

Philippines Integrity Index 2010

For years now, Transparency International (TI), the only global movement fighting corruption, has been consistently releasing publications on corruption such as the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) that show a country's need to address its perceived propensity to this menace. From the results of the CPI, more vigorous actions are expected to be demonstrated by low performing countries in countering corruption perceptions, most especially from the Philippines which suffers a dismal global corruption rating.

In the same manner, the Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) which measures the international level of corruption affecting various countries globally, has also highlighted the ranking of several institutions nationally perceived to be most vulnerable to corruption. The Global Corruption Barometer rankings for the Philippines in 2009 and 2010 reveal that three of the institutions rated to have the highest percentage of people reportedly paying bribes for services within the previous year belong to the five (5) pillars of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). In the GCB 2009, the institutions highly affected by corruption are: 1) Political Parties, **2) Public Officials/Civil Servants**, 3) Parliament/Legislature, 4) Business/Private Sector, **5) Judiciary** and 6) Media. The GCB 2010 shows the ranking of the institutions as: 1) Political parties, **2) Public officials/ Civil servants**, 3) Parliaments/Legislature, **4)Police**, 5) Business /private sector, 6) Religious bodies, **7) Judiciary, 8) Media**.

The above perceptions of Philippine institutions most prone to corruption were the compelling force which propelled Transparency International – Philippines (TI-Philippines) to carry out the conceptualization and implementation of Phase 2 of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Civil Service Commission (CSC) project “Building Integrity in Democratic Governance by Enhancing the Culture of Patriotism and Good Citizenship,” covering the period March 2010 to December 31, 2010.

In realizing the project concept and activities, TI-Philippines endeavored to produce an Integrity Index to gauge the existence and effectiveness of the pillars' anti-corruption programs and the degree of citizen's access to key national level anti-corruption mechanisms to ensure government transparency and accountability. The Index will not measure the degree of corruption in the pillars, rather it will examine the “cancer” of corruption and the “medicines” being used against it in the form of government accountability and transparency measures and citizen oversight. It must be understood that integrity cannot be measured until the aberrations showing the lack of it are manifested through the commission of graft and corrupt practices by those deprived of this value.

Further, the Integrity Index focuses on the national strategies, activities and programs aimed to use integrity as a means of combating corruption. It aims to provide understanding of the relative strengths and weakness of the anti-corruption mechanisms adopted by each component of the Criminal Justice System; assess integrity in each pillar; measure the actions taken to fight corruption; determine best

practices; and approximate the success of the programs adopted as reflected in the reduction of the incidence of corruption in each pillar.

Undeniably, all pillars of the CJS have adopted various strategies and programs in executing their mandate, functions and operations with integrity. Throughout the year, TI-Philippines has conducted a consultation forum and three (3) integrity orientation-seminar-workshops to map out these anti-corruption activities and highlight current methodologies considered effective in reducing and preventing graft and corrupt practices. In the process, glaring weaknesses, deficiencies and difficulties were discovered and recommendations for corrective actions were generated.

A review of the pillars of the Criminal Justice System as to their mandate, functions and anti-corruption and integrity programs was undertaken to determine which pillar serves as the weakest link in the CJS that needs to be strengthened and reinforced against corruption. Best practices were also identified in the process. *(See Appendix A for the mandate of the pillars, Appendix B for their anti-corruption programs and Appendix C for Best Practices)*

OBSERVATIONS

THE PROSECUTION PILLAR

A. The Office of the Ombudsman (OMB)

The Office of the Ombudsman (OMB) is, for all intents and purposes, considered as part of the Prosecutorial Services of the government. The creation of an independent Office of the Ombudsman is provided under Article XI of the 1987 Philippine Constitution.

In the *Compilation of Laws Relating to Graft and Corruption* issued by the Office of the Ombudsman during the stewardship of Ombudsman Aniano Desierto, the Prologue states:

“This is a revision of the previous *Compilation of Laws Relating to Graft and Corruption*. With the passage of the Ombudsman Act of 1989, otherwise known as Republic Act No. 6770, the Office was reorganized to implement its constitutional mandate of being the protector of the people. This means that, in particular, he must protect the people from abuse or misuse of power by the government, the agencies or functionaries. Abuse or misuse of power may be in the form of injustice and graft and corruption. And so, the Ombudsman fights for justice for all citizens, prevents loss of government funds through graft and corruption and brings the culprits to the bar of justice. As protector of the people, the Ombudsman defends the people’s interest. And by people we mean, all our countrymen like plain citizens and public officials, the powerful and the weak, the old and the young, the victims and the culprits.

“To carry our (sic) its mission, the Ombudsman is charged with five major functions, to wit: Investigation, Prosecution, Administrative Adjudication, Public Assistance and Graft Prevention. He is vested with the corresponding authority to be able to carry our (sic) these functions. In a more pragmatic description, the Ombudsman is the watchdog, official critic, mobilizer and dispenser of justice.”

Regrettably, inputs from the Office of the Ombudsman are not part of this Integrity Index since our invitations to the Office to our project activities have been declined. Attached to this Index is TI-Philippines’ letter to the Honorable Ma. Mercedes N. Gutierrez, Ombudsman, dated 16 April 2010, in reply to two separate letters of Ombudsman Gutierrez dealing with the invitations sent to her Office. (*See Appendix D*)

Due to this unfortunate circumstance, TI-Philippines had to rely on the information shared by the participants in the orientation-seminar-workshops conducted and resort to outside data culled from media reports to get a clearer picture of how the Office of the Ombudsman is currently viewed by the public with regard its performance of its functions.

As TI-Philippines has gathered from the reports during the orientation-seminar-workshops, the most common integrity issues that the public encounters with the

actions of the Office of the OMB are: 1) DELAY, 2) INAPPROPRIATE interpretation of laws, and 3) UNEVEN application of the rule of law and due process.

Delay: Participants in the orientation-seminar-workshops shared their experiences concerning delayed resolution of their cases. One participant reported that it has taken seven (7) years for the OMB to act on the complaints filed against several police officers at which time most of these officers have already been retired from service without being able to receive any benefits.

Further, the hostage-taking incident in Manila on November 24, 2010 which resulted to the death of eight (8) Hong Kong tourists is primarily attributed to the delay in the resolution of the Motion for Reconsideration filed by the hostage taker Capt. Rolando Mendoza before the OMB eight (8) months prior to the incident. Capt. Mendoza was dismissed from the police service before a resolution was made on his Motion for Reconsideration, causing him to lose faith in the system and resort to violence to air his grievances.

Inappropriate interpretation of laws: The plea bargain agreement entered into between retired Maj. Gen. Carlos Garcia, former Comptroller of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Office of the Ombudsman reducing the charge of Plunder against Maj. Gen. Garcia to the lesser offense of Estafa is a glaring example of improper interpretation of laws by the OMB. The crime of Plunder is governed by a special law whereas Estafa is covered by the Revised Penal Code (RPC); the plea bargain agreement entered into treated both crimes as if they both belong to the same classification of ordinary crimes defined and penalized under the RPC.

As to the case of former Commission on Elections (COMELEC) Chairman Benjamin Abalos, newspaper reports indicate the following:

On October 8, 2010, the prosecution panel of the Office of the Ombudsman moved to withdraw the bribe offer case against the former Chairman of the COMELEC, Benjamin Abalos, from the Metropolitan Trial Court of Mandaluyong City, for lack of jurisdiction.

Earlier, on October 6, 2010, Chairman Abalos moved to ask the Fourth Division of the Sandiganbayan to defer the trial of his graft case after the Office of the Ombudsman withdrew the case filed before the Metropolitan Trial Court in Mandaluyong City. The Sandiganbayan case stems from the graft charges including former NEDA Director General Romulo Neri over the scuttled \$329 million national broadband network deal with the Chinese telecommunications firm ZTE.

Uneven application of the rule of law and due process: Discussions in the project activities reveal that preferential treatment of government officials and employees charged before the Office of the Ombudsman for various offenses exists and the kind of treatment extended differ depending upon the rank and position of the concerned officials and civil servants charged before the Office. In some instances, high-ranking officials are extended summary resolutions of their cases while other regular employees wait years before actions are taken on their cases. An example of such

irregularity is the dismissal of the case against a high-ranking government official by reason of prescription.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PILLAR

The law enforcement pillar has embarked on massive integrity-related programs with noticeable improvements in the conduct of operations and quality and delivery of services.

A. Philippine National Police (PNP)

The Philippine National Police has been undertaking numerous integrity-based programs involving its officers and personnel. This initiative could largely be responsible for the 40% reduction in crime rate in the last eleven (11) months (The Manila Bulletin, December 26, 2010, cols. 4 – 5, p. 1).

Given the consistently low rating of the police service, both in the Corruption Perceptions Index and Global Corruption Barometer of Transparency International, the head of the Agency vowed to continue on with its programs without let-up despite the acute lack of personnel in the field - one (1) uniformed officer per 800 persons in the field.

B. Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)

As of 2009, under the Court Watch Project of the Agency, a total of 2,192 drug cases have been resolved in courts nationwide resulting in 7,622 convictions of drug suspects/accused. Further, the dismissal rate of drug cases in courts decreased by 28.5% while the acquittal rate went down by 20%, signs that show better investigation and prosecution of drug cases which comprise 30% of criminal cases reaching the courts.

In contrast, during the early years of the Agency before it hired its own organic personnel, members of the PNP were seconded as PDEA agents. During this time, the dismissal rate of drug cases reached between 80 - 90% mostly due to findings of the courts that the cases filed were borne out of “planted” evidence which were carried out to primarily extort money from drug suspects.

THE BAR AND COURTS PILLARS

Due to time and logistical constraints, TI-Philippines was not able to gather sufficient data from these pillars. Closer study and research are needed to be able to demonstrate the quality of the outputs of the Bar and the Court. However, a general idea of the quality of the services rendered by these pillars can be gleaned from the Social Weather Stations (SWS) Survey entitled “Monitoring the State of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession” sponsored by The Asia Foundation and the U.S. Agency for International Development (2nd Printing, April 2003).

Table 3.28, p. 87: Opinion on the tendency of lawyers to prolong their cases:

Question: In general lawyers deliberately prolong cases to get more income from appearance fees.

Answers:	RTC	MTC
Agree	72	63
Disagree	23	28
Can't decide	3	6
No answer	2	2

Table 3.32, p.88: Opinion on lawyers' efforts in gathering evidence:

Test statement: "Lawyers exert enough effort in gathering evidence before the trial."

Answers:	RTC	MTC
Agree	23	34
Disagree	73	59
Can't decide	3	4
No answer	1	2
Margin	.50	.25

The survey results presented above show the perceived character of practicing lawyers. There is no showing, however, that these findings have been given any attention towards the improvement of the performance of the members of the Bar who are likewise officers of the Court. The issues described above reflect the lack of integrity in handling cases before the two-level courts which consequently affects the quality of cases reaching the appellate courts.

Table 3.23, p. 85: Opinion on the need for Judges' Continuous Training.

Test Statement: "Judges should undergo continuous training to update them."

Answers:	RTC	MTC
Agree	95	94
Disagree	3	3
Can't decide	0	1
No answer	2	2

The above results show that there is a dire need for the continuous training of judges to update their knowledge of laws, jurisprudence and procedures to render decisions with integrity.

Table 3.37, p. 90: Opinion on the propriety of adopting draft decisions.

Test Statement: "It is unethical for a judge to adopt a draft decision

written by a lawyer of either of the disputing parties.”

Answers:	RTC	MTC
Agree	62	80
Disagree	33	17
Can't decide	4	2
No answer	1	1

These findings show that there is still a high rate of ethical lawyers practicing the profession.

A. The Courts

The Courts headed by the Supreme Court (SC), has in recent years been maligned by accusations of politicization by the past Arroyo administration, and other criticisms from various sectors for the many challenging issues involving the integrity of the members of the highest Tribunal, the controversial dispositions of sensitive cases, and delays in the resolution of cases in all court levels.

As the Supreme Court is also charged with the admission of lawyers to the practice of law and the supervision over the Bar, consequently, the Chief Justice sits as the ex-officio Chairman of the Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA) and the Judicial and Bar Council (JBC). The PHILJA and JBC are responsible for the training and continuing education of lawyers and the screening of applicants for judgeships.

Lately, heeding the call for transparency and accountability, the selection of applicants for judgeships by the Judicial and Bar Council has been opened to some members of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a step towards introducing reforms in the selection system. Other anti-corruption activities in partnership with some NGOs are being undertaken to address the need for reforms, despite the limiting effects of budgetary constraints in the judiciary resulting in the demoralization of its members and personnel.

B. The Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP)

As part of its role as superintendent of the national bar association, the Supreme Court directed the special election of the National Executive Vice-President to be conducted on December 27, 2010 when a controversy marred the special elections for the vice-president position in May 2009. This directive of the Supreme Court may be considered as its response to the integrity issue raised concerning some officers of the contested Board of Governors, necessitating the appointment of a retired Supreme Court Justice as Officer-in-Charge of the IBP. In resolving the controversy, the Supreme Court disqualified those members of the Board who were charged with unethical practice during the 2009 elections. To participate in the forthcoming election of the National Executive Vice-President (The Manila Bulletin, December 26, 2010, p. 3, cols. 1 – 3).

On the other hand, as part of its anti-corruption initiatives, all members of the Bar are required to attend and participate in anti-corruption activities and events. Non-attendance in these activities and events is met with corresponding sanctions.

THE CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY PILLAR

A. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)

A great shift in the treatment of inmates has occurred where focus was made in the correction of the attitudinal framework in the management of confined citizens aimed to make them productive and useful members of society once they are done serving time in prison. This value-oriented change is geared towards the development of the characters of prisoners so that society would feel secured when they are released and will be cooperative in assimilating the prisoners back to its fold.

In general, a system of checks and balances has been adopted and erring officials and employees are sanctioned appropriately. Further, a Citizens' Charter has been drawn and successfully enforced.

In one District Jail, the Warden supported qualified inmates to exercise their right of suffrage in the last elections. This initiative, if given more emphasis and support, can be a very rewarding undertaking for this pillar of the CJS.

THE MEDIA AND COMMUNITY PILLAR

Through the years, the Media sector and community groups have adopted programs to monitor and expose graft and corrupt practices in government and private institutions alike. Further, as an internal mechanism, this pillar has assumed individual systems of self-regulation to address integrity issues involving their own peers.

The Council for the Restoration of Filipino Values (CRFV), a non-governmental organization, with cell members throughout the country, has been actively advocating for values formation as solution to corruption. In 2007, the Office of the Ombudsman for Luzon accredited the CRFV as a Corruption Prevention Unit (CPU). Since its incorporation, the CRFV has conducted paralegal trainings and seminars, workshops and conferences against graft and corruption around the country targeting government officers and employees, private sector workers and groups and other concerned citizens.

Likewise, the Centennial Force Foundation, Inc. (CFFI), another NGO in Cebu City, has been encouraging and promoting the active participation of the community in the government's fight against criminality and graft and corruption, and the promotion of good governance. Throughout its existence, the CFFI has been working with different government agencies and other non-governmental organizations in ensuring peace and order and the wellbeing of the community members.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Phase 2 of the joint project has been successfully carried out resulting in the collection of fairly substantial data regarding the pillars of the Criminal Justice System despite the limited period of nine (9) months within which the project activities were completed.

This conclusion is based on the exceedingly enthusiastic responses of all participants particularly the representatives of the CSJ pillars and local government officials in the three out-of-town orientation-seminar-workshops conducted. The number of participants who attended each activity has exceeded our expectations by 25 percent. Further, the activities conducted awakened in the members of each pillar a sense of pride and optimism in the fulfillment of their own anti-corruption programs and initiatives.

If given additional support and opportunity, TI-Philippines aims to replicate the project activities in other areas of the country. During the orientation-seminar-workshops conducted, several requests have been presented to TI-Philippines by local government officials to tackle other governance functions that are invariably vulnerable to corruption.

For the first time, the majority, if not all, of the participants in the project activities are one in affirming that corruption is prevalent when there is lack of integrity and other moral values among government officials and civil servants. This assertion validates the low ratings given to Philippine institutions in the 2010 Global Corruption Barometer that was launched worldwide on December 9 of this year. Indeed, where there is corruption, there is no integrity in the actions of governance players and stakeholders.

Regrettably, TI-Philippines has experienced difficulty in coming up with a User's Guide in monitoring the presence or absence of integrity in the pillars of the Criminal Justice System without first knowing what integrity strategies, activities and programs are obtaining locally. The least that can be done, however, is to deputize similar-minded organizations as community members to check the presence of integrity-related strategies, activities and programs in local government units and the pillars of the CJS by accomplishing an Integrity Survey Form and verifying the presence of integrity indicators. (*See Appendix E for the form and Appendix F for the indicators*)

PILAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM LAW ENFORCEMENT	NATIONAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (NAPOLCOM)	CONSTITUTIONAL/STATUTORY BASIS	MANDATE
	<p>A National Police Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, is hereby created for the purpose of effectively discharging the functions prescribed in the Constitution and provided in this Act. The Commission shall be an agency attached to the Department for policy and program coordination. (Section 4, Title III, Republic Act 8551 or the Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998)</p>	<p>The Commission shall exercise the following powers and functions:</p> <p>a) Exercise administrative control and operational supervision over the Philippine National Police which shall mean the power to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop policies and promulgate a police manual prescribing rules and regulations for efficient organization, administration, and operation, including criteria for manpower allocation, distribution and deployment, recruitment, selection, promotion, and retirement of personnel and the conduct of qualifying entrance and promotional examinations for uniformed members; 2) Examine and audit, and thereafter establish the standards for such purposes on a continuing basis, the performance, activities, and facilities of all police agencies throughout the country; 3) Establish a system of uniform crime reporting; 4) Conduct an annual self-report survey and compile statistical data for the accurate assessment of the crime situation and the proper evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of all 	

			<p>police units in the country;</p> <p>5) Approve or modify plans and programs on education and training, logistical requirements, communications, records, information systems, crime laboratory, crime prevention and crime reporting;</p> <p>6) Affirm, reverse or modify, through the National Appellate Board, personnel disciplinary actions involving demotion or dismissal from the service imposed upon members of the Philippine National Police by the Chief of the Philippine National Police;</p> <p>7) Exercise appellate jurisdiction through the regional appellate boards over administrative cases against policemen and over decisions on claims for police benefits;</p> <p>8) Prescribe minimum standards for arms, equipment, and uniforms and, after consultation with the Philippine Heraldry Commission, for insignia of ranks, awards, and medals of honor. Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the standards of the uniformed personnel of the PNP must be revised which should be clearly distinct from the military and reflective of the civilian character of</p>
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			<p>the police;</p> <p>9) Issue subpoena and subpoena duces tecum in matters pertaining to the discharge of its own powers and duties, and designate who among its personnel can issue such processes and administer oaths in connection therewith;</p> <p>10) Inspect and assess the compliance of the PNP on the established criteria for manpower allocation, distribution, and deployment and their impact on the community and the crime situation, and thereafter formulate appropriate guidelines for maximization of resources and effective utilization of the PNP personnel;</p> <p>11) Monitor the performance of the local chief executives as deputies of the Commission; and</p> <p>12) Monitor and investigate police anomalies and irregularities.</p> <p>b) Advise the President on all matters involving police functions and administration;</p> <p>c) Render to the President and to the Congress an annual report on its activities and accomplishments during the thirty (30) days after the end of the calendar year, which shall include an appraisal of the conditions obtaining in the</p>
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			<p>organization and administration of police agencies in the municipalities, cities and provinces throughout the country, and recommendations for appropriate remedial legislation;</p> <p>d) Recommend to the President, through the Secretary, within sixty (60) days before the commencement of each calendar year, a crime prevention program; and</p> <p>e) Perform such other functions necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and as the President may direct. (Section 5, Republic Act 8551 or the Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998)</p>
	<p>Philippine National Police (PNP)</p>	<p>It is hereby declared the policy of the State to establish a highly efficient and competent police force which is national in scope and civilian in character administered and controlled by a national police commission.</p> <p>The Philippine National Police (PNP) shall be a community and service oriented agency responsible for the maintenance of peace and order and public safety.</p> <p>The PNP shall be so organized to ensure accountability and uprightness in police exercise of discretion as well as to achieve efficiency and effectiveness of its members and units in the performance of their functions. (Section 2, Republic Act 8551 or the Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998)</p>	<p>The PNP shall have the following powers and functions:</p> <p>(a) Enforce all laws and ordinances relative to the protection of lives and properties;</p> <p>(b) Maintain peace and order and take all necessary steps to ensure public safety;</p> <p>(c) Investigate and prevent crimes, effect the arrest of criminal offenders, bring offenders to justice and assist in their prosecution;</p> <p>(d) Exercise the general powers to make arrest, search and seizure in accordance with the Constitution and pertinent laws;</p> <p>(e) Detain an arrested person for a period not beyond what is prescribed by law, informing the person so detained of all his rights under the</p>

			<p>Constitution;</p> <p>(f) Issue licenses for the possession of firearms and explosives in accordance with law;</p> <p>(g) Supervise and control the training and operations of security agencies and issue licenses to operate security agencies, and to security guards and private detectives, for the practice of their professions; and</p> <p>(h) Perform such other duties and exercise all other functions as may be provided by law. (Section 24, Republic Act 6975 or the Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of 1990)</p>
	<p>National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)</p>	<p>The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) with all its duty authorized constituent units including its regional and district offices and rehabilitation center, shall continue to perform the powers and functions as are now vested in it under the existing law and such additional functions as may hereafter be provided by law. (Section II, Chapter 4, Title III, Executive Order 292 or the Administrative Code of 1987)</p>	<p>There is hereby created a Bureau of Investigation under the Department of Justice which shall have the following functions:</p> <p>(a) To undertake investigations of crimes and other offenses against the laws of the Philippines, upon its own initiative and as public interest may require;</p> <p>(b) To render assistance, whenever properly requested, in the investigation or detection of crimes and other offenses;</p> <p>(c) To act as a national clearing house of criminal and other information for the benefit and use of all prosecuting and law enforcement entities of the Philippines, identification records of all persons without criminal convictions, records of identifying marks, characteristics, and ownership or possession of all firearms as well</p>

		<p>as of test bullets fired therefrom;</p> <p>(d) To give technical aid to all prosecuting and law enforcement officers and entities of the Government as well as the courts that may request its services;</p> <p>(e) To extend its services, whenever properly requested, in the investigation of cases of administrative or civil nature in which the Government is interested;</p> <p>(f) To undertake the instruction and training of a representative number of city and municipal peace officers at the request of their respective superiors along effective methods of crime investigation and detection in order to insure greater efficiency in the discharge of their duties;</p> <p>(g) To establish and maintain an up-to-date scientific crime laboratory and to conduct researches in furtherance of scientific knowledge in criminal investigation;</p> <p>(h) To perform such other related functions as the Secretary of Justice may assign from time to time. (Section 1, Republic Act No. 157 or an Act Creating a Bureau of Investigation)</p>	<p>The Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG) is the premier investigative arm of the Philippine National Police, mandated to combat crimes and safeguard national democracy, peace and order.</p> <p>Free from politics, uninterrupted by territorial limitations and countrywide in scope, the CIDG performs the following missions:</p>
	<p>Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG)</p>	<p>It is hereby declared the policy of the State to establish a highly efficient and competent police force which is national in scope and civilian in character administered and controlled by a national police commission.</p> <p>The Philippine National Police (PNP) shall be a community and service oriented agency responsible for the maintenance of peace and order and public safety.</p>	

		<p>The PNP shall be so organized to ensure accountability and uprightness in police exercise of discretion as well as to achieve efficiency and effectiveness of its members and units in the performance of their functions. (Section 2, Republic Act 8551 or the Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitors, investigates and prosecutes all crime involving economic sabotage like bank frauds, large scale smuggling, estafa, dollar salting, hoarding, profiteering and other crimes of such magnitude and extent as to indicate their commission by highly placed or Professional syndicates and organizations; 2. Investigates all major cases involving violation of the Revised Penal Code (RPC); 3. Conducts operations against notorious wanted persons and organized crime groups particularly those engaged in armed robbery, kidnapping-for-ransom, gun-for-hire and illegal possession and trafficking of firearms and explosives; 4. Provides direct support to the PNP field units in the investigation and solution of major crimes especially those requiring specialized investigative techniques and intensive follow-up; 5. Investigates cases involving violations of special laws, which are expressly assigned to the group such as those regarding Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices, Illegal Recruitment and Illegal Possession/Trafficking of Firearms and Explosives; 6. Assists in the prosecution of cases investigated by the group and in the crime prevention efforts of the PNP Field Units; 7. Identifies documents and investigates the atrocities committed by the CPP/NPA/NDF and files criminal cases with the Civil Courts and Commission on Human Rights;
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	<p>Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)</p>	<p>To carry out the provisions of this Act, the PDEA, which serves as the implementing arm of the Board, and shall be responsible for the efficient and effective law enforcement of all the provisions on any dangerous drug and/or controlled precursor and essential chemical as provided in this Act. (Section 82, Republic Act 9165 or an Act Instituting the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002)</p>	<p>8. Performs such other functions as the higher authorities may direct.</p> <p>The PDEA shall:</p> <p>(a) Implement or cause the efficient and effective implementation of the national drug control strategy formulated by the Board thereby carrying out a national drug campaign program which shall include drug law enforcement, control and prevention campaign with the assistance of concerned government agencies;</p> <p>(b) Undertake the enforcement of the provisions of Article II of this Act relative to the unlawful acts and penalties involving any dangerous drug and/or controlled precursor and essential chemical and investigate all violators and other matters involved in the commission of any crime relative to the use, abuse or trafficking of any dangerous drug and/or controlled precursor and essential chemical as provided for in this Act and the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1619;</p> <p>(c) Administer oath, issue <i>subpoena</i> and <i>subpoena duces tecum</i> relative to the conduct of investigation involving the violations of this Act;</p> <p>(d) Arrest and apprehend as well as search all violators and seize or confiscate, the effects or proceeds of the crimes as provided by law and take custody thereof, for this purpose the prosecutors and enforcement agents are authorized to possess firearms, in accordance with existing laws;</p>
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			<p>(e) Take charge and have custody of all dangerous drugs and/or controlled precursors and essential chemicals seized, confiscated or surrendered to any national, provincial or local law enforcement agency, if no longer needed for purposes of evidence in court;</p> <p>(f) Establish forensic laboratories in each PNP office in every province and city in order to facilitate action on seized or confiscated drugs, thereby hastening its destruction without delay;</p> <p>(g) Recommend to the DOJ the forfeiture of properties and other assets of persons and/or corporations found to be violating the provisions of this Act and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Anti-Money-Laundering Act of 2001;</p> <p>(h) Prepare for prosecution or cause the filing of appropriate criminal and civil cases for violation of all laws on dangerous drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals, and other similar controlled substances, and assist, support and coordinate with other government agencies for the proper and effective prosecution of the same;</p> <p>(i) Monitor and if warranted by circumstances, in coordination with the Philippine Postal Office and the Bureau of Customs, inspect all air cargo packages, parcels and mails in the central post office, which appear from the package and address itself to be a possible importation of dangerous drugs and/or controlled precursors and essential chemicals, through on-line or cyber</p>
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			<p>shops via the internet or cyberspace;</p> <p>(j) Conduct eradication programs to destroy wild or illegal growth of plants from which dangerous drugs may be extracted;</p> <p>(k) Initiate and undertake the formation of a nationwide organization which shall coordinate and supervise all activities against drug abuse in every province, city, municipality and barangay with the active and direct participation of all such local government units and nongovernmental organizations, including the citizenry, subject to the provisions of previously formulated programs of action against dangerous drugs;</p> <p>(l) Establish and maintain a national drug intelligence system in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, other government agencies/offices and local government units that will assist in its apprehension of big-time drug lords;</p> <p>(m) Establish and maintain close coordination, cooperation and linkages with international drug control and administration agencies and organizations, and implement the applicable provisions of international conventions and agreements related to dangerous drugs to which the Philippines is a signatory;</p> <p>(n) Create and maintain an efficient special enforcement unit to conduct an investigation, file charges and transmit evidence to the proper court, wherein members of the said unit shall</p>
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			<p>possess suitable and adequate firearms for their protection in connection with the performance of their duties: <i>Provided</i>, That no previous special permit for such possession shall be required;</p> <p>(o) Require all government and private hospitals, clinics, doctors, dentists and other practitioners to submit a report to it, in coordination with the Board, about all dangerous drugs and/or controlled precursors and essential chemicals which they have attended to for data and information purposes;</p> <p>(p) Coordinate with the Board for the facilitation of the issuance of necessary guidelines, rules and regulations for the proper implementation of this Act;</p> <p>(q) Initiate and undertake a national campaign for drug prevention and drug control programs, where it may enlist the assistance of any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the government, including government owned and or controlled corporations, in the anti-illegal drugs drive, which may include the use of their respective personnel, facilities, and resources for a more resolute detection and investigation of drug-related crimes and prosecution of the drug traffickers; and</p> <p>(r) Submit an annual and periodic reports to the Board as may be required from time to time, and perform such other functions as may be authorized or required under existing laws and as directed by the President himself/herself or as</p>
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			<p>recommended by the congressional committees concerned. (Section 84, Republic Act 9165 or an Act Instituting the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002)</p>
<p>PROSECUTION</p>	<p>Department of Justice (DOJ)</p>	<p>It is the declared policy of the State to provide the government with a principal law agency which shall be both its legal counsel and prosecution arm; administer the criminal justice system in accordance with the accepted processes thereof consisting in the investigation of the crimes, prosecution of offenders and administration of the correctional system; implement the laws on the admission and stay of aliens, citizenship, land titling system, and settlement of land problems involving small landowners and members of indigenous cultural minorities; and provide free legal services to indigent members of the society. (Section 1, Chapter I, Title III, Book IV, Executive Order 292 or the Administrative Code of 1987)</p>	<p>The Department of Justice (DOJ) acts as the principal law agency and legal counsel of the government. It upholds the rule of law and ensures the effective and efficient implementation of justice.</p> <p>To this end, the DOJ contributes to the effective administration of the system via investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses that are regularly reinforced and properly coordinated with the other four pillars of the Criminal Justice System to ensure that the government would be able to preserve and maintain the “Rule of Law.”</p> <p>It provides legal services to the National Government and its functionaries, including government owned and controlled corporations and their subsidiaries, to ensure that all actions are within the context of the “Rule of Law,” consistent with laws and international commitments; and not disadvantageous to the National Government.</p> <p>The Office of the Ombudsman shall have the following powers, functions, and duties:</p> <p>(1) Investigate on its own, or on complaint by any person, any act or omission of any public official, employee, office or agency, when such act or omission appears to be illegal, unjust, improper, or inefficient.</p> <p>(2) Direct, upon complaint or at its own instance, any public official or employee of the Government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, as well as of any</p>
	<p>Office of the Ombudsman (OMB)</p>	<p>The Ombudsman and his Deputies, as protectors of the people, shall act promptly on complaints filed in any form or manner against public officials or employees of the Government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations, and shall, in appropriate cases, notify the complainants of the action taken and the result thereof. (Section 12, Article XI, 1987 Philippine Constitution)</p> <p>The Ombudsman and his Deputies, as protectors of the people, shall act promptly on complaints filed in any form or manner against officers or employees of the Government, or of any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including</p>	

		<p>government-owned or controlled corporations, and enforce their administrative, civil and criminal liability in every case where the evidence warrants in order to promote efficient service by the Government to the people. (Section 13, Republic Act 6770 or the Ombudsman Act of 1989)</p>	<p>government-owned or controlled corporation with original charter, to perform and expedite any act or duty required by law, or to stop, prevent, and correct any abuse or impropriety in the performance of duties.</p> <p>(3) Direct the officer concerned to take appropriate action against a public official or employee at fault, and recommend his removal, suspension, demotion, fine, censure, or prosecution, and ensure compliance therewith.</p> <p>(4) Direct the officer concerned, in any appropriate case, and subject to such limitations as may be provided by law, to furnish it with copies of documents relating to contracts or transactions entered into by his office involving the disbursement or use of public funds or properties, and report any irregularity to the Commission on Audit for appropriate action.</p> <p>(5) Request any government agency for assistance and information necessary in the discharge of its responsibilities, and to examine, if necessary, pertinent records and documents.</p> <p>(6) Publicize matters covered by its investigation when circumstances so warrant and with due prudence.</p> <p>(7) Determine the causes of inefficiency, red tape, mismanagement, fraud, and corruption in the Government and make recommendations for their elimination and the observance of high standards of ethics and efficiency.</p>
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			<p>(8) Promulgate its rules of procedure and exercise such other powers or perform such functions or duties as may be provided by law. (Section 13, Article XI, 1987 Philippine Constitution)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The Office of the Ombudsman shall have the following powers, functions and duties:</p> <p>(1) Investigate and prosecute on its own or on complaint by any person, any act or omission of any public officer or employee, office or agency, when such act or omission appears to be illegal, unjust, improper or inefficient. It has primary jurisdiction over cases cognizable by the Sandiganbayan and, in the exercise of this primary jurisdiction, it may take over, at any stage, from any investigatory agency of Government, the investigation of such cases;</p> <p>(2) Direct, upon complaint or at its own instance, any officer or employee of the Government, or of any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, as well as any government-owned or controlled corporations with original charter, to perform and expedite any act or duty required by law, or to stop, prevent, and correct any abuse or impropriety in the performance of duties;</p> <p>(3) Direct the officer concerned to take appropriate action against a public officer or employee at fault or who neglect to perform an act or discharge a duty required by law, and recommend his removal, suspension, demotion,</p>
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			<p>fine, censure, or prosecution, and ensure compliance therewith; or enforce its disciplinary authority as provided in Section 21 of this Act: provided, that the refusal by any officer without just cause to comply with an order of the Ombudsman to remove, suspend, demote, fine, censure, or prosecute an officer or employee who is at fault or who neglects to perform an act or discharge a duty required by law shall be a ground for disciplinary action against said officer;</p> <p>(4) Direct the officer concerned, in any appropriate case, and subject to such limitations as it may provide in its rules of procedure, to furnish it with copies of documents relating to contracts or transactions entered into by his office involving the disbursement or use of public funds or properties, and report any irregularity to the Commission on Audit for appropriate action;</p> <p>(5) Request any government agency for assistance and information necessary in the discharge of its responsibilities, and to examine, if necessary, pertinent records and documents;</p> <p>(6) Publicize matters covered by its investigation of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) hereof, when circumstances so warrant and with due prudence: provided, that the Ombudsman under its rules and regulations may determine what cases may not be made public: provided, further, that any publicity issued by the Ombudsman shall be balanced, fair</p>
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			<p>and true;</p> <p>(7) Determine the causes of inefficiency, red tape, mismanagement, fraud, and corruption in the Government, and make recommendations for their elimination and the observance of high standards of ethics and efficiency;</p> <p>(8) Administer oaths, issue subpoena and subpoena duces tecum, and take testimony in any investigation or inquiry, including the power to examine and have access to bank accounts and records;</p> <p>(9) Punish for contempt in accordance with the Rules of Court and under the same procedure and with the same penalties provided therein;</p> <p>(10) Delegate to the Deputies, or its investigators or representatives such authority or duty as shall ensure the effective exercise or performance of the powers, functions, and duties herein or hereinafter provided;</p> <p>(11) Investigate and initiate the proper action for the recovery of ill-gotten and/or unexplained wealth amassed after February 25, 1986 and the prosecution of the parties involved therein.</p> <p>The Ombudsman shall give priority to complaints filed against high ranking government officials and/or those occupying supervisory positions, complaints involving grave offenses as well as complaints involving large sums of money and/or properties. (Section 15, Republic Act 6770 or the Ombudsman Act of 1989)</p>
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BAR	Public Prosecutor's Office (PAO)	<p>Free access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty. (Section 11, Article III of the 1987 Philippine Constitution)</p> <p>It is the declared policy of the State to provide the government with a principal law agency which shall be both its legal counsel and prosecution arm; administer the criminal justice system in accordance with the accepted processes thereof consisting in the investigation of the crimes, prosecution of offenders and administration of the correctional system; implement the laws on the admission and stay of aliens, citizenship, land titling system, and settlement of land problems involving small landowners and members of indigenous cultural minorities; and provide free legal services to indigent members of the society. (Section 1, Chapter I, Title III, Book IV, Executive Order 292 or the Administrative Code of 1987)</p>	<p>PAO shall be the principal law office of the Government in extending free legal assistance to indigent persons in criminal, civil, labor, administrative and other quasi-judicial cases. (Section 2, Republic Act 9406 or an Act Reorganizing or Strengthening the Public Attorney's Office)</p> <p>The PAO shall independently discharge its mandate to render, free of charge, legal representation, assistance, and counseling to indigent persons in criminal, civil, labor, administrative and other quasi-judicial cases. In the exigency of the service, the PAO may be called upon by proper government authorities to render such service to other persons, subject to existing laws, rules and regulations. (Section 3, Republic Act 9406 or an Act Reorganizing or Strengthening the Public Attorney's Office)</p>
	Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP)	<p>Within two years from the approval of this Act, the Supreme Court may adopt rules of court to effect the integration of the Philippine Bar under such conditions as it shall see fit in order to raise the standards of the legal profession, improve the administration of justice, and enable the bar to discharge its public responsibility more effectively. (Section 1, Republic Act 6397 or an Act Providing for the Integration of the Philippine Bar)</p>	<p>The fundamental purposes of the Integrated Bar shall be to elevate the standards of the legal profession improve the administration of justice, and enable the Bar to discharge its public responsibility more effectively. (Section 2, Rule 139-A, Rules of Court)</p>
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)	<p>The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, hereinafter referred to as the Jail Bureau, is hereby created initially consisting of officers and uniformed members of the Jail Management and Penology Service as constituted under Presidential Decree No. 765. (Section 60, Chapter V, Republic Act 6975 or the Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of 1990)</p>	<p>The Jail Bureau shall exercise supervision and control over all city and municipal jails. The provincial jails shall be supervised and controlled by the provincial government within its jurisdiction, whose expenses shall be subsidized by the National Government for not more than three (3) years after the effectivity of this Act. (Section 61, Chapter V, Republic Act 6975 or the Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of 1990)</p> <p>The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)</p>

			<p>exercises supervision and control over all city and municipal jails, including their establishment and maintenance in every district, city and municipality for a secure, clean, adequately equipped and sanitary jail for the custody and safekeeping of city and municipal prisoners, any fugitive from justice, or person detained awaiting investigation or trial and/or transfer to the national penitentiary, including violent mentally ill person who endangers himself or the safety of others, duly certified as such by the proper medical or health officer, pending transfer to a mental institution.</p>
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BEST PRACTICES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Philippine National Police (PNP)

In 2005, the Philippine National Police (PNP) adopted the Integrated Transformation Program (ITP) with the goal of transforming the police force into a more capable, effective and credible police service by resolving organizational dysfunctions and improving the quality of police services, strengthening law enforcement capabilities and enhancing the welfare and benefits of its personnel and dependents. There are 12 Key Result Areas (KRAs) in the ITP: (1) national policy and institutional development, (2) police operations, (3) facilities development, (4) human resources development and management, (5) administrative and financial management, (6) strategic planning and performance management, (7) information and communication technology, (8) demonstration of excellence through development of best practices, (9) public information and advocacy, (10) transformation management, (11) **anti-corruption** and (12) human rights promotion.

Pursuant to the ITP, the PNP established the following:

- The PNP Program Management Office (PMO) - activated in 2005 under the Office of the Chief. PNP to cultivate the culture of transformational leadership in the police force
- The LEAD PNP Award - for recognition of Police Station Officer/Station Commander who exemplifies and practices transformational leadership
- PNP Human Rights Affairs Office – human rights desks were set up nationwide
- PNP Housing Project – there is now a 10% reduction in the number of PNP personnel in need of decent shelter
- Capability Enhancement Program – there is a PhP10 billion allotment covering 2008-2010 which the PNP used to procure 2,047 motor vehicles, 3 police choppers, 11, 249 firearms and 75 rubber boats
- Model Police Stations & Facilities Development – as of 2009, 50% of police station buildings are now owned by the PNP
- Infrastructure Investment – allotment of PhP1.2 billion for the improvement of police stations

- Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) – developed under the supervision of the Presidential Anti-Graft Commission (PAGC). In 2009, the PNP ranked 4th among 177 government agencies in the performance evaluation under the IDAP
- Logistics Reform Program – adopted to ensure transparency and accountability in all logistics transactions and to optimize utilization of logistical resources
- Citizen’s Charter – Volume 1 for transacting public and Volume 2 for PNP personnel were launched in 2009
- Issuance of Letter of Instructions (LOI) 16/09 HOPE (Honest, Orderly and Peaceful Elections) – this resulted to a substantive decrease in election-related violent incidents and number of casualties during the May 2010 elections
- Consultative Summit on National Firearms Control Program – this resulted to the adoption of policies for (1) the possession, bearing and carrying of firearms outside of residence, and (2) availment and deployment of protective security personnel and protection agents
- Performance Governance System – synchronizes PNP’s major plans and provides a comprehensive framework that translates the organization’s objectives into a coherent set of performance measures

2. Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)

The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), as the leading anti-drug government agency, has been undertaking capacity building initiatives to increase the recruitment of competent, dedicated and incorruptible PDEA agents with a high sense of morality and professionalism and to amplify the number of successful anti-drug operations, arrest of suspects and prosecution of drug cases.

- As of 31 December 2009, the Agency has a total of 1,207 personnel, at least 30% of which was sent for training in the same year. One hundred ninety-five (195) Drug Enforcement Officers (DEOs) have also graduated from the PDEA Academy in the same period.
- The total value of dangerous drugs seized in 2009 amounted to PhP7.14 billion or 96.5% of the total seizure for the year.

PROSECUTION

1. Office of the Provincial Prosecutor, Imus, Cavite headed by Chief Provincial Prosecutor Emmanuel Velasco

The Office of the Provincial Prosecutor (OPP) has jurisdiction over crimes committed in 19 municipalities in Cavite. Currently, there are 15 Assisting Prosecutors and 40 staff. In estimate, there are 150 cases being filed each week or roughly 30 cases filed each day.

Chief Prosecutor Velasco assumed his post as Chief Provincial Prosecutor of the OPP, Imus, Cavite in March 2007. Immediately thereafter, he instituted anti-graft and corruption reforms in the Office to address complaints of graft and corrupt practices therein by prosecutors, office personnel and private persons. The following were the measures adopted by the Office of the Provincial Prosecutor:

1. Direct stand by the prosecutors and staff against corruption
2. Improved management and work set up – hands-on management, improvement of working atmosphere
3. Strict monitoring of the efficiency and integrity of prosecutors and staff
4. Issuance of pertinent memoranda, orders and directives – disobedience is sanctioned with the filing of an administrative case against the concerned prosecutor/personnel
5. Conduct of campaigns and media blitz against erring prosecutors and staff
6. Open, direct access to the Office of the Provincial Prosecutor by the public
7. Immediate investigation and filing of charges against wrongdoers (not only prosecutors and staff but also outsiders who are allegedly involved in corrupt activities using the name of the Office)
8. Improved coordination with law enforcers and public officers to identify gaps in the measures being taken
9. Assurance of transparency at the OPP
10. Direct link with Transparency International - Philippines

After the adoption of these measures, prosecutors, personnel, private lawyers, judges, police officers, the public in general and other stakeholders alike attest to the noticeable drop in corrupt practices within the Office of the Provincial Prosecutor, Imus, Cavite. At present, there are still some reported acts of graft and corruption but such are on a very limited scale now.

CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY

1. Odiongan District Jail in Odiongan, Romblon (Region IV-B) under J/SINP Lino M. Soriano

Under the administration of District Jail Warden J/SINSP Lino M. Soriano, Odiongan District Jail (ODJ) was awarded “**Best District Jail in 2008**” in the Search for the Bureau

of Jail Management and Penology's (BJMP) BEST. It also received the **BJMPRO IV-B Unit Citation Award for "Best District Jail"** while J/SINP. Soriano was awarded **"Best District Jail Warden"** during the BJMP Region IV-B 18th Anniversary in August 2009.

Presently, Odiongan District Jail has 27 personnel and 105 inmates. It has maintained **zero** escape incident and jail disturbances. There is also no pending administrative/criminal case filed against any ODJ personnel.

To achieve its objective of serving while transforming, the ODJ has developed and cultivated partnerships with the surrounding community and the public and private sectors in Odiongan and the whole of the Province of Romblon to enhance its capabilities in developing and augmenting its facilities and improving the morale and welfare of its inmates and personnel. In this regard, the ODJ has the following achievements:

- In line with the 2010 automated elections, ODJ successfully registered 86 inmates during the off-site registration of the COMELEC. A voter's education seminar was organized in the ODJ for the inmates and personnel who subsequently voted in the automated elections last May.
- Inmates are given equal opportunity for education. Last year, sixteen (16) inmates successfully passed the Alternative Learning System Accreditation and Equivalency Examinations (ALS - AE Exams) administered by the Department of Education (DepEd) – ten (10) and six (6) inmates have graduated from the primary and secondary levels, respectively. A mini library was also established inside the ODJ and books were acquired from DepEd.
- Legal services are made available to the inmates. The ODJ personnel are in regular close coordination with PAO lawyers and court personnel for the timely release of inmates which, in turn, prevent decongestion of the jail facility.
- Spiritual and nuptial services are rendered to the inmates. There are also free health care services provided regularly.
- For sports and recreation, the ODJ Inmates Voice Choir was organized and a regular calisthenics activity is conducted every Saturday.
- To augment the earnings of the inmates while incarcerated, two (2) units of Green House Farm (Kamalig type) were constructed through the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. The Hagdan-Hagdang Gulayan project and the Carpentry House were expanded in partnership with the Department of Public Works and Highways and Department of Social Welfare and Development. Vegetables grown and harvested therein are sold in the town market.

- Seminars were conducted on health sanitation and organic farming for the benefit of the inmates and personnel.

COMMUNITY

1. Council for the Restoration of Filipino Values (CRFV)

The Council for the Restoration of Filipino Values (CRFV) is a non-governmental organization organized in 1996 and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). It was formed by a group of spiritual, inter-denominational ministers who have bonded together to respond to the challenge of bringing righteousness into the Philippine government. The CRFV aims to develop and instill among Filipinos the following values, among others: (1) love of God, (2) selfless love and service to the people, (3) respect for authority, (4) stewardship, (5) sanctity of marriage and (6) wisdom of truthfulness and honesty.

The CRFV is accredited by the Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon as a corruption prevention unit (CPU) and was awarded **“Outstanding Corruption Prevention Unit”** in 2001, 2002 and 2003. As such, it conducts anti-graft and corruption prevention seminars among heads of offices, teachers, government employees, doctors, nurses, hospital staff, church leaders, youth, public utility drivers and community members, among others. The seminars tackle the following laws: (1) Republic Act 6770 (The Ombudsman Act), (2) Republic Act 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees), (3) Republic Act 3019 (Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act), (4) Republic Act 1379 (Act Declaring Forfeiture in Favor of the State Any Property Unlawfully Acquired), (5) Republic Act 7080 (Act Defining and Penalizing the Crime of Plunder), (6) Executive Order 292 (Administrative Code of 1987) and (7) Republic Act 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act). The seminars aim to enhance the participants’ general awareness and knowledge of relevant laws and develop necessary anti-corruption values and skills.

The CRFV has organized more than 700 anti-graft and corruption prevention seminars in different provinces in Luzon such as Bulacan, Pampanga, Mt. Province, among others.

2. Centennial Force Foundation, Inc. (CFFI)

The Centennial Force Foundation, Inc. (CFFI) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) formed in Cebu City to encourage the active participation of the community in the government’s fight against criminality and graft and corruption, and the promotion of good governance. It is duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is an accredited NGO with the Province of Cebu and Cebu City.

Since its formation, the CFFI has been coordinating with the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) in the Visayas in the maintenance of peace and order and conduct of police community relations activities such as seminars, workshops, lectures and anti-illegal drugs campaigns through public information and education. It has also been rendering voluntary services in support of the humanitarian work of the Philippine Red Cross. Further, CFFI provides sustained information dissemination campaigns through text messaging, radio programs, regular conference meetings and visits to different regions, provinces and municipalities.

Since October 2009, the CFFI has been accredited with the Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for Visayas as a corruption prevention unit and official graft watch unit for Regions VI, VII and VIII (Western, Central and Eastern Visayas).

Throughout its existence, the CFFI has received numerous citations and recognition for its unwavering support of the government's efforts towards a safer and more humane society.

MEDIA

1. DZUP

The DZUP 1602 is an AM campus radio station owned and operated by the University of the Philippines, Diliman. It broadcasts from the Media Center of the College of Mass Communication, UP Campus, in Quezon City. It is being used as a laboratory for the Broadcast Communication students of the university. The UP College of Mass Communication has signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Transparency International – Philippines (TI-Philippines) for a radio program focusing on anti-corruption efforts and initiatives called Simulan Mo, aired every Friday from 1:00 – 2:00 P.M. The program is hosted by TI-Philippines Chairperson Judge Dolores L. Español with Dr. Georgina R. Encanto and Atty. Araceli E. Villanueva, members of the Board of TI-Philippines.

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In law, there are existing regulations aimed at preventing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.	In law, there are existing regulations penalizing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.	In practice, there are anti-corruption programs or plans of action being adopted by the Bar in support of anti-corruption laws and policies.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all members of the Bar are made aware and informed of existing anti-corruption laws and programs.	In practice, the information dissemination of anti-corruption laws and programs to members of the Bar is extensive and thorough.	In practice, activities or projects are being implemented by the Bar in pursuance of anti-corruption laws, policies and programs.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all members of the Bar are required to attend and participate in anti-corruption activities and events.	In practice, non-attendance in anti-corruption activities and events is penalized.	In practice, the number of anti-corruption projects and activities being organized by the Bar is adequate.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption activities and events by the Bar is sufficient.	In practice, seminars and training programs in curbing and fighting graft and corruption are conducted for all the members of the Bar.	In practice, all members of the Bar from the top officers down to the newest members are made to undergo anti-corruption instruction and training.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the number of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all members of the Bar is adequate.	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all members of the Bar is sufficient.	In practice, the Bar regularly undertakes evaluation and improvement of internal systems and procedures for the improvement of services rendered to its clients.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the Bar regularly conducts value development programs and other parallel development efforts for all its members.	In practice, all members of the Bar are required to attend value development programs and other parallel efforts.	In practice, professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs are conducted for all members of the Bar.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the conduct of professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs is expansive and far-reaching.	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs is sufficient.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is effectively implemented in all Chapters and offices of the Bar.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, internal grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted for members of the Bar.	In practice, responsible authorities act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by members of the Bar.	In practice, all members of the Bar as well as personnel are aware of the total number of legal aid cases being handled by their respective chapters/offices.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all members of the Bar as well as personnel are aware of the nature of all legal aid cases being handled by their respective chapters/offices.	In practice, all members of the Bar as well as personnel are aware of the status of all legal aid cases being handled by their respective chapters/offices.	In practice, all members of the Bar as well as personnel are aware of the standard procedures and processes in handling the cases before them.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all members of the Bar as well as personnel are aware of the prescribed period within which the investigation and filing of cases is accomplished.	In practice, non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline by the members of the Bar and/or personnel are met with corresponding sanctions.	In practice, a prompt and thorough investigation is conducted as regards reported cases of non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the imposition of sanctions to erring members of the Bar and/or personnel is impartial, immediate and effective.	In practice, the general public is made aware or informed of the anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of the Bar.	In practice, public dissemination of anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of the Bar is extensive and comprehensive.
BAR			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the Bar consults the public to gather feedback and suggestions on the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of its services.	In practice, grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted by the Bar for its clients against its members and/or personnel.	In practice, the Bar act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by its clients.
BAR			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the Bar partners with other pillars of the criminal justice system for anti-corruption efforts and initiatives.</p>	<p>In practice, the partnerships between the Bar and other pillars of the criminal justice system are successful and enduring.</p>	<p>In practice, the implementation of anti-corruption laws, policies, programs and projects by the Bar is reliable, effective and successful.</p>
<p>BAR</p>			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In law, there are existing regulations aimed at preventing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.	In law, there are existing regulations penalizing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.	In practice, there are anti-corruption programs or plans of action being implemented by all correctional institutions in compliance with the provisions of anti-corruption laws and policies.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all officials and employees of correctional institutions are made aware and informed of existing anti-corruption laws and programs.	In practice, the information dissemination of anti-corruption laws and programs to officials and employees of correctional institutions is extensive and thorough.	In practice, activities or projects are being implemented by correctional institutions in pursuance of anti-corruption laws, policies and programs.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all officials and employees of correctional institutions are required to attend and participate in anti-corruption activities and events.	In practice, non-attendance in mandatory anti-corruption activities and events by officials and employees of correctional institutions is met with corresponding sanctions.	In practice, the number of anti-corruption projects and activities being executed by correctional institutions is adequate.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption activities and events by correctional institutions is sufficient.	In practice, seminars and training programs in curbing and fighting graft and corruption are conducted by all correctional institutions.	In practice, all frontline services personnel from the central offices down to the local units are made to undergo anti-corruption instruction and training.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the number of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all frontline services personnel is adequate.	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all frontline services personnel is sufficient.	In practice, correctional institutions which provide frontline services regularly undertake time and motion studies.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all correctional institutions which provide frontline services regularly undergo evaluation and improvement of transaction systems and procedures.	In practice, all correctional institutions which provide frontline services regularly re-engineer transaction systems and procedures, if deemed necessary.	In practice, all correctional institutions regularly conduct value development programs and other parallel development efforts for their officials and employees.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all officials and employees of correctional institutions are required to attend value development programs and other parallel efforts.	In practice, professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs are conducted for officials and employees of correctional institutions.	In practice, the conduct of professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs by correctional institutions is expansive and far-reaching.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the grant of incentives and rewards to officials and personnel of correctional institutions is governed by the merit and fitness principle.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is known to all officials and personnel of correctional institutions.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is effectively implemented in all correctional institutions.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all officials of correctional institutions are available to their staff for consultation and dialogues.	In practice, internal grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted in all correctional institutions for the recourse of officials and personnel.	In practice, correctional institutions act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by their own officials and personnel.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all jail officials and personnel are aware of the agency which has jurisdiction over their respective jail facilities.	In practice, all jail officials and personnel are aware of the total number of inmates housed in their respective facilities.	In practice, all jail officials and personnel are aware of the number of inmates on temporary detention housed in their respective facilities.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all jail officials and personnel are aware of the number of inmates serving final judgment housed in their respective facilities.	In practice, all jail officials and personnel are aware of the total capacity of their respective facilities.	In practice, the total number of inmates per jail facility does not exceed the total capacity of each facility.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, there is no case of over-staying of inmates in jail facilities.	In practice, all correctional institutions regularly check the status of the cases of inmates housed therein to avoid over-staying of detainees in the facilities.	In practice, the total number of jail personnel assigned per jail facility is adequate in relation to the total number of inmates housed therein.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all jail officers and personnel are aware of the standard procedures and processes in relation to the detention of inmates.	In practice, all jail officers and personnel are aware of the period within which procedures and processes concerning the detention of inmates are accomplished.	In practice, non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline are met with corresponding sanctions.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, a prompt and thorough investigation is conducted as regards reported cases of non-compliance with prescribed procedures, processes and timeline.	In practice, the imposition of sanctions to erring jail officers and personnel is impartial, immediate and effective.	In practice, all correctional institutions adopt security measures to prevent prison breakouts.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the security measures adopted are effective in preventing prison breakouts.	In practice, all correctional institutions adopt security measures to prevent violent incidents from occurring within the jail facilities.	In practice, the security measures adopted are effective in preventing the occurrence of violent incidents within the jail facilities
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, in jail facilities where a prison break has occurred, remedial measures are adopted to prevent similar occurrence of the breakout.	In practice, whenever a prison break occurs, a prompt and thorough investigation of the incident is conducted by the jail facility concerned.	In practice, the remedial measures taken are effective in preventing another prison breakout.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			
PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, in cases where an inmate was able to escape detention, a search and capture order is immediately issued and effected.	In practice, inmates who are able to escape from detention are immediately captured and brought back to the jail facility from where s/he escaped.	In practice, all correctional institutions implement programs that develop and foster good relations between the jail personnel and the inmates.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			
PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, a grievance or complaint mechanism is instituted in all correctional institutions for the recourse of inmates and/or their families.	In practice, correctional institutions act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by inmates and/or their families.	In practice, all correctional institutions have set up their respective service guide or Citizen's Charter covering frontline services transactions with the public.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the Citizen's Charters provide reliable, efficient and effective approaches and procedures for frontline services transactions for the information and guidance of the transacting public.	In practice, the Citizen's Charters of correctional institutions have been posted in information billboards or workflow charts within jail premises.	In practice, the Citizen's Charters of correctional institutions have been published for information and guidance of the general public.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the implementation of the Citizen's Charters is regularly monitored and reviewed by the concerned services/departments of correctional institutions.	In practice, the Citizen's Charters are regularly evaluated and updated by the concerned services/departments of correctional institutions.	In practice, the general public is made aware or informed of the anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of correctional institutions.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, public dissemination of anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of correctional institutions is extensive and comprehensive.	In practice, all correctional institutions regularly undertake programs to promote client satisfaction.	In practice, all correctional institutions consult the public to gather feedback and suggestions on the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of their services.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted by correctional institutions for the transacting public.	In practice, all correctional institutions act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by their clients.	In practice, positive changes in the attitude and work habits of the officials and employees of correctional institutions have been observed.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			
PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, improvements in the services rendered by all correctional institutions have been experienced.	In practice, the incidence of work-related complaints and disciplinary cases filed against officials and employees of correctional institutions by the inmates and transacting public has been minimized.	In practice, correctional institutions partner with other pillars of the criminal justice system for anti-corruption efforts and initiatives.
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			
PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the partnerships between correctional institutions and other pillars of the criminal justice system are successful and enduring.	In practice, the implementation of anti-corruption laws, policies, programs and projects by correctional institutions, in the whole, is reliable, effective and successful.	
CORRECTION AND PENOLOGY			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In law, there are existing regulations aimed at preventing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.</p>	<p>In law, there are existing regulations penalizing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.</p>	<p>In practice, there are anti-corruption programs or plans of action being implemented by law enforcement offices or agencies in compliance with the provisions of anti-corruption laws and policies.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement officials and employees are made aware and informed of existing anti-corruption laws and programs by their respective offices and agencies.</p>	<p>In practice, the information dissemination of anti-corruption laws and programs to law enforcement officials and employees is extensive and thorough.</p>	<p>In practice, activities or projects are being implemented by law enforcement offices and agencies in pursuance of anti-corruption laws, policies and programs.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all law enforcement officials and employees are required to attend and participate in anti-corruption activities and events.	In practice, non-attendance in mandatory anti-corruption activities and events by law enforcement officials and employees is met with corresponding sanctions.	In practice, the number of anti-corruption projects and activities being executed by law enforcement offices and agencies is adequate.
LAW ENFORCEMENT			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption activities and events by law enforcement offices and agencies is sufficient.	In practice, seminars and training programs in curbing and fighting graft and corruption are conducted by all law enforcement offices and agencies offering frontline services.	In practice, all frontline services personnel from the central offices down to the local units are made to undergo anti-corruption instruction and training.
LAW ENFORCEMENT			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the number of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all frontline services personnel is adequate.	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all frontline services personnel is sufficient.	In practice, government offices and agencies which provide frontline services regularly undertake time and motion studies.
LAW ENFORCEMENT			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement offices and agencies which provide frontline services regularly undergo evaluation and improvement of transaction systems and procedures.</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement offices and agencies which provide frontline services regularly re-engineer transaction systems and procedures, if deemed necessary.</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement offices and agencies regularly conduct value development programs and other parallel development efforts for officials and employees.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all officials and employees of law enforcement offices and agencies are required to attend value development programs and other parallel efforts.</p>	<p>In practice, professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs are conducted for law enforcement officials and employees.</p>	<p>In practice, the conduct of professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs by law enforcement offices and agencies is expansive and far-reaching.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the grant of incentives and rewards to law enforcement officials and personnel is governed by the merit and fitness principle.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is known to all law enforcement officials and personnel.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is effectively implemented in all law enforcement offices and agencies.
LAW ENFORCEMENT			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, law enforcement officials are available to their staff for consultation and dialogues.	In practice, internal grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted in all law enforcement offices and agencies for the recourse of police officers and personnel.	In practice, law enforcement offices and agencies act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by their own officials and employees.
LAW ENFORCEMENT			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all police officers and personnel are aware of the standard procedures and processes in relation to the arrest, investigation and detention of suspects.</p>	<p>In practice, all police officers and personnel are aware of the prescribed period within which procedures and processes in relation to the arrest, investigation and detention of suspects are accomplished.</p>	<p>In practice, non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline are met with corresponding sanctions.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, a prompt and thorough investigation is conducted as regards reported cases of non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline.</p>	<p>In practice, the imposition of sanctions to erring police officers and personnel is impartial, immediate and effective.</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement offices and agencies have set up their respective service guide or Citizen's Charter covering frontline services transactions with the public.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the Citizen's Charters provide reliable, efficient and effective approaches and procedures for frontline services transactions for the information and guidance of the transacting public.</p>	<p>In practice, the Citizen's Charters of law offices and agencies have been posted in information billboards or workflow charts within the offices' premises.</p>	<p>In practice, the Citizen's Charters of government offices and agencies have been published for information and guidance of the public.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the implementation of the Citizen's Charters is regularly monitored and reviewed by the concerned services/departments of law enforcement offices and agencies.</p>	<p>In practice, the Citizen's Charters are regularly evaluated and updated by the concerned services/departments of law enforcement offices and agency.</p>	<p>In practice, the general public is made aware or informed of the anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of law enforcement offices and agencies.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, public dissemination of anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of law enforcement offices and agencies is extensive and comprehensive.</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement offices and agencies regularly undertake programs to promote customer service satisfaction.</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement offices and agencies consult the public to gather feedback and suggestions on the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of their services.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted by law enforcement offices and agencies for the transacting public.</p>	<p>In practice, all law enforcement offices and agencies act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by their clients.</p>	<p>In practice, positive changes in the attitude and work habits of law enforcement officials and employees have been observed.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, improvements in the services rendered by all law enforcement offices and agencies have been experienced.</p>	<p>In practice, the incidence of work-related complaints and disciplinary cases filed against law enforcement officials and employees by the transacting public has been minimized.</p>	<p>In practice, law enforcement offices and agencies partner with other pillars of the criminal justice system for anti-corruption efforts and initiatives.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the partnerships between law enforcement offices and agencies and other pillars of the criminal justice system are successful and enduring.</p>	<p>In practice, the implementation of anti-corruption laws, policies, programs and projects by government offices and agencies in the whole is reliable, effective and successful.</p>	
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT</p>			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In law, there are existing regulations aimed at preventing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.	In law, there are existing regulations penalizing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.	In practice, there are anti-corruption programs or plans of action being adopted by civil society and media groups in support of anti-corruption laws and policies.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, members of civil society and media groups are made aware and informed of existing anti-corruption laws and programs.	In practice, the information dissemination of anti-corruption laws and programs to the members of civil society and media groups is extensive and thorough.	In practice, activities or projects are being implemented by civil society and media groups in pursuance of anti-corruption laws, policies and programs.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all members of civil society and media groups are required to attend and participate in anti-corruption activities and events.	In practice, non-attendance in anti-corruption activities and events is penalized.	In practice, the number of anti-corruption projects and activities being executed by civil society and media groups is adequate.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption activities and events by civil society and media groups is sufficient.	In practice, seminars and training programs in curbing and fighting graft and corruption are conducted for the members of civil society and media groups.	In practice, all members of civil society and media groups from the officers down to the regular staff are made to undergo anti-corruption instruction and training.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the number of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all members of civil society and media groups is adequate.	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all members of civil society and media groups is sufficient.	In practice, civil society and media groups regularly undertake evaluation and improvement of internal systems and procedures for the improvement of services rendered to the general public.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all civil society and media groups regularly conduct value development programs and other parallel development efforts for its members.	In practice, all members of civil society and media groups are required to attend value development programs and other parallel efforts.	In practice, professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs are conducted for members of civil society and media groups.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the conduct of professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs is expansive and far-reaching.	In practice, the grant of incentives and rewards to members of civil society and media groups is governed by the merit and fitness principle.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is effectively implemented in civil society and media groups.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, internal grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted in civil society and media groups.	In practice, responsible authorities act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by members of civil society and media groups.	In practice, the general public is made aware or informed of the anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of civil society and media groups.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, public dissemination of anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of civil society and media groups is extensive and comprehensive.	In practice, the general public is made aware of the standard procedures and processes in relation to the arrest, investigation and detention of suspects.	In practice, the general public is made aware of the prescribed period within which procedures and processes in relation to the arrest, investigation and detention of suspects are accomplished.
MEDIA & COMMUNITY			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the general public is made aware of the standard procedures and processes in the investigation, prosecution and resolution of cases.</p>	<p>In practice, the general public is made aware of the prescribed period within which the investigation, prosecution and resolution of cases are accomplished.</p>	<p>In practice, awareness campaigns and information drives regarding government procedures, processes and timeline are conducted by civil society and media groups for the guidance of the general public.</p>
<p align="center">MEDIA & COMMUNITY</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the awareness campaigns and information drives are expansive and far-reaching.</p>	<p>In practice, the number of awareness campaigns and information drives is adequate.</p>	<p>In practice, the frequency of the conduct of awareness campaigns and information drives is sufficient.</p>
<p align="center">MEDIA & COMMUNITY</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the general public is made aware of the grievance or complaint mechanisms instituted by government offices and agencies for conduct unbecoming a public servant and/or unsatisfactory work performance of government personnel.</p>	<p>In practice, the general public follows the prescribed procedures and processes in filing complaints against public servants.</p>	<p>In practice, the general public promptly reports cases of non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline by public servants to the appropriate government bodies.</p>
<p align="center">MEDIA & COMMUNITY</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the general public vigilantly monitors government action on reported cases of non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline.</p>	<p>In practice, all civil society and media groups consult the public to gather feedback and suggestions on the efficiency and effectiveness of their services.</p>	<p>In practice, grievance or complaint mechanisms for the general public are instituted by civil society and media groups for complaints concerning one of their members.</p>
<p align="center">MEDIA & COMMUNITY</p>			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all civil society and media groups act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by the general public against one of their members.</p>	<p>In practice, civil society and media groups initiate and cultivate partnerships with government bodies for the improvement of public service.</p>	<p>In practice, civil society and media groups initiate and cultivate partnerships with the private sector for the improvement of public service.</p>
<p>MEDIA & COMMUNITY</p>			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all civil society and media groups partner with other pillars of the criminal justice system for anti-corruption efforts and initiatives.</p>	<p>In practice, the partnerships between civil society and media groups and other pillars of the criminal justice system are successful and enduring.</p>	<p>In practice, the implementation of anti-corruption laws, policies, programs and projects by civil society and media groups is reliable, effective and successful.</p>
<p>MEDIA & COMMUNITY</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In law, there are existing regulations aimed at preventing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.</p>	<p>In law, there are existing regulations penalizing the commission of graft and corrupt practices by government officials and employees as well as private persons.</p>	<p>In practice, there are anti-corruption programs or plans of action being implemented by offices or agencies in the prosecution in compliance with the provisions of anti-corruption laws and policies.</p>
<p>PROSECUTION</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all officers and employees in the prosecution are made aware and informed of existing anti-corruption laws and programs by their respective offices and agencies.</p>	<p>In practice, the information dissemination of anti-corruption laws and programs to officers and employees in the prosecution is extensive and thorough.</p>	<p>In practice, activities or projects are being implemented by offices and agencies in the prosecution in pursuance of anti-corruption laws, policies and programs.</p>
<p>PROSECUTION</p>			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all officers and employees in the prosecution are required to attend and participate in anti-corruption activities and events.	In practice, non-attendance in mandatory anti-corruption activities and events by officers and employees in the prosecution is met with corresponding sanctions.	In practice, the number of anti-corruption projects and activities being executed by offices and agencies in the prosecution is adequate.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption activities and events by offices and agencies in the prosecution is sufficient.	In practice, seminars and training programs in curbing and fighting graft and corruption are conducted by all offices and agencies in the prosecution offering frontline services.	In practice, all frontline services personnel from the central offices down to the local units are made to undergo anti-corruption instruction and training.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the number of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all frontline services personnel is adequate.	In practice, the frequency of the conduct of anti-corruption seminars and training programs for all frontline services personnel is sufficient.	In practice, offices and agencies in the prosecution which provide frontline services regularly undertake time and motion studies.
PROSECUTION			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all offices and agencies in the prosecution which provide frontline services regularly undergo evaluation and improvement of transaction systems and procedures.</p>	<p>In practice, all offices and agencies in the prosecution which provide frontline services regularly re-engineer transaction systems and procedures, if deemed necessary.</p>	<p>In practice, all offices and agencies in the prosecution regularly conduct value development programs and other parallel development efforts for their officers and personnel.</p>
<p>PROSECUTION</p>			

<p align="center">PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all officers and employees of in the prosecution are required to attend value development programs and other parallel efforts.</p>	<p>In practice, professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs are conducted for officers and personnel in the prosecution.</p>	<p>In practice, the conduct of professional/scientific/technical trainings and education programs by offices and agencies in the prosecution is expansive and far-reaching.</p>
<p>PROSECUTION</p>			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the grant of incentives and rewards to officers and personnel in the prosecution is governed by the merit and fitness principle.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is known to all officers and personnel in the prosecution.	In practice, the incentives and rewards system is effectively implemented in all offices and agencies in the prosecution.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, officers are available to their staff for consultation and dialogues.	In practice, internal grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted in all offices and agencies in the prosecution.	In practice, offices and agencies in the prosecution act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by their own officials and personnel.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all lawyers and personnel are aware of the total number of cases being handled by their respective offices.	In practice, all lawyers and personnel are aware of the nature of cases being handled by their respective offices.	In practice, all lawyers and personnel are aware of the standard procedures and processes in relation to the investigation and resolution of cases handled by them.
PROSECUTION			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, all lawyers and personnel are aware of the prescribed period within which the investigation and resolution of cases are accomplished.</p>	<p>In practice, non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline by lawyers and personnel are met with corresponding sanctions.</p>	<p>In practice, a prompt and thorough investigation is conducted as regards reported cases of non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, processes and timeline.</p>
<p>PROSECUTION</p>			

<p>PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>In practice, the imposition of sanctions to erring lawyers and personnel is impartial, immediate and effective.</p>	<p>In practice, all offices and agencies in the prosecution which offer frontline services have set up their respective service guide or Citizen's Charter covering transactions with the public.</p>	<p>In practice, the Citizen's Charters provide reliable, efficient and effective approaches and procedures for frontline services transactions for the information and guidance of the transacting public.</p>
<p>PROSECUTION</p>			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the Citizen's Charters of offices and agencies in the prosecution have been posted in information billboards or workflow charts within the offices' premises.	In practice, the Citizen's Charters of offices and agencies in the prosecution have been published for information and guidance of the public.	In practice, the implementation of the Citizen's Charters is regularly monitored and reviewed by the concerned services/departments of offices and agencies in the prosecution.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the Citizen's Charters are regularly evaluated and updated by the concerned services/departments offices and agency in the prosecution.	In practice, public dissemination of anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of offices and agencies in the prosecution is extensive and comprehensive.	In practice, the general public is made aware or informed of the anti-corruption programs, projects and activities of offices and agencies in the prosecution.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all offices and agencies in the prosecution regularly undertake programs to promote customer service satisfaction.	In practice, all offices and agencies in the prosecution consult the public to gather feedback and suggestions on the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of their services.	In practice, grievance or complaint mechanisms are instituted by offices and agencies in the prosecution for the recourse of the transacting public.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, all offices and agencies in the prosecution act promptly and effectively on grievances and complaints filed by their clients.	In practice, positive changes in the attitude and work habits of lawyers and employees in the prosecution have been observed.	In practice, improvements in the services rendered by all offices and agencies in the prosecution have been experienced.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the incidence of work-related complaints and disciplinary cases filed against lawyers and personnel in the prosecution by the transacting public has been minimized.	In practice, offices and agencies in the prosecution partner with other pillars of the criminal justice system for anti-corruption efforts and initiatives.	In practice, the partnerships between offices and agencies in the prosecution and other pillars of the criminal justice system are successful and enduring.
PROSECUTION			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	In practice, the implementation of anti-corruption laws, policies, programs and projects by offices and agencies in the prosecution in the whole is reliable, effective and successful.		
PROSECUTION			

INTEGRITY SURVEY FORM

(Monitoring Instrument)

Integrity Related Strategies/Activities/Programs				
Agency/Office: Address:	Date Started	Duration		Number of Participants
		One-time	Replication	
Citizen's Charter Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) Integrity Development Review (IDR) Internal Audit Unit (IAU) Integrity Check in the Recruitment & Promotion of Government Personnel (ICRPPGP) Good Citizenship Others:				

*No. of cases filed in violation of R.A. 6713: _____

Period/Year Committed: _____
 Where Filed: _____
 Status of cases:
 On going: _____
 Resolved: _____
 Nature of Resolution:
 Dismissal from service _____
 Reprimanded _____
 Suspended _____

*No. of cases filed in violation of R.A. 9485: _____

Period/Year Committed: _____
 Where Filed: _____
 Status of cases:
 On going: _____
 Resolved: _____
 Nature of Resolution:
 Dismissal from service _____
 Reprimanded _____
 Suspended _____

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	PERIOD/S COVERED	AREA/S COVERED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY (BJMP)	I-Dial Kay Dial -Initiated by the current administration, directing all jails nationwide to hang tarpaulins within their premises containing the objectives of the Bureau and providing telephone/mobile numbers to be contacted for any complaints, comments and suggestions.	Ongoing	-	-
	Creation and Launching of the BJMP Citizen's Charter	The launch was held on 04 September 2009 with the theme: "Katiwalian Suplin, Red Tape sa Gobyerno Putulin"	-	-
	*Uploading in the BJMP	Completed	-	-

<p>website a copy of the Citizen's Charter – www.bjimp.gov.ph</p> <p>*Distribution of hard copies of the Citizen's Charter</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Copies given to the CSC, DILG, PAGC, DAP, JNTI and all BJMP regional offices</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Quarterly submission of reports to the Presidential Anti-Graft Commission (PAGC) in compliance with the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP)</p>	<p>Last report submitted covered the 2nd quarter of 2010</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Dissemination of the BJMP Code of Conduct</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>All personnel and new recruits were made to sign the "Pledge of Commitment."</p> <p>The Code of Conduct is also being discussed to all trainees.</p>
<p>Jail Inspection</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Random actual inspection</p>	<p>-</p>

	Financial Audit	Ongoing	of all jails nationwide	
			Random actual audit of regional offices and jails nationwide	-
	Conduct of Anti-Corruption Score Card Survey by the Presidential Anti-Graft Commission	Completed	-	All accountable persons, rank and file personnel, clients, and other government offices
	Conduct of orientation seminars on the following:			
	1. Anti-corruption laws 2. Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) & Moral Recovery Action Plan (MRAP)	Completed	National Headquarters	A total of 60 personnel – officers and non-officers
3. BJMP Code of	Completed	National Headquarters	Wardens and personnel	
				-

	Ethical Standards			
	Weekly Staff Conference	Ongoing	-	Directors and Chiefs of Offices
	Quarterly Management Conference	Ongoing	-	All Regional Directors, Directors and Chiefs of Offices

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	PERIOD/S COVERED		AREA/S COVERED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
		Year Started	Year Concluded		
NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION (NAPOLCOM) under the Department of Interior and Local Government	Adoption of Project CURE (Comprehensive Response to Eliminate Red Tape in the LGUs) -aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of LGUs in the delivery of basic goods and services through anti-red tape practices	2008	Ongoing	All regions	Ninety-six percent (96%) or 1,647 of the 1,714 LGUs nationwide are fully compliant with the Anti-Red Tape Act
		2010	Ongoing	All regions	Eighteen (18) provinces and thirty-one (31) cities nationwide have fully complied with the policy (NCR, CAR, Regions 1, 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13)
	Public Disclosure of LGU information on Budget and Finances and Bids and Public Offerings -aims to heighten the people's awareness on how their local officials perform their duties and responsibilities and how they utilize finances and				

	<p>resources</p> <p>Streamlining of Business Permit and Licensing System</p> <p>-designed to develop policies and guidelines that will standardize the streamlining of business permits and licensing systems in cities and municipalities in accordance with service standards which the national government has set consistent with the Anti-Red Tape Act</p>	2010	Ongoing	All regions	As of November 30, 2010, a total of 145 LGUs have been capacitated
	<p>Streamlining of the DILG Internal Control System</p> <p>-includes the reforms and changes instituted in the DILG organization, processes and systems to ensure attainment of the expectations of the people</p>	2010	Ongoing	Department-wide	-

	<p>Enhancement of the DLIG Procurement/Disposal Systems</p> <p>-being done to ensure that the bidding and/or disposal activities are strictly being observed and to avoid overpricing and collusion between and among dealers/suppliers</p>	2010	Ongoing	Department-wide	-
	<p>PNP Integrated Transformation Program (PNP-ITP)</p> <p>-a ten-year program to serve as the organization's roadmap towards long-lasting reforms by addressing organizational dysfunctions, improving the quality of police services; strengthening law enforcement capabilities; and enhancing the welfare and benefits of the PNP personnel and their</p>	2005	Ongoing	PNP-wide	-

	<p>dependents</p> <p>Enhancement of Policy on Recruitment, Promotion and Transfer of PNP, BFP and BJMP personnel</p> <p>-this involves the observance by the Central Selection and Promotion Board of the policy on the recruitment, promotion and transfer of PNP, BFP and BJMP personnel</p> <p>-the NAPOLCOM issued Resolution No. 2010-261 which approves a new Qualification Standard for all PNP ranks in close coordination with the CSC</p> <p>-an evaluation and confirmation system for PNP Senior Officers for promotion to third level ranks similar to the</p>	2010	Ongoing	PNP, BJMP and BFP	-
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	<p>confirmation system of the COA is being prepared for NAPOLCOM's approval and implementation</p> <p>-the existing policies in the recruitment, selection, promotion, appointment, reassignment and other personnel movement in all levels in the BFP and BJMP have been revised.</p>				
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PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	PERIOD/S COVERED	AREAS COVERED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)	<p>Adoption of basic orientation program for new prosecutors</p> <p>-designed to orient new prosecutors on their duties and responsibilities in the National Prosecution Service</p> <p>Development and Launching of the Codes of Conduct for the National Prosecution Service</p> <p>-cover both the prosecutors and the support staff and provide for the standards of ethical behavior in the conduct of their functions</p>	<p>2008</p> <p>Development started in 2009 Launched in 14 December 2010</p>	<p>Nationwide</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Around 300 new prosecutors have been trained</p> <p>-</p>

	<p>Creation of an Internal Affairs Unit (IAU)</p> <p>-shall act upon administrative complaints filed against prosecutors and support staff. It shall also investigate and recommend the imposition of appropriate penalties to erring prosecutors and staff</p>	<p>Will be created in 2011</p>	-	-
	<p>Development of Performance Standards for Prosecutors</p> <p>-will set the minimum deliverables of prosecutors and serve as basis to evaluate their performance.</p>	<p>Implementation will start in 2011</p>	-	-
	<p>Institutionalization of the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) and Integrity Development Review (IDR)</p> <p>-an integrity committee will be reconstituted for the</p>	-	-	-

	<p>continued implementation of the IDAP-IDR which mandates strategic interventions for key areas of governance</p>			
	<p>Full Implementation of the Anti-Red Tape Act</p>	<p>Compliance started in 2009 Additional guideline will be issued in 2011</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>Review and Codification of Personnel Policies</p> <p>-a clear and logical set of rules sets the stage for a culture of integrity and excellence</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>

PILAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	PERIOD/S COVERED	AREA/S COVERED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
<p>PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP)</p>	<p>Crafting and implementation of the PNP Anti-Corruption Plan</p> <p>-identifies corrupt practices in the PNP and provides the corresponding counter-measures to address these corrupt practices</p> <p>Implementation of the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP)</p> <p>-a tool that aids in assessing and monitoring the progress of the Code of Conduct Project and Agency Corrupt Practice Counter Measures Plan</p>	<p>2005-present</p>	<p>National, regional, provincial offices and all local units</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>*Conduct of Integrity Development Seminars/Workshops</p> <p>-conducted jointly by the Integrity Development Committee (IDC) Secretariat, Presidential Anti-Graft Commission</p>	<p>May 18, 2010</p>	<p>Cebu City</p>	<p>Fifty-two (52) participants from the Visayas composed of the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the IDCs of PROs, PPOs and CPOs</p>

	(PAGC) and PNP Resident Ombudsman -the highlights of the seminars/workshops were lectures on the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) and Integrity Development Review Action Plan (IDRAP)	May 20, 2010	Davao City	Seventy-three (73) participants from Mindanao composed of the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the IDCs of PROs, PPOs and CPOs
		August 17, 2010	Baguio City	Fifty-six (56) participants from Northern Luzon composed of the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the IDCs of PROs, PPOs and CPOs
		August 20, 2010	Laguna City	Fifty (50) participants from Southern Luzon composed of the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the IDCs of PROs, PPOs and CPOs
	Conduct of the Integrity Development Review (IDR) - entails a systematic assessment of the agency's corruption resistance mechanisms and its vulnerabilities to corruption.	-	-	-

	aiming to build institutional foundations to thwart corruption before it occurs			
	Participation in the Anti-Corruption Activities of Project Task Force (PTF) under the Office of the Ombudsman	-	-	-
	Launching and publication of the Citizen's Charter	2009	-	-
	Implementation of the Integrated Transformation Program (ITP)	2005-present	-	-
	-a ten-year plan to transform the PNP into a more capable, effective and credible police force			

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	PERIOD/S COVERED	AREA/S COVERED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (NBI)	<p>Launching of the Citizen's Charter</p> <p>-reengineered the systems and procedures in the frontline service in order to improve public service delivery, transparency and accountability</p> <p>Adoption of the Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE)</p> <p>-designed to encourage integrity, among others, by recognizing and rewarding officials and employees for extraordinary acts and services in the interest of the public</p>	<p>September 2009</p> <p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>

	<p>Adoption of the Moral Renewal Program</p> <p>-calls for the strict observance of the principle of moral leadership by example, values formation and ethical behavior; and promotes zero tolerance for corruption</p>	-	-	-
	<p>Launching of the Code of Conduct</p> <p>*Conduct of seminar on the Code of Conduct</p>	July 12, 2010	-	-
	<p>Participation in Anti-Corruption Seminars and Fora both locally and abroad</p> <p>*Participation in the 4th</p>	-	-	-
		December 3, 2010	National Capital Region	NBI-NCR officials and employees

	<p>Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Activities</p> <p>*Attendance in the Graduate Certificate Course on Corruption Prevention</p>	November 2 – 5, 2010	Macau, China	Atty. Magtanggol B. Gaudula, NBI Director
	<p>Adoption of Strict Application Process for NBI personnel</p> <p>-thorough background investigation of Agent and Special Investigation applicants before they are accepted to the NBI Academy for training</p>	-	-	-
	<p>Establishment of Internal Affairs Division</p> <p>-handles administrative investigation involving</p>	-	-	-

	Bureau personnel			
	Establishment of Board Discipline -resolves and disposes, through informal hearings, of administrative cases involving NBI employees who are not presidential appointees	-	-	-

PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	PERIOD/S COVERED	AREA/S COVERED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
PUBLIC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE (PAO)	Launching of the PAO Citizen's Charter	-	-	-
	Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Public Attorneys and Employees of the PAO	-	-	-
	Launching of the Public Attorney's Office Operations Manual	-	-	-
	Conduct of the PAO Orientation Seminar and Year-End Management and Planning Conference	November 29, 2010 December 11, 2010 December 13, 2010	Metro Manila Cagayan de Oro Tacloban City	All public attorneys
	-the rules and regulations of the PAO, the Citizen's Charter, Code of Conduct and Operations Manual were discussed	December 15, 2010 December 18, 2010	Davao City Iloilo City	
	Free legal assistance and information	-	-	-

	<p>dissemination programs through newspaper columns, radio program and television show</p> <p>*Dear PAO published in the <i>Manila Times</i></p> <p>*Magtanong Kay Attorney published in <i>Bulgar</i></p> <p>*Say Mo Attorney? published in <i>People's Tonight</i></p> <p>*Kakampi Mo ang Batas aired over <i>Radyo Inquirer DZIQ</i> 990 khz</p> <p>*Public Atorni shown at <i>TV5</i></p> <p>-the public is informed about the legal services of the PAO and relevant information thereto, with emphasis on the strict implementation of the</p>			
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	<p>PAO's mandate to render legal assistance without cost to qualified clients and the corresponding sanctions for violations of the same</p>			
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PILLAR OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	PERIOD/S COVERED	AREA/S COVERED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS
PHILIPPINE DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (PDEA)	Capacity-building Initiatives	2007-present	PDEA national and regional offices	Recruits and trainees of the PDEA Academy	At least thirty percent (30%) of the total number of PDEA personnel underwent training in 2009
	*Graduate Certificate Course on Corruption Prevention	Nov. 2009 – July 2010	San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan	One (1) PDEA representative	-
	Establishment of Storage and Destruction Facilities	April – July 2009	San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan	-	-
	*Destruction of drug evidence	Ongoing	Nationwide	-	For 2009, the Agency undertook 44 destruction activities nationwide resulting to a total amount of PhP11.11 billion of destroyed drug evidence
*Training of K9 units	Ongoing	San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan	-	-	
PDEA Information	PDEA Information	2007-present	National head	-	-

	<p>Systems Enhancement Program</p> <p>a. Creation of Information Systems Management Office</p>	-	office	-	<p>In 2007, the Information Technology Systems Management Office (ITSMO) was established. It is responsible for developing and continuously enhancing the automation processes or systems of the Agency. The ITSMO activated the SharePoint and Biometrics Systems in 2008.</p>
	<p>b. Establishment of IT Infrastructure and Computer Hardware Systems</p>	-	-	-	<p>In 2010, the Integrated Security Management System was established.</p>
	<p>c. Compliance Service Computerization & Establishment of Online Licensing</p>	-	-	-	<p>Starting 2008, the Compliance Service has automated the following processes: S2 application processing, S2 license</p>

					processing, and local permits processing. A queuing system for transacting clients was also instituted in 2010.
	d. Conduct of IT Application Trainings and Seminars	-	-	-	-
	Activation of the PDEA Operation “Private Eye” Reward Committee	Ongoing	Nationwide - Committee is based at the national head office	-	In 2009, 15 anonymous informants, whose reports led to successful anti-drug operations, received monetary awards with an aggregate value of Php9 million
	Court Watch Project	2007-present	National and regional offices	Currently, there are 115 case monitors nationwide	As of 2009, a total of 2, 192 drug cases have been resolved in courts nationwide resulting to the conviction of 7,622 drug suspects. The dismissal rate of drug cases decreased by 28.5% while the acquittal rate of drug suspects went down by 20%.
	Implementation of the PDEA Code of	March 28, 2010 - present	National and regional offices	All PDEA personnel	Orientation seminars were conducted by the

	Conduct					Internal Affairs Service (IAS) at the national head office and Regional Offices 1, 6, 9 and 13 covering around 350 participants.	
		Implementation of the Moral Renewal Action Plan (MRAP)	February 2010 - present	National and regional offices	All PDEA personnel	-	-
		Implementation of the Corruption Prevention Action Plan (CPAP)	July 2010	Metro Manila Regional Office and Regional Office 3	-	-	-
	Internal Cleansing of PDEA thru the Internal Affairs Service (IAS)	2002-present	National and regional offices	-	-	For 2010, a total of 52 cases were reported to and investigated by IAS. Nine (9) of these cases caused the suspension of 13 personnel while one (1) case resulted to the dismissal of a personnel from service.	