



GOP-UNDP PROGRAMME
FOSTERING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE



UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES - NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE (UP-NCPAG):
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

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FINAL PROJECT OUTPUTS

I. Project Description in the Context of the CPAP Outcome and Outputs

With the introduction in jails of the computer software to simplify the system of inmates' records management, the BJMP is now on the pace of updating all records of inmates. This is where the organization aims to jumpstart its intensive and extensive coordinative work with courts as its designated paralegal officers would subsequently have access to all the needed information for them to effectively keep track of the progression of inmates' cases. Paralegal volunteers will also be provided with such information to intensify their coordinative efforts to expedite the processing of inmates' cases.

Conversely, inmates will be classified to effectively define individual needs for rehabilitation. Memoranda of agreement will be executed by and between field units of the BJMP and respective medical service units/hospitals within the locality to ensure responsiveness to medical concerns of inmates. Moreover, linkages will be strengthened between the BJMP, the DSWD, Local Government Units and other government entities to provide for a sustained pre-reintegration referral system that would cater as well to Pa-ReLEASE-Me (Paralegal, Religious and guidance counseling, Livelihood and income generating programs, Education and vocational skills trainings, Advocacy on basic needs, Sports and recreation, Enhancement thru therapeutic community modality, Medical, dental and optical) services and opportunities for an inmate's reintegration in society.

The BJMP will be developing its pilot program to serve these objectives which in the interim will be perfected in three selected jails. In 2008, it is aimed that the project will be fully introduced in all 23 jails in the National Capital Region (NCR), and commence with its nationwide implementation by 2009. It is aimed that with the full implementation of these program thrusts and its sustained implementation in succeeding years, jail congestion and the deplorable jail conditions that attribute to it will be substantially alleviated.

II. Rationale/Objectives

Jail congestion has been a concern which the BJMP and other stakeholders have long pondered upon in an effort to come up with concrete solutions. Unfortunately, this concern has become virtually overwhelming as it likewise spawned so many ills in jail management-harsh jail conditions that literally violate human dignity. Conversely, jail congestion and the negative externalities that are attributed to it can be deduced into four major base-line issues, namely;

- a. The slow grind of justice;
- b. Limited access of inmates to paralegal assistance;
- c. Deterioration of inmates physical condition; and
- d. Lack of after-detention opportunities for inmates' reintegration into the mainstream of society

On the basis of the United Nations' standard minimum requirement in the treatment of offenders, every detainee must be accorded at least three square meters of cell space. The realization of this requirement, facilities of the BJMP would only be ideal to hold 13,614 detainees. As of December 2005 however, the BJMP's inmate population has already surged to 60,750, rendering its facilities 346% congested on the average.

One of the contributory factors to jail congestion is the fact that despite a strict criteria prescribed by the international legal framework for the use of pre-trial detention, there are still those subjected to it in a term longer than the maximum imposable penalty for their offenses owing to the slow grind of justice.

Subsequently, the surge of the inmate population creates an inference to the shortfall in organizational resources of the BJMP. This connotes that its capacity to provide medical services has been limited as well.

On the other hand, incidence of recidivism has also proven to become equally alarming as the other concerns brought about by jail congestion. Studies have shown that lack of opportunities that would encourage behavioral reformation has become causative in increasing the likelihood that a released detainee would return to jail for another crime committed.

General Objectives

- Jail decongestion and prisoners' access to justice through a sustained pre-reintegration referral system.
- To aid in the eradication of extreme poverty by developing pre-reintegration programs that encompass skills development that would enable those at the vulnerable sector to be self-sufficient upon their reintegration in society.
- To promote equality by facilitating access to justice by vulnerable sectors of the community.

Specific Objectives

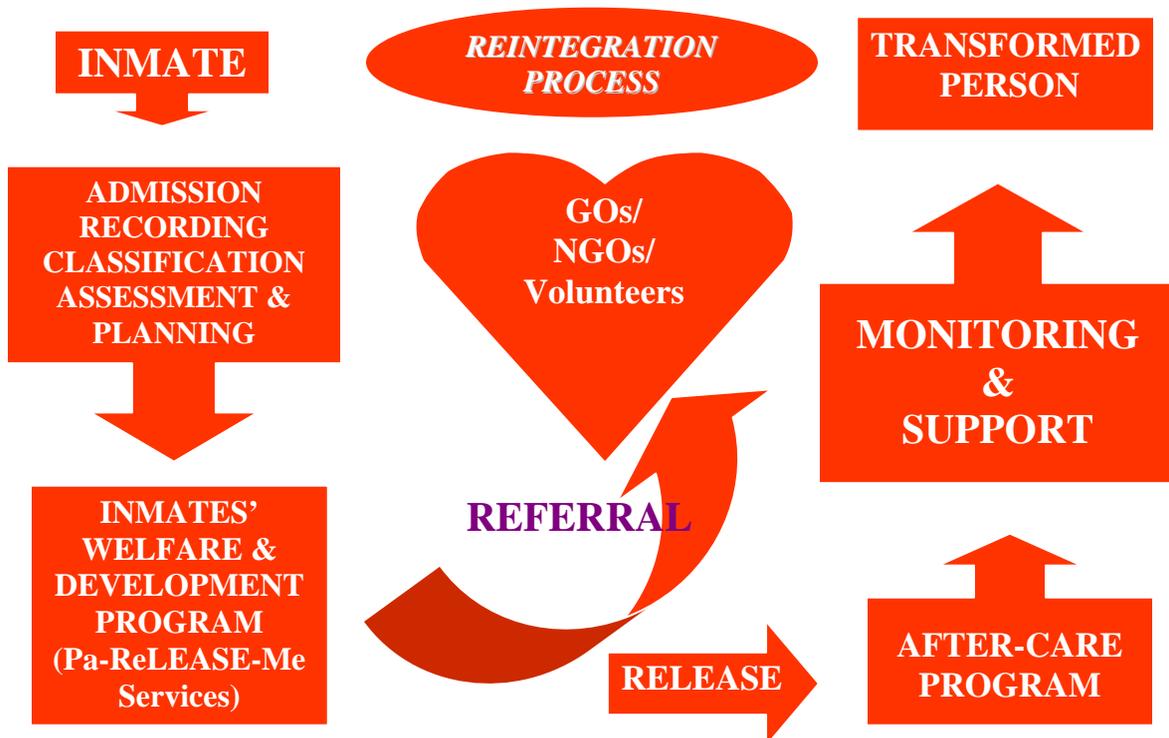
- To establish a pre-reintegration referral system in the BJMP. (2006)
- To implement the BJMP Inmates Pre-reintegration Referral System (BJMP IPRS) in 3 pilot jails. (2007)
- To expand the implementation of the BJMP IPRS to all municipal and city jails in NCR. (2008)
- To implement the BJMP IPRS in all city jails nationwide (84 jails). (2009)

Desired Impact of the Project

- Strengthen coordinative linkages between duty-bearers;
- Jail Decongestion;
- Realization of a Pre-reintegration Referral System in BJMP; and
- Establishment of linkages to ensure reintegration opportunities for released detainees.

III. Framework

BJMP IPRS Conceptual Framework



IV. Content Outline/Coverage

Project Components

Policy and Tools Development

- Organization, system and tools designing such as flow charting, pre-reintegration assessment forms, BJMP IPRS Client Targeting Classification tools and data capturing, and publication of the BJMP IPRS Manual.

Linkages Building and Mobilization

- Government's support to inmates and identification of volunteer jail service providers, networking and resources mobilization.

Capacity Building

- Seminar Workshop for BJMP IPRS workers, coordinators and facilitators.

Pilot Project Implementation

- BJMP IPRS implementation in pilot jails.

V. Design of the Study/Project

The BJMP IPRS works with the assistance of identified Stakeholders/Responsible Partners in our PTOR. All inmates upon admission to jail will be classified according to their sex, age, physical and mental condition, security risk, etcetera. After the classification process they will be assessed as to their individual needs which have to be addressed based from the reformatory services being offered under the system. The C-VISA (Children in conflict with the law, Visitorless, Indigent, Sick and Aged) inmates will be the prime beneficiaries of the project. After the assessment phase, an individualized plan as to the Inmates Welfare and Development Program (IWDP) Pa-ReLEASE-Me (Paralegal assistance, Religious and guidance counselling, Livelihood and income generating, Education and vocational skills, Advocacy and networking on basic needs, Sports and Recreation, Enhancement thru therapeutic modality, and Medical-dental) services will be intervened gearing towards behavioral and psychosocial reformation. Services from Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Local Government Units (LGUs), Government Agencies (GA), and other service providers will be solicited as partners in effecting sustainability of the Pa-ReLEASE-Me services being offered by the BJMP IPRS (Inmates Pre-reintegration Referral System), as part of the referral process wherein the inmates will be helped in their day to day activities (e.g. carpentry skills development, auto-mechanic skills, dress making/tailoring skills, etc.) towards reformation and reintegration. NGOs are

viewed to have the greater capability to sustain the Pre-reintegration Referral Services of the BJMP. An individualized after-care program will be designed, closely monitored and supported by them after an inmate is released from confinement and during the reintegration process to the mainstream of the society to negate recidivism and ensure that the inmate has turned to be a transformed man.

VI. Participants

The project is being participated by the BJMP project implementors and Unit Inmate's Welfare and Development Officers (IWDOs) as well as by the Responsible Partners and NGOs (Service Providers). As of now 25 inmates from Quezon City Jail - Female Dormitory are benefiting from the project. Before the year ends, we hope to implement the project at Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center – Female Dormitory (BBRC-FD), Lahug, Cebu City (Region 7) and at Davao City Jail – Female Dormitory, Davao City (Region 11)

VII. Project Management

The project is being implemented by the BJMP thru the assistance of the identified Responsible Partners/Stakeholders and NGOs working together for a common goal of decongesting our jails and transforming our less fortunate and misguided fellowmen into a more productive, God-fearing and law abiding citizens.

VIII. Accomplishments and Performance of the Project vis-à-vis project performance indicators set for the year

The BJMP has so far accomplished the following achievements that are necessary in sustaining the project – Inmates Pre-reintegration Referral System – to wit:

- Orientation on Justice Reforms: Sustained Pre-reintegration Referral Services (31 May – 01 June 2006)
- Program Orientation on Justice Reforms: Sustained Pre-reintegration Referral System and General Assembly of NCR Jail's Service Providers (15 June 2006)
- Journey to Excellence on Spiritual-Moral Understanding Seminar (JESUS): Christian Spirituality on Jail Services and Restorative Justice discussion (23 June 2006)
- National Capital Region Jail Wardens' Orientation on Justice Reforms: Pre-reintegration Referral System (26 July 2006)
- Journalism Workshop-Seminar (27-28 July 2006)
- Launching of Justice Reforms: Sustained Pre-reintegration Referral Services at Quezon City Jail - Female Dormitory (Pilot Jail of the program)
- Orientation-Seminar on Justice Reforms: Sustained Pre-reintegration Referral Services and Human Rights & Gender Mainstreaming participated by BJMP personnel coming from Region 7, Region 11 and NCR. (November 27-28, 2006)

IX. Human Rights & Gender Mainstreaming Activities Conducted & Progress achieved with disaggregated data on men and women participation

The "No commitment order, No acceptance policy" that is being implemented by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology has, so far, benefited more than six thousand (6,000) arrested persons, men and women alike. This policy, dealing mainly on the rights of arrested persons, is being reiterated on-air in the weekly BJMP-in-Action radio program every Wednesday from 8:00-9:00a.m. at AFP Radio, DWDD 1134khz and is being strictly implemented by the admitting officers of the BJMP Jails nationwide.

X. Changes or improvements made vs. baseline data (SWS) or situationer at the start of project

Before the start of the project the BJMP's inmate population had surged to 61,327 based from the data stored at the BJMP NHO, Operations Division. Through the implementation of the project, to include the above stated data on Human Rights & Gender mainstreaming activities, the BJMP's inmate population as of October 2006 has decreased to 59,844.

XI. Evaluation or progress of the Project/ Outputs vis-à-vis CPAP outcome and output

We have already accomplished, as of this date, almost ninety-five percent (95%) of what are expected from us for the year. The remaining five percent (5%), which is the formal launching of JR:SPRS at Regions 7 and 12, however, will be accomplished before the year ends.

XII. Plans and next steps:

For Quezon City Female Dormitory

1. Organization of IPRS members
2. Identify agency involve
3. To conduct seminar on IPRS to QCFD IPRS members and chosen agencies as partner in the implementation of the program
4. CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES under IPRS program
5. Procurement of mats/equipment
6. Invite para-legal volunteers
7. Computer Literacy Program
8. Solicitation of toiletries
9. Identify livelihood projects for inmates
10. Enhancement of TC Modality; Invite speakers for TC
11. Invite Professional Counselors
12. To tap NGOs; GOs for:
 - a. medical/dental and optical check-up
 - b. referral of inmates suffering for hypothermia to concerned agencies
 - c. referral of PTB to agency concerned
 - d. referral of pregnant women inmates to concerned agencies
13. Tap pharmaceutical companies for free medicines

For Bagong Buhay Rehabilitation Center – Female Dormitory

1. Organize classification units
2. Update inmates' listing
3. Identification of IPRS partners
4. Conduct of one day information dissemination drive
5. Initiate the different IPRS Program:
 - a. Para-legal assistance service
 - b. Religious and Guidance Counseling Services
 - c. Livelihood and Income-Generating Services
 - d. Education and Vocational Skills Services
 - e. Advocacy and Networking on Basic Needs Services
 - f. Sports and Recreation Services
 - g. Enhancement thru TC Services
 - h. Medical, Dental & Optical Service
6. Purchase of office equipment

For Davao City Jail – Female Dormitory

1. Organize IPRS orientation-seminar to all personnel involve
2. Conduct IPRS Orientation-seminar to all GOs and NGOs involve
3. Procurement of one (1) unit computer
4. Selection and Classification of inmates involve in IPRS program
5. Implementation of IPRS' PA-RELEASE-ME Services