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Project factsheet information

Project title	**Promoting Women's Rights and Safety Online: Addressing Electronic Violence Against Women (eVAW) in the Philippines**
Grant recipient	FOUNDATION FOR MEDIA ALTERNATIVES - FMA Room 209, Llanar Bldg., No. 77 Xavierville Ave. corner B. Gonzales St., Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108 Tel. no. 435-6684; Fax no. 433-8581 info@fma.ph
Dates covered by this report	01 March 2013 / 28 February 2014
Report submission date	28 April 2014
Country where project was implemented	Republic of the Philippines
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Partner organizations	Association for Progressive Communications or APC for the FLOW project
Total budget approved	AUD 29,665.00 (approximately PhP 1,310,000.00)
Project summary	This project aims to strengthen and systematize data-gathering on technology- based Violence Against Women (VAW)—also known as electronic VAW or eVAW—in the Philippines using simple technological tools. Such data will be aggregated, mapped, and analyzed to generate evidence-based knowledge for policy recommendations, and feed a continuing awareness-raising effort within government and civil society leading to strategic legal/policy development, strategic capacity-building, and enhanced access to justice for victims of eVAW.

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Project Summary

This project aims to strengthen and systematize data-gathering on technology- based Violence Against Women (VAW)—also known as electronic VAW or eVAW—in the Philippines using simple technological tools. Such data will be aggregated, mapped, and analyzed to generate evidence-based knowledge for policy recommendations, and feed a continuing awareness-raising effort within government and civil society leading to strategic legal/policy development, strategic capacity-building, and enhanced access to justice for victims of eVAW.

This project's specific objectives include (1) providing more stakeholders with a greater awareness of eVAW, and the tools for documenting incidents in a more systematic manner, empowered by technologies and social media; and aggregating and analyzing such national data on eVAW to build understanding on how and where these violations are taking place; (2) involving key actors in identifying remedies that may be available in current laws and regulations and, where needed, develop new policies that seek to protect women's rights including their safety and security, via an eVAW Policy Agenda/Roadmap; (3) building capabilities of government and non-government stakeholders to address incidents of eVAW strategically and in a coordinated manner, and improving access to justice of victims by addressing coordination and capacity gaps; (4) scaling up public information and awareness-raising on eVAW of various actors through strategic communication, information dissemination, and public engagement activities; and (5) sustaining existing and new networks of stakeholders to build a strong constituency for addressing eVAW and utilizing new technologies and promoting women's rights.

Its primary targeted beneficiaries are girls and women particularly victims/ survivors of eVAW, womens' rights and gender-based organizations , already implementing strategies to address VAW and are moving towards addressing eVAW; and other civil society organizations or CSOs involved in general human rights advocacies that intersect with eVAW, privacy advocates, communications rights activists, ICT policy advocates, children's protection advocates, media-based organizations,

This project also targets national and local governments involved in eVAW as well as secondary and tertiary private and public schools particularly girl schools whose students are vulnerable to eVAW as well as academe, research organizations, tri and online media and ICT service providers.

This project's expected outputs to reach its objectives include (1) a customized SMS data gathering tool and mapping platform online; (2) quarterly reports on aggregated data and trend analysis; (3) visualization of data to contribute to advocacy; (4) analytical research paper on access to justice; (5) module session guide the customized SMS data gathering tool and mapping platform; (6) a user's manual on the access to justice procedures; (7) documentation reports on relevant trainings, meetings, FGDs, and other gatherings; and (8) information materials (collaterals) in print or online such as posters, prints, primers, websites, Facebook, etc.

To date (31 March 2014), FMA has (1) introduced a customized SMS data gathering tool and mapping platform using the Ushahidi eVAW Mapping Tool and Platform from its APC-FLOW project in 2012; (2) written a quarterly report on aggregated data with some trend analysis and visualization of data covering January to December 2013; (3) launched the Ushahidi Mapping Tool Manual; (4) finalized a research on Domestic Legal Remedies or DLR focusing on access to justice; (5) designed a module on the Ushahidi eVAW mapping tool; (6) piloted such module in a total of 16 trainings with documentation reports on such events; and (7) updated and revised its eVAW primer, printed some 2,000 copies with more than 1,500 disseminated during training as well as making it accessible in websites (online); and (8) conducted and attended some workshops, forum, and introducing eVAW in the gathering; (9) attended regular coordination meetings with network partners for such activities from September 2013 to March 2014.

A major learning from the project is the need to partner with as many strategic networks and organisations in order to reach out to stakeholders who can help in the dissemination of the project. FMA was able to involve as many stakeholders in the training and workshops like the (1) women's police desk officers in local government units or LGUs; (2) barangay (lowest geo-political unit in the Philippines) officers in LGUs like Baguio City and Lapu-Lapu cities, (3) the police cybercrime unit of Lapu-Lapu city, (4) parents of the Mary Help of Christian School in Cebu cities and (5) officials of the Department of Education for possible wide coverage of future trainings.

Background and Justification

*Tips: The reader should be reminded of the **context** your organization is working, and where the project has been developed in.*

*This section provides a window to **understand the challenges** faced by the community you are working with.*

*Include a detailed description about the situation **before the project start**, describing any relevant aspects that make the project relevant in such a particular scenario.*

The reader should be provided with a clear description about the problem(s) to be addressed through this project and the motivation from your organization and team members to get involved and offer a solution.

Since 2009 FMA has been working on a project to strengthen the capacity of women's rights activists and organizations to use technology tools in their work to end violence against women (VAW) and to respond to the growing incidence of technology-related VAW, as part of a bigger project in 12 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Through this experience, we found that the incidence of electronic VAW (eVAW) is increasing and manifests in many new areas, even as traditional venues of gender violence now are exhibiting a digital/electronic component. Some of the most common cases documented were cyber/mobile stalking, online/mobile sexual harassment, digital surveillance, and the unauthorized use and manipulation of personal information including images and videos.

A major concern is that women and girls who are victimized do not know what to do to stop the abuse, who they should report to, what charges they can file and what help they can get. In the Philippines (as in all 12 countries), policies, regulations or services that could respond to these new forms of violence either do not exist or are inadequate. It is therefore urgent to formulate effective policies that protect the rights of individual users and develop remedies to the increasing incidence of technology-related VAW.

While trends and anecdotal evidence show violence is on the increase and women are experiencing new kinds of violations in digital and electronic spaces, the absence of systematized data collection and analysis also weakens the response to it. There is a need to provide actual data to support advocacy for effective legal remedies and policies that can address technology-related violence.

In the Philippines, previous FMA consultations with different stakeholders have identified policy gaps in current laws and regulations and their implementation by law enforcement groups. These gaps mean that the online privacy, safety, access to information and freedom of expression for women and girls is still not adequately protected. FMA's engagement with the cybercrime units of both the Philippine National Police (PNP) and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) has ensured recognition of eVAW as a cybercrime, and also attempts to streamline and coordinate their responses to these violations in a way that considers women's specific experiences. In a workshop organized by FMA, the PNP Cybercrime Unit operating in the capital reported that 70% of complaints they receive are about abusive behavior experienced by women and girls. The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) has also supported FMA efforts to inform the public about eVAW. However policy responses remain piecemeal and awareness activities on this emerging form of VAW are still lacking.

Currently there are few legal instruments to deal with all aspects of eVAW, though some laws are there (e.g., existing laws on VAW & Children, and the relatively new Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act); these open up new legal avenues for addressing specific cases; some of these pending cases may even be important legal precedents worldwide.

FMA proposes this project which aims to systematize data-gathering on eVAW, analyze and aggregate them for strategic analysis, and feed a continuing awareness-raising effort within the Philippine government and civil society to enable strategic policy development, capacity-building and enhanced access to justice for victims.

Project objectives

*Tips: Please include here the **original objectives** as listed on the Grant Agreement.*

If any objectives were modified, added or removed during the reported period this should be explained/justified.

General Objective:
To collect data about the nature, incidence and extent of experiences of electronic violence against women/girls and thus contribute to evidence-based advocacy to be used in developing country specific remedies – legal/policy, technical, political, awareness-raising, and capacity-building.

Specific Objectives:
1. To provide more stakeholders with a greater awareness of eVAW, and the tools for documenting incidents in a more systematic manner, empowered by technologies and social media; and to aggregate and analyze national data on eVAW to build understanding on how and where these violations are taking place.
2. To involve key actors in identifying remedies that may be available in current laws and regulations and, where needed, develop new policies that seek to protect women's rights including their safety and security, via an eVAW Policy Agenda/Roadmap.
3. To build capabilities of government and non-government stakeholders to address incidents of eVAW strategically and in a coordinated manner, and improve access to justice of victims by addressing coordination and capacity gaps.
4. To scale up public information and awareness-raising on eVAW of various actors through strategic communication, information dissemination, and public engagement activities.
5. To sustain existing and new networks of stakeholders to build a strong constituency for addressing eVAW and utilizing new technologies and promoting women's rights.

Users and uses

Tips: Discuss with your project team who would be the future users and how they would use the findings

The primary target communities/ beneficiaries of the project include (1) girls and women particularly victims of eVAW; (2) womens' rights and gender-based organizations (and their leaders) already implementing strategies to address VAW and are moving towards addressing eVAW; and (3) other civil society organizations or CSOs involved in general human rights advocacies that intersect with eVAW, privacy advocates, communications rights activists, ICT policy advocates, children's protection advocates, media-based organizations,

The secondary target stakeholders are the (1) government stakeholders especially those involved with gender concerns (Philippine Commission on Women or PCW; Department of Social Welfare and Development or DSWD); (2) Congress involved in policy development on gender issues; and (3) law enforcement agencies such as the Philippine National Police or PNP and the National Bureau of Investigation or NBI; (4) local government units or LGUs particularly their gender and development help desks ; and (5) secondary and tertiary private and public schools particularly girl schools whose students are vulnerable to eVAW.

The tertiary target beneficiaries are the(1) academe and research organizations providing research support and analytical skills; (2) media (tri and online) entities expected to disseminate project results and outputs; and (3) ICT service providers to strategize their role in monitoring and mitigating eVAW.

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Indicators

*Tips: Indicators help to **measure project's progress**.*

Indicators help the objectives that were set by the project team to be affordable, tangible, and measurable.

They help to verify the success and rewrite the course in case we are not achieving it.

An indicator could be quantitative (percentage, amount) or qualitative (perception, opinion).

The ISIF Asia secretariat suggests the SMART approach to indicators:

S	**Specific**
M	**Measurable**
A	**Achievable (acceptable, applicable, appropriate, attainable or agreed upon)**
R	**Relevant (reliable, realistic)**
T	**Time-bound**

Please use the table below to share your project indicators…

Baseline	Indicators	Progress	Assessment	Course of action
On OBJECTIVE 1 • No actual eVAW mapping tool available in the Philippines	• A customized SMS Data gathering tool and mapping platform online • Number of actual reports using the too (see **ATTACHMENT B**) • Number of people accessing visiting the map • Monthly/ Quarterly reports on aggregated data and trend analysis –online and on print. • Visualization of data to contribute to advocacy online • Module/ session guide on reporting and mapping tools online and in print.	• Through its FLOW project, FMA has piloted the eVAW Ushahidi mapping tool in 2012 and started sharing it in 2013. • A module/ guide on reporting and the use of the map has been drafted **(ATTACHMENT A: Module on Ushahidi eVAW Mapping)** • The monthly/ quarterly eVAW Ushahidi tool **(ATTACHMENT B: Ushahidi Mapping Tool Monthly/ Quarterly Report)** • Manual on the use of the Ushahidi eVAW Mapping Tool **(ATTACHMENT C: Manual on the Ushahidi Mapping Tool)**	• FMA has been able to introduce the Ushahidi map to its 10 partner organizations and some 300 individuals but still needs to spread it to more organizations and individuals. • Despite not having a large number of users of the map, the Philippines has in fact the highest number of users compared to the six other countries piloting the map.	• FMA is also guesting in television shows and radio shows in spreading the map. • FMA has put the link to the map in its website and on Facebook for easy access and dissemination (www.*fma.ph*; *www.Facebook.com/takebackthtechPH* ; etc. • FMA also launched the eVAW manual in the 20th Anniversary of Internet in the Philippines on 29 March 2014
On OBJECTIVE 2 • Few research on domestic legal remedies • Coordination with key actors in both government and non-government have been initiated in 2011-2012.	• Analytical Research on relevant eVAW policies and on domestic legal remedies or DLR • User's Manual on procedures to access to justice	• Preliminary draft on DLR **(ATTACHMENT D: Final Draft on Domestic Legal Remedies or DLR)** • Finalized User's Manual and some 1500 copies already disseminated.	• The attached research report is the final draft. • Also attached is the user's manual which have been disseminated in all the training and orientations conducted by FMA .	• The DLR report was finalized by November 2013 and then incorporated in the trainings. • PNP, NBI contact number is now available in the Ushahidi mapping tool for greater access to justice by victims and survivors. • Trainings with employees of the Department of Education, barangay officers, women's police desk officers of Baguio City and Lapu-lapu City as well as coordination with the Cebu Anti-Cybercirme group was

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Baseline	Indicators	Progress	Assessment	Course of action
				done.
On OBJECTIVE 3 • coordination meetings done from 2010 to 2012 with partner stakeholders including government enforcement agencies like the Philippine National Police or PNP and the National Bureau of Investigation or NBI • Initial training given to one LGU (Cavite) and one girl school (St. Scholastica's Academy) last 2012. • As early as 7 Feb 2013, FMA conducted a Multi-stakeholders' Forum to introduce the Ushahidi map to 15 participants representing 10 organizations/ partners. • On 14 Feb 2013, FMA joined the 1 Billion Rising Mobilization distributing some 500 flyers on eVAW to the participants.	• Documentation of Reports of all relevant meetings and activities online. • At least 1 consultation with stakeholders • 1 National Policy Conference • User's Training on the use of the manual • Validation Workshop • Training in at least 1 LGU • Training in at least 1 Academic/ School	• On 8 and 25-26 March 2013, FMA presented the Ushahidi Map and eVAW to some 300 Information and Communications Technology Office of the Department of Science and Technology or DOST.**(ATTACHMENT E: ICTO eVAW Orientation)** • On 19 July 2013, FMA conducted Secured Online Communications or SOC training to some 15 partners where they were also briefed on the use of the eVAW map **(ATTACHMENT F: Secured Online Communications Training of Partners)** • On 3 August 2013, FMA trained some 30 youth community volunteers on the Ushahidi map and eVAW. **(ATTACHMENT G: Youth Community Training on eVAW)** • On 23 Aug 2013, FMA trained 15 students from the College of Social Work and Community Development or CSWCD at the University of the Philippines or UP on the Ushahidi map and eVAW.**(ATTACHMENT H: CSWCD eVAW Orientation)** • Letters to the Board of the League of Provinces, League of Cities, and League of Municipalities were sent for possible partnership in the conduct of eVAW training in local government units. **(ATTACHMENT I: Sample FMA Letter to the League)** • Regular meetings with	• Coordination with possible LGUs only started in July 2013 because elections for new leaders were held in May 2013 and those elected only assumed office by July 2013. • FMA is coordinating with the Catholic Education Association of the Philippines or CEAP for example in getting a wider audience for the eVAW training. • Coordination with LGUs proved to be not effective. While the LCP and LPP initially expressed interests, the pork barrel scam and the Yolanda super typhoon diverted their priorities. • To compensate for this, FMA concentrated on state enforcement agencies directly involved in eVAW. • A missing link to training teachers and students on eVAW prevention are the parents. This was addressed during the orientation training with members of the Parent-Teachers Association (PTA) in Minglanilla, Cebu. • Aside from PCW, NBI, PNP as major national government agencies given trainings, DepEd has also been identified as a major NGA partner.	• While the youth community volunteers and students of the CSWCD of UP have already been given eVAW training using the above module, FMA still wishes to disseminate the training to more academic institutions. • Trainings with barangay officers womens' police desk officers of Baguio City and Lapu-lapu City as well as coordination with the Region VII anti-cybercirme group was done. • FMA had the opportunity to train some 72 parents of girls from the Mary Help of Christian School on 12 February 2014. • FMA also had the opportunity to train some 40 Department of Education officials on 14 March 2014.

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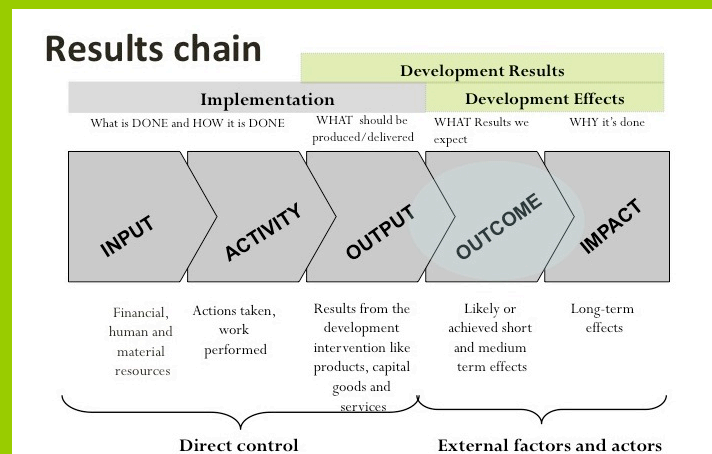| Baseline	Indicators	Progress	Assessment	Course of action
		current eVAW partners were held on the following dates • 3 eVAW and Ushahidi Mapping Orientation in Cebu (Minglanilla-Parents/Women, Cordova and Lapu-Lapu City- Barangay Leaders and PNP CWD personnel) Total of more than 150 pax • eVAW and Ushahidi Mapping Orientation for Graduating Class of Balara High School (more than 100 students and teachers) • eVAW and Ushahidi Mapping Orientation and User's Manual Launch for DepEd National Staff (About 40 pax) • eVAW and Ushahidi Manual Launching at ISOC-FMA 20PHNET anniversary celebration at AIM-Makati (about 80 pax) **(ATTACHMENT J: Program of Activities**) A Summary of Workshops, Forums, Trainings conducted is given in **ATTACHMENT K**)		
ON OBJECTIVE 4 • 200 primers disseminated in 2012 • Posters were disseminated in 2011 and 2012.	• Updated/ revised eVAW primer • 1,000 updated primer printed and disseminated • Primers and modules uploaded in websites • SMS, Facebook, twitter, etc. optimized for dissemination	• eVAW primer has been revised/ updated. **(ATTACHMENT L: Final eVAW Primer)** • 2000 revised primers printed and about 1500 disseminated during eVAW trainings. • Ushahidi EVAW mapping tool available in websites such as ph.takebackthetechn.net and www.fma.ph • Ushahidi eVAW map uses frontline SMS numbers (see primer)	• FMA still has not optimized other ICT tools such as twitter, facebook, wiki, etc. • The Philippines has many different dialects used by citizens around the country. For example, citizens in the Visayas and in Mindanao islands are more familiar with the Cebuano dialect.	• Optimize ICT by using Facebook, Twitter, etc. to disseminate the Ushahidi eVAW mapping tool. • The Ushahidi Manual was translated into the "Cebuano" dialect for better understanding by stakeholders in the islands **(ATTACHMENT M: Ushahidi Manual in Cebuano).** •
ON OBJECTIVE 5 • The network was	• Regular meetings	• Regular meetings undertaken so far • The network is	• The network is strong with the presence of both government and	• Continue conducting regular coordination meetings even after the project term.

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Baseline	Indicators	Progress	Assessment	Course of action
actually formed as early as 2012.with 5 government and about 15 CSO members		composed of key government actors including the Philippine Commission on Women or PCW; Department of Social Welfare and Development or DSWD; PNP, NBI, the Commission on Higher Education or CHED, ICTO-DOST, and local LGUs. • Among the NGO partners are the Women's Legal Bureau or WLB; Women's Crisis Center or WCC, APC, Gabriela, WedPRO, etc.	non-government organizations. • Aside from teachers and students, parents are major stakeholders. • The Department of Education has also been identified as a major National Government Agency or NGA crucial in the eVAW advocacy. • Public places may also be optimized for eVAW advocacy.	• FMA also had the opportunity to train some 72 parents of girls from the Mary Help of Christian School. • FMA trained some 40 officers of the Department of Education or DepEd on14 March 2014 to encourage DepEd to possibly put eVAW in courses being taught in primary and secondary education levels. • An eVAW advocacy billboard has been put in some train stations for more coverage and impact since November 2013.

Project implementation: understanding the chain that leads to results

Tips: *This is the most important section of the report. Here, the reader will **understand the processes and operational issues** of your project and how they contribute to the achievement of the objectives and the theory of change behind the project implementation.*

*Is possible that the project team's understanding of the development problems to be addressed with this project will have evolved or **changed** from those described when the project was originally submitted and approved. If that is the case, please share what motivated the change and what course of action has the project team identified.*

Results chain

	Development Results	
Implementation	**Development Effects**	
What is DONE and HOW it is DONE	WHAT should be produced/delivered	WHAT Results we expect	WHY it's done

INPUT	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	IMPACT
Financial, human and material resources	Actions taken, work performed	Results from the development intervention like products, capital goods and services	Likely or achieved short and medium term effects	Long-term effects

Direct control   **External factors and actors**

Results chain diagram provided by In Develop

Narrative - project implementation

Please write a narrative description about the project implementation, starting from the problem statement you develop on your approved proposal. Please use this section of the report to provide context to the work conducted. For example:

1. Describe any **partnerships** with other organizations, researchers and community leaders that have been developed during the project cycle and the usefulness of these in achieving the project's objectives.

> FMA at the onset believes that the tasks required to meet its objectives for this project is enormous and could not possibly be achieved by us alone. And so, partnerships with other civil society organizations and selected government agencies were sought in the implementation of project activities. Also, government agencies shared their data (statistics) on number of cases reported and also committed in accepting referral for possible cases that are reported directly to the mapping site or to FMA personnel.

> FMA's partners and network with national government and CSOs have been working together effectively in the eVAW advocacy in the Philippines. A major new addition in the partnership is the Department of Education or DepEd which hopefully could encourage public teachers to include the eVAW training in the public elementary and secondary schools.

2. Describe the **involvement** of project beneficiaries, during all phases of project implementation.

   In most cases, project beneficiaries were engaged in organizing orientation and learning activities. FMA also sees to it that participatory means were employed in all its activities. Participants were also asked to provide evaluation at the end of each activity.

   The most direct beneficiaries trained were actually the students from the UP CSWCD and Balara High School, and the women desk officers and barangay officials directly enforcing the law. Indirectly, the parents also highly appreciated the new knowledge and learning on eVAW that they got from the training.

3. Describe any **gender, ethnic and generation gap** issues that have impacted positively or negatively your project implementation.

   Generally, there have been no observed gender, ethnic, and generation gap issues that have impacted negatively during implementation. On the positive side, for the first time, parents were given training and highly appreciated knowing what their children (girls) are facing in the eVAW advocacy.

   It should be noted though, that there is gap in the access to the use of ICT. For instance, not all the women participants in the training in Cordova (who are mostly beneficiaries of the government's conditional cash transfer program) have access to the Internet.

4. Please take the time to reflect about activities that you struggle to implement during the period reported, along with processes and methods originally planned that might need **adjustment** to achieve your project objectives.

   One of the main issues that we struggled with was the target to increase number of reported cases in the mapping site. Despite all efforts to promote the reporting platform, reporting remains very minimal. The original plan was to conduct several orientation sessions among target sectors (Women's organizations, CSO partners, Academe, local government units, youth, etc.) However, despite completing all the orientation sessions and reaching the target number of participants. Reporting on the map remains very low.

   We are planning to develop posters that can be distributed and posted in public places or even in schools that informs what eVAW is and how they can submit reports/complaints through local authorities and online via the ph.takebackthetech.net mapping website.

   It is also possible that reporting on eVAW is low because it is regarded as trivial by many. eVAW occurs in the online space, unlike domestic violence which has a physical impact. We should remember that before the anti-sexual harassment law was enacted, it was also thought of by many as trivial. There is still much work to be done to make people realize that eVAW is something that should be taken seriously because of the harm that it brings about, especially psychological and emotional harm which in some instances have more serious and lasting effect on people.

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Please use the table below to report about project implementation…

Input	Project activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeline	Status	Assessment
Buy 1 laptop and 1 tablet	*For trainings, reports, etc.*	Accumulation of 1 laptop and 1 tablet	Optimal use of ICT equipment	April 2013	*Completed*	*Good ICT tools*
Hire Project coordinator	Overall coordination of ISIF project Write reports	**Project Narrative and Financial reports – print and online**	Timely submission of technical and financial reports appreciated by many stakeholders	March – December 2013	1st technical report submitted by 6 September 2013	The technical report seems to be too taxing although its benefits to users are admirable.
Hire Financial Staff	Assist in the write up of financial reports					
Hire Senior Technical Officer	*Overall management of the Ushahidi eVAW Mapping Tool* *Quarterly aggregated data reports and analysis* *Translating reports into useful info-visuals*	**Customized SMS Data Gathering Tool and Mapping Platform: online** **Quarterly reports on aggregated data, trend analysis: online and print** **Visualization of data to contribute to advocacy: online**	*Actual use of eVAW victims and survivors able to access justice.*	*March to December 2013*	*Ushahidi eVAW Mapping Tool Completed and being disseminated.*	*While the actual users are few, the Philippines has the highest user among 6 other pilot countries*
Engage FLOW coordinator in drafting DLR report *FMA team*	*Drafting of domestic legal remedy or DLR report* *Drafting of manual on access to justice for use in trainings*	**Research Paper: online and print** **User's Manual on procedures for access to justice**	*For possible use in accessing justice*	*June to December 2013*	Completed	*Review and comments are welcome and will be incorporated as approriate.*
	Drafting of Ushahidi eVAW Mapping Tool Module *Facilitating Ushahidi eVAW Mapping Tool Trainings*	**Module/Session guide on the use of the reporting/ mapping tools: online and print** **Documentation reports of all relevant meetings and activities (e.g., National Conference, stakeholders forums, FGDs, training activities) – online**	*Participants actually appreciating the Ushahidi eVAW mapping tool* *Participants actually sharing the tool to others*	*April to October 2013*	*Module drafted and actually piloted/ used in Ushahidi eVAW Mapping Tool trainings with:* *- some 300 ICTO-DOST government staff on 5, 25-26 March 2013.* *- some 30 youth community volunteers on 3 August 2013*	*Documentation of trainings have been written*

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Input	Project activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeline	Status	Assessment
					- *a class of CSWCD in UP with 15 participants on 23 August 2013*	
Communications Staff Assistant	*Designing, printing and dissemination of brochures, primers, etc.*	**Information materials/collaterals for awareness raising (Print: posters, primers, brochures + Online: website, wiki, Facebook page, Twitter etc)**	*Ushahidi eVAW mapping tool easily accessed not just for reporting and information but also for access to justice*	*April to December 2013*	*Updated/ revised eVAW primer.* *500 updated primers printed.* *Some 300 primers disseminated.*	*Primers will be constantly updated as necessary.* *Targeted 1,000 print primers disseminated can be done.* *Primers will be made available in twitter, facebook, etc. aside from the websites.* *Primers and Ushahidi map has been translated in Cebuano.*

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Project outputs, communication and dissemination activities

Please use the table below to report about project dissemination…

Project outputs	Status	Assessment	Dissemination efforts
Output No. 1 (use the same names as per the listed outputs in the table above, see Project implementation)	Please select the option that better describes the status into the development of this output: - Work in progress - Completed. Please indicate date. - Not started. Please clarify, why? - Not completed. Please clarify, why?	Descriptions should be clear and ideally contain operational terms where needed. Please describe the quality dimensions.	Please specify what dissemination efforts were made, with special attention to those intending to reach target groups by gender, age, ethnic and socio-economic profiles to impact marginalized and disadvantaged groups.
1. Customized SMS Data Gathering Tool and Mapping Platform: online	Completed	While there are few actual users still, the Philippine actually has the highest number of users so among the 6 pilot countries	- During eVAW trainings and briefings; - Websites: ph.takebackthetech.net; www.fma.ph - Trimedia (television, radio, print media)
2. Quarterly reports on aggregated data, trend analysis: online and print	Completed for 1st semester 2013	Same as above	- Same as above

Project outputs	Status	Assessment	Dissemination efforts
3. Visualization of data to contribute to advocacy: online	Completed for 1st semester 2013	Same as above same as above	- Same as above
4. Research Paper: online and print	Final draft on the Domestic Legal Remedies or DLR for eVAW completed (See attachment D)		- In websites - Through emails, etc.
5. Module/Session guide on the use of the reporting/mapping tools: online and print	Completed and being used in trainings	The module has been tested in at least two occasions and will be used in future trainings	- During trainings - Website
6. User's Manual on procedures for access to justice	Final draft completed (See Attachment L)	Note that although there is no manual yet on the access to justice there are already information in the primers on such and that this is shared during the trainings	- During trainings - To be incorporated in the Ushahidi eVAW map - Websites
7. Documentation reports of all relevant meetings and activities (e.g., National Conference, stakeholders forums, FGDs, training activities) – online	Documentation completed for those trainings already conducted.	Each training provide insights on how the module can be further improved.	- Websites, - Email -
8. Information materials/collaterals for awareness raising (Print: posters, primers, brochures + Online: website, wiki, Facebook page, Twitter etc)	Work in progress – 500 updated/ revised primers printed More than 300 primers printed and disseminated during meetings and trainings.	Constant updating of primers, posters, and brochures must be done as necessary.	- During trainings - Online -
9. Project Narrative and Financial reports – print and online	1st technical and financial report submitted by 6 September 2013.	Needs time to make the report.	- Email - Online

Project outcomes

Please write about the project outcomes here…

- *Medium-term effects*
  - With more stakeholders attending and learning about eVAW and the Ushahidi mapping tool, FMA hopes that such stakeholders share what they learned from the training to others so that the map can be used.
  - Follow up coordination and updating with participants of the trainings will hopefully encourage the participants to continue sharing their learning to as many stakeholders as possible.
  - An increase in Ushahidi mapping reports.
- *Effect of a series of achieved outputs*
  - The immediate appreciation of the women police officers, the barangays officials, and the parents particularly on the NEW knowledge and skills on EVAW that they acquired provides positive expectations on spreading the eVAW advocacy not just in Manila but around the country.
- *Should capture the changes for the beneficiaries*
  - There is recognition of new forms of violence through ICT and initial change in attitude of participants who would want to share their knowledge about eVAW, how to be safe online, and how not to be an abuser
- *Take place during the life of project/strategy*
  - Major changes, such as changes in attitude, may not be visible during the project cycle. Continuous monitoring and follow up with partners would be ideal to find out about marked changes
- *Influence but not direct control*
  - In terms of policy advocacy, FMA was able to influence some of its partners, including government agencies, to recognize the existence of eVAW and that something has to be done to prevent it. For instance, in consultation with FMA, the PCW came out with a billboard on eVAW that was displayed in train stations from November 2013 (as part of the 18-day campaign against VAW) to the present. FMA was also invited by PCW to be part of the technical working group to draft the report on the item Women and Media (and ICT) in its report for the Beijing Platform for Action.
  - Police desk officers trained also recognize eVAW as VAW, and as such should be acted upon when reported. Women's desks at police stations still do not have the capability to respond to eVAW cases, but they coordinate it with the Anti-Cybercrime Group of the PNP who have the necessary training to do digital forensics and investigation

Project management and sustainability

Please write about project management and sustainability here…

Being an online and a user-friendly system of reporting, project management is relatively easy. The main challenge is in promoting the use of the tool. Despite being acknowledged as a texting capital in the past and still with very high percentage of population with access to mobile phones and sms services, reporting is still very low.

Initiative is part of a larger three (3) years project and will therefore continue. FMA is also always on the lookout for other further funding opportunities to ensure continuation of the project. FMA is also looking at possibility of partnership with local private groups and the government to ensure extension of the initiative beyond current funding.

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Impact

Please write the project's impact here…

Although very slowly, the initiative is making a significant contribution to increasing citizens' awareness on the emerging form of violence against women. The mapping project also serves as an additional means for documenting eVAW cases and sharing it on the internet for others to learn from. FMA hopes that by sharing this knowledge and the tool to other women's and youth organizations, they in turn will pass it on to their constituents. The mapping project also paved a way for developing and maintaining long-term partnership with other CSOs and concerned government agencies on the issue of eVAW.

One major impact of the project is being able to reach major stakeholders not only in Metro Manila but in Northern Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao Islands as well. The participants from outside Metro Manila were highly appreciative of the knowledge and skills in preventing eVAW that they acquired during the training.

Better knowledge and skills of barangay officials and womens' desks officers will lead to better ways of limiting if not eradicating eVAW not just in Metro Manila but around the country.

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Overall Assessment

Please write the project overall assessment here…

- *To what extend the project meet its objectives?*
  - The customized SMS and online reporting software are working well. A user manual for the system has also been drafted and is now available online at the FMA website. Several orientation/learning sessions have already been conducted with partner women's organization and personnel from partner government agencies. FMA is planning within the next few months to intensify its campaign to cover more schools and partner with local government units to conduct more orientation and learning sessions.
- *What were the most important findings and outputs of the project? What will be done with them?*
  - It is not enough to have an established reporting system. Though large portions of the population have access to mobile/smart phone and internet, reporting is very low since many are not aware of the violations they are facing. There is a need to continue reaching out to more groups to inform them
  - The project has made inroads in terms of awareness raising, but there is still the need to monitor and follow up the groups, organisations reached to see how effective the project has been, if the participants have been able to use what they have learned and shared it with other individuals, groups
  - The result of the reporting system, albeit only a small number, is still relevant. It shows that indeed eVAW happens and affects women and girls. The reports in the map, as well as the initial research done, should be shared and disseminated.
- *What contribution to development did the project make?*
  - The project attempted to contribute to development by increasing people's awareness on the emerging form of violence against women, wherein mobile, the internet and other forms of technology are being used to commit these violations. It is also hoped that providing a compilation of cases will serve as learning tool for others to avoid being victimized and/or what to do if they become victim/survivor themselves.
  - It actually spread the knowledge and skills in eVAW advocacy outside of Metro Manila which was appreciated by the new area stakeholders.

- *To what extend the project help build up the research capacity of your institution or of the individuals involved?*
  - o The project introduced FMA to new partners like the Cebu anti-Cybercrime group to help further strengthen its research capacity.
- *What lessons can be derived that would be useful in improving future performance?*
  - o There is a need to put more efforts towards increasing awareness of the general public about the emerging forms of eVAW and at the same time in promoting the reporting system.
  - o There is a need to involve all stakeholders including parents, school administrator and even the Department of Education to increase the reach of the advocacy.
  - o There is a need to monitor and follow up with the partners reached during the project cycle to be able to assess long term impact of the project.

Recommendations

Please write the project recommendations here…

- There is a need to put more efforts towards increasing awareness of the general public about the emerging forms of eVAW and at the same time in promoting the reporting system.
- Systematic coordination and follow ups particularly with the new partners in and out of Metro Manila should be conducted to build on the gains of the project.
- Enough funding should be allotted to awareness raising activities (Orientation and learning sessions) that will cover a significant number of Schools, local governments units (LGUs) and partner organization in the provinces and key cities.

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Bibliography

Please write the project bibliography here…

www.ph.takebackthetech.net/mapit/

Other resources/references as cited in attached papers/documents