



HUMANITARIAN LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION, INC.
(HLAF)

2016 **FINAL REPORT**

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR: 2016

1 CONTEXT OF THE INTERVENTION

The Jail Decongestion Program, which is the flagship program of the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (HLAF), was created for the purpose of promoting and protecting the rights of persons deprived of their liberty. A few years back, the program invested time and effort in writing the Paralegal Manual, which created the Paralegal Office under the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP). It assists the decongestion of the jails in the Philippines. Under this office, the jail paralegal officers are tasked to coordinate with selected detainees, who are called Paralegal Aides (PLAs), who are trained on their rights and the relevant laws in order to ensure the promotion and protection of their rights. Over the years, HLAF has been attempting to make the Paralegal Office system become more effective.

In 2014, the objective of HLAF was to monitor the implementation of the said system in the jails. This was also the same year where HLAF expanded its coverage to all of the jails in NCR. As the team focused on implementing the JD program only consisted of two people, there was a need for all the staff to conduct the jail visits to assist in the monitoring of the implementation of the system. With this expansion, HLAF was able to observe that, among others, the issues in the jails depended on the location of the jail, whether it was near the Courts or not, its size, the number of courts in the municipality or the city, the personalities of the judges and the management style of the warden and the staff in the particular jail.

Along with these observations came the challenges, which arose from the fact that HLAF had limited resources. With the different programs of HLAF, not all the staff could prioritize visiting jails. As such, there were times when some jails were not visited for a month or two consecutive months. The staff also struggled with the reporting of the jail visits. The expansion was very challenging but because of it, all of the staff were exposed to the jail decongestion program. And with this exposure, the yielded result was that all of the staff were able to contribute and assess the development of the jail decongestion program.

The fact that HLAF was used to visiting paralegal aides and overlooking the significance of the JPOs in the jails of NCR became the cause as to why there was a need to change the strategy for 2015. As such, in 2015, the focus of the jail visits was to assess the functionality of the JPOs, with the main objective of limiting our contact with the detainees, and emphasizing the roles of the JPOs as the main coordinators between the BJMP, HLAF and the detainees.

In 2016, the focus of the program is to create policies in partnership with the relevant government agencies such as the BJMP, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Office of the Court Administrator. We have an ongoing discussion with the partnerships that we are entering into. As to the BJMP, they are fully interested in crafting the Rule on the Minimum Standards for the Treatment of

Prisoners. The Commission on Human Rights will be on board with us on this. As for the Office of the Court Administrator, they are partnering with us in helping us solve the problems that we encounter in courts such as the lack of courts and the lack of hearings in some of the courts such as in Malabon City.

2 Logical Framework

<i>Description</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>				
		<i>realised</i>	<i>realised</i>	<i>Q1 realised</i>	<i>Q2 realised</i>	<i>Q3 realised</i>	<i>Q4 realised</i>	<i>expected</i>
<i>1. To improve the treatment of PDLs</i>								
<i>1.1.No. of Health Missions Conducted</i>				2	2	2	1	4
<i>1.2.Percentage of Youth Homes provided with paralegal and case management trainings.</i>	0	0	71.42	0	0	0	114%	100%
<i>1.3.Percentage of Youth Homes whose residents are provided with JJ trainings.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	14%	50%
<i>1.4.No. of Standard of Treatment developed with CHR</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>2. To protect, promote and uphold the rights and dignity of detainees by empowering JPOs of the BJMP and other stakeholders</i>								
<i>2.1.No. of inmates released</i>	0	98	140	152	182	195	206	150
<i>2.2.No. of inmates released by the PLO beneficiaries</i>	0	8590	17628	19475	21390	23137	24842	22500
<i>2.3.No. of JPO Kamustahan conducted</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
<i>2.4.No. of TWG Meetings with the BJMP Legal</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
<i>2.5.No. of Awarding for JPOs conducted</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>2.6.No. of Talakayan conducted</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2
<i>2.7.No. of paralegal trainings conducted for NGOs</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>2.8.No. of Youth Home Functionality Perimeter developed</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

3 GANTT CHART

[illegible]

LEGEND	
	SCHEDULED
	ON TIME
	DELAYED
	CANCELLED

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
<i>1. To improve the treatment of PDLs</i>					
<i>1.1.No. of Health Missions Conducted</i>					
<i>1.1.1.Conduct of Health Missions</i>	4	2	4	6	1
<i>1.2.Percentage of Youth Homes provided with paralegal and case management trainings</i>					
<i>1.2.1.Conduct of training</i>	2	0	0	0	3
<i>1.1.1.Development of the Perimeter</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>1.2.Percentage of Youth Homes whose residents are provided with JJ trainings</i>					
<i>1.2.1. Training Needs Analysis</i>	7	0	0	0	1
<i>1.2.2.Focused Group Discussion</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>1.2.3.Development of Training Module</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>1.2.4.Training proper</i>	7	0	0	0	1
<i>1.3.No. of Standards of Treatment Developed</i>					
<i>1.3.1.Dialogue with the Commission on Human Rights</i>	4	2	2	1	1
<i>1.3.2.Focused Group Discussion</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>1.3.3.Drafting of the Standard of Treatment</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>1.3.4.Presentation of Output</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>2. To protect, promote and uphold the rights and dignity of detainees by empowering JPOs of the BJMP and other stakeholders</i>					
<i>2.1.No. of inmates released</i>	50	32	16	17	20
<i>2.1.1.Jail Visits</i>	240	61	72	69	36
<i>2.1.2.Submission of Jail Visit Reports for BJMP</i>	12	3	3	3	0
<i>2.1.3.Case Follow up</i>	-	276	288	211	211
<i>2.2.No. of inmates released by the PLO beneficiaries</i>					
<i>2.2.1.Mentoring</i>	240	61	72	69	36
<i>2.2.2.Develop Guidelines for conducting case follow-ups</i>	1	1	0	0	0
<i>2.2.3.Create JD chat room</i>	1	1	0	0	0
<i>2.3.No. of JPO Kamustahan conducted</i>					
<i>2.3.1.Kamustahan</i>	4	1	1	1	1
<i>2.4.No. of TWG Meetings with the BJMP Legal Department</i>					
<i>2.4.1.TWG Meeting</i>	4	1	1	1	1
<i>2.4.2.Development of JPO Functionality Perimeter</i>	1	0	0	1	0
<i>2.5.No. of Awarding for JPOs conducted</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>2.5.1.Determination of Criteria with BJMP National Headquarters</i>	1	0	0	1	0

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
2.5.2. Giving of Awards	1	0	0	0	1
2.6. No. of Talakayan conducted					
2.6.1. Conduct of the Talakayan	2	0	0	1	5
2.7. No. of paralegal trainings conducted for NGOs					
2.7.1. Development of Training Modules	1	0	0	0	0
2.7.2. Conduct of Training	1	0	0	0	0

4 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE 2015

4.1 Improve treatment of PDL/CICL

4.1.1 No. of Health Missions Conducted

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of Health Missions Conducted				2	2	2	1	4

4.1.1.1 Conduct Health Mission

4.1.1.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Conduct of Health Missions	4	2	2	2	1

4.1.1.1.2 Description of the Activity

The health mission is an activity that is conducted with the assistance of the MCKS Charitable Foundation, Inc. in order to assist detainees with concerns about their health. The MCKS Charitable Foundation, Inc. provides the medicine needed for the event. The activity is conducted in partnership with the doctors and dentists provided by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) as well as the MCKS Charitable Foundation, Inc. to provide the needed medical and dental intervention to the detainees. Data is collected prior to the event in order to prepare the number of medicines, doctors and dentists that will be needed for the event. This helps in the promotion of the health rights of the detainees given that the medical facilities of the jails are not well funded and cannot provide the detainees the proper amount of medicines or treatment. To ensure that the activity is performed in partnership with the BJMP, they are the ones who are requested to draft their letter of request for the conduct of the medical mission, as well as, to coordinate with other government agencies to request for the attendance of doctors.

4.1.1.1.3 Good Stories

- A number of beneficiaries conveyed their gratitude to HLAF and to the MCKS Caring Heart Foundation, Inc. for the free medical and dental check-ups/procedures. They were specifically thankful to have received the complete provision of antibiotics and a one-month supply of maintenance medicines. According to them, other groups conducting medical missions do not usually give the complete prescribed number of medicines but only a part of it.
- The jail facility was thankful for the conduct of the medical mission. They were looking forward to the partnership with HLAF, through the initiative of Mr. Freddy Alaras.
- In the third quarter, HLAF and MCKS Caring Heart Foundation Inc. continued to give assistance to inmate patient, which was referred to us by the BJMP Jail Paralegal Officers and the IWD-Health Unit. Most important here were situations of inmates with pending and postponed trial /hearings because of the medical conditions. Inmates who were mostly abandoned by relatives to at least assist them in medical treatment / procedures.

4.1.1.1.4 Accomplishments

- In the first quarter, during March, HLAF conducted two (2) medical missions in partnership with the MCKS Caring Heart Foundation, Inc.: one (1) in Las Piñas City Jail Male Dorm and one (1) in Las Piñas City Jail Female Dorm. Upon invitation, the local government of Las Piñas sent 4 medical doctors, 3 dentists and 2 staffs from the Las Pinas Health Office. Along with the one (1) medical doctor and three (3) dentists from the BJMP-NCR the medical professionals served a total of 156 male and female detainees for medical check- up and medicines. While there were 68 detainees (male and female) who received dental check-up and tooth extractions.
- In the second quarter, during April, HLAF was able to conduct two (2) medical missions in partnership with the MCKS Caring Heart Foundation, Inc. specifically in the male and female dorms of the San Mateo Municipal Jail. There were fifty (50) detainees who had tooth problems and thirty-three (33) detainees with upper respiratory tract infection. There were thirty-eight (38) with skin disease, three (3) with fungal infection, and six (6) with genital problems.
- In the beginning of 3rd quarter, HLAF continued to deliver assistance to inmate Pt. Atibagos, Richard a referred inmate by QCJMD – Quezon City Jail Male Dorm, IWD Health Unit. MCKS represented by Ms. Donna conducted a jail sick bay visit to conduct a needs based assessment to the patient. In an immediate response MCKS provided the procurement of specific medicines and supplies and other supplements as prescribed by the QCJM Chief Health Unit. To closely monitor the patient, aside from the health personnel we asked and requested the Chief Nurse of the BJMP to assign an inmate caretaker/volunteer to regularly assist Pt. Atibagos in his feeding and supplements intake and to attend to the daily routine of cleaning of wound. Patient, suffered a gunshot wound in lower part of his spinal cord, inflicted by an arresting officer. He was immediately rushed to hospital, after treatment and discharged order of the doctor, he was committed in the QCJMD. At first he was assisted by his relatives in medication, but later he was abandoned. BJMP was able to bring him and admit him (3) times in East Avenue Medical Center a Quezon City government nearest hospital, for treatment but still his medical condition is not going well. Patient's last admission to the hospital was on August 25, he was diagnosed with sepsis and later-on died due to multi-organ failure, and severe complications of the non-healing wound.
- In the third quarter, on August 17, 2016, 62 inmates of Pasay City Female Dorm, benefitted the medical check-up and given with medicines as prescribed by the doctor. It was requested by the PCJFD IWD-Health Unit's Jail Officer Chief Nurse with the assistance of the City Health Unit. They were able to invite 1 medical doctor. The request was properly scheduled due to the needs of the growing numbers of illness, skin infections and wounds. The ideal capacity of Pasay City Female Dorm is 21 residents but it now contains 167 female inmates.

4.1.2 Percentage of Youth Homes provided with paralegal and case management trainings.

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
Percentage of Youth Homes provided with paralegal and case management trainings.	0	0	71.42	0	0	0	114%	100%

4.1.2.1 Conduct of Training

4.1.2.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Conduct of training	2	0	0	0	3

4.1.2.1.2 Description of the Activity

The training for Youth Homes aims to strengthen the capacity of its staff in order to better implement the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA) and also to better protect the children that they serve. The training also includes a perspective that will allow the Youth Homes to better understand the implementation of the JJWA in the barangay, the police and in the courts. The training module used for the barangays was applied to the training for the Youth Home staff. The training is intended to improve the treatment of CICL who are in their care because as the staff has admitted during the TWG, they receive no formal training in being house parents and there are only a few opportunities for the other staff to be trained.

4.1.2.1.3 Good Stories

- During the conduct of the Juvenile Justice Congress in June 17-18, some of the CSWDO participants were informed of the intention of HLAF to pursue training and they had expressed their interest in the training.
- In the third quarter, a coordination meeting was held in HLAF, as a result of the TNA-training need assessment, (3) Youth Homes of different cities and CSWDO representatives expressed their interest to combine training / seminar for Youth Home staff/s, house parent and residents.
- The staff of Parañaque City was very eager to be trained such that they proposed to pay for HLAF's services so that we could provide them training for four continuous days, cutting across the weekend. The food as also provided by the Youth Homes. HLAF earned from the training even though the original intention was that it was supposed to be free.
- The Youth Homes were able to see that HLAF was eager in helping them in advocating for the rights of the CICL and CAR. Because of this, the Youth Home of Parañaque invited HLAF for consultation regard to the building of their facilities.

4.1.2.1.4 Accomplishments

- This activity is scheduled to be conducted in May and August.
- As part of the preparations in implementing this activity, HLAF visited the university-based Bahay Pagasa of DLSU Dasmariñas and witnessed their good practices. We are considering the experience gained in making the training framework for the new set of trainings to be conducted for the next batch of trainings.
- In the third quarter, on September 22, 2016, a coordination meeting was conducted at Pranic Healing conference room. Headed by the HLAF-Program Officer, Atty. Kristoffer Claudio assisted by JD Officer

SW Juanito Vinluan and attended by (3) Social Workers representative of Youth Homes. Mr. Anthony Almoguena, RSW representing YH of Paranaque City, Mrs. Ofelia Gilo, RSW of Las Pinas City, and Mrs. Shiela Enaje, RSW of Muntinlupa City.

- The training was realised in the 4th quarter, which was attended by the staff of the Youth Homes of Parañaque City, Las Piñas City and Muntinlupa City. Parañaque City also let some of the CICL under their custody attend the training.
- The feedback of the participants was very good based on the feedback forms that were returned to HLAf.

4.1.2.2 Development of Perimeter

4.1.2.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Development of the Perimeter	1	0	0	0	0

4.1.2.2.2 Description of the Activity

The development of the Youth Home Functionality Perimeter involves developing a performance meter that will be able to gauge whether a Youth Home is functioning based on what the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act has intended it to be. Using this perimeter, a module will be developed in order to raise the functionality of the Youth Homes all around the Philippines. As this is in its trial phase, the focus will be within NCR first.

4.1.2.2.3 Good Stories

- During the visit to the Bahay Pag-asa of DSLU Dasmariñas, they were very welcoming and were interested in helping out HLAf. They are also developing a module on how to train the children to prepare them for reintegration into society, which they are interested to share with HLAf once they have finished.
- The Youth Home of Parañaque was very open with regard to their compliance as to their Bahay Pag-asa. They were asking HLAf to assist them in complying with the standards of DSWD.

4.1.2.2.4 Accomplishments

- No perimeter has yet been developed because of the lack of material time to conduct visits to the Youth Homes in NCR. The team figured that there is a need to conduct visits first before attempting to craft the perimeter to have a working knowledge on what to rate for the institutions.
- To learn how Bahay Pag-Asas are run, HLAf visited the Bahay Pag-asa of La Salle Dasmariñas during the first quarter. This visit helped us visualize what is very ideal for the children and youth undergoing rehabilitation inside an institution.
- In the 4th quarter, HLAf was able to discuss with Youth Home Staff regarding the need to orient the Youth Homes with regard to the standards being established by the DSWD through JJWC. Initial discussions were held with the representative of the RJWC of NCR regarding the standards already present with them, which can be incorporated into the perimeter to be created by HLAf in the future.
- Goodwill was established by HLAf with the Cities included in the training held during the 4th quarter, which can lead to more projects for HLAf in the future.

4.1.3 Percentage of Youth Homes whose residents are provided with JJ trainings

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016
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		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
Percentage of Youth Homes whose residents are provided with JJ trainings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.3 %	50%

4.1.3.1 Training Needs Analysis

4.1.3.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Training Needs Analysis	7	0	0	0	1

4.1.3.1.2 Description of the Activity

The training needs analysis will be needed to determine what will be the knowledge and skills needed by the CICL residents to be trained. This will facilitate the creation of the module for the CICL residents. Consideration should be given to the heads of the Youth Homes as well as the staff so that the training would assist in the care and treatment of the residents.

4.1.3.1.3 Good Stories

- The Youth Home of Parañaque City was the one that sought whether their resident CICLs could attend the training for the youth home staff. The children's feedback of the training was good as well, and they wanted to attend more training sessions in the future.

4.1.3.1.4 Accomplishments

- The heads of the CSWDO to be trained have already been informed of HLAf's intent to train during the technical working group meeting and focused group discussion. They had expressed their interest in the activity and said that they would support it. HLAf also reminded them of the intent to train during the Juvenile Justice Congress and they remained interested in the training. The training needs analysis was done informally through the meeting conducted. They deferred to the judgment of HLAf with regard to the needs of the CICL.
- There were resident CICL that were able to experience the training provided for the Youth Home staff. The training proved to be useful and interesting for them based on their feedback. They also were able to understand the laws that were relevant to them and what their rights are. The training was assessed whether the CICL who attended found the topics relevant, to which they answered in the affirmative.

4.1.3.2 Focused Group Discussion

4.1.3.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Focused Group Discussion	1	0	0	1	1

4.1.3.2.2 Description of the Activity

The focused group discussion will be conducted after the training needs analysis has been sent to the Youth Homes. Conducting a focused group discussion with the CICL residents including the heads of the youth homes

and some of the staff will be needed in order to make the training relevant to the needed skills and knowledge of the CICAL residents.

4.1.3.2.3 Good Stories

- The staff from the Youth Home was very eager in discussing the needs of their CICAL during the training held during the 4th quarter. They also expressed their interest for HLAH to train more. They also pushed for HLAH to train their barangays, especially.

4.1.3.2.4 Accomplishments

- In 2015, HLAH was able to conduct a focused group discussion with the beneficiary youth homes. During that meeting, it was raised that there were also plans to train the CICAL residents. They had expressed interest in the training. This was also affirmed in the recently concluded Juvenile Justice Congress, held last May 17-18, 2016.
- A focused group discussion was also held with the youth homes during the technical working group meeting in the 3rd quarter. The discussion included the training framework for the Youth Home staff as well as what could possibly be included in the training of the CICAL residents.
- After the training for the Youth Home staff, which was attended by the CICAL residents of the Parañaque Youth Home, the CICAL residents expressed their views with regard to the training whether the topics discussed were relevant to them or not.

4.1.3.3 Development of Training Module

4.1.3.3.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Development of Training Module	1	0	0	0	0

4.1.3.3.2 Description of the Activity

The training module will be developed in order to make the best impact to the lives of the CICAL. It will be centered on assisting the CICAL to develop the necessary attitude while they undergo the diversion being provided to them by the youth home. Consideration will be given to the needs of both the CICAL and the youth home staff as the training modules are developed. If the training is a success, this module will be shared with the relevant stakeholders such as the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC), as well as the NGO-run facilities.

4.1.3.3.3 Good Stories

- There was a good feedback from the resident CICAL in Parañaque City with regard to the training framework of the Youth Home staff training. The resident CICAL found the topics relevant to them as well.

4.1.3.3.4 Accomplishments

- HLAH was able to visit the Bahay Pag-asa of DLSU Dasmariñas in order to learn about their methods in handling CICAL. The development of the module will take into consideration the best practices of the said Bahay Pag-asa.
- There was no specific training module created for the CICAL residents, however, HLAH was able to use the training framework for Youth Home staff for the CICAL residents of Parañaque City during the training for the Youth Home staff in the 4th quarter. The feedback from the children was that they found the training relevant for them.

4.1.3.4 Training Proper

4.1.3.4.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Training proper	7	0	0	0	1

4.1.3.4.2 Description of the Activity

The training for the residents of the Youth Homes aim to provide knowledge to the beneficiaries of the Youth Homes, more particularly, the children in conflict with the law. The training aims to empower them with knowledge of the law, as well as of their rights. It will focus on showing them what the law is for and why it is that way. Currently, the training framework is being developed by conducting visits with several Youth Homes as well as NGO-run centers in order to know what can be taught to the children, which will lead to the best possible result.

4.1.3.4.3 Good Stories

- The feedback of the CICL for the training was good, as what has been mentioned earlier.

4.1.3.4.4 Accomplishments

- No trainings have yet been accomplished because they are scheduled beginning the second quarter.
- To prepare, HLAF conducted a meeting to discuss the training framework for the CICL residents of the Youth Homes. As we were unable to determine the needs of the CICL residents, we decided to conduct visits with the Youth Homes and seek their expertise in order to craft a well-suited training framework.
- The resident CICL of Parañaque City attended the training for the Youth Home staff in the 4th quarter. The topics were relevant to their needs as well.

4.1.4 No. of Standard of Treatment developed with the CHR

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of Standard of Treatment developed with CHR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

4.1.4.1 Dialogue with the Commission on Human Rights

4.1.4.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Dialogue with the Commission on Human Rights	4	2	2	1	1

4.1.4.1.2 Description of the Activity

The dialogue with the Commission on Human Rights would seek to inform them of the need for the standards for the treatment of prisoners. This will be helpful in ensuring that the rights of the detainees are sufficiently protected and promoted. With the absence of the standards, these rights are subject to the whims of those who are in control in terms of the custody of the detainees. At the same time, without such standards, the living conditions of the detainees remain to be lacking. Access to medical facilities and intervention is also limited. The

budget of the BJMP and other institutions tasked to keep the custody of detainees and prisoners are also not prioritized.

4.1.4.1.3 Good Stories

- The Commission on Human Rights is very open to partnering with HLAf. There were times when Commissioner Leah Armamento herself contacted HLAf for some possible collaboration.

4.1.4.1.4 Accomplishments

- We are discussed with the Commission on Human Rights regarding the partnership that we can engage in. They are very open with partnering with the HLAf based on our meetings held in March with Commissioner Leah Armamento and Atty. Brenda Canapi.
- Several meetings were conducted with Commissioner Leah Armamento during the second quarter. However, seeing as the standards for the treatment of prisoners are being developed by Mr. Raymund Narag already, Commissioner Leah had, through a phone call in May, informed HLAf that it would be better that we propose a different project instead to avoid duplication of the task.

4.1.4.2 Focused Group Discussion

4.1.4.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Focused Group Discussion	1	0	0	0	0

4.1.4.2.2 Description of the Activity

The focused group discussion intends to bring out what is needed to be included in the standards for the treatment of prisoners. This will be held in order to ensure that the standard for the treatment of prisoners developed will be comprehensive and sufficient to address the needs of the detainees. The participants of the focused group discussion will include all the relevant stakeholders such as the Commission on Human Rights, the BJMP, the BuCor, the PNP, the PAO, the Fiscal, and the Courts. Some NGOs will be invited as well, who provide services to the detainees and prisoners.

4.1.4.2.3 Good Stories

- The Commission on Human Rights initiated their own project to create a standard of treatment for prisoners and detainees without any interference from HLAf. But despite HLAf's proposal not 12efille through, with the meetings held with the Commission, HLAf was able to establish goodwill, especially with Commissioner Leah Armamento.

4.1.4.2.4 Accomplishments

- Given that we have been informed by the Commissioner Leah Armamento that they have secured the services of Mr. Raymund Narag to draft the standards for the treatment of prisoners, we have decided not to pursue with the creation of standards. We are in the process of proposing a new project in lieu of the creation of the standards.

4.1.4.3 Drafting of Standard of Treatment

4.1.4.3.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Drafting of the Standard of Treatment	1	0	0	0	0

4.1.4.3.2 Description of the Activity

The development of the Standard of Treatment aims to create the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners in the Philippines. Currently, there are no standards in place, and as such, the treatment of prisoners, which also include detainees or those who are in jail pending the resolution of their cases, varies in each jail. There have been practices that can be seen as a blatant violation of their human rights such as the lack of access to medical intervention as well as to meaningful activities. Through the development of the standard, it is expected that the jails will be able to move towards the progressive realization of the human rights of the detainees.

4.1.4.3.3 Good Stories

- The Commission on Human Rights realized the need for a standard for the treatment of prisoners and through their own initiative, had engaged the services of Mr. Raymund Narag to draft the said standards. They, however, expressed interest that HLAf should propose a different project as they are interested to work with us to avoid duplication of this task.

4.1.4.3.4 Accomplishments

- To accomplish this, HLAf has already contacted the BJMP and they expressed their interest in this endeavour, and allowed us to call for TWG meetings with their office. We only need to inform them, which among their departments are required to attend during the meeting.
- The CLED102 students were also given tasks to research on the different rights, which will be useful in crafting the standard.
- We have begun our research with our foreign intern, Ms. Faathi Didi from Maldives, to determine the extent of what we will be crafting for our Minimum Rules for the Standard for the Treatment of Prisoners.
- Given that we have been informed by Commissioner Leah Armamento that they have secured the services of Mr. Raymund Narag to draft the standards for the treatment of prisoners, we have decided not to pursue the creation of standards. We are in the process of proposing a new project in lieu of the creation of the standards.

4.1.4.4 Presentation of Output

4.1.4.4.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Presentation of Output	1	0	0	0	0

4.1.4.4.2 Description of the Activity

The presentation of the output is for the purpose of securing the approval of the stakeholders who had participated in the drafting process.

4.1.4.4.3 Good Stories

- Commissioner Leah Armamento provided HLAf with a copy of the study made by Raymund Narag.

4.1.4.4.4 Accomplishments

- Given that we have been informed by the Commissioner Leah Armamento that they have secured the services of Mr. Raymund Narag to draft the standards for the treatment of prisoners, we have decided not to pursue with the creation of standards. We are in the process of proposing a new project in lieu of the creation of the standards.

4.2 To decongest jails by empowering the paralegal officers (PLOs) of the BJMP

4.2.1 Number of inmates released

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of inmates released	0	98	140	152	182	195		150

4.2.1.1 Jail Visits

4.2.1.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Jail Visits	240	61	72	69	36

4.2.1.1.2 Description of the Activity

The jail visits are conducted by HLAf every month in order to receive cases that need assistance as well as to determine the needs of the detainees through meeting the paralegal aides every jail visit. As there are two jail visits scheduled for each of the ten (10) priority jails that have been set for the year, the first involves gathering cases for follow-ups and for case consultations while the second involves bringing the updates of the follow-ups that have been conducted. The jail visits also include those that have been conducted by the students as they are accompanied by HLAf staff when they conduct their visits.

4.2.1.1.3 Good Stories

- A detainee from Pasay Female Dorm with a family name of Debungco got her release order sometime in July. Her Motion to Quash due to improper of venue was granted. However, her release was withheld due to some request of NBI personnel as alleged. The PLA alleged that the NBI asked the Pasay court to delay her release for they filed the case at Paranaque court. Because of jail visits, the matter was brought to HLAf staff by the Paralegal Aides. The matter was immediately brought to the branch of court in a meeting together with the JPO. She was released a few days thereafter. She was the one who facilitated her own release.
- The Quezon City Jail – Male Dorm, through their own initiative, invited HLAf to send a resource speaker, preferably a lawyer, to discuss introduction to law and criminal law to the paralegal aides. They were happy with the results of the discussions during the Basic Orientation Seminar, such that Warden Randel Latoza wanted 10% of the jail population to be trained as Paralegal Aides in order to assist the BJMP in managing the cases of the detainees.
- The Quezon City Jail – Male Dorm also invited HLAf to participate in the Talakayan to discuss with the detainees about their concerns regarding their cases.
- In Mandaluyong City Jail Male Dorm and Female dorm jail visit activities is continued thru the initiative and consolidated contributions of HLAf Staffs. Headed by Atty. Abitria, the convinced members Leila Cabarle and Juanito Vinluan to the idea of adopt a jail decongestion activities. Added to the efforts of the CLED students to continue the Balik Aral of Paralegal Aides and case follow-up, on which Atty. Claudio HLAf Program Officer is mentoring.
- The Quezon City Jail male and female dorm, including Malabon City Jail male and female dorm is advancing their conduct of regular basic orientation seminar thru the initiative of the trained PLAides. The consolidated efforts of HLAf and gratitude of assistance by Chief Paralegal Officers and other JPO's

to the regular activities for paralegal. As a result, the on-going points for The New GCTA Law RA10592 – Good Conduct and Time Allowance in accordance with the provisions in TASTM – Time Allowance for Studying Teaching and Mentoring is granted to PLAides. It is being recorded by TAS Time Allowance Supervisor and the JPOs and recommended for approval of the GCTA-MSEC.

- Majority of NCR jails expressed their interests and requested to HLAf for assistance of re-training, review or “Balik Aral for PLAides”. It much appreciated by the inmate/s paralegal aides, especially there were changes in policies and implementations of OPLANs in the BJMP.
- To address the decongestions issues of jails in NCR. There were challenges for final implementing rules and regulations of OPLANs being awaited by HLAf – JD jail decongestion program, such OPLANs are RODY – which stands for Removal of scalawags, Offensive drugs operation, Disbandment of gangs, and Yes to discipline. Another is the OPLAN “Hatak mula sa Batak” as a Decongestion Strategy for Inmates with Drug-Related Cases. On which HLAf has a concern to monitor the proper implementation and technicalities.

4.2.1.1.4 Accomplishments

- There were 61 jail visits for the JD Program in NCR for the first quarter. Moreover, the number of jails being visited increased because we are also visiting Mandaluyong City Jail Male Dorm and Female Dorm, which means that we are visiting a total of 12 jails all in all. Kuya Freddy has also adopted the San Mateo Jail, which adds two more jails to visit, the female and male dorms.
- There were a total of 72 jail visits for the 2nd Quarter implementation of the JD Program. There were a total of twenty-four (24) jail visits in April, twenty-five (25) in May and twenty-three (23) in June.
- Among the jail visits, the most notable ones were the trainings conducted in the San Mateo Municipal Jail, both with the male and female dorms; the conduct of the basic orientation seminar in the Quezon City Jail, which was initiated by the BJMP; and the Talakayan that was initiated by the Quezon City Jail, which was participated in by the Office of the Prosecutor, the Public Attorney’s Office and the Parole and Probations office as well as the HLAf.
- The student interns have also conducted jail visits and through their exposure, they have contributed a lot to the activities of HLAf by conducting case follow-ups, and setting up meetings with relevant stakeholders such as Mayor Herbert Bautista, and the Commission on Audit.
- In the third quarter there were 69 jail visits for the Jail Decongestion Program in NCR. There were (18) jail visits in July (24) in August and (27) in September. The mainstream of activities in jail is the assistance in conduct of open question and forum in case consultations of newly commits right after the basic orientation seminars. Other activities were inmate/s interviews, and cases of follow-ups and results thereafter.
- As scheduled the adopted jail decongestion activity in Mandaluyong City had finished its Balik Aral for Paralegal Aides. Notably the CLED students supervised by Atty. Abitria, Atty. Claudio and other HLAf Staffs, had contributed in the accomplishment of lectures provided such as Criminal Law 1 and 2, Criminal Procedure and Modes of Release. HLAf conducted a graduation ceremony and awarding of certificates for the PLAides who had finished all the lectures.
- The continuous need and request of Balik Aral for Paralegal Aides in NCR Jails during the 3rd Quarter is being finalized for scheduling, availability and coordination with the CLED.
- The jail visits for the 4th quarter were lower, amounting to 36 where there were 19 conducted in October and 14 in November. 3 visits were conducted during December. The 4th quarter was very heavy as there were major activities conducted such as the Gawad Kalayaan, which was held together with the BCPC Congress where all the HLAf staff had attended.
- Through the story of Kuya Ariel Ubeda of Mandaluyong City Jail, which HLAf submitted to the Supreme Court, new drug courts were added in Mandaluyong City. Moreover, the old drugs courts were able to unload old cases to the new courts, seeing as the old courts were overburdened. This boosted the progress of the cases that have been pending for a long time.

4.2.1.2 Submission of Jail Visit Reports

4.2.1.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Submission of Jail Visit Reports for BJMP	12	3	3	3	0

4.2.1.2.2 Description of the Activity

The submission of the jail visit reports to the BJMP is one of the tasks required from the HLAF as indicated in the Memorandum of Agreement signed with them. It includes the submission of what has been done in the jails as well as the follow-ups that have been conducted in the courts.

4.2.1.2.3 Good Stories

- The BJMP, through the meeting with Atty. Ramelisa Quigao, acknowledged that HLAF is doing better than the BJMP legal office, in terms of handling the cases of the detainees.
- During a meeting with the BJMP Legal Office, with Atty. Ramelisa Quigao, several points were raised such as the jail paralegal officer award that the HLAF was trying to come up with, as well as the monitoring of the Paralegal System under the BJMP. After the said meeting, HLAF was updated recently, in July 1, that several issuances have been sent out by the BJMP National Headquarters informing the paralegal officers that they will have a jail paralegal officer award. They also issued a memorandum that announced that the BJMP National Headquarters will be monitoring the paralegal offices all over the NCR.

4.2.1.2.4 Accomplishments

- For this year, there have been four (9) reports submitted, from January to September. The reports for October and November was submitted belatedly in January, where the December report is very short as the JD team was unable to conduct much jail visits because of the major events held in first two weeks, and thereafter, HLAF had its holiday break.
- Upon submission of the reports, the BJMP does not respond to the emails, however, they have acknowledged that the HLAF is performing better than their legal office.

4.2.1.3 Case Follow-up

4.2.1.3.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Case Follow-up		276 (171)	288 (199)	211 (152)	211 (152)

4.2.1.3.2 Description of the Activity

The jail decongestion program, being the flagship program of HLAF, aims to facilitate the release of detainees who are eligible to be released based on the different modes of release available under the law. This activity factors the releases facilitated by the HLAF staff as well as the students who conduct case follow-ups through the jail decongestion electives that the HLAF is offering to the different law schools such as the Ateneo Law School, University of San Carlos – Cebu, University of San Jose de Recoletos of Cebu, and Aquinas University of Bicol.

The purpose of the case follow-ups is to bring the issues of the detainees to the stakeholders such as the BJMP, the Courts, the PAO and the Fiscal. Through these follow-ups the cases of the detainees move forward, and eventually leads to the resolution of their cases. This facilitates the decongestion in the jails. The case follow-ups include those conducted by the students, which are enclosed in parentheses. The follow-up reports are attached to this report. Also, as the total recorded number of follow-ups amounted to 986, the figures for the 3rd and 4th

quarter were obtained from subtracting the first two quarters from the total amount and then the result was divided into two.

4.2.1.3.3 Good Stories

- The jail decongestion program of HLAF was recognized by the Ateneo Law School. Because of this recognition, HLAF was invited to come up with an elective class to teach students how to conduct jail decongestion methods.
- With the experiences of HLAF in conducting jails, some of the lawyers of the Ateneo Law Alumni Association, Inc. (ALAAI) have participated in the jail visits. With these jail visits, they were able to show their support for the program and witnessed first-hand the significance of the program. A lawyer from the ALAAI was able to discover a minor in the Taguig City Jail that she was able to visit, which eventually led to the transfer of the minor away from the jail.
- The law students conducting case follow-ups have shown, through their reflection papers, that they have understood the lapses in the criminal justice system and they are hopeful that they will be able to assist in making changes in the criminal justice system.
- With the combined efforts of Freddie Alaras, the Jail Paralegal Officers and the CLED Students, HLAF was able to establish rapport with the branch clerk of MeTC 31 OIC Mr. Costin, and with the help of their CDO – Court Decongestion Officer Ms. Jenny. In an open discussion, they promised that urgent cases will be assisted with regard to the ff: 1) Early setting of hearing. 2) The filing of motions in, no arraignment, speedy trial act and for provisional dismissal, and the motions indicating that maximum duration of penalty being charged is already served sentence. 3) Urgent endorsement of release orders to BJMP.
- The DLSU College of Law has become interested in the jail decongestion program being implemented in Ateneo Law and wished for our program to be replicated in their law school, through the Developmental Legal Advocacy Clinic (DLAC).

4.2.1.3.4 Accomplishments

- For 2016, we facilitated the release of 20 detainees for the first quarter out of the targeted 12.5. The number of releases exceeded the target.
- HLAF was able to expand the coverage of the individuals conducting case follow-ups in Court. Through HLAF's partnership with the different law schools, namely: the Ateneo Law School, University of San Carlos – Cebu, University of Visayas, University of San Juan de Recoletos and Aquinas Univeristy School of Law of Legazpi, Bicol, HLAF was able to obtain the assistance of the students. In fact, there have been additional releases through the follow-ups conducted by the students. We were also able to have releases for the first quarter through the students in Ateneo Law School.
- HLAF was also able to get students interested in FEU Law to apply for internship. Currently, we have Ms. Mia Albay as our intern. There are others from the same law school who are interested to apply as well.
- The case of **Eduardo Piadozo** who was accused together with Noli Felizardo is a good story because they were detained since July 14, 2014. Their case was only for illegal gambling or P.D. 1602 as amended by RA9287, which can only be penalized for a minimum of 30 days and a maximum of ninety days. They were in jail for a total of one year and eight (8) months mainly because they initially had a third person as a co-accused who was alleged to be a minor. Because of this, the judge ordered the fiscal to amend the information and separate the case against the alleged minor. The fiscal was not able to do this and they were left with no hearing for the whole duration of their stay. **Piadozo** was finally released from jail on February 25, 2016. **Felizardo**, on the other hand, was released on a separate date because there was still another case under his name that needed to be worked out. Both have been released since.
- **Dennis Tagle** was in jail since February 2014 for the violation of PD1602 or illegal gambling as well. He has been there for two years until the case was brought to the attention of the PAO lawyer who was newly assigned to his case. He was released through Art. 29 of the RPC through a motion made in open court by the lawyer on March 15, 2016.

- **Nida Datuwata** was committed on Dec 3, 2008 for a violation of Secs. 5 and 11 of RA 9165. The case was pending for promulgation of the decision pending the submission of the transcript of stenographic notes to the Judge since the case rested in March 2013. Finally, he was released on March 21, 2016, after having been acquitted because of the follow-ups conducted with the Court where the case was pending.
- **Dearla Fernandez** was referred to HLAf by her daughter, Jenny, who lives in Baguio. They were able to search the organization through Facebook. Dearla was serving sentence for two cases at the Correctional Institute for Women (CIW) with a penalty for a combined amount of 9 years. She was already in prison for more than 9 years but cannot be released because she appealed her case. Before the CA released the order, she could not be released even after having served the sentence. HLAf called the Office of the Court Administrator to report the case. Because of this, they followed up with the Court of Appeals and it rendered a decision immediately.
- **Luige Romero** was charged for Theft before Regional Trial Court Branch 118 of Pasay City. The accused was apprehended under the standing warrant issued by the said court in Tanjay, Negros Oriental. And then he was detained at Tanjay City Jail (BJMP). The family of the accused in Tanjay contacted HLAf through Mr. Jaluag and sought for assistance. The matter was then immediately brought to court for the advice. The court staff gave a copy of the information. Then, he instructed to send the information to the accused for posting a bail in Tanjay. The accused may apply for bail before the RTC Executive judge in Tanjay. Thereafter the information was sent to the accused and the instruction was relayed to his family. He was released through surety bond last March 14, 2016.
- **Jeffrey Babiera** was charged for Qualified Theft at Regional Trial Court Branch 123 of Caloocan City. However, he was convicted for Theft last November 10, 2015 with a penalty of two years as minimum and four years as maximum penalty. Six days thereafter (Nov. 16, 2016) he was made to sign an application for probation. Since then, he has no news about his application until he consulted his case to HLAf last March 2, 2016.

The case was then brought to the attention of the court on that day with JO1 Arsenal. The Parole and Probation office declared that they don't have his case yet. A further inquiry was made to the RTC Branch 123. It turned out Babiera's paper was still at the court level since last year. There was a lapse on the part of the court staff to turn over the case to Probation Office for investigation. The court staff promised to give immediate attention to the case.

Last March 7, 2016 the Probation office received the papers of Babiera from the court.

The case of Babiera would have been neglected if HLAf never visited the jail. He might be in constant waiting without knowledge that his application has never been forwarded to Probation Office for investigation. The last update of his case was last April 6, 2016. The Probation Office awaits the NBI clearance. As soon as the clearance is issued, his case will be forwarded to the court for proper disposition.

- With the assistance of the law students enrolled in the Clinical Legal Education (CLED) 102 class, HLAf was able to facilitate the release of twelve (12) detainees in the 1st quarter, nine (9) of which were by CLED students, and thirty (30) detainees in the 2nd quarter, twelve (12) of which is by CLED students.
- All in all, for the 1st and 2nd quarter, HLAf was able to conduct five hundred and sixty-eight (568) case follow-ups with the assistance of the CLED students and HLAf interns.
- A CLED student was able to follow-up the case of **Baby Cuevas** in Caloocan City who was an alleged minor. Her case files were missing and the student, Fidel Diego had to go around different courts to look for her case files before finally discovering that the files were forwarded to the Regional Trial Court Branch 130. This ensures that the case will now be able to proceed and can be scheduled for hearing at the proper court.
- **Rey Gadieni** was charged with malicious mischief. Upon being oriented of the benefits of the GCTA law, he was able to earn points and was released earlier than the sentence imposed. Domingo Mijares who was charged with theft experienced the same thing.
- **Evelyn Bana-ag** was about to serve the maximum sentence in July after including the points she earned under the GCTA law. Her next hearing, however, is scheduled on September 29. Through the follow-up of the intern Marie Panganiban, the detainee was already released in April 29. Also, the CLED student

was able to submit a brief research to the PAO regarding the application of Art. 29 of the RPC vis-à-vis subsidiary imprisonment in lieu of the fine.

- **Dennis Tagle** was charged with a violation of PD 1602, which should only be penalized with imprisonment of not more than three (3) months. The detainee, however, was already detained for more than two (2) years already. Upon follow-up, the court had resolved in his favour that he has already served the sentence and was released.
- The follow-up cases of **MeTC 31 Quezon City had resulted to 6 released inmates. 1) Guevarra, Mariano 2) Reyes, Jun 3) Malamun, Andy 4) Santiago, Ernesto 5) Delos Reyes, Edwin** were both charged with violation of CO 5121, concealing of evidence which should only be penalized with imprisonment of not more than (6) months. Freddie Alaras took effort for the early setting of hearing and the endorsement of Warden Latoza to qualify with the provisions GCTA Law, under Article 29 of the RPC
- **Let Ramos** is another released detainee from QCJMD Quezon City Jail Male Dorm, was charged with Simple Theft under MeTC 31 Quezon City. Committed since August 1, 2014, there is no motion for release filed on her behalf and her last hearing was March 2015. Upon follow-up by **Philip Don Recentes** a CLED student under the supervision of HLAF-JD a motion was filed in behalf of the accused. The CLED student also follow-up on the Court Clearance for other criminal case pending in any courts. The Court finally resolved her case and she had already served her sentence and ordered for release last September 9, 2016.
- In total there are **85** resolved cases for 2016.

4.2.2 Number of inmates released by PLO Beneficiaries

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of inmates released by the PLO beneficiaries	0	8,590	17,628	19,475	21,390	23137	24842	22,500

4.2.2.1 Mentoring

4.2.2.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Impleme nted in Q1	Impleme nted in Q2	Impleme nted in Q3	Impleme nted in Q4
Mentoring	240	61	72	69	36

4.2.2.1.2 Description of the Activity

This activity aims to ensure that the Paralegal Aides that have been trained by HLAF are serving the purpose for which they were trained. Through their assistance, they refer cases that need following up to their respective Jail Paralegal Offices, who in turn, facilitates the case follow-ups and secures the releases. Through this activity, HLAF monitors the effectivity of the trainings provided and the system established inside the jails.

4.2.2.1.3 Good Stories

- The jail paralegal officers, together with the Warden, of Quezon City Jail, Male dorm, showed full support in the programs of the HLAF such that they participated in the FRED Program Family Day.
- They also showed appreciation of the expertise of HLAF such that they would call the office in order to refer cases when they are no longer able to handle the case on their own.
- The Jail Paralegal Officers of Quezon City Jail – Male dorm showed concern over the number of detainees being brought to the jail especially with the rising number of arrests due to the drug war.

Because of this, through their own initiative, the BJMP Warden sent a letter to the Executive Judge of QC to ask them not to send detainees anymore to the QC Jail as they can no longer accommodate new detainees.

4.2.2.1.4 Accomplishments

- The releases of the PLOs amounted to **1829** in the first quarter. Although the figure is less than one per cent shorter than the target, it is still reasonable for most of the courts this first quarter were on case inventories.
- The value **1829** only comprises half the jails being visited by HLAf. This means that half of the ten jails being visited are able to accomplish more than half of the targeted releases per quarter. This is a good sign because it means that the PLOs are improving in terms of their case follow-ups.
- The PLOs were able to facilitate the release of **1,915** detainees for the second quarter.
- The total releases of the PLOs amounted to 24842, which was 2,342 more than the expected target for the 3-year period. Note that the number of releases does not include some of the jails in NCR, which means that the releases are way beyond the target set. Even though the releases are many, the influx of the new detainees being accommodated has not yet been addressed properly, especially with the recent drug war.
- There were fewer jail visits for the last quarter as the jail visits had to give way to the major activities held by HLAf such as the BCPC Congress and the Gawad Kalayaan.

4.2.2.2 Develop Guidelines for Conducting Case Follow Ups

4.2.2.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Develop Guidelines for conducting case follow-ups	1	1	0	0	0

4.2.2.2.2 Description of the Activity

The Guidelines for Case Follow-ups is intended to assist all individuals, whoever they may be whether students or professionals, who are able to access it to be able to conduct case follow-ups for the benefit of the detainees whose cases have issues or concerns. It includes the methods on how case follow-ups are conducted as well as the experiences that have been gathered throughout the years that HLAf has been conducting case follow-ups. The good practices will serve as a guide for the reader to be able to address cases with the same problems.

4.2.2.2.3 Good Stories

4.2.2.2.4 Accomplishments

- The guidelines were developed in January, which contain the good practices in conducting case follow-ups.
- The guidelines were developed using the experiences of both the staff and the students in CLED102. Because of the good practices that they were able to share, the guidelines were produced during the first month. And because the experiences of the staff and the students continue to increase, the guidelines will undergo several updates to keep up with the experiences gained.
- HLAf plans to amend the format of the guidelines and turn it into a compilation of practices.

4.2.2.3 Create JD Chat Room

4.2.2.3.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Create JD chat room	1	1	0	0	0

4.2.2.3.2 Description of the Activity

The JD Chatroom is intended for the JPOs to be able to interact with each other in addressing their concerns regarding their duties and responsibilities. This was fashioned after the chatroom created for the BCPCs that have been trained under the Center for Restorative Action Program. It is also a venue where the JPOs can refer their cases, as well as send requests such as for medical missions and resource speakers.

4.2.2.3.3 Good Stories

- Some of the JPOs utilize the chat room in order to ask for legal advice. They have yet to completely warm up but some of the new JPOs who have joined are able to use the said chat room to send news from the BJMP NCR office or the BJMP NHQ office. Some updates are also posted in the chat room such as the pictures of the events conducted.

4.2.2.3.4 Accomplishments

- The JD chatroom was created right after the 1st JPO Kamustahan. All the JPOs were invited to join the chatroom and was used to inquire about personal legal matters before. Right now, it is being used to show the activities of HLAf to the other JPOs, hoping that they will be interested to invite HLAf to conduct the same activities in their jails. Eventually, we are striving that they will be the ones to conduct such activities where HLAf will just be invited to observe.
- For the 2nd quarter, it was used to transmit information regarding the memorandum issued by the NCR Office ordering the JPOs to attend the 2nd Kamustahan, which was held in July 1. During the Kamustahan, talks were also done to increase the activity in the JPO chat room.
- The JPO chat room was used during the last quarter to send invitations to the JPOs to the Gawad Kalayaan held in December.

4.2.3 Number of JPO Kamustahan conducted

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of JPO Kamustahan conducted	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4

4.2.3.1 Kamustahan

4.2.3.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Kamustahan	4	1	1		

4.2.3.1.2 Description of the Activity

The Jail Paralegal Officers (JPO) Kamustahan was fashioned after the Kamustahan held under the Center for Restorative Action Program, wherein they ask for updates from the partner BCPCs that have been trained, and also facilitate the sharing of good practices between the BCPCs. Using the same method, the Kamustahan seeks to invite all the JPOs in NCR in order to facilitate sharing of good practices and asking for updates on how they were able to perform their duties as paralegal officers. It also serves as an avenue where the JPOs can raise their concerns regarding their duties in the jail. Originally to be conducted every other month or a total of six (6) but because the JPOs themselves wanted the Kamustahan to be held quarterly, HLAF obliged.

4.2.3.1.3 Good Stories

- The JPOs had expressed their gratitude in the conduct of the 2nd JPO Kamustahan because they were able to learn stress management and were able to experience the Twin Hearts meditation. They were very eager to the holding of the subsequent JPO Kamustahan.

4.2.3.1.4 Accomplishments

- The 1st JPO Kamustahan was attended by all JPOs in NCR and the BJMP-NCR sent their representative as well.
- The JPOs were in full attendance. Although there was a struggle to get them interested with what was being done, at the end of the activity, the JPOs were able to look forward to the next Kamustahan and were also able to share their good practices with each other, which was one of the objectives of the event.
- The 2nd JPO Kamustahan was attended by most of the JPOs. Some of the jails were not represented because the date provided by the BJMP NCR Office coincided with the due date for the reports of the jails. The documentation of the event will be attached to this report once it has been accomplished.

4.2.4 Number of TWG Meetings with the BJMP Legal Department

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of TWG Meetings with the BJMP Legal	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4

4.2.4.1 TWG Meeting

4.2.4.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
TWG Meeting	4	1	1	1	1

4.2.4.1.2 Description of the Activity

This activity refers to a regular meeting with the BJMP Legal Department. In this meeting HLAF discuss with the BJMP Legal Department the issues and concerns that the Jail Paralegal Officers face in the implementation of the Jail Decongestion Project. This activity aims to facilitate coordination, sharing of best practices and collaborative resolution between HLAF and the Legal Department for a better execution of the Jail Decongestion Project. The activity also facilitates the collaboration in any project or endeavor between the HLAF and BJMP.

4.2.4.1.3 Good Stories

- Through the coordination meetings, the BJMP was able to send out issuances that were discussed before such as the giving of incentive to the best performing jail paralegal officers and the monitoring of the paralegal offices in the jails.

4.2.4.1.4 Accomplishments

- We have received the cooperation of the BJMP Legal Department and they informed us that we just need to invite them when we are intending to hold our TWG meeting with them. As they are also drafting the Time Allowance Manual, we are waiting for their invitation as well. As to the TWG, we have yet to invite them because the research on the Minimum Standard Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners is still ongoing. We would like to present to them the output of the research before discussing with them the direction of the drafting of the standards. However, as mentioned earlier, the drafting of the standards has been taken up by Mr. Raymund Narag, and as such, HLAF is no longer pursuing this at the time.
- HLAF was able to conduct initial meetings with Atty. Ramelisa Quigao regarding the TWG Meetings. She said that the BJMP Legal Department is in full support of this endeavour but they also wanted to invite HLAF to the drafting of the Time Allowance Manual.
- There were several meetings held with the BJMP as well, such as the courtesy call with the newly appointed Chief, Jail Chief Serafin Barretto. But since he was unavailable during the date and time scheduled, we took the opportunity to meet with Atty. Ramelisa Quigao.

4.2.4.2 Development of Functionality Perimeter

4.2.4.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Development of JPO Functionality Perimeter	1	0	0	1	0

4.2.4.2.2 Description of the Activity

The JPO Functionality Perimeter was already developed already in 2015, however, based on the criteria used back then, most of the JPOs were graded functional despite the apparent problems the detainees were experiencing in jail, which were also the same problems that the detainees have been experiencing ever since the jail decongestion program began. The issues of the cases that being discovered by HLAF remained unchanged. As such, there was a need to amend the previous JPO Functionality Perimeter. With the development of the BJMP National Headquarters of the best paralegal officer award, HLAF will tailor its JPO functionality perimeter to comply with the best paralegal officer award.

4.2.4.2.3 Good Stories

- BJMP was able to come up with its best paralegal officer award through its own initiative to provide an incentive to the best performing jail paralegal officers.

4.2.4.2.4 Accomplishments

- HLAF will use the Best Jail Paralegal Officer standards to amend its JPO Functionality Perimeter.
- As BJMP already had its own standards, which was based on HLAF's JPO Functionality Perimeter, we decided to incorporate it instead of creating a completely new one.

4.2.5 Number of awarding of JPOs conducted

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016
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		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of Awarding for JPOs conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

4.2.5.1 Determination of Criteria with BJMP National Headquarters

4.2.5.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Determination of Criteria with BJMP National Headquarters	1	0	0	0	1

4.2.5.1.2 Description of the Activity

The award to be given to the best paralegal officer seeks to provide an incentive to the jail paralegal officers so that they would show enthusiasm in their duties to facilitate decongestion within their respective jails. The criteria to be determined should coincide with the duties and responsibilities of the paralegal officers. This is to ensure that the jail paralegal officers would perform their duties, which will ultimately benefit the detainees, especially those who are eligible to be released.

4.2.5.1.3 Good Stories

- BJMP was able to craft their own criteria to award the best paralegal officers at the different levels. Through this, HLAf can use it as criteria for the organization's awarding in December.

4.2.5.1.4 Accomplishments

- HLAf was promised a copy by the BJMP NCR Office of their best jail paralegal officer award, HLAf used for its own commendation and awarding.
- The suggestions from HLAf in the management of the paralegal system was being taken into serious consideration by the BJMP Legal Office, which assisted in the creation of the awarding system for the best jail paralegal officers in BJMP. The partnership that HLAf has with BJMP has significantly improved as the BJMP has consistently mentioned that they are appreciative of HLAf's efforts to assist BJMP.

4.2.5.2 Giving of Awards

4.2.5.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Giving of Awards	1	0	0	0	1

4.2.5.2.2 Description of the Activity

This activity aims to award the JPOs who have performed their duties and responsibilities well. This activity includes the crafting of the standards in which the best performing JPOs will be assessed. The award will serve as an incentive for the JPOs to perform their duties and responsibilities well. This activity will be held at the end of the year when HLAf will hold its thanksgiving event intended for all its partners.

4.2.5.2.3 Good Stories

- BJMP was able to craft its own award, and as such, other than HLAf, the BJMP itself has provided incentive to the best performing jail paralegal officers. The weight of the BJMP's award will be heavier than that of HLAf so this will hopefully encourage more jail paralegal officers to perform better in decongesting the jails.

4.2.5.2.4 Accomplishment

- In a meeting with HLAF, the BJMP, conveyed its interest in helping HLAF to craft a standard for judging who among the JPOs will be awarded.
- HLAF was able to award the JPOs who performed well throughout the year, especially those who greatly assisted HLAF.

4.2.6 Number of Talakayan conducted

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of Talakayan conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

4.2.6.1 Talakayan

4.2.6.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Conduct of the Talakayan	2	0	0	1	5

4.2.6.1.2 Description of the Activity

The Talakayan is an activity where members from the five pillars of the criminal justice system is gathered in order to be able to air the concerns of the detainees through the Paralegal Aides. Because of this event, the members of the pillars of the criminal justice system are made aware of the bottlenecks and issues that have caused problems and violations of the rights of the detainees. Through this activity, it is intended that the members of the five pillars of the criminal justice system will be able to act on the issues laid out by the Paralegal Aides.

4.2.6.1.3 Good Stories

- The Quezon City Jail – Male dorm was able to conduct its own Talakayan, which was attended by the BJMP, the PAO, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Parole and Probations Board and they invited HLAF to take part in it.

4.2.6.1.4 Accomplishments

- HLAF attended the Talakayan initiated by the Quezon City Jail – Male dorm, which was held in June.

4.2.7 Number of paralegal trainings conducted for NGOs

Description	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		realised	realised	Q1 realised	Q2 realised	Q3 realised	Q4 realised	expected
No. of paralegal trainings conducted for NGOs	0	0	0	0	0			1

4.2.7.1 Development of Training Modules

4.2.7.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments (table)

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Development of Training Modules	1	0	0		

4.2.7.1.2 Description of the Activity

The development of training modules will be significant in the efforts of HLAf to increase the number of organizations assisting the detainees. This will help not only in terms of the awareness of the rights of the detainees, but also increase the manpower of HLAf in its jail decongestion program. The development of training modules will be geared towards providing the proper skills, knowledge and attitude to the stakeholders to be able to conduct jail decongestion methods properly.

4.2.7.1.3 Good Stories

- De La Salle University College of Law (DLSU-COL) Developmental Legal Advocacy Clinic (DLAC) was interested to accommodate HLAf's Jail Decongestion Program elective.
- The Ateneo Law Alumni Association, Inc. (ALAAI) was interested in continuing the CLED 102 class promoting the conduct of jail decongestion methods with the law students. They also pushed to include the alumni lawyers of the ALAAI to increase awareness among the law practitioners and to encourage them to contribute to the program.

4.2.7.1.4 Accomplishments

- HLAf was able to secure the list of service providers in some of the jails. They will then be contacted to determine if they are interested in being trained to conduct jail decongestion methods.
- As there were not much service providers that HLAf was able to tap, the training module specifically for them was not developed.
- HLAf, however, was able to secure a partnership with De La Salle University College of Law. Through this partnership, HLAf will create a training module for the volunteer students under their Developmental Legal Advocacy Clinic (DLAC).

4.2.7.2 Conduct of Training

4.2.7.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Conduct of Training	1	0	0	0	0

4.2.7.2.2 Description of the Activity

This activity aims to train other non-government organizations or people's organizations that provide service delivery to the detainees. In teaching them the methods used by the HLAf in facilitating the release of the detainees, it is expected that the detainees will have more individuals or organizations that will help them secure their right to liberty.

4.2.7.2.3 Good Stories

4.2.7.2.4 Accomplishments

- The training did not materialize as there were problems encountered with the NGO lists from the jails. However, in lieu of the NGO service providers, HLAf was able to secure partnerships with law schools and the Ateneo Law Alumni Association, Inc. (ALAAI).

5 BEST PRACTICE:

- HLAF was able to partner with Warden Latoza of Quezon City Jail, and he was very interested in pursuing the FRED Program. Because of this, we are able to get the records of the detainees who are about to be released. Moreover, we can hold regular sessions of FRED in Quezon City Jail. This should be replicated for the JD program, to get the good graces of the Warden and introduce the JD program together with FRED. If we are able to reproduce the good results in Quezon City Jail, we will be another step closer to our goal in giving better protection to persons deprived of liberty in the Philippines. As a best practice, partnering with the Warden has proven to be very fruitful in implementing the different programs of HLAF, most especially the jail decongestion program.
- HLAF was able to partner with the Aquila Legis Fraternity of the Ateneo Law School through their foundation and we were able to conduct a legal mission at the Makati City Jail. This was a good step towards raising awareness within the legal community of the plights of the persons deprived of liberty because all of those who joined were inspired to continue the activity. We are currently speaking with them because they are interested in adopting Makati City Jail once they have gotten used to the jail decongestion methods that we teach. This proved that there are other organizations that are willing to partner with HLAF as its expertise is to assist the detainees. As a best practice, HLAF should be open to the partnerships from other organizations to conduct legal aid missions in the jails, in order to benefit the detainees. Because of this partnership, the Aquila Legis Fraternity was also able to donate P30,000 to the HLAF for the conduct of its programs.
- Incorporating the Jail Decongestion Program into the law school curriculum is also another best practice because this way, more students become aware of the situation of the Philippines and would aim to improve the conditions inside the jail and prisons. Also, through this method, the students are able to apply their knowledge and learn in the process as well. They are also able to better prepare for the bar exam way ahead than their peers because they are able to witness the law in action. What is also good about this is that it is replicable in other law schools. Moreover, since it is part of the curriculum, we are able to hone more socially aware students, where some have become champions for the cause of the detainees. The number of releases and jail visits also increased through the efforts of the students without much need for financial resources. It is also good that food is provided for the students for the classes and the jail visits to serve as incentive for their efforts.
- The JPO Kamustahan is a refreshing take on the BCPC Kamustahan held by the CRA program to get updates from the BCPCs that they have trained. In our case, the JPO Kamustahan seeks to get updates from the JPOs as well to know in what areas can HLAF help more. So far, the JPO Kamustahan had good results because all the JPOs of NCR were in attendance. They were also able to share their good practices with each other. Some issues were also brought forth, which could be addressed by the BJMP of NCR. As a best practice, the JPO Kamustahan keeps the JPOs in check, to determine what their needs are in order to perform better in the tasks provided to them. It also brings forth the challenges being encountered by the JPOs in the different jails, especially since each jail has a different circumstance.
- Good partnerships with the relevant government agencies yield great results as we are able to immediately refer concerns and get results. We were able to deal with several issues concerning the detainees' cases that can only be resolved through the OCA because of our partnership. We are also able to affect the crafting of the Time Allowances Manual through our partnership with BJMP.
- The partnership with the OCA also allowed HLAF to intervene in the amendment of the law student practice rule or Rule 138-A of the Rules of Court to accommodate jail decongestion for the students. Through this partnership, all law schools may end up being required to implement a program like the Clinical Legal Education 102 in Ateneo Law School where students are able to conduct jail decongestion.
- HLAF was able to award the JPOs and provide them with a few days of relaxation during the Gawad Kalayaan. They were very happy with being able to participate. The awarding also served as a good incentive for them to continue with their good work.

- Being recognized by the Chief BJMP can also be considered to be very helpful as he was eager to attend HLAf's activities and in providing insight to the programs of HLAf. The partnership was solidified because of his recognition of HLAf's work.
- An active partnership with the BJMP headquarters and NCR also proved to be useful because they were easy to coordinate with. However, it should also be noted that they have activities themselves, such that their schedules should be considered in arranging the events of HLAf.
- An active communication with the Supreme Court allowed HLAf to be able to propose the creation of new courts, especially in Mandaluyong City. HLAf was also able to convince the Office of the Court Administrator to allow the courts to unload the cases to the new courts.

6 LESSON LEARNED:

- Another difficulty is dealing with the JPOs. The JPOs in the NCR vary in terms of their dedication to their work. As such, the relationship that HLAf has with the JPOs in each city vary as well. But because we have to deal with this, we were able to come up with some methods through the JPO Kamustahan. If the JPOs will not cooperate through just the usual communication, we can hold an out-of-town training with the JPOs so that they will be able to see HLAf in a better light. We may also be able to get them inspired with the knowledge that they obtain from us. We will also provide awards to them for their good stories at the end of the year so that there will be an incentive for them to perform better at their jobs. It was proven that partnering with the Warden brings forth the best results in terms of making the JPOs and the paralegal system in the jails functional. Because of this, for 2017, the focus will be to assist the whole jail, and not just the JPOs in promoting and protecting the rights of persons deprived of liberty.
- Another difficulty that was encountered is that it is hard to obtain data regarding the different projects conducted by the JD program because the updates in the database are not properly filled out. To resolve this, the task to make a monthly report to be submitted to the BJMP shall be revolved among the JD Team so that they would realize the importance of updating the database.
- The number of personnel for the JD Team lessened when Mr. Junard Jaluag resigned. This affected the operations of HLAf but in the end, HLAf managed to comply with most of the targeted results. However, it should be noted in the planning for the next years that the goals set should be realistic not just based on the capacity of the individuals forming the team but also based on the composition of the team. The resources are limited, and so is the energy of the staff. Care should be exercised in the crafting of the targets to accommodate changes such as changes in personnel.
- There will be times when it will be difficult to coordinate with the BJMP Headquarters, and as such, sufficient time should be noted in order to accommodate sudden change of plans.

7 SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT AND ASSESSMENT

Starting balance	45,247.24
Received transfers	271,546.62
Total available amount for implementation	316,793.86
Implemented amount	316,793.86
Calculated balance	-

Prepared by:

Atty. Kristoffer Claudio

Juanito Vinluan

Alfredo Alaras

Date: January 10, 2017

Financial Report, certified correct by:

Date:

HUMANITARIAN LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION

JAIL DECONGESTION - REGIONS

FINAL REPORT

YEAR: 2016

1 CONTEXT OF THE INTERVENTION

As of September, 2015, our jails all over the Philippines had a total of 94,320 detainees. In Central Visayas, as of August 2016, there were a total of 11,065 detainees spread over 13 city jails, 7 district jails, 3 municipal jails, and 1 minor dormitory. Of these, 59% or 6,535 are detained for alleged violations of the Dangerous Drugs Act. The average congestion rate for jails in Central Visayas is at 491%. However, some jails like Mandaue City Jail and Lapu Lapu City Jail, have congestion rates of over 1000% and over 800%, respectively.

Due to the lack of space, detainees have to take turns going to sleep, there is a shortage of water, space and proper ventilation. The high congestion rate of jails have resulted to the prevalence of respiratory diseases such tuberculosis, and in some jails, there have been documented cases of HIV. BJMP has only one medical doctor for the entire Central Visayas region and there have been reported cases of detainees dying due to poor health and diseases.

Jail congestion is directly linked with court congestion. The BJMP has reported that over 95% of detainees in their jails are detained pending trial, that is, they are still waiting for their cases to be concluded and decided. They are detained either because they are unable to pay for bail or because they are charged with non-bailable offenses. Many of them have been detained for over five years, some have been detained for over ten years.

What must be remembered is that these detainees are still presumed to be innocent until they are proven guilty. It must also be noted that even after conviction, they still have the right against cruel and inhumane punishment. However, the circumstances of their detention are in such a state that it is as if they are already being punished. Photos circulated in international media have shown that the situation in some highly congested jails would not be described as humane under any standards.

The congestion of jails are exacerbated by the imposition of the penalty of imprisonment for violations of city ordinances. These ordinances impose a penalty of imprisonment for 30 days but because of the very slow movement of cases, detainees are often in jail for longer than the maximum imposable penalty with their cases not even moving beyond arraignment.

However, HLAFA was able to commence its Jail Decongestion Program in these areas because it now has a Regional Jail Decongestion Officer and scholars in both Cebu and Albay. HLAFA also enjoys the support of the BJMP, the Cebu Provincial and City Governments and its partner law schools in Cebu and Albay, namely, the University of San Carlos College of Law, and Aquinas University of Legazpi College of Law, respectively, as well the local legal community through the local chapters of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines.

Our partnership with local law schools has expanded our capacity to provide paralegal trainings and conduct case follow up for detainees with the assistance of volunteer law students. They have made the implementation of the jail decongestion program in Cebu and Albay dynamic, creative and productive.

2 Logical Framework

Description	Baseline	2016				
		expected	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. To protect, promote and uphold the rights and dignity of detainees by empowering JPOs of the BJMP and other stakeholders in Cebu and Legazpi						
1.1. Number of inmates released		500	377	958	1,544	2,146
1.2. Number of JPO Kamustahan for Cebu and Legazpi		6	0	0	0	0
1.3. Number of coordination Meetings		6	0	2	12	19
1.4. Number of Meetings with Student Volunteers		6	5	9	19	22
1.5. Number of Provincial Jails National Convention		1	0	0	0	0
1.6. Number of PLT for NGOs and other stakeholders		1	0	0	0	1

3 GANTT CHART

[illegible]

1.3.3.Araw ng Pasasalamat												
1.4. Number of Meetings with Student Volunteers												
1.4.1.Strategic Planning with Students in Cebu												
1.4.2.Strategic Planning with Students in Legazpi												
1.4.3. Meetings with Students												
1.5. Number of Provincial Jail Convention												
1.5.1.Provincial Jail Convention												
1.6. Number of PLT for NGOs and Other Stakeholders												
1.6.1.PLT for NGOs and other Stakeholders												

LEGEND

	SCHEDULED
	ON TIME
	DELAYED
	CANCELLED

4 Table of Activities

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
1. To protect, promote and uphold the rights and dignity of detainees by empowering JPOs of the BJMP and other stakeholders in Cebu and Legazpi.					

1.1. Number of inmates released.	500	377	958* 377 (Q1) + (Q2) 468 CCJ MD + 105 MCJ MD + 8 ADJ	1,544* 958 (Q1&2) + Q3 MCJ FD 16 + CCJ FD 23 + CCJ MD 545	2146* 1544 (Q1,Q2,Q3) +Q4 CCJ MD 470 + Q4 CCJ FD 17 + Q4 MCJ MD 115
1.1.1.Courtesy calls to stakeholders	4	4	7	12	13
1.1.2.Jail Visits	48	31	52	73	81
1.1.3.Paralegal Trainings	9	9	10	10	12
1.2. Number of JPO Kamustahan	6	0	0	0	0
1.2.1.JPO Kamustahan	6	0	0	0	0
1.3. Number of Coordination Meetings conducted	6	0	2	12	19
1.3.1.Talakayan in Cebu	1	0	0	0	1
1.3.2.Talakayan in Legazpi	1	0	0	0	2
1.3.3.Araw ng Pasasalamat	4	0	2	3	3
1.4. Number of Meetings with students	6	5	9	19	22
1.4.1.Strategic Planning with Student	2	2	3	3	3
1.4.2.Meeting with students	4	3	6	16	19
1.5. Number of Provincial Jail Convention	1	0	0	0	0

1.5.1. Provincial Jail Convention	1	0	0	0	0
1.6. Number of PLT for NGOs and Other Stakeholders	1	0	0	0	1
1.6.1. PLT for NGOs and other Stakeholders	1	0	0	0	1

5 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PAST QUARTER

1. To protect, promote and uphold the rights and dignity of detainees by empowering JPOs of the BJMP and other stakeholders in Cebu and Legazpi.

5.1.1 Number of inmates released.

5.1.1.1 Courtesy calls to stakeholders

Description	Total Number planned for 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Courtesy calls to stakeholders	4	4	7	12	13

5.1.1.1.1 Description of Activity

Courtesy calls to stakeholders are meetings held with institutions involved in the criminal justice system for the purpose of soliciting their support for our jail decongestion program and consequently for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons deprived of liberty. The participation of these institutions not only promote awareness of the rights of person in detention but also provide us with channels for the protection of their right to due process.

5.1.1.1.2 Good Stories

HIAF Cebu and Bicol continue to enjoy the support and cooperation of the BJMP and jail personnel. We are also fortunate to have partnerships with law schools in the area such Aquinas University of Legazpi in Bicol and the University of San Carlos in Cebu where our jail decongestion program has been integrated in their college community extension activities. The legal community through the Integrated Bar of the Philippines local chapters also continue to provide support.

The recognition of HIAF's Jail Decongestion Program in Cebu by the Regional Development Council through a resolution and their intention of replicating the program throughout Central Visayas, as well as their interest in the formation of a Jail Monitoring Mechanism is a big step towards the protection and promotion of the rights of persons deprived of liberty in Region 7. The continued support and participation of local IBP Chapters also indicate

the support of the local legal community for activities towards the protection and promotion of the rights of persons deprived of liberty, especially their right to due process.

Our good relationship with our partners and fellow stakeholders was recognized by the BJMP Region 7 when HLAF Cebu was awarded as one of their Outstanding Service providers during their 25th Anniversary celebration last 11, 2016.

This has also provided us with the opportunity to attend the Cebu Provincial Jail Decongestion Forum at the invitation of the Supreme Court Office of the Court Administrator, where we presented our Jail Decongestion and other programs and activities to representatives of the Supreme Court and other justice sector institutions in Cebu on September 20, 2016.

5.1.1.1.3 Accomplishments

HLAF Regions started the year by paying visits to the Regional Offices of the BJMP where we implement our Jail Decongestion Program. Our scholar in Legazpi, Ms. Aijeeth Awacay, regularly visits and communicates with the Regional Paralegal and Legal Officer of BJMP 5, Atty. Rudolfo Versoza, Jr. She is also in regular communication with our partners at the Aquinas University of Legazpi College of Law, particularly Assistant Dean Atty. Mary Ailyne Zamora and the Student Council Chairperson, Mr. Aaron Marc Dimaano. Last March 29, our Executive Director, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, together with Atty. Mary Catherine Alvarez, also met briefly with Former Judge Arnulfo Cabredo, Dean of the Aquinas University o Legazpi College of Law. Dean Cabredo expressed their continued support for our program in Legazpi.

HLAF-Cebu also paid a visit to the Regional Paralegal and Legal Officer of BJMP 7, Atty. Dennis Alino and had a meeting with him on February 5, 2016. In January, HLAF – Cebu also had a meeting with IBP Cebu City Vice Chairperson, Atty. Jose Glenn Capanas, who is also the Assistant Dean of the University of San Carlos College of Law. It was during this meeting that Atty. Capanas expressed the support of the IBP for our jail activities and the willingness of the USC College of Law to offer the Jail Decongestion Elective course as part of its curriculum by June 2016.

For the second quarter of 2016, HLAF Regions maintained good relations with our partner stakeholders in the Jail Decongestion Program by involving them with our activities and established relations with new partner institutions.

Last May 19, 2016, HLAF Cebu met with the Secretariat of the Regional Development Council represented by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) because the Central Visayas RDC was interested in replicating our jail decongestion program for the entire region, and has passed a resolution recognizing HLAF's efforts while calling for the creation of a Technical Working Group to study the creation of a Jail Monitoring Mechanism for Central Visayas. The first TWG meeting was convened last May 31, 2016.

HLAF Cebu also met with representatives of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines Cebu City and Cebu Province chapters who actively participated in our Araw ng Pasasalamat Activities for Cebu City Jail and Mandaue City.

HLAF Bicol on the other hand participated in the Aquinas University Law Student Council strategic planning and presented the jail decongestion program during the college of law's Freshmen Orientation.

The participation of HLAF Bicol's Scholar, Ms. Aijeeth Awacay, in the Strategic Planning of the Aquinas University Law Student Council and her inclusion as a presenter during the Freshmen Orientation, indicates that HLAF's Jail Decongestion Program is making strides toward being institutionalized within the Aquinas University of Legazpi College of Law, thereby assuring us of a regular pool of volunteers for the implementation of activities to protect and promote the rights of persons deprived of liberty and access to justice.

During the third quarter of the year, HLAF Cebu together with Atty. Kristoffer Claudio of the Ortigas office, had a courtesy call to Cebu Provincial Governor, Hilario "Jun" Davide III, and we presented HLAF's programs. We also

visited the Provincial Social Welfare Office on the same occasion on August 12, 2016. We were also among the organizations invited to present our programs to the Office of the Vice President, through a meeting with the head of their advocacy unit, Ms. Georgina Hernandez-Yang. HLAF Cebu also had a courtesy call to the re-elected Vice Mayor of Cebu City, Atty. Edgardo Labella.

For the last quarter of 2016, HLAF Bicol made a courtesy call to the newly appointed Executive Judge of RTC Legazpi, Judge Elmer Lanuzo and introduced HLAF's Jail Decongestion program.

As a result of our courtesy calls and networking activities in 2016, HLAF is gaining recognition as the go-to organization in Regions 5 and 7 for jail decongestion and the protection of rights of persons deprived of liberty. We have established partnerships not just with the BJMP but also with educational institutions and law schools, the legal community, local governments and regional institutions and the Office of the Vice President of the Philippines.

5.1.1.2 Jail Visit

5.1.1.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
<i>Jail Visits</i>	48	31	52	73	81

The target set for jail visits for HLAF Regions is four (4) visits per month or forty-eight (48) visits per year, divided into twelve (12) visits for each quarter. However in 2016, HLAF Regions was able to conduct a total of 81 jail visits, averaging almost 7 visits per month.

5.1.1.2.2 Description of Activity

Jail Visits are done regularly at least once a week in HLAF Regions in coordination with jail officials to meet with the Paralegal Aides, Jail Paralegal Officers and other Jail Personnel of the covered jails for varied activities such as paralegal trainings, interviews of detainees for case follow up and to plan for activities such as the Araw ng Pasasalamat and Talakayan. The regular jail visits also provide HLAF personnel with information on the situation of detainees as well as maintain our goodwill with the covered jails. The participation of student volunteers during jail visits also help promote awareness of the rights of persons deprived of liberty and the situation of our jails.

Good Stories

Through our regular jail visits, we have established solid working relationships with the jail personnel and assisted the BJMP in the formation of inmate paralegal aides in each jail through the provision of paralegal trainings. With the participation of volunteer law students in the jail visits, we have also provided valuable interaction between law students and detainees, where the law students are given a chance to apply their legal knowledge while the paralegal aides are able to ask questions and raise their concerns about their cases and the cases of their fellow detainees. The posting of these jail visits in social media like our Facebook page have also piqued the interest of other stakeholders and the community about the plight of detainees, thus resulting to the DFA deciding to hold their activity in the Female Dorm.

I would like to share the reflection of one law student volunteer from Aquinas Law from her jail visit experience:

"I didn't really know what to expect when I decided to sign up for HLAF's Jail Decongestion Program. It was an impulsive decision that led to some incredibly eye-opening experiences. I have to admit I was quite apprehensive the first time I joined Aijelet in interviewing the residents of the jails in Albay. However, the longer I spoke to each resident, the more I realize they're just people who were dealt a hard hand in life. Any preconceived notions I may have had about people behind bars melted away, to be replaced by sympathy and understanding. I also felt some shock and anger, not at the residents of course, but rather at the injustice they suffer due to the slow

process of their trials. I listened to their stories, such as that of a mother separated from her child, missing their loved ones' birthdays, a sickly elderly grandfather accused by his own granddaughter, and many more. For me every interview was a lesson in compassion, and the paramount concern was to find ways to help them. That experience evoked a bone-deep desire to help, but along with that is a sense of helplessness. As mere students, it did not feel like there was much we could do besides gather data and try to follow up on the existing cases. There is still so much to be done and too few of us, and we can only do so much. But in the end, I will take this helplessness and turn it into an impetus to becoming a lawyer one day.”

----JHERIE JOIE JORES

The regular jail visits accomplished several things, not least of which is the maintenance of our good working relationships with the Jail Paralegal Officers of the covered jails as well as their Wardens and other BJMP officers. It also allows us to communicate regularly with the Paralegal Aides on the issues and concerns being faced by detainees on their cases. Moreover, the participation of student volunteers in jail visits have increased awareness on the plight of persons deprived of liberty and the problems plaguing the criminal justice system. Having the student volunteers listen to their problems give the detainees hope while teaching the students compassion.

5.1.1.2.3 Accomplishments

For the first quarter, HLAF Cebu was able to conduct fourteen (14) jail visits while HLAF Legazpi conducted seventeen (17) jail visits.

HLAF Regions conducted a total of twenty-one (21) Jail Visits for the second quarter of 2016, with ten (10) visits in Bicol and eleven (11) in Cebu. For the third quarter of 2016, HLAF Regions held a total of 21 jail visits also while there were six (6) jail visits conducted in HLAF Cebu and two (2) jail visits conducted in HLAF Bicol for the last quarter. In total, HLAF Regions had 81 jail visits for 2016.

Jail Visits were done in Legazpi City Jail and Albay District Jail for Bicol, Cebu City Jail Male and Female Dorms, Mandaue City Male and Female Dorm and Lapu-Lapu City Jail Male Dormitory.

The visits were held either to hold meetings with Jail Paralegal Officers and Paralegal Aides, to conduct interviews for case follow-up or to conduct a paralegal training.

In both Cebu and Bicol, jail visits were done with the participation of student volunteers.

5.1.1.3 Paralegal Trainings

5.1.1.3.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
<i>Paralegal Trainings</i>	9	9	10	10	12

5.1.1.3.2 Description of Activity

Paralegal Trainings are conducted in jails to provide inmate paralegal aides with basic legal knowledge to assist their fellow detainees in the documentation and follow up of their cases. Paralegal trainings empower the paralegal aides and other detainees by helping them understand the legal process. Paralegal trainings are conducted in coordination with and preferably with the participation of jail paralegal officers.

5.1.1.3.3 Good Stories

Aside from the paralegal aides, the jail paralegal officers also sit in and listen during the paralegal trainings and they have said that they also learn a lot during the trainings. The paralegal aides have a better understanding of the judicial process, one of them even posted bail after learning about it during the discussion on Modes of Release in Albay District Jail. The detainees have said that the trainings have given them hope. They used to believe that they will stay in jail forever, but through the trainings they now have a better grasp of what will happen to their cases. On the other hand, the students have all said that they have learned many things during the paralegal trainings that they would not have learned by just reading their books. The questions and situations raised by the paralegal aides have inspired them to study harder and understand the law better so they can also explain it well to the paralegal aides. They also realized that they must strive to become lawyers because there are many detainees who need legal assistance.

I would like to share the reflection of one of our political science student interns who was present during the paralegal training:

“The training with the female paralegal aides was conducted by our fellow interns from USC College of Law. Supposedly, 4 law student interns will share their knowledge about basic criminal law, each intern with her/his corresponding topic. But unfortunately, due to time constraints, only two interns were given the chance to talk. The first talk was all about discussing the basic terms in the criminal law like crime, Mala Prohibita, Mala In Se, principals, accomplices, and accessories. The second talk was about justifying and exempting circumstances.

During the training, some inmates shared their problems about their lawyers. Some of their lawyers just don’t care about their cases. They don’t take an extra mile to help their clients. I can say this is because of the fact that these inmates can’t pay them with a huge amount of money. Somehow, I realized how a lot of our lawyers (I’m saying a lot and not all) were into law profession for wealth and not for justice and for helping their fellow Filipinos. From there, I can say the training by HLAf are a great help for them because it taught them about their rights, the laws applicable to them and the process when cases are being filed in court. Due to these trainings, inmates will now have the idea what possible laws are applicable to their situation, what rights they have, what’s going on with their cases and how can they (sic) follow up their cases. xxx

The training didn’t only teach the inmates but also me. As what our fellow interns said, “2 semesters of criminal law in law school was shared in just 3 hours.” It was a great blessing for me. It gave me a lot of information about the basic criminal law.” - Jil Solis

5.1.1.3.4 Accomplishments

Paralegal Aides in Cebu have already completed their paralegal trainings last year except for Mandaue City Jail Female and Cebu City Jail Female Dormitories, where three (3) trainings for Criminal Procedure, Modes of Release and Affidavit Making were discussed and completed on the first quarter. The graduation of paralegal aides for these dormitories were scheduled for the second quarter.

HLAF Bicol completed the series of six (6) Paralegal Trainings in Legazpi City and Albay District Jail this quarter with the graduation of Albay District Jail Paralegal Aides held last March 29, 2016.

Last May 18, 2016, law student interns from the University of San Carlos College of Law, together with Pol Sci interns also from USC, provided a paralegal training to the paralegal aides of the Cebu City Jail Female Dormitory on Introduction to Criminal Law. The interns prepared the modules and visual aids and conducted the entire training.

The Paralegal Training on Introduction to Criminal Law provided the paralegal aides with basic legal knowledge on criminal law concepts that are relevant to their cases and that of their fellow inmates. The experience of preparing for the training and delivering the lecture as well as answering questions from the detainees likewise provided valuable experience and knowledge about the criminal justice system to our student interns. It was a beneficial activity for both the lecturers and the recipients.

For the last quarter of the year, HLAF Cebu conducted a series of Paralegal Trainings at the Lapu-Lapu City Jail – Male Dormitory for the formation and training of their paralegal aides. The series of trainings were done in partnership with the University of San Carlos Center for Legal Aid Work (USC-CLAW).

5.1.2 Number of JPO Kamustahan

5.1.2.1 JPO Kamustahan

5.1.2.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
<i>Kamustahan</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

5.1.2.1.2 Description of Activity

The Kamustahan with Jail Paralegal Officers is designed to provide a venue for jail paralegal officers from different jails to interact with each other, to brainstorm on common issues and to share their best practices.

5.1.2.1.3 Good Stories

Since the Kamustahan was not implemented in 2016, our good stories are yet to be discovered and shared.

5.1.2.1.4 Accomplishments

Although no Kamustahan was held in 2016, the updates and meetings with Jail Paralegal Officers in Cebu and Legazpi are still held regularly because we see them almost every week during jail visits. Since there are still a few jails covered in the areas, we are able to communicate regularly with the JPOs.

5.1.3 Number of Coordination Meetings

5.1.3.1 Talakayan in Cebu

5.1.3.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
<i>Talakayan in Cebu</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>

5.1.3.1.2 Description of Activity

The Talakayan is an activity where representatives of the pillars of the criminal justice system are invited to the jails so they can see and hear the situation of the detainees. The role of HLAF Regions is to ensure the attendance of the justice system institutions and document the discussions and resolutions of the issues presented during the Talakayan. The program is organized and managed by the paralegal aides with the assistance and supervision of the jail paralegal officers. The Talakayan provides an opportunity for the detainees to dialogue directly with justice system institutions about their most pressing concerns.

5.1.3.1.3 Good Stories

During the Talakayan held in Cebu City Jail – Male Dormitory last October 28, 2016, the newly appointed Executive Judge of the RTC Cebu City, Judge Gilbert Moises, attended the event, as well as the entire Public Attorney's Office of Cebu City. There were also representatives of the Parole and Probation Board and even one from the Department of Health. Their presence gave paralegal aides and detainees the opportunity to ask questions about their legal issues.

The paralegal aides also very bravely raised the issue of having minors inside the adult facility. This was affirmed by the jail officers present. Fortunately, one of the PAO Lawyers in attendance was a member of the RJJWC and she requested the jail personnel to provide her with documentation on the minor detainees so she could take it up with the RJJWC.

Some of the detainees were also able to inquire about their cases directly from the PAO lawyers handling their cases. Executive Judge Moises also spoke to the detainees about the reasons for the delays in their cases.

5.1.3.1.4 Accomplishments

The Talakayan was implemented in October, 2016 for Cebu City Jail – Male Dormitory as part of the NACOCOW celebrations of the jails. These activities were co-organized with the BJMP and were attended by representatives of the judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, the Public Attorney's Office, the Parole and Probation Board and the Department of Health.

5.1.3.2 Talakayan in Legazpi

5.1.3.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
Talakayan in Legazpi	1	0	0	0	2

5.1.3.2.2 Description of Activity

The Talakayan is an activity where representatives of the pillars of the criminal justice system are invited to the jails so they can see and hear the situation of the detainees. The role of HLAJ Regions is to ensure the attendance of the justice system institutions and document the discussions and resolutions of the issues presented during the Talakayan. The program is organized and managed by the paralegal aides with the assistance and supervision of the jail paralegal officers. The Talakayan provides an opportunity for the detainees to dialogue directly with justice system institutions about their most pressing concerns.

5.1.3.2.3 Good Stories

From Aijelet:

Last October 25, 2016, in the morning, I conducted a brief discussion of Criminal Procedure and Modes of Release. Whereas, in the afternoon, a Legal Consultation, the said activity was attended by representatives from the Pillars of Criminal Justice System. During the Legal Consultation in Albay District Jail, I was the Em Cee of the activity. I had a good experience during the activity because a lot of residents asked questions from the visitors with regards to their cases and concerns of their other inmates who are during the activity are inside their respective dorms. Same during the Legal Consultation in Legazpi City Jail, a lot of residents raised their issues and concerns, fortunately, all questions were answered clearly and briefly. Also, the minds of the residents were enlightened. The activity with the two jails is very successful because the very purpose of the activity was achieved.

5.1.3.2.4 Accomplishments

The Talakayan was implemented in October, 2016 for Legazpi City Jail and Albay District Jail a part of the NACOCOW celebrations of the jails. These activities were co-organized with the BJMP and were attended by representatives of the judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, the Public Attorney's Office, the Parole and Probation Board and the Integrated Bar of the Philippines.

5.1.3.3 Araw ng Pasasalamat

5.1.3.3.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
<i>Araw ng Pasasalamat</i>	4	0	2	3	3

5.1.3.3.2 Description of Activity

The Araw ng Pasasalamat is a thanksgiving activity for the paralegal aides and detainees of our covered jails to give thanks to justice system institutions and their representatives for protecting and promoting their rights especially their right to due process. The activity provides positive reinforcement to members of the criminal justice system institutions in recognition of their efforts and hard work.

In Cebu, the paralegal aides and detainees of Mandaue City Jail and Cebu City Jail decided who among the judiciary, the public attorneys, the parole and probation board, law student volunteers and other institutions they wanted to thank. HLAf Regions coordinated with the jail personnel and ensured the participation of these representatives from the justice sector agencies who were awarded Certificates of Appreciation, while the paralegal aides prepared the program.

5.1.3.3.3 Good Stories

When we visited Mandaue City Jail after the event, the feedback of the Paralegal Aides was that there was an increase in the number of releases from RTC Branch 55. We have yet to verify this information from the court. However, we also had a chance to run into Hon. Judge Grace Fernandez of MTCC Cebu City who was one of the awardees. She sent a representative to the event and asked us why she was given a certificate. When we explained that it was the detainees who selected her as one of the awardees for protecting the rights of persons in detention to due process, she smiled and said she will check her docket to make sure the cases of detained accused are prioritized and resolved. The court personnel who attended the event were also surprised that there were trained paralegal aides in jail. The Araw ng Pasasalamat was also attended by the Regional Paralegal Officer of BJMP 7, Atty. Dennis Alino, who once again thanked HLAf for its jail decongestion program.

During the third Araw ng Pasasalamat in Cebu City Jail – Female Dormitory, the Jail Warden lauded HLAf's training of paralegal aides as very important and necessary for the protection of the rights of the detainees. This sentiment was echoed by the Regional Jail Paralegal Officer and the head of the Legal Services office of BJMP 7. The paralegal aides' representative also expressed that the paralegal aide trainings gave them legal knowledge and skills but most of all, hope.

5.1.3.3.4 Accomplishments

The Araw ng Pasasalamat for two jails in Cebu were held in conjunction with the graduation of paralegal aides of Cebu City Male and Mandaue City Female dormitories on May 6 and May 20, 2016.

Representatives from the justice sector agencies who were selected by detainees and jail personnel were invited to and attended the event. These include Hon. Judge Rafanan for Mandaue RTC 55, representatives from different MTCC and RTC judges and court personnel, parole and probation officers, public attorneys and law students. They were awarded with Certificates of Appreciation from HLAf, BJMP and IBP.

The third Araw ng Pasasalamat for the year was held last July 13, 2016 at the the Cebu City Jail – Female Dormitory simultaneously with the graduation of their paralegal aides. The event was attended by the Regional Officials of the BJMP, representatives of the University of San Carlos College of Law, private practitioners who donated books to jail and the Parole and Probation Office.

The objective of protecting and promoting the rights of persons deprived of liberty to due process by providing positive reinforcement to representatives of justice sector agencies was effective based on the reactions of those present to receive the certificates of appreciation. They all appeared to be pleasantly surprised that their efforts were recognized.

5.1.4 Number of Meetings with Student Volunteers

5.1.4.1 Strategic Planning with Students

5.1.4.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
Strategic Planning with Student Volunteers	2	2	3	3	3

5.1.4.1.2 Description of Activity

Strategic Planning with our partner student volunteers are held in both Cebu and Legazpi to assist them in the evaluation of their activities as well to assist them in planning their continued participation in our jail decongestion program. The participation of student volunteers in HLAf Regions from Aquinas University of Legazpi College of Law and University of San Carlos College of Law contribute towards the protection and promotion of the rights of persons deprived of liberty in these areas.

5.1.4.1.3 Good Stories

The participation of HLAf Bicol's Scholar, Ms. Aijeeth Awacay, in the Strategic Planning of the Aquinas University Law Student Council and her inclusion as a presenter during the Freshmen Orientation, indicates that HLAf's Jail Decongestion Program is making strides toward being institutionalized within the Aquinas University of Legazpi College of Law, thereby assuring us of a regular pool of volunteers for the implementation of activities to protect and promote the rights of persons deprived of liberty and access to justice.

5.1.4.1.4 Accomplishments

In the second quarter of 2016, HLAf Bicol participated in two strategic planning sessions of the Aquinas University Law Student Council and presented the jail decongestion program during the college of law's Freshmen Orientation while an earlier strategic planning session was held in HLAf Cebu with representatives of different law schools during the first quarter of the year to make a total of three (3) strategic planning sessions with students for 2016 in HLAf Regions.

5.1.4.2 Meeting with Students

5.1.4.2.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
Meetings with Students	4	3	6	16	19

5.1.4.2.2 Description of Activity

In Cebu, meetings with students are held regularly at least once a month since different sets of student volunteers join our jail decongestion program from different schools. These meetings provide the student volunteers with information about HLAf and its programs, orient them on the situation in jails and plan the implementation of activities that they participate in.

5.1.4.2.3 Good Stories

In Cebu, the University of San Carlos College of Law Dean expressed their willingness to offer a Jail Decongestion elective course by June 2016. Student organizations like USC Center for Legal Aid Work and USJR-SOLACE have also expressed that they want to participate in case follow-up and other activities. The students from USC who joined us during jail visits all expressed that they want to continue and do more for the detainees. One of the students who joined said she did not expect the experience to be as pleasant as it was. It was her first time to go to a detention facility.

The participation of student volunteers in Bicol and Cebu from Aquinas University, University of San Carlos and University of the Philippines represents the recognition of HLAf's role in creating awareness on human rights and access to justice issues within major educational institutions in the regions. The partnerships formed with these three universities not only promote the rights of persons deprived of liberty among young people, but also provide them with meaningful experiences and interactions with detainees that may help shape their appreciation of human rights. They also provide HLAf Regions with a steady pool of volunteers who assist in implementing the programs. This is very important considering the personnel complement of HLAf Regions consist of only one lawyer as Jail Decongestion Officer and two (2) law student scholars.

5.1.4.2.4 Accomplishments for Cebu and Legazpi

For the First Quarter, in Cebu, the meeting was held on February 26, 2016 and attended by the Presidents of two law school organizations: the University of San Carlos Center for Legal Aid Work (USC-CLAW) and University of San Jose- Recoletos School of Law Community Enrichment and Advocacy (USJR SOLACE).

In April and May, students from the University of San Carlos College of Law and Department of Political Science rendered about 120 hours of service each as part of their practicum requirement. In June, students from the University of the Philippines Political Science Program committed to render 200 hours of service each as part of their Practicum class.

In Bicol, meetings with students are done in coordination with the Aquinas University College of Law student council.

While Strategic Meetings with Student Volunteers have already been done during the first quarter, a total of five (5) major follow up meetings were done in the regions. HLAf Bicol participated in two strategic planning sessions of the AUL Law Student Council, while HLAf Cebu conducted three (3) monthly planning and evaluation sessions with different sets of student interns from April to June, 2016. Student volunteers participated in Jail Decongestion activities from AUL Law, USC and UP.

For the second quarter of 2016, HLAf Regions were able to ensure the institutionalization of student volunteers for jail decongestion in three major universities: Aquinas University of Legazpi, University of San Carlos and University of the Philippines. Moreover, the participation of undergraduate Political Science students expanded the scope of the internship beyond law schools. Our participation in the strategic plans and Practicum courses of these universities likewise ensure the sustainability of having student volunteers for HLAf Regions.

For the 3rd quarter of the year, HLAf Regions had a total of ten (10) meetings with students and student organizations, with five (5) done in Bicol and another five (5) in Cebu. The meetings were held to organize activities with partner student organizations and to renew the commitment of the students to the partnership.

In addition, there was also an Orientation held for the Criminal Procedure students of the University of San Carlos College of Law together with the USC Community Extension Services and the BJMP. The Criminal Procedure students visited Lapu-Lapu City Jail and Mandaue City Jail to interview detainees and follow up their cases in court.

5.1.5 Number of Provincial Jail Convention

5.1.5.1 Provincial Jail Convention

5.1.5.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
Provincial Jail Convention	1	0	0	0	0

5.1.5.1.2 Description of Activity

The National Convention of Provincial Jails aims to provide a venue where personnel and officials of provincial jails can acquire knowledge and updates on jail management strategies geared towards the protection of the rights of persons in detention as well interact with each other and share issues, concerns and best practices.

5.1.5.1.3 Good Stories

The National Convention of Provincial Jails is to be implemented in 2017.

5.1.5.1.4 Accomplishments

The National Convention of Provincial Jails is to be implemented in 2017.

5.1.6 Number of PLT for NGOs and other Stakeholders

5.1.6.1 PLT for NGOs and other stakeholders

5.1.6.1.1 Targets and Accomplishments

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Number planned for 2016</i>	<i>Implemented in Q1</i>	<i>Implemented in Q2</i>	<i>Implemented in Q3</i>	<i>Implemented in Q4</i>
PLT for NGOs and other stakeholders	1	0	0	0	1

5.1.6.1.2 Description of Activity

The Paralegal Training for NGOs and other Stakeholders aims to provide paralegal knowledge and skills to service providers in jail and other NGOs involved in the protection of rights of person deprived of liberty. It will also serve as a resource generation and networking activity for HLAf.

5.1.6.1.3 Good Stories

The PLT for NGOs and other stakeholders was not implemented by HLAf Regions. However, HLAf Cebu was a co-organizer along with other ALG members in Central Visayas of a paralegal training conducted for our partner organizations under the Hustisya Natin program of the European Union. Some of the organizations who attended were the Cebu Archdiocesan Prison Apostolate (CAPA), the University of San Carlos Community Extension Services, the University of the Philippines Political Science Society, the University of San Carlos Center for Legal Aid Work.

5.1.6.1.4 Accomplishments

The training under the ALG Hustisya Natin program was held last October 3 and 4 at the Bayfront Hotel in Cebu City. It was attended by different partner organizations of the ALG members in Central Visayas. HLAf Cebu was

the main facilitator, and there were several invited speakers including Judges Yvonne Artiaga and Marivic Daray, who provided an overview of both the judicial system and civil, criminal and administrative procedures.

6 BEST PRACTICE: Which activity would you describe as your best and why?

For 2016, I would consider the involvement of volunteer law students in jail decongestion activities as our best practice. The law students who joined our activities whether as lecturers during paralegal trainings or as observers in meetings with jail personnel and inmate paralegal aides have all reported that their experience in jail has brought a positive impact in their lives.

For some it served as an inspiration to study harder, it helped them better understand the laws they were reading, for others it was an eye-opener about the situation of detainees. For most of these students, their time with us as volunteers was the first time they have ever set foot inside a jail. Many of them came with fears and stereotypes about the people they will meet in jail. Their experience helped them realize that detainees are human beings too, and deserving of the right to due process.

I consider this as our best practice because we are creating a multiplier effect by letting these students visit the jails with us. These students will become the future lawyers, future public attorneys, future prosecutors, future judges, future policy makers and future government officials. With the time they spent in jail helping detainees learn the law and working on their right to due process, we will hopefully have a generation of young lawyers and policy makers who will have a better appreciation and respect for the rights and welfare of persons in detention.

Another best practice would be the efforts to include the pillars of the justice system in implementing our jail decongestion program towards the protection and promotion of the rights of persons deprived of liberty. In Bicol and Cebu, we have made strides in securing the support of the BJMP leadership and personnel; justice sector agencies such as the PAO, Prosecution, Parole and Probation Board; the judiciary through judges and court personnel; the community through our student volunteers, universities and local IBP chapters; and local governments through the Regional Development Council of Central Visayas and the city and provincial governments of Cebu.

The practice of inclusiveness and humility in the implementation of our program and activities has shown our partners that as an NGO our goal is truly to help them and not just to look at what is wrong with the criminal justice system but to help find solutions. I felt the need to mention humility because it is through this admission that we cannot do everything ourselves and need the help of the community that has allowed us to rally support for our cause.

The third but most certainly not the least of our best stories are the HLAF Scholars. HLAF in Legazpi and Cebu would not be able to accomplish activities if not for their hard work and dedication despite their demanding academic schedule. I would like to dedicate this portion of the report to say thanks to Aijel and Pearl for all that they do for HLAF.

7 LESSON LEARNED:

Many people within the criminal justice system still have a bias against persons in detention. Some prosecutors refused to attend the Araw ng Pasasalamat because they did not see the relevance of their presence in jail since they were the ones who sent the detainees there. We let it be. We focused on those who did attend our activities and hopefully they will share their experiences and help change minds and hearts. We count all victories, even the smallest ones.

We also learned that while there are biases against persons in detention, there are also many people within the legal community who want to help and are supportive of our programs, but were not aware that they existed. The

HLAF website and Facebook page has been very helpful in informing the public about our programs and our activities.

8 SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT AND ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL REPORT JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2016

	CEBU PROJ
STARTING BALANCE	44,357.62
RECEIVED TRANSFERS	524,727.73
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	569,085.35
IMPLEMENTED AMOUNT	569,085.35
CALCULATED BALANCE	-

Prepared by:

Mary Catherine A. Alvarez

Date:

Financial Report, certified correct by:

Date:

2016 HLAFA CRA FINAL REPORT

Country	PHILIPPINES
Partner	Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. --- Center for Restorative Action (HLAF CRA)Program
Quarter Tx/year)	1 st – 4 th Quarter, 2016

1. CONTEXT OF THE INTERVENTION

The last batch of partner barangays has already been identified prior to the conclusion of the third quarter of 2015. In Malabon City and Navotas City, courtesy meetings and baseline survey through focused group discussions were also conducted in order to assess the level of functionality of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children. The first module training – Module 1A: BCPC Orientation was also conducted on the last quarter of 2015. This particular module marked the dawn of communities having BCPC structures and facilities.

There are significant evolutions and improvements observed in the BCPCs of the last batch of partner barangays within the first quarter of this year 2016, which is brought about by the changes in the context and strategies of the interventions. Changes were made because the strategies are evolving and still being tested to address the capacities of the barangay personnel.

First, to realize the learning needs of the partners, there was a revision of the Training Framework – Module 1C: Networking and Resource Mobilization with Writeshop on Ordinance Formulation, in particular. In this particular module, there is the inclusion of a lecture on Local Governance. It aims at providing the stakeholders a brief orientation on the basic concepts of the Philippine Legal System and providing them avenue to become familiar with the branches of the Philippine government and their respective functions, the local government units and their relationship with the national government.

Second, technical assistance and more intensive coaching and monitoring are continuously being given to them in order to help improve their handling of cases of children. The use of social media in communicating with partner barangays created an opportunity to carry out efficiently and effectively the mentoring and coaching mechanism with the partners. Such social media includes facebook, fb messenger, and emails. With this mechanism, the partners were able to learn from each other in terms of BCPC best practices. Partners also enhanced their skills in networking and resource mobilization to maximize the existing resources they have.

Lastly, the absence of a comprehensive database on children is a major issue that the barangays has to address in order to develop appropriate programs and projects for children. As a starting point, HLAFA provided the partners a template called Child Protection Data Questionnaire in order for the partners to come up with an initial data of children.

With these improved strategies, the last batch of partner barangays was able to reach Level 1 of BCPC Functionality at the end of the first quarter of 2016.

The Second Quarter of 2016 has been the busiest quarter for the partner barangays as the 2016 National and Local Elections was scheduled on May 9, 2016. Most of the BCPC members and officers volunteered to support politicians vying for a seat in the National and Local Level. Hence, some of the activities were re – scheduled in order to conform to the availability of the partner barangays especially the Batch 3.

While the partner barangays are busy with the National and Local Elections, HLAF was able to continue providing technical assistance to the partners including Mentoring and Coaching to BCPC Focal Persons and trained Case Managers. Part of the mechanisms used in mentoring and coaching is the use of social media – Facebook Chat rooms wherein most of the partners relay their inquiries relative to managing cases of CAR/CICL.

In addition, together with the CSWDO staff (Navotas & Malabon), the HLAF Training Management Team composed of Community Organizers, Lawyers, Communication Officers and Social Workers were able to conduct monitoring visits to partner barangays. The presence of the CSWDO Staff produced a meaningful and productive result to the mentoring and coaching since they aided in addressing the issues and concerns of the partner barangays. This activity aims at evaluating each partner BCPC's Level of Functionality for the second (2nd) quarter of 2016 using the BCPC Performance Meter (PerMeter) Tool.

HLAF was able to compile good stories and best practices of all the partner barangays for the second quarter of 2016. These stories were positive outcomes of the trainings and activities initiated by HLAF in the strengthening of their BCPCs. Most of the stories were also shared by partners during the monthly technical working group (TWG) meetings and quarterly Kamustahan Meetings where most partners replicated these said BCPC best stories/practices enabling them to further strengthen their respective BCPCs.

The Third Quarter of 2016 marked the calendar of the batch 3 partner barangays as the culminating period of their training module in partnership with HLAF. This is the Module 3A: Para Organizing Skills Training under the Sustainability Training Course (HLAF Training Framework, 2016).

However, during this period, there are three (3) notable evolutions in the performance of the partner barangays which affected the level of functionality of their respective BCPC. As mentioned earlier, these advancements are brought about by the changes in the context and strategies of the interventions in order to be at pace with the changing times relative to the capacities of the case managers vis – a – vis on the needs of the children at risk (CAR) and in conflict with the law (CICL) in the community.

1. There is an improved management of cases of CAR and CICL notwithstanding the decrease (in number) of cases (re – offending, in particular) handled by case managers as shown in the documentation and reports shared by partner barangays.

As mentioned by the BCPC Focal Persons during the monthly BCPC Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting that most of the reported statistics of CAR and CICL cases from partner barangays are first time offenders or first time to be rescued by the BCPC. Same statement was also shared during the 2nd Kamustahan Meeting held last June 30, 2016.

Such changes in the performance of the partner barangays in each city was brought about by the constant community visits and provision of technical assistance (mentoring and coaching) by HLAF together with the CSWDO of each partner city.

2. Partner barangays became more responsive to juvenile justice issues and to the needs of CAR and CICL in the community which is a result of the mobilization of Restorative Justice Advocates (RJAs), community volunteers and expansion of networks/partners.

HLAF further strengthened the BCPC of partner barangay by providing a sustainability training module which is Module 3A: Para Organizing Skills Training. The knowledge and skills gained from the training enabled the partner barangays to organize and mobilize community volunteers and youths as their counterparts in implementing BCPC programs and services.

Batch 3 partner barangays were able to organize their Restorative Justice Advocates (RJAs) as counterpart of their BCPC's – Community Based Restorative Justice (CBRJ) Committee members. These RJAs are also trained case managers of CAR and CICLs undergoing intervention, diversion and after care programs.

3. Organized Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) in all 24 partner barangays served as a mechanism that paved a way for a meaningful participation of children and youths in addressing the current socio – political issues that affect them.

The BCYA functions as representative of the children and youth in the community promoting the welfare and rights of their co – children. Considering the number of BCYAs organized, HLAF finds it essential to gather these children and youth who share the same advocacy to maximize efforts. Hence, the conduct of a Congress, which serves as a venue for these children and youth to get together and share their ideas on how they can meaningfully participate in their communities, was held during this quarter.

From being a simple member of the BCYA, they were advanced as Juvenile Justice Volunteers (JJVos). The (JJVos) functions as the youth counterpart in promoting and advancing for the proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice. They work as the mechanism that conducts activities that upholds the welfare of the juvenile especially those who are in need of special protection.

On September 16 – 18, 2016, the 5th Juvenile Justice Volunteers (JJVos) Congress was conducted with the theme; "Sa Tulong ng Aktibong Pakikilahok ng JJVo, Tamang Pagpapatupad ng JJWA ay masisigurado." This event gathered all the BCYAs organized by HLAF partner barangays in 4 cities (Quezon City, Caloocan City, Malabon City and Navotas City) including organized Out of School Youth Associations (Pag Asa Youth Association of the Philippines – PYAP) and others.

Among the highlights of the Congress are the following; (1) Active participation of 17 selected youth facilitators who, together with HLAF, organized and facilitated the event. They are elected officers and active BCYA members from organized BCYAs in cities of Malabon, Navotas and

Caloocan. Also, they are products of Facilitation and Leadership Skills trainings provided by HLAf. (2) Participants (JJVos) were able to create an advocacy material through their skills and talents that promotes the JJWA. (3) Malabon City BCYA Federation Officers were able to report on the results of the survey they conducted to 11 HLAf partner barangays in Malabon City. The purpose of the survey is to gather data from the partners to prove that the JJWA is implementable in the barangay. **REFER TO ANNEX G: DOCUMENTATION REPORT - Results of the Survey on the implementation of JJWA in the Barangay**

With these developments that the partners achieved during the quarter, HLAf is still hopeful that the partners will surpass what they envisioned to become of their respective communities as founded by their principles and values towards upholding the best interest of the(ir) children.

Community empowerment through Capacity Building is one of the main goals of any development organization. ¹Empowering a BCPC means undergoing a process where the capacities of its members and officers are developed to include the maximization of organization and individual resources. (Working with BCPC – Handbook and Toolkit for KIYO Partners)

Through its Center for Restorative Action (CRA), HLAf was able to achieve this said end goal during the Last Quarter of 2016. The following accomplishments proved that HLAf empowered the BCPCs of its partner communities;

- (1) In the 3rd quarter of 2016, partner barangays in two partner cities; Malabon City and Navotas City, were able to organize their BCPC Federation during one of the monthly Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting. The BCPC Focal Persons initiated this endeavour with the assistance of their respective CSWDO staff – in – charge.

However, the BCPC Federation was fully established and institutionalized in the two cities during the last quarter of 2016 when elected officers and members of the federation were able to ask the assistance from the CSWDO to have their formal courtesy call to their respective Local Chief Executives (LCEs). Formal induction of elected officers of the federation was done and they were also presented to members of the City Council especially the Liga ng mga Barangay.

This initiative by the BCPCs is a testament to what HLAf taught the partner communities on maximizing resources in order to sustain their respective BCPCs. At present, the Federation extends support to other BCPCs who experience difficulty in handling cases of children through information drive with the use of social media (facebook group chats). It is also the plan of the federation to help BCPCs of the nearby cities.

- (2) The Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) Federation of Malabon City was able to elect new sets of officers on November 20, 2016. This activity was made possible through the initiative of the outgoing BCYA President – Ms. Tricia Mae Esquerra and BCYA Adviser Ms. Xyza Mae Espinosa. Both are BCPC advocates from one of HLAf's partner barangays in Malabon City – Brgy. Tinajeros. They requested the assistance of the Malabon CSWDO.

Elected officers and members of the BCYA Federation are not only those who come from the BCYA of HLAf's partner communities but also members of the Pag Asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) – Malabon City Chapter who are Out of School Youths (OSY) and beneficiaries of the 4Ps. Merging these youth associations that are organized within the city is a movement that the BCYA Federation and the CSWDO envisioned; thus, maximizing each resources in the promotion of the welfare of children and youth in the city.

- (3) The conduct of the BCPC Congress provided an opportunity for the partner communities to share their “Tatak Barangay” Practices highlighting their exemplary performance and accomplishments in the proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA) in their respective communities through the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC).

With these accomplishments, HLAFA proved that the local governments are capable to take up their responsibilities towards children and there is an improvement in the quality and implementation of child – related laws, policies, and programs.

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2. Logical Framework of the Program at KIYO-level

GENERAL OBJECTIVE: To broaden the support for the rights of all children, with particular attention to the most vulnerable children in the South.

	Description	Indicators	Base line	2014	2015	2016				
				achieved		expected	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SO	Vulnerable children in the metropolis in the Philippines have an environment that protects them, are conscious about their rights and get opportunities to develop themselves in the society.	Indicator 3: The number of Local Councils for the Protection of Children that feels capable and responsible for a child-friendly policy.	0	0	16	24	16	24	24	<u>24</u>
ER 3	Local governments are capable of fulfilling their responsibility towards children and of applying child-friendly	Indicator 13: The number of Local Councils for the Protection of Children that function well	0	0	4/16	24	16	24	24	<u>24</u>
		Indicator 14: The number of children that availed of restorative justice and rehabilitation	0	0	900	540	1849	2717	3827	<u>4790</u>

		Indicator 15: The number of LCPCs with active participation of children	0	8	8/16	24	18	24	24	<u>24</u>
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3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AT THE PARTNER LEVEL

	Description	OVI	Baseline	2014	2015	2016				
		INDICATOR		REALISED		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Expected
SO: Local governments are capable to take up their responsibilities towards children and the quality and implementation of child--related laws, policies and programs have improved										
R	By the end of 2016, governance in the barangay shall have improved in order to support the improvements in quality and implementation of policies and programs for the protection of CICL and CAR.									
		The number of Barangays with Functional BCPCs		0	4	16	24	24	<u>24</u>	24
		The number of Barangays with CBRJs handling and managing CAR and CICL cases using RJ Paradigm		0	16	16	24	24	<u>24</u>	24
		The number of Children Associations organized		0	16	16	16	24	<u>24</u>	24
By the end of 2016, capacity building and service providing in the barangay shall have been improved and strengthened in order to support the improvements in quality and implementation of policies and programs for the protection and welfare of CICL and CAR.										
		The number of CAR and CICL cases that benefitted from CB--- Diversion and Intervention Program		0	1078	2027	2895	4005	<u>4790</u>	540
		The number of Barangay Personnel trained in implementing CBRJ and BCPC Functions		253	1330	1991	2145	2180	<u>2180</u>	600

		<i>The number of BCPC and CBRJ members trained as trainers</i>		0	82	130	130	130	<u>130</u>	150
		<i>The number of Trained Juvenile Justice Volunteers.</i>		89	261	261	261	472	<u>472</u>	600
	<i>By the end of 2016, people will become aware of basic principles of the law and shall have learned of the benefits that the community can get in implementing the law.</i>									
		<i>The number of primers developed and published</i>		0	1	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	1
		<i>The number of Children's Congresses Conducted</i>		1	2	2	2	2	<u>2</u>	3
		<i>The Number of Posters developed and published</i>		0	1	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	1
		<i>The number of fora conducted</i>		1	1	2	2	3	<u>3</u>	3
		<i>The number of JN General Assemblies conducted</i>		0	1	0	1	1	<u>1</u>	2
		<i>The number BCPC Summits Conducted</i>		0	1	1	1	1	<u>1</u>	2

4. GANTT CHART

Result	Activity	Step	2016											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Local governments are capable to fulfill their responsibility towards children and to apply a child friendly governance.														
	3.1.1 Strengthening of BCPC functionality													
		Assessment of BCPC functionality												
		Baseline survey of target barangays												
		Module 1A: BCPC Orientation and Restorative Justice												
		Module 1B: BCPC Strategic Planning: CLJIP												

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	Organizes and conducts Children's Congress	
		Host children's congress
	3.1.8 Develops, designs, and publish posters	
		Design of advocacy posters
		Publishing of advocacy posters
	3.1.9 Organizes and conducts for a with stakeholders and duty bearers	
		Children's Forum
	3.1.10 Organizes and conducts JJN General Assembly	
		Juvenile Justice Network General Assembly
	3.1.11 Organizes and conducts BCPC Summit	
		BCPC

[illegible]

Note PF: For the narrative report it would be sufficient to complete the format below. The Gantt chart (sheet 1.2 of the sharepoint file) can still be completed for internal monitoring purposes.

Ref. Number	Title	Baseline Total # Planned	<u>Implemented</u>				<u>TOTAL</u> 2016	
		2016	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>		<u>%</u>
3.1.1	Strengthening of BCPC Functionality (Module 1A)							
3.1.1	Strengthening of BCPC Functionality (Module 1B)	4	4	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	4	100%
3.1.1	Strengthening of BCPC Functionality (Module 1C)	2	2	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	2	100%
3.1.1	Strengthening of BCPC Functionality (FGD)							
3.2.1	Organizing and Training of Community--Based Restorative Justice Committee (Module 2A)	1	0	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1	100%
3.2.1	Organizing and Training of Community--Based Restorative Justice Committee (Module 2B)	1	0	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1	100%

3.1.3	Organizing of Barangay Children's Association (Module 3B)	8	0	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	8	100%
3.1.4	Training of Barangay Personnel on Training Management (Module 3C)	1	1	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1	100%
3.1.5	Training of Restorative Justice Advocates (Module 3A)	4	0	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	4	100%
3.1.6	Development and Publication of Primers							
3.1.7	Children's Congress	1	0	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1	+100%
3.1.9	Children's Fora	1	1	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1	+100%
3.1.10	JJN General Assembly							
3.1.11	BCPC Summit	1	0	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1	+100%
3.1.12	BCPC Quarterly Kamustahan	2	1	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	2	100%
3.1.13	Staff Development							

5. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PAST QUARTER

RESULT 3: Local governments are capable of fulfilling their responsibility towards children and apply child-friendly governance.

3.1 By the end of 2016, governance in the barangay shall have improved in order to support the improvements in quality and implementation of policies and programs for the protection of CICA and CAR.

The number of Barangays with Functional BCPCs

During the 1st quarter of 2016, there are 16 Barangays out of 24 with functional BCPCs. This included Batch 1 & 2 partner barangays in the two cities; Malabon and Navotas.

Based from the results of the consolidated BCPC PerMeter Scores of the partner barangays in the two cities, HIAF was able to achieve 100% or 24/24 Barangays with functional BCPCs at the end of the second quarter of 2016. To know the Level of Functionality of each BCPC of the partner barangays from 1st – 3rd quarter of the year 2016, **PLEASE REFER TO ANNEX A: BCPC PERMETER RESULTS**

3.1.1 MODULE 1B: BCPC STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL JUVENILE INTERVENTION PLAN (CLIP)

This training was designed to help the BCPCs create their vision, mission and goals. With the technical assistance of HIAF, the BCPCs will be able to formulate a strategic plan including a plan on how to address Juvenile Delinquency.

It was conducted in four (4) sessions with the same strategy as Module 1A. For this year 2016, Batch 3 partner barangays in two cities; Malabon and Navotas, were able to complete the training. Below are the numbers of attendees per training:

MALABON AREAS	TRAINING DATES	# of Attendees
TAÑONG	January 14 – 15, 2016	13
LONGOS	January 14 – 15, 2016	32
CATMON	January 28 – 29, 2016	27
SANTULAN	January 28 – 29, 2016	18
NAVOTAS AREAS		
BBS	January 21 – 22, 2016	15
NAVOTAS EAST	January 21 – 22, 2016	12
SAN RAFAEL VILLAGE	January 21 – 22, 2016	8
TANZA	February 4 – 5, 2016	10
TANGOS	February 4 – 5, 2016	13
NAVOTAS WEST	February 4 – 5, 2016	10

Good Stories:

1. The use of Appreciative Inquiry – “AI” Approach in an attempt to bring strategic change within the BCPC as to planning for their future activities. This was only introduced for the Batch 3 partner barangays. Through AI, the partner barangays were able to appreciate the efforts being made by their respective barangay in providing what’s best for the children in the community. Also, with AI, the partners were able to demonstrate their commitment through volunteerism as manifested in their BCPC plans. Thus, they were able to come up with a comprehensive strategic BCPC plan that includes intervention and diversion programs for CAR and CICL.
2. The partner barangays who joined the BCPC Training learned how to create Comprehensive Local Juvenile Intervention Planning based on the results of their assessment regarding the current situation of the children in their respective barangays. They also indicated specific goals they want to achieve in a specific time frame.
3. The children were involved in the creation of the CLJIP strategic plan in their BCPC. Child participation is very essential in the formulation of the CLJIP because issues concerning children and youth in the community are given appropriate interventions.

3.1.1. MODULE 1C: NETWORKING, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, PROJECT PROPOSAL MAKING AND WRITESHOP ON ORDINANCE FORMULATION

The purpose of this module was raise the awareness of participants to the fact that the barangays are local government units not only mandated to do their duties but also bestowed with appropriate powers in order to do these duties effectively. In 2016, HLAF included a whole day dedicated to discussing Local Governance precisely for this purpose. This module also included trainings on mobilizing resources, buiding networks and writing policies. All these topics are expected of the barangays and their BCPCs but as HLAF observed until this training, many of the partner barangays lac this skill.

Module 1C trainings were conducted as follows:

MALABON AREAS	TRAINING DATES	NUMBER OF ATTENDEES
TAÑONG	February 10 - 12, 2016	5
LONGOS	February 10 - 12, 2016	10
CATMON	February 10 - 12, 2016	7
SANTULAN	February 10 - 12, 2016	4
NAVOTAS AREAS		
BBS	February 17 – 19, 2016	4
NAVOTAS EAST	February 17 – 19, 2016	4
SAN RAFAEL VILLAGE	February 17 – 19, 2016	6
TANZA	February 17 – 19, 2016	8
TANGOS	February 17 – 19, 2016	6
NAVOTAS WEST	February 17 – 19, 2016	6

Good Stories:

1. After this training the participants especially those who are policy makers in their barangays appreciated the powers of the barangays as local government units. They realized that to implement different programs within the barangay, they should not rely on the Internal Revenue Allotment Fund but they should be ready to mobilize their resources in different creative ways.
2. Each participating barangay was able to draft a project proposal for their BCPCs as a means to mobilize resources outside their BCPC Budget (1% IRA allocation).
3. To uphold children's rights and child protection, each participating barangay was able to formulate a draft on ordinance and resolution for children based on the current issues of children and youth in the barangay.
4. The partner barangays were able to practice their networking and resource mobilization skills through tapping other non-government offices and private individuals that help them in their BCPC programs and for the intervention programs for children at risk and children in conflict with the law. For example;

4.1. BCPC ROOM cum MINI LIBRARY of Barangay Daanghari, Navotas City

The installation of the BCPC Room also used as Mini Library at the rooftop of the barangay hall of Barangay Daanghari, Navotas City is one of the main thrust programs of the BCPC chairperson & also the Punong Barangay Hon. Tito M. Sanchez.

The BCPC Focal Person Ms. Charisse S. Cruz told HLAF that the interior designing of the BCPC office was done thru the initiative of the Punong Barangay. Most of the materials used were donated by private individuals. Also, it was revealed by the BCPC Focal Person that training on resource mobilization and networking made an impact to the BCPC officers and council members who attended the said training which helped in the realization of the BCPC Room cum Mini Library of the barangay. The BCPC also source out books to be displayed in the library from private individuals and NGOs.

In addition, the BCPC Room will serve as an interviewing room for CICL/CAR cases. Most of the day (when there are no cases to be managed), the room serves as a venue for free tutorial lessons and remedial classes for kindergarten, day care and grade schoolers. The BCPC was able to source out volunteer tutors. Some of them are BCYA Officers and members who are also Barangay Scholars.

4.2 BCPC VEHICLE of Barangay Dampalit, Malabon City

The Training on Networking and Resource Mobilization helped the BCPC of this barangay in acquiring a vehicle from the Office of the Senate Philippines last 2015. This vehicle helped the BCPC to facilitate immediate responses to emergency cases like in the conduct of rescue operations to minors, turnover and referral of cases of CICL and CAR to their parents or to partner agencies like CSWDO or the PNP for further interventions.

The Punong Barangay told HLAF that the acquisition of the BCPC Vehicle helped the BCPC financially since transportation expenses will not be a problem especially during BCPC operations.

4.3. CONCERT FOR A CAUSE of Barangay Bagumbayan North (BBN), Navotas City

In order to augment the finances of the BCPC to support its activities, the BCPC together with the organized BCYA was able to conduct a Concert for a Cause wherein the proceeds of the said concert benefitted the programs and activities of the BCPC as well as the BCYA. Most of the BCYA members were the ones who together with the BCPC planned and implemented the said activity.

5. With the training conducted, one of its impacts to the BCPCs is that, it enabled them to expand their network(s) of service providers that helped in the realization of BCPC programs and services. Such networks include NGOs operating within the community. These NGOs promote children's welfare and protection like World Vision, Save the Children, Food for the Hungry, Zone One Tondo (ZOTO), etc. Most of the beneficiaries of these NGOs are also clientele group of the BCPC. Hence, the BCPCs were able to partner with them. For instance,

5.1. Barangay Bagumbayan North (BBN), Navotas City – the BCPC was able to partner with an NGO (Food for the Hungry) in their Feeding Program since they have the same beneficiaries. The barangay entered into a Ten (10) years partnership with Food for the Hungry through a Memorandum of Agreement.

5.2. Barangays Tinajeros, Tugatog and Concepcion of Malabon City were able to partner with Save the Children. The BCPC, together with Save the Children, provides orientation on Child Protection to their clientele groups mostly children and youths who are in school. Also, parent leaders of the 4Ps program of the DSWD were given orientation on child's rights as part of their family development sessions.

5.3. Barangay Sipac Almacén, Navotas City – the BCPC was able to partner with a religious group (Christ Revealed International Ministries, Inc.) in the community wherein the CAR and CICL were referred for intervention and diversion programs. One of the Programs provided is the Values Formation which is spearheaded by one of the BCPC's Case Managers – Pastor David Reyes.

During one of the Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings, Pastor David shared that the church also served as a haven for the CAR & CICL since they were being ridiculed by the community in times that they are in the barangay hall for a meeting. Thus, he offered his church for the children to be used as the venue for the activities especially on seminars/trainings for the CAR and CICLs.

6. Sensitivity of BCPC in the issues of the city, e.g., Navotas City's Curfew Ordinance

During the TWG Meeting last June 30, 2016, Barangay Sipac Almacén through its BCPC Co – Chairperson, Hon. Menandro Andy Pablo raised their concern on the Curfew Ordinance of Navotas City. According to him, in one of their public hearings, the barangay council proposed that during the 3rd curfew violation of a child, s/he will be in jail for a time. However, he debated the proposal and explained that it is unlawful to put a child in jail because of curfew. Therefore, the ordinance was revised. Another public hearing conducted, the council proposed that on the 3rd curfew violation, the parents will be put in jail for a period of time. This was again appealed by the partner Kagawad because for him it is not beneficial and will not serve the best interest of the child. Presently, the ordinance is yet to be finalized.

7. BCPC staffs wear their own uniform

Most of the partner barangays were able to source out funds in order to have their very own BCPC uniform. Partner barangays include (Malabon City) Brgys. Catmon, Tañong, Longos, & San Agustin. In Navotas City – Brgys. Navotas East, Navotas West, Daanghari, Sipac Almacén, NBBS, & Bagumbayan North (BBN).

One of the partner barangays (Sipac Almacen) told HLAF that wearing a uniform boost their confidence in handling cases of children. In addition, it provides them a sense of unity between and among members.

In Malabon City, the partner barangays shared that having a BCPC uniform implies a sense of commitment to the vocation and call of being an active member of the BCPC in their respective barangays. This initiative supports their move in federating the partner barangays in Malabon City. Thus, on June 30, 2016, they were able to form the Malabon City BCPC Federation whereas the BCPC Focal Persons were elected as their officers.

The number of Barangays with CBRJ's handling and managing CAR and CICL cases using RJ Paradigm

During the first quarter of 2016, there are 16 barangays out of 24 with CBRJs handling and managing CAR and CICL cases using the RJ Paradigm. These includes Batch 1 & Batch 2 partner barangays in the two cities; Malabon and Navotas, who were able to finish the two training modules on Case Management of CAR & CICL (Module 2A: Paralegal Skills Training & Module 2B: Para Social Worker Skills Training). Batch 3 partner barangays are scheduled to have these trainings on the 2nd quarter of 2016 (April 13 – 17, 2016).

For the second (2nd) quarter of 2016, HLAF achieved 100% or 24 barangays out of 24 with CBRJs are handling and managing CAR and CICL cases using the RJ Paradigm. This is the outcome of the training module 2a & 2b that the 24 partner barangays (Batch 1, 2 & 3) were able to complete.

3.2.1 MODULE 2A : PARALEGAL SKILLSTRaining & MODULE 2B: PARA SOCIAL WORKER SKILLS TRAINING

This module was the most important of all the modules given by HLAF. In this module, participants were given the opportunity to know and understand the legal and welfare side of handling cases of children. In addition, they were also taught of techniques and tips in using the necessary skills needed in case management.

HLAF employed different teaching techniques in this module like mini lectures, focused group discussion workshop, speech workshop, training simulation and writing workshop among others. Specifically the simulation of children cases helped the participants learn the skills needed by the BCPC case managers like interviewing children, documentation of cases, archiving and filing of case files and case management. Through simulation, the participants had a first hand experience in assessing the needs of children and planning the appropriate intervention program. HLAF staff guided the participants all through out the process providing suggestions to improve the participants' output.

Batch 3 partner barangays were able to complete the two modules on April 13 – 17, 2016 at Angel's Hills Retreat House, Tagaytay City.

Good Stories:

1. DOCUMENTATION SKILLS TRAINING improved the CASE MANAGEMENT PROCESS of all partner barangays in two cities; Malabon and Navotas.

Before, most of the partner barangays did not have proper documentation of children's cases primarily because of the non – existence of BCPC but also because those who were in charge did not have the necessary

skills to document the cases. Children's cases were entered on the same blotter logbook with regular cases (which are not confidential). There was no specific case manager assigned to handle cases of children. Most of the time, children were referred to or turned over to the Police/CSWDO. There were no appropriate intervention programs given.

Now, after the PSW and PLT skills training, most of the partner barangays use proper documentation of children's cases which help them to facilitate proper handling of cases of these children. Hence, the training on Documentation improved a lot in all of the partner barangays. Such improvements are as follows;

1.1. The existence of separate log books for children's cases and labelled accordingly. The existence of separate logbooks assist the partner barangay to sort children's cases from abuse to violations of laws as manifested in their monthly statistical reports and log books. For instance,

1.1.1. Brgy. Longos, Malabon City – color coded logbooks

1.1.2. Brgy. Navotas East, Navotas East – Four (4) Logbooks can be found in their BCPC Office labeled as: VAWC, BCPC CAR Case, BCPC CICL Case, and BCPC Other Case.

1.1.3. Brgy. Tangos, Navotas City – Four (4) Logbooks with the label: Child Friendly Hour Rescue, CAR – Children at Risk, CICL – Children in Conflict with the Law, and DANA (Dependent, Abused, Neglect, Abandoned)

1.2. The Use of HLA Form in the Case Management Process

As observed during the series of mentoring, partner barangays had different forms used in documenting cases of children. Other partners don't even have a formal or standard forms used. To address this, HLAF drafted different Juvenile Justice (JJ) Forms integrating the suggestions of the barangays. It was only on April 2016 in (Tacloban City, Leyte) when these forms were finalized with additional inputs from Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, Mr. Luis L. Singgangan, RSW; Ms. Claudette A. Almadin, RSW and Mr. Juanito S. Vinluan, Jr.

The HLAF Forms are coded as follows: **[Forms can be downloaded from <http://home.hlaf.org.ph/index.php/resources/bcpc-tools-and-forms/category/5-jj-forms>**

HLAF Form – 1 (Child Intake Form)

HLAF Form – 2 (Rights Based Assessment Form)

HLAF Form – 3 (Case Profile Form)

HLAF Form – 4 (Case Summary Form)

HLAF Form – 5 (Barangay Case Study Report)

During the PLT & PSW Skills Training of Batch 3 partner barangays in Tagaytay City on April 13 – 17, 2016 when these forms were first introduced and used during the workshop - simulation of handling cases of children.

The forms are now being used by the partner barangays in helping the clients of BCPC. They expressed during the mentoring that they were able to have a better grasp and a wider perspective of the children's problem; how it occurred and how it should be addressed, based on child rights assessment form

In addition, HLAF also provided all partner barangays a Template of the monthly statistics of CICL and CAR assisted and benefited from the community based intervention and diversion programs.

1.3. The Use of Children's Notebook as a Monitoring Tool in managing cases of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) who are undergoing Court Diversion in the Barangay.

Children's Notebook was formulated by HLAFF purposely for children who are undergoing Intervention or Diversion Program in the Barangay. For the child, it serves as a day to day journal or diary (of activities). For the Case Manager or Social Worker assigned to the child, the children's notebook serves as a monitoring tool that helps in the evaluation of the child's progress towards his/her re integration to the community.

In Malabon City, the reproduction of the Children's Notebook was made possible through the initiative of Ms. Ma. Victoria D. Gonzales – a Psychologist and an active partner of HLAFF in the strengthening of BCPCs in Malabon City. Ms. Gonzales told HLAFF that the idea was to help them facilitate proper monitoring of the CICLs (with court orders whom they assist) who are turned over to partner barangays for Diversion Program. She added, the children's notebook plays a vital role in the life of the CICL since it serves as a basis of the case manager in the formulation of the child's progress report.

As observed during the series of Mentoring and Coaching, some of the partner barangays who assist CICLs undergoing Diversion Program are Barangay Concepcion, Baritan, Santulan and Longos.

2. Partner Barangays has been very proactive in handling cases of CAR and CICL.

2.1. Barangay Catmon, Malabon City – The BCPC co-chairperson and a Barangay Kagawad, Hon. Arnel Mendoza was able to persuade the police officer who arrested a minor (allegedly a drug courier) to turn over the child to the BCPC. The minor was detained in the police station. Kgd. Mendoza told the police officer that a minor should be turned over to the BCPC of the barangay since it is a barangay matter in order to be given proper intervention program and not to be detained in a police station.

Another police officer backed up Hon. Mendoza by telling the arresting officer that the BCPC of Barangay Catmon, Malabon City is functional. Hence, the minor was turned over to the BCPC. At present, Hon. Mendoza told HLAFF that the minor was referred to the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) for proper intervention. Such intervention include referral of minor for drug rehabilitation.

2.2. Most of the partner barangays are now aware of the protocol in handling cases of children. They were able to facilitate referrals of cases of children to appropriate agencies like the CSWDO and the Police with 0% violation of Confidentiality, 0% violation of the protocol in proper handling of children's cases. 0% means NO reported of cases of violations.

3. The partner barangays were able to practice Restorative Justice (RJ) Conferencing in handling cases of children (CAR & CICL). For Example:

3.1. Barangay North Bay Boulevard South (NBBS), Navotas City – Case Managers are Lupong Tagapamayapa who are trained by HLAFF in proper handling of cases of children using the RJ paradigm. The trained Lupong Tagapamayapa has been on call 24/7 to respond to the needs of children in the barangay. Also, the Lupon Tagapamayapa conducts restorative justice conferencing.

3.2. Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City – One of the RJ Conferencing done by the BCPC was witnessed by HLAf wherein the BCPC Focal Person act as the facilitator. The Victim, Offender and the community were present during the said conference. It was a fruitful conference since the parents together with their children agreed to come up with a settlement wherein the children (victim and the offender) were able to promise to behave accordingly.

The number of Children Associations organized – Please Refer to ANNEX D: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION

3.1.3 BARANGAY CHILDREN AND YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS (BCYA) FEDERATION AND MEETING

The purpose of this meeting is to gather together the children and youth organized by the barangays as their BCYAs. 7 out of 10 partner barangays were able to organize their BCYA during the 1st quarter and the other three were able to organize theirs during the third quarter. The barangays were able to organize their respective BCYA's with the assistance of the CSWDOs of Malabon and Navotas.

By November 20, through the initiative of Barangay Tinajeros' BCPC, the MALABON was able to re-federate their BCYA with new set of officers.

Good Stories:

1. Organizing the Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) as an Intervention Program for Children At Risk (CAR) & Children In Conflict with the Law (CICL)

1.1. Barangay Bagumbayan North (BBN), Navotas City – The barangay organized their Children at Risks (CAR) who were rescued curfew violators, gang members and Children in Conflict with the Law who are undergoing community diversion, to constitute their BCYA.

Part of the BCYA program of the barangay is the creation of the **JUNIOR POLICE**. The barangay selected some BCYA members to form the Junior Police whose task is be on duty for 2 hours (6:00PM – 8:00PM) at the barangay hall. They assist the Barangay Tanods during rescue operations of minors at night time. Those rescued minors at night time were given orientation on child's rights by the Junior Police on duty.

1.2. Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City – There is an active involvement and participation of the organized BCYAs in promoting a clean and healthy environment. The BCYA of Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City was able to help the barangay in building a Material Recovery Facility (MRF). The MRF serves as a junk yard for recyclable materials. This advocacy encouraged the community to practice Solid Waste Management.

Some of the members of the organized BCYA in the barangay are CAR and CICLs who are undertaking intervention and diversion programs in the barangay.

1.3. Barangay Hulong Duhat, Malabon City – The BCPC was able to organize their BCYA. Most of the members have the ability to organize and host barangay activities and events. Their adviser, Barangay Kagawad and BCPC Focal Person – Hon. Vladimir Garcia, told HLAf that their BCYA was able to organize a talent show dubbed as "Hulong Duhat Got Talent" during the celebration of the Barangay Foundation Day last May 2016. This was the first joint project of the Barangay Council, the BCPC and the BCYA. At

present, the BCYA conducts their regular meeting.

1.4. Barangay Tañong, Malabon City – On July 23 – 24, 2016, the BCPC Executive Committee Team (headed by the Punong Barangay/BCPC Chairman Hon. Julian Buenaventura, BCPC Co – Chairperson/Brgy. Kagawad Hon. Alma Buenaventura, BCPC Secretary Mr. Reynaldo Bautista, and BCPC Focal Person Ms. Ofelia Magat) was able to gather 31 children and youth from the barangay in order to provide them youth orientation and team building. The activity was held in one of the resorts in Laguna. Orientation includes UNCRC, Juvenile Justice and Leadership Skills. HLAF was invited to be the resource speaker and co – facilitated with the BCPC in organizing these children as members of Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA). Election of officers was done on the second day.

One of the advocacy works of the organized BCYA is their contribution in the Zero Waste Management Program of the Barangay in collaboration with UMPAK (*Umpisa ng Magandang Pagbabago Alay Naming Kabataan*) – a youth organization in the barangay whose advocacy is, “Isang Lapis, Isang Papel” (One Pencil, One Paper). Members of the organized BCYA and UMPAK conduct house to house visit in the barangay to collect scrap and bottles that can be recycled or sold to junkshops. The money collected will be used to buy school supplies like ballpens, pencils and notebooks which will be distributed to their beneficiaries who are also children in the community.

At present, together with the BCPC, the BCYA continue their advocacy in promoting children’s protection and welfare.

2. Profiling of BCYA members in Barangays Longos, and Hulong Duhat, Malabon City – Aside from Organizing Restorative Justice Advocates (RJAs) as expected output after the Module 3A: Para Organizing Skills Training, organizing the BCYA in the Barangay is also included as an output.

The partner barangays Barangay Longos and Hulong Duhat were able to formulate a profile form template to be used in profiling the children and youth members of the BCYA. At present, the partners were able to organize a core group of youth leaders who will assist the BCPC in the implementation of their programs and services. These organized core groups will also serve as children and youth representatives to the BCPC Committees (structure): Survival, Development, Participation and Protection.

3.2 By the end of 2016, capacity building and service providing in the barangay shall have been improved and strengthened in order to support the improvements in quality and implementation of policies and programs for the protection and welfare of CICL and CAR.

The number of CAR and CICL cases that benefitted from the CB-Diversion and Intervention Program

Please Refer to ANNEX E: Summary of CAR and CICL CASES THAT BENEFITTED FROM THE CB – DIVERSION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM (2016)

During the 1st quarter of 2016, a total of 2, 027 CAR and CICL cases benefitted from the CB – Diversion and Intervention Programs were documented by the 24 partner barangays (Batch 1, 2 & 3) from the two cities ; Malabon and Navotas, since the partnership in 2014.

For the 1st quarter of 2016 alone, there are 949 cases were documented; CAR (778) and CICL (171) cases.

Top Five (5) most CB Diversion and Intervention Programs provided are: Attendance to regular Counselling Sessions (with parents), Enrolment to Alternative Learning System (ALS) and Graduate, Referral to Bahay Pag – Asa (Youth Home) with close monitoring of City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), Report/Assist at the BCPC office as part of Community Service, and Restorative Justice (RJ) Conferencing (Client, Victim and the Community Representative).

For the Second Quarter of 2016 (June 30, 2016), a total of 2,895 CAR and CICL cases benefitted from the CB – Diversion and Intervention Programs were documented by the 24 partner barangays (Batch 1, 2 & 3) from the two cities ; Malabon and Navotas, since the partnership in 2014.

For the 2nd quarter of 2016 alone, a total of 868 cases were documented; CAR (738) and CICL (130) cases

Included in the CB Diversion and Intervention Programs provided is the joining of the CAR/CICL in at least one of the Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) in the barangay.

From July – September or Third Quarter of 2016, a total of 4,005 CAR and CICL cases benefitted from the CB – Diversion and Intervention Programs were documented by the 24 partner barangays (Batch 1, 2 & 3) from the two cities ; Malabon and Navotas, since the partnership in 2014.

For the 3rd quarter of 2016 alone, a total of 1,110 cases were documented; CAR (951) and CICL (159) cases.

From October – December or Last Quarter of 2016, a total of 4,790 CAR and CICL cases benefitted from the CB – Diversion and Intervention Programs were documented by the 24 partner barangays (Batch 1, 2 & 3) from the two cities ; Malabon and Navotas, since the partnership in 2014.

For the 4th quarter of 2016 alone, a total of 785 cases were documented; CAR (741) and CICL (44) cases.

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG) MEETINGS

During the 1st quarter of 2016, there were two (2) TWG meetings conducted with the three batches of partner beneficiaries in the two cities. The meetings were usually composed of the BCPC Co-Chairman, BCPC Focal Person and BCPC Secretary. This activity served as the time of submission of the monthly CICL and CAR statistical report and training outputs. It also provide an opportunity for the partner barangays to share updates to co – BCPCs of their conducted activities, challenges they face in the course of strengthening their structure including how they address such challenges and lessons that they have learned throughout the process of strengthening their BCPC structure. This way, the meeting becomes a platform where other BCPCs are able to learn and adapt good solutions and practices to improve their operations. This is also another HLAF's way of doing its mentoring and coaching, the basis of which is the BCPC Performance Meter.

All TWG meetings were hosted by assigned barangays, who also provided alimentation for all attendees. Ideally, this activity should be conducted on a monthly basis but due to conflicting schedules of the barangays, it is not possible to gather them all in a common schedule. Thus, some partner barangays were not able to attend the TWG Meeting. The documentations and attendance with regard to the meeting can be found in

ANNEX G - 1: Documentation – Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting

Good Stories:

1. The two (2) BCPC TWG Meeting were attended by most number of Barangay Kagawads (Council Members) who also completed the Basic Training Course – Modules 1A, 1B & 1C, and Module 3C (ToT).
2. During the first TWG Meeting, BCPC Champions from Batch 1 and 2 partner barangays shared their Trail Blazing (Tatak Barangay) Practices and strategies in keeping their BCPC functional and dynamic which inspired and motivated the batch 3 partner barangays to continue their advocacy works in order to strengthen their respective BCPCs.
3. As manifested in the BCPC reports during the second TWG Meeting, most partner barangays replicated what the Batch 1 and 2 accomplished which are applicable to their respective barangays. **Note:** Batch 3 partner barangays were not yet trained on Case Management (Module 2A & 2B). The trainings are scheduled 2nd quarter – April 2016. The following are the BCPC trail blazing practices and activities that were replicated from the sharing of Batch 1 & 2.

Example:

- 3.1. BCPC of Brgy. Tañong, Malabon City started to organize their “Junior Police” as part of the intervention program for CAR and CACL. This trail blazing practice was introduced by Brgy. Bagumbayan North, Navotas City from Batch 2.
4. During the Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting held at Brgy. Hulong Duhat, Malabon City on April 22, 2016, the Batch 3 partner barangays in Malabon and Navotas City were able to mentor and coach the Batch 1 & 2 partners regarding the use of the HLAF JJ Forms. It was only during this TWG that the partner barangays were able to mentor and coach each other. As mentioned earlier in the report that the Batch 3 partner barangays were the ones to pilot in the use of the newly formulated HLAF JJ Forms.

This mentoring and coaching is very essential in the case management process of the partner barangays since through the use of the HLAF JJ forms (specifically the rights based assessment form), the BCPC case managers together with the client will be able to establish a strategic helping plan that is beneficial both to the client and the client's family, as well as the community.

5. Malabon City Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Federation

HLAF conducted a workshop during the TWG meeting. The BCPCs were asked to draw out their potential challenges and issues at the end of the project. They come up with the idea of merging all the BCPCs in Malabon City in order to create a support system to each other. The federation will function as the mother organization of all BCPCs in Malabon that will assist and provide technical support to the barangays. Members and officers of the federation are members of BCPC in Malabon City. Elected officers of the BCPC Federation are BCPC Focal Persons of the 12 partner barangays in Malabon City.

Except for Barangay Santulan whose representative to the BCPC federation is not a BCPC Focal Person but an active BCPC Member and a member of the Barangay Police Safety Officer (BPSO) or Barangay Tanod.

3.1.12 BCPC QUARTERLY KAMUSTAHAN MEETING

Please Refer to ANNEX G - 2: Documentations – BCPC Kamustahan Meeting

HIAF conducted two Kamustahans in 2016. One in the first quarter and another one in the second quarter. The purpose of the Kamustahan is to gather all partner barangays in one venue so that each BCPC would be able to report on the status of their BCPCs for the quarter based on the BCPC Performance Meter.

The 1st Quarter BCPC Kamustahan was held on March 28, 2016 at the Penthouse, Malabon City Hall, Malabon City. It was attended by 22 partner barangays with a total of 59 BCPC members/officers, 4 HIAF staff, 5 HIAF Social Work interns and 7 CSWDO staff.

The 2nd Quarterly Kamustahan Meeting which was originally scheduled on June 28, 2016 was re – scheduled to July 15, 2016. This was due to the unavailability of most of the invited guests and participants especially the partner barangays.

The table below shows the number of participants during the activity:

ATTENDEES	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	ATTENDEES	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter
MALABON CITY			NAVOTAS CITY		
CATMON	3	3	BBS	1	
LONGOS	8	6	NAVOTAS EAST	3	
TAÑONG	5	3	NAVOTAS WEST	4	2
SANTULAN	1		SAN RAFAEL VILLAGE		
CONCEPCION	1	1	TANGOS	3	3
MAYSILO	1	6	TANZA	3	
TINAJEROS	1	1	DAANGHARI	1	1
TUGATOG			NBBN		
DAMPALIT	1	4	NBBS	1	4
SAN AGUSTIN	4	2	SAN ROQUE	2	3
HULONG DUHAT	3	2	BANGKULASI	4	
BARITAN	1	4	SIPAC ALMACEN	3	3
HIAF SW INTERNS	5		SAN JOSE		1
HIAF STAFF	4	5	BBN	3	4
CSWDO STAFF	6	3	CSWDO STAFF	1	1
GUESTS		12			
TOTAL	35	52		40	22

1ST Quarter: 75

2nd Quarter: 74

Good Stories:

1. The conduct of synchronized BCPC Performance Meter Scoring with the partner barangays as part of the activity during the Kamustahan Meeting. With the help of the CSWDO staff of Malabon and Navotas, our partner barangays were advised to bring with them the necessary documents needed in the scoring especially the training output and BCPC accomplishment reports for the 1st quarter for them to know the level of functionality of their

respective BCPCs. Before the scoring, a brief orientation about the tool and its mechanics was provided. It was also mentioned that the conduct of the simultaneous scoring in the presence of both partners is to promote transparency among partners. ***Please refer to ANNEX A for the Result of the BCPC PerMeter Scoring including the Level of BCPC Functionality of each partner Barangay for the 1st Quarter, 2016.***

2. During the BCPC PerMeter Scoring, five (5) HLAFF Social Work Interns from the Philippine Christian University were able to assist the partner barangays where they were assigned for their Internship (Malabon - Brgys. Catmon & Tañong, Navotas – Brgy. Bagumbayan South). The interns helped the BCPCs in finalizing their expected training outputs and necessary documents that are needed in the BCPC Performance Meter Scoring.

The number of Barangay Personnel trained in implementing CBRJ and BCPC functions

Please refer to ANNEX C: SUMMARY OF TRAINING ATTENDANCE (2014 – 2016) - per partner barangay

YEAR	TARGET	ACCOMPLISHMENT					
		TOTAL			PERCENTAGE (%)		
		# of personnel trained					
		<i>Per Year</i>	<i>Add: Y1, Y2..</i>	<i>Per Year</i>	<i>Add: Y1, Y2..</i>	<i>(Diff)</i>	
2014	200	563	563	281.5%	281.5%	+181.5	+181.5
2015	400	1167	1730	291.75%	432.5%	+191.75	+332.5
2016	600	444	2180	74.00%	363.33%	-26.00	+263.33

3.1.1 MODULE 1A: BCPC ORIENTATION AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

This module has always been the introductory modules to those who undergo training with HLAFF. Its purpose is to orient the prospective members on BCPC as well as provide an overview on restorative justice.

Since HLAFF anticipated that the barangays would be busy during the 2016 elections, HLAFF started training the third batch of beneficiaries in 2015. The decision paid off as the barangays were indeed too busy to be disturbed during the election months. That decision also enabled HLAFF to complete the project despite the challenges and disruptions that were brought by the 2016 elections.

MALABON AREAS	TRAINING DATES	NUMBER OF ATTENDEES
CATMON	November 24-25, 2015	25
LONGOS	November 12-13, 2015	21
SANTULAN	November 24-25, 2015	29
TAÑONG	November 12-13, 2015	23
NAVOTAS AREAS	TRAINING DATES	NUMBER OF ATTENDEES
BBS	December 3-4, 2015	14
NAVOTAS EAST	December 3-4, 2015	16
SAN RAFAEL VILLAGE	December 3-4, 2015	15
NAVOTAS WEST	December 8-9, 2015	21
TANGOS	December 8-9, 2015	14

TANZA	December 8-9, 2015	12
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The third and last

Good Stories:

1. Barangay Longos, Malabon City reactivated their BCPC after the Module 1A training. After the BCPC Orientation, the BCPC of Brgy. Longos realized the need to train Case Managers who will exclusively handle cases of children (CAR & CICL). the decision to train special teams to handle children enabled Barangay Longos to address the needs of CAR and CICL within the barangay instead of just passing their cases to the police and to the CSWDO. Barangay Longos also sponsored the attendance of two (2) street facilitators of Malabon CSWDO – Ms. Michelle Ballea and Ms. Heidi Ongotan, to learn the processes of handling CAR and CICL. They became part of Longos' BCPC structure and has since then helped the BCPC in handling children's cases.

2. The BCPC Orientation raised the awareness of the community especially the Barangay Kagawads (Council Members) on the structures and the importance of the BCPC and the CBRJ. Because of this, the barangays were able to finalize their respective BCPC structure which were ready to work and not just for compliance.

As instructed by HLAF during the training and during the mentoring, the Barangays proudly posted their BCPC structure/organizational chart in their BCPC room. This organizational chart did not only ensure transparency but it also promoted accountability in the newly constituted/revitalized BCPC's

3. As instructed by HLAF, children and youth representatives were chosen by every barangay to become members of their BCPC. Each committee of the BCPC has a child representative. And as reported during the TWG meetings, the child representatives were active in participating in BCPC activities.

4. One of the major gains of the training program is the positive change in attitude and perception on CAR/CICL by community members (BCPC members). Most of the trained BCPC members shared (*during monthly technical working group (TWG) meetings and kamustahan*) that the training program served as a turning point in understanding these children. From being a judgmental case manager into a more understanding, loving and caring case manager.

5. PRINCIPLE OF CONFIDENTIALITY.

5.1. For Batch 3 – Most of our partner barangays like Brgys. Catmon, Longos, & Tañong, Malabon City and Brgys. Navotas East, Navotas West, & Tanza, Navotas City were able to have their own BCPC Office and interviewing room that secure confidentiality of cases from collateral interviews to individual or group interviewing to conferencing (case/restorative justice).

5.2 2016 ended with no reported cases of violation of this principle. With inclusion of child sensitivity module in all the trainings conducted, case managers are guided accordingly during their case management process.

6. 100% Attendance of the Barangay Council of some partner barangays to BCPC trainings conducted by HLAF developed their sense of commitment in response to the needs of the children in the community. Sense of commitment as manifested in their membership to the BCPC and active participation to handling cases of children.

6.1. Batch 2 – The Punong Barangay/BCPC Chairperson of Barangay Dampalit, Malabon City – Hon. Joey N. Sabaricos was able to complete all the Basic Training Course (Module 1A, 1B & 1C), and also an active participant to all the Quarterly BCPC Kamustahan Meetings since 2014.

During the 2014 – 2016 Mid Term External Evaluation on the Children's Rights Programme of KIYO last March 2016, he was the ONLY Punong Barangay who participated in the Focused Group Discussion (FGD) facilitated by TAWID Consultancies (KIYOs External Evaluator)

6.2. Batch 3 – Barangays Longos and Catmon, Malabon City are the only two partner barangays that has more numbers of Barangay Council members (Kagawads) who completed the seven (7) training modules from Modules 1A to 3C. In addition, they are also trained as Case Managers.

8. After completion of Module 1A training, all partner barangays were able to establish a rights – based BCPC structure. A structure that constitutes all stakeholders in the community that plays a vital role in promoting the children's survival, development, participation and protection rights.

As recommended by HLAF during the training, all of the BCPCs established by the partner barangays have representatives from different sectors. Duty bearers such as policemen, teachers, day care workers, guidance counselors and barangay officials were invited to be members of the BCPC.

9. All barangays who participated in the HLAF training have formulated their Child Protection Policy (CPP). The CPP served as the guiding principles of the BCPC in their program implementation and handling of children.

3.1.5 MODULE 3A: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE ADVOCATES (RJA) PARA ORGANIZING SKILLS TRAINING

In order for the BCPC to be sustained, HLAF trained the BCPC members to acquire the necessary knowledge, attitudes, values/principles and skills to organize BCPC volunteers. The principles of Volunteerism and Commitment were emphasised during the lectures.

7 out of 10 partner barangays of Batch 3 was able to complete the training module while the 3 remaining partner barangays are scheduled to have the training on July 13 – 14, 2016 (3rd quarter) due to the unavailability of participants.

The following table shows the attendance of the partner barangays during the conducted training.

MALABON AREAS	TRAINING DATES	NUMBER OF
CATMON	June 20-21, 2016	27

LONGOS	June 13-14, 2016	23
SANTULAN	June 20-21, 2016	30
TAÑONG	June 13-14, 2016	14
NAVOTAS AREAS	TRAINING DATES	NUMBER OF
BBS	June 16-17, 2016	12
NAVOTAS EAST	June 16-17, 2016	7
SAN RAFAEL VILLAGE	June 16-17, 2016	0
NAVOTAS WEST	July 13 - 14, 2016	10
TANGOS	July 13 - 14, 2016	14
TANZA	July 13 - 14, 2016	11

As an output of this training, the barangays were able to organize their BCYA's and their RJA's.

Good Stories:

1. In organizing their volunteers, Barangays Longos and Hulong Duhat, Malabon City developed and used their own volunteer profile form.
2. Most of the organized BCYA of the partner barangays are composed of members who are children at risks (CAR) and children in conflict with the law (CICLs). For example, in (Malabon City) Barangays Concepcion, Hulong Duhat, San Agustin, Tinajeros, and Maysilo. The BCYAs are active in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their respective programs with the guidance of their BCPCs. At present, the BCYAs are continuously expanding their membership and networks of service providers.
3. Partner barangays have expanded their volunteers through the organization of the Restorative Justice Advocates (RJAs) who will help them in advocating for Restorative Justice in the barangay. The RJAs are also counterpart of the BCPC's Community Based Restorative Justice (CBRJ) Committee in dealing with cases of CAR and CICL in their intervention, diversion and after care programs in the barangay. They are trained case managers.

The number of BCPC and CBRJ Members trained as trainers

HLAF were not able to achieve the expected number as per indicator by end of 2016 after conducting all the planned TOT trainings from Batch 1, 2 & 3 partner barangays in the two cities; Malabon and Navotas City, since partnership in 2014.

In reality, HLAf can achieve that number (150) as expected. However, since this is Training of Trainers and HLAf always ensure the quality output of every training that could help in the sustainability of the BCPCs, the participants were properly screened by HLAf and LSWDO as to their present functions in the barangay, attendance to the Basic training course and their potentials to become a trainer (as observed in the Basic Training Course). Thus, producing only 130 qualified BCPC and CBRJ Members were trained as trainers.

3.1.4 MODULE 3C: TRAINING OF TRAINERS (ToT)

One of the goals of the ToT is to transfer the knowledge, skills and right attitude in managing a training program especially in the barangay. The training was focused on skills---building and workshops on communications, documentation, facilitation and training management. One of the highlights of this training workshop was the participation of the LSWDO staff. The main output of this training was the action plan of each participating barangay to be able to apply what they have learned from this training to their respective communities. Please refer to the table for the details of the attendance.

MALABON AREAS	TRAINING DATE/VENUE	NUMBER OF ATTENDEES
CATMON	March 3 – 6, 2016 Sta. Catalina Spirituality Center Baguio City	7
LONGOS		9
TAÑONG		5
SANTULAN		3
CSWDO STAFF		1
NAVOTAS AREAS		
BAGUMBAYAN SOUTH (BBS)		3
NAVOTAS EAST		3
NAVOTAS WEST		3
SAN RAFAEL VILLAGE (SRV)		3
TANZA		3
TANGOS		4
CSWDO STAFF		1
TOTAL		45

A Group Learning Exposure (GLE) was also conducted after the conclusion of the training where all participants visited the Consuelo Life Skills Training Center for Children of a KIYO partner in Baguio City: Child and Family Services Philippines, Inc. (CFSPI) and the Barangay who bagged the 2015 Most Child Friendly Barangay in La Trinidad, Benguet.

The GLE activity is designed to improve the performance of the members of BCPC by providing them avenues to observe and reflect on the best practices of NGOs working for children and other BCPCs around the country. It is also designed to provide the BCPC an opportunity to learn more about the facility or the BCPC particularly on the management of cases of children in conflict with the law including the programs and services provided.

Good Stories:

1. The ToT has a required number of participants per partner barangay as per proposal in order to accommodate all beneficiaries. However, some of our partners like Brgys. Catmon & Longos, Malabon City and Brgy. Tangos, Navotas City requested for additional participants to be trained for their respective BCPCs. They paid extra for the registration and accommodation of every additional participant.
2. Based from the sharing of Ms. Maria Editha O. Sagun – Brgy. Secretary and BCPC Focal Person of Barangay

Tanza, Navotas City, she was invited by their Tourism Officer to document the activity of the DOT in their barangay. Ms. Sagun shared to HLAF that this was the first time that an agency invited her to document an event. Thus, her attendance and active participation to the TOT helped her to acquire documentation skills as well as confidence to do the job.

3. Trained barangay participants have been noticed by other organizations to be their point person in their respective programs and advocacies. For instance, Save the Children was able to appoint the BCPC Focal Persons of Barangays Concepcion, Tugatog and Tinajeros, Malabon City, to be their point person. One of the reasons is their noticeable leadership and facilitation skills that the Save the Children observed. Furthermore, since HLAF has been known (by Save the Children) as the NGO who trains BCPC stakeholders in Malabon and Navotas City. Thus, Save the Children believes that those trained by HLAF can help them in their advocacy on Child Protection.

At present, these focal persons are regularly invited by Save the Children in many of their capacity building activities.

4. The partner barangays have capacitated themselves in the fields of event- organizing, facilitation, and are also being invited to be resource speakers in other functions of other barangays. For instance, Mr. Eduardo Antoja, Jr – BCPC Focal Person and Brgy. Secretary of Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City was able to take part in the mini roll out activities of the Save the Children – Philippines as facilitator and resource person on UNCRC and Family Development Sessions.

In addition, Ms. Xyza May Espinosa – BCPC Member of Brgy. Tinajeros, Malabon City and the present BCYA Adviser for Malabon and Navotas, was also a part of the mini roll out activities of the Save the Children – Philippines focusing on giving orientation on Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) Sessions to teens and students of Brgy. Tinajeros.

The number of Trained Juvenile Justice Volunteers

3.1.3 MODULE 3B: JJVos SELF-AWARENESS AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The formation of Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) or JJVos as regarded by HLAF, is aimed at mainstreaming the participation and involvement of children's sector in the BCPC, in recognition of their right to participate.

To further enhance the skills of the BCPCs in organizing volunteers, they were encouraged to form and organize their own children and youth associations as an output of the Module 3B Training. With this, HLAF decided to assist the BCPCs in organizing and training their BCYAs. As a result, the first batch of partner barangay BCYAs were federated as reported earlier. These federated BCYAs of Malabon City and Navotas City were given training and a workshop on leadership and facilitation skills coupled with an orientation on the UNCRC and the JJWA which was conducted at Tagaytay City prior to the 4th Juvenile Justice Volunteers (JJVos)

Congress.

3.3 By the end of 2016, people will become aware of basic principles of the law and shall have learned of the benefits that the community can get in implementing the law.

The number of primers developed and published

3.1.6 DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLICATION OF PRIMERS

Due to the budget cut, this activity was not implemented by HLAF.

The number of Children's Congress Conducted

3.1.7 CHILDREN'S CONGRESS

Despite KIYO's budget, HLAF was able to conduct the annual children's congress or the Juvenile Justice Volunteers Congress. The event was conducted last September 16-18 at Sitio Lucia Training Center and Hotel Resort, Sta. Maria, Bulacan with the theme "Sa Tulong ng Aktibong Pakikilahok ng JJVo, Tamang Pagpapatupad ng JJWA ay Masisigurado".

The event gathered the Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) members from partner barangays in the Cities of Malabon, Navotas, Caloocan and Quezon City. Partner agencies like the City Social Welfare and Development Department and development partner NGOs all over the country were also invited to join the congress together with their children and youth representatives.

During the Congress, HLAF optimized the participants' skills and talents as they advocated for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act. In order to do so, HLAF sought the assistance of different individuals and organizations in offering different workshop sessions such as on poster making, theatre, singing, declamation and cookie painting and paper bag making.

The event was funded by UNICEF.

The number of Posters developed and published

DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLICATION OF POSTERS

Due to the budget cut, this activity was not implemented by HLAF.

The number of Fora conducted

3.1.9 CHILDREN'S FORUM

HLAF conducted the Children and Youth Kamustahan last February 6-7 2016 at the Penthouse of Malabon City

Hall, Malabon City. The forum was attended by different participants from KIYO partner barangays and they discussed the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act in their communities. The forum was conducted in preparation for the Juvenile Justice Network General Assembly.

The number of JJN General Assemblies conducted.

3.1.10 JJN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Despite KIYO's budget, HLAF was able to host the JJN Congress for 2016 at the Microtel Wyndham Hotel in Diliman Quezon City last May 17-18, 2016. The event was funded by UNICEF. The congress was attended by different stakeholders from NGO's and Government Agencies who talked about the challenges and the successes of implementing the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act as amended.

The number of BCPC Summits conducted.

3.1.11 BCPC SUMMIT

Despite KIYO's budget cut, the BCPC Congress was conducted last December 6 -7, 2016 at the Sitio Lucia Resort Hotel and Training Center. The event was funded in partnership with UNICEF – partner NGO of HLAF.

The theme of the congress was, “Tamang Pagpapatupad ng JJWA, BCPCng gumagalaw ang gagawa.” The Congress gathered partners from Quezon City, Caloocan City, Malabon City and Navotas City who directly implement JJWA at the Barangay Level. HLAF invited these implementers because they are the ones who attend to the needs and concerns of children at risk and children in conflict with the law within their locality.

During the Congress, HLAF provided an opportunity to selected partner communities to showcase their effective and sustainable practices and innovations in line with the implementation of the law on protecting children and youth in the community. HLAF invited Barangays Culiati and Commonwealth from Quezon City and Barangays Concepcion and Tinajeros (KIYO PARTNERS) from the City of Malabon. HLAF also gave awards of recognition to the different KIYO partner barangays who were able to reach Level 4 and Level 3 at the HLAF BCPC Perimeter.

BEST PRACTICE: *Which activity would you describe as your best and why?*

The BCPC Quarterly Kamustahan, and the monthly Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings were among the activities that set HLAF apart from other organizations. However, for the first quarter of 2016, the best activity that HLAF is most proud of was the BCPC Sustainability Training called Module 3C: Training of Trainers (ToT). This particular training developed BCPC Champions who became the front runners of the BCPC. Participants to the ToT were properly screened by HLAF and LSWDO as to their present functions in the barangay, attendance to the Basic training course and their potentials to become a trainer (as observed in the Basic Training Course).

At the training venue, the participants were divided into 4 groups with members coming from different barangays. A staff from HLAF served as a facilitator for each group. Through the workshop, the participants learned and acquired different skills which are expected of trainers. Inputs on Documentation, Communication, Facilitation Skills and Training Management were concretized by workshops which ensured the acquisition and learning of proper skills expected of a trainer.

Also included in the activities of the TOT was the **Group Learning Exposure (GLE)**. Its purpose was to improve the performance of the members of BCPC by providing them avenues to observe and reflect on the best practices of NGOs working for children and other BCPCs around the country. It also provided the BCPC an opportunity to learn more about the facility, particularly on the management of cases of children in conflict with the law including programs and services provided.

The partner barangays were able to visit Barangay Betag, La Trinidad, Benguet, the Winner of Most Child Friendly Barangay of 2015 and the Consuelo life Skills Training Center for Children – Child and Family Services Phils, Inc (CFSPI), a facility which serves children at risk and children in conflict with the law.

LESSON LEARNED: *Which difficulties did you encounter (in implementing activities and achievement of indicators) and how were you able to resolve?*

WORKSHOP-BASED MODULE 3C: TRAINING OF TRAINERS (ToT)

Based on the previous program cycle's conduct of this training, it has been observed that acquisition of skills as a trainer is not that easy considering the limited days of training. HLAF learned that for participants to learn faster in a short span of time, workshops should be maximized. This was attributed the various workshops integrated in each training topic.

IMPLICATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Are there implications / adjustments for the remaining program implementation? Is there need to adjust the logframe and indicator formulation or data?

6. SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT AND ASSESSMENT

Summary data financial report:

Starting balance January 1, 2016 (a)	
Received transfers (b)	
Total available amount for implementation (a+b)	
Implemented amount (c)	
Calculated balance (a+b-c)	
Treasury balance bank (d)	
Treasury balance cash (e)	
Total treasury balance (d+e)	
Variance between calculated and treasury balance	
Explanation of variance	

Was there more than 20 % variance between budgeted and implemented amounts per activity code or per accounting code, and if so, what was the reason and are there adjustments to be done in the next years budgeting?

HIAF was able implement the project with KIYO despite the budget cut. HIAF raised its own funds to HIAF pay for the 2 month salary (November – December 2016) of Mr. Kio Jerome Dela Peña (Administrative Assistant) and the 13th Month (2016) Salary of HIAF KIYO paid staff namely; Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria (Program Manager), Luis L. Singgangan (Social Worker), Claudette A. Almadin (Community Organizer) and Carmelita B. Torrefiel (Community Organizer).

7. PARTNERSHIP WITH KIYO

a) Capacity building, networking & Monitoring

Date	Place	Objective	Comments / Major Outcomes
March 8, 2016	HIAF Office	2016 Mid Term External Evaluation on the Children's Rights Programme of KIYO	HIAF Staff present Brief orientation on the External Evaluation Tool was given by the EE (TAWID)

b) Comments/observations/feedback/recommendations of the partner towards KIYO

KIYO continues to empower its partner organizations in the Philippines towards the achievement of their respective goals and objectives.

c) Feed-Back rapport of the PF towards the partner organization

d) Conclusion of the PF

Prepared by:



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With Reports from:



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Ms. Carmelita B. Torrefiel – Community Organizer
Mr. Kio Jerome Dela Peña – Community Organizer

Approved by:

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HLAF Executive Director

JUVENILE JUSTICE CONGRESS DOCUMENTATION

May 17-18, 2016

Ms. Melanie Ramos-Llana served as the host for the Juvenile Justice Congress. She introduced herself and proceeded to acknowledge the participants in the event – both from the government agencies and the non-government organizations. After recognizing the participants, she proceeded to introduce **Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal**, Chief of the Child Protection Section of the UNICEF, to deliver the welcome remarks.

WELCOME REMARKS

Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal greeted everyone a good morning and before proceeding with her welcome remarks, she showed her appreciation for **Atty. Marj Ardivilla** for working hard on the issues on justice and child protection. She mentioned in her speech that it has been one year since the UNICEF presented its findings of an independent evaluation of the center-based rehabilitation programs and diversion programs as well as overall juvenile justice and welfare administration in the Philippines. The purpose of the said evaluation (the Universalis study) was to provide competent data that would help UNICEF and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to re-focus, re-develop or improve center-based programs and services for children in conflict with the law (CICL). **Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal** said that the recommendations culled from the report were addressed to the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC), the DSWD, the local government units (LGUs) and UNICEF.

Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal proceeded to explain the efforts spent to have the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA) passed, and how five years after, there was another battle to prevent the lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility (MACR). She reminded the participants that UNICEF was with everyone back then, and remains to be with them in the fight to ensure that the mantle of protection for children in conflict with the law remains to be visible, respected and fulfilled.

Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal also mentioned that the Philippines is being looked up to because of the JJWA and serves as the standard for other countries. She said that it is a high priority in the agenda to preserve the JJWA. She had recognized the need for UNICEF to solidify the support for the JJWA, which was confirmed in the Universalis study.

Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal then proceeded to show that the UNICEF, indeed, had continued its support for the law by mentioning its projects with the JJWC. She mentioned that they supported the development of the integrated case management (ICM) protocol in the management of children-at-risk (CAR) and CICL. She added that the ICM protocol used the convergence framework, where the different stakeholders work together in managing the case of child victims.

Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal emphasized that the development of the ICM protocol by the JJWC shall breathe new life to the intention of the law to institutionalize an integrated, coordinated and collaborative approach with all relevant agencies and dutybearers in the management of the cases of CAR and CICL to ensure that they are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families and communities.

Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal added that in line with the recommendations of the Universalia study, UNICEF enabled its support for the Juvenile Justice Network (JJN) to conduct its general assembly in order to review the status of the law. She said that there is a lot of work to be done for our CICAL and she said that she hopes that through the event, there will be a better understanding of the enablers and the barriers in implementing the law. She concluded with saying that the unique situation of CICAL requires us all to make important contributions to ensure that CICAL have a brighter future.

Ms. Melanie Ramos-Llana thanked Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal for her welcome remarks and she reiterated some of the points in her speech. She mentioned the issues on diversion and the training of duty-bearers. She also mentioned that there will be more input on the Universalia report later on. She then proceeded to introduce the next speaker, **Ms. Esmeralda Distor**, from JJWC who will be sharing the accomplishments and the challenges faced by the JJWC in implementing the JJWA.

JJWC PRESENTATION ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PAST TEN (10) YEARS

Ms. Esmeralda Distor started from 2006, when the JJWA (R.A. 9344) was passed. She said that the JJWC was created then and was composed of seven government agencies. She also mentioned that back then, there were only 7 plantilla positions for JJWC that needed to address national concerns on juvenile justice and welfare.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor then said that in 2012, they saw the need to amend the JJWA in order to strengthen its implementation, and Sen. Kiko Pangilinan led the efforts to amend the said law. In 2013, the amending law, R.A. 10630 was passed, which strengthened the JJWC and attached it to the DSWD. One major difference here was that it became an attached agency under DSWD, as compared to just being an office under the Department of Justice (DOJ) before. It now had a separate allocation under the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

Ms. Esmeralda Distor mentioned that with just having 7 plantilla positions before, the JJWC now has more than 60 staff and with 17 regional secretariats directly reporting to the Executive Director of JJWC.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor then shared the vision of JJWC, which is to lead a society that promotes and protects the rights of CAR and CICAL under a restorative justice and welfare system. She also shared its mission, which is to institutionalize a restorative juvenile justice and welfare system for CAR and CICAL through the effective implementation of the law through the coordination among stakeholders in a protective and enabling environment.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor said that to achieve this, the JJWC focused their strategic goals in two items - first is to prevent CAR from committing crimes and to ensure that CICAL are rehabilitated and reintegrated into their families and communities. And second is to strengthen institutional partnerships in pursuing collectively and effectively in that process mentioned.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor then shared the accomplishments of the JJWC throughout the years, which are:

- JJWC, with the help of NGOs, was able to retain the MACR to 15 despite the clamor from other agencies.

- They were able to develop tools and manuals to assist service providers and stakeholders in the implementation of the JJWA.
- They have a standard training module on RA9344.
- They have the manual for social workers on determining discernment.
- Instructional manuals for social workers in managing cases of CICT in the community.
- Manual for police officers in managing CICT cases.
- Cases management of CICT in the barangay

Ms. Esmeralda Distor also mentioned some of the policies, procedures and guidelines that they were able to come up with, which are:

- Designated the 4th week of October as Juvenile Justice week.
- DILG issued a memorandum circular, which reiterated that LGUs should allocate 1% of their internal revenue allotment (IRA) for the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC).
- They reiterated the requirement for LGUs to develop their Comprehensive Local Juvenile Intervention Plan (CLJIP) for CAR and CICT.
- They were also able to develop the 5-year national information-communication technology investment plan towards the development of a national information management system on CICT cases.
- They also organized 17 RJJWCs. All are already organized and are working at their level.
- They have yet to establish another regional committee at the Negros island.
- They conducted trainings for personnel of agencies involved in the administration of the juvenile justice and welfare system.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor also mentioned that since the passage of R.A. 10630 and its revised IRR, the operation of the JJWC as a new national secretariat just commenced in 2015. As such, much of their achievements can only be seen in that year, she said. She enumerated some of the achievements of that year, which are:

- The Department of Education (DepEd) Guidelines no. 18 on the procedure on the management of CAR and CICT in schools was developed.
- The development of the guidelines for the operation of Bahay Pag-asa (BPA). These guidelines were developed jointly with partner agencies and the JJWC.
- They were also able to pass the JJWC strategic development plan 2015-2017 – the JJWC Information System Strategic Plan (ISSP) for 2015-2017. This was approved by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and the project was funded by the DBM this year. We have already procured the hardware necessary for the ISSP. They are in the process of procuring the consultancy services for the ISSP plan.
- They developed the guidelines for the establishment for the Regional Juvenile Justice and Welfare Committee (RJJWC). It includes the selection criteria for the two partner NGOs who will sit as a member of the committee.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor also mentioned the development of the PNP Manual in handling CAR and CICT, and the NYC Resolution No. 87 on the selection of youth representatives for the RJJWCs. Guidelines on the selection of priority LGUs and procedure for allocating the 5 million grant to

selected priority LGUs was also issued. The JJWC also produced the process flowcharts for the implementation of R.A. 9344. The co-sharing mechanism schemes for selected priority LGUs who will establish BPA and the JJWC Defending the Assistance Resource Augmentation (DARA) Plan were also issued in 2015.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor also reiterated the project of JJWC on the development of the ICM protocol, which was funded by UNICEF. The DILG also released the guidelines in the development of the CLJIP. The DSWD developed a manual in handling CAR and CICL. The JJWC also developed the standard design for the BPA. She said that they are currently working with the DSWD Standards Bureau on the inclusion of the BPA standard design.

More achievements were enumerated, which are:

- The Barangay Protocol in the Management of CICL cases is still being reviewed and enhanced by the JJWC.
- On program development and implementation, the JJWC has documented the good practices of seven (7) pilot LGUs on CLJIP. It has also provided technical assistance to 5,934 local government units.
- On advocacy and social mobilization, they have just celebrated the 4th Juvenile Justice Consciousness Week last October and they were able to secure a grant from the UNICEF amounting to P3.6 million.
- On advocacy and social mobilization, the JJWC has developed IEC materials on the localization of the CLJIP, agency leaflets, advocacy kits on CLJIP and RA9344, as amended.
- They are continuously monitoring news reports on R.A. 9344 and replying to some of the comments and articles relating to juvenile justice.
- R.A. 9344, was recommended in the World Future Policy Awards as one of the landmark child protection laws in the world.
- On monitoring and coordination, this function is usually performed by the RJJWC. They have conducted regular organizational meetings across the country, visited BPAs and Regional Rehabilitation Centers for the Youth (RRCYs) and visited 190 detention facilities across the country.
- The JJWC also participated in the revalida on the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) where the JJWC was represented by their ED.
- The RJJWC-ARMM was able to facilitate the release of a minor recently who was behind bars in Lamitan Provincial Jail. There has been constant monitoring through the RJJWCs.
- On research and information management, the JJWC has also crafted a compilation analysis of SC decisions interpreting RA9344 from 2006-2015. The legal research is already for printing and dissemination.
- The JJWC also provided technical support as member of the evaluation reference group for the evaluation of center-based intervention and rehabilitation program for CICL, which was funded by UNICEF.
- As a result of the JJWC Information Systems Strategic Plan (ISSP), the JJWC is now developing the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Management Information System, which was funded by IPTO with a budget of about P5 million.
- They also developed the standard data gathering for key duty-bearers involved in the implementation of R.A. 9344.

- They organized and established 17 RJJWCs, provided capacity building and internally established administrative committees, strategic performance management teams.
- For the key strategies, thrusts and priorities of the JJWC, they will continue with their policies, and program development but they increased their target this year. They need to issue, develop, update, and disseminate at least 31 national policies. For this year, they are partnering with the DOJ for the review of the prosecutor's manual on the management of child-related cases. They have already initiated talks with the PAO for the development of guidelines for the management of cases of CICL. They have also initiated talks with the SC for the review of SC administrative matters 02-1-18 on matters or the revised rules on juveniles in conflict with the law and other studies and researches.
- At least 16 regional plans, policies implementing RA 9344 must be issued and implemented. **Ms. Esmeralda Distor** said that they must make sure that it will be disseminated to the RJJWCs. From 5,934 LGUs provided with technical assistance, they are increasing their target to 10,145 LGUs for the lawful implementation of the Comprehensive National Juvenile Intervention Plan (CNJIP).
- On advocacy and social mobilization, this year, JJWC has crafted 17 regional communication plans. The JJWC has already conducted a documentation of good practices for this activity.
- They are targeting to celebrate the 5th Juvenile Justice and Welfare Consciousness week in November to give with the celebration of the Children's Month, which is also scheduled in November.
- In advocacy and social mobilization, they will continue to develop tools and information materials, which will be used by LGUs in the development of their CLJIP and consciousness awareness activities on R.A. 9344.
- They are conducting continued orientation on new policies issued by the JJWC including those manuals, programs and guidelines.
- They plan to continue the conduct of dialogues and legislative advocacy with local legislators for the full implementation of R.A. 9344.
- On coordination, monitoring and evaluation, the JJWC through the regional secretariats will inspect and monitor all BPAs and RRCYs.
- 100% of BPAs must be given technical assistance and assistance to apply for accreditation. **Ms. Esmeralda Distor** said that it is a bit difficult to assist BPAs in applying for accreditation because its guidelines is still being developed by the DSWD Standards Bureau.
- She said that 100% of our provincial, city, and municipal jails must be monitored and inspected. Their target is that there should be no CICLs behind bars.
- They are also crafting regional situationers on CAR and CICL because what we have now are local situationers. This time, they are developing regional situationers and one national situationer on CAR and CICL.
- They plan to conduct research on diversion and existing prevention programs for CICL, which is also funded by UNICEF.
- There is an existing study on public investment on CAR and CICL.
- They plan to create the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Management Information System so that all data on CAR and CICL will be collected and analyzed through a central ICT facility.

- On capacity building of duty-bearers, the JJWC has initiated the development of modules for capacity building for police officers, social workers and barangay officials.
- They target the construction/improvement of 8 BPAs, which will be funded by the DBM.

Ms. Melanie Ramos-Llana thanked **Ms. Esmeralda Distor** for her discussion and proceeded to introduce **Ms. Ma. Victoria (Bing) Diaz** for her presentation on the findings of the Universalialia Study, which was mentioned in **Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal's** welcome remarks and **Ms. Esmeralda Distor's** report.

Ms. Melanie Ramos-Llana said that in 2014, the UNICEF commissioned an independent evaluation to assess center-based rehabilitation for CICL. She added that it also aimed to determine the capacity of local government social workers to assess the discernment and to extract lessons from the current approach of juvenile justice practices. She then proceeded to introduce the next speaker, **Ms. Bing Diaz**, who was a member of the independent evaluation committee.

REPORT ON THE FINDINGS OF THE UNIVERSALIA STUDY BY MS. BING DIAZ

Ms. Bing Diaz mentioned that UNICEF, based on the request of the DSWD, commissioned the report. They evaluated the existing programs, both facility and community-based rehabilitation programs as to their relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, gender equity, and child participation. They also listed some lessons learned and good practices and complete recommendations for the different stakeholders in the juvenile justice system. The study aimed to assess the center-based rehab programs and services run by DSWD and other NGOs and LGUs.

Ms. Bing Diaz mentioned that the study proceeded as follows:

- First, they evaluated the existing community-based programs at various levels.
- Second, the study also aimed to determine the capacity of Local Government Social Workers in assessing discernment of CICL.
- Third, they identified general lessons learned for DSWD and UNICEF
- Lastly, they proposes concrete recommendations at both program and policy levels.

As to the activities they conducted, she mentioned the following:

- First, they evaluated the existing community-based programs at various levels.
- They visited 16 programs and facilities in 7 regions.
- They went to Pampanga, Rizal, Sorsogon, Cebu, Tacloban, RRCY in Davao, Marilac Hills.
- They conducted interviews, with more or less 347 individuals.
- They interviewed UNICEF, DSWD and some JJWC personnel.
- They conducted focused group discussions (FGDs), interviews and one-on-one or group interviews on the services provided at the facilities, the house parents, the social workers, the teachers and the current CICLs. There were around 115 individuals interviewed.
- They also tried to locate former CICL. They were able to talk to 17 former CICL. They also tried to locate and were able to talk to parents of both former and current CICL.

- For duty-bearers, prosecutors, CHR, NCIP, PDEA. They were able to talk to 68 people. And then for NGOs, they interviewed around 20. More or less, there were around 347 people interviewed.

Ms. Bing Diaz then presented the evaluation and findings of the study:

- On the relevance of Diversion Programs
 - The JJWA considered diversion as a tool for restorative justice
 - In some regions, diversion programs are partly being implemented while the CICL is residing in RRCY.
 - It was proved that RRCYs are not only for suspended sentence cases but also some children who are currently undergoing trial.
- At the local level
 - Brgy. Police and prosecutors are usually not aware about the provisions on diversion and their roles on the implementation.
 - This was confirmed by a prosecutor who said that they should also be fully equipped in running diversion programs.
- The found that after 9 years of implementation, several gaps still exist to meet international standards. There is a slow pace in implementing R.A. 9344 and the limited use of diversion.
 - There is still a widespread practice of pre-trial detention among CICL.
 - There is an overriding feeling that there was the concern of lowering the MACR.
 - In terms of the effectiveness of the programs, there is a lack of the need to meet the needs of the diversion group.
 - For there to be a relatively successful diversion program there needs to be a stronger involvement of the BCPC. **Ms. Bing Diaz** said that this finding actually came from Cebu and NCR that if the BCPC actively participated in implementing diversion, it will be a relatively successful program.
 - Unfortunately, she added that there's a disconnect between the implementation of the diversion and the aftercare programs at the RRCY. Once you graduate from the RRCY, you cannot be located after.
 - It's up to the Social Workers to do personal follow-ups.
- In determining whether there sufficient human and financial resources invested in the programs, she mentioned the following:
 - The study was not able to dwell much on this information because they had limited data.
 - Most of the facilities can meet the CICL ratio, which is 15:1.
 - Some of the Youth Home staff can attend trainings provided by DSWD, UNICEF and other donors and NGOs but the house parents interviewed said that they lack the skills so they need more trainings on how to handle different kinds of kids. They had limited trainings for the house parents.
 - It was found that in general, RRCY are better funded that BPAs.
 - Both LGU and RRCY are able to meet the basic needs of the children but in terms of the program, there are limited and repetitive activities.
 - For example, a particular group of kids is in the RRCY for 8 years. The program they underwent as repetitive because the RRCY only caters to CICL with suspended sentence.

- In determining how sufficiently managed are its resources, **Ms. Bing Diaz** said the following:
 - For DSWD or for RRCY, the resources are managed by DSWD.
 - For LGUs, there are different levels. Later on, **Ms. Bing Diaz** mentioned that it can be seen that there are a lot of disadvantages for BPAs.
 - The budget is at least P224.09 per head per day.
 - They found that overcapacity leads to low cost per head.
 - Because of the lack of financial resources, some RRCY and NGO-run institution resort to resource mobilization and income generation.

As for the recommendations, **Ms. Bing Diaz** mentioned the following:

- For UNICEF and DSWD
 - There must be efficiency in the programs of the LGUs or NGOs
 - There is a need for UNICEF to influence directly the training programs
 - Local indicators must be utilized
- For DSWD
 - They have been issuing various guidelines to run BPAs and RRCYs
 - They found that there is a problem in terms of the implementation particularly for BPAs
 - They found that the regional DSWD only visits the BPAs only once or twice a year.
 - **Ms. Bing Diaz** also said that it is important to include a budget for the purchase of vehicles. In one instance, they were able to note that a social worker would have to ride a jeepney from Leyte to Tacloban to bring a CICL to a hearing.
 - She noted that there is a problem with confidentiality for the CICL in using public transportation.
- For Child Protection Councils, **Ms. Bing Diaz** noted the following findings:
 - There is a need to implement diversion programs
- As for LGUs, she mentioned the following:
 - As of 2014, in terms of establishing the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC). They saw that until now, there is a problem with the functionality of the LCPCs.
 - Regarding the allocation of at least 1% IRA, they found that as of Dec. 2012, those who had accomplished this only amounted to 11,000 barangays, 463 municipalities, and 60 cities.
 - As to the appointment of licensed social workers, QC and some of the major key cities already appointed SWs. But as for the others, it is still an ongoing problem.
- In the establishment of the BPAs in provinces and highly urbanized cities (HUCs),
 - There are 15 out of 21 as of 2014
- To what has the LGUs capacitated itself to implement?
 - There's no guarantee
 - It depends on the prioritization of LGUs.
 - In one city, the youth home was established because it was the pet project of the former mayor. When the mayor was replaced, the YH lost funding.

- There's also a positive by DILG – the annual recognition of Child-friendly LGU. They use the money to enhance the BPA.
- Capacity to improve the program implementation
 - DSWD issued an order to improve the implementation of RA 9344.
 - In terms of personnel, quality and capacity, there is a need for additional intensive training for the staff.
 - Houseparents
 - Technical and financial support should be extended to NGOs
 - There is an appreciation in Cebu for Cebu.
 - Coordination system among dutybearers produced good results
- To what extent of system was put in place to ensure sustainability?
 - The interview conducted with the stakeholders and the JJWC people expressed that there will be an additional 56 plantilla. From 7 to 56. BJMP acted to prevent CICL from being put in prison.
 - The CHR's mandate in monitoring the compliance with international standards.
 - The DILG in terms of reporting the functionality of LCPC.
- To what extent has the intervention and diversion programs contributed in facilitating reintegration?
 - All facilities assessed and especially the children, expressed that they learned a lot while they are in RRCY or NGO-run institutions.
 - So there are former CICL who were successfully reintegrated into the mainstream. There are 4 out of 15 interviewed are college students about to graduate.
 - In terms of diversion, BCPC has greatly contributed to the successful reintegration of a CICL to the community.
 - Right after leaving the RRCY, most of the kids, no followthrough
 - To make it more detailed, we need more stronger or critical data.
- To what extent has the program contributed in reducing CICL or CAR?
 - The study of DSWD in 2012 stated that as of that year, 18.46 of CICL served in DSWD nationwide were reoffenders. 8 out of 10 first and last offense nila. The DSWD in 11 RRCY, ay 11..46 are recidivist.
 - The JJWC is making a national system to produce centralized data.
- To what extent has the program contributed to make the CICL productive members of CICL?
 - NGOs challenge – for them to document their graduates
 - No data for CICL who have graduated from the program.
- Are there external factors that have affected the program?
 - These were the patters:
 - Prolonged justice system of the juvenile justice
 - Lack of juvenile justice actors
 - Lack of customized intervention. Sana personalized ang intervention based on needs or aspiration or social economic status.
 - The BPAs – depends on the political will of the local chief executive

- Insufficient family participation and aftercare of CICL
 - Because of the distance from the RRCY, even if encouraged, hindi nasusunod because it's regional. Some need to travel for at least a day. There's a lot needed in terms of financial support.
- To what extent has gender and age affected the program?
 - Most CICL are male.
 - The personal data sheet specifies his/her age
 - There should be a national monitoring system and it should be accessible
- To what extent has the program design can be participated on by CICL?
 - The problem with the decision-making process – CICL have limited participation in the design
 - There are only two who did this, there were only two that are NGO-run facility
 - They were asked what they want and to evaluate their social worker

Ms. Bing Diaz then shared the lessons that they learned from the Universalia Study that they conducted. She gave the following points:

- The case of a child is a complex situation, which requires a multi-disciplinary approach from the national down to the local level.
- The provision of rehabilitation programs at the RRCY and BPA do not have sufficient impact if they fail to respond to the needs and age of the CICL and to the demands of the outside world.
- Innovations must be constantly introduced, especially at the local level.
- There is a need to have extensive training for professionals who deal with the cases of the children.
- There is also a need for specialized training such as disaster risk reduction in disaster prone regions.
- There should also be a smooth transition to the aftercare program. There could also be a case conference prior to the discharge of the CICL.
- The active role of the BCPC will greatly help in the handling of the cases of CICL.

Ms. Bing Diaz also provided the recommendations the study had for the different stakeholders, which are as follows:

- For JJWC
 - Continue the establishment and strengthening of the RJJWC.
 - Prioritize the creation and implementation of a monitoring system for its member agencies.
 - Partner with the LGUs and increase the establishment of the BPAs.
 - Lead the country in developing a gender-sensitive and equity-oriented intervention and rehabilitation regime for CICL.
- For DSWD
 - Undertake a needs assessment for social workers.
 - Provide trainings and capacity building for CHR and prosecutors.
 - Create a unified standard procedure in handling CICL for the different duty-bearers.

- For LGUs
 - The CICL should be part of their child protection programs

To conclude her sharing, **Ms. Bing Diaz** said that in their final analysis, they said that institutionalization should be the last resort and the call is to strengthen the community and the family to prevent offending and to reintegrate CICLs into society.

Ms. Melanie Ramos-Llana thanked Ms. Bing Diaz for her presentation and proceeded to open the floor to comments and questions.

OPEN FORUM

Gen. Rosauro Acio Head of Women and Children Protection Center of the PNP expressed the concerns of the Philippine National Police regarding the increase in the number of CICL that they have been encountering. He said that at the ground, the PNP has been experiencing an increase in the number of CICL, which is causing some stakeholders to move for the lowering of the MACR. He added that the police know that the intervention programs required under the JJWA are not being properly implemented. As such, the ones that they apprehend and refer to the DSWD are the ones that they keep on encountering at the ground.

Gen. Rosauro Acio also mentioned that syndicates are using children, and there are times that the families are involved as well. **Gen. Rosauro Acio** also mentioned that the Philippines is trying to adopt the situation of first world countries where they have facilities. He observed that the children who are 15 years of age are different now, where they are more discerning. At the end, he said that he does not know if there is a need to insist on retaining the MACR or if there is a need to reconsider the available options.

Atty. Froilan Maglaya, the Division Chief of the Policy and Research Division of JJWC answered that lowering the MACR will be another legislative agenda. He mentioned that the DSWD is for the position that the MACR should be retained. He added that the PNP needs a stronger justification to lower the MACR.

Ms. Cristina Udarbe gave some points for reflection. She mentioned the need for an accurate databank in order to have statistics that we can use to prove the increase in the numbers of CICL. She also raised her concerns regarding the conclusion of **Ms. Bing Diaz** that institutionalization should be the last resort. She said that some of the families are dysfunctional such that they cannot handle the responsibility of rehabilitating their children. She then proceeded to share one of their beneficiaries who had difficulties when he was discharged from their institution. The child was given a chance to enroll in college and was able to save some money. When he went back to his mother, he found out that he needed to work, so he did not grab the opportunity to enroll in college. He also lost all his savings.

In replying to their comments, **Ms. Bing Diaz** raised three points. First, she said that the points raised by Gen. Acio were already answered by the JJWC. They had asked the then President Gloriza Macapagal-Arroyo (PGMA) to take action regarding the increase in the incidence of CICL. PGMA issued an administrative circular ordering the PNP to conduct a thorough report on the issue. Unfortunately, she said that no data was provided. Second, she said that the capacity of the PNP to handle the cases of CICL has been put into question. Every two years, the PNP

assigned to handle the cases would be replaced. So those who underwent training will be transferred. As such, the people on the ground would not know how to handle the cases.

Third, **Ms. Bing** said that the institutionalization being a last resort was one of the findings of the study. It presumes that some of the CICL will not have a family to go back to. However, they pointed out that there is also a need to implement the aftercare program that's included in R.A. 9344. **Ms. Bing** also said that the BCPC can assist in that. They can serve as the second family of the CICL.

As for **Ms. Esmeralda Distor**, she mentioned that regarding the data collection, it is still a dilemma of the JJWC and it is being addressed step by step. They have started with standardizing the data-gathering tools of key duty bearers involved in handling CICL cases. She also said that before, it was very difficult to evaluate the data being provided by the key duty bearers so they have started working on harmonizing their data. She mentioned some of the challenges such as in the data of the social workers, and on the crime incidence of the PNP, which did not take into consideration as to whether the person committing a crime is a first offender or a repeat offender. She mentioned that under R.A. 10630, for a CICL to be a repeat offender, they must first have undergone intervention before committing another crime before being considered a repeat offender.

Ms. Helen Madamba from Share A Child Movement, Inc. raised her concern about the new policy being promoted by the incoming administration about arresting the parents of the children who violated curfew. She sought the comments of the speakers.

On one hand, **Ms. Esmeralda Distor** said that she is not a legal expert but mentioned that she thinks that it is allowed under R.A. 7610.

Ms. Bing Diaz, on the other hand, pointed out that situation of the children would be worse if their parents are sent to jail, especially if there is more than one child. There will be no parent to take care of the children if they are in jail.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor, also added that the liability of the parents for the crimes committed by their children is limited to civil liability.

Bro. Crispin Betita from Marcellin Foundation pointed out that if the law was properly implemented, especially in implementing the intensive intervention programs and other procedures under the law, it will solve the problem of the incidence of the CICL. He also raised that before, while attending a meeting two years ago, he found out that there were 176 CICL Saranggani, there were no facilities and nobody knew what to do and so the children were just returned to their parents. This is why their NGO began receiving cases of CICL.

Ms. Bing Diaz, in replying, shared a practice in Cebu in Operation Second Chance run by BJMP. They have a multi-sectoral network that deals with the cases of the CICL. Even though there is still no Intensive Juvenile Intervention and Support Center (IJISC), the Court, the PNP, the CHR, and all the other stakeholders are very active in handling the cases. She was pointing out that the intervention is not just intended by the law to be conducted by the government or the LGU. Even NGOs can do it. One problem, however, that the study raised is that there is not much support provided for NGO-run facilities. She mentioned that there may be a need to look at the

capacity of NGOs and how LGUs can augment their funds so they can assist the NGO-run facilities.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor added that R.A. 10630 is still in the process of being fully operationalized, and as such, there were changes in the implementation of the JJWA. She said that before, all municipalities were required to set-up youth detention centers. The amended law, however, recognized the difficulty of setting up these youth detention centers, now called BPAs, so it now only requires provinces and HUCs to set up BPAs. She also expressed that they understand how difficult it is to operate youth homes so they are grateful for the contributions of the NGOs. She also mentioned that it's in the law for the LGUs to share with the NGOs who send children to them.

Mr. Chris Peñales from Mindanao Action Group for Children's Rights and Protection (MAGCRP) pointed to the speaker sharing about the use of the one percent (1%) IRA under R.A. 9344 asking whether the JJWC has come up with guidelines on how it should be used. He said that there were instances that they encountered where barangays had attributed the use of the budget to anything that they thought would be used by children such as in building roads.

Ms. Bing Diaz answered that the late DILG Sec. Jesse Robredo had issued guidelines on how to use the one percent (1%) IRA. She suggested that the JJWC can perhaps reiterate the order.

Ms. Esmeralda Distor added that the observation presented by Mr. Chris Peñales was true. In the times that they went down to the Barangays, they found that some did not know of the one percent (1%) budget allocation. They said that there were times when the budget was used to pay daycare workers. It was during the times that they would go visit the Barangays that they were able to teach them how to make their own comprehensive local juvenile intervention plans (CLJIP), which included the proper use of the budget allocation.

General Rosauro Acio expressed two points. First, he provided his concerns regarding the handling of CICL as well as some observations from the PNP regarding the increase in the numbers of incidences by CICL. He said that the WCPC has records to prove that the incidence of crimes committed by CICL is increasing. He also mentioned that they were able to craft the PNP Manual for Handling CICL. He asked for assistance in having it published. Second, he pointed out that the numbers of CICL are really increasing and he said that we cannot overlook that fact. This is why the WCPC is going to be developing a database system, he said. He also said that the WCPC has the booking intake, and it can be gone over to prove that the number of CICL has increased. He also pointed out that we already lack the training, and we also lack the facilities. There is really a need to increase the one percent (1%) budget allocation. He also said that the police are already exasperated in getting the same faces, the same CICL committing offenses.

A participant from the Social Services and Development Department of Quezon City showed concerns regarding the lack of knowledge from the duty-bearers, from the judges, the police and the prosecutors. She mentioned the need for the duty-bearers to understand the true purpose of the law. She mentioned the difficulty of explaining the law every time. She also mentioned shared the achievements that they had when the BCPCs were trained.

A participant from the CSWDO of Mandaluyong commented about Duterte's imposition of curfew, which is a growing concern.

Ms. Melanie Llana then introduced the next speaker, **Atty. Kristoffer Claudio of HLAF**, while reminding the participants about what **Bro. Crispin** had said regarding the importance of implementing the law. She said that the next speaker will be speaking about their **Center for Restorative Action Program** that promotes the use of restorative justice in the implementation of diversion and intervention programs.

MR. KRISTOFFER CLAUDIO, PROGRAM OFFICER OF THE HUMANITARIAN LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION, INC. (HLAF) ON THE CENTER FOR RESTORATIVE ACTION PROGRAM

Mr. Kim Claudio discussed the Center for Restorative Action Program of HLAF. Its aim is to implement the JJWA, which incorporates the use of restorative justice principles. He shared that it was created in 2010 primarily because after four years from the passage of the JJWA, implementers still only focused on giving orientations on the law. He pointed out that the thoughts of the creators of the program was “what could an orientation do when what people needed were right attitude and skills?” These creators, there were four (4) in total, wanted to create a program that would help prove that the JJWA was implementable.

He also shared that in 2010, the implementers were still struggling with the law, not believing its purpose. It was a struggle, he said, because implementers would question the law rather than implement it properly.

To prove that the JJWA was implementable, the creators went through the problems usually raised by the implementers, especially the barangays. The realizations that helped create the program are as follows:

- First, the barangays did not know what to do in implementing the law. They were given orientation but there were no skills provided.
- Second, budget was a big problem. Implementers had said that if there was no budget, they cannot implement the law. But it was pointed out that the budget need not come from the government all the time. The barangays can be taught to seek budget from other sources, so they included in the program the need to teach resource mobilization. The implementers were lacking also in network. They were unsure of where to refer the children that they were able to handle.
- Fourth, they were also unsure of what the intervention or diversion programs should be.

Through these realizations, the creators thought of the need to create a program that could fulfill the needs of the barangays and provide solutions to these gaps. They also realized that this program must be output-based, where the participants of the trainings provided should submit outputs.

Mr. Kim Claudio then shared the different modules that were created under the CRA program. These are on:

- Establishing the functionality of the BCPC through having a structure
- Teaching the BCPC to have their strategic planning and creating their own budget.

- Teaching the BCPC to create their Comprehensive Local Juvenile Intervention Plan (CLJIP).
- Teaching the BCPC to mobilize their resources through the creation of project proposals
- Teaching the BCPC paralegal skills and parasocial worker skills. The paralegal skills are to determine what is under the law and how they should treat the CICL in terms of the legal aspect as well as providing social welfare treatment and conducting case studies similar to being a social worker.
- Training them to be trainers so that they could impart their knowledge to others
- Teaching them how to organize their own community including the Barangay Children and Youth Association

Upon discussing the different modules they were able to create, **Mr. Kim Claudio** emphasized that the purpose of the CRA Program is to prove that the JJWA is implementable. And since its inception, they have been able to prove that the JJWA is indeed implementable. He shared that the HLAJ learned that in a year's time, a BCPC can be made functional. They can handle the children's cases correctly, and give proper intervention or diversion in both cases of CICL and CAR.

Another learning that was pointed out was that without the proper attitude towards the law, the JJWA cannot be implemented properly. If the implementers do not believe it, the tendency is to let go of the child who committed an offense upon apprehension, believing that is the true purpose of the law. What the law, however, truly is for is to make the criminal proceedings child-appropriate.

Mr. Kim Claudio also shared that the HLAJ learned that it is important for the implementers to know the basic difference between a CAR and CICL because this affects the data. Proper documentation would require them to know how to treat the child they apprehended. Because some of the implementers mistake the CAR for a CICL, because, for example, of treating a child who violated an ordinance as a CICL, then the data regarding the incidence of CICL would spike up.

Another sharing was that based on their findings, there are really just a few CICL so it is really very important that the implementers should focus on prevention than cure. **Mr. Kim Claudio** then shared that there was a time that there was a child who was the headache of one barangay they trained. So the barangay had invited him to join a program called Junior Crime Watch. They made the child undergo oath taking and the child cried during the said event because he realized that he had a purpose in the barangay. Because of this, the child did not create problems for the barangay anymore and did not affect the other children to commit offenses as well.

Mr. Kim Claudio then shared the three most important aspects of their learnings, which are:

- In giving capacity building, the most important aspect to change is the attitude towards the law, and at the same time, skills should be provided.
- Mentoring should also be done in order to properly guide the implementers. This could also be the time when one can follow-up on the outputs that should be given during the trainings.

- Lastly, he said that the trainings should not be dole outs. It should not be freely given, otherwise, the recipients would not give importance in the lessons given. As such, the trainings would require the participants to provide counterpart in terms of expenses or food.

Mr. Kim Claudio then shared some of the achievements of their trainings as follows:

- Most of the barangays trained have their own BCPC rooms. Some have BCPC buildings.
- Blotters for adults and children were separated to respect confidentiality.
- Blotters for CAR and CICL were also separated.
- The BCPCs were able to create diversion and intervention committees.
- Other BCPC personnel became champions and were tapped to be resource speakers not just by HIAF but by other NGOs as well.
- The different BCPCs trained had created their own intervention and diversion programs such as Junior Police or Junior Tanods. Some referred their CICL to temples to meditate.

Mr. Kim Claudio then said that based on their data, the incidence of children committing offenses were reduced. He then proceeded to introduce a CICL they had invited to share his experiences in undergoing diversion in their barangay.

TESTIMONIAL OF “JUNIOR”, A CICL FROM BARANGAY CULIAT

Junior said that he was usually a “tambay” before he became a CICL. He shared that he thought of changing but he found it difficult to do. He was prone to committing theft.

There was a time that a person came into his life, a member from the BCPC of Barangay Culiat, who invited him to go to the barangay. Through that invitation, he was able to participate in a Youth Summit and was able to attend a Leadership Seminar in Antipolo.

Junior realized that he really committed mistakes when he participated in the activities of the Barangay. He also realized that his actions were wrong because he was hurting others. He said that to steal is not a way to live but a way to live. In realizing this, he shared that he almost died while stealing.

Junior, then thanked Barangay Culiat, specifically Kagawad Bebang and the Barangay Captain. He said that if not for them, their family would receive no help and he wouldn't be present today. He shared that even DOLE provided them P10,000 worth of groceries. Through this, his family was able to set up a small store. He was also able to have a 2nd family – the BCPC. So everyday, he is being monitored while undergoing diversion. He is also able to participate in a group called Youth Key Population that discusses HIV-AIDS to the youth. He is also given an allowance monthly.

OPEN FORUM

Dr. Helen Madamba of Share A Child Movement asked what Junior's most important experience was that prompted him to change.

Junior answered that it was the moment when he almost died. He had gone inside a house to steal and when he was going out, he met the owner. Coincidentally, the owner was a police

officer, and when he was asked what he was doing inside, he said he was looking for his wife. He didn't know that the officer had no wife and the latter told him to run, otherwise, he would be shot. When he ran, the police officer fired at him, still.

Dr. Helen Madamba then asked if that same police officer was the one who apprehended him to which he answered that it was the barangay who invited him.

The next question was asked by **Ms. Jhie Mohica of Council for the Welfare of Children**. She wanted to help process Junior in his traumatic experience. She had asked whether his parents helped him turn over a new leaf. **Junior** said that initially, he did not see his parents that way but that was before he was made to go diversion. He also said that he thought that needed to steal before because they were really in need and his mom and his siblings had no jobs. He thought that he needed to do something.

A participant from the Social Services and Development Department of Quezon City then proceeded to ask if **Junior** was currently studying, to which Junior answered that he was enrolled in an alternative learning system (ALS). He said that he was not yet able to finish it. The participant then asked what he wanted to become saying that it was important to have a vision. Junior shared that he wanted to be a chef.

Ms. Melanie Llana, then introduced the next speaker, **Ms. Cristina Delos Reyes-Udarbe** who will be sharing the implementation of intervention and diversion programs in Bahay Pag-asa of De La Salle Univeristy-Dasmariñas.

MS. CRISTINA DELOS REYES-UDARBE, BAHAY PAG-ASA OF DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY (DLSU) -DASMARIÑAS

Ms. Cristina Udarbe first shared that the BPA of DLSU-Dasmariñas was created in the memory of the founder, St. John Baptiste De La Salle for the purpose of helping vulnerable youth, focusing on CICL.

She then showed a video presentation about how the Bahay Pag-Asa of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas helps CICL through the diversion that they conduct. Several CICL beneficiaries were featured showing how the program helped them change their lives.

She shared about one of the cases mentioned in the video where the child was discharge already. The judge initially said that the child should not be discharged yet. Ms. Udarbe said to listen to the child himself what he wanted. The child said he wanted to go home to his mother. She manifested to the court and she'll take responsibility and send the child home. After a month, the child returned to them who thought that everything would turn out fine. Apparently, there was a break up in their family.

She then began to share the experiences in the BPA of DLSU-Dasmariñas and divided her presentation into four parts, namely:

- Facts and figures
- Lessons learned
- Best practices
- Challenges

Regarding facts and figures, **Ms. Cristina Udarbe**, further divided her presentation into the following facts and figures:

- In terms of age of commission of the offense:
 - 17 years old – 18 CICL
 - 16 years old – 17 CICL
 - 15 years old – 15 CICL
- In terms of CICL belonging to dysfunctional families
 - She shared that there were 22 out of 43 CICL that they handled who have parents who had third partners
 - There were two (2) who had absent parents
 - There were those who had abject families, wherein their family did everything under the sun, without anywhere to go.
- In terms of educational attainment
 - They handled 14 CICL who dropped out of elementary at around Grade 2 or Grade 3
 - There were 7 CICL who reached intermediate level
 - There were 17 who dropped out of high school
 - And there were 2 who were high school graduates
 - She added that among them 5 passed the high school level through the ALS, while 2 passed the elementary level through ALS
 - She also mentioned that the tendency of the children being discharged is to go home and discontinue schooling
- In terms of the crimes committed
 - There are property-related offenses (theft, robbery, carnapping, robbery with force upon things, shoplifting)
 - They were able to handle 24 CICL with property crimes
 - There are person-related offenses (murder, homicide, attempted homicide, rape, acts of lasciviousness, slight physical injury).
 - She also shared that there were instances where a case of slight physical injury is changed to attempted homicide by the prosecutor.
 - Victimless offenses (R.A. 9165 and gambling)
 - She mentioned they handled 6 CICL
- She also shared that there were 10 who attempted to escape from their institution.
 - Because of this, there were two (2) who were transferred to the jail.
 - Six (6) were transferred to a national government agency.
 - One (1) was returned to the court.
 - One (1) was transferred to Bicutan.
- Currently, she said that there are fifteen (15) CICL undergoing diversion with them.
- In terms of the length of the cases, she mentioned the following:
 - Cases lasting for 3-6 months
 - There are only two (2) cases
 - One (1) year
 - There three (3) cases

- One and a half (1.5) years
 - She had mentioned that there were a lot of postponements, which is why it still lasted for this long. There was one (1)
- Two (2) years
 - There were two (2)
- Two and a half (2.5) years
 - There were two (2) as well
- Three (3) to four (4) years
 - There were six (6)

Ms. Cristina Udarbe then proceeded to share their learnings, wherein she used the acronym RESPECT. Each letter was explained as follows:

- R is for responsible caregiving/parenting
 - She said that we should be aware of our actions towards the children. We might be getting angry if a child is shouting at us but we fail to realize that the child may be only reflecting what we are doing to them.
- E is for emphatic listening
 - She said that we must be sensitive to the unspoken words of the children in order to fully understand their problems and their situation.
- S is for spirituality is a way of life more than rituals
 - The children are able to understand spirituality more because of the activities that they are doing. They are giving importance to their spirituality because of their day-to-day activities.
- P is for personal awareness
 - The staff needs to be personally aware if they are already bringing their problems at home to work. They should be conscious about the fact that they are working with children and it should be their personal choice.
- E is for endurance being a gift and not a product of hard work
 - She emphasized that the work that they do is God's work. She said that at the end of the day, they should be thankful that God works through them.
- C is for consistent corrective discipline
 - She said that all the staff should be consistent in the policies and instructions given to the children. They should be tough, but at the same time, be gentle.
- T is for trust building, team approach and tenacity
 - She said that this is important to trust the children and the staff. If there's a child who escaped, it is usually the security guard that gets sacked. She said that this shouldn't always be the case. They should be considered as their allies. The staff should all be equally heard because you cannot just side with one of them.

Ms. Cristina Udarbe then proceeded to share the best practices as follows:

- They engage in proactive network/alliance building
 - She shared that all of their equipment are donations.
 - They also accept volunteers as long as it is clear for the volunteers as to why they are volunteering.

- Faculty and students are encouraged to help out.
 - It was through the efforts of the College of Business that they were able to teach their beneficiaries livelihood skills.
- They also engage in resource mobilization
 - She said that this is related to networking
- They use an interdisciplinary case management approach
 - They recognize that the responsibility of helping a child is not just the work of the social worker.
- They believe in the concept of stewardship of resources or sustainable environment
 - They help the resident CICL understand that they should respect the materials donated to them. They also understand that they should learn to care for the environment.
- They ensure that cases are managed by a team
 - She explained that it is always better to have four heads than one to help each other in handling the cases.

Ms. Cristina Udarbe then shared the different gaps and challenges that they have encountered in implementing the JJWA. She mentioned the following:

- Data accuracy, efficient retrieval of data, usefulness of data and data users
- Duty bearers' KASH-V
 - Knowledge
 - Attitude
 - Skills
 - Hobbies
 - Values
- Protocols in handling cases
- Basic documentation
- Fear of the unknown of the CICL upon discharge due to the lack of opportunities
- Innovation and creation of alternatives in handling cases of CICL
- Engagement of communities
- Engagement of business sectors, academes
- In terms of technical assistance, the law provides that the LGU shall share 1/3 of the expenses for the care and maintenance of the CICL. Does the national government give funding? In actuality, the counterparts of the expenses are not being provided to them. This has not been answered clearly, she said.
- Spearhead the development of the databank or its management
- Sustain the functionality of the regional and national councils
- Technical groups should be able to continue its operation and manage the implementation of the law

Ms. Cristina Udarbe then provided her recommendations:

- There is a need to prepare the families and the communities to make them welcoming to the CICL being discharged
- She also reiterated the development of the databank and the clarification in terms of the budget

Ms. Melanie Llana proceeded to introduce the next speaker, **Ms. Marlou Simangon, the head of the ACAY Philippines School of Life Program**. She has worked with substance abusers and children with attitude problems.

MS. MARLOU SIMANGON FOR ASSOCIATION FOR COMPASION AND YOUTH (ACAY) ON THEIR REINTEGRATINO PROGRAMS

Ms. Marlou Simangon started with a brief background of their organization. She said that ACAY Missions Philippines was initially for Asia. However, its founders had begun to realize that its programs were applicable to the youth of France, and so ACAY France was established.

Their Second Chance Program is for youth at risk with a vision of becoming a model of compassion to youth in need turning into social responsibility in Asia. It was initially founded in 2000 by a group of sisters from Europe.

She shared the five major programs, which are:

- The School of Life Program
 - Caters to female children and is located near the Quezon City Hall
 - It caters to diverse cases and not just those abused or abandoned.
 - They currently have five (5) beneficiaries.
- The Marcel Van Second Chance Program
 - Caters to male CICL and is located in Project 6, Quezon City
 - It is community-based, and can be divided into two programs:
 - Social preparation, where all interventions begin at the center. They collaborate with different stakeholders such as the DSWD, PNP, and other NGOs.
 - The children then are encouraged to apply to the aftercare program.
- The Family Program
 - The children from both programs are brought into the family program in order to properly reintegrate them.
 - The reintegration will be more difficult if the family is not involed in the program.
- She shared that they had expanded their program to the Aetas and other indigenous communities in Bataan
- They also adopted a community in Leyte

Ms. Marlou Simangon then showed a video on the Marcel Van Second Chance Program. This showed the different beneficiaries that they handled who shared their experiences before going into and upon arriving at the center as well as their aspirations in life. At the end of the video, Ms. Marlou Simangon shared updates about the beneficiaries featured in the video. She said:

- One was a seaman, in Brazil.
- Another was an aeromechanic
- The one who wanted to work in Ortigas is now working in Taguig, Global City
- There is also one who is a supervising team in one company in Ortigas City
- She then referred Gary Cañete, one of the beneficiaries of ACAY Foundation.

Ms. Marlou Simangon then introduced one of their graduates, Mr. Gary Cañete, who shared his experiences before and during his stay in ACAY.

MR. GARY CAÑETE'S TESTIMONIAL

Mr. Gary Cañete shared that he went through a lot and he admitted that he was a bully before because he came from a broken family. He grew up under his stepdad and it was not easy for him to be accepted because he eventually got stepsiblings. He grew up under the care of different people.

He also shared that he became the target of hurtful words, which made him realize that he wanted to run away. Then he came to a point where he learned how to do bad things. He was able to commit heinous crimes, two counts of frustrated murder and one count of murder at the age of 16.

He said that during his arrest, the NBI operation did something wrong and he received a fracture. There was even a reward for his capture. His parents consulted a social worker who referred him to a center. He was eventually given a chance by Judge Vibaldon who referred him to the National Training School for Boys (NTSB) so he could study with the assistance of the social worker helping him.

He shared that he learned a lot from NTSB and he consistently found himself at top 1 of his class. His performance became his stepping stone. He was referred to the Virlanie Foundation but he chose to go with ACAY as this was the recommendation of the judge handling his case as well.

He, then, was placed in the Marcel Van Program where he learned life skills, anger management skills, conflict management skills, restorative justice system, and others. He was also taught financial management and budgeting. There was also a physical aspect in the program where they were encouraged to learn sports.

He also learned how to communicate and used his skills to ask for recyclable materials and sell them.

He encountered some difficulties in going back to his community as well because he was threatened to not go back anymore. But he used everything he learned to face the challenges and eventually succeeded.

He, now, works as a houseparent in one of the youth homes in Metro Manila.

Ms. Melanie Llana then opened the floor to the questions of the participants.

OPEN FORUM

The only question asked was for **Ms. Cristy Udarbe** regarding how they could refer a child to the Bahay Pag-asa of DLSU Dasmariñas. She answered that they do it by the book. There must be a case filed, and the referral must be accompanied by the basic documents, case study or case summary. They should also be able to give a reason why they brought the child to Cavite. It would also be better, according to her, if there was an endorsement from the LSWDO.

Ms. Melanie Llana then opened the workshop, where the participants will be made to reflect on the different aspects of the law. There are four workshop groups which are based on the different aspects of the JJWA. There are suggested topics per workshop group.

- A – Those working on RJ, juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention and diversion at the barangay level
- B – Support facilities for rehabilitation and reintegration for CICL. BPA, NGO facilities, etc.
- C – includes those CICL in detention.
- D – Other issues

The first day ended after the participants had met and discussed the different issues regarding the JJWA.

On the second day, June 18, the participants had presented those that were discussed, where each group had elected one presenter.

WORKSHOP A: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, DIVERSION, INTERVENTION, JUVENILE ACTIVITY PREVENTION ON THE BARANGAY LEVEL

Dr. Helen Madamba from Share a Child Movement discussed the topics on restorative justice, diversion and prevention programs at the barangay level. In her discussion, the gaps and challenges to the said topics were identified. Such gaps and challenges were identified as follows:

- Not all elected officials are trained and well informed of the JJWA.
- Lack of political will of some officials.
- Officials seldom attend trainings regarding JJWA.
- BCPC Case handlers and front-liners were not the ones who attended the trainings and seminars on JJWA.
- Social workers are not attending the individual case conferences.
- We would need more paraprofessionals.
- Trained BCPC members have no security of tenure, therefore there is no continuity and transfer of knowledge.
- JJWA related concerns are not prioritized by some barangay officials.
- The monitoring tool is not comprehensive enough.
- We need a uniform comprehensive tool for monitoring.
- There is no standard form for the duty bearers which tends to create confusion
- The data collection involving different agencies has no uniformity.
- BCPC does not have enough skills such as facilitating conferencing, resource mobilizing, etc.
- Research opportunities are not explored.

Dr. Helen Madamba also enumerated recommendations for the government, which are:

- Provide more strategic and comprehensive trainings.
- Officials should be further educated on JJWA for them to understand and better advocate for JJWA.
- If the officials would know, then they would be able to move or take action.

- A student showed Mayor that in a particular area, there was a mixing of disabled, CICL and other children. Because it was raised, the Mayor took action.
- For the LCPC to function, they must act and advocate for the JJWA first
 - Do more information dissemination.
 - Provide strict guidelines for the qualifications of BCPC members.
 - Those who do not have much education are more trainable.
 - Possible retention of BCPC members despite the change in elected officials.
 - For JJWC, in cooperation with the different duty-bearers, to design a uniform and standard database and forms to be used by all JJWA implementers.
 - Provide a system accreditation wherein the duty-bearers, especially the BCPC, can transmit and report data in a more efficient and convenient way.
 - Identify or recognize which BCPCs will transmit their data.
 - For the BCPC to create a Local Juvenile Intervention Plan.
 - Guide BCPCs in the implementation of their LJIP.
 - Provide incentives for research work on JJWA.
 - Maybe the JJWC can provide incentives for all players to conduct research in their areas and these will be more credible sources of data.
 - Compendium of good practices.
 - Strengthen partnership with other NGOs.
 - Train more paraprofessionals.

Dr. Helen Madamba also enumerated recommendations for NGOs. Such recommendations are as follows:

- To continue advocating for JJWA by conducting more symposiums and forums.
- Strengthen partnership with concerned government offices to advocate and promote JJWA.
- Have a directory of services.

Ms. Melanie Llana pointed out that the required composition of the BCPC is clearly provided in the law. However, as for the qualifications required for the member. This is an issue because continuity is arrested because it is dependent on the priorities and whims of the elected officials who appoint BCPC members.

Ms. Melanie Llana also mentioned that because some NGOs are focused too much on training programs however, the continuity of such programs are not sustained. Also as to the matter of RJ, in spite of training or capacity building programs, RJ is still considered as only a concept. In other words, the problem is more concerned on the 'how' and not on the 'what'. In RJ they have to do conferencing, but BCPC members are not trained to do conferencing. The pooling of the forms in a database was also discussed.

A question was posted regarding the volume of social workers. **Ms. Melanie Llana** responded to this question by sharing data which states that 80 out of 182 barangays have social workers. In other words, 40% has social workers. In Quezon City, there are 142 barangays and there are 10 social workers. These 10 social workers handle all the amount of work, which only goes to show that it might really be a good idea to add paraprofessionals.

OPEN FORUM

One participant suggested that as to the organizational structure of the BCPC, it may be a good idea to for a member of the academe to tap the barangay.

Ms. Melanie Llana asked if something was being done regarding the continuity of the BCPC. **Dr. Helen Madamba** answered that in their area in Cebu, which is composed of 8 barangays, they created a Community-based child protection networks that include parents, teachers, barangay officials and barangay health workers. But because the BCPC is not functional, those we train become part of the BCPC and they're not affected by who are elected, they become watch groups. From this Manay suggested that a parallel group should be created.

Ms. Rowena Legaspi from Children's Legal Bureau shared that in they have an organization similar to HLAf. They are affiliated to 10 barangays from 2 cities, which holds 2 BCPC meetings every month. A core group was created and although the group is only new, they have already created ordinances, which would help in the continuity of their group.

Ms. Lovesita Daumar from DILG shared that they know of a faith-based organization which is in partnership with the barangay which insures the continuity of the despite the changing of elected officials; The use of an ordinance which stipulates the continuity of the group/program was also suggested. She shared that, in DILG, they created a 3 – 5 year intervention plan. According to her they were greatly assisted by he City-Municipality. There were 7 LGUs and 16 LGUs funded by EP. She also shared that the DILG will launch "e-learning" on July where barangays can access the manuals used.

Ms. Melanie Llana acknowledged the issue on raising awareness and how difficult it is. She cited that efforts have been exerted for the past 10 years, however there is very little progress. She said that the DILG is tasked with monitoring while NGOs should take on with the disseminating information and training.

Mr. Allan Bantasan from Child Hope Asia Philippines (CHAP) said that in order to ensure the diversity of the composition of the BCPC there should be a variety of stakeholders. However, it must be ensured that they be reminded to prioritize the children. Al added that it would be nice to elect officers and have someone from the NGO be elected as co-chairman, so that there can be a replacement in the absence of the barangay.

Ms. Jhie Mohica from CWC said that she agrees with Al that there should be no politics involved in the structuring of the BCPC. The children's welfare should always be the top priority. According to her this should be highlighted by the GOs and NGOs. According to Ms. Ghie one other concern is HIV and they are asking for help from social workers. She also mentioned that she asked SWs about JJWC tapping PASWI. Also, she said that she accomplished making a directory of services and mentioned the necessity for such directory. Ms. Ghie said that the BCPC used to be an indicator of a child-friendly city. However she mentioned that the such child-friendly cities have been questioned as to the authenticity and accuracy of the data. She narrated that during the validation they found out that the barangay captains simply tap those who are member of the committee on women and children. She concluded that for an effective implementation of the JJWA, cooperation is really important.

Ms. Rosana Alfaras from Iloilo Children's Welfare Foundation, Inc. (ICWF) said that it is clear right now that NGOs in the field have different strategies but they ensure that the work is still sustainable especially in barangays, cities and municipalities. She added that just in Iloilo city they ensure that they train not only member but also turn them into leaders who belong to the so-called "core group" which are from the 4Ps who are already capacitated. According to Ms. Rosana children's cases should really be prioritized. According to her, more or less, we need four or five people to be always there. We did that and in doing so last year, our NGO was awarded DSWD Region 6 has best practice in empowering BCPCs. The volunteers and parent leaders are there. They become monitors and watchdogs. She said that the point here is that the cases of the children and the issues/problems of the children, should be prioritized. Bottomline is, it is important that your own people are there. Ms. Rosana however added that it takes a lot of mentoring and coaching. At least 4 or 5 people should be there to really manage the cases of children. As in a committee is necessary. For us, we conducted monthly meetings where every committee made an accomplishment report.

Mr. Froilan Maglaya from the JJWC said that the council is different from the national secretariat. As per mandate, they were trained by RJJWC. The composition is that of the DILG, PNP, like Claire, Kasama and PDEA, Ched, and NGO Partners. He added that even though not everyone can be accommodated, they have representations from various NGOs. He said that they are hoping to find a contractor for the information system. They also have a forthcoming comprehensive training this May to June for the CLJIP which they aim to fit the situationer of the LGU.

Mr. Froilan Maglaya that the JJWC domain is jjwc.gov.ph.

Mr. Froilan Maglaya said that only a few cater to CICL. He estimates that it has less than 25,000 social workers. He suggested training support personnel.

Ms. Shirley Pocsol from Child and Family Services Philippines, Inc. (CFSPI) said that she thinks that we are obliged to educate and inform our teachers about CICL.

Ms. Melanie Llana shared that the DepEd has a new order, DepEd Order 18, where they train child protection specialists although this is yet to be done on the national level.

Ms. Mhel Soque from Navotas CSWDO said that Navotas is on its 3rd partnership with HIAF. Out of 14 barangays, lahat ay partner na. She shared that there have been many lapses and challenges. The main dilemma has been on functionality. She said that they started from scratch and they had a very limited structure. And sometimes even the barangay officials do not attend. Eventually they became equipped and learned more about BCPC. And now they will start to focus on coaching and mentoring.

Ms. Jhie Mohica asked how come even though many NGOs cater to CICL, such NGOs do not enter the CICL—this was because there are stringent requirements.

Ms. Cristina Udarbe raised the issue that children involved in CICL cases have been killed. The CSWDO says that this is correlated to CICL. She said that she hopes that the matter be checked on the national level.

WORKSHOP B: SUPPORT FACILITIES

Group 2 discussed about the quality and breadth of programs provided by the Bahay Pag- Asa, RCCY, NGO facilities was observed to lack monitoring and accreditation of institutions catering to CAR and CICL. 6 of the group's members are from LGUs but only one is accredited. Fortunately, it was found that there are similar services among the group members. It was recommended that the institutions should be strengthened. It was said that before an institution may be considered strong, its standards should be set.

It was discussed that with regard to partnership of centers with LGUs, NGOs and the private sector, most of them have partnerships already. It was recommended that interagency meetings be continued and that there must be a compilation of best practices.

It was mentioned that the budget provided to implement programs and services of most of the BPAs are LGU funded. It was recommended that in order to sustain the program and services for children, there must be proper appropriation by LGUs and for additional funding and technical assistance; there must be continued networking and resource mobilization.

It was observed that the Center's staff lacks proper training and/or seminars on handling children. The immediate change of staff after elections and the lack of contracts for the employees contribute to this problem. It was recalled that once they went to a psychologist who was unregistered and it even seemed that the so-called psychologist needed a psychologist himself. It was recommended that appropriate staff should be chosen to handle and manage cases. The staff must be registered professionals (e.g. nurses, psychologists, etc.) CLDRC. Additional Social Workers of Marikina and Valenzuela may be employed as well. Also, seminar and skills training on Child Development, Handling of Children's Issues and Orientation on Child Protection Laws must be enhanced.

In addition, the burn out and compassion fatigue of experienced caregivers was addressed. It was recommended that the employee's status and standing must be taken into consideration during planning. If planning were all case management and work without relaxation periods and activities, burn-outs will be a common dilemma.

On the handling of repeat offenders and cases of children below MACR who committed serious offenses, the following was recommended that:

- BCPCs must be made functional.
- HLAF must train all the barangays in strengthening their BCPC (PIA – NCR).
- A Child Protection Policy must be strictly implemented.
- The involvement of all stakeholders (LEO, Community, BCPC) in the intervention and diversion process must be continuous.

It was pointed out that an issue in the capacity of Center staff to manage cases of CICL and CAR was that the house-parents lack training and/or seminars on case management. They are not equipped with the right skills and knowledge because they cannot leave to attend trainings. The Las Pinas CSWDO staff who were directly involved in handling CICL cases were the only ones given proper training. It was recommended that the house-parents must be included in all trainings.

OPEN FORUM

A question was raised on who conducted trainings for the establishment of CLJIP. **Ms. Melanie Llana** answered that it was the JJWC's training. **Ms. Claire Toribio** of RJJWC-NCR then provided the following updates on the trainings:

- Last April 14-15, a writeshop for the CLJIP was conducted. Attendees were all LGUs in NCR composed of the planning officer, *Liga ng mga Barangay*, CSWDO, and a representative from the local project management team. The sixteen LGUs each drafted a CLJIP, which will hopefully be approved this year.
- There are follow through activities in the barangays. For the CAMANAVA, it is already finished.
- This year, the south cluster will be reacting to the lack of monitoring of BPAs. The DSWD-NCR standards committee has been continuously conducting the monitoring of BPAs in NCR. The problem arises, however, from the noncompliance of LGUs to the recommendation of the DSWD-NCR to the accreditation.

The **Caloocan CSWD** introduced themselves as one of the seven pilot cities together with Bacolod and Benguet. They have submitted a CLJIP during the workshop. It was the JJWC that conducted the training for trainers. All 188 barangays in Caloocan had community-based CLJIP in their respective barangays. So, the entire city of Caloocan has CLJIP.

Ms. Claudette Almadin from HIAF expressed that in relation to the trainings for the Youth Home Staff, the psychologists and house-parents are not informed. HIAF conducted TNAs with them and they found that the psychologists and house-parents do not know what they need. They admit hurting and shouting at the children, but they do not know the reason the children are there. They just know that a crime was committed. Hence, based on the report provided, the psychologist and house-parents have committed violations on the rights of the children.

Ms. Ruby from Malabon CSWD shared that in Malabon, things are done in partnership with Consuelo Foundation and JO. The JOs are assigned for duty at Bahay Sandigan in order to allow the house-parents to find a venue where they can focus on their training.

Ms. Joyce Penales from Tambayan discussed that the popularization of CLJIP has begun. Orientations were held in cities in Region 11. The monitoring of Bahay Pagasa is rightfully being conducted. The RJJWC now has a monitoring team that goes to the BPA and detention cells. They do not criticize during their visits but rather, they give technical assistance. However, not all BPA and detention cells are visited every year. RJJWC just started last December 2014 and the monitoring started last year. So, not all BPA and detention cells are visited because there are too many. Maybe eventually the time will come when all BPA and detention cells will be visited. The team also looks into the discipline in the Bahay Pag-asa. They encourage that all Bahay Pagasa should have CPP. There were instances where the children have complaints questioning why the house-parents were allowed cold water and good food, while they were deprived of it. For the barangay officials or concerned officials that attended the trainings, Tambayan has a partnership with the DILG in relation to the BCPC. They wrote a letter to the DILG asking for a memo from them.

A participant from the Las Piñas CSWDO expressed his reaction to a sharing in ACAY yesterday by **Mr. Gary**, a houseparent. They had a seminar on May 30 to June 1. They now have a Social

Development Center and BPA. Last November, they held training for house-parents. They emphasized that the house-parents in Bahay Pagasa played a big role. They needed not only social workers and psychologists, but also intensive training on how to handle clients in Bahay Pagasa. The limitation found, however, was that most house-parents were political appointees, so their educational attainment was not that high, unlike in Centers where qualification requirements are taken very seriously. They did their part by giving trainings in CSWD but sometimes the participants really do get burnt out.

Ms. Melanie Llana said that maybe the sets of competencies of the house-parents as well as any additional necessary skills and knowledge should be assessed and reviewed.

Ms. Arlene of Mandaluyong CSWDO expressed their gratitude to HLAf for the training conducted for BPA and Bahay Tuluyan staff held last November. It included all house-parents, psychologists, in-house nurses and welfare workers, and also the street facilitators handling children. It was HLAf that gave paralegal and parasocial worker training which really helped the duty bearers. She also stressed the necessity of having a Child Protection Policy. There was a lack in training for this and there was no template to follow yet. They hope that the National Government would be able to provide all LGUs mandating CPP the training they need.

The **QC SSDD** said that the presentation made by Group 2 is no longer a problem for them. With regard to the training program, they have already been institutionalized. Their social workers and psychologists are well-trained and they use a therapeutic community framework. They have 200+ children in the Molave Youth Home. They train their house-parents as well as their security officers in the orientation of the dynamics of children. They also offered their assistance to those who need help. They have a unified referral with regard to CNSP, CAR and CICL. They informed the police and the BCPC of their respective roles.

WORKSHOP C: CICL UNDERGOING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEEDINGS IN DETENTION AND THOSE SERVING TIME IN JAIL

Someone discussed about the CICLs in detention. There are still 385 CICLs in the BJMP. The creation of Bahay Pagasa helped in decreasing the number of CICLs in jails. There is good coordination with social workers. Someone shared that in Cebu City, BJMP has a MOA with the LGU to run a CICL Facility. The agreement is called Operation Second Chance. In the MOA it is required that in admitting detainees, the BJMP requires medical certificate and birth certificate.

Some of the gaps and challenges mentioned were:

- If there is a commitment order from the court to commit the child in a BJMP run facility, they do not have a choice but to accept the child.
- Where CICLs are committed in BJMP jails, there is no separate treatment from adults. They eat the same food and have the same accommodations.

As for the CICL in BuCor, the prisoners who committed crimes when they were still children are accepted to the CICL program. There are 34 CICLs who are part of the BuCor Special Classes for Youth Offenders. They inject livelihood and rehabilitation activities in preparation for their release. They are also partners with CSOs and NGOs to support activities for CICL. There is a separate facility for CICL.

Some of the gaps and challenges mentioned were:

- There is no after-care program when most of the CICLs come from dysfunctional families.
- CICLs that decide not to join the program for CICLs so they are transferred to Medium Security.
- There is no separate budget for rehabilitation of CICLs except for special classes.

The PDEA explained their standard operating procedure in Law Enforcement Handling as follows:

- There must be no initial contact if there is no social welfare officer.
- There is a separate detention facility for adults and CICLs in PDEA.
- PDEA shoulders the food for the CICL in detention.
- PDEA has women and children protection (WCP) officers patterned after the PNP.
- PDEA tapped the JJWC to train their WCP officers.
- NBI verifies the age of the child through a dental procedure.

Some of the gaps and challenges mentioned were:

- There are a few police officers that change the age of the child to more than 18.
- Many of the PNP officers just refer the case to the prosecutors instead of conducting diversion themselves.
- There is a high turnover of PNP WCPD officers, which makes continuity a challenge. Sometimes those who replace those reassigned are not trained.
- Even though NBI certificates do not reflect the cases of CICL, the internal database still shows it. Also, the CICL records are not sealed and destroyed.
- There are only few complaints filed for the investigation of officials. The complaints are needed for the investigation of erring officials to commence.

There are recommendations for the Government:

- There should be a proactive prevention of violations by the Government.
- There should be internal and/or external random auditing of procedures by law enforcement officers.

As for the Prosecution, there was a mention that there were special prosecutors trained and some prosecutors are pro-child and have an RJ attitude.

Some gaps and challenges are:

- There is a lack of training materials for prosecutors. They do their own research.
- The manual for handling CICLs did not reach the prosecutors working in the field.
- Some prosecutors have a punitive attitude.
- There is a need to revise the 2008 manual.
- Some prosecutors file the case directly and do not conduct diversion.
- There are different interpretations by the prosecutors of the JJWA and the IRR.

The recommendations are as follows:

- There should be diversion conducted in the prosecution level.

- There should even be training for prosecutors who are not assigned to the family courts.
- There should be standard trainings for prosecutors.
- The DOJ should continue to promote collaborative case handling as performance indicators which should be measured not just by filing the case, but by what happens to the case.

As for the Public Attorney's Office, during initial contact, they coordinate with the social workers.

Some gaps found were:

- The CICL is still subject to the indigency test before accepting the case. However, it is not so much of a problem since almost all of them pass the test.
- There is no program training in handling CICL cases.

As for the Courts, these are some of the gaps and challenges mentioned:

- There are CICLs still committed in BuCor directly even without suspending sentence.
- Some Courts do not conduct diversion due to the lack of family courts.
- There is a slow disposition of cases. Some children reach the age of 21 during the pendency of their case which is not eligible for suspended sentence.
- There are courts that commit children in jail and some children spend more than a month in an adult jail.
- When committed, it takes at least one month to transfer the child to a LSWDO facility.

The recommendations are:

- There must be an amendment of the rules on handling CICLs.
- There must even be training for judges not assigned to family courts.
- There should be a provision that CICL cases should be resolved within a certain period of time like in environmental law cases.

The general recommendations they provided are the following:

- For the Government, they should take a pro-active stand in preventing violations.
- For NGOs, violations should be documented properly.
- For everyone, there should be maintained vigilance that the rule of law should not be violated.

OPEN FORUM

Ms. Jhie Mohica mentioned that there is a Court Appointed Special Advocate as Guardian Ad Litem (CASAGAL) however, they are not as active today.

Ms. Shirley Pocsol from CSFI pointed out that their office continues to visit or conduct psychosocial activities or life skills in jail. They used to be the secretariat so they conduct case conferencing with Public Attorney's Office (PAO) lawyers, Prosecutors, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) personnel and City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) personnel. She herself goes to the jail every week. She added that if there is a child in

jail, they are there to provide him a scholarship program. This is because they know that a child develops when he is equipped with education.

According to a **participant from the Makati CSWDO**, they ensure that they invite everyone in diversion. Moreover they emphasized that they are really focused when it comes to family courts. If there is an opportunity for diversion, they take it right away. However they also mentioned that there is a loophole in the NBI system. If children apply for their NBI clearance, there is still a case filed indicated in their records. He also mentioned that the file may hopefully be used as an effective deterrent for children not to commit crimes because they would encounter problems with their NBI clearances. But in doing so, they should make sure that they are consistent in keeping the files secure.

A participant from the PNP-WCPD made some clarifications regarding the Juvenile Justice Welfare Council (JJWC). She said that there are currently 1700 police stations. They said that they talk to Ms. Esmeralda Distor when it comes to diversion training programs. At this moment there is still no trainings for the WCPD on diversion, but they look forward to having trainings at any time in their police stations. Lastly, they mentioned that through this PNP Manual on Handling CICL Cases, they can now start with the diversion program. He further added that reporting can be done anonymously.

When asked if they encounter any problems in their organization, they answered that they encounter problems in the assignment of police officers in WCPD because of their ranks. For the investigators, there was a proposal that they be promoted only until the rank of major. They also mentioned that civilian plantilla positions are limited, and that police women really go out to seek a promotion.

When asked about instances of changing the age of a child to more than 18, they responded that they currently do not receive information regarding the said act. However they asked the audience to have any such incident reported immediately so they can take appropriate action.

Mr. Allan Bantasan from Child Hope Asia Philippines (CHAP) was asked about the measures the government has done in preventing torture among captured or detained CICL, or if there are any more appropriate measures that may be easily observed regarding this. He then responded that there is already a manual on handling CICL, which was defended by General Acio and that Ms. Distor attended the defense. He added that the manual is already ready for publication and that they are seeking the help of NGOs or CSOs to help them publish the said manual. There is a need of 2,500 copies, which will be distributed to the different police stations. When asked if there is a mention on torture in the manual, he only said that there is a need for the cooperation of the CSOs. Atty. Froilan Maglaya answered the question and said that there is no mention of torture in the manual but we have a separate law on anti-torture act.

Ms. Cristina Udarbe was asked regarding procedure and which offenses may be mediated and which offenses may not. She responded that in courts, if there is a resolution, it is believed that the discussion or deliberation will be conducted by the judge. (*Sa court – kapag may resolution na, akala na magpprogress na ang paguusap ay sa judge.*) She discussed an incident where a case on attempted homicide was already attended by the judge, and was sent to mediation. When they got to mediation, they are being asked why they are sent to mediation. She then said that there are court orders like this, and that they will be asking for a P500 mediation fee. The

audience then asked Ms. Cristy to clarify what she just said. She then cited a sample case from the Quezon City court. The case was on murder and the child is in Molave Youth Home. When the case was finally decided, the child was already 21 years old. The decision was to bring him to a Youth Center accredited by BuCor. They sent a request letter to the judge and asked if they can send the child to ACAY. The judge denied the request. Because of this they brought the child to BuCor. After two years, the child was pardoned. Ms. Cristy then asked the audience to look it up (*Pakitingnan lang sana.*). Moreover, she said that with regard to the fiscal, when it comes to the RTC, mediation is limited in theft and libel offenses.

Ms. Cristy then proceeded to explain some concerns regarding judges. There was an incident wherein a minor committed a crime but he was already 35 when he was convicted. It was observed that before his conviction, his performance was okay and that he already got an ROR. However since he was convicted, he has to serve his sentence. The problem is, the suspended sentence is only applicable to those who are between 18-21 years of age. If the person is already between 30-35 years old, they will no longer be accepted by the NTSB or Bahay Pag-asa. Therefore he can serve his sentence only in Iwahig, Palawan. A question was asked on how the person will be sent to Iwahig, Palawan but there was no reply.

A participant from QC SSDD then explained that in discernment, what they do is if qualified theft was the offense committed, they proceed to find out what the problem of the child is. If there are findings that would have the case dismissed, they will recommend the same. An example would be if the child was discovered to have a mental problem. The same goes with rape cases. She added that the QC SSDD saw the advantages in assessing discernment.

A participant from CSWDO of the Pasig City then narrated a case where a judge decided to give an accused child a sentence of eight years. As of the moment the child is under ROR. The judge asked PDEA if they have an aftercare program for kids. Unfortunately rehabilitation is not one of the mandates of PDEA. Therefore they should go to the Dangerous Drugs Board since they are the ones in charge of rehabilitation. Then they were able to consult with the DDB Chief consultant and he relied on the Court Order. Since it is within the discretion of the Court to decide what to do with the child, they decided to suspend the sentence of the child. In this case, the child is active in the community, is able to study and is able to get an ROR. The problem now is finding out how the child can serve his suspended sentence. Others say he should be sent to DDB, others to DDE. She then ended by saying that what we can get from the case is that until now there is still no concrete solution to these kinds of situations.

WORKSHOP D – OTHER ISSUES

Mr. Chris Peñales of MAGCRP then focused on the move to lower the minimum age of criminal responsibility. He was asked on what the different perspective of stakeholders are and the different studies regarding the age of criminal responsibility. He then responded that we should continue the dialogue with the stakeholders, have crash courses for the police and to have these re-echoed since mistakes are often committed when it comes to CAR or CICL, capacitate and train duty-bearers, review turn-over rates of PNP, SW and other duty-bearers, and mobilize the tri-media.

The following are his recommendations:

- Continue advocating to retain the MACR to 15.
- Collate studies of CWC, UNICEF and other statistics of CICL

- Conduct political mapping
- Involve children in the consultations
- For Government Organizations
 - Harmonize and coordinate LCPCs and RJJWCs
 - Harmonize the data requirements of duty-bearers
 - Orient and Train LCPCs and RJJWCs
 - To have JJWC and DILG work together for the functionality of the implementers
 - To have JJWC come up with guidelines in monitoring the CICL
 - To have JJWC guarantee the attendance of duty-bearers in the different consultation meetings.
- For Public Investment for JJ Concerns
 - To provide a check list on public investment of LGUs regarding children
 - Highlight spending for children so that it can be included in the UN-CRC report
 - DILG should have a list of functional barangays that have strategic plans
- For CSO
 - To come up with guidelines on how to check the spending of GOs.
 - To have them conduct Mirror reporting on public spending
- For GOs In Handling CICLs with disabilities
 - Review and revisit existing guidelines in handling CICL who are differently-abled
 - Call for consultation meetings
 - Come up with a mechanism to involve children
 - Produce a manual on participation on CICL

OPEN FORUM

According to **Ms. Jhie Mohica**, attribution is what's happening in the budget (of what?). She pointed out that the collaboration between the government agency and NGOs could have been good. However if there is an allocation of 10% to SK, 1% to JJ, there should also be allocation for children and 5% for GAD. She added that they are presenting the legislative agenda for children and one of the things they look into is the allocation of resources.

Atty. Froilan Maglaya was asked if CSO and NGO are the same. He responded that NGOs and CSOs have separate guidelines. CSOs can access government funds while NGOs are like cousins to each other (*parang magpinsan*). Moreover, he mentioned that with regard to IEC flowchart, they are currently developing instructional videos on diversion and that they are developing documentation practices. Lastly, he mentioned that they have FAQs- RR translated to Visayan.

Ms. Lovesita Daumar of DILG discussed about the 1% IRA allocation. According to her, an MC was already issued last July 2, 2012. The allocation of where to use the budget was also issued already. She also mentioned that the JJWC already sent a letter (to whom?) to consider them in the Child Friendly Local Government Audit. There is already a schedule for the review for this year. The audit will be reviewed again. She added further that the Seal of Good Governance is included in the letter sent by the JJWC. Therefore there is a possibility that JJWA will be included.

At the moment, they are doing the revision of the monitoring of LGU compliance. The use of the 1% was also included. With regard to the licensed social worker who was appointed to handle cases of CICL, they are also trying to put in the budget those in handling CAR under the LGUs. As of now, they are trying to put in what they can in the budget.

A participant from the Pasig CSWDO asked about what to do regarding the CICL who has no families to get back to, to those whose families are dysfunctional, was answered that they may revisit the transfer program of the DSWD. They have to revisit most especially those who no longer know what to do with CICL. This program is for independent meetings only. He further mentioned that maybe they can revisit the program for the CICL in those situations.

A participant from PDEA was asked about what they do to those who are referred to the PDEA. An incident was brought up wherein a judge gave an order where he allowed the child to plea bargain. However, according to 9165, plea-bargaining is not allowed.

The participant from PDEA then answered that the disposition has already changed. What they do with reports that are no longer being opposed is that although plea-bargaining is not allowed, there is still what we call the best interest of the child. Because of this, they support the report of the social welfare officer. What they do is they agree with the recommendation, and then get a comment from the DDB. The DDB would either agree or disagree. The point is, if the court does not know how the disposition is, the DSWD makes recommendation whether to agree or disagree so that in the disposition, they just cite whether they agree with the recommendation or not.

A Fiscal from Quezon City discussed that there is a provision in 9344 which provides that for those CICL who are imprisoned, upon the order of the court, must be confined in agricultural camps. He added that the concern with this is when the judge gives out the order, which must be specific, there is no youth agricultural camp. So what the judge does is he changes the order and he sends the CICL to Bilibid instead.

CLOSING REMARKS

Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria expressed his gratitude to the conduct of the JJ Congress, to the partners of JJWC, to the RJJWC-NCR, and to the UNICEF for helping in making the JJ Congress possible. He then asked everyone to reflect on the justice for the children. What happened was a reunion. **Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria** entered the juvenile justice advocacy one year before the law was passed. According to him, the kids were freed but we were imprisoned. For ten years, we witnessed what happened – the development and the progress. All the different bashing and bullying was experienced by the different sectors – from the barangay to the law enforcement and lawyers.

He then said that they were the ones who caught all the complaints. However he further explained that today, it is gladdening. He said that we should not look at the gaps, and that a lot of things happened. The questions may be the same – referring to the MACR. However things have changed. Therefore we should also change the way we look at the issue.

He then said that if we look at the JJWA, we ask ourselves if the LGUs can actually handle JJWA. After ten years, we've learned that the answer is yes. The barangay can actually do it, and so can the LGU.

There is only a need for certain ingredients. He then said, if a child can change, and if a child can improve. The answer is Yes! According to him, after ten years, we have evidence that a child can change. The problem is, there is a need for a lot of ingredients.

He then shifted the focus to **Ms. Bing Diaz**. Ms. Bing is the first staff of the JJWC. Today, we can see the beauty of the organizational structure. He then said that maybe they can already go through new challenges. In fairness to the CSOs, we did not get a lot of complaints or noise within those ten years. Why did he say in fairness? This is because we let them experience and we worked hand in hand with the government so that the law will be implemented properly. They fixed the implementation of the 9344 in their places.

Atty. Rommel Alim Abitira said that their victories are still small. There is only a small number of barangays that are functional. There is only a small number of established BPA whose parents are okay. These are the factors that if expanded, would have helped a lot of children. Maybe the challenge now, according to him, is collaboration.

He then called out CSOs and the government. For CSOs, he said that they should continue the cooperation with the government. He then added that the government can also consult with them. **Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria** expressed his wish that they be of help in the implementation of 9344. According to him, the government does not have to be defensive with them. They can talk about it, and help each other regarding what to do with 9344.

He then explained further that maybe the government see that agencies can work only upto a certain extent, and then they pass it on to the prosecutor. He added that maybe the challenge which prompted the creation of JJ Congress is to have a bird's eye view of the situation - starting from the police, to the barangay, to the courts, to the BuCor, to the institutions and back to the bottom.

He elaborated further that there is a possibility that the houseparent only sees the bad because they are the ones who are really in the BPA. Maybe we are too focused on the children who are really the outliers. However most of them no longer go through the police, the fiscal, the courts, because when they reach the barangay, the case already gets solved.

We can say that the children of today are already informed, but **Atty. Rommel Alim Abitira** expressed his doubts if they have any discernment. He doubts if they are capable of processing such information. He explained further that the youth of today still needs help in processing that kind of information. He asked everyone not equate discernment with intelligence, because what is involved is the maturity and the capacity of the child to process the information.

He then expressed his hopes that we do not forget the UNRC. He said that we need to provide the rights of survival, development, protection and participation even to the CICL. And **Iyok** thinks that this is our calling today. The JJWA is implementable. It works. All we need to do is to help each other because it is not easy.

Again, **Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria** thanked everyone who attended the JJ Congress and he hopes that we renew our spirits to work in further strengthening the JJWA.



5th JUVENILE JUSTICE VOLUNTEERS' (JJVOs) CONGRESS

16 – 18 September 2016
Sitio Lucia Garden Resort and Training Center
Km. 40 Fidel de Jesus St., Pulong Buhangin, Sta. Maria, Bulacan

DOCUMENTATION



5th JUVENILE JUSTICE VOLUNTEERS' (JJVOs) CONGRESS

16 – 18 September 2016
Sitio Lucia Garden Resort and Training Center
Km. 40 Fidel de Jesus St., Pulong Buhangin, Sta. Maria, Bulacan

BACKGROUND:

Since its establishment in 2011, the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. Center for Restorative Action (HLAF – CRA) Program was able to assist barangays in organizing volunteers, both children/youth and adults. This was made possible through the Module 3A: Para Organizing Skills Training. Barangays were expected to organize the Restorative Justice Advocates (RJA) and Barangay Children and Youth Associations (BCYA). The latter functions as the representatives of the children and youth in the community. They work hand in hand with the BCPC to ensure that no child's rights have been violated most especially those of children at risk and in conflict with the law.

Considering the number of BCYAs organized, HLAF – CRA finds it essential to gather these children and youth who share the same advocacy to maximize their efforts. This led to the idea of initiating a Congress for them in 2012. The Congress serves as a venue for these children and youth to get together and share their ideas on how they can meaningfully participate in their communities. From being a simple member of the BCYA, they were advanced as Juvenile Justice Volunteers (JJVos).

The Juvenile Justice Volunteers (JJVos) functions as the youth counterpart in promoting and advancing for the proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice. They work as the mechanism that conducts activities that upholds the welfare of the juvenile especially those who are in need of special protection.

JJVOs Congress provided the avenue for the children and youths to share their talents, experiences on child protection and CICL advocacy, strategies, children participation, meet new friends, renew friendship, establish linkages and update knowledge, skills and strengthen commitment in the promotion of child protection.

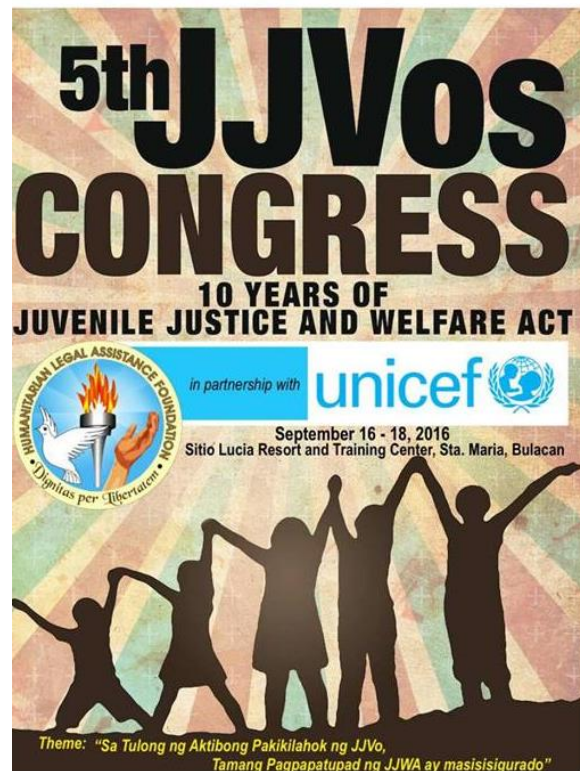
THE 2016 JUVENILE JUSTICE VOLUNTEERS' (JJVOS) CONGRESS

THEME:

The congress' theme is “**Sa aktibong pakikilahok ng JJVos, tamang implementasyon ng JJWA ay masisigurado**”. It focuses on the impact of the involvement of children and youth in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA) especially at the community level.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of this year's congress is for the JJVos to advocate for the proper and full implementation of the law through their own potent skills and talents. It is also in celebration of the 10th year anniversary of the JJWA being one of the landmark legislations in the country.



General Objective: To advocate for Juvenile Justice from the perspective of juvenile together with a juvenile.

Specific Objectives:

1. Reporting of the result of the survey conducted by the selected Juvenile Justice Volunteers (JJVos) on the implementation of the JJWA in the barangay level.
2. JJVos to formulate a “shout out” or unified statement that will represent their stance on this year's theme on the Juvenile Justice.
3. JJVos to create an advocacy material that will promote the juvenile justice and welfare act through their skills and talents.

PARTICIPANTS:

This year's congress was attended by **TWO HUNDRED ELEVEN (211)** participants, (as per attendance), which is composed of children & youths who are members of the Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) and their adult companions from HLAf partner barangays in Malabon City, Navotas City, Quezon City, and Caloocan City. Development partners like GOs (CSWDO) and NGOs in Metro Manila and nearby provinces were also present together with their children and youth representatives from the Pag – Asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP), among others.

JJVoS CONGRESS YOUTH FACILITATORS:

As the Congress is intended to be for the children and by the children emphasizing the need to promote and protect their right to participate, HLAF was able to gather **seventeen (17)** children and youths from partner barangays in Malabon City, Navotas City and Caloocan City who had participated in the previous congresses to take part in the organizing and facilitating this year's congress.

They were selected by HLAF based on their performance as JJVOs in their respective children/youth associations, and also in their respective communities. They were also highly recommended by their BCPC Focal and BCYA Adviser.

During the Youth Congress, aside from co –organizing the event, one of their main tasks is to co – facilitate and assist the resource speakers during the breakout sessions. It is also their task to document what transpired (before – during – after) the session, and to collate participants' outputs of their respective assigned workshop session.



The Youth Facilitators pose with their Certificate of Appreciation which they received from HLAF during the 2016 JJVoS Congress culminating program. 09/18/2016

(L – R; 1st line) Atty Rommel Alim Abitria – HLAF Executive Director, Marielle Elaine Quilala, Rhaniella T Grande, Mary Hope Gravoso, Justine R Felix, Erlain Espallardo, Thricia Mae Esguerra, Danica Dioquino, Ruben S Conge

(L – R; 2nd line) James Maravilla, Carl Rogemard Geronimo, Patrick Ignacio

(L – R; 3rd line) Mhico Yambao, Paul Vincent Rodriguez, Kaye Salazar, Carls Cedrick Pasillos, Mariel Lumio, Atty Kristoffer Claudio – HLAF Program Officer, Roger Blash Larioque, Luis L Singgangan, RSW – HLAF Senior Social Worker

***Not in Photo – Paula SP Federizo**

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES:

SEPTEMBER 16, 2016		
TIME	Activity	Person/s Responsible
8:00 – 10:00	Arrival and Registration Preliminaries	JJVos 2016 Participants
10:00 – 12:00	Overview of the Activity Orientation	JJVOs Congress Task Force
12:00 – 1:00	LUNCH	
1:00 – 1:30	Signing of Child Protection Code of Conduct	Mr. Luis L. Singgangan HLAF Senior Social Worker
1:30 – 6:00	Workshop Session (for JJVOs) Seminar on Counseling (for Guardians)	MR. BRIAN Q. ENGAY UP – Diliman Psychology Professor
7:00 – 8:30	DINNER	
SEPTEMBER 17, 2016		
TIME	Activity	Person/s Responsible
7:30 – 8:30	BREAKFAST	
8:30 – 8:45	Preliminaries	
8:45 – 11:00	Continuation of the Workshop Sessions	
11:30 – 12:30	LUNCH	JJVOs Congress Task Force
12:30 – 12:45	Unity Walk	Juvenile Justice Volunteers
12:45 – 12:55	Invocation	
	Singing of the Philippine National Anthem	
12:55 – 1:00	Welcome Remarks	MS. THRICIA MAE ESGUERRA <i>President, Malabon BCYA Federation</i>
1:00 – 1:30	Keynote Speech	MS. GEORGINA HERNANDEZ- YANG <i>Spokesperson</i> Office of the Vice President
1:30 – 2:00	Report on the Survey of the implementation of JJWA in the Barangay	BCYA
2:00 – 3:00	Inspirational Message	MS. MARIA LOURDES H. TURALDE <i>DSWD Assistant Secretary</i> OPG – Promotive Programs
		ATTY. TRICIA CLARE A. OCO <i>Executive Director</i> Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council
		MR JOSEPH JUSTIN G VINZONS UNESCO Youth Peace Ambassador National Secretariat, UNESCO CLUBS PHILIPPINES
3:00 – 4:30	Advocacy Presentation	Juvenile Justice Volunteers
4:30 – 7:00	Rehearsal for Solidarity Night	
7:00 – 8:00	DINNER	
8:00 –	SOLIDARITY NIGHT	
SEPTEMBER 18, 2016		
TIME	Activity	Person/s Responsible
7:00 – 8:00	BREAKFAST	
8:00 – 11:00	Swimming Time	
11:00 – 12:00	Wrap Up – CLOSING PROGRAM	
12:00 – 1:00	LUNCH	
1:00 –	Homeward Bound	

Proceedings:

- ❖ **Arrival of Guests and Participants** – Most of the participants arrived earlier at the venue. Upon registration, they were instructed to gather at the Dining Hall for the Preliminaries.

A Pre Registration Form for each Workshop (Break out) Session was provided for the participants to register. There are 9 sessions for the participants to choose from. Participants were instructed to choose one (1) session of their interest. These are poster making (Set A & B), theatre (A & B), singing, declamation, dancing (A & B), cookie painting and paper bag making.

- ❖ It was past 11:00AM when most of the participants settled down at the Dining Hall of Sitio Lucia. Some of the participants are still on their way to the venue. Mr Carls Cedrick Pasillos – one of the youth facilitators, started the Orientation Program with an Opening Prayer followed by the Singing of the Philippine National Anthem.
- ❖ An **Overview of the Activity** was discussed briefly by Mr Luis L Singgangan, RSW, HLAF Senior Social Worker. He started with a backgrounder on the evolution of the JJVo Congress since its conception in 2011 and was first organized in 2012. He made emphasis on the importance of organizing the Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) in the community as a mechanism in promoting children's rights to participation in their protection and development.

Definition of Juvenile Justice Volunteers (JJVos) including their roles and responsibilities was also discussed thoroughly. Also included in the discussion was the program flow of the three – day activity.

- ❖ Ms Emy Torrefiel, HLAF Community Organizer, reiterated some important **House Rules** to consider and **MUST** be followed by the participants in addition to the list of House Rules discussed by Ms Walz Flores (Representative of Sitio Lucia). **This includes the following;** (1) Notify HLAF if there are changes/problems in relation to room assignments, (2) Notify their guardians when going out from the premises.

LUNCH BREAK

- ❖ **WORKSHOP SESSION (for JJVos)** – At around 1:30PM, the participants convened at the Dining Hall for a brief orientation about the workshop sessions which they will be participating. It was reiterated that the main objective of the workshop session is to provide an opportunity for the participants to optimize their skills and talents as they advocate for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act.

In order to do so, HLAFF sought the assistance of different individuals and organizations in offering different workshop sessions such as poster making, theatre, singing, declamation, dancing, cookie painting and paper bag making.

Resource Person including the assigned youth facilitators for every workshop were introduced. The assigned youth facilitator for every workshop then gathered their participants and grouped them. Afterwards, the groups proceed to their assigned venue for the workshop session.

Table 1. LIST OF ASSIGNED RESOURCE PERSON/FACILITATOR AND YOUTH FACILITATOR PER WORKSHOP SESSION

SESSION	RESOURCE PERSON/S	YOUTH FACILITATOR
Cookie Painting and Paper Bag Making	Ms. Daryl Wendi del Carmen A graduate of Interior Design in University of Santo Tomas and taking a break for designing homes and commercial spaces Atty Kristoffer Claudio HLAF Program Officer	Justine R. Felix and Paul Vincent Rodriguez
Dancing Set A	James Maravilla – BS HRM Graduate (St Adeline) Mr Carl Geronimo – Grade 9 at Kaunlaran HS and Board Member of BCYA Federation – Navotas City	
Dancing Set B	Jsa Turabilla and Georgia Sacrez - HLAFF interns from Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP)	
Declamation	Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria HLAF Executive Director	Raniella Grande – Graduate, BS Education Major in English (DLSU – Araneta), Brgy 155, Caloocan BCYA Officer. Mhico Yambao – Grade 10 at Malabon NHS and President of BCYA Hulong Duhat, Malabon City
Poster Making Set A	Mr. Von Enrique Visual artist specializing in portraits and a graduate of Social Work in Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila	Danica Dioquino Tricia Mae Esguerra Erlain Espallardo

Poster Making Set B	Mr. Randy Robles Area Coordinator at the Office of the Vice Mayor of Quezon City and two-time national grand champion in Poster Making. He is presently conducting seminars on visual arts on private and public schools in Novaliches, Quezon City.	Mary Hope Gravoso – Professor, AMA Caloocan & Brgy 155, Caloocan BCYA Officer. Mariel Lumio - BCYA Tinajeros, Malabon
Singing	Ninoy and Cory Aquino Foundation Music Ministry - John Pao Reyes, Micheal Shimamoto, Luis Enriquez, Pael Gutierrez, Em Jay de Leon	Carls Cedrick Pasillos & Marielle Elaine Quilala
Theater Set A	Mr. Levy dela Cruz A seven-time Carlos Palanca Awardee, Inang bayan awardee for literature of PUP, National Fellow of UP Creative writing Institute, Gawad Liwayway Awardee, CCP Awardee for full length play titled: Ina and One time Balagtas Awardee	Paula SP Federizo & Kaye Salazar
Theater Set B	Mr. Romy Florendo freelance artist, street educator, teacher and consultant of Barangay Culiati BCPC	Ruben S. Conge & Patrick Ignacio

- ❖ **Signing of Child Protection Code of Conduct** - The 2016 Juvenile Justice Volunteers Congress staff, trainees, volunteers, students, development partners and parents or guardian including the security personnels from the partner barangays then signed the Child Protection Code of Conduct to ensure the welfare and protection of all children including vulnerable young people involved. The Code of Conduct ascertains particular values, principles and standards of behavior that inform the culture and identity of HLAF.

(Full Text - Refer to **ANNEX E: HLAF Child Protection Code of Conduct**)

- ❖ **Seminar on Counselling (for Guardians)** - a Psychology Professor from the University of the Philippines, **Mr. Bryan Engay**, gave a seminar on counseling to the JJVos guardians and security personnel.

DINNER

-END OF DAY 1-

Proceedings:

CONTINUATION OF BREAK OUT SESSIONS – After breakfast, the participants proceed immediately to their assigned workshop session in order to consolidate their outputs which will be presented in the afternoon during the main program of the congress. Together with the youth facilitators, the participants were able to finalize their advocacy material at around 11:30 AM.

PROGRAM PROPER

The main program started at 1:00PM with a Unity Walk by the youth participants. This is to acknowledge the active involvement of **Thirty (30)** organized Barangay Children and Youth Associations (BCYAs) within HLAF partner barangays in four cities – Malabon (10), Navotas (11), Caloocan (2) and Quezon City (7).

Also acknowledged was the active participation of the youth representatives from Purple Centers Foundation and the Pag – Asa Youth Association of the Phils (PYAP) from five (5) partner City Social Welfare and Development Offices' of Mandaluyong, Malabon, Valenzuela, Caloocan and Parañaque.



Masters of Ceremonies: Mr. Paul Vincent Rodriguez, Ms. Erlain Espallardo and Ms Thricia Mae Esguerra 09/17/2016



A Unity Walk by the Juvenile Justice Volunteers in order to acknowledge their active involvement and participation to activities in their respective communities as manifested by their membership to the organized Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA). 09/17/2016



MS. THRICIA MAE ESGUERRA
President,
Malabon BCYA Federation

A Gospel Song entitled “Lead Me Lord” by Gary Valenciano was played after the Unity Walk followed by the singing of the Philippine National Anthem.

❖ WELCOME REMARKS

In her welcome remarks, she made emphasis on the role of the youth in their respective communities as juvenile justice volunteers (JJVos). She also acknowledged the presence of the organizers, guests and participants. She shared words of encouragement to the youths. Here is an excerpt from her message.

“In behalf of BYFed Malabon and Navotas, we just want to say, thank you. And of course, don’t forget to prepare yourself to be challenged, to be excited, and to be inspired. And once again, welcome. It’s a pleasure to see many of you. Thank you and God Bless”.

❖ KEYNOTE SPEECH

An Excerpt from the message of the **Vice President Hon. Leni Robredo**, delivered by Spokesperson of the Office of the Vice-President **Atty. Georgina Hernandez - Yang**, during her Keynote Speech at the 2016 JJVos Congress on September 17, 2016.



Atty. Georgina Hernandez - Yang

“The Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, of course, has done wonders in strengthening 54 barangays in Quezon City., 14 in Navotas, 12 in Malabon and 10 in Caloocan. I find these numbers very encouraging. It shows that the law can be enforce at the community level and they empower barangay officials, police, members of the LCPC, youth home staff and members of the BCPC.

Truly there is no limit for people who want to change the country. Each act is important, there is no small or big ones, each time you make yourself present to make sure a law enforcer officer abide by the law, you prevent future abused. So meet on my gmail my dear volunteers, tomorrow and the rest of your time in the programs, smile with more joy and speak with more confidence. I will not promise you that everything will be easy, there will be times that you will be frustrated, you may lose one of those you are mentoring, you will cry, we will be there with you, you will not alone. Let’s do this together, in the end it is better to try and get hurt than not to have tried at all.”

❖ INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGES

An Excerpt from the inspirational message of Assistant Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), **Ms. Maria Lourdes H. Turalde** at the 2016 JJVos Congress on September 17, 2016.



Ms Maria Lourdes H Turalde

'Isusuma ko lang ang apat na karapatan ng kabataan, survival, development protection and participation. Lahat ito ay mahalaga subalit, yung pang-apat, yung partisipasyon ng mga kabataan, yun talaga ang kailangan nating patingkarin... Patuloy ninyong palakasin ang inyong mga sarili, patuloy na proteksyunan ang inyong mga sarili, sana maliban sa inyong pagpapapatatag o pagpapabuti ng inyong kalagayan, isipin nyo dn na kayo ay kabiulang sa inyong komunidad. At malaki ang papel na magagampanan ninyo, kung ang komunidad ay magiging mas maayos para sa ating mamamayan, mas maayos para sa ating mga kabataan at syempre papangarapin natin na mas maayos yung ating bansa, na sa susunod na mga henerasyon atleast may mga nagawa tayo para rin sa ating mga susunod na henerasyon.

Para hindi tayo masisi, na bakit nung tayo/kayo ang mga kabataan, hindi kayo gumawa ng hakbang o hnd kayo nagpakita ng inyong papel... ngayon pa lang ipakita nyo yun... at ngayon pa lng pagtulung-tulungan na natin iyun, para yung kinabukasan na gusto natin ay hnd lamang natin matamasa sa hinaharap kung hindi ngayon na...saludong saludo ako sa mga kabataan na nandito ngayong hapon."

Meanwhile Project Development Officer IV under the Advocacy and Communications Division of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC), **Ms. Maan Julia Gonzales** also delivered the message of Atty Tricia Clare A. Oco – JJWC Executive Director.

"Sa tulong ng aktibong pakikilahok ng juvenile justice volunteers, tamang pagpapatupad ng juvenile justice welfare act ay masisigurado.. the 2016 juvenile justice volunteers congress theme is a exampling and tightly call to all concern individuals and our commitment to Protect & promote the rights of the Filipino children including those at risk and in conflict w/ the law. We at jjwc recognize each of your contributions in promoting the rights and protecting the welfare of your fellow youth & children who are at risk and in conflict w/ the law. Your presence today is another testament of your support.



Ms Maan Julia Gonzales

It emphasizes the importance of participation, cooperation & coordination of efforts of all duty bearers', stakeholders and volunteer children and youth like you in the proper and full implementation of the JJWA. Gawin nating hamon at inspirasyon upang pagtibayin ang pagtutulongan at pakikilahok para sa maayos at tamang pagpapatupad ng batas”.

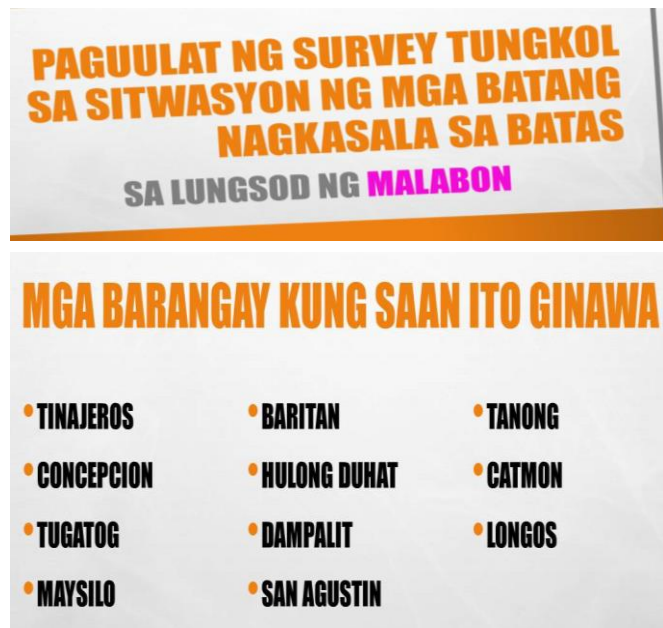
The Youth Peace Ambassador of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), **Mr. Joseph Justin Vinzons**, shared an update regarding their programs and services.



❖ REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF JJWA IN THE BARANGAY



Mr Carls Cedrick Pasillos and Ms. Marielle Elaine Quilala



On August 2016, a research was conducted by the Barangay Children and Youth Federation (BCYFed) – Malabon City in order to come up with a comparative data on the situation of children in conflict with the law (CICL) in the 11 barangays in Malabon City from the period of January 2013 – August 2016.

Methods used in collecting data: SURVEY and INTERVIEW

With the assistance of the BCPC, the BCYFed was able to conduct survey and interviews to the Barangay Officials, BCPC staff and CICLs. The survey form was sub divided into three (3) parts – Information regarding the CICL (personal circumstances, case profile), Information on the programs and services provided by the Barangay to the CICL, Information on CICL's personal experience/s.

***Please Refer to ANNEX D for the Complete Report (in Filipino Language) of the survey.**

❖ ADVOCACY PRESENTATIONS

(1) DANCING



Set 1 The Children have used a song about the capabilities of the youth. Entitled “Kabataang Pinoy” the music used for the performance has been used in order to represent the capabilities of the youth in doing their part for our society. This music was chosen by the facilitators, according to them [facilitators] the music will empower the children, and make them realize to take part in the change they want to see in the society. The dance as part of the breakout sessions, gives them [participants] an idea on how they can use their skills in order to be heard and take part in the decisions regarding their rights.



Set 2 “Blue Jeans” is the title of the song that was used in this set. The music depicts the voices of the youth wanting to be heard in the decision making, the movements and the action the youth have portrayed are depictions of being able to move around care free. Kalayaan is what they are shouting for, freedom to participate in the society and freedom to be heard by the people doing the decision making for them. According to the facilitators, they incorporated the music shut up and dance with me as a big message, to just shut up and let us be heard.

(2) THEATER

Set 1: A

According to the members of this group the source material for this theatre play was the struggles a local Filipino family meets. The part of the play where they watch a certain movie depicts the family's time of being at peace and to a certain point of sustainability, however when the father lost his job the family almost ran into shambles. The son whose first reaction was to sacrifice his time for studying and would rather work for the family, was a reaction every family meets, and as a reply to this the mother replies with a "no", because for her studying is important and they [parents] will try to find a solution as soon as possible. After dinner time has been done and the children have walked away from the scene, the parents talk about the impending bills they will have to face soon, but in order to keep their relationship stable they managed to have good communication. This is the message they were going for, because if the parents had fallout soon, the effects would ripple to their children. Good communication is key to a good relationship listening and being heard always matters in the most difficult of times.

Set 1: B

The last act of the 1st set portrays the issues, of teen pregnancy and drugs and the issue of misguidance of parents to their children. The act in itself was overwhelming with the pouring of issues left and right. With that they created a scene where the fallout of families affects the children the most, in the most bizarre ways. Although in reality the likelihood of these happening, is slim, but the issues they tackled were real down to the last second. According to Princess one of the actresses in the act she cried because the act was itself overwhelming and struck her down real.

Set 2.

Set 2 consisted of 5 acts, each of which depicts a certain point in a child's life. According to their facilitator, the concepts for these acts were obtained from the participating members themselves. The stories were drawn out from the children's experiences. At the end of the workshop, the facilitator was surprised of the presentation that the children showed based from their own experiences.

The **FIRST ACT** was about a neglected child. The father who came in presumably drunk, called for the mother who was apparently gambling. The couple broke into a fight regarding their child's welfare and who is to blame about their child's neglect. Soon the couple realized that their fight was more damaging to their child and rambling about who is to blame produces no good results in the end.

SECOND ACT was about a mother coming home from work, and finding out that her daughter was pregnant. She bursts into a rage tells her daughter about the opportunities that she [daughter] was experiencing. In the argument the daughter blurts out that she didn't need the material things her mother gave her, but needed the attention that she soon found in the father of her unborn child. The mother soon commands her daughter to stay away from their home and then her son soon enters the scene and stops his sister's departure.

Depicting a damaged child in the forms of both a young adult that was neglected and a young child soon losing its sibling, both putting them at risk of committing acts that will conflict with the law.

THIRD ACT shows a group of children, owning a certain pathway and soon bullying children that will pass through. The act of bullying others in order to assert a sense of power over them. The act tells the viewers about how certain reactions to situation will change the course of how people will accept them.

The 4th act soon comes to play, about a child choosing what makes her happy, over what the people around her thinks she needs. The act was about the concern of a student to her classmate who she found was already a substance abuser. She then bursts in a hysterical state, saying that this is where she is happy, and studying will never make her happy and contented. A scene which a lot of us has seen throughout our daily travails around our community.

The last and final act is the story of acceptance, to groups that they expect to accept them as they are. It is about the hazing culture of gangs in the Philippines. in this act they mean to send the message that groups that we think will give us the sense of acceptance will we need will only hurt us more in the most painful of ways.

(3) DECLAMATION

TUNAY NA BOLUNTARYO

Matatawag ka bang isang tunay na boluntaryo kung ikaw mismo ay hindi aktibo? Sa tingin niyo ba, ang organisasyong kinabibilangan niyo ay paniguradong uunlad kung hindi ka makikilahok? Hindi ba't hindi? Masasabi ba natin na ang kabataan ang pag-asa ng bayan kung pati ang kanilang karapatan ay hindi napapangalagaan at unti-unti nang natatapakan?

Ako, ikaw at tayong lahat na naririto. Hindi natin maipagkakaila na kadalasan sa mga boluntaryo ay pakitang tao lamang. Akala mo kung sinong responsible sa tungkulin, akala mo kung sino kung makapag-alala sa kapwa at mga kabataan sa harap ng maraming tao. Kapag naman nag-iisa lang at walang nakakakita akala mo kung sinong bulag-bulagan, manhid at walang pakialam na mayroon na pala siyang tinatapakang karapatan.

Kung sa iyong pananaw, uunlad ang organisasyong kinabibilangan mo nang hindi ka nakikilahok, dyan ka nagkakamali! Sa lahat ng bagay mahalaga ang bawat isa, ang mga katuwang at nagkakaisa. Hindi mo magagawa ang isang proyekto kung hindi ka aktibong nakikilahok at kung hindi ka nakikiisa. Kung ikaw naman ay aktibong nakikilahok sa organisasyong kinabibilangan mo, paniguradong ito ay uunlad at mas marami pa ang makikinabang sa inyong pinaghirapan at pinagtulungang proyekto.

Aminin man natin o hindi, tila marami sa atin ang nakalimot na. Sa mga batang lansangan na di man lang mabigyan kahit pisong barya. Tila ang iba ay wala ng takot mang-api ng mga bata, dahil na din siguro sa mga batang hindi alam ang karapatan nila.

Dahil sa ating pagdalo sa mga aktibidad ng JJVo, madaragdagan ang ating kaalaman, hindi na tayo magiging isang mangmang na kabataan, atin nang maipagtatanggol ang ating sarili dahil sa JJWA, ating malalaman ang lahat ng karapatan bilang isang kabataan. Ikaw? Hahayaan mo ba na maliitin ka ng mga nakapaligid sayo? Narito ang JJWA upang ipaalam sayo ang iyong mga dapat gawin. Ikaw, ako, tayong lahat. Mula nang tayo'y ipinanganak, mayroon na tayong karapatan. Hahayaan mo bang ipagkait iyon sa iyong sarili? Ang JJVO ay bukas palad upang maipaalam sa iyo ang iyong tunay na karapatan, napakasimple lang ng iyong dapat gawin. Maging isang aktibong miyembro lamang at maging isang matalinong kabataan ka na hindi magpapadaig sa mga taong nasa paligid mo.

Marapat na ako'y maging aktibo dahil sa isa ako sa miyembro ng grupong ito at bilang isang aktibong miyembro marapat na meron muna akong respeto at pagkakapwatao.

Matapat, Mabait, Masipag, at Mapagkakatiwalaan. Yan! Yan ang tunay na boluntaryo!

(4) COOKIE PAINTING



Ang mundo (Earth) ay hugis bumbilya at ito ay sumisimbolo sa tanglaw o ilaw.
Ang Earth ay sumasagisag sa kapaligiran na ginagalawan ng mga kabataan.
Ang mga ibon na siyang kumakatawan sa mga kabataan.
Ang dalawang guhit ay sumasagisag sa limitasyon at responsibilidad.
Ang pula at bughaw na kulay ay kinakatawan ang katapangan at kalayaan.

Buod

Tumanglaw ang kapaligiran sa mga kabataan sa pagtahak ng magandang kinabukasan ng may kaakibat na responsibilidad at limitasyon sa pagtahak ng daan na ito ay kakailanganing may tapang para makarating sa kalayaang payapa.



(5) **SINGING**



TAYO ANG PAG – ASA

(Marlyn, Marymel, Michael, Joey, Cedrick, Juaski, Ella, Bea)

Verse 1

Di alam ang gagawin
Minsan ang bukas kay
Hirap harapin.

Chorus

Ikaw kabataan ang pag – asa
Wag kang matakot gawin ang tama.

Verse 2

Pero wag ka nang mag alala
Tayong lahat magsama-sama.

(Angelica, Genesis, Gelan, Joseph, Aira, Jocelle, Ashanti)

Verse 1

Gising na, gising na, kaibigan
Ligpit ang kumot bumangon ka
Salubungin sikat ng araw
Imulat ang iyong mata.

Chorus:

Kabataan, Kabataan
Tayo na, Tayo na
Sama samang gumawa ng tama
Pagyamanin, paghusayin
Ang sariling likha
Talento mo, talent ko
Galing mo, galing ko
Ipamahagi sa lahat.

Verse 2

Diyos ang patnubay
Pag ibig at katarungan
Isulong karapatan, kabataan
Sigaw nami'y pakinggan.

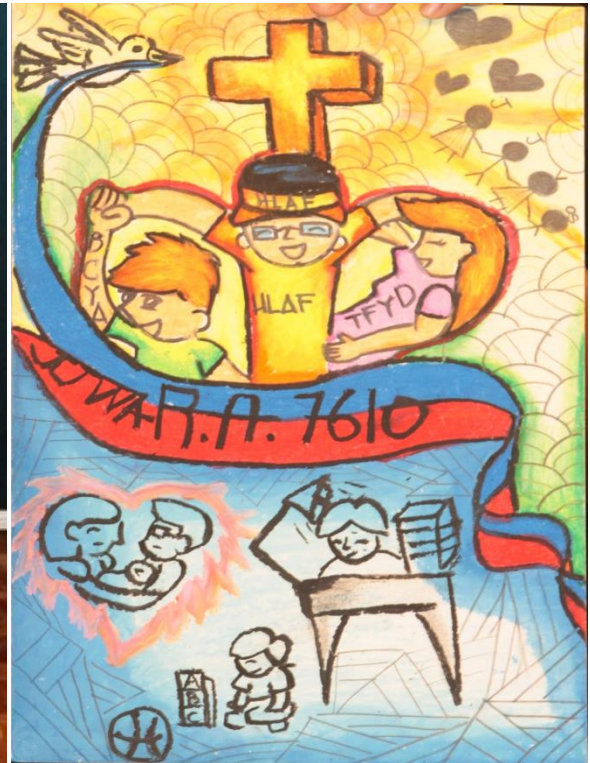
(6) POSTER MAKING



The poster explains that the youth will be successful no matter what happens with the help and guide of JJVOs. The symbol of hands in the poster describes that every child has the right to proper care and importance from people. (Presented by **Gerald Mangalindan, Mary Rose Blancaflor, Clarence V Orbano and Roberto Arnaiz**)



The poster explains that child should live peacefully and away from bad influences. He/She should be living in a government who helps strengthen his/her faith and become better citizen. Presented by **Henica Limpin, Jude Deluna and Mark Johnson Gobres**.



The poster explains that the foundation of love starts within the family. Every child should have everything he/she needs for a better life. The cross symbolizes God to protect youth from abuse of adults. Presented by **Mark Ronnel Alvarez and Faith Prado**



The poster explains the four basic rights of children; survival, participation, protection and development. Every child in the world has one thing in common, their rights. Presented by **Reynaldo Lopez, Jose Ramil Llaban and Erwin Tamayo.**

❖ ANNOUNCEMENT OF WINNERS

FIRST PLACE WINNER

THEATER SET - A



Princess Joy D. Estrellado, Rey'n Pauline S. Bautista, Caren B. Mercado, Lei Iran C. Ricamara, Ariel Allen, Neil Mark B. Samson, Dexie L. Diamante, Eunice Jen Escutin, Rogie A. Oliveros, Julian Patrick D. Perez, James Harry C. Delima, Genesis Soler, Gelan Lherry Serenatas, Chris Madrilejo, Reynaldo Gallego III, Dan Silas P. Villaflor, James Harry C. Delima, Jiezele Suarez, Jhon Marvin Tunzon, Lucy Delima

SECOND PLACE WINNER

POSTER MAKING – SET B



ReynaldoLopez, Jose Ramil Llaban, Erwin Tamayo, Mark Ronnel Alvarez, Faith Prado, Henica Limpin, Jude Deluna, Mark Johnson Gobres, Gerald Mangalindan, Mary Rose Blancaflor, Clarence V Orbano and Roberto Arnaiz

THIRD PLACE WINNER

COOKIE PAINTING



Keisha Migdale Pablo, Christian D. Marillo, Junee Lei Cunanan, Armando D. De Guia, Jr., Frances Alyanna Alonzo, Joshua Q. Alviz, Mark Irel G. Bres, Janzzmin Andres, Francis L. Lamanilao, Lalaine Saban, Jayrome M. Guevarra, Christine Rodolfo, Jackielyn Mae Jose, Kimberly Jhoy Mariane, Geraldine A. Torcuator, Jerome Ausente, Jade Martin Batula, Eljohn Natuil, Carlo D. Morillo, Fresunny Roy Mariano, Eric D. Sabuito.

*Winners were chosen according to the following criteria: Creativity, Relevance to the theme and audience impact. The judges as well as the sponsor of prizes were Ms Julie Taneo and Ms Donna Bigcas from the Caring Heart Foundation.

Awarding of Token and Certificate of Appreciation to the Resource Speakers



Atty Rommel Alim Abitria – *HLAF Executive Director* (far right) awarded the token and Certificate of Appreciation to the **Resource Speakers (L – R):** Mr Levy Balgos Dela Cruz, Darryl Wendy del Carmen, Von Eric Enriquez, Romy Florendo, and Mr Bryan Q. Engay.

TALENTADONG JJVos – Solidarity Night

17 September 2016 | 8:00 PM – 10:00 PM



Mr Roger Blash Larioque and Mr James Maravilla as Masters of Ceremonies



The Guardians of the participants showed their talent in Dancing.



Atty Kim Claudio led the all boys group in showcasing their talent in dancing to the tune of Fetty Wap (Dance Craze).



The 2016 JJVos Congress Security Personnel composed of BCPC Advocates and Focal Persons from HLAf partner barangays in Malabon and Navotas including CSWDO Staff showed their Albatross Dance Moves

TALENTADONG JJVs – Solidarity Night



The Youth Failitators introduced

Proceedings:

In the third day of the congress, two (2) culminating activities were conducted. During the closing program, awarding of certificates to the participant was done followed by a Message from HLAF Executive Director, *Atty Rommel Alim Abitria*.

After the closing program, the youth facilitators conducted a team building activity for the youth participants, guided by guardians and security personnel, within the area of Sitio Lucia. Atty. Abitria then debriefed the youth participants after the team building and explained the essence of having a team building activity.



CLOSING PROGRAM

HLAF believes that the workshops will not only hone the skills of the children and youth participants but also pave the way for their creativity to be able to contribute to nation building by giving them an active voice that will be noticed and heard by our policy makers.

Awarding of Certificates



BRGY TAÑONG, MALABON CITY



BRGY PINYAHAN, QUEZON CITY



**BRGY BAGUMBAYAN NORTH,
NAVOTAS CITY**



**PAG ASA YOUTH ASSOCIATION OF THE
PHILS. (PYAP) – VALENZUELA CITY**

Closing Remarks

Atty Abitria's closing remarks during the graduation ceremony of the JJVs.



Atty Rommel Alim Abitria
HLAF Executive Director

“Ano nga ba ang ibig sabihin ng isang boluntaryo?”

Ang isang boluntaryo, kahit may hugot, gumagalaw, kumikilos. Kahit ang isang boluntaryo ay may problema, patuloy na tumutulong dahil lahat naman tayo may hugot. Lahat naman tayo may problema. Lahat naman tayo may pinagdadaanan sa buhay. Ngunit ang lahat ng ito, itong mga hugot na ito, ay hindi dapat maging hadlang para tayo ay gumalaw.

Tayo ay sama-sama para isa-bose ang nasa ating mga isip, para isa-bose ang ating mga nararamdaman. At napatunayan nyo yan kahapon kung kayo ay sama-sama.

Ako'y nagpapasalamat at nawa'y dala-dala nyo ang mga karanasan, dala-dala nyo ang mga kasanayan at dala-dala nyo ang magagandang ala-ala upang kayo ay kumilos, gumalaw sa barangay dahil napakahalaga ng boses ninyo upang mapaitupad ang isang maayos na pamayanan, isang maayos na barangay at upang maipatupad ang mga batas na nagprotekta, hindi lang sa karapatan ng mga nandito kundi ang karapatan ng lahat ng bata na wala dito sa JJVs 2016.”

TEAM BUILDING ACTIVITIES





5th JUVENILE JUSTICE VOLUNTEERS' (JJVOs) CONGRESS

**16 – 18 September 2016
Sitio Lucia Garden Resort and Training Center
Km. 40 Fidel de Jesus St., Pulong Buhangin, Sta. Maria, Bulacan**

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: KEYNOTE SPEECH

HON. MARIA LEONORA ROBREDO

Vice President
Republic of the Philippines

(Video Transcription)

I agree that jail is no place for a child. Figures from UNICEF show that before the Juvenile justice welfare act of 2006 was passed, over 50,000 children have been detained since 1995, often in the same cells as adult offenders, roughly 28 children got arrested every day or more than 1 child per hour.

As a mother, this numbers are unacceptable to me, I have learned many times that children and youth try when they are encourage not punished. Like all of us they make mistakes, like all of us they deserve second chances. Life is so much war precious than order and if we bother to respect the sanctity of life perhaps we can also suffer a bit of chaos. This way we can give second chances to those who deserved them. At the same time giving punishment only to those who truly deserve it according to law. It is not uncommon to hear of children who have been transformed from law breakers to law enforcers who have succeeded in life after an early existence of petty crimes who have become more equipped to help the sufferings of others after having experiencing it first-hand. But this is only happened when they are kept off jails and put in restorative, rehabilitative programs that support rather than judge them, that appreciate rather than ignore them that trust them rather than feared.

I am pleased that so many over local government unit are shining lights in enforcing the juvenile justice welfare act and how in fact gone beyond the law and established programs that will spark the transformative change we want for our youth and children in crisis. The Cebu city government has their diversion program for children in cooperation with their police force. This is the program that a convince tool to children to become law enforces. This LGU also has Balay Pasilungan, a community center, temporary shelter and rehabilitation facilities that serves 100 boys below 18 yrs of age that their in-conflict with the law.

The Humanitarian Legal assistance foundation of course has done wonders in strengthening 54 barangays in QC. 14 in Navotas, 12 in Malabon and 10 Caloocan. I find these numbers very encouraging. It shows that the law can be enforce at the community level and they empower barangay officials, police, members of the LCPC, youth home staff and members of the BCPC. Truly there is no limit for people who want to change the country. Each act is important, there is no small or big ones, each time you make yourself present to make sure a law enforcer officer abide by the law, you prevent future abused. So meet on my gmail my dear volunteers, tomorrow and the rest of your time in the programs, smile with more joy and speak with more confidence. I will not promise you that everything will be easy, there will be times that you will be frustrated, you may lose one of those you are mentoring, you will cry, we will be there with you, you will not alone. Let's do this together, in the end it is better to try and get hurt than not to have tried at all...

ATTY. GEORGINA HERNANDEZ - YANG
Spokesperson
Office of the Vice President

Ako personally naniniwala ako na marami sa atin dito, nagmahal, nasaktan, nagvolunteer. Mukha naman pong nagkakaintindihan tayo kung bakit lahat tayo nandito ngayon... ngmahal, nasaktan, ngvolunteer... meron lang akong gusting sabihin na 3 P sana..

Sana patuloy tayong mgakaroon ng mga PANGARAP natin. May mga pangarap tayo kaya tayo ngvolunteer ditto. Pangarap natin na magkaroon ng komunidad na mapagkalinga at mapagmahal sa mga kabataan. Pangarap nating magkaroon ng magandang buhay para sa kapwa nating mga bata. Pangarap nating magkaroon ng mga magandang buhay para sa sarili natin mismo.

Pangalawang P ay yung PAG-ASA. Second chances nga parati nilang sinasabi, bawat tao ay may pag-asang magbago. Bawat tao ay may habang buhay na pwedeng tamain, itama ang kanyang mga naging mali nung nakaraan. Kaya huwag tayong mawalan ng pag-asa, na kahit tayo minsan ay umaasa at nabibigo dahil habang may buhay ay may pag-asa.

At ang panghuling P ay ang PAGBABAGO. Patuloy nating naisin na magkaroon ng pagbabago sa loob n gating mga sarili, patuloy nating naisin na magkaroon ng pagbabago sa ating mga barangay. Kahit tayo pa ay bata, kahit tayo pa ay maliit ang mga boses, kapag tayo ay nagsama sama bilang mga volunteers, malaki po ang magagawa natin na pagbabago sa ating mga barangay.

Naniniwala po ba tayo dun? Nagsisismula ang ating pagbabago sa ating sarili. Huwag nating kalimutan na patuloy tayong sumubok na maging mas mabuti. Nauunawaan ko nga na kahapon, simimulan na natin na mas pabutihin pa yung mga sarili natin. Meron tayong mga iba't ibang skills training program na ginawa kahapon para magkaroon ng mga panibagong kakayahan, panibagong mga talent at sa bawat araw na tayo ay nagbovolunteer, sa bawat araw na tayo ay tumutulong sa mga adhikain ng barangay council for the protection of children at iba pang grupo na pumoprotekta sa ating mga karapatan. Sana patuloy tayong maging kabahagi sa pagbabago. Magkaroon tayo ng pangarap, huwag nating pakawalan an gating pag-asa at patuloy tayong magsumikap na magkaroon ng pagbabago at sa huling huli, sa loob ng bawat isa sa atin pagmamahal ang simula at pagtatapos ng lahat.

Maraming salamat po sa inyo at magandang hapon.

ANNEX B - 1: INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGES

MS. MA. LOURDES H. TURALDE

Assistant Secretary, DSWD

(Video Transcription)

“Nagagalak ako na makasama kayo ngayong araw. Maliban sa aking posisyon sa DSWD, ang pagkalinga sa mga kabataan ay personal na adbokasiya. Kahit sa anong trabahao ay adbokasiya koi to. Matagal ko nang nakasama ang HLAFF, sina atty. Lyok, atty. Kim, jt .. dahil gusto nating palakasin yung instrumentalidad, yung mga institusyon sa ating lipunan para mangalaga sa ating mga kabataan. Bkt ba natin ginagawa ito, bakit ba natin kailangang gawin ito, at bakit napakapassionate ng mga kagaya namin... personally naniniwala ako dun sa sinasabi, hnd lang sa kasabihan na (she asked the audience) “sino daw ang pag-asa ng bayan?” (audience) “Kabataan!”... pero naniniwala ako na medyo matagal pa yun..dapat ngayon na... tama ba yun? Dapat mga kabataan ngayon matamasa na nila ang magandang buhay at sila din ay makapagparticipate sa pagpapaunlad at pagpapaganda ng ating lipunan. Habang tayo ay tumatanaw ng ating pangarap o future, meron na rin po tayong magawa sa kasalukuyan. At kami bilang advocates, naniniwala naman kami na dapat kami ay nag-uusap, nag-uusap kami para sa kapakanan ninyo (mga kabataan). Sabi daw habang pinag-uusapan naming ang kapakanan ninyo (kabataan), dapat kasama kayo (kabataan). Huwag daw mag-uusap ng tungkol sa inyo (kabataan) nang hindi kayo kasama.

Isusuma ko lang ang apat (4) na karapatan ng kabataan, survival, development protection & participation. Lahat ito ay mahalaga subalit, yung pang-apat, YUNG PARTISIPASYON NG MGA kabataan, yun tlga ang kailangan nating patingkarin. Kung kaya’t ako ay nagagalak dahil sa pamamagitan ng HLAFF at talaga namang kahit saang siyudad ako pumunta naririnig ko ang HLAFF kaya OK lang na magkabarkada kami. Kaya kahit sana ngpapahinga ako on this Sunday, pero nakita natin na napakahalaga na ang ating mga kabataan ay magkaroon ng papel, magkaroon ng espasyo dito sa pag-uusap na ito dapat lang iyon. At dapat din sana tayong mga matatanda o tayong mas mga nakakatanda, hindi kayo sasabihin “kami ang nakakatanda, alam naming ano dapat gawin”... dapat kaming mga matatanda nakikinig din sa inyo.. kaya dapat kayong mga kabataan, palakasin ninyo ang inyong mga tinig para lalo kayong mapakinggan ng mga kagaya naming.. then she asked the guardians.. “makikinig ba tayo sa mga kabataan? Sisiguraduhin ba natin yun?.. so magandang pagkakataon ito ngayon na an gating mga kabataan ay nagsasama sama, organized at may sinasabi sa aming mga matatanda lalo na sa usapin na paano ba natin higit na matutugunan ang inyong (kabataan) mga karapatan at pangangailangan.. sa aking palagay kasi, yung inyong ginagawa sa kasalukuyan , nagsasama sama kayo ditto galling sa iba’t ibang lugar, yun pa nga ang nakakainspired sa amin.. mas nakakainspired sa akin... ako po ay taong gobyerno na ngayon at kasama sa aming ginagawang programa ay paano ba kami makakapagbigay ng responsive na tugon sa iba’t ibang sector n gating lipunan. Isa napo jan ang mga bata at kabataan..kaya sa isang programa sa amin sa dswd, isang mainit na usapin ang tinatanaw naming kasama ang JJWC na ano ba yung ating paninindigan kaugnay sa pag-lower, pagpapababa ng edad ng criminal responsibility. Isa itong mainit na usapin, pero ang gusto lang naming sabihin baka

kayong mga kabataan, baka kailangan din naming makakuha ng inyong pagtingin kaugnay doon, at itong pagtingin na ito baka pwedeng isama doon sa ginagawang position ng JJWC.

Binanggit namin sa ilang mga pagkkataon na itong position na ito ay ihahain namin kay Presidente Duterte. Kasi siyempre ang DSWD bilang bahagi ng Executive Department, kinakatawan namin, paniniwala ko na alter ego kami ng president. Subalit naniniwala din kami na (kasi sa amin) sa DSWD, madami sa amin sa DSWD ang social workers. At bilang social workers, pinaninindigan namin ang pagrespeto sa human worth & dignity. Na kapag sumalang ka sa ganitong usapin, maganda na ma incorporate yung tinig ng mga kabataan kaugnay dito at kami naman ay makikinig at siguro pag mas malakas ang ating pagsasama sama, mas mapakikilingan tayo.. mananatili kaming bukas, sa tulong syempre nina atty. lyok, pwede naming pagtulongan yan.

Ang mahalaga sa pag-uusap nang isang usapin na napaka-kontrobersyal ay mayroong tinig na naisasabi yung ating mga kabataan. At sana kayo (mga kabataan), patuloy ninyong palakasin ang inyong mga sarili, patuloy na proteksyunan ang inyong mga sarili, sana maliban sa inyong pagpapapatatag o pagpapabuti ng inyong kalagayan, isipin ninyo din na kayo ay kabilang sa inyong komunidad. At malaki ang papel na magagampanan ninyo. Kung ang komunidad ay magiging mas maayos para sa ating mamamayan, mas maayos para sa ating mga kabataan at syempre papangarapin natin na mas maayos yung ating bansa, na sa susunod na mga henerasyon atleast may mga nagawa tayo para rin sa ating mga susunod na henerasyon. Para hindi tayo masisi, na bakit nung tayo/kayo ang mga kabataan, hindi kayo gumawa ng hakbang o hnd kayo nagpakita ng inyong papel... ngayon pa lang ipakita nyo yun... at ngayon pa lng pagtulung-tulungan na natin iyun, para yung kinabukasan na gusto natin ay hnd lamang natin matamasa sa hinaharap kung hindi ngayon na...saludong saludo ako sa mga kabataan na nandito ngayong hapon.

Magandang hapon at Maraming Salamat!.

ANNEX B - 2: INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGES

ATTY. TRICIA CLARE A. OCO
Executive Director
Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC)

Delivered By

MS. MAAN GONZALES
Project Development Officer
Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC)

In behalf of JJWC executive director Atty. Tricia Claire Oco, ngpapasalamat po ang JJWC sa pag-imbata sa okasyong ito.

Mssg from Atty Tricia:

Sa tulong ng aktibong pakikilahok ng juvenile justice volunteers, tamang pagpapatupad ng juvenile justice welfare act ay masisigurado.. the 2016 juvenile justice volunteers congress theme is a exempling and tightly call to all concern individuals and our commitment to Protect & promote the rights of the Filipino children including those at risk and in conflict w/ the law. We at jjwc recognize each of your contributions in promoting the rights and protecting the welfare of your fellow youth & children who are at risk and in conflict w/ the law. Your presence today is another testament of your support.

Each of you here comes from different places w/ different background and stories but w/ one advocacy, the effective and efficient implementation of the juvenile justice and welfare act or the RA 9344 as amended. Some of you may know that this is the very crucial time for us implementers of the JJWA. A bill was passed at the house of the representatives proposing for the lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 15 years old to 9 years old. This bill is passed when we have strong impact on the implementation of the JJWA and more importantly to the Filipino children & youth. We do not want that, we don't want to go back in the days when children who commit crimes are put in jails and subjected to different kinds of abuses. Ang JJWA ay naamyendahan lang nitong 2013, ang Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council ay officially declared an attached agency of DSWD in 2015 din po na-established ang 16 Regional Juvenile Justice and Welfare Committees (RJJC). Nagsisisimula pa lang din po kaming i-implement ang mga provisions na kasama doon sa amended law. And now here we are threatened by the proposed bill.

This is why I say in the opening of this message that this activity's theme is very timely. It emphasizes the importance of participation, cooperation & coordination of efforts of all duty bearers', stakeholders and volunteer children and youth like you in the proper and full implementation of the JJWA. Gawin nating hamon at inspirasyon upang pagtibayin ang pagtutulongan at pakikilahok para sa maayos at tamang pagpapatupad ng batas.

May we take these w/ various challenges but regardless our certain Efforts and confidence that we would be able to serve and reach more Filipino children and youth. Your presence today is an affirmation that you are one with us, in pushing not only for the rehabilitation of children who have committed offenses, but also in

preventing children from coming into conflict with the law through strengthening our communities we recognize and value your commitment, may you continue to inspire and encourage others. May the things that you learn from this activity translate into strengthened advocacy efforts in the community. In return, we at the JJWC will continue to strengthen the coordination, monitoring, and more importantly the implementation of the JJWA. We stand firm in our advocacy and remain true to our mission to help make the society that we live in a better and safer one for all the Filipino youth and children. We would also like to thank HLAF, Atty. Iyok, Atty. Kim for this opportunity and your continued support, sa implementation ng JJWA.

Once again, thank you and we look forward in seeing you also in our activities especially this coming 5th juvenile justice welfare act this coming November po. I think that's all.

Thank you very much po and sana po magkita kita tayo sa JJWA.

PAG UULAT TUNGKOL SA SITWASYON NG MGA BATANG NAGKASALA SA BATAS (CICL) SA BARANGAY

Layunin: Makakalap ng datos tungkol sa sitwasyon ng mga batang nagkasala sa batas (CICL) sa komunidad para iulat sa **5th Juvenile Justice Volunteers' (JJVos) Congress** na gaganapin sa Setyembre 16 – 18, 2016.

Limitasyon ng isinagawang Survey at Interview:

Ang survey ay kumalap lamang ng datos sa taong 2013 hanggang Agosto 2016 lamang.

Mga barangay kung saan ito ginawa:

- Lungsod ng Malabon: (11 barangays)
Baritan, Catmon, Concepcion, Dampalit, Hulong Duhat, Longos, Maysilo, San Agustin, Tañong, Tinajeros, Tugatog

Kailan ito isinagawa: Agosto 2016

Pamamaraan ng pagkalap ng datos: Survey at Interview

Sinu-sino ang isu-survey at i-interviewhin:
mga staff sa barangay (hal: BCPC staff, kapitan)
at mga CICL (kung kaya)

Sino ang nagsagawa nito?: mga miyembro ng BCYA

Istilong ginamit sa Survey Form:

- Inihati sa tatlong parte ang survey form at interview upang maka-kalap ng mga datos mula sa magkakaibang perspektiba, na ayon sa mga sumusunod:
 - impormasyon tungkol sa mga CICL
 - Impormasyon tungkol sa mga programang ibinibigay ng barangay para sa mga CICL
 - Impormasyon tungkol sa karanasan ng CICL

IMPORMASYON TUNGKOL SA MGA CICL

Sa unang parte ng survey form ay binilang ang kaso ng mga kabataang nagkasala sa batas, na nahahati sa mga sumusunod: Kabuuang Bilang ng mga kaso kada taon, Edad ng mga nagkakasala kada taon, kasarian ng mga nagkakaksala sa kada taon.

Datos na nakalap para sa taong 2013

- Ang kabuuang bilang ng mga kaso mula sa taong 2013 ay 43 na kaso ng mga batang nagkasala sa batas.
- Ito ay nahahati sa mga bata mula sa mga susumusunod na age group
 - Below 7 y/o – 3 Kaso
 - 8 -11 y/o - 8 Kaso
 - 12-15 y/o – 15 Kaso
 - 16-17 – 17 Kaso
- At sa kabuuang bilang nito ay mayroong 17 na kaso ng kababihan at 28 na kaso ng mga kalalakihan

Datos na nakalap para sa taong 2014

- Ang kabuuang bilang ng mga kaso mula sa taong 2014 ay 263 na kaso ng mga batang nagkasala sa batas.
- Ito ay nahahati sa mga bata mula sa mga susumusunod na age group
 - Below 7 y/o – 21 kaso
 - 8 -11 y/o - 129 Kaso
 - 12-15 y/o – 58 Kaso
 - 16-17 – 66 Kaso
- At sa kabuuang bilang nito ay mayroong 133 na kaso ng kababihan at 140 na kaso ng mga kalalakihan

Datos na nakalap para sa taong 2015

- Ang kabuuang bilang ng mga kaso mula sa taong 2015 ay 145 na kaso ng mga batang nagkasala sa batas.
- Ito ay nahahati sa mga bata mula sa mga susumusunod na age group
 - Below 7 y/o – 8 kaso
 - 8 -11 y/o - 38 Kaso
 - 12-15 y/o – 43 Kaso
 - 16-17 – 58 Kaso
- At sa kabuuang bilang nito ay mayroong 39 na kaso ng kababihan at 106 na kaso ng mga kalalakihan

Datos na nakalap para sa taong 2016

- Mayroon lamang 2 kaso nitong taon ng mga nagkasala sa batas.
- At parehas silang 15-17 y/o.
- Nahahati ito sa tig isang kaso ng babae at lalake.

IMPORMASYON TUNGKOL SA MGA PROGRAMANG IBINIBIGAY NG BARANGAY PARA SA CICL

- Ayon sa mga nakausap namin na BCPC officers ay naniniwala silang may kakayahan pang magbago ang mga kabataang nagkasala sa batas, at sila rin ay naniniwala sa layunin ng R.a. 9344 o ang juvenile Justice Welfare Act. Sa paniniwala nila sa nasabing batas ay naipatatupad nila ito sa kani kanilang mga barangay.
- Tinanong din naming ang mga BCPC officers kung alin ang mga pangunahing sanhi ng pagkakasala sa batas, at ayon sa kanila ay ang kapaligiran, magulang, at kahirapan ang mga pangunahing rason kung bakit sila nagkakasala.
- ilan naman sa mga programang madalas gamiting pang-diversion na isinasagawa ng barangay ang Alternative learning System (ALS) na nagbibigay ng pagkakataon sa mga kabataan na makabalik muli sa sistema ng pagaaral. idagdag na rin sa mga programa ay ang community service na nakatutulong sa mga kabataan na magbigay ng oportunidad na makatulong sa sari-sariling barangay.
- Nagsasagawa ng mga evaluation ang mga miyembro ng BCPC, upang mapabuti ang kanilang mga programang ibibigay sa mga kabataan. Ngunit ayon sa ilan sa kanila ay “hindi ito epektibo”.
- Sa usapin naman ng budget ay nag-aalot ang mga barangay ng 1% mula sa kanya kanyang IRA upang gamitin bilang budget para sa mga proyekto para sa mga kabataan. Ito ay isinasasama sa yearly budget kada taon.
- Naitanong din namin ang usapin ng pagsasanay sa mga staff ng barangay, hati ang kanilang mga naging sagot na may naniniwala na sila ay nakapagtraining sa ilalim ng HIAF, at habang ang ilan naman ay naniniwalang wala pa silang pagsasanay na napagdadaanan.
- At panghuli, naglalayon ang mga barangay na mapabuti ang kanilang serbisyo na mabibigay sa mga kabataan, Magsimula sa mga nagtatala ng datos sa logbook, hanggang sa mga humahawak ng kaso ng mga kabataan sa barangay. ang mga ito ay ninanais nilang mabigyan ng pagsasanay sa wastong paghawak ng mga kaso ng mga kabataang nagkasala sa batas.
- Na sa kalaunan ay naniniwala silang magbubunga ng pagbaba ng numero ng mga kabataang nagkasala sa batas.

IMPORMASYON TUNGKOL SA KARANASAN NG CICL

Buhay, Pamilya at Komunidad

- Sa aming panayam sa mga kabataang nagkasala sa batas, aming nalaman na ilan sa kanila ay malapit sa kani-kanilang mga pamilya at marami sa kanila ay hindi nag-aaral sa kasalukuyan.
- Marami rin sa kanila ay nilarawan ang kani-kanilang mga komunidad bilang magulo, at bihirang ilarawan ang komunidad bilang tahimik.

Tungkol sa programa ng Barangay

- Sa aming isinagawang panayam sa mga CICL ay sinabi nilang nakatulong ang mga programang ibinigay ng mga Barangay sa kanila. Dahil ito ay hindi lang nagbigay ng mga kagamitan sa kanila pati na rin ang oportunidad na makahanap ng magandang trabaho.
- Alinsunod sa mga programang ito, natutuhan na ng mga bata na wag ng uulit sa mga nagawa nila upang magkasala sa batas.

Tungkol sa programang natanggap sa shelter

- Sa mga batang aming nakapanayam isa lang ang napunta sa shelter at ayon sa kanya ay “ Sa loob ng shelter ay limitado ang lahat, pero dito sa labas ay nagagawa niya ang lahat”
- Natuto rin siyang gumalang at hindi na gumala.

XxX

ANNEX D: CHILD PROTECTION CODE OF CONDUCT



Child Protection Code of Conduct

The Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (HLAF) Code of Conduct ascertains particular values, principles and standards of behavior that inform the culture and identity of HLAF. It encompasses all staff, trainees, volunteers, students, development partners and parents or guardians of children and young person who are engaged to carry out work in any capacity with the organisation.

HLAF is committed to the protection and welfare of all children including vulnerable young people involved in our program services and activities. Therefore, we:

- Uphold the rights of the child at all times in all circumstances.
- Take responsibility to act immediately to ensure is child safe at all times.
- Recognize the different needs of children in each of their developmental stages and situation.
- Acknowledge, recognize and accept that in cases of babies, toddlers and children, there will be times when the emotional wellbeing of the child requires the child to be picked up, held and comforted.

DOs

- Treat all children and young people with respect, regardless of race, sex, language, disability, religion, ethnic or social origin, physical characteristics, age, ancestry, sexual preference or for any other reason
- Provide a welcoming, inclusive and safe environment for all children, young people, parents/guardians, community members, personnel, partners and representatives of HLAF
- Raise concerns relating to child protection matters with HLAF staff and supervisors as soon as they occur
- Negotiate a setting where one to one encounter with a child or young person can be conducted in safety for both the child and the worker
- Ensure that, whenever possible, another adult is present when working with children or in contact with children involved in HLAF programs, services or activities
- Comfort a distressed or grieving child or young person
- Ensure a parent or guardian is present at all times when there is a need to transport children or babies, except where a program specifies different process.
- Record interactions with children in case notes in consideration with the principle of confidentiality
- Give practical or emergency assistance including applying first aid, helping a child who has fallen or physically harmed

- Where a child initiates appropriate physical contact or greeting, model safe behaviour by responding with appropriate contact on shoulders, hand, arm or upper back

DO NOTs

- Use language that is offensive, discriminatory, demeaning, shaming, culturally inappropriate, abusive or of a sexual nature when speaking with or in the presence of a child or young person
- Engage in behaviour to shame, humiliate, belittle or degrade a child or young person or otherwise emotionally or psychologically abuse a child or young person including exposing them to violence
- Make or support sexually suggestive comments or jokes
- Physically harm or touch clients in an unwarranted or inappropriate manner
- Initiate or allow inappropriate physical contact
- Enter bedrooms of clients except for a specific purpose as defined by the worker's role or, in the case of young children, without being accompanied by a parent or guardian
- Display any form of favoritism towards children or use inappropriate pet names or nicknames
- Photograph or video a child without his/her verbal or written consent as well as parent's or guardian's, with the images not to be used beyond the purpose of the verbal/written consent.
- Use any computers, mobile phones, video cameras or social media inappropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or young people or access child exploitation materials through any medium
- Smoke tobacco or drink alcoholic beverages with and/or in the presence of children and young person at all times.

I understand, accept and adhere to what is contained within the Code of Conduct.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: ____/____/____



in partnership with



**5th Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
(BCPC) Congress**

December 6-7, 2016
Sitio Lucia Resort, Hotel and Training Center
Km. 40 Fidel de Jesus St., Pulong Buhangin, Sta. Maria, Bulacan

Documentation



in partnership with



5th Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Congress

December 6-7, 2016

Sitio Lucia Resort, Hotel and Training Center

Km. 40 Fidel de Jesus St., Pulong Buhangin, Sta. Maria, Bulacan

BACKGROUND:

Empowerment through capacity building is one of the end goals of any developmental organization. As such, the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (HLAF) through its Center for Restorative Action (CRA) Program seeks to address some issues and challenges facing the Juvenile Justice System of the Philippines. HLAF CRA, which aims to be a training institute on restorative justice continues to train duty bearers which began with the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC) in Quezon City and Caloocan City. The aim is to functionalize the said community structure to become responsive to the needs of children that are at risk and in conflict with the law. For half a decade, “human rights from below” has been proven to be effective, with which, HLAF CRA proved and is continually proves that the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA) can be carried out at the community level – that it is implementable.

Annually, HLAF holds the BCPC Congress as a space to discuss challenges confronting the BCPCs and in turn provide solutions to such problems through the sharing and exchange of various experiences and successful practices by the participating BCPCs. In effect, this organized activity is a tangible and strategic advocacy drive for the proper implementation of the JJWA, which cuts across all levels of the government. This is also an opportunity for networking among JJWA implementers at the community level.

This year marks HLAF’s 5th BCPC Congress in conjunction with the 10th anniversary of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA), which has always been central in the annual conduct of this event.



THEME:

The theme of this year’s BCPC Congress is ***“Tamang pagpapatupad ng JJWA, BCPCng gumagalaw ang gagawa”***. It focuses on the sustainable and effective practices and innovations of the barangays in line with the implementation of the law protecting the children and youth who have committed or are at risk of committing an offense.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of this year’s Congress is for it to be a venue for the barangays to share the experiences and practices of their respective BCPCs in implementing the JJWA. The Congress will also provide an opportunity to recognize efforts and hard work among the BCPCs towards the full and proper implementation of the JJWA as well as their efforts in advocating for the JJWA.

Specifically, the Congress aims:

1. For the participants to showcase their Tatak – Barangay Practices in implementing the JJWA.
2. For the participants to learn from the practices of other BCPCs.
3. To give recognition to the BCPCs who perform well.
4. To create an opportunity for networking among the implementers of the JJWA at the different levels.

PARTICIPANTS:

A total of **two hundred forty- five (245) participants** attended the 5th BCPC Congress. The participants consisted of BCPC members and Barangay Children and Youth Association (BCYA) members from HLAF's four (4) partner cities, which are: Quezon City, Caloocan City, Malabon City and Navotas City. Also, HLAF's partner stakeholders and guests graced the event. Among the guests who attended the BCPC Congress and Awarding were the OIC-Director of the National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO), **Hon. Leocadio T. Trovela, CESO IV**, HLAF Board Member, **Atty. Ma. Victoria Cardona**, HLAF Social Worker, **Mr. Jun Calleo Tumamao, RSW, CHAP** youth representative, **Evavisto Elvie**, **Mr. Christian V. Real** from the legal department of **Cong. Kit Belmonte**.

TATAK BARANGAY CONTEST

The Tatak Barangay Contest was facilitated by HLAF to determine the trail-blazing practices of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) at the barangay level. The contest was open to all partner barangays of HLAF. There were two rounds of the contest. The submission of entries for the first round was on or before November 3, 2016. The criteria for judging in the first round of the contest were based on the BCPC Perimeter. To be shortlisted, nominees should attain at least level 3 in the HLAF BCPC Perimeter. There were 10 barangays that submitted their entries, namely: Barangay Greater Lagro, Barangay Sta. Lucia, Barangay Pinyahan, Barangay Holy Spirit, Barangay Pasong Putik, Barangay Commonwealth, Barangay Culiati (Quezon City), Barangay Tinajeros, Barangay Concepcion (Malabon City) and Barangay 179, Caloocan City. The shortlisted nominees were announced on November 4, 2016. The shortlisted nominees were Barangay Concepcion, Barangay Commonwealth, Barangay Culiati and Barangay Commonwealth.

The four shortlisted barangays submitted a documentation of the best practice of their BCPC as an entry to the Tatak Barangay Contest.

1. The documentation included the following documents:
 - a. Context of intervention/rationale [the situation of children in their barangay which is being addressed by their practice].
 - b. Description of the entry [how did the barangay came up with the practice, how is it being implemented, how is it being funded, who supervises the implementation, who monitors the implementation, who are the partners in the implementation, who are the direct beneficiaries and who are the indirect beneficiaries].
 - c. Significance of the entry, impact of the entry to the community, good stories and annexes and internal assessment.
 - d. Photo / video documentation of the practice.
2. The submission of documentations for round two was on or before November 11, 2016.

Criteria for Judging (Applicable for the shortlisted nominees for round two)

- Originality – 20%
 - ✓ The entry should demonstrate new ideas or innovative approach in the implementation of juvenile justice.
 - ✓ Ideas must be unique; they should show an uncommon or original concept.
- Relevance and Impact – 30%
 - ✓ Importance of the entry to the implementation of juvenile justice and restorative justice at the barangay level.
 - ✓ It addresses specific issue related to juvenile justice at the barangay level.
 - ✓ The entry should reflect responsive approach in the implementation of juvenile justice at the barangay level.
 - ✓ It addresses the problems of its beneficiaries.
 - ✓ It addresses the gaps in the protecting the rights of CAR and CICL.
- Sustainability – 25%
 - ✓ The entry should have continuity factor that will enable the members of the BCPC to maintain the implementation of juvenile justice at the barangay level in years.
 - ✓ The entry should have concepts of sustainable development that are embodied within the project.
- Creativity in the Presentation (Booth) – 5%
 - ✓ The contest will require the BCPC members to present their entry in an artistic manner.
 - ✓ The presentation should show remarkable and clean over-all design that engages intended audience and represents their entry.
- Realism – 20%
 - ✓ The entry should provide alternatives in response to realistic constraints such as social, economic, environmental or ethical issues that may arise.
 - ✓ The concept of the entry should be implementable and realistic in approaching juvenile justice at the barangay level.

HLAF invited the following individuals to be part of the board of judges:

1. Dir. Leocadio Trovela – OIC Director of the National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO) of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
2. Atty. Ma. Victoria V. Cardona – former Executive Director of the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation; former Executive Director of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council; and former Commissioner of the Commission of Human Rights.
3. Evavisto E. Elvie – youth representative ChildHope Asia Philippines (CHAP).
4. Mr. Jun Tumamao – Senior Social Worker of the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation (on study leave); Master of Social Work candidate (Flinders University)
5. Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria – Executive Director of the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation

Each judge marked the entries according to the above criteria. The grades for every entry were averaged. Entries were then ranked and the entry, which got the highest rating was chosen as the champion.

PROGRAMME OF THE EVENT

*** December 6, 2016 ***	
9:00 AM – 10:00 AM	Arrival of Participants and Registration
10:00 AM – 12:00 NN	Settle down
	Setting-up of Booth BCPC Congress Participants
12:00 NN – 12:45 AM	Lunch Time
12:45 AM – 1:15 PM	Opening Prayer and Energizer
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Opening Remarks
	ATTY. ROMMEL ALIM ABITRIA Executive Director
1:30 PM – 5:30 PM	Presentation of Tatak Barangay Entries
	Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City Barangay Tinajeros, Malabon City Barangay Culiati, Quezon City
5:30 PM – 6:00 PM	Judging of Entries
6:00 PM	Dinner Time
7:00 PM – Onwards	Gala Night
*** December 7, 2016 ***	
7:00 AM – 8:00 AM	Breakfast
8:00 AM – 10:00 AM	Break-out Session
	Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City Barangay Tinajeros, Malabon City Barangay Culiati, Quezon City
10:00 AM – 11:00 AM	Message
11:00 AM – 11:45 AM	Open Forum and Synthesis
11:45 AM – 12:00 NN	Closing Message
12:00 NN – 1:00 PM	Lunch
1:00 PM ONWARDS	Homeward Bound

PROGRAM PROPER- DECEMBER 6, 2016

PROCEEDINGS

The Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (HLAF) gathered the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) members from its four (4) partner cities, which are: Quezon City, Caloocan City, Malabon City and Navotas City for the 5th BCPC Congress. The arrival of guests and participants served as the preparation time for the nominees of the Tatak-Barangay Contest to set up their booth for presentation of their trail blazing practices to the participants and judges.

The 5th BCPC Congress started with an overview of the activity as presented by HLA Senior Social Worker, Mr. Luis Singgangan, RSW and HLA Senior Community Organizer, Ms. Claudette Almadin, RSW who led the program. The preliminaries were presented by the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (PLM) Social Work interns as they performed the song entitled *Tell the World of His Love* as the invocation followed by the Philippine National Anthem.



The Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (PLM) Social Work interns as they performed the song entitled *Tell the World of His Love* as the invocation.

○ WELCOME REMARKS

To formally welcome the participants to the congress, HLAF Executive Director, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, gave the welcome remarks. In his speech, he said:

“Tingnan kung paano pa natin mapapaganda ang serbisyo para sa ating mga kabataan. Kung paano natin itataguyod ang kanilang karapatan. Kung paano pa natin mapaganda ang kanilang mga kapakanan. Kaya nga po tuwang-tuwa ako sa doxology kanina kasi ang kanilang tema ay Tell the World of His Love at napakahirap kapag ang love na iyon ay palagi mong sinasabi sa barangay. Hindi nakakasawa pero sayang naman kung hanggang barangay lang yung pagmamahal na yun.

So ngayon, sa BCPC Congress, ay pagkakataon na i-share natin ang pagmamahal natin sa kabataan hindi lamang dun sa ating barangay kundi pati sa mga nagtatrabaho para sa kapakanan ng mga bata. So isang masayang masayang BCPC Congress sa inyong lahat and hopefully matuto tayo sa mga itinuturo ng iba. But most importantly, sana ishare natin yung mga magaganda nating practices para magaya nila.”



HLAF Executive Director, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, during his welcome remarks at the 5th BCPC Congress.

- **PRESENTATION BY THE RESOURCE PERSONS**

During the congress proper, HLAF invited representatives from the barangays who qualified for the Tatak Barangay Contest to present to the body their trailblazing project.

Each resource person was given a maximum of thirty (30) minutes to discuss their project, the challenges that they faced in implementing such project and how they overcome such challenges.

- **TATAK BARANGAY CONTEST PRESENTATIONS**

- ❖ **Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City: Brgy. Concepcion Quick Response and Referral System**



BCPC Focal Person of Brgy. Concepcion, Mr. Eduardo Antoja Jr., during his presentation of their best practices at the Tatak Barangay Contest.

In presenting their BCPC's best practices, Brgy. Concepcion, represented by their BCPC Focal Person, Mr. Eduardo Antoja Jr., highlighted in his presentation the referral system of their BCPC.

According to Mr. Antoja, a case involving children is handled according to the referral system mandated by the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act. He takes pride in ensuring that children are interviewed in a child-friendly manner; the CAR

and CICL are subjected to the mandatory medical and physical exam; they use standardized intake forms; their strong coordination with the Women and Children's Protection Desk of the Philippine National Police and the social workers of their Local Social Welfare and Development Office. Mr. Antoja also explained that if a case involving a child is only a petty offense, the Community Based Restorative Justice Committee handles the case and plans the proper intervention that the child shall undergo. According to Mr. Antoja, their hands-on Punong Barangay handles the conferencing involving children in conflict with the law. Mr. Antoja also added that the BCPC closely monitors children who are undergoing intervention and diversion programs.

Mr. Antoja said of their referral system, "*[a]ng aming referral system ay ang sinusunod ng mga [BCPC members na] pang-umaga at pang-gabi kasi yung ibang barangay natin eh pag nag-iinterview eh o, CICL yan, diretso kaagad sa bahay sandigan. Pero dahil po gumagalaw po at nagpapatupad po [ang aming barangay] ng Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act o JJWA sa ating BCPC, [alam po natin] ang proseso ng child protection ng barangay.*"

According to Mr. Antoja, because of their referral system, the rights of children who are at risk and children in conflict with the law are well protected.

- ❖ **Barangay Culiat, Quezon City: Bata-Batuta Teatro at A.N.A.K ng Makwentong Puppet**



BCPC Co-Chairman and Barangay Kagawad of Brgy. Culiat, Ms. Cristina Bernardino, during her presentation of their best practices at the Tatak Barangay Contest.

The BCPC's best practice of Brgy. Culiat, represented by BCPC Co-Chairman and Barangay Kagawad Cristina Bernardino, highlighted their advocacy through the means of a project creating a theater group called "Bata Batuta Teatro at ang A.N.A.K ng Makwentong Puppet Project".

According to Kgd. Benardino, the theater group consists of OSY, CICL, CAR, Youth Leaders, Scouters, Muslim, Christians, LGBT, and high school and college students. After undergoing training on the proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act, Kgd. Bernardino relayed that the barangay decided to utilize the theater group as one of the intervention programs being offered by the barangay.

According to Kgd. Bernardino, while the theater group provides an opportunity for the members to showcase their talents, she believes that the theater group is also a venue for the CICL, CAR and OSY to process their unpleasant experiences

in the past.

Kgd. Bernardino proudly shared that starting the theater group was not easy but with the help of the BCPC, the theater group was granted a minimal seed money. Despite the meager amount, the theater group proliferated because of the commitment of the children who were members of the group. The members volunteered their time to the group noting that they were not earning anything from joining the group. Kgd. Bernardino also shared that the members totally decide on the fate of the theater group. The members write the script and another youth member directs the plays. The barangay, the BCPC and the consultant employed by the barangay were just there to assist and guide them.

Currently, the theater group is going around their barangay, around their city and around Metro Manila to present a play that raises awareness of the audience on the negative effects of corporal punishment as well as the benefits of positive discipline.

Kgd. Bernardino believes that the theater group, does not only help CAR and CICL to have a very effective intervention program but she says that the theater group is a very effective advocacy tool to prevent juvenile delinquency by encouraging parents to be more responsible in rearing their children.

She said "Sa mga datos na nakalap sa pakikipag-kwentong buhay sa mga biktima ng CAR at CICL, napagtanto naming na lahat ay naging biktima ng pagpapalaki na may halong pananakit o corporal punishment. Kaya po naisipan naming na magtayo ng Bata Batuta Theater at A.N.A.K ng Makwentong Puppet Project. Bakit? Kasi po mula sa amin na tagapaglingkod at bumubuo sa BCPC, somewhere ay nakaranas ng pagpapalaking may pananakit. Nandyan ang paningaw, pagkulong, pagpalo ng hanger, at iba pa. Kaya binigyang diin naming na lahat ay makasama. Mula noong Agosto 2015 hanggang

ngayon ay malayo na ang narating ng Bata Batuta Teatro sapagkatito ay nagtanghal na sa iba't ibang district ng Quezon City. Naimbita na din sa mga event ng paaralan at simbahan at higit sa lahat, madami nang success stories na nanggaling dito."

❖ **Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City: Oplan Matulog Ka Mahal, Babantayan Kita**



BCPC Focal Person of Brgy. Commonwealth, Ms. Rubielyn Abagao, during her presentation of their best practices at the Tatak Barangay Contest.

On the presentation of BCPC best practices of Brgy. Commonwealth, represented by their BCPC Focal Person, Ms. Rubielyn Abagao, she highlighted the Child Justice approach that Barangay Commonwealth has endeavored to implement after learning how the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act is to be properly implemented.

Ms. Agabao began her presentation by sharing that Brgy.

Commonwealth's BCPC had a hard time in implementing the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act since there were only three active Barangay Staff and volunteers then. But now, she said, through the support and guidance of the Barangay Council, Brgy. Commonwealth was able to strengthen their BCPC by expanding their network and convincing different stakeholders within the barangay to support the BCPC. They were able to bring together the different organizations within the barangay like the BPSO's, the Lady Brigades, the Lupon, the schools, the police, the purok leaders, the health center, the youth, and other people's organizations in order to help in the implementation of the BCPC programs. The barangay also ensured that the BCPC is supported financially, that is why there are now nine (9) staff manning the BCPC.

According to Ms. Agabao, because of this common vision among the different stakeholders, Brgy. Commonwealth's BCPC was able to help and rescue children at risk. They even go as far as Bicol to ensure the safety of a child whom they brought back to their families. According to Ms. Agabao, the multi-sectoral BCPC also helps those children who surrendered pursuant to the government's war on drugs. According to her, the BCPC facilitated that those who surrendered were able to volunteer in the barangay as part of the intervention program.

As regards the *"Operation Matulog ka Mahal, Babantayan kita"* Ms. Agabao said, *"Hindi po namin kakayanin ma-proteksyunan ang aming mga kabataan kaya meron po kaming Child Justice po na binuo, kung saan maraming kabataan ang naiinvolve gaya ng eskwelahan, ang health center natin, ang mga purok leaders unit coordinators. Yan pong lahat na yan ay concern patungkol sa bata dahil lahat naman po ng mga yan hindi naman po umusbong na matanda, lahat po yan ay nagdaan sa pagiging bata.*

[...]

Ang sinasabi po namin “Operation Matulog ka Mahal, Babantayan kita” ito po ay pinagtulungan ng aming kapulisan, aming mga BPSO, BCPC 24/7 service para po mapangalagaan ang bawat kabataan sa ating lipunan, lalo na ho pag sinabi na, pumapatak na ang alas diyos (10) hanggang alas kwatro (4) ng madaling araw. Noon po ang barangay Commonwealth ay kilala na yan po ay takbuhan ng mga nagri-riot, mga gangs na nag-aabangan, maging sa eskwelahan ay nagtalaga po kami ng mga staff, bakit? Para po sila ay mapangalagaan at matiyak na sila ay maayos na makakauwi at makapasok sa kanilang paaralan. So para po sa lahat ay ako po’y nagpapasalamat sa HLAF po, kasi po kung hindi po dahil sa HLAF wala po kaming kaalaman na pwedeng ibahagi sa iba at ibahagi para sa ibang tao, sa mga magulang at tska sa kapwa mga bata.”

❖ **Barangay Tinajeros, Malabon City: Second Chances**



BCPC Focal Person of Brgy. Tinajeros, Ms. Joan Pancho, during her presentation of their best practices at the Tatak Barangay Contest.

The BCPC’s best practice of Brgy. Tinajeros, delivered by BCPC Focal Person, Ms. Joan Pancho, highlighted in her presentation Brgy. Tinajeros' program on providing second chances to children at risk and children in conflict with the law within their barangay.

Ms. Pancho explained that providing second chances to children starts by knowing the needs of every child. According

to her, they do not just address the obvious problems but they also try to delve deeper into the circumstances of every child and try to address them as much as they can. Among the programs that they provide to children and their family are livelihood programs, education programs, spiritual programs, and/or shelter among others. Ms. Pancho also explained that the success of their SECOND CHANCES PROGRAM is due to the support of the Barangay Council as much as it is due to the active involvement of different stakeholders. Among the stakeholders that contribute to Barangay Tinajeros' programs are the CSWD, the different churches within the barangay, the different businesses who provide livelihood and the different NGO's among others.

Ms. Pancho also explained that the main goal of their program is to prevent children from being brought to jail. According to her, Brgy. Tinajeros is committed to implement the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act's mandate that imprisonment and institutionalization are measures of last resort. According to her, they would rather work for the rehabilitation of children at risk and children in conflict with the law within the community rather than in jails and institutions.

Ms. Pancho states, "[s]imula po napatupad namin yung patakaran ng BCPC sa mga natutunan namin sa HLAF wala po kaming batang naipakulong po simula po doon. Tapos may video advocacy na rin poi to po yung pinag uusapan namin kanina we all know and learned the basic of BCPC its time to get intensive yun po ang motto namin. Si Kap po noon yung mga pasaway na bata gusto niyang bugbugin pero nakita niya habang tumatagal yung taon natuto kami sa HLAF ngayon pro na siya sa ginagawa natin. Naging second chance po kasi noon po dati yung mga bata pong nakulong yung sa CICA ngayon ginagawan na natin ng paraan ng BCPC na ang bata maibalik sa normal na komunidad hindi siya ituturing na criminal. Nabago po talaga yung Sistema, malaking Malaki po ang justice system lalo po sa barangay naming kaya second chance din po ng barangay namin."

After the presentations of each barangay, the Tatak Barangay Contest nominees and panelist proceeded to the kiosk to present their booths of trail blazing practices on their BCPCs and to have a question and answer forum between the nominees and panelist.

BCPC AWARDING

To recognize the efforts of the BCPCs, HLAF provided a venue to award trophies and plaques after the program proper. HLAF Executive Director, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, gave the opening remarks during the awarding ceremony.

○ OPENING REMARKS

Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria

Executive Director

Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation

"Sa pagtatrabaho namin sa barangay sa pamamagitan ng Center to Restorative Action, kung saan ibinibigay natin ang dignidad na 'yon kahit dun sa mga bata na minsan ay tinuturing na pasaway at minsan tinuturing na di kaaya-aya ng mga tao. Kami po ay nagpapasalamat dahil sa loob ng labinglimang taon na 'yan kayo po ay kasama namin upang makapagbigay ng kalayaan eventually makapagbigay ng dignidad sa ating mga benepisyaryo. At talaga namang nagniningning at talaga namang sumasaya ang gabing ito dahil kasama namin kayo. And I'm sure sa 15th years na ito di pa ito ang climax, di pa



ito ang pinakamataas na maaabot ng HLAF at ng kanyang mga partners. At patuloy pa rin naming gagawin ang aming adhikain patuloy pa rin naming susubukin abutin ang mga adhikain kasama at katulong po ninyo. Kaya po kami ay nagpapasalaman din

lalong lalo na ngayon at narito din ang mga kinatawan ng Isang network mission against penalty kasama ang HLAH. Nandito din ang PAYO isang network ng HLAH, ang Philippine Action Youth and Offenders kung saan nandito rin ang mga adbokasiya ng HLAH na sana putulan ang Death Penalty, putulan ang Lowering range of Criminal ... sa tingin naming ito ay hindi makapagbigay ng dignidad sa mga tao at sa mga kababayan natin at sa mga kabataan. Dahil nais po naming kilalanin ang mga taong tumutulong sa amin dito sa aming adbokasiya. Nais po naming kilalanin ang mga tao na tahimik na tumutulong na magbigay ng dignidad sa aming mga kababayan. Kaya aming mga panauhin maraming maraming salamat sa inyong pagdalo at congratulations po sa lahat ng mga awardees ngayong gabi. At sana po patuloy pa rin nating ibigay ang dignidad sa ating mga kababayan upang sila ay maging tunay na malaya.”

○ **AWARDING**

HLAF awarded the following cities, BCPCs and individuals:

PLAQUES:

- ❖ HLAH Partner Cities
 - City Government of Quezon
 - City Government of Malabon
 - City Government of Navotas
 - City Government of Caloocan
- ❖ HLAH BCPC Performance Meter (PerMeter)
 - Barangay Longos, Malabon City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 4)
 - Barangay Bagumbayan North, Navotas City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 4)
 - Barangay Pinyahan, Quezon City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 4)
 - Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 4)
 - Barangay Catmon, Malabon City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 3)
 - Barangay Navotas West, Navotas City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 3)
 - Barangay Greater Lagro, Quezon City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 3)
 - Barangay Sta. Lucia, Quezon City (HLAF BCPC PerMeter Level 3)
- ❖ Most Outstanding Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)
 - Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City
 - Barangay Culiati, Quezon City
- ❖ Most Outstanding BCPC Focal Person
 - Mr. Eduardo Antoja Jr.
 - Ms. Maricar Juanillo
 - Ms. Erlinda B. Natavio
 - Ms. Elvira C. Laurito
- ❖ Excellence Award in Case Management
 - Longos Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
 - Sipac Almacen Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
 - Commonwealth Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
- ❖ Award of Excellence in Children and Youth Organizing
 - Ugnayan ng Aktibong Kabataan ng Batasan (UTAK ng Batasan)
 - Ang Nagkakaisang Kabataan ng Culiati (ANAK ng Culiati)

TROPHIES:

- ❖ Malabon City - Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Federation
- ❖ Navotas City Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Federation

- ❖ Ms. Thricia Mae Esguerra (Excellence in Youth Leadership Award)
- ❖ Mr. Paul Vincent S. Rodriguez (Most Outstanding Juvenile Justice Award)
- ❖ Tinajeros Barangay Children and Youth Association (Creative Advocacy Campaign on Anti-Bullying and Second Chances for CICLs)
- ❖ Barangay 155 Barangay Children and Youth Association (Institutionalizing Basket-Bulilit as an Intervention Program for CAR and CICLs)
- ❖ Ma. Victoria D. Gonzales
- ❖ Melissa H. Soque
- ❖ Jocelyn Concepcion
- ❖ Xyza Mae Espilnosa
- ❖ Director Leocadio T. Trovela
- ❖ P/CSupt. Rosauro Acio
- ❖ Cristina V. Bernardino
- ❖ Quezon City Office of the Vice Mayor

In line with this, HLAF took the opportunity to award the winners for the Tatak Barangay Contest. The winners were given a HLAF trophy and at the same time, the Champion received a projector and digital camera, the First Runner-up received a projector, the Second Runner-up received a digital camera and the Third Runner-up received an external hard drive. The prizes were provided by UNICEF and HLAF.

- ❖ Tatak -Barangay Award Champion - Barangay Culiat, Quezon City
- ❖ Tatak-Barangay Award First Runner-up - Barangay Concepcion, Malabon City
- ❖ Tatak-Barangay Award Second Runner-up- Barangay Commonwealth,Quezon City
- ❖ Tatak-Barangay Award Third Runner-up- Barangay Tinajeros, Malabon City

SCORES:

Brgy. Concepcion, Malabon City

First Judge: 84 Points

Second Judge: 93 points

Third Judge: 75 points

Fourth Judge: 86 points

Average: 84.5 %

Brgy. Culiat, Quezon City

First Judge: 89 points

Second Judge: 96 points

Third Judge: 88 points

Fourth Judge: 91 points

Average: 91 %

Brgy. Tinajeros, Malabon City

First Judge: 83 Points

Second Judge: 92 points

Third Judge: 68 points

Fourth Judge: 94 points

Average: 84.25 %

Brgy. Commonwealth, Quezon City

First Judge: 84 Points

Second Judge: 95 Points

Third Judge: 60 Points

Fourth Judge: 96 Points

Average: 83.75 %



The Champion of the Tatak Barangay Contest, Brgy. Culiat, during the awarding ceremony.

Also, OIC-Director of the National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO), **Hon. Leocadio T. Trovela, CESO IV**, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region III Director, **Hon. Gemma Gabuya**, as the representative of DSWD Secretary, Hon. Judy

Taguiwalo and DSWD National Capital Region Assistant Regional Director, **Hon. Manuela Loza** graced the awarding.

○ **SPEECHES**

Hon. Leocadio T. Trovela, CESO IV

OIC-Director of the National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO)

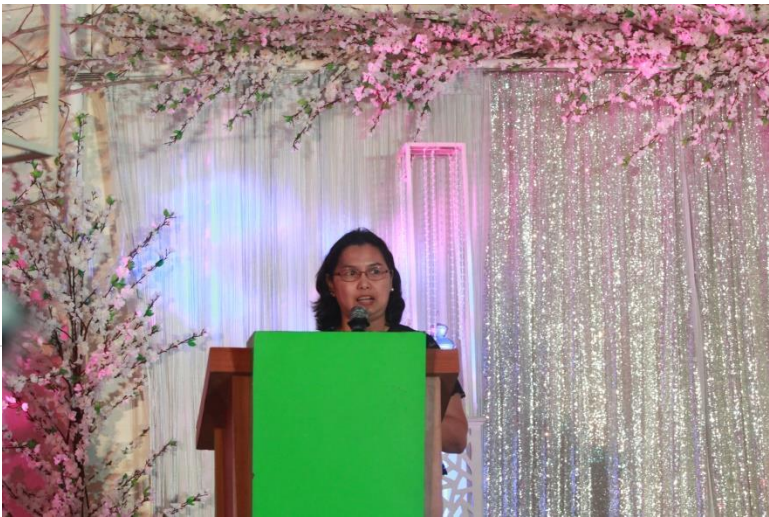


“Hindi kasi di ba tuwing meron kayong kumustahan, magkakasama tayo pag may mga kumustahan and then pag meron tayong, parati niyo kaming kasama. Hindi lang dahil sa, kumbaga dahil kami’y nasa. Ako nasa national barangay operation office, alam natin sa isa’t isa ang ating ginagawa. Kumbaga

natutuwa ako sa engagement niyo with HLAF. Marami sa engagement ng HLAF, inaadapt na po ng department. Pioneering ang effort ng HLAF with the BCPC’s. And then in fact yung isa pa naming engagement with HLAF na naadapt ng EPGAS, and then ang intensyon pa namin next year i-up scale na siya. And then pagsinabing community level engagement, kami sa national barangay operation office alam niyo na kung papano tayo.. mahal natin yung barangay niyo ba.. anong katwiran natin pag sinabing ang barangay ang barangay ang... ano bang masasabi natin sa barangay, ang barangay ang mukha ng gobyerno kasi. Kung ano ang experience ng ating mamamayan sa barangay yun ang reflection ng ating mamamayan sa ating pamahalaan. So napakamahalaga ang ginagampanan ng ating barangay official and so far as.. ipakita kung papano yung perception ba.. Yung perception natin sa ating pamahalaan. Ang dami nila, and then marami sa kanila yung Youth Offenders. Pano natin ibibuild yung mga bata? Ito ba ay ihahalo sa mga adult? Sabi natin dapat gawan sila ng program etc. Kasi nga kailangan yun... isa sa nag-introduce samin nito ay si Atty. Abitria din yun eh. Hindi namin naisip yun. Akala namin ititreat ang youth offenders with adult offenders pero with Atty. Abitria, oo nga noh? Dapat pala magkahiwalay. Iba yung treatment ng bata with adult.”

Hon. Gemma Gabuya

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region III Director
The representative of DSWD Secretary, Hon. Judy Taguiwalo



“Magandang gabi at in behalf of our Secretary, Secretary Judy Taguiwalo, congratulations! So siguro itong araw na ‘to ay napakahalaga na momentos kasi tayo ay magrerecognize ng

ating mga volunteers, yung ating mga advocates noh pagdating sa protection ng ating mga kabataan, at ang ating iba't ibang vulnerable group. Salamat sa HLAF sa pagiging long-time partner ng DSWD. Kasi sa dami po ng mga social issues na naencounter natin hindi ho kaya ng isang gobyerno, ng isang organization. So kailangan ang partnership of course with other government agencies and specially yung non-government organizations. Mas maganda nga minsan ang non-government dahil mas focus dun diba? Talagang may inaalagaan na mga barangays at mga cities and municipalities. I understand mayroon itong apat na cities in metro manila na nandito na tuloy tuloy ang pagtulong ng HLAF in terms of capacitating our front liners. Ibig sabihin yung BCPC na nasa barangay na sila yung unang tumutugon doon sa pangangailangan ng ating mga kabataan. Kayo po dapat ang nagmomonitor of nagfefeedback kung may impact ang mga services ng ating mga government agencies.”

PROGRAM PROPER – DECEMBER 7, 2016

PROCEEDINGS

On the second day of the 5th BCPC Congress, HLAf opened the floor for the participants to relay their questions to the panel of the congress. The panel consisted of HLAf Executive Director, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, HLAf Program Officer, Atty. Kristoffer Claudio and representatives from the four winners of Tatak Barangay Contest- Mr. Eduardo Antoja Jr. (Brgy. Concepcion), Ms. Alelie Bernardo (Brgy. Culiati), Ms. Rubielyn Abagao (Brgy. Commonwealth) and Ms. Joan Pancho (Brgy. Tinajeros).



The panelist, (from left to right) Mr. Eduardo Antoja Jr., Ms. Rubielyn Abagao, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, Atty. Kristoffer Claudio and Ms. Alelie Bernardo, during the open forum at the 5th BCPC Congress

The open forum was facilitated by HLAf's Community Organizer, Mr. Kio Jerome dela Peña who opened the floor for questions from the participants of the 5th BCPC Congress. To start the open forum, BCPC Protection Committee member of Brgy. Tinajeros, Mrs. Thess Esguerra, led the opening prayer.

The following were the questions raised and answered at the open forum:

Ina Malimbag Barangay 168: Isang magandang araw po sa ating lahat. Ako po si Ina Malimbag from barangay 168 sa caloocan. Ako po ay isang lupon sa aming barangay at BCPC Advocate, tungkol po sa mga kaso na aming naassess na nakita naming na hindi na po barangay based at na sa amin, na ginagawan ng direct filing. For example yun pong nangyari sa aming barangay may dumating po na pamilya na may dinala po na isang batang babae na ayon sa kanila ay ginahasa ng isang kakilala sa harapan ng iba pang bata, nayun ding naaya niyang tumulong sa kanya na hawakan ang mga kamay at paa ng bata. So pinakingan po namin ang reklamo, ibinlotter namin at ayon sa assessment ay ito ay kinakailangan na naming dalhin sa women's desk at sila po ay aming aalalayan, subalit itong kaso pong ito ay nangangailan na po ng propesyunal. So ito po may

dumating po na nanay na nagrereklamo na bakit daw po ang kanyang anak na lalaki na bigla na lang pong dinampot ng isa naming tanod at dinala sa aming barangay at sinabi po sa ina ay “ang anak mo ay rapist” ng magkita po sa barangay ang mga ina ay ibinigay po sa lupon ang karapatan na magpayo. Ako po bilang isang lupon ay bibigyan kita ng CFA upang maidulong ang iyong kaso. Ang nangyari po ay natapos na po sa aming barangay ang mga usapin, at nagulat po ako ng bumalik sa amin ang kaso at kinakailangan daw na iproseso sa barangay.

Ang tanong ko po ay ako po ba ay nagkamali ng bigyan ko po ng CFA ang ina ng bata?

Kuya Kim: Ang una pong tanong, ilang taon po ang batang dinala sa barangay?

Ina Malimbag: 14 po.

Atty. Rommel: Dalawang tanong po kasi yan, yung unang tanong po ay una tungkol po sa paghawak ng batang biktima, napakaganda po ng ginawa ng barangay na ang batang biktima ay inalalayan papuntang WCPD. Dahil po yung batang biktima ay kinakailangan po nila ng tulong at hindi niyo po pwedeng sabihin na “magpunta ka na lang sa pulis” hindi po pwede yun, kasi kaya po sila dumulong sa barangay ay upang humingi ng tulong. So napakaganda po na alalayan hanggang sa pagpunta sa pulis. Kung ano mang gagawin ng pulis doon, ok nap o yun pwede niyo ng iwan basta tinanggap na ng pulis at matiwasay na ang biktima duon sa police station. Ang number 2 na tanong ay ano ang gagawin kapag ang inireklamo ng rape ay bata din? Restorative Justice po an gating gagamitin. Tandaan po ninyo ang proseso ng conferencing.

Kagawad Jojie From Barangay Tangos: Ang BCPC Budget po ninyo ay inabot ng 2.2 million (Barangay Culiat) Ang tanong ko po ay puwede po bang umexceed sa 1% ng IRA ang Budget ng BCPC?

Atty. Rommel: Pwede po bang Mag exceed ng 1% ang budget? YES po, ang sabi lang po sa batas ay ATLEAST 1% lang po ng IRA ang budget ng BCPC, Yung ibang barangay po 5% ang kanilang Budget. Yung iba po lagpas lagpas, dahil yung iba nilalagay ang GAD sa BCPC, DRR nilalagay sa BCPC.

Alelie Bernardo from Barangay Culiat: Actually yung sa amin po, hindi lang po siya sa BCPC budget ng Barangay Culiat yun nakukuha basta po programa para sa bata. Kumukuha po kami sabi nga po kanina, sa GAD Budget, atsaka po yung sa TFYD. Dun po kami kumukuha ng Budget.

Robielyn Abagao from Barangay Commonwealth: Dugtong lang po dun regarding sa budget sa BCPC, isa po kami sa pinakamalaking barangay kung ikukumpara po kami sa barangay culiat mas malaki po talaga ang aming barangay. Kaya po yung proyekto naming na “ako Ischolar ko” which is yun po talaga ang galling talaga sa budget sa BCPC, mula elementary to high school po, pati ALS sakop po yun ng aming programa. (1.21 Million)

Atty Rommel: Bilang Pagsusog lang sa mga sagot ng ating mga kasama ay, mainam na alam at aware ang mga kagawad hanggang sa mga case manager kung ano ang mga programa ng barangay.

Atty. Kim: Ang tinutukoy po ni lyok ay pupuwede po tayo na magkaroon ng lagpas ng 1% ng budget especially kapag madami ang nakakaalam at magsusulong ng budget para sa BCPC.

Alelie Bernardo from Barangay Culiati: Dagdag na lang din po, may iba po kaming projects ng BCPC ay part din po ng project ng ibang kagawad. Tulad po ng committee ng Health at Education.

Marivic Dela Paz from BBN: Saan po nagsisimula ang trabaho ng CSWDO sa mga bata ng aming mga barangay, at kalian naman poi to tumitigil? Sapagkat kapag nagpapasa po kami ng kaso sa kanila [CSWDO] ay sasabihin lang sa amin na “kayo na ang bahala.”

Robielyn Abagao from Barangay Commonwealth: Kapag sa amin po sa commonwealth, kapag kaso po ng bata ay kapag hindi kayang ihandle sa barangay diretso nan g SSDD ng Quezon City.

Atty. Rommel: Sa katanungan na ito, dito pumapasok ang kahalagahan ng BCPC Federation. Mahirap magsalita ng mga saluobin bilang iisang barangay lamang, pero pag sama sama ang mga barangay sa usapin na ito, ay makikita ng gobyerno ang determination niyong tapusin ang problema.

Michelle Balleta from Longos, as a street facilitator of Malabon CSWDO: Actually po kaming mga street faci, sa street faci po ng malabon nakikipag coordinate po lahat ng barangay, kapag nakakakita po ng homeless. At CSWD po ang mag-sasabi samin. Ngayon kami pupuntahan naming yung mga mga lugar na kanilang nasabi.

Atty. Rommel: Tutulungan po ng HLAf ang BCPC ng navotas regarding sa problema sa mga homeless. Kakailanganin lang po natin ang maayos na komunikasyon upang kayo ay aming matulungan sa problema.

Kagawad Adelfa From Barangay Catmon: Ano po ang criteria kung bakit nakapasok ang mga barangay na kasama kahapon?

Atty. Rommel: May dalawang screening po ang naging contest natin, una po sa first screening ay lahat po ng level 3 pataas na magpapasa ng kanilang entry ay makakpasok sa first screening, Pagkatapos po nuon ay sinabi namin na sila ay mag bigay ng entry. Isang proyekto na maipagyayabang ng kanilang barangay bilang TATAK ng kanilang BARANGAY. Lahat ng ito ay hinusgahan sa ayon sa mga sumusunod: Originality 20%, Relevance and Significance 30% , sustainability 25%, creativity 5% , realism 20%. Sa mga hindi po nakasali ay wag po kayong mag-aalala mayroon pa po next year. Actually, mayroon na ngang naiisip na tema hindi pa final pero ang programa ay tungkol sa drugs.

Kio Jerome Dela Peña: Ganito po ang mga naging kaganapan sa nakaraang mga screening. Nagkaroon po kami ng deadline of submission of entries (Per Meter related Docs) para mavalidate ang mga barangay na aabot sa level 3. Naka Set po ang deadline noong Nov. 3, 2016 on or before 4:00PM. Nagkaroon po kami ng total of 10 entries noong first screening pa lang. Sa 10 po na yoon ay nakapasok lang po ang 4 na nakita niyo kahapon. Na binigyan po naming ng deadline ng Nov. 11, 2016 na magsend ng kanilang tatak barangay practice again on or before 4:00 in the afternoon. May mga nagsend po samin ng Nov. 5 at Nov 4. Hindi na po namin tinanggap sapagkat late na po

ang mga entry. Fairness po yun. Pero mas maganda po na kuwento kung paano namin kinulit ang mga barangay na magbigay ng entry for 2nd round.

Alelie Bernardo from Barangay Culiati: Actually po sa barangay po naming na minake sure namin na aware sa lahat ng criteria ng HLAf. Yung ANAK Teatro ng Culiati, yan po ang maipagmamalaki ng aming barangay kasi yun din po ang pasok sa criteria. So tinignan din naming kung gaano kaeffective ang ANAK Teatro, mine-make sure namin na hindi mafeel ng bata na “Ay CICI ako, dito lang ako.” Sa proyektong ito ay hinahalo naming sila sa mga youth leader, so wala silang pakiramdam ng ganun. Effective ang Teatro kasi yung mga skills na nakukuha niya sa teatro ay nagagamit din niya sa ibang aspeto ng kanyang buhay tulad ng pag-aaral. Willing po kaming ibahagi ang mga pamamaraan na aming ginamit sa pagpapatupad ng ANAK teatro.

Eduardo Antoja Jr. From Barangay Concepcion: Ako po bilang secretary ng aming barangay ay parang dumaan sa butas ng karayom para lang makapag pasa ng mga dokumento para sa PerMeter. Mahirap po talaga gumawa ng documentation, lalo na ang pagkakaroon ng Data bank ng mga bata. Sa documentation po kasi natin mapapatunayan na may ginagawa po talaga ang BCPC natin. Kaakibat ng mga picture sa bawat activity natin ay dapat may picture o scan din ng attendance. Ilan lamang yan sa mga madalas nating makaligtaan kapag nagpapasa ng documentation sa HLAf. Sana ay makatulong ito sa inyo sa pagsali niyo sa susunod na TATAK Barangay Awards.

Robielyn Abagao from Barangay Commonwealth: Tulad po ng mga sinasabi ni Sec, mahirap po talaga ang gumawa ng documentation. Mahirap po kapag sabay sabay ang mga Gawain kasama pa ang pagawa ng mga documentation para sa BCPC, pero sa amin po kasi naka focus po kami solely sa mga bata lang po ng aming barangay. Kaya kung mapapansin niyo po ay bawat libro po namin ay may taon kung kalian siya nagawa. Upang makita ang improvement sa mga nagdaang taon. Na isa sa mga goal naming ay maiiwan naming sa barangay at masasabing ito, ito ang barangay namin.

Atty. Rommel: Itong para sa next year. Nag-eexpect kami na marami na ang sasali sa Tatak Barangay Contest. Pero next year ay kakailanganin na namin kayong i-evaluate ulit sapagkat maaring sa ngayon ay level 4 kayo, pero pag humina hina at maaring bumalik kayo sa level 2. Mainam na mamaintain ninyo ang Level of Functionality ninyo sa level 4 or better tumaas ng Level 5 ang barangay niyo.

Paano kayo makakapasok sa TATAK BARANGAY?

Una: Ang Tema ay napakahalaga.

Pangalawa: Hahanap kayo ng isa lang na pinagmamayabang ninyo.

Next year ay magiinvite na rin kami ng ibang mga barangay na hindi naming natrain, so hindi lang malabon, navotas, quezon city, at Caloocan ang mga hihingan ng Entries.

Next year po ang Topic ay tungkol sa mga batang nainvolve sa drugs.

Humilidad Bonoan from Greater Lagro: Ang kaso po ba ng drug related case sa mga bata ay maikukulong sila? At ikalawa po, ok naman po ang barangay naming pero pag pinasa po naming sa ibang barangay hindi naman naasikaso.

Atty. Rommel Abitria: Una po ang kaso po sa drugs ay hindi lahat heinous crime. Ang heinous lang po sa batas ay ang drug selling lang po. Maaring dapat tignan po natin kung ang mga kabataan po ay nagagamit ng mga matatanda. Ngayon eto po ang tanong, ang bat aba na gumagamit ng droga ay makokonsidera natin na gumagawa ng heinous crime? Siyempre Hindi. Ayon sa batas, ang batang nakita na gumagamit ng ipinagbabawal na gamot ay dapat bigyan ng intervention. Ang dapat nakakaalam nito ay ang ating mga first responders. Dapat inuunawa ang isyu patungkol sa drugs, upang malaman ang kakayanan ng barangay na maghandle ng mga ganitong kaso.

Sa ikalawang tanong, ito ay tanong ng lahat ng mga barangay. Ito po ang isa sa mga kagandahan ng BCPC Congress. Dito kasama mo sa table, kasama mo sa kainan, sa swimming pool. Sabihan mo ng “ Uy, yung bata niyo nandun sa barangay namin ang kulit.” Hindi naman masosolusyunan talaga yung mga ganyang problema sa barangay eh. Ang pinakamahalaga ay alam niyo ang gagawin sa mga batang napupunta sa barangay niyo.

Kailangan niyong bumuo ng federation. Upang magkaroon ng boses ang mga BCPC ninyo sa mga ganitong usapin.

Josef Feliciano from Barangay NBBS- Paano po ang nagbebenta ng masamang droga?

Atty. Kim- Opo masama po ang pagbebenta ng masamang droga. Mayroon po tayong mga article sa R.A. 9165 para duon.

Teresita Monera from Barangay Sta.Lucia- Kami naman po ay hindi magtatanong, kami po ay manghihingi ng tulong. Sapagkat sa QC, wala naman po kaming BCPC FEDERATION. Kami po especially sa District 5, ay nanghihingi po kami ng tulong na mafederate. Lahat po ng gustong sumali sa gagawing FEDERATION ng QC ay welcome sumali.

Atty. Rommel Abitria- Within the first quarter of this year, iggoal po namin na mafederate ang QC.

Merlie Quilala from Barangay Longos – Pwede po bang habulin ang kaso na matagal na? Tulad ng Rape?

Atty. Rommel Abitria- opo, pwede pa pong habulin ang mga kaso ng ganyan, sapagkat po ang 20 years po bago mapaso ang kaso. Anu-ano ang mga dapat gawin kapag nakaharap ang kasong nabangit? Una, dapat may maayos na referral system ang barangay. Kasi kung walang referral system mahihirapan ang kahit sinung barangay na maghandle ng ganyang kaso. Ikalawa, mainam na kausapin ang guardian ng bata dahil maaring hindi nila alam ang pinagdaanan ng bata. Kailangan pangalagaan pa rin ang confidentiality ng bata.

Atty. Kim Claudio- Napakaganda ng nangyari na aware yung anak po ninyo sa problema, aware din siya na may ahensiya na handang dumulog, at siyempre aware siya na may sistema na sinusunod ang lahat. Hikayatin po natin n asana maging katulad ng batang yan ang iba pang bata sa ating barangay. Aware at alam ang mga pwedeng gawin ng BCPC.

SPEECHES FROM THE PANEL

Eduardo Antoja Jr. from Barangay Concepcion- Unang una po, nagpapasalamat po ako sa mga award na natanggap ko. Hindi lang po sa aking sarili ang award ngunit para po sa buong malabon ang award na iyon. Ngayon pong susunod na taon ay nakalatag na ang mga agenda ng BCPC FEDERATION ng Malabon. Sa usapin naman po ng Drugs, Community Based Rehabilitation yan po ang goal natin next year. Maraming Salamat po sa HLAFF Team.

Robielyn Abagao from Barangay Commonwealth- Una po maraming salamat po kina Atty. Iyok and Atty. Kim, at siyempre po sa HLAFF. Sana nga po ay makapag tuloy tuloy ang mga proyekto ng aming barangay. And sana next year sana tayo-tayo pa rin. Kasama sila sir iyok, sir kim. Yun lang po maraming salamat po.

Alelie Bernardo from Barangay Culiati- Isang karangalan po na mapasama sa malaking event na ito. Nagpapasalamat din po ako sa award, sa ngalan ng aking mga kasama sa barangay. Sana wag natin makakalimutan ang mga problema at solusyunan natin ang problema mula sa ugat. Karamay po natin ang kapwa nating nahihirapan. Maraming salamat po sa ating lahat.

Atty. Rommel Abitria- Sa muli po ako po ay nagpapasalamat, kami po ay tuwang-tuwa, masayang-masaya na nakikita naming na ang BCPC ay gumagalaw. At siyempre ang ebidensiya niyan ay ang mga pinag-sshare niyo sa amin. Pangalawa, yung mga tanong ninyo. Napaka-intense, san kayo naka kita ng forum na sobrang intense. And then of course nagpapasalamat kami sa mga nagtry sumubok sumali sa ating TATAK BARANGAY sa 10 na sumubok, at siyempre sa 4 na nasa ating harapan. Tuwang-tuwa po ang mga judges natin sa mga entry po ninyo. Pinahirapan po nila kayo noong interview, naappreciate po nila yun. Natutuwa sila na well quipped ang mga BCPC sa mga Programa at Proyekto ng kani-kanilang barangay.

After the open forum, the Certificates of Attendance and Completion were awarded to the Batch 3 of the Center for Restorative Action (CRA) BCPC Training on Basic and Advanced courses. The following were the barangays awarded:

- ✓ Brgy. Tañong, Malabon City
- ✓ Brgy. Catmon, Malabon City
- ✓ Brgy. Longos, Malabon City
- ✓ Brgy. Santulan, Malabon City
- ✓ Brgy. Tanza, Navotas City
- ✓ Brgy. Navotas West, Navotas City
- ✓ Brgy. Navotas East, Navotas City
- ✓ Brgy. Bagumbayan South, Navotas City
- ✓ Brgy. Tangos, Navotas City
- ✓ Brgy. San Rafael Village, Navotas City



in partnership with



**5th Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
(BCPC) Congress**

December 6-7, 2016
Sitio Lucia Resort, Hotel and Training Center
Km. 40 Fidel de Jesus St., Pulong Buhangin, Sta. Maria, Bulacan

Annexes

ANNEX A-1

Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria

Executive Director

Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (HLAF)

5th BCPC Congress

Welcome Remarks

Magandang umaga po sa inyong lahat. Kayo po ay malugod kong wine-welcome sa 2016 BCPC Congress. Sa event po natin ay tingnan kung paano pa natin mapapaganda ang serbisyo para sa ating mga kabataan. Kung paano natin itataguyod ang kanilang karapatan. Kung paano pa natin mapaganda ang kanilang mga kapakanan. Kaya nga po tuwang-tuwa ako sa doxology kanina kasi ang kanilang tema ay Tell the World of His Love at napakahirap kapag ang love na iyon ay palagi mong sinasabi sa barangay. Hindi nakakasawa pero sayang naman kung hanggang barangay lang yung pagmamahal na yun.

So ngayon, sa BCPC Congress, ay pagkakataon na i-share natin ang pagmamahal natin sa kabataan hindi lamang dun sa ating barangay kundi pati sa mga nagtatrabaho para sa kapakanan ng mga bata. So isang masayang masayang BCPC Congress sa inyong lahat and hopefully matuto tayo sa mga itinuturo ng iba. But most importantly, sana ishare natin yung mga magaganda nating practices para magaya nila.

Ako po ay nagpapasalamat, personally and in behalf of the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. Sa mga kapitan, kagawad, BCPC members, at sa mga kabataan na nandito, maraming salamat sa inyong oras.

Maraming salamat po sa pagpunta.”

ANNEX A-2

Ms. Joan Pancho

BCPC Focal Person

Barangay Tinajeros

Tatak Barangay Contest Presentation

Nanay din po ako, yung pong tunay na pag mamalasakit sa bata dapat po, kahit po emplayado ako ng barangay o volunteer man ako, kailangan po yung isang BCPC member ay yung commitment niya, yung puso niya po ay nasa bata. Kasi po kung ang kapartner po natin na BCPC member ay wala naman pong commitment o puso balewala lang po, parang by the book, by the book lang po ang pag hahandle natin ng BCPC cases. Pero kung ang puso po ay ipapairal, ipapaunawa po hanggang sa pinaka huling miyembro po ng BCPC ng isang barangay maipapadaloy po natin ang tama pong pakikitungo sa mga bata, ano po yung suliranin niya, ano man po yung pinag dadaanan niya. Ilan po sa mga naging assess po naming sa pag bibigay po ng second chance, tulad po sa mga CICL meron po kaming mga Job Opportunities ilan po ang mga 18 years old pataas na po sila, mga nakatapos po ng high school syempre po kailangan po nila ng

hanap buhay. Ilan po ang matagumpay kasi sa dami po ng kumpanya sa loob ng barangay namin nai-refer po naming sila, maipasok po ng trabaho at yung iba po naiwan po sa barangay namin. Ngayon po kasalukuyan pong nag sisilbi sila pero mga above 18 na po iyon. Mayroon din po kaming, halimbawa po ang isa pong na encounter naming ay out of school youth pero hindi po sapilitan yun, kinukumbinsi naming silang pilit kasama ang pamilya nila. Naienrol sila sa akmang level ng education na dapat nilang puntahan. Ang family conferencing pong ginagawa naming hindi po kapag may krimen lang, bumababa po kami kasama po ang exo, ang mga ladies brigade o sino man pong concern, bumababa po kami sa mga bahay nila inaalam po namin yung kabuuang problema ng bawat isang bata may problema. Halimbawa po, kaya po siya nag kakaganoon ang tatay niya walang trabaho, ano po ang problema? Walang trabaho ang tatay tulungan si tatay, ihanap, may koneksyon po tayo bigyan po natin sila ng tamang ano, hindi lang po yung bata kasi ang bata po apektado po yan ng kabuuang nangyayari sa pamilya niya e. kaya mahalaga po na tinutuntun po natin yung ugat ng problema po ng isang bata. Meron din po kaming, kasi sensitive din po kami sa religion hindi naman po kasi lahat ng tao parepareho ng religion kapag po ang isang bata o pamilya ay alam naming nasa ganitong relihiyon at ang Tinajeros naman po ay binubuo ng anim na limang simbahan na ibat ibang klaseng relihiyon isa din po kasi sa magandang paraan iyon kung ano ang kinamulatan nilang relihiyon kumbaga iniintegrate po naming yung barangay tsaka yung Gawain po ng church nila para po isa sa magiging diversion po para po makabawas din po sa problema o parang counseling na rin po, kasama rin po kasi sa counseling yung mga religion, yung pastor po mga ganon. May mga livelihood program din po kami, para siyang hindi livelihood kasi nga parang sa education pa rin siya kasi may mga TESDA ayun po ino offer namin hindi po kami, meron po kaming particular sa barangay po namin binibigay pong opportunity pero mas maganda po networking din hinahanapan po naming sila ng mas angkop na tulong para po sakanila. Mayroon din po kaming mga nagawa madalas po may mga CAR po kaming naeencounter parang nagiging halfway house din po yung barangay namin actually po andyan sila ma'am Leni yung CSWD ilan pong mga bata ang naibalik sa probinsya naming pansamantala umabot po sila ng ilang months sa barangay namin habang pinoproseso po namin yung papel kapag go na ihahatid po namin sa probinsya o kung saan man sila dapat dalhin sinisiguro naming na maibalik sila sa mga pamilya nila. Kahit sinong palaboy na mapunta po sa barangay naming ayun po ang ginagawa namin, matatawa na nga lang si Kap "may bago nanaman tayong anak diyan?" yung huli nga po meron na po kaming mag lo lola limang bata grade three yung pinaka matanda hanggang nasa 1 year old, lima silang mag kakapatid ang kasama nila lola na 60 years old mahigit na. pinasok po naming sila sa homeless program ng DSWD tumira sila sa barangay namin, may maliit kasi na bahay doon eh halfway house nila inabot po sila ng kulang 6 months sa barangay. May tumutulong na po sakanila na umupa po ng sariling bahay nila. At yung kaalaman po namin yung Jail is no place for a child ayan po talaga yung pinaka mahigpit naming patakaran sa BCPC po. At ang tinalaga po naming na desk officer night and day na pwede pong humandle sa women or children case tig 12 hours po sila kaya hindi na kailangan ng ladies freed, sila pa lang capable na silang humawak ng bata. At ang inano namin kahit ano pa ang nagawa kakausapin yung complainant lagi naming last resort ang pag kukulong sakanila pero syempre hindi naman po nawawala yung civil liability po ang mga magulang po ng kabataan diyan. Simula po napatupad namin yung patakaran ng BCPC sa mga natutunan naming sa HLAF wala po kaming batang naipakulong po

simula po doon. Tapos may video advocacy na rin poi to po yung pinag uusapan naming ni saiza kanina we all know and learned the basic of BCPC its time to get intensive yun po ang motto namin. Si kap po noon yung mga pasaway na bata gusto niyang bugbugin pero nakita niya habang tumatagal yung taon natuto kami sa HLAf ngayon pro na siya sa ginagawa natin. Naging second chance po kasi noon po dati yung mga bata pong nakulong yung sa CIDL ngayon ginagawan na natin ng paraan ng BCPC na ang bata maibalik sa normal na komunidad hindi siya ituturing na criminal. Nabago po talaga yung Sistema, malaking Malaki po ang justice system lalo po sa barangay naming kaya second chance din po ng barangay namin.

ANNEX A-3

Ms. Rubielyn V. Abagao
BCPC Focal Person
Barangay Commonwealth
Tatak Barangay Contest Presentation

Magandang hapon po sa lahat! So ako po ang BCPC Focal Person ng Barangay Commonwealth, so ako rin po ang naatasan na ibigay po sainyo yung iilang background ng aming barangay na kung saan hindi naman po lingid sa ating kaalaman na ang barangay Commonwealth po ay isa sa pinaka malaking barangay. So ang ilan po sa aming activity, lahat naman po tayong barangay nakakaranas ng feeding program para sa ating mga bata, meron din po tayong birth right, tama ho ba?, tama po ba? Kumakain pa talaga.

Ang aming pong BCPC ay nagsimula sa tatatlo lamang, tatlo lamanh po kami. Kami po ay tinrain ng HLAf subalit kami po ay hindi pa ganun ka-aktibo pa noon. Simula po noong nagbago ang aming administrasyon, nadagdagan po kami hanggang sa kami'y maging siyam (9). Kami po ay, sa siyam po na yan, lahat po yan ay flexible. Naranasan po naming mag byahe ng bente kwatro oras (24 hours) sa Bicol, balikan lang po. Bakit? Para po mag rescue ng isang bata, batang nanganganib sa kamay ng kanyang ama. Isa rin po sa aming BCPC nakapag byahe na din po ng Bohol, dahil yun po ay may sinamahang bata na nangangailangan ng special na proteksyon at maibalik sa kanyang magulang. Ilan lang po yan sa nagawa ng aming mga BCPC staff na kung saan ay taos pusong sinusuportahan ng aming punong barangay ang lahat ng proyekto. Dahil din po sa sipag ng aming mga kagawad, sila po ay nagtatalaga ng iba't-ibang proyekto na kung saan puro kabataan din po ang nangungunang makinabang. Ilan po sa aming activity ay pamilyar sainyo, nagagawa rin ho sa inyong barangay subalit kaya nga po tayo nandito para po iupdate, gaya nga po ng sinabi ni attorney kanina, tayo po ay pare-parehong natututo sa kapwa nating ka-barangay o sa ibang barangay natin nalalaman. Ito po ay ilan lamang sa mga natutunan namin, binabahagi namin sainyo na sinasabi din namin sainyo na hindi ho lahat ng barangay ay pare-pareho ng aktibidad so nandito po ako sa inyong harapan para po ipakita kung ano po yung pinaka focus namin lalo na pagdating sa bata, normal lang naman ho sa ibang tao na sabihing, bata pasaway yan. Ano ba ang kasabihan natin tungkol sa bata?; bata ang pag-asa ng bayan, pero kung pagmamasdan ho natin sa iba pong nakakatanda iba ho ang lumalabas sa kanilang pananalita. So kaya po tayo may mga BCPC sa ating mga barangay ay para itaguyod at alagaan ang ating mga kabataan. Hayaan niyo po akong ipresent sainyo kung ano at paano gumalaw ang BCPC ng

barangay Commonwealth upang mapangalagaan ang karapatan ng aming mga kabataan.

VIDEO PRESENTATION

....kapitan, hindi po namin kakayanin ma-proteksyunan ang aming mga kabataan kaya meron po kaming Child Justice po na binuo, kung saan maraming kabataan ang naiinvolve gaya ng eskwelahan, ang health center natin, ang mga purok leaders unit coordinators. Yan pong lahat na yan ay concern patungkol sa bata dahil lahat naman po ng mga yan hindi naman po umusbong na matanda, lahat po yan ay nagdaan sa pagiging bata. Yung sa voluntary surrenders po namin, ang iba po niyan ay amin na pong volunteer, sila po yung aming mga councilor sa mga kapwa nila bata. Yun po yung sinasabi na, may mga batang nagsasalita sa kanilang kapwa lamang bata hindi naman po pu-pwede na tayong matatanda ay pipilitin nating magsalita ang bata lalo na kung ito ay isang biktima. Ang sinasabi po namin “Operation Matulog ka Mahal, Babantayan kita” ito po ay pinagtulungan ng aming kapulisan , aming mga BPSO, BCPC 24/7 service para po mapangalagaan ang bawat kabataan sa ating lipunan, lalo na ho pag sinabi na, pumapatak na ang alas diyes (10) hanggang alas kwatro (4) ng madaling araw. Noon po ang barangay Commonwealth ay kilala na yan po ay takbuhan ng mga nagri-riot, mga gangs na nag-aabangan, maging sa eskwelahan ay nagtalaga po kami ng mga staff, bakit? Para po sila ay mapangalagaan at matiyak na sila ay maayos na makakauwi at makakapasok sa kanilang paaralan. So para po sa lahat ay ako po’y nagpapasalamat sa HLAF po, kasi po kung hindi po dahil sa HLAF wala po kaming kaalaman na pwedeng ibahagi sa iba at ibahagi para sa ibang tao, sa mga magulang at tska sa kapwa mga bata. Para po sa lahat Magandang Hapon po, dyan po nagtatapos ang aking pagbabahagi.

ANNEX B-1

Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria

Executive Director

Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (HLAF)

5th BCPC Congress

Awarding

Welcome Remarks

Maraming maraming salamat! Magandang gabi po sa inyong lahat! Hindi ko naririnig. Magandang Gabi po sainyong lahat! Nakakatuwa po na pinal na tayo ay gwapo at magaganda ngayong gabi. Bihira po ito mangyari sa buhay ng HLAF. Pero bago ho ya, kami ay nagpapasalamat po sa mga dumalo. Lalong lalo na sa mga panauhin pandangal na talagang nagbigay ng oras para makadalo sa gabing ito. Nandiyan din po ang ating Board of Trusty member, si Atty. Mavic Gardona. Narito din po ang Regional Director ng DSWD Region III, si Director Jemma Gabuya bilang representante ng kalihim ng DSWD, si Secretary Judy Tagiwalo. Nandito din po ang ating OIC ng ating National Barangay Operation Office ng DILG, si Director Leocadio Travela. Na naging judge din ng contest kanina. Nadito din po si Assistant Regional Director and ng DSWD NCR, Assistant RT Manuela Loza. Nadito din ang ating ginagalang na professor sa UP Diliman, si Mr. Bryan

Egay. Of course ang ating mga punong barangay na nandito ngayon. Mga kagawad sa barangay, mga BCPC members, mga staff, at ang ating mga kabataan na naririto ngayon.

Dignity through Freedom, yan po yung motto ng HLAF ng Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation. Sa loob ng labinglimang taon, yan ang sinusubukan naming abutin, sinusubukan tuparin. Unang una sa programa namin sa bilangguan, an gaming Jail Decongestion Program. Wala po kaming ibang ninanasa kundi mabigyan ng dignidad yung ating mga kapatid, ang ating mga kababayan, na kahit nasa bilangguan ay patuloy pa rin na nag.. patuloy pa rin ang kanilang pagiging tao. Kaya kailangang kailangan na ibigay ang dignidad na para sa kanila. Yan din ay sinusubukan naming abutin. Sa pagtatrabaho namin sa barangay sa pamamagitan ng Center to Restorative Action, kung saan ibinibigay natin ang dignidad na 'yon kahit dun sa mga bata na minsan ay tinututring na pasaway at minsan tinuturing na di kaaya-aya ng mga tao. At yan din ay muli naming ibinibigay ang dignidad nayan sa mga bilanggo na kalalaya pa lamang. Sa aming programang Focus to Reintegration of Ex-Detainees. Tatlong Programang iisang adhikain, magbigay ng dignidad para sa ating mga kababayan. Kami po ay nagpapasalamat dahil sa loob ng labinglimang taon na 'yan kayo po ay kasama namin upang makapagbigay ng kalayaan eventually makapagbigay ng dignidad sa ating mga benepisyaryo. At talaga namang nagniningning at talaga namang sumasaya ang gabing ito dahil kasama namin kayo. And I'm sure sa 15th years na ito di pa ito ang climax, di pa ito ang pinakamataas na maaabot ng HLAF at ng kanyang mga partners. At patuloy pa rin naming gagawin ang aming adhikain patuloy pa rin naming susubukin abutin ang mga adhikain kasama at katulong po ninyo. Kaya po kami ay nagpapasalamat din lalong lalo na ngayon at narito din ang mga kinatawan ng Isang network mission against penalty kasama ang HLAF. Nandito din ang PAYO isang network ng HLAF, ang Philippine Action Youth and Offenders kung saan nandito rin ang mga adbokasiya ng HLAF na sana putulan ang Death Penalty, putulan ang Lowering range of Criminal ... sa tingin naming ito ay hindi makapagbigay ng dignidad sa mga tao at sa mga kababayan natin at sa mga kabataan. Dahil nais po naming kilalanin ang mga taong tumutulong sa amin dito sa aming adbokasiya. Nais po naming kilalanin ang mga tao na tahimik na tumutulong na magbigay ng dignidad sa aming mga kababayan. Kaya aming mga panauhin maraming maraming salamat sa inyong pagdalo at congratulations po sa lahat ng mga awardees ngayong gabi. At sana po patuloy pa rin nating ibigay ang dignidad sa ating mga kababayan upang sila ay maging tunay na malaya. Maraming maraming salamat po.

ANNEX B-2

Hon. Leocadio T. Trovela, CESO IV

OIC-Director of the National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO)

5th BCPC Congress

Awarding

Magandang gabi po sa ating lahat. Good evening, good evening and congratulations! Ewan ko ho ba kung bakit.. ano bang meron sa HLAF at bakit di matanggihan ng DILG, Atty. Abitria? Ano bang meron sa HLAF at di namin kayo matanggihan? Hindi kasi diba tuwing meron kayong kumustahan, magkakasama tayo pag may mga kumustahan and then pag meron tayong, parati niyo kaming kasama. Hindi lang dahil sa, kumbaga dahil

kami'y nasa.. ako nasa National Barangay Operation Office, alam natin sa isa't isa ang ating ginagawa. Kumbaga natutuwa ako sa engagement niyo with HLAF. Marami sa engagement ng HLAF, alam ni Attorney yun and ni Atty. Mavic, inaadapt na po ng department. Pioneering ang effort ng HLAF with the BCPC's. And then in fact yung isa pa naming engagement with HLAF na naadapt ng EPJUST, and then ang intension pa namin next year i-up scale na siya. So ngayon gabi po gusto kong.. and then napakapositive ng atmosphere, gusto ko pong makashare... Gusto kong mabahagian nitong atmosphere na para bang.. ibang klase po kasi talaga. Ibang klaseng malasakit ang ibinibigay ninyo sa barangay. Kami sa department kumbaga, kaming mga government employee and then lalo na sa mga hari ng barangay. Natutuwa tayo sa ginagawang.. ibang klaseng engagement kasi ang pinapakita ninyo.. and then kami kasi sa government para bang pwede pala yung ganun noh? With HLAF, another private organization na to work with government and then pare-pareho kasi tayo ng adhikain eh. And then pag sinabing community level engagement, kami sa National Barangay Operation Office alam niyo na kung papano tayo.. mahal natin yung barangay niyo ba.. anong katwiran natin pag sinabing ang barangay ang barangay ang... ano bang masasabi natin sa barangay, ang barangay ang mukha ng gobyerno kasi. Kung ano ang experience ng ating mamamayan sa barangay yun ang reflection ng ating mamamayan sa ating pamahalaan. So napakamahalaga ang ginagampanan ng ating barangay official and so far as.. ipakita kung papano yung perception ba.. Yung perception natin sa ating pamahalaan. Congratulations po sa HLAF. Sana hindi po matapos yung engagement namin sainyo, Atty. Abitria, Mavic, marami pa po, marami pong salamat. Kayo po ay nagbibigay samin ng inspiration Atty. Alam ninyo yan. And minsan nga napag-usapan namin, ito lang... kasi ho marami na tayong Drug Surrenders di po ba? And then marami po tayong kinakaharap na problema tulad ng Drugs. Ang dami nila, and then marami sa kanila yung Youth Offenders. Pano natin ibibuild yung mga bata? Ito ba ay ihahalo sa mga adult. Sabi natin dapat gawan sila ng program etc. Kasi nga kailangan yun... isa sa nag-introduce samin nito ay si Atty. Abitria din yun eh. Hindi namin naisip yun. Akala namin ititreat ang youth offenders with adult offenders pero with Atty. Abitria, oo nga noh? Dapat pala magkahiwalay. Iba yung treatment ng bata with adult. Maraming salamat po ulit and congratulations. Thank you!

ANNEX B-3

Hon. Gemma Gabuya

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region III Director
The representative of DSWD Secretary, Hon. Judy Taguiwalo

Maraming salamat at magandang gabi sating lahat. Lalo na yung ating... of course congratulations kay Atty. Rommel and Atty. Mavic for inviting the DSWD at ang ating mga colleagues from other government agencies, si Director Leo. Magandang gabi at in behalf of our Secretary, Secretary Judy Taguiwalo, Congratulations! So siguro itong araw na 'to ay napakahalaga na momentos kasi tayo ay magrerecognize ng ating mga volunteers, yung ating mga advocates noh pagdating sa protection ng ating mga kabataan, at ang ating iba't ibang vulnerable group. Salamat sa HLAF sa pagiging long-time partner ng DSWD. Kasi sa dami po ng mga social issues na naencounter natin hindi

ho kaya ng isang gobyerno, ng isang organization. So kailangan ang partnership of course with other government agencies and especially yung non-government organizations. Mas maganda nga minsan ang non-government dahil mas focus dun diba? Talagang may inaalagaan na mga barangays at mga cities and municipalities. I understand mayroon itong apat na cities in metro manila na nandito na tuloy tuloy ang pagtulong ng HLAF in terms of capacitating our front liners. Ibig sabihin yung BCPC na nasa barangay na sila yung unang tumutugon doon sa pangangailangan ng ating mga kabataan. So maraming maraming salamat po. At sana po ay kaninang umaga sinabi pong mahalaga dahil po kami ni Director Leo ay galing sa isang launching ng National Baseline Study of Violence against Children. So maganda po yung pag-aaral. Isa po sa mga naging finding is talagang nakakabagabag sa atin. Nakita doon sa research na ang pamilya o yung home ay siya ang main source ng abuse ng isang bata. Diba napaka significant ng information for us as front liners on government agencies and service providers na kailangang tignan. Isa ring finding doon, sinasabi rin na hindi ganun karamdam ang services sa community para sa kabataan. So again it's a challenge noh? So I hope itong ating study maganda rin dahil sabi ng aming secretary, itong study na to ginawa ng limang taon ng Council for the Welfare of Children. At ito ay lumabas ngayon kanina ng umaga. Nilaunch. Sabi nga ito yung isang regalo para sa ating kabataan. Dahil nalaman natin kung gaano kalaki ang problema ng child abuse. At kasama na po dito yung mga bata pong nagkaroon ng suliranin sa batas. Yung ating children-in-conflict-with-the-law na isa sa ating vulnerable children na tinutulungan. So maraming salamat at sana tuloy tuloy ang ating partnership, yung ating BCPC's, yung ating HLAF, yung ating other government organization with the DSWD. So marami pong programa po ang DSWD. Ang aming Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program. Magtulungan din po tayo di lang po yung DSWD dahil kami po ang kasama ninyo sa komyunidad. Kayo po dapat ang nagmomonitor of nagfifeedback kung may impact ang mga services ng ating mga government agencies. So maraming salamat again at magandang gabi sa ating lahat.

FRED PROGRAM YEAR END REPORT (2016)

1 CONTEXT OF THE INTERVENTION

In the Philippines, there is no reintegration program for ex-detainees.

For years, the reintegration of ex-detainees is not common in the news bearing within communities. Commonly, ex-detainees are considered social pariahs by other members of the community. Due to this situation, most of them are pushed in re-offending. The ex-detainees who have the urge to change his ways have no capability to do so because they do not have a reintegration program to lead on.

The ex-detainees need assistance to be reintegrated in the community and prevent them from re-offending. With this, the Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (HLAF) established a program that helps ex-detainees to be reintegrated in the community and enable them to values formation, life skills training, family activities, introduction to the community, healing and financial assistance through HLAF's Focused Reintegration for Ex-Detainees (FRED) Program.

The FRED Program seeks to help and assist client/s who were released in jail and whose case/s have been resolved. The birth of this program in April 2014 was due to the demand for an aftercare service of clients who had been help out in the intervention of HLAF's Jail Decongestion Program. This is in consonance with the vision of the founder of the organization to heal the lives of those clients in need of a second chance and be rightfully reintegrated into their community.

FRED Program aspires to assist the beneficiaries so that they will be captains of their own lives again by assisting them to be reintegrated in their respective communities. The program also empowers them by providing opportunities to learn skills that are necessary for them to start their life anew. Also, FRED Program promotes a zero - reoffending behavior/s or circumstances among the beneficiaries. The program will be instrumental in steering them towards being responsible citizens-with the help of their families and the community.

In pursuing this objective, HLAF, despite its meager funds, utilized its network in order to help the beneficiaries of FRED Program. HLAF found volunteer psychologists, social workers and other professionals who are willing to help the clients with free of charge.

HLAF also recognized the opportunities that the duty bearers are willing to provide. One of the opportunities is through the Quezon City Jail Male Dorm Warden, J/Supt. Randel H. Latoza, MNSA. Warden Latoza helps FRED Program as he is very willing to participate with every courtesy call of HLAF and he is also active in participating HLAF's activities. Recently, Warden Latoza, together with the Quezon City BJMP Paralegal Officers, attended the FRED Family Day last June 25. He also provided the Quezon City Amalgam as the venue of FRED sessions every Friday and he personally accepted five ex-detainees as support staff of Quezon City BJMP.

Another opportunity that helps the FRED Program is the willingness of some barangays to support ex-detainees in their community. The support from the barangays namely: Brgy.Bagbag, Brgy.Baesa, Brgy.Culiat, Brgy.Pinyahan and Brgy. Unang Sigaw is a great opportunity for FRED Program as the beneficiaries to have assistance from their own barangay. It also adds to the feeling of acceptance in the part of the beneficiaries.

Also, there are some organizations that are willing to have partnership with HLAF to provide services for the beneficiaries. One is from the faculty member of the University of the Philippines Psychology Department. Mr. Bryan Engay proposed to the Psychology Department to offer free psychological intervention to the beneficiaries. Additionally, the Polytechnic University of the Philippines – Community Relations and Extension for Development Office offered to have skills training for the beneficiaries.

HLAF also looks forward to the opportunity of adoption of the Department of Social Welfare and Development Social Technology Bureau to the FRED Program to be the intervention in catering the welfare of the ex-detainees.

To date, HLAF is implementing a two-phase reintegration program. The first phase focuses on the beneficiaries who are still inside the jails but are identified by both HLAF and BJMP to be eligible for release in the near future. The second phase focuses on the beneficiaries after their release from jail.

2 Logical Framework

	2014	2015	2016				
	Realized	Realized	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Expected
1. To reintegrate ex-detainees into the community							34
1.1. No. of inmates cases followed-up by Fredelitos	78	221					0
1.2. No. of FREDelitos who passed HLAF FRED Perimeter	12	22	25	28	32	39	34
1.3. No. of Advocacy Materials	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

3 GANTT Chart

	2016											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. To reintegrate ex-detainees into the community												
1.1. No. of inmates cases followed-up by Fredelitos												
1.2. No. of FREDelitos who passed HLA FRED Perimeter												
1.2.1. Allowances for Beneficiaries												
1.2.2. Case Study												
1.2.3. Family Day												
1.2.4. Home Visit												
1.2.5. Mid Assessment												
1.2.6. Pranic Healing Sessions												
1.2.7. Random Drug Testing												
1.2.8. Skills Training												
1.2.9. Values Formation												
1.2.10. Incentives to Fredelitos												
1.3. No. of Advocacy Materials												
1.3.1. Documentary Making of FREDelitos Interview with the Community												

LEGEND	
	SCHEDULED
	ON TIME
	DELAYED
	CANCELLED

4 Activities

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
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1. To reintegrate ex-detainees into the community					
1.1. No. of inmates cases followed-up by Fredelitos					
1.1.1.Paralegal Skills Training	24	10	4	4	8
1.2. No. of FREDelitos who passed HLAH FRED Perimeter					
1.2.1.Allowances for Beneficiaries	120	23	30	87	54
1.2.2.Case Study	30	8	5	6	8
1.2.3.Family Day	3	0	1	0	0
1.2.4.Home Visit	20	11	7	5	8
1.2.5.Mid Assessment	20	3	2	6	6
1.2.6.Basic Pranic Healing Sessions	2	0	0	0	0
1.2.7.Random Drug Testing	8	0	0	0	0
1.2.8.Skills Training (converted to livelihood or job requirements assistance)	6	0	0	0	2
1.2.9.Values Formation	40	7	8	10	14
1.2.10. Incentives to FREDelitos	18	1	3	5	5
1.3. No. of Advocacy Materials					
1.3.1.Documentary Making of FREDelitos Interview with the Community	2	0	0	0	0

5 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PAST QUARTER

5.1 To reintegrate ex-detainees into the community

5.1.1 No. of inmates cases followed-up by Fredelitos

HLAF observed that in order for an inmate to be reintegrated, it is necessary that an ex-detainee should be financially assisted immediately from the time that he/she was released until such time that he/she is able to find work. HLAH therefore included in its reintegration program a financial assistance to the beneficiaries of the program. However, HLAH decided that the assistance should not be a dole out assistance and the beneficiary should work for it. In line with this, HLAH incorporated in the FRED program a case follow up activity wherein FRED beneficiaries will be given an opportunity to follow up cases of eligible inmates in exchange for the financial assistance.

Although the FRED beneficiaries did a good job in following up cases, HLAH decided to take the activity out of the program. HLAH observed that some beneficiaries are not yet ready to work within the criminal justice system especially in jails and in courts. Some of them still need to be processed and debriefed as they have suffered some sort of trauma from their experience. On the other hand, other beneficiaries do not have the skills to conduct case follow up as they were not paralegal aide volunteers before.

5.1.1.1 Paralegal Skills Training

❖ Description of Activity

The Paralegal Skills Training for FRED beneficiaries is a group learning session for selected beneficiaries who are willing to do case follow-up tasks. The selected beneficiaries should pass in evaluation process and be trained in actual practices in coordinating with partners BJMP and respective Courts.

The activity also seeks to orient the inmates who have an approaching scheduled release especially those who qualify in GCTA. With this, HLAf came up with the scheduled activity every week in jail in promotion and orientation in FRED Program and likewise explaining their modes of release to the inmates.

5.1.2 No. of FREDelitos who passed HLAf FRED Perimeter

5.1.2.1 Allowances for Beneficiaries

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Allowances for Beneficiaries	120	23	30	87	54

❖ Description of the Activity

HLAF observed that upon release, ex-detainees do not have money. After years of being incarcerated ex-detainees are not compensated—not even if they are acquitted of the crime or their case is dismissed. But because of their incarceration, they became unproductive members of the society. Many ex-detainees lose their paying jobs upon being incarcerated and almost all of them would be released without any opportunity to earn. The problem however is that even though they wanted to look for a decent job, they cannot because job-hunting is costly. They need money to clear their name in the NBI database; they need money for their transportation; they need money to obtain/renew their licenses; and they need money to survive.

This activity is to provide that initial money for the ex-detainee to survive the first three months of their life outside the jails. HLAf allocates Php 500.00 per week per inmate. A small allowance enough for transportation expenses is provided to the inmate every time he/she attends a FRED activity. The balance is saved and is given at the time of the graduation of the FRED beneficiary. HLAf also uses this fund when the beneficiary would need money to defray costs of his job-hunting or to pay for their emergency needs.

HLAF believes that this allowance prevents the beneficiaries from getting money from illegal sources.

❖ Good Stories

Samuel Laxamana, received his final allowance last July 15, 2016. He also used the rest of his final allowance in maintenance of his “padyak” as a continuing source of his daily income. The allowance given to him was also used with procurement of medicines at times of sickness of his children. He learned to prioritize all at once those basic barangay requirements, and lastly secure a copy of his own birth certificate.

Ronnie Rabacal received his final allowance last July 15, 2016. He saved the rest of the money to reunite with his family. Last July 23rd 2016 he went back to Cebu. Before he leaves Manila, he prepared 2 weeks ahead before his departure his renewal of driver's license while also awaiting for his final salary in construction job which is already ended. He had plans in continuing to work as a driver in his home town.

Jonathan Torino received his final allowance last July 23, 2016. He spend the money given in investing with construction materials for his personal use in work. While he had financial aid from HLAF he attained free trainings in welding and masonry with the help of the barangay. He believes that acquiring more knowledge, and propelling his skills in the field of construction will help him someday in a higher compensation.

Jerome Doria also received his final allowance last July 23, 2016. He acquired new working clothes in construction and towing helper, as soon as he received the money. A portion of his allowance was contributed in the capital of his Sister Brenda in wet market vending. He also secure other savings for acquiring new Brgy. ID and certificate which basically required to him and pending for submission to his new employers.

Rap Alcodia received his final allowance last August 5, 2016. The assistance given by HLAF, continues to add in the capital of their wet market vending business. Other savings from the last allowance was spend in renovating their home, where-in together with his family, they were granted by the government with a low cost housing in Bulacan.

Jose Manolito received his final allowance last August 26, 2016. He used his final allowance to renew his requirements to continue his tricycle driving. He also used the remaining allowance in assembling a small sari-sari store. He also spent the money given to him to complete the necessary requirements to be able to work abroad.

Gabriel Tomas received his final allowance last September 9, 2016. He used his allowance to support his pregnant live-in partner. The allowance that he received was able to help them defray their family expenses while he was looking for a job. Part of the amount, he gave to his mother so that the latter could rent a stall in Balintawak Market. In return his mother provides him a small amount for their daily needs. He also used a part of the amount as a capital for their market stall.

Carlos Soledad received his final allowance last September 9, 2016. Carlos has a talent in painting, with the allowance given to him by HLAF, he opted to buy several tools and raw materials in making wooden frames and creating portraits of his own and sell them at a reasonable price. The allowance given to him help him a lot, in support to his endeavor. Art became his source of income, it also serves as his hope to recover from previous challenges.

Mark Bernard Morris received his final allowance last September 9, 2016. He is the youngest among the members of Batch 4 FRED beneficiaries. During sessions in FRED we keep him reminded of the opportunity to enter Alternative Learning Studies. In support of his good will and determination to attended ALS in their Barangay and during the FRED Program, we were able to give equitable allowance for him for at least 3 months.

For Ronolfo Doria, the he considers the allowance that he gat as a blessing. Because according to him, at times like this, what he needs is at least some financial aid especially that it is difficult for him to look for a job.

Lorenzo "Tetot" Espinosa is another active 5th Batch of FREDelito. He used other received savings in acquiring repair for his small "Kariton" which basically a source of his small income in scavenging and

scrap selling. He doesn't have any relatives in his non-permanent dwelling. The allowance help him with his payments for "butaw" amounting to P20 -P50 a week, from a non-mentioned authority whenever they have a clean-up drive and being chased along Balintawak Circle. He believes people who collects "butaw", is from the Barangay or the Police.

Joshua Delarmente entered to 5th Batch of beneficiary, along with his friend Bren Zamora a co-member of Sputnik. Joshua told us that because of the allowances given to him he was able to craft a small "Takatak". Cigarette vending only needs a small capital, on which he now owes to allowances given by HLAf.

John Paul Sia used his allowance to obtain the necessary requirement to be able to apply for work. He now works for a bottle labelling and packaging company near their home.

Michael Labrada used the allowance given to him to find a job. He was hired in a construction of residential building. Part of his allowance, he saved in preparation for his going back to the province.

❖ Accomplishments

The distribution of allowance is a big opportunity for FRED beneficiaries. The allowances are distributed with reasonable amount wherein the allowances are equivalent based on work compensation rate to the beneficiaries. The allowances are distributed every FRED sessions to help the beneficiaries in their daily expenses.

The distribution of allowance for FRED beneficiaries is an accomplishment to HLAf based from the good stories that the beneficiaries shared in which the FRED Program was able to help in financial assistance of the beneficiaries.

5.1.2.2 Case Study

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Case Study	30	8	5	6	8

❖ Description of the Activity

The FRED Program endeavors to provide specific reintegration process for each beneficiary. To be able to do so, FRED conducts case study profiling for every beneficiary. This case study serves as an assessment tool for the program to set an identification profile for the beneficiaries through recorded interview. The method used is also to identify the present problems of the beneficiaries. The data gathered will be analyzed in order to identify the proper treatment to be used to develop a helping process on the reintegration of the beneficiaries.

The case study profiling is also used for the demographics of the FRED beneficiaries in every batch for the HLAf database.

❖ Good Stories

- In the case study activity, HLAf was able to identify some stories that involve the emotional capacity of the beneficiaries. One of the FRED beneficiaries that shared his experience is Jose

Manolito. During his interview for the case study, he expressed that he lacks confidence in expressing his feelings and emotions especially to his family and friends. Manolito shared that he is offended every time his brother calls him "kosa". The continuous labeling caused him to have resentful feeling towards his brother and started to stress him out. HLAF organized a counseling session with Jose and during the counseling, HLAF advised Manolito on how he should express himself towards his brother and how it can help his brother to understand his feelings. On the following session, Manolito shared to the group that he was able to tell his brother that he was offended by the labeling and his brother apologized to him about the incident. He was so relieved that after their confrontation, he was able to tell his brother everything including his sufferings and experiences while in detention.

- Based from the case study, some of the beneficiaries have difficulty in avoiding substance abuse, alcoholism and other vices once they were release in detention. The social workers in-charge in the activity advised them in strict prohibitions in vices and zero tolerance in drugs. HLAF also showed them different illustrations of worst case scenarios in illnesses, impairments, facts of mental illusion and the crimes in relation to harmful effects of vices - most specifically in drugs.
- Jonathan Torino is an active FRED beneficiary. He shared during the case study that due to hyper use of drugs, he almost got his own wife killed. He was charged on the case of VAWC and he shared how the second chance that the judge gave who decided to provisionally dismiss the case changed his perspective in using drugs.
- Throughout the case study discussion, HLAF reminded the beneficiaries to avoid peer groups that are involved in illegal activities and make sure they spend more time helping their families. With the proper debriefing and counseling the beneficiaries have attended, the beneficiaries followed HLAF's advices and they were all proud in the new beginning they have started.
- In the case study activity, another story was shared to us by Tomas Gabriel. He had difficulty in moving on with the outcome of his last arrest where-in he committed robbery snatching. He shared to us how he was caught by several citizens and suffered from different strikes from them. Everyone on that situation also took video of his beating. He runs out of breathe at some point and he thought he was going to die. The case study was able to lead us to a preparation of debriefing sessions, stress management and meditations activity. He acceded and acknowledge our prepared activities.
- The case studies conducted by HLAF was helpful in know the challenges that the beneficiaries face especially in trying to deal with and avoid their vices. Because of these case studies, HLAF was able to provide an individual counseling to all of the beneficiaries. HLAF was able to counsel them on
 - refraining from taking illegal drugs
 - refraining from reoffending
 - anger management
 - job seeking
 - family relationship
 - spirituality
 - dealing with suicidal tendencies

❖ Accomplishments

A total twenty-seven (27) case studies were conducted in 2016.

5.1.2.3 Family Day

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Family Day	3	0	1	0	0

❖ Description of the Activity

The family day aims to provide a family gathering of the FRED beneficiaries. It is a special event for them to be re-united with their family members. The family day also serves as the FRED Graduation Day and the day of appreciation of their accomplishments in finishing the three - month reintegration program. It is also to show the support of the family to the beneficiaries and to make the beneficiaries realize that there will always be a support group for them.

Even if there were challenges in the life of the beneficiaries, the reintegration program will be their vanguard to the cope up mechanism in their community. HLAf organizes this activity for them to celebrate together with their families, bond with one another and value the second chance they have with the help of FRED Program.

❖ Good Stories

- The families of FRED beneficiaries were very proud as the beneficiaries completed the three-month program of FRED. They have also acknowledged the effort and the attention given to the beneficiaries and their families by an organization like HLAf.

❖ Accomplishments

The initial target date for the family day event was postponed to the 4th week of June due to constraint period of time of reservations of venue. The social worker in-charge of the activity assessed the number of attendees coming from the families of FRED beneficiaries and also, HLAf considered additional attendees to join the family day event.

The event also invited partners like skills training facilitators of PUP CREDO, Psychologists from different agencies and the notable BJMP Officers who had contributed to the success of the FRED sessions conducted at QC Amalgam.

The Family Day was held at Brgy Nagkaisang Nayon People's Park Swimming Pool Area last June 25, 2016. The Warden of BJMP Quezon City Male Dorm, JSUPT Randel H. Latoza, joined the event, together with the Quezon City BJMP Jail Paralegal Officers Team. The officers of VAWC from Brgy.Culiat also attended the activity. The assigned monitoring staff for VAWC cases in Brgy.Culiat, Ms. Aleli Bernardo and Mr. Ramir Aroc, assured and updated the regular attendance of Jonathan in every FRED Sessions.

Also, the event was honored by the participation of Mr. Boy Pascua, a trustee from QCJM, who did his classical trumpet performance in the prepared graduation program.

HLAf interns from Ateneo Law School assisted HLAf in the preparation on the venue and they also accommodated the FRED beneficiaries and their families. Atty. Erwin Arandia, a volunteer lawyer, facilitated the Morning Prayer and the prayer of blessings for the food.

5.1.2.4 Home Visit

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Home Visit	20	11	7	5	8

❖ Description of the Activity

HLAF visits the houses of FRED beneficiaries at least twice within the span of reintegration program. HLAF coordinates with the barangay officials before proceeding to the home visitation. The need to perceive the situation of the FRED families in their own barangays is very essential as the support system and the financial situation of the family were probed and documented.

In the process of visitation, HLAF also introduces to the families of the beneficiaries how FRED program works and how important the participation of the family members in the helping plans. HLAF explains to the family members that FRED program is not a dole out but what the program seeks in return is their support to the beneficiaries. In home visit schedules, HLAF likewise observes general health issues and hygienic conditions. The problem with unemployment among members of family in the community is also observed. In every visitation, HLAF extends help by giving guidance and a pro-active counseling with each issue/s they encounter within their family.

❖ Good Stories

The open coordination with the barangay staffs in Quezon City is a great opportunity for FRED visitation as some barangays in Quezon City are trained BCPC staffs of HLAF's Center for Restorative Action. It is a big help in piloting and adopting the reintegration program in the community

- Along with this, Brgy.Culiat helped HLAF in persistently monitoring the family of their referred FRED beneficiary. Brgy. Culiat staffs included FRED Program session as part of their intervention to their VAWC clients specifically in case handling of the perpetrator involved in a case.
- Even though Empong Piadozo had been inactive in FRED Program sessions, because of the home visitation, HLAF was able to explain to his Aunt how important it is to monitor Empong. As a result, FRED has always been welcome to conduct follow up visit in his Auntie's carinderia located behind 5Star Terminal Bus. HLAF helped him with his immediate release in jail and Piadozo immediately returned back to work. Piadozo's aunt was very thankful with Freddie's help and the follow-ups of CLED with Piadozo's case.
- During the schedule home visit to Gabriel's house, HLAF learned that Gabriel and two other FRED beneficiaries were involved in a road accident wherein Gabriel and his companions accidentally broke a taxi cab's windshield. After learning the incident, HLAF helped the family to decide to ask for forgiveness from the taxicab driver and to settle the amount. Fortunately, the taxicab driver and the police who were handling the case agreed.caused the

❖ Accomplishments

The home visitation was expected to increase in the coming month of April 2016 since HLAF already gave notice to the two new barangays who expressed willingness to support the FRED Program.

Barangay committees will be formed as a task force to locate and gather beneficiaries which is referred by QCJM Paralegal Office who had given HLAF alpha list of their releases quarterly including the 2015 list of releases.

The first home visitation was conducted in the area of Brgy Pinyahan wherein HLAF found three beneficiaries namely Benito Muneza, John Gerald Oliva and Sandy Ginancial. The visitation was assisted by HLAF Community Organizer, Kio Dela Pena and with initial coordination meeting with BCPC Focal Person, Ms. Elvie. HLAF have an initial discussion of its intentions to continue their partnership for the barangay to have a reintegration program.

The next home visitation was with the beneficiaries referred in the releases of BJMP in Brgy. Culiati. HLAF was assisted by Kagawad Bebang and Ms. Aleli Bernardo to initially disseminate information about the FRED Program. They assisted HLAF to locate two former detainees namely: Jonathan Torino and Jun Jun Gutanggunan. The barangay also assisted the beneficiaries to regularly attend the FRED program sessions at Quezon City Amalgam.

Another home visitation was conducted at the area of Cubao Montreal Ave. Brgy. E. Rodriguez. HLAF visited two beneficiaries namely: Eduardo Piadozo and Noli Felizardo. The two were assisted by HLAF Jail Decongestion Program wherein the assisted cases were under PD1602 in which Piadozo and Felizardo overstayed in jail for 1 yr. and 8 months. HLAF continue to invite them to join the FRED sessions. As of today, they went back in Raymond Bus Station and they are engaged in full time work as terminal porter.

With a homeless release inmate like Ronnie Rabacal, he's one of the best examples of a survivor by his own gumptions and best decision making. HLAF tried to refer Rabacal to the Pasig Church in coordination with the President of Pasig Catholic College, Father Orlindo Ordonio. But things did not work out because the parish is not yet capable of handling temporary shelter to clients especially with newly released inmates. During Rabacal's second attend in the FRED regular sessions, he shared to the group that he was able to find a job. It was an answered prayer as he was hired by Christ's Commission Fellowship, who had a housing village program located at Cabuyao Laguna, as a construction worker.

Before the home visitation on the three beneficiaries at Brgy.Unang Sigaw, HLAF met with the barangay captain as HLAF chose the barangay hall as the meeting place. HLAF also introduced the concept of FRED program and explained the intentions to help the following beneficiaries: Michael Dimaisip, Samuel Laxamana and Jerome Doria. The three beneficiaries are those who live in the same compound that was caught in fire last March 23, 2016.

A total of 31 home visits were conducted in 2016.

5.1.2.5 Mid Assessment

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	in Implemented Q1	in Implemented Q2	in Implemented Q3	in Implemented Q4
Mid Assessment	20	3	2	6	6

❖ Description of the Activity

Midway through the program, HLAF conducts a Mid- Assessment Tool for each beneficiary.

The methodology of the activity was the beneficiaries were interviewed using person in environment system as an initial assessment tool of HLAF FRED Mid Assessment Tool (MAT). The case study was the basis to know the present problem and it can help in creating the helping plan on the reintegration process for the beneficiaries.

The case study forms for the beneficiaries came with a revised tagalog version. The forms are the FREDelito Primary Assessment Tool and FREDelito Mid Assessment Tool. HLAF updated the progress note for 12 FRED sessions of the beneficiaries. It is attached with FRED - MAT form for the final individual assessment of beneficiaries.

The Mid-Assessment determines the development of the coping capacity of the beneficiaries in their daily living. With the use of FRED MAT, HLAF organized systematic recorded files of the beneficiaries' progressive and accomplishments during the assessment. HLAF considers the time frame in their coping capacity and the Mid-Assessment will be the basis of adjustments in the modules that FRED program give in the regular sessions. This grading system will determine whether they will pass in the FRED Performance Meter and the forms will always be a needs-based assessment.

HLAF conducted Mid-Assessment on the beneficiaries last April 15, 2016 among the five beneficiaries of the program

❖ Good Stories

- HLAF mid-assessment determines the problems in the majority of the beneficiaries and the recent assessment concluded that one of their problems is in their spiritual life. Based on these findings, HLAF added the FRED spirituality session.
- During the Mid Assessment, there were beneficiaries who confessed they were still using marijuana. The habitual use of marijuana is a common practice in their gang and the beneficiaries cannot easily resist this practice. These confessions from the beneficiaries were a good part in the assessment as the sharing emphasized the dreadful effects of using drugs. During the assessment, it was observed that most of the beneficiaries were listening with one's own experience and they were able to learn some lessons from the sharing.

❖ Accomplishments

HLAF developed assessment tools to help evaluate the progress of the beneficiaries of the FRED program. One of the assessment tools is the FRED Primary Assessment Tool which is a systematic checklist data gathering for enrolled beneficiary. Also, the tool determines the initial problem HLAF could discover and to design the necessary helping plans accordingly to the time frame of the FRED program.

HLAF also developed the FRED Mid Assessment Tool to determine the progressive development of each beneficiary. HLAF make comparisons of the previous assessment of the beneficiary to be able to sustain and support the beneficiaries' family and other available support system. HLAF started using the revised tool since April 15, 2016.

HLAF also looks into the beneficiary's daily journal, listens to a beneficiary's family and looks into the beneficiary's documents necessary to apply for a job in order to assess the progress of each beneficiary.

A total of twenty-four beneficiaries underwent the mid evaluation assessment and seventeen of them passed the evaluation.

5.1.2.6 Basic Pranik Healing Sessions

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Basic Pranik Healing Sessions	2	0	0	0	0

❖ Description of the Activity

HIAF has a basic pranik healing sessions for the beneficiaries. The organization encourages involving some of the beneficiaries' family members to join the cleansing process. The pranik healing sessions have exercises, meditation on the twin hearts and character building lectures.

With the growing number of beneficiaries of FRED program, FRED Team plans to organize a healing sessions of beneficiaries together with their families. The plan is to be conducted when the beneficiaries reached a total number of 10 and up. This activity will request the assistance from Pranik Healing Foundation.

❖ Accomplishments

This activity is scheduled to be implemented in the second half of the year.

For the last quarter HIAF had to cancel the activity, because of lack of participants in the program.

5.1.2.7 Random Drug Testing

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Random Drug Testing	8	0	0	0	0

❖ Description of the Activity

After the Mid Assessment, HIAF will consider the random selection among beneficiary who will undergo drug testing. The drug test among the beneficiaries will be conducted within the three-month period of the reintegration program.

In any case scenario when a beneficiary turns out to be positive in use of illegal drugs, the beneficiary will undergo intense counseling. The beneficiary will have a closed door interview with the social worker in-charge in the activity. Also, the allowance to be given will be deducted as part of their agreed violation penalty in the FRED Code of Conduct.

HIAF is expecting to have four beneficiaries to participate in the drug test for batch four.

❖ Accomplishments

Since the beneficiaries themselves confessed that they have used drugs, HLAF cancelled the random drug testing scheduled last March.

HLAF cancelled the random drug testing for the 2nd half because majority of the beneficiaries admitted that they still use drugs. And some of them took part in the order of abidance or massive surrender to Tokhang implementation of the government.

A free scheduled one-on-one counselling was provided by Sir Bryan Engay. He is an experienced professional in the field of rehabilitative psychology and HLAF had likewise supported the intervention with continuous counselling.

5.1.2.8 Skills Training

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Skills Training (converted to livelihood or job requirements assistance)	6	0	0	0	2

❖ Description of the Activity

This activity involves the provision of life-skills and livelihood trainings for the FRED beneficiaries and their families.

❖ Good Stories

❖ Accomplishments

Throughout the FRED regular session HLAF provided every batch of the beneficiaries with the life-skills module and learning sessions. Most of the important training is decision making, coping with stress, effective communication, relationships and empathy and self-awareness. Jail Paralegal Officer Ronwaldo Gabuni and Pablo Dalugdog also provided a talk on self-awareness in the context of law enforcement and slowly diminishing cultural norms inside jail.

ALS Volunteer Ms. Ai Barzaga mobile teacher of the QCJM-Quezon City Jail Male Dorm taught some beneficiaries basic writing, sentence construction and résumé making. It was followed by giving examples of researched and collected of successful stories of the past who had been previously situated with the same kind of situation.

5.1.2.9 Values Formation

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Values Formation	40	7	8	10	14

❖ Description of the Activity

The values formation activity involves debriefing as part of the sessions in the FRED program. It aims to provide screening out of the culture in jail and behavioral comeback to community after being released in jail. The activity gave hopeful directions to the beneficiaries on what to set such as prioritizing self-worth, confidence in embracing God's help and leading them to the organization's intention to help them.

The values formation activity aims to deliver different strategic activities in the sessions among the beneficiaries. HLAf discusses the objective of every value formation activity is and also, require outputs in the activity such as writing or illustrations presentation, group sharing of experiences and positive thoughts.

❖ Good Stories

- Good grooming is one of the values that HLAf teaches the beneficiaries. HLAf emphasizes that while it is not a requirement to be respected in the community, good grooming facilitates the earning of respect by others. So HLAf constantly reminds the beneficiaries that they should always be presentable and they should always wear clean clothes. At first, almost all of the FRED beneficiaries were sloppy and unkempt, but because of the constant reminder, HLAf observed that they had already improved in carrying themselves.
- Jerome Doria is an active FRED beneficiary. During the first session, he honestly told the group that he do not want to express himself in prayers to God. After several debriefing methods and values formation sessions, it changed Doria's perceptions towards prayer. Today, Doria always leads the group prayer in the FRED sessions as he now believes the Lord has changed his attitude towards spirituality and saves him.
- On the other hand, Jerome also shared his grief in one of the sessions that his own family laughed at him when he told them that he became closer to God and sees him constantly praying since the day he joined FRED. He had a chance to lead the prayer with his family which about his repentance of his sins. Doria's family affirmed what he did and to date, he is helping out in understanding biblical stories that involves repentance and they are harmoniously praying together.
- Jerome Doria and Rap shared that before the values formations that they got from the program, they had always been proud. They never give in to conflict, not even to their elders and their siblings. As a result, they had a complicated relationship in their respective families. But after the sessions, they shared that they now know how to manage conflicts within their families. They even initiate and lead conflict resolution within and among family members.
- Due to the regular values formation session, Rap learned how to control his emotions. He could now explain himself calmly to persons in uniform whenever they wanted to invite them

instantly in police station without warrant of arrest. In one instance, Rap encountered a policeman who accused him of robbery snatching. The charge was allegedly based on a blurry CCTV footage. Rap, who knows that it was not him explained his side of story and justified that he was not the person in the footage and demanded the police officer for a warrant of arrest. As a result of his patience in communicating politely with the police, he was not arrested.

- Ronnie Rabacal during Values Formation Sessions had been the most emotional, in his sharing of sad story and experiences in commitment to jail. Before being imprisoned, he was a driver. According to him while driving, he became a victim of robbery and carjacking where he lost his money and the SUV that he was driving. His employer, instead of helping him filed charges against him. He stayed six (6) years in jail, after which he was released as he was acquitted by the court. Before, he planned to retaliate and take revenge on his employer. But because of the values formation that he has undergone inside the jail until the FRED program, he abandoned his plan. He remained faithful to God. He was counselled several times in the sessions by Bro. Bok Arandia a volunteer lawyer and brother of the Jesuit Loyola. Ronnie finished the (12) sessions and after graduation in FRED Program he returned to Cebu and continue to work as a driver there.
- A beneficiary with suicidal tendency had been helped by HLAF through the values formation sessions to realize the value of protecting one's life. Through the sessions, HLAF encouraged him to strengthen his spiritual life.
- At first, Bren Zamora attended the FRED sessions because of the incentive. But after attending the more sessions, Bren appreciated the contents of the session and began to live the values that are being discussed. He started by ensuring that he looks neat and clean. After the sessions on avoiding vices, Bren started to try to avoid them especially that he already has a new born child. After presenting them to the Barangay and with a little bit of encouragement from HLAF, Bren now coordinates with the barangay to avail of the social services in the barangay.

❖ Accomplishments

Through the values formation modules, FRED Team was able to identify the methods and alignment to be used in the modules. HLAF considered having an additional module regarding debriefing methods and preparedness in family role and environmental acceptance during the FRED sessions.

With this, HLAF were able to discover good stories among beneficiaries in the debriefing sessions through Appreciate Inquiry method.

In line with the spiritual life of the beneficiaries, the batch was given an activity reflection as their activity in the Appreciation to God's Blessings. The activity enabled them to look back to the important sacraments that a Christian should have undergone. One of the topics they reflected on is the Station of the Cross.

The accomplishment of six sessions was anchored with the activity outputs. Some of the beneficiaries seriously complied in the outputs while some have difficulty in expressing their thoughts in their reflections. As the majority of the beneficiaries were illiterate, the session had to adjust into an interactive artwork, canvass and symbol /illustration in presenting their reflections in the consecutive activities.

It is worth noting that HLAF conducts the values formation sessions in one of the areas provided by the BJMP for FREE as QC Jail Warden J/Supt. Randel Latosa offered the place to HLAF.

HLAF was also given the opportunity by the warden to provide FRED orientation inside the jail to inmates who are about to be released. The Paralegal Team of the jail headed by J/C Insp. Jose Radam, was very helpful in providing HLAF with the list of those who are about to be released.

HLAF conducted and finished additional 5 schedule of sessions of FRED Junior Phase Program during the last Quarter. The sessions conducted had a great support from the QCJM-Quezon City Jail Male Dorm Warden. Social Workers in-charge with the weekly sessions started with expectation setting with the beneficiaries. It was followed by the debriefing and counselling. HLAF SW in-charge adjusted the presentation of modules to the beneficiaries because majority of them was illiterate, to come-up with an interaction beneficiaries had to use canvases and illustrations presentation.

HLAF was supported by volunteers like Sir Bryan Engay of UP Psychology faculty who had been the most active co-facilitator in debriefing, counselling and including psychological evaluation with the beneficiaries. The mobile teacher or ALS instructor Ms. Ai Barzaga assigned in QCJM, for basic writing and communication skills.

HLAF was also supported by the help of Jail Officers in Paralegal who had a background in BS Counselling like JO1 Ron Gabuni and BS Criminology JO1 Pablo Dalugdog for guidance and co-facilitations of topics in discipline and law enforcement approach.

5.1.2.10 Incentives to FREDelitos

❖ Targets and Accomplishments

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
1.1.2. Incentives to FREDelitos	18	1	3	5	5

❖ Description of the Activity

HLAF grants an incentive to FRED beneficiaries who will be able to refer another beneficiary to to HLAF. For every referral, HLAF provides an additional allowance of Php 500.00.

❖ Good Stories

- Samuel Laxamana is an active FRED beneficiary from Brgy Unang Sigaw, Balintawak, Quezon City. Laxamana referred three beneficiaries who are his in-law, a three time offender and a former CICL. Laxamana promotes FRED Program in his community since his place is prone to incidents of petty crimes. He learned how to discuss his situation to his community like how his life has been in upright direction since he joined FRED Program. Jerome, Rap and Mark Bernard are the beneficiaries that were invited by Samuel. The three beneficiaries are very active in attending the sessions. Some of them were enrolled in Alternative Learning System in their barangay while others tried to build a small capital business in vending vegetables in sidecar.
- On the other hand, Jerome Doria invited Gabskie from Brgy Unang Sigaw to join FRED program and Ronolfo Doria, his brother. Also, Rap Alcodia was able to invite Carlos Soledad and Bren Zamora. Each one of them guaranteed they will try to look for their old fellow-released inmates and convince them to join the FRED Program.

- Bren Zamora invited John Paul Sia, Joshual Delarmente and Lorenzo Espinosa. John Paul Sia on the other hand invited Ariel Belleza, Michael Labrada and Junel Mamarinta.

❖ Accomplishments

HIAF was able to provide the incentive to all beneficiaries who recruited others to join the FRED program.

5.1.3 No. of Advocacy Materials

5.1.3.1 Documentary Making of FREDelitos Interview with the Community

FRED Program 2016 Implementation Batch 4 of 1st Quarter	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Documentary Making of FREDelitos Interview with the Community	2	0	0	2	0

❖ Description of the Activity

In order to promote the FRED program, HIAF plans to develop advocacy materials to be distributed to the community.

5.1.3.2 Accomplishments

HIAF plans to implement this activity in the second half of the year, when Communication students would already be available.

6 BEST PRACTICE

The best practice of FRED program is how the program was able to coordinate with barangay officials where the beneficiaries live. The coordination with the barangay was made possible by the partnership of the BCPC Training of HIAF Center for Restorative Action. It is possible through the network HIAF had built to the trained barangays because the barangay were able to understand better the FRED program as the BCPC Training took part as the foundation.

With this, the barangays also contributed in referring FRED beneficiaries in their community. Also, the involvement of the BJMP Officers, the Warden and Jail Paralegal Officers helped a lot in making the program continuous and possible. These duty bearers were also trained under the Jail Decongestion program.

To conclude, HIAF programs support each other as they rally on circles in providing foundation and support for another program of the organization. Also, HIAF personnel's never ending dedication in exerting effort in research and development of the modules, program sessions and training tools used in the FRED program is also one of the best practices the program has.

7 LESSON LEARNED:

One of the difficulties the FRED program had encountered was the re-offending case of the beneficiaries. HIAF believes that the re-offending is not a reason to discontinue the assistance that

HLAF gives to the beneficiary. Hence, HLAF take this as an opportunity to extend intensive sessions of counseling to the said beneficiary.

HLAF also sees the difficulty in the helping process of the family once the beneficiary re-offended. HLAF caters the strategy of talking with the family members of the beneficiary and invite them to group discussions prior to acceptance of the consequences of the beneficiary's re-offending case.

It is important that HLAF should always understand that a disclaimer for the effectivity of the program will always arise due to the unpredictable behavior and choices the beneficiaries take when they re-offended.

Likewise, the re-offending case of the beneficiary is also an opportunity for HLAF to tap government organization for support in the program to avoid instances like reoffending incident of the beneficiaries as it may have been prevented as the beneficiary only need assistance to reintegration process. HLAF looks forward in training more duty bearers and advocates that can help in the reintegration program of ex-detainees such as the barangay, jails, BJMP, courts, LGUs, NGOs and NGAs.

8 SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT AND ASSESSMENT

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2016

	FRED
STARTING BALANCE	31,317.66
RECEIVED TRANSFERS	481,743.60
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	513,061.26
IMPLEMENTED AMOUNT	513,061.26
CALCULATED BALANCE	-

Communications ANNUAL REPORT (May to December 2016)

1 Context of Intervention

The Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. has been on the frontline in the advocacy of criminal justice and juvenile justice in the Philippines since 2001. For 15 years, HLAF has no proper introduction in media and social media outlets for information dissemination of its programs and intervention. With this, members of the community do not have the right perception about criminal justice and juvenile justice.

However, HLAF decided to create a communication strategy in order to reach the target audience of the organization this 2016. Since May 2016, the HLAF's Communications is building and creating communication strategy for HLAF to be recognized in the community through the use of media play in online media outlets, social media accounts and tri-media outlets.

HLAF is in the impression of using this generation's most powerful form of communication in order to widen the information dissemination about HLAF's programs and interventions to the target audience- the online media play. The organization is also taking this opportunity to use the netizens to speed up the dissemination about HLAF to the different stakeholders of the community.

The Communications uses the three programs of HLAF namely: Jail Decongestion Program, Center for Restorative Action and Focus Reintegration for Ex-Detainees to inform the target audience on the organization's advocacy on criminal justice and juvenile justice. It uses the success stories of the programs to raise the awareness of the members of the community and change their perceptions regarding criminal justice and juvenile justice.

HLAF also take the opportunity on raising the awareness of the stakeholders of the community about the duty bearers that are involved in HLAF's programs and interventions through the different activities Communications will perform. It is also for tapping other duty bearers, national government agencies, non-government organizations, local government units and stakeholders of the community to take part in the organization's advocacies.

HLAF's Communications is responsible for the assistance of the organization's goals through participating in the overall development and execution of the communication tactics. It is also responsible for building the communication strategy of the organization so that its key messages will impact the different target audience, which include the media and the stakeholders of the community. The Communications also manages the social media accounts of HLAF and assist on managing the

organization's website. Additionally, it plan content and write articles for the publication such as brochures, newsletter and magazine for the target audience and partners. In all, communications is responsible for monitoring the impact of all communications released by the organization.

The Communications uses press releases to media outlets, posting on social media accounts, website and electronic newspaper as the medium in information dissemination of HLAF's programs and interventions.

2 Logical Framework

	2014	2015	2016				
	Realized	Realized	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Expected
1. To build a strong hold in media for the interventions of HLAF be circulated to target audience							
1.1. No. of Press Releases published on media outlets			0	2	4	6	5
2. To handle and monitor social media accounts with events, current happening and information-dissemination about HLAF's programs							
2.1. No. of Average People Reached Per Article			0	1,800	2,834	2,525	1,500
3. To provide a source of information about HLAF's interventions and programs.							
3.1. No. of aggregate website-views			0	0	5,635	9,961	500
3.2. No. of electronic newsletter published			0	0	0	1	1

3 Gantt Chart

	2016											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. To build a strong hold in media for the interventions of HLAF be circulated to target audience												
1.1. No. of Press Releases published on media outlets												
1.1.1.Draft Press Release												
1.1.2.Email Media Outlets												
1.1.3.Publish Press Release												
2. To handle and monitor social media accounts with events, current happening and information-dissemination about HLAF's programs												
2.1. No. of Average People reached per Article												
2.1.1.Share Articles through Social Media												
3. To provide a source of information about HLAF's interventions and programs.												
3.1. No. of Aggregate Website-Views												
3.1.1.Design Website												
3.1.2.Write Articles												
3.1.3.Publish Articles on Website												
3.2. No. of electronic newsletter published												
3.2.1.Compile Articles for Newsletter												
3.2.2.Layout Articles												
3.2.3.Publish Newsletter												

LEGEND	
	SCHEDULED
	ON TIME
	DELAYED
	CANCELLED

4 Activities Chart

	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
1. To build a strong hold in media for the interventions of HLAF be circulated to target audience					
1.1. No. of Press Releases published on media outlets					
1.1.1.Draft Press Release	10		2	4	6
1.1.2.Publish Press Release	5		0	0	0
2. To handle and monitor social media accounts with events, current happening and information-dissemination about HLAF's programs					
2.1. No. of average people reached per article	1500		1800	2,834	2,525
2.1.1.Share articles through social media	30		5	24	35
3. To provide a source of information about HLAF's interventions and programs.					
3.1. No. of aggregate website-views	500		0	5,635	9,961
3.1.1.Design website	1		1	0	0
3.1.2.Write articles	60		24	43	54
3.1.3.Publish articles on website	60		24	43	54
3.2. No. of electronic newsletter published					
3.2.1.compile articles for newsletter	1		0	0	1
3.2.2.layout articles	1		0	0	1
3.2.3.publish newsletter	1		0	0	1

5 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PAST QUARTER

5.1 To build a strong hold in media for the interventions of HLAf be circulated to target audience

5.1.1 No. of Press Releases published on media outlets

5.1.1.1 Draft Press Release

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Press Releases Published on Media Outlets	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Draft Press Release	10	0	2	4	6

❖ Description of the Activity

HLAF's Communications aims to build a strong hold in media for the interventions of HLAf to be circulated to target audience. The Communications uses press releases as a form of official statement issued to media outlets giving information on a particular matter regarding HLAf's programs and intervention. The press release targets to inform the tri-media on the activities HLAf do for its program and interventions and the Communications anticipates the press release to be published in online and print media for more network of information dissemination on the stakeholders of the community.

❖ Good Stories

Second Quarter. In the press release about Juvenile Justice Congress on the second quarter, one online newspaper outlet, Balita Pinoy, contacted the Communications about the editable file of the press release. However, the press release did not make it to the news section of the said online newspaper.

Last July, the Communications, together with the Center for Restorative Action (CRA) Team, met the DZXL radio announcer, Mr. Danny Cruz. Mr. Cruz's program in DZXL every Sunday tackles social issues surfacing in the Philippines. He expressed his interest to the advocacy that CRA is doing within barangays. The Communications had the chance to discuss with Mr. Cruz the advocacy of CRA and what it helps with the BCPC in the barangays. After the discussion, Mr. Cruz gave his contact number and invited CRA Team to come as a guest in his Sunday program at DZXL.

Third Quarter. The Communications sent two press releases to 80 media outlets on the third quarter. The press releases were about the 5th Juvenile Justice Volunteers' Congress and the first organized HLAf training program on "Exploring the Legal and Welfare Side of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act". In the

press release about 5th Juvenile Justice Volunteers' Congress, Visayan Daily Star waitlisted the press release. However, the press release did not make it to the news section of the said online newspaper.

Fourth Quarter. The Communications sent two press releases to 80 media outlets. The press releases were about the 5th Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Congress and HLAf's Gawad Kalayaan Para sa mga Mapagpalaya.

❖ Accomplishments

The Communications started to send press releases last May 2016. The number of expected press releases to be drafted this year is 10 press releases. On the second quarter, the Communications was able to send two press releases about Juvenile Justice Congress and Jail Monitoring Mechanism in Cebu City. On the third quarter, the Communications was able to send two press releases about the 5th Juvenile Justice Congress and the first organized HLAf training program on "Exploring the Legal and Welfare Side of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act". On the fourth quarter, the Communications sent two press releases about the 5th Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Congress and HLAf's Gawad Kalayaan Para sa mga Mapagpalaya. The press releases were distributed to 80 media outlets.

The Communications was not able to meet the expected number of drafted press releases due to the lack of possible events to be endorsed to media outlets through sending press releases.

5.1.1.2 Publish Press Release

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Press Releases Published on Media Outlets	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Published Press Release	5		0	0	0

❖ Description of the Activity

HLAf's Communications activity on publishing press releases to media source outlets is the next step from drafting press releases. It is an essential move by the organization to aim published press releases in tri-media outlets to network the circulation of news regarding HLAf's programs and interventions. The expected number of published press release this 2016 is five.

The aim of this activity is to create foundation on the media outlets about HLAf and to have a presence in the news bearing in the country regarding criminal justice and juvenile justice. It is significant for the organization to have a stable identity in the media industry for the target audience to know about HLAf and its advocacies. At the same time, to have HLAf's identity to be known within the stakeholders of the community.

❖ Good Stories

Second Quarter. In the press release about Juvenile Justice Congress, one online newspaper outlet, Balita Pinoy, contacted the Communications about the editable file of the press release. However, the press release did not make it to the news section of the said online newspaper.

Third Quarter. Also, in the press release about 5th Juvenile Justice Volunteers' Congress, Visayan Daily Star waitlisted the press release. However, the press release did not make it to the news section of the said online newspaper.

In line with interaction between the tri-media outlets, HLAJF Regional Jail Decongestion Officer, Atty. Mary Catherine Alvarez del Rosario, was interviewed in a radio show at Cebu City about HLAJF interventions last September.

Last October, Brigada, GMA News TV correspondent, Ms. Chriselle Joy Garcia, contacted the Communications on HLAJF Facebook page about possible interview with a representative from Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation about the plight of prisoners in the Philippines for their next episode in Brigada and in the same day, the Brigada, GMA News TV team went to HLAJF office to interview HLAJF Program Officer, Atty. Kristoffer Claudio, about the jail condition in the Philippines. The said interview was aired on October 4 (8:00 p.m.).

Fourth Quarter. Then, last November, the Philippine Daily Inquirer respondent, Vince Flores Nonato, interviewed HLAJF Program Officer, Atty. Kristoffer Claudio, regarding the lowering on Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility. The said interview was the basis of the written article regarding MACR released by Philippine Daily Inquirer.

❖ Accomplishments

The Communications was not able to meet the expected number of published press releases from media outlets. However, the good stories from the second, third and fourth quarter shows the possible way of bringing HLAJF's press releases to the tri-media outlets.

5.2 To handle and monitor social media accounts with events, current happening and information-dissemination about HLAJF's programs

5.2.1 No. of average people reached per article

5.2.1.1 Share articles through social media

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Average People Reached per Article	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Share Articles through Social Media	30		5	24	35

❖ Description of the Activity

The objective of HLAf's Communications to handle and monitor social media accounts with events, current happening and information-dissemination about HLAf's programs is being measured through the number of average people reached per article. This activity is made possible by sharing articles through social media. The articles are about HLAf's programs and interventions in Jail Decongestion program, Center for Restorative Action, Focus Reintegration of Ex-Detainees and HLAf Regions. The articles to be shared in the social media are from the HLAf's website. The expected number of shared article through social media is 30.

The sharing of articles through the social media is essential as it will increase the number of people that will be reached through online communication. It will also broaden the network that the social media account will reach and it can tap other duty bearers, national government agencies, non-government organizations, local government units and stakeholders of the community about the advocacies that HLAf have.

To date, the HLAf's Facebook page is the social media account active and responsible in sharing articles and reaching people online.

❖ Good Stories

Second Quarter. HLAf's Communications activity in sharing articles online was able to reach an average count of 1800 accounts in Facebook. For the second quarter, the HLAf Facebook page attained 227 views and added 42 likes in the Facebook page.

In one of the articles that were posted in Facebook page, the 10th Anniversary of the Abolition of Death Penalty, HLAf's Communications tagged the Chairperson of Commission on Human Rights, Chito Gascon, in the article. Eventually, he gave a like remark in the Facebook post.

Third Quarter. HLAf's Communications' activity in sharing articles online was able to reach an average count of 1034 accounts in Facebook. The article with highest accounts reached in the 19 articles shared through social media was entitled "Quezon City Mayor discusses Prison conditions with HLAf" gathering 4,848 accounts reached on Facebook and 389 Facebook likes on the website. For the third quarter, the HLAf Facebook page attained additional 104 to 1633 page likes of the Facebook page. The number of people who engaged with HLAf Facebook page is 3093 and the engagement includes any click or story created. (This data is made possible by Google Analytics and Facebook Insights.)

One of the quarter's good story was about the article "DSWD assures HLAf to continue the promotion of children's welfare" was shared in a social work group in Facebook.

Fourth Quarter. The HLAf Facebook page was able to gain 78 page likes, with a total of 1,712 lifetime page likes from unique users. The post with the highest accounts reached by 2,525 and 15 shares was the blurb on HLAf's Executive Director explaining to the House of Representatives Sub-Committee on

correctional reforms of the Committee on justice why the minimum age of criminal responsibility should not be lowered.

Also, the article about the internship of BS Social Work students from Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (PLM) reached the Bicol University and they've wished to be oriented about HLAf's advocacy and programs this upcoming May 2017.

❖ Accomplishments

Second Quarter. HLAf's Communications activity in sharing articles online was able to post five (5) articles in the social media account.

Third Quarter. There were nineteen (19) articles shared online. In the Facebook page, Communications were able to post seven blurbs with pictures regarding HLAf's programs and activities on the third quarter.

The blurbs were about (2) Brigada, GMA News TV interview with HLAf Program Officer, Atty. Kristoffer Claudio, about the jail condition in the Philippines, HLAf Training Program on "Exploring the Legal and Welfare Side of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act", 5th Juvenile Justice Volunteers' Congress, 2016 JJVos signing of the Child Protection Code of Conduct, UNICEF stand on the lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility (MACR), Philippine Daily Inquirer article on the Investigative Study on the conditions faced by the children in conflict with the law and the Position Paper of the Philippine Action for Youth Offender (PAYO) and child rights network on the lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility. Also, Communications was able to post three Facebook promotions about the HLAf Training Program on "Exploring the Legal and Welfare Side of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act" and post two albums of HLAf Training Program on "Exploring the Legal and Welfare Side of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act and 5th Juvenile Justice Volunteers' Congress.

Additionally, Communications was able to tap media outlets through social media posting in Twitter and Instagram with the present count of 12 posting of blurbs with pictures regarding HLAf's programs and activities. In Twitter account, the postings aim to get the attention of media outlets and for the netizens to be able to know more about HLAf and its interventions and gained 18 followers. The posting of pictures with caption of the activities in Instagram are utilize for the sharing of the netizens following the HLAf account and already have 10 followers.

Fourth Quarter. The Communications were able to post thirteen (13) blurbs with pictures regarding HLAf's programs and activities on the Facebook page.

The blurbs were about (1)"Children and the Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR): Why the MACR should not be lowered" in line with the "No to lowering the MACR/ Children not Criminals" campaign, (2) HUSTISYA NATIN project "Empowered Civil Society Participation in Monitoring Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Bodies towards Enhanced Integrity of the Justice System", (3)HLAf as reactor to the "Jail Decongestion through Parole: A Joint Forum Discussion", (4) celebration of the National Corrections Consciousness Week (NACOCOW), (5) announcement of the nominees for the Tatak Barangay Contest, (6) Galing Pook Fair 2016, (7) HLAf's MOA signing with BJMP, (8) attending the Issue Briefing on

Children, JJWA and Age of Discernment at the House of Representatives sponsored by Cong. Harry Roque, (9) HLAF's Executive Director explaining to the House of representatives Sub-Committee on correctional reforms of the Committee on justice why the minimum age of criminal responsibility should not be lowered, (10) HLAF facilitated the training on capacity building of youth homes staff from Parañaque, Las Piñas and Muntinlupa, (11) HLAF's Executive Director was invited as a resource person to provide input to the Pasay City Child Welfare Council as they develop their three-year plan, (12) HLAF Executive Director gave the rationale of the program on the State of the Children's Address (SOCA) 2016 and (13) the final touches for the 5th Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Congress last December 6-7 at Sitio Lucia Resort Hotel and Training Center.

5.3 To provide a source of information about HLAF's programs and interventions

5.3.1 No. of Aggregate Website-Views

No. of Aggregate Website Views	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
No. of Aggregate Website Views	500	0	0	5,635	9,951

❖ Description of the Activity

HLAF's Communications aim to increase the number of views in the website. The website contains news articles, feature articles and success stories about the three (3) programs of HLAF namely: Jail Decongestion, Center for Restorative Action and Focused Reintegration for Ex-Detainees. Also, it contains resources like presentations, CRA training forms and other related materials

HLAF seeks the importance of having a website because it is for proper dissemination of information about the advocacies, interventions and success stories of HLAF programs. Also, the Communications mark as an indicator the number of aggregate website views to monitor the increasing number of users that are visiting the website.

❖ Good Stories

Third Quarter. In publishing articles at the website, there are different categories and tags wherein the Communications put different terms that are related to the articles published. For the third quarter, the website was able to incorporate the tags to the search engine optimization (SEO) of different search engines. The terms Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Center for Restorative Action, Jail Decongestion, and Focused Reintegration for Ex-Detainees, reintegration for ex-detainees, Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) and Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act implementation are some of the terms that indicates HLAF in the page one (1) of Google. Also, these links redirects to HLAF website. Currently, there are 10 pages in Google search that are related to the said terms.

❖ Accomplishments

Third Quarter. Through the use of Google Analytics, the Communications was able to monitor the number of aggregate website views. On the third quarter, the website was able to have 5,635 page views. Throughout the page views, there has been 2, 897 sessions with 1, 852 participating users. In the 2, 897 sessions, 1,054 sessions (36.4%) were returning visitors and 1,843 sessions (63.6%) were the new visitors.

Fourth Quarter. The website was able to have 9,961 page views. Repeated views of a single page are counted. 4, 996 is the total number of sessions within the date range. 59.61 % is the new session garnering 2,979 session and 40.4% or 2017 sessions of returning visitors.

5.3.2 No. of Aggregate Website-Views

5.3.2.1 Design website

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Aggregate Website Views	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Design Website	1	0	1	0	0

❖ Description of the Activity

HIAF's Communications aims to provide a source of information about HIAF's programs and interventions for the stakeholders of the community. With this, HIAF's Communications decided to create a website wherein it contains news articles, feature articles, success stories, gallery of pictures and resources downloadable about HIAF's programs and interventions.

The website serves as resource reference for the students, academic scholars and other people interested in HIAF's advocacies and programs.

❖ Accomplishments

Second Quarter. Last June 2016, HIAF's Executive Director, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, was able to create and design the new website for HIAF.

5.3.2.2 Write articles

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Aggregate Website Views	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4

Write Articles	60	0	24	43	54
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❖ Description of the Activity

HIAF's Communications aim to write articles for the website to increase the number of views in the website. The articles written in the form of news articles, feature articles and success stories are to be posted in the website. The articles are about the activities of HIAF's programs and interventions.

It is important for the activities to be written in an article so that the target audience can be informed through about HIAF's programs and interventions. The writing of articles is also for the accessibility in sharing of the articles to the social media accounts from the website.

❖ Good Stories

Third Quarter. HIAF's Communications help in identifying the success stories in each program and producing articles to be posted in the website and sharing in social media accounts. With this, the Communications was able to tag along with the three program's' activities and was able to interview personally the related persons essentials in the interventions such as the committee members of BCPCs and the beneficiaries of FRED. It already interviewed five beneficiaries of FRED and to be produce as an article in the website. The Communications has also obtained videos of a former detainee catering his drawing skills.

❖ Accomplishments

HIAF's Communications was able to write 24 articles on the **second quarter**. HIAF's Communications was able to write 19 additional articles to the website on the **third quarter**. By **fourth quarter**, there were a total of 54 written articles on the website.

5.3.2.3 Publish articles on website

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Aggregate Website Views	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Publish Articles on Website	60		24	43	54

❖ Description of the Activity

HIAF's Communications aim to publish the written articles regarding HIAF's programs and interventions in the website. The articles to be published will also be shared to the social media accounts. In this manner, the number of aggregate website views will increase.

❖ Good Stories

Third Quarter. Some articles published in the website were presented to the Quezon City Mayor Herbert Bautista. According to the HLAf Executive Director, Atty. Rommel Alim Abitria, the articles helped to convince Mayor Bautista about the importance of the advocacy on jail decongesting and reintegration of ex-detainees.

❖ Accomplishments

The website has continued to develop and the progress helps to post the activities of the different programs of HLAf such as the Jail Decongestion, Center for Restorative Action and Focused Reintegration of Ex-Detainees. The articles consists of the activities that HLAf conducted, seminars they attended, success stories, feature articles, interns reflection papers and online resources such as the BCPC forms, Juvenile Justice forms, Juvenile Justice presentations and documentations. It also includes gallery of pictures from HLAf's programs.

Second Quarter. HLAf's Communications was able to publish 24 articles on the second quarter. HLAf's Communications was able to publish 19 additional articles to the website on the third quarter. By fourth quarter, there were a total of 54 written and published articles on the website.

With the present data from the website, the clicks of the website already reached 3502 clicks. The most viewed article hits 471 clicks by the second quarter.

Third Quarter. The Communications was able to add 19 articles to the website with a total of 33 articles uploaded to the website. The articles are about Paralegal Aide Training, TWG meeting with Malabon, Navotas, HLAf Jail Paralegal Officer Kamustahan, Mandaue City Araw ng Pasasalamat, Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Kamustahan, Courtesy Call with Quezon City Mayor, HLAf and other Child Rights based NGO oppose the lowering of MACR, Barangays take a stand in lowering the MACR, Cebu City Female Dorm Araw ng Pasasalamat and Graduation, Courtesy Call with DSWD, Curfew Ordinance implementation, Courtesy Call with Pililia Mayor, HLAf Social Worker as International Correspondent, Meeting with Cebu Governor, Juvenile Justice Volunteers' Congress and Training Program on "Exploring the Legal and Welfare Side of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act".

The articles are also posted to the social media account of HLAf. One with the highest Facebook likes in the website is the article entitled "Quezon City Mayor discusses Prison conditions with HLAf" gathering 4,848 accounts reached on Facebook and 389 Facebook likes on the website.

Fourth Quarter. The website was able to publish 11 articles. The article about the internship of BS Social Work students from Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (PLM) at HLAf is one with the highest Facebook likes with 186 likes on the website.

5.4 No. of electronic newsletter published

5.4.1.1 Compile articles for newsletter

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Electronic Newsletter Published	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Compile Articles for Newsletter	1	0	0	0	1

❖ Description of the Activity

HIAF's Communications aims to produce an electronic newsletter for the annual activities of HIAF's programs and interventions. The newsletter will include the most significant news and stories that happened in HIAF from May to December 2016. The compilations of the needed articles are being gathered by the Communications. The Communications will start to categorized and finalized the news to be included by October.

❖ Accomplishments

Fourth Quarter. Last December, the Communications was able to gather news, editorials and features articles from the stakeholders, contributors and HIAF staff about the interventions and advocacies of HIAF.

5.4.1.2 Layout articles

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Electronic Newsletter Published	EXPECTED IN 2016	Implemented in Q1	Implemented in Q2	Implemented in Q3	Implemented in Q4
Layout Articles	1	0	0	0	1

❖ Description of the Activity

HIAF's Communications, in accordance with the compilation of the articles, will start to layout the articles for the newsletter by the month of October.

❖ Accomplishments

Fourth Quarter. Last December, the gathered news, editorials and features articles from the stakeholders, contributors and HIAF staff about the interventions and advocacies of HIAF was used to lay-out the electronic newsletter.

5.4.1.3 Publish newsletter

❖ Targets and Accomplishment

No. of Electronic Newsletter Published	EXPECTED IN 2016	in Implemented Q1	in Implemented Q2	in Implemented Q3	in Implemented Q4
Publish Newsletter	1	0	0	0	1

❖ Description of the Activity

HIAF's Communications will publish the electronic newsletter that includes HIAF's programs and interventions by the month of December. The published newsletter will be the first volume of HIAF's newsletter. It is in line with the 15th anniversary of HIAF and will be distributed to HIAF's partners. The newsletter will also be available for download at the HIAF's website.

❖ Accomplishments

Fourth Quarter. The published newsletter is set to be released by January 2017.

6 Best Practice

Second Quarter. HIAF's Communications see the continuous documentation of the activities of HIAF programs and constant posting in the social media accounts and website about the activities of HIAF programs as two of the best practices of Communications. With this, the organization's advocacies will be able to reach more audience and be well-aware and well-informed about the programs and interventions of HIAF. Also, the audience will be informed of the success stories of the interventions and how it can help the persons behind bars, former detainees and the members of the community.

Third Quarter. HIAF Communications pursue to always update the website and the social media accounts with the recent and current activities of HIAF. It is one step ahead from last quarter because the Communications was able to post "now happening" moments this third quarter in the social media account. Also, the continues updating and monitoring of the website and social media allow the Communications to take the attention of media and the stakeholders like the recent interview of Brigada, GMA News TV with HIAF and the promotion of CRA training program on Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act.

Still, it is best to still continue the best practice like last quarter to continue the documentation of the activities of HIAF programs and constant posting in the social media accounts and website about the activities of HIAF programs. This best practices help to reach more audience for them to be well-aware and well-informed about the programs and interventions of HIAF.

Fourth Quarter. One of the priorities of the Communications is to support the interventions and activities of HIAF programs. With this, the Communications was able to become an aid to the communications-related needed by the programs. One of the instances was the recently conducted 5th

Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Congress wherein the Communications was able to help the Center for Restorative Action program. The Communications was able to help the program in means of editing letters for respective individuals, organizations or stakeholders to be invited, continuous posting on the social media accounts for updates and also, provide them a lay-out for the tarpaulins needed for the Congress. Then, in the Tatak Barangay Contest, the Communications was able to provide an Audio Visual Presentation for the nominees as well as the Communications helped the redirecting of AVPs of the nominees for the Tatak Barangay Contest.

Another best practice was on the 15th Anniversary celebration of HLAF. The Communications was able to keep the social media accounts posted for the event. Also, the Communications was assigned in making AVPs, invitations and back drops for the event and organizing the event venue, event proper and orienting the Masters of the Ceremony for the event.

Also, one of the best practices of the Communications for the last quarter of 2016 was the important terms used by HLAF was on the page 1 of the Google search. It was made possible by the categories and tags linked to the website. To date, there are 10 pages available in the Google search related to HLAF terms due to the processed search engine optimization from the tags and categories generated from the website.

7 Lessons Learned

Second Quarter. With the activities that the Communications have conducted for the last two months, it's been a rough start to quickly release updates about HLAF on the social media accounts and the website about the latest news updates. However, this bump in the start had taught the Communications on how to manage time to prioritize work load and be able to address proper use of language to every posting and articles. Continuously, the Communications is learning the language of HLAF to be more accurate and fast in giving updates regarding the interventions of HLAF.

Third Quarter. Through the help of other programs of HLAF, the Communications was able to build more networks in terms of data gathering and other relevant items in maintaining the website and social media accounts of HLAF with the latest news updates. With more field experiences from HLAF programs, the Communications was able to add more soul on relying the advocacy of HLAF and able to write based from what stakeholders of the community would like to read and learn about. The Communications continues to pursue on delivering news, features and success stories of advocacies and interventions of HLAF and their partner barangays, national agencies, non-government offices and individuals.

Fourth Quarter. In the conclusion of the indicators, the Communications was able to oversee the challenges that made the indicators hard to be met. One of the challenges was the lack of possible events to be endorsed to the media outlets. Also, the limited number of media contacts made it hard to send press releases. At the same time, the non-hold of the Communications to media partners was one of the factors why the indicator about press releases was not met. However, the gradual increase of HLAF's media presence was just a start. The Communications look forward in overcoming the challenges and building rapport to tri-media outlets.

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