assisted by our micro-credit program. We groped our way and learned as we go on.

We had not then considered violence against women as a development issue. We did not have the skills on crisis intervention nor the funds to respond to what we realize was a complicated and multi-dimensional issue.

To familiarize with the issue, we asked the Women's Cries Center in Manila to give us an orientation and workshop on Violence against women and feminist counseling. We echoed what we learned to the communities and partners. We developed modules as we went on. Our board members who were mostly lawyers gave workshops on the law and legal process.

When the women learned of the rights, some of them were emboldened and became aggressive. This started conflicts in the family. In some meetings in the areas, we found men eavesdropping outside. Later, we included the men in the sensitivity training. Enlightened men helped inform and even facilitate in mediation- they can reach out to the batterer. To stop actual battering in the homes, the women knock at the door, make noise to stop battering. Some women provide space between their cabinet and the walls to hide the victim. Many groups also learned to contribute during their weekly meetings for a standby fund, which they can use to buy food or provide transport to the victims.

The survey in two areas gave us the idea of the extent of the problem- that 6 out of 10 women experience battering from their partners. 60% of our homes in situation of violence.

Responding to cases needed more resources than we realized. We needed temporary shelter, food, or to see that their children are taken care of. We also got threats from husbands. The women's groups reported conflicts with the agencies. When cases were referred to the police, they were not initially listed in the official blotter. They were also mean to traumatized victims who were not inclined to talk during investigation. Their investigation rooms were also open to many people. The medical people were not different. The male doctors would order the rape victim to spread her legs for check up and not be ashamed because she was already raped anyway. Our legal system required mediation in the Katarungang Pambarangay (Barangay Courts). Many barangay captains would advice couples to go home and resolve their conflict or insinuate that the woman was probably battered because she did not take care of her husband. This often resulted to more battering when they go home or feeling of hopelessness to victims.

We needed to deal with the police and the other agencies for the cases. We cannot be quarrelling with them most of the time. Thus, we proposed to train the police for gender sensitivity. Since they did not have the funds, we helped access funds from the City government. Teams from 10 police stations underwent the training. Later, other groups were also invited for training: hospital medico- legal staff, the barangay captains and their tanods(peace keepers) and staff. Many of them admit the issue is familiar to many - as battered or batterer or having kins with similar problems. Specific cases were then referred to each other. Other groups also were reached out to later- the rehabilitation centers, the lawyers, some court personnel, teachers and others.

The interagency council meet regularly to discuss cases referred to the groups. They also agreed to have a common intake form and to have a summary of cases handled for the period. Many irritants among the agencies were also discussed. On going learning is being facilitated. Agencies are made to share their tasks and mandate and their field of intervention as well as their capacities and problem areas. Topics are identified and the agencies that have the expertise provide the inputs. Policy problems are also identified so that the group can do joint advocacy.

For Cebu City the joint advocacy resulted in the Creation of the Women's Commission, the adaptation of the Gender and Development Code as well as the budget allocation for gender concerns by the barangay local government units. Some referral procedures are also being threshed out. In the process even resources are also shared- for training and for mobilization.

At the barangay level: the community volunteers respond to cases and take care of referrals. They also do mediate among parties. They also identified their issues, needs and activities and request other city agencies for inputs and resources.

At the City level, the interagency council does policy advocacy joint activities. Specific referrals are done directly among the partners.

As earlier mentioned, this effort was replicated in other cities. Each city developed its own particular plan. Dumaguete developed modules and material that are shared to other partners. Cagayan de Oro and Bicol links violence against women and urban issues. Cebu City has extended training to the youth. Others have used Community Theater as medium.

Result Achieved

Community Involvement: In Cebu City, 50 out of 80 barangays have their own Bantay Banay volunteers who respond to cases, refer to the barangay and other agencies. There are also sectoral groups who now refer cases of their own members- labor, media, NGO's, academe, urban poor, and others. There are more cases being reported. Since there is no base line, we take this to mean more women are now emboldened to report cases of abuse. An average of 2000 cases a year is handled by the IAC. Women's rights as human rights are now also being felt. A number of community groups have become familiar with the court process and the five pillars of justice.

There are many efforts now being organized in many other cities outside of Cebu City. Bantay Banay, Bantay Panimalay, Bantay Tahanan, Bantay Familia, Bantay Abuso, Lihok Budi, VAW Task Forces and many other names. These were not known before Bantay Banay popularized the issue.

Interagency collaboration. The interagency council meets regularly. As mentioned earlier, to get feedback and thresh out referral problem, summarize the number of cases handled, agree on common policy advocacy and joint information activities share tools and modules and continue learning together.

No other group in the Philippines has shown an extensive example of concrete and workable interagency collaboration happening in so many places among groups that some years ago (especially during martial law) were on opposite side of the fence. The police, the jail representatives, the NGOs, people's organizations, courts, welfare agencies health groups, religious groups call-ing each other by first names and talking on how to help each other is unprecedented especially by the very fact that it is not something mandated but voluntary.

This concrete collaboration has improved institutional capacity of many partners:

- The hospitals have put up rooms for abused women and children: the Pink Room in Vaccinate Sotto Memorial and the Violet Ribbon in Cebu City medical. Many Municipal health doctors are also active in the Bantay Banay council.
- The DILG offices have been providing training funds for the sensitivity training of the barangays and the police in many areas. They also monitor the implementation of the gender and development Budget policy by the local government units. The DILG Secretary passed a Memo enjoining local government units and regional DILG offices to put up committee on decorum and investigation to implement the anti sexual Harassment.
- The PNP Women's Desks are now familiar mechanisms in many local government units.
- Many Courts are now getting more familiar with mobilization of women during trials regarding rape and other abuses on women.
- The Anti- domestic violence bill, which was stalled during the Estrada impeachment trials, is now signified as urgent bill. Many groups from all over the country have already sent petitions for the passage of this bill.

Mainstreaming VAW as an issue of Governance: Many of the barangay captains and their Councils have been responding to cases with more sensitivity. A number of line agencies have provided for their own funds: In Cebu City, 79 of 80 barangays have allotted budget for gender concerns. The police (PNP) have provided own funding in the follow training of their own personnel. The DILG provided funds for training and provides active monitoring in the implemen-tation of the Gender and Development Fund. The city government has provided funds for initial organizing and for Bantay Banay Center. Now it has passed a GAD Code with a promise to fund the proposed activities to implement the Code. It is also preparing for a program for free legal assistance to victims of abuse.

In other cities, many other local government units have adopted the Bantay Banay as a program and incorporated violence against women in their programs and implement their Gad Budget.

The demand for the implementation of the Gender and Development Budget has enabled many LGU's to review their powers under the Local Government Code in relation to national budget.

Presence of Anchor agencies. While Lihok Pilipina is the initiator, it has maintained a low profile in the implementation and replication in other areas. Responsibility is assumed by the Anchor agencies and their interagency councils organized in the areas. More non-government organizations have included violence against women in their programs.

Domestic Violence and Violence against women is no longer a private issue. It is a public issue, an issue of governance. Bantay Banay has enable a private issue to become a public issue that is recognized by many line agencies and being adopted by many local government units in the country. Battering and child abuse is openly referred and discussed, no longer kept hidden. There is also a trend to reviewing of nurturing of children in the light of the concept of "violence around us and within us." Many groups are also beginning to see the implication of violence to the environment, substance abuse, terrorism, war conflicts etc.

Continuing Challenge: Mainstreaming the issue has its own trade off. It can be subject to the level of awareness, willingness and ability of the person in position within an agency. The Gender and development (GAD) Budget whose implementation Bantay Banay advocated, is also being eyed by some politicians as a source of their own campaign fund and a number of them in the local level are dying to have their fingers on it. It is now posing as challenge to our volunteers to keep watch and see that it will be used for gender concerns and not manipulated by local politicians.

SUSTAINABILITY:

Bantay Banay's greatest strength aside from being able to mainstream the issue of domestic violence is its sustainibility. It is no longer project based. It enables groups and local government units to incorporate the issue into their own programs. It has enabled groups and individuals to own the issue.

Financial: Domestic and gender violence is now incorporated in many NGO efforts as well as institutionalized in the Police, Social Welfare and Health agencies of the government. Violence is also a key issue in identifying gender indicators in many programs.

Social and Economic: Bantay Banay has enabled many survivors to get hold of their lives and become productive members of their community. The extensive exposure of the issue is putting more and more responsibility on the men in terms of keeping their homes and relationships intact, an area relegated as women's concerns. Many medical practitioners consider violence a health issue and thus a perspective in the treatment of health. It is also being considered in much human resource development in companies. A number of referrals from Company nurses indicate this. Seeing that economic empowerment enables women to have more choices especially in situation of violence, Bantay Banay women have referred a number of survivors for capital assistance and work referrals.

Cultural. Many songs, theater presentations delve on violence. The practice of not discussing family violence especially spousal battering has been changed. Battering is now public issue, a health issue, and a work issue and productivity issue.

Environment: Many of the Bantay Banay groups in the communities have in fact mobilized around issues that can reduce Viennese, among them: drug abuse, streetlighting, water and basic services and community clean up. One group of women is in recycling to help urban poor women develop productivity. The non-violence framework is also extending to advocacy for respect for people especially the more disadvantaged, and the environment.

LESSONS LEARNED:

1. Our lack of funds and expertise on the issue of domestic violence has become our strength, we have learned to value and respect each other's role, contribution and expertise. This is basic in any partnership and collaboration.
2. To make efforts more sustainable, let people own the issue. They will do something to continue the effort.
3. Vigilance is key to any program implementation. The presence of strong and active community-based groups to provide the pressure and continue reminding and watching is key to any sustained action.
4. Good governance is interplay of the many actors. Government alone cannot do it.
5. Resources can flow with willingness to work with each other; We should be able to identify them in our localities: technical expertise, people willing to share their homes, talent and time, and many more. Often we only consider funding as the resources and we miss out on a lot others available.

TRANSFERABILITY:

Bantay Banay started in Cebu City. It has been replicated in over 60 cities and municipalities. And more are copying it. We who started it have learned a lot from the others that replicated it. Silliman has developed brochures; we share them with others. Our partners in the VAW Coalition are good at eliciting commitment from agencies. We follow their techniques and teach others to learn. We do not stop at constraints and do something about them and our partners are doing the same accessing resources, looking for ways to find solutions to complicated cases referred to them. Many have copied and improved the effort and we are happy. There is hope that we can still create a society that is fair, equal and violence-free for women, children and

Key Dates

January 31 1992 - Interagency Forum: Finding that the partners are battering 6 out of 10 women presented. Representatives agreed to form a taskforce (Bantay Banay)

October 1992 - Training of the police with funds from the City government. Started a less confrontational working relationship with the police and more confidence in dealing with the other agencies.

Mid - 1993 - A girl killed her architect landlord for having raped her. We needed to get her birth documents (to prove her minority) from another island. We saw the need to train others outside the city.

December 1994. We formally started in Lapulapu City, the first city outside Cebu.

January 31, 1998 - The first Convention of Bantay Banay Areas. Without specific budget almost a thousand representatives came. Many took care of their own expenses. Those coming from other islands took care of their fare. Those from the city contributed for the food. Yes, we can do it. .

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ACRONYMS:

AP - Abanse Pinay (Partylist)

CIDA - Canadian International Development Assistance

COPE - Community Organization Philippine Enterprise

DAW - Disadvantaged Women Coalition

DILG - Department of Interior and Local Government

DOH - Department of Health

DSWD - Department of Social Welfare and Development

GAD - Gender and Development

IBBIG - Inopacan Bantay Banay Interagency Group

JPIC - Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation

KSP - Kapatiran sa Pag-unlad (Brotherhood/sisterhood in Development)

KAKASAKA - Kapunongan alang sa Kalambuan sa Kasadpan - Sugbu Inc.

LGU - Local Government Unit

MSWD - Municipal Social Welfare and Services

PHILDHARRA - Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in the Rural Areas

PIALO - Public Interest Advocacy legal Office

PNP - Philippine National Police

RIAS - Regional Internal Administrative Services

USP - University of Southern Philippines

USC - University of San Carlos

VAW - Violence against Women

WAND - Women's action Network for Development

Word Meaning:

- Abuso - Abuse
- Bantay - Watch
- Banay - Family/Clan
- Budi - conscience
- Familia - Family /Clan
- Lihok - Action/Movement
- Panimalay - Family
- Tahanan - Home

Attachments:

1. Directory of Bantay Banay Partners (Hard Copy)
2. Bantay Banay Program (A write up on Bantay Banay and Lihok Pilipina)
3. Xerox Copies of news Clippings and Articles on Bantay Banay (hard Copy)
4. Map of the Philippines showing Bantay Banay Partners and areas (Hard Copy)
5. Map of Cebu (Hard Copy)
6. List of Cebu City Barangays with budget allocations (Hard copy)
7. Gender and Development Code of Cebu City (Hard Copy)
8. List of Local Government Resolutions (Hard Copy)

Partners' List

Organization	Address	Contact Person	Type of organization
1. Lihok Pilipina	102 P. Del Rosario Ext., Cebu City	Diane Samson	NGO
• Kauswagan Center	Cabangahan, Consolacion, Cebu	Ms. Purita Sanchez	NGO
• Mabolo Parish	MJ. Cuenco Avenue	Msgr. Rommel Kintanar (Chair)	NGO : Church
• Stops Abuse of Minors Association (SAMA)	39-2 Pelaez St, Cebu City	Ms. Erlinda Parame	NGO
• Legal Alternatives for Women, Inc.	Cebu Provincial Capitol, Osmena Boulevard, Cebu City	Ms. Dolores Alino	NGO
• Euphrasia Development Center	Chuachoy Bldg., 3-9 Borromeo St, Cebu City	Jerasol Otadoy	NGO
• Holy spirit Formation Center	San Jose Dela Montana, Mabolo Cebu City	Sr. Felicie Arcaya	NGO-Religious
• Diocesan Family Life Apostolate	Archbishop's Palace, Jakosalem St, Cebu City	Ms. Lourdes Pekitpekit	NGO- Church

• Federacion International de Abogadas (FIDA)	Tel. No. 253-3648	Atty. Jocelyn Po	Professional Association
• Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP)	IBP Building , Capitol grounds, Cebu City	Atty. Alice Morada	Professional Association
• NAZARETH	87 Lincoln St, Cebu City	Fe Seguismar	NGO
• PIALO	J. Llorente St, Cebu City	Atty. Edmund Lao	NGO
• University of San Carlos - JPIC	USC Main, P. Del Rosario St, Cebu City	Ms. Rhoy Dizon	Academe
• University of Southern Philippines Foundation	Sitio Apas, Lahug, Cebu City	Abegail Sapayan	Academe -based NGO
• Parian Drop-In	Parian, Sikatuna St, Cebu City	Nancy Daclan	NGO
• Individual	Velez Hospital	Dr. Edwin Menguito	Professional
• Ermita Mothers Association, Inc.	Barangay Ermita, Cebu City	Mila Pugoy	Community - based
• Bantay Banay Barangay Federation	Barangay Duljo Fatima, Cebu City	Ludy Felisario	Community-based Federation
• Bo. Luz Bantay Banay Association	Barangay Luz, Cebu City	Nida Cabrera	Community-based
• Calamba Women's Association	Calamba, Cebu City	Vicenta Smart	Community-based
• Kadasig Parents' Association	Tisa, Cebu City	Emilia Alcosoba	Community-based
• Barangay Tinago	Tinago Cebu City	Bar. Captain Joel Garganera	Local Authority - Barangay
• Barangay Tisa	Tisa Barangay hall, Katipunan Road, Cebu City	Brgy. Captain Eduardo Cabulao	Local Authority - Barangay
• Cebu City Council	Cebu City Hall	Councilor Gerry Carillo	Local Authority (LA) -City Council
• Cebu City Health Office	City Health Department Mango Avenue , Cebu	Dr. Ilya Abellanosa	Local authority - Health

	City		
• Cebu City Medical Hospital	CCMC, Natalio Bacalso Avenue, Cebu City	Dr. Lydia Salarda	Local Authority - City Medical Center
• Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor -Visayas	Manalili St, Cebu City	Ms. Paz Torlao	Central Government Visayas Office
• Department of Health Region 7	Jones Avenue, Cebu City	Ms. Therese Manulat	Central Government - Regional Office
• Department of Interior and Local Government - Region 7	Government Center, Lahug, Cebu City	Mr. Patricio Gabuya	Central Government Regional Office
• Department of Social Welfare and Development - Region 7	Mango Ave. Corner P. Del Rosario St.	Ms. Emma Patalinghug	Central Government - Regional Office
• Don Vicente Sotto Medical Memorial hospital	B. Rodriguez St. Cebu City	Dr. Felomina de los Santos	Central Government - Regional Hospital
• Commission of Human Rights Region 7	Jones Avenue, Cebu City	Atty. Josephine Paredes	Central government - Regional Office
• Phil. National Police - women's Desk - Cebu City	Cam Sotero Cabahug , Gorordo Avenue, Lahug Cebu City	P/Insp. Norma Corbo	Central Government - City Office
• PNP Crime laboratory	Camp Sotero Cabahug , Cebu City	Nestor Satur	Central Government - Regional Office
• PNP RIAS	Cam Sotero Cabahug	Â	Â

Contact

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Type of Organization: Community-based organization , inter-agency network

Nominating Organization

Lihok Pilipina Foundation
 Teresa Banaynal-Fernandez
 102 P. Del Rosario Ext., Cebu City 6000
 Philippines

Type of Organization: Community-based organization , inter-agency network

Partners

Lihok Pilipina
 Diane Samson
 102 P. Del Rosario Ext.,
 Cebu City
 Philippines
Type of Organization: Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
Type of Partner Support: Administrative Support

Kauswagan Center
 Ms. Purita Sanchez
 Cabangahan, Consolacion, Cebu
 Philippines
Type of Organization: Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
Type of Partner Support: Financial Support

Mabolo Parish
 Msgr. Rommel Kintanar
 MJ. Cuenco Avenue
 Cebu City 6000
 Philippines
Type of Organization: Non-governmental organisation (NGO)

Financial Profile

Year	WAND /CIDA	City government	Congressional Devt. Fund	Others	Ã,
1991-1994	P800,000	Ã,	Ã,	Ã,	Ã,
1995-1998		P 2,500,615 For organizing in 50 barangays and for the construction of BB Center	P119,000 (multicab)	Expenses for direct services assumed by partner members	

1998-2000	Ã,	Specific expenses requested with the city LGU.. Implementation of the GAD budget through the gender Code is being prepared.	P300,000 (Bantay Banay Youth	Partner agencies have assumed more expenses for training and coordination efforts.	Meetings and Federation follow-up included in the DAW budget
2001-2002	Ã,		Ã,	79 Barangays allotted GAD Budget amounting to: P9,091,485.89	Program for youth (part of Misereor regional budget) Joint activities (part of DAW regl. coordination budget)



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