



INSIDE STORIES: FGDs on the Situation of Women in Correctional Institution for Women and Capacity Building on UN Bangkok Rules

DOCUMENTATION REPORT

**Correctional Institution for Women
Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines
13 March 2019**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) under the 1987 Philippine Constitution is mandated to exercise its visitorial powers over jails, prisons, or detention facilities. In fulfilling its mandate, jail visitation is regularly conducted by Visitorial Services Division and its counterpart in the Regional Offices of the Commission. The Commission is also currently acting as the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) against torture, clearly bringing within the ambit of the Commission's core mandate the situation and conditions of persons deprived of liberty. As the Gender Ombud under the Magna Carta of Women, the Commission recognizes the vulnerable situation that the women in detention experience and their status under said law as women in especially difficult circumstances.

Existing guidelines notwithstanding, the specific situation of women, particularly older women in detention, require specific focus on their gender-specific needs and requirements within the criminal justice system. The Bangkok Rules is one of the sources of normative standards for the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial setting. It came as a supplement to the existing international Standard of Minimum Treatment and aimed to address gaps on the needs and requirements of women in detention, including the needs of children in prison with their parent.

To provide a space to discuss the situation of women in places of detention and to explore the possibilities offered by Bangkok Rules, the Commission thru the Center for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights (CGEWHR) and CHR-NCR conducted a focus group discussion with PDLs in Correctional Institution for Women (CIW) and a capacity building for CIW staff and personnel last March 13, 2019. The FGD specifically aimed to accomplish the following:

1. Gather information on the experience of women in detention;
2. Provide a space for women in detention to talk about their situation, security concerns, health issues and needs as mothers through the conduct of FGDs and art workshops; and

3. Monitor the compliance of the government agency in protecting the rights of women.

This documentation report for the morning sessions, however, is **limited to the discussion with older women only**. The discussion brought to a higher resolution the following concerns of older women in detention:

1. Slow progress in their legal cases, due partly to poor archival management of 'pending' cases.
2. Increasing congestion rates in CIW, which result to health concerns.
3. Expensive dental services, as a full set of dentures cost fifteen thousand pesos. Older PDLs cannot afford dental services.

Following the discussions, **major recommendations** were forwarded:

1. Decentralize record system to expedite the processing for archival needs. Presently, their record system is highly centralized. This cause delays in giving archival services.
2. Increase paralegal staff to process archival needs in NBI.

ABBREVIATIONS

- BuCor** – Bureau of Corrections
- BJMP** – Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
- CHR** – Commission on Human Rights
- CGEWHR** – Center for Gender Equality and Women’s Human Rights
- CIW** – Correction Institution for Women
- CSOs** – Civil Society Organizations
- DSWD** – Department of Social Welfare and Development
- EJKs** – Extra-judicial Killings
- LBT** – Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender
- MCW** – Magna Carta for Women
- NGOs** – Non-Government Organizations
- LGU** – Local Government Authority
- PDLs** – Persons Deprived of Liberty
- VAW** – Violence Against Women

PROGRAMME

Session	Activity	Description
9:00 – 9:30 a.m.	Preliminaries	Pre-Event Ceremonies
9:30 – 10:00 a.m.	Opening Remarks Introduction and Expectations	Atty. Krissi Shaffina Twyla A. Rubin OIC, Center for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of CHR as Gender Ombud • Introduce the objectives
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Simultaneous Focus Group Discussions (3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in Detention • Elderly Women in Detention • LBTs in Detention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Overview • Introduce participants and identify expectations • FGD Proper • Lunch
1:00 – 2:00p.m	Capacity Building to Pasig City Jail Male and Female Dormitory Officers	Jolly Torres CHR-NCR
2:00-3:30 p.m.	Review of the Bangkok Rules	Atty. Krissi Shaffina Twyla A. Rubin
3:30-4:00 p.m	Closing Ceremonies	Atty. Krissi Shaffina Twyla A. Rubin

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH OLDER WOMEN IN CIW

Objectives of the Focus Group Discussion

1. Gather information on the situation of women in detention.
2. Provide an avenue for women to discuss their experiences when it comes to (a) situation in detention, (b) security and protection from violence, (c) health needs, and (d) needs of mothers and their children
3. Identify if the government fulfills its duties to protect women and to abolish all kinds of violence in home and in the community
4. Provide an avenue for women to express themselves and their dreams in a creative way.
5. To listen to the people in marginalized sector. PDLs women are considered women in especially difficult circumstances.

House Rules

1. One person at a time. If you have questions or reactions, you may wait for the person currently speaking to finish. (*Isang tao lang ang maaring magsalita kada pagkakataon. Kung may mga katanungan o reaksiyon maaaring patapusin muna ang nagsasalita.*)
2. Everyone will be given a chance to speak and ask if they have clarifications. (*Lahat at may bibigyan ng pagkakataong magsalita at magtanong kapag may hindi nauunawaan.*)
3. There is no right or wrong answer. All answers will be part of the data. (*Walang tama o mali na kasugutan. Lahat ng kasugutan ay magiging bahagi ng datos.*)

4. There's no particular order when speaking. Raise your hand if you want to say something. (Wala partikular na pagkasunod-sunod ang sasagot sa tanong. Maaaring magtaas lamang ng kamay kung gustong magsalita.)

5. There is no need to agree to others' opinion. If you have a different opinion, do not hesitate to speak as long as there is respect in the discussion. We recognize the importance of listening to each other's opinion with respect and understanding. (Hindi kailangang sumang-ayon sa opinyon ng iba. Kung may sasabihin na taliwas huwag mahiyang magsalita ng may pagrespeto. Mahalaga na madinig ang pananaw ng bawat isa ng may respeto at pag-unawa.)

PARTICIPANTS PROFILE

Name	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Civil Status	# of Children	Educational Attainment	Livelihood before imprisonment	Violation	Years in Prison
	74	Female	Tagalog	Widow	4	Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education	Teacher	Estafa	25
	68	Female	Tagalog	Single	3	2 nd year college	Business Woman	Drugs	18

	60	Female	Tagalog	Widow	3	College level	OFW	Illegal recruiter	16
	61	Female	Tagalog	Widow	5	College	Dealer in Pharmaceuticals Drugs and Medical Supply	Drugs	10
	60	Female		Widow	5	High school	Meat vendor	Child Abuse	2 years and 7 mos
	72	Female		Married	3	College level	Nurse	Estafa	17
	69	Female		Widow	2	2 nd year college	Real estate broker	Estafa	10
	61	Female		Widow	4	College graduate	3 term councilor	Estafa	3

PROCEEDINGS

Atty. Krissi Shaffina Twyla Rubin gave a quick introduction on the mandates of the Commission of Human Rights. She also introduced the objectives of the focus group discussions. According to her, the FGD specifically aimed to accomplish the following:

1. Gather information on the experience of women in detention;
2. Provide a space for women in detention to talk about their situation, security concerns, health issues and needs as mothers through the conduct of FGDs and art workshops; and
3. Monitor the compliance of the government agency in protecting the rights of women.

She then asked the permission of PDL participants on the use of their personal information. She explicated that the information that will be gathered may be incorporated in the Situationer report currently being developed by the Commission. She also clarified that CHR will not use personal information without the consent from the participants and that the participation to the FDG is voluntary. After which, the participants were divided into three groups: LBTs, women, and senior citizens.

Miss Joan and Miss Irish facilitated the FGD for older women in CIW. They first gave the instructions and rules to the participants to have a smooth flow of the program. They also asked the participants formally for their consent to participate in the FGD. The participants then introduced themselves individually. There were a total of 8 participants for this FGD. All of them are senior citizens, with age ranging from 60 to 75. Most of them are involved in illegal recruitment and Estafa. All of them have children outside the facility.

After the introduction, an activity was conducted to determine the feeling being felt by the participants. They were given stickers to indicate which among the given emotions are they feeling at the moment. Their answers were captured below:

EMOTIONS	REASONS
Malungkot (6 votes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 weeks suspended ang dalaw. Sa March 21 pa pwede. Pero allowed naman ang LBC para sa pambili ng pagkain.

FDG on the Situation of Women in Detention and on Mainstreaming the Bangkok Rules in Correctional Institution for Women:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malayo ako sa aking pamilya, nasa Nueva Ecija sila. • Sobrang iba sa nakahinasnan at sobrang iba sa ginagawa ko noong laya pa. • Hindi magawa ang mga dapat gawin dahil nakakulong. • Hindi masolb ang problema. • May crab mentality po yung iba. • Walang communication o telepono; ang telepono dito ay para sa emergency lang. • Ayoko po sanang mangyari sa akin ang nangyari sa iba.
Pagod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala pong tubig ngayon. • 17 years na ako sa CIW. • 8 years na ako sa detention.
Galit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagagalit ako sa aking sarili bakit ko ba ginawa yon. • Wala kasing doctor dito. • Hindi naman ako tumanggap pero kulong ako.
Naiinis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayroon kasing diskriminasyon sa mga walang pera sa mga kapwa PDLs. • Nakakainis yung nag-aayos ng dokumento, may tanim-pending. Hindi sila competent.
Takot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapabilis sana naman ang proseso, bago kami mamatay. • Nakakabobo dito dahil wala akong magawa.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayoko dito mamatay, doon ako natatakot.
Naliito	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yung mga dokumento naming, nawawala nila yung dokumento. • Yung iba inaabot ng 20 years.
Nasasaktan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala kasing resources sa mga dorm tulad ng mga gamut. • Yung iba dito na namamatay.

After the activity, the facilitators then proceeded with the series of questions to understand their situation.

QUESTIONS	DISCUSSIONS
<p>II. Kalagayan sa Kulungan para sa matatanda:</p> <p>A. Pagkain, Tubig, at Espasyo Ano and kondisyon ng palikuran? (komportable ba kayong nakakaligo etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sa pakikuran, wala namang problema. Malinis. • Pero sa toiletries, minsan may nagbibigay, minsan wala.

<p>Sapat ba ang supply ng pagkain at tubig sa loob ng kulungan? Ang Espasyo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sa pagkain naman, ayaw nilang tanggapin ang dried fish na maramihan kasi raw baka ibenta. Kahit 3 kilo tocino, ayaw nila. Pero pinapasok naman yung iba. • Mayroon naman kaming IPX (tindahan). Pero ngayon puro chichiria ang tinda, walang makain ang matatanda. • Pinapabuksan ang mga biscuit dahil baka raw may drugs. So lumalambot agad. Pero kasi nga, hindi naman lahat ng PDL ay matino. Yung iba pasaway.
<p>Merong bang espesyal na trato ang ibinibigay para sa kagaya nyo na senior citizen na patungkol sa pagkain, sa tubig, sa espasyong tutulugan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lahat ng matanda, sa baba ng double bed.
<p>Paano ka naapektuhan bilang older woman (matandang babae) sa kondisyon ng kulungan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sa kalusugan, mahirap dahil sa congestion. • Kulang rin kami sa gamut, lalo sa medical emergency.
<p>B. Bilang matandang babae sa loob ng kulungan, ano ang pinakamahirap para sa iyo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kailan kami lalaya? • Laging may pending dito. • Humingi na ako ng tulong sa CHR, napagalitan ako dito, bakit raw ako humingi ng tulong sa CHR? • Congestion. Dumadami kami dito, pero kakaunti naman ang lumalaya. • Expensive din ang dental services. 15 thousand for dentures.
<p>III. Seguridad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaga naman kami ng mga coordinator. • Bawal manakit dito. Bartolina kaagad.

<p>Nararamdaman nyo ba na kayo ay ligtas mula sa karahasan at sa ano mang porma ng pang-aabuso sa loob ng kulungan? Kung hindi, bakit?</p>	
<p>IV. Pangangailangang Kalusugan Ano ang nakukuhang nyo na serbisyong medikal sa loob ng kulungan? Anong klaseng gamot at anong serbisyo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bawat dormpo ay mayroon namang bantay kalusugan and medical assistance. • Mayroon din pong TB ward and sputum test.
<p>Merong ba kayong social protection: 4Ps, SSS, Philhealth – nagagamit nyo ba ang mga ito?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala po.
<p>V. Pangangailangan ng Ina at Anak</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sa mga may anak, kapatid, pamilya sa labas ng kulungan, paano nakaapekto ang inyong pagkakulong sa inyong pamilya? Sa iyong pagiging ina? 2. (Para sa mga ina) Paano mo tinutugunan at nagagampanan ang iyong pagiging ina sa mga may layang anak? Regular mo ba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May stigma kasi ang mga tao sa labas kapag nalaman na nakakulong ang nanay nila. Nakakaliyak po. Ngayon ipinaalam ko sa mga apo ko na nasa States ako. • Sabi nung apo ko, "Kulong ka ba nanay? Kasali ka ba sa probinsyano?" • Pwede kasing maging metatag ang pamilya, pwede ring masira, pwede ring maging inspirasyon ang pagkakulong mo. • Ang mga anak ko, hindi pinararamdam na nahhirapan sila. Pag tinanong ng apo ko, nasaan si lola, sasabihin nila, nagtatrabaho. • Yung anak ko naman bading, madrama. Yung isa naman tomboy. Nagkabaliktad nga (tawa).

<p>nakakausap at nakikita ang inyong mga anak at pamilya?</p> <p>3. Anong pangangailangan mo bilang matandang babae sa kulungan ang hindi natutugunan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sa bunso, natrauma. Ayaw nya na pumasok noong nakulong ako. Yung panganay ko, nagtatrabaho sa bangko. Natakot sya noon baka matanggal sya pag nalaman ng boss nya na nakakulong ang nanay nya. Ngayon okay na. • Sa sampung taon ko dito, laging andiyan ang pamilya ko para sa akin. • May anak ako na special child. 39 years old na babae. 7 years na ako nakakulong, ang kaso ko child abuse lang. Ang bayaw ko taga Manila City Hall kaya ako naiipit dito. • Yung apo ko apektado; nakita nya na nakaposas ako. • Yung mga namatayan dito habang nasa loob, mahirap. Okay lang kung sumakabilang bahay ang asawa, huwag lang sumakabilang buhay. • Maraming salamat po. Nagbibigay kayo ng pag-asa. Napakalaking bagay niyan sa amin.
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ARTWORK MAKING

For the last part of the FGD, the participants were asked to share what gives them hope and strength inside the dormitory. They have the freedom to use different art materials and forms of expression in their writing. The participants were guided with the question "What gives you strength and hope even if you are inside the jail?" (*Ano ang nagbibigay sa iyo ng lakas at pag-asa kahit na nasa loob ng kulungan?*)

Majority of their artworks reflected their hope and faith in the Lord and their excitement to be with their families. They also expressed that they will live a changed life if they are given another chance of freedom.

Their artworks, together with those of the two groups, will be sewn into a quilt and will be displayed in the detention facility.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN PERSONNEL ON BANGKOK RULES

13 March 2019 | Correctional Institute for Women Mandaluyong

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

21 Jail Officers from CIW Mandaluyong

OPENING REMARKS by Atty. Twyla

Atty. Twyla welcomed all the officers who participated in the event. She then introduced the Commission and its mandates. Under the Magna Carta for Women (MCW Sec 40-41), CHR has the mandate to protect women's rights, especially those in detention centers. She situated the need to protect women's rights alongside the significant percentage in increase of the congestion rates in detention centers in the Philippines. She mentioned that if you try to analyze the congestion rates using gender lens, it would be more disproportionate against male detainees. However, she emphasized the nuances of persons deprived of liberty. She stressed their differences of persons deprived of liberty having different experiences and origins. She connected it with the need to implement a human-rights based approach to jail management and the newly developed knowledge-products.

She gave a brief Introduction of participants and secretariat. With a twist, Atty. Twyla asked them the participants to introduce their name and give an adjective that best describes themselves.

She emphasized the situation of women in especially difficult circumstances: victims and survivors of sexual and physical abuse, illegal recruitment, prostitution, trafficking, armed conflict, women in detention, victims and survivors of rape and incest, and such other related circumstances which have incapacitated them functionally. She then emphasized that local government units are therefore mandated to deliver the necessary services and interventions to women in difficult circumstances (WEDC) under their respective jurisdictions. The female dormitory in Pasig is a perfect example of LGU responding to WEDC.

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She then discussed the situation of detention facilities, citing the 2017 COA findings. The finding mentioned that BJMP has a total jail population of 126,946 which exceeded the total ideal capacity of 20,746 having a variance of 106,200 or has a total average of 511 percent of congestion/overcrowding or clogging. While there is no question that men outnumber women in places of detention, women face gender specific risks and vulnerabilities during detention including physical and sexual abuse, mental and health issues and the general insensitivity of prison systems to take into account women's specific needs and experiences.

She emphasized that there are certain gender-specific needs and backgrounds of women in prison have largely been overlooked. She mentioned that there is a need to look into the situation of women in detention, as studies have shown that women are placed in detention due to mostly non-violent or economic or crimes of honour. She also mentioned several gendered perspectives to be used when we look into detention.

- Type of Offenses (usually non-violent)
- Physical Characteristics (panoptic institutions as designed for male where specific needs for women are neglected, e.g., lactating mothers or pregnant detainee)
- Experience Violence
- Economic Disadvantage
- Family Matters
- Other Typical characteristics (drugs abuse, young offenders)

Atty. Twyla also gave lively examples on how gender roles are perpetrated at home. She then recounted what the CGEWHR are doing in relation to assessing the situation of women in detention.

DISCUSSION ON MANDELA RULES by Jolly of CHR-NCR

Most of the stakeholders working with PDLs use the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners or the Nelson Mandela Rules, which cover prison management and outlines the agreed minimum standard of treatment of prisoners from pre-trial to conviction. The nine revisions focus on the following: 1) prisoner's inherent dignity as human beings; 2) vulnerable groups of

prisoners; 3) medical and health services; 4) restrictions, discipline, and sanctions; 5) investigation of deaths and torture in custody; 6) access to legal representation; 7) complaints and inspections; 8) terminology; and 9) staff training.

"The Nelson Mandela Rules" was named to honor Nelson Mandela, late President of South Africa, who spent 27 years in prison in the course of his struggle for global human rights, equality, democracy and the promotion of a culture of peace. President Mandela personally witnessed and experienced what it was like to be a prisoner in their facilities. Mr. Torres briefly explained the basic principles of the said rules, which are the ff:

Basic principles

- Treat prisoners with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings.
- No prisoner shall be subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.
- The safety and security of prisoners, staff, service providers, and visitors shall be ensured at all times.
- The Mandela Rules shall be applied impartially. There shall be no discrimination.
- Ensure the reintegration of prisoners into society upon release.

The following topics were also discussed:

TOPIC	DISCUSSIONS COVERED
Prisoner File Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Standardized prisoner file management system <input type="checkbox"/> Valid commitment order <input type="checkbox"/> Confidentiality of all records <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoner granted access to his/her records

<p>Accommodation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Proper lighting and ventilation <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate sanitary and bathing installations <input type="checkbox"/> Separate beds and sufficient bedding <input type="checkbox"/> Properly maintained and kept clean
<p>Food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Food of nutritional value adequate for health and strength, of wholesome quality, and well prepared and served <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water available to every prisoner
<p>Exercise and Sport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> At least 1 hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits
<p>Health Care Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Same standards of health care that are available in the community <input type="checkbox"/> Access to necessary health care services free of charge <input type="checkbox"/> A health care service in every prison consisting of an interdisciplinary team with sufficient qualified personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Prompt access to medical attention in urgent cases <p>In women's prisons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Special accommodation for necessary prenatal and postnatal care and treatment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Arrangements shall be made for children to be born in a hospital outside the prison <input type="checkbox"/> Qualified health care professionals who shall examine prisoners as soon as possible following admission and thereafter, as necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Daily access to certain prisoners given to the physician or, where applicable, other qualified health care professionals
Discipline and Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No more restriction than is necessary to ensure safe custody, the secure operation of the prison, and a well-ordered community life <input type="checkbox"/> Sanctions shall be in accordance with the law or regulation of the competent administrative authority and the principles of fairness and due process
Instruments of Restrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> General Rule: Prohibited <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a precaution against escape during a transfer; and • To prevent a prisoner from injuring himself/herself or others or from damaging property
Searches of Prisoner and Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Not be used to harass, intimidate, or unnecessarily intrude upon a prisoner's privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusive searches (including strip and body cavity searches) should be undertaken only if absolutely necessary

Information to and Complaints by Prisoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Inform prisoners of the prison law, applicable prison regulations, and their rights and obligations <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners may make requests or complaints to the prison director or staff member authorized to represent him/her <input type="checkbox"/> Every prisoner allowed to make requests or complaints regarding his/her treatment, without censorship as to substance, to the central prison administration and to the judicial or other competent authorities
Contact with the Outside World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners allowed to communicate with their family, friends, lawyers, and diplomatic and consular representatives <input type="checkbox"/> Conjugal visits <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners informed regularly of the more important items of the news
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners allowed to attend religious services in prisons <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners allowed to possess books of religious observance and instruction of his/her denomination

BANGKOK RULES by Atty. Twyla Rubin

Atty. Twyla began her presentation by showing a documentary video detailing how the United Nations adopted the Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the 'Bangkok Rules') to give guidance on how to meet the specific needs of women in prison in 2010. See video [here](#).

The issue in the Philippines is the lack of resources for correctional institutions. She discussed earlier that jail congestion rate in the Philippines has reached 612% by the end of 2017. Whereas, the ideal capacity of jail population is 20,653. However, it has reached up to 146,302 which is 126,493 more than its capacity. This overcrowding of jails does not conform to the United Nations minimum standard of treatment of prisoners such as giving a jail inmate at least 4.7 square meters of space and also to the BJMP Manual on Habitat, Water, Sanitation, and Kitchen in jails. While there is no question that men outnumber women in places of detention, women face gender specific risks and vulnerabilities during detention including physical and sexual abuse, mental and physical health issues and the general insensitivity of prison systems to take into account women's specific needs and experiences. This issue can be addressed by adapting to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders or the Bangkok Rules. She proceeded to the introduction and brief discussion of UN Bangkok Rules.

Important Concepts on Bangkok Rules

Sections	Who do rules apply?	What do rules cover?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1: General management, applicable to all categories of women deprived of their liberty as well as women subject to "security measures" or corrective measures ordered by a judge. Section 2: Applicable only to the special categories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women under arrest awaiting trial (pre-trial detention) Women prisoners serving sentence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admissions (contact, register children, allocation) Personal Hygiene Healthcare services (medical screening upon entry - STDs, SVs;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 3: Additional rules for the treatment of juvenile female prisoners • Section 4: Rules covering the application of non-custodial sanctions • Section 5: Rules on research, planning, evaluation, public awareness-raising and sharing of information, applicable to all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women subject to non-custodial measures and non-custodial sanctions (post-convictions) • Women offenders subject to corrective measures • Women detained under protective custody 	<p>gender specific; preventive health care);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security (searches, restraint) • Discipline and Punishment • Parental Responsibility • Contact with the outside world • Classification and individualisation • Rehabilitation and reintegration • Personnel and Training
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During the discussion of Mandela Rules and UN Bangkok rules, questions and issues were raised by CIW and CHR. The following have been raised:

QUESTIONS RELATED TO MANDELA RULES AND UN BANGKOK RULES (ASKED BY CHR)	DISCUSSIONS (who said what)
Are your mother's ward utilized?	CIW: Yes, we have one baby in the ward.

Do you provide sanitary napkins?	<p>CIW: No. They have to buy their own sanitary napkins. They also get it from their visitors.</p> <p>Atty. Twyla: Adult Diapers should also be considered, aside from regular sanitary napkins, for personal hygiene.</p>
Do you have STD and Blood borne disease testing?	<p>No.</p> <p>We recommend that you also do that. It's also important to consider how we treat our patients.</p>
Do you screen if a person is substance dependent?	<p>Yes, that is in our intake form.</p>
Do you have a Psychologist here?	<p>CIW: Yes, but we only have one psychologist who caters to all our inmates. Our Psychologist can only focus on the admission. It's almost impossible for her to do the continuing care given the amount of work she does for the admission of inmates.</p> <p>CIW: Mental health assessments are also done to assist inmates with mental health problems</p> <p>Twyla: I see. I heard they do Buddy systems to assist inmates with mental health problems.</p>
Do you conduct Strip Searches?	<p>CIW: Yes. If we receive a tip.</p>

	Atty. Twyla: We would like to look into the rules and how far it is followed. Not that we are saying that it's prohibited, but it is required to have a proper process.
What are your measures to protect officers to complaints?	
Do you still do solitary confinement for prisoners who violate rules?	No, but we do protective segregation if they violate our policies.
Do you conduct seminars for the inmates?	CIW: No, because CIW lacks space to conduct seminars within the facility.
Are they comfortable when they sleep?	No, they have no mats nor beds.

Other discussions were as follows:

1. There are inmates who do not want their family members know they are in the dormitory.
2. Letters of guests for inmates go through censors for screening.
3. CIW has a Board of Discipline tarpaulin, which were also affirmed by the inmates during the female sessions.
4. Atty. Twyla reminded CIW officers that Bangkok Rules say that visitation should not be limited as a form of punishment or disciplinary measures.
5. Outside calls are allowed only once every 90 days but is now subject to revision. Before, they allowed inmates to use skype but it was abused. Now they offer e-burol and e-graduation to help inmates witness important events of their families.



CHR: Dignidad ng lahat

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