



**COMMISSION ON
HUMAN RIGHTS**
Republic of the
Philippines



INSIDE STORIES: A CHR National Situationer on Women in Detention

*Davao Prison and Penal Farm | Panabo, Davao del Norte
September 26, 2019*

DOCUMENTATION

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BACKGROUND OF THE ACTIVITY

Inside Stories: CHR National Situationer on Women in Detention

This 2019, the Commission, through its Center for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights (CGEWHR) and its 16 regional offices will focus on women in detention. Two related programs will be undertaken: (a) Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on the Development of Bangkok Rules Monitoring Tool; and (b) the 'Inside Stories: CHR National Situationer on Women in Detention.' The first entails series of Focus Group Discussions and consultation with government, CSOs and CHR and the eventual conduct of a writeshop on the Bangkok Rules; the latter is national in scope and seeks to surface the situation of women in detention and the conduct of capacity building with detention facility officers on the Bangkok Rules. The Multi-Stakeholder consultations aim to hold series of consultations on the Bangkok Rules with various stakeholders. It aims to engaged civil society organizations, national government agencies, and CHR staff in developing a monitoring tool based on the Bangkok Rules. The project has already concluded the consultations and is now set for the workshop on the draft rules sometime in July of 2019. On the other hand, 'Inside Stories: CHR National Situationer on Women in Detention,' consists of two phases. The first part is the pilot phase which consisted of visits and FGDs in 3 facilities in the NCR. The GEWHRC together with the CHR-NCR completed the pilot phase last March 2019, completing FGDs and capacity building with women in detention in Pasig Female Dormitory, Makati Female Dormitory, and the Correctional Institute for Women. The completed conduct of the FGDs enabled the fine tuning of FGD tools and process for the next component of the project. In these three pilot areas, documentations were made highlighting the situation of women, elderly women, and LBTs and quilts were made with the sewen together of art work of women detainees

Regional FGDs and Capacity Building

For the conduct of the regional FGDs and capacity building, the following are the objectives:

1. Document human rights issues and lived experience of women in detention;
2. Provide space for women in detention to discuss their experiences on (a) their situation during detention; (b) their security and protection from all forms of violence; (c) access to health services, including reproductive health services; (d) needs for family contact, including children.
3. Monitor the government's compliance with its obligation with respect women in detention and to draft corresponding recommendations to promote the rights and dignity of women in detention in accordance with international standards;
4. Surface gendered nature of detention through women's lived experiences and to provide a space for women in detention to express their hopes and dreams through creative expression – quilt making

Objectives of the Capacity Building with Detention Officers:

- Enhance the knowledge of detention officers on the human rights-based approach to detention, through a review of the standards set under the Mandela rules;
- Provide an overview of the gendered nature of detention and to discuss the relevance of Bangkok Rules in ensuring gender sensitive and human rights-based approach to detention;
- Gather recommendations from detention officers and staff on how to improve the situation of women in detention including recommendations pertaining to the situation of detention facilities and to detention officers and staff;

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	Name	Office/Affiliation
1		CIW
2		CIW
3		CIW
4		CIW
5		CIW
6		CIW
7		CIW
8		CIW
9		CIW
10		CIW
11		CIW
12		CIW
13		CIW
14		CIW
15		CIW
16		CIW
17		CIW
18		CIW
19		CIW
20		CIW
21		CIW
22		CIW
23		CIW
24		CIW
25		CIW
26		CIW CWRT
27	Lainne Lyn Glase	Dep. For Reformation
28	Maria Floreita Herrere	Correction Officer I
29	Jan Iris Bautista	Corrections Officer II
30	Teresa Jop	Corrections Officer I
31	Jonnalyn Fuentevilla	Corrections Officer I
32	ChellyJane Manigos	Corrections Officer I
33	Vincent Casas	CSO 3
34	Shiela Demen	CSO 2
35	Riza Panganoron	CSO 1
36	Pamela Maata	Corrections Officer 1
37	Marlou Flores	CSO 1
38	Donald Naungayan	CSO 2
39	Evelyn Mary Pingian	Corrections Officer 1
40	Anna Marie Ang-angco	Corrections Officer 2
41	Albert Roy Glase	CSO 1
42	Alfredo Sambalod	CSO 3

#	Name	Office/Affiliation
43	Ernesto Panio	CSO 2
44	Efren Bayanin	CSI
45		

ACTUAL PROGRAM FLOW

Time	Activity	Facilitator
9:30 – 10:04 AM	Arrival and Registration	CHR XI
10:05 – 10:12 AM	Opening Ceremony Preliminaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Prayer National Anthem Welcome Message 	Peter Niel Arendain Lainne Lyn Glase
10:13 – 10:20 AM	Rationale of the Activity	Alfonso Balansag Jr
Part 1		
10:21 – 12:04 NN	Simultaneous Focus Group Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art Workshop 	CHR XI
12:05 – 12:37 NN	Lunch Break	
12:38 – 1:04 PM	Presentation of Workshop Output	CIW
Part 2		
1:37 – 1:40 PM	Welcoming of Participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome Message 	Peter Niel Arendain Lainne Lyn Glase
1:41 – 2:47 PM	Commission on Human Rights Mandate	Alfonso Balansag Jr
2:48 – 3:17 PM	Human Rights and the Mandela Rules	Atty. Janer Sanchez
3:18 – 3:46 PM	Bangkok Rules	Atty. Cienna Mae Juyo
3:47 – 3:53 PM	Closing Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing Message Distribution of Certificates Photo Opportunity 	Atty/ Cienna May Juyo Peter Niel Arendain

PART 1: INSIDE STORIES

I. Arrival and Registration

At 9:30 in the morning, the CHR XI Team arrived at DAPECOL. To ensure the safe implementation of the program, the CHR Team went through the jail's security screening process. Shortly after, the CHR team joined the participants in the plenary hall and initiated the registration process. A total of 45 participants were registered for the activity.

II. Opening Ceremony / Preliminaries

At 10:05 AM, the activity was formally opened with an invocation. A multimedia presentation of the song Dakilang Maylikha by Gary Granada served as the morning prayer. This was then followed by the singing of the Philippine National Anthem. Acting as the main facilitator of the activity, Mr. Niel Peter Arendain asked Ms. Laine Lyn Glase to share her welcome message.

In her message, Ms. Glase expressed her gratitude to CHR for leading the implementation of the activity. She then gave a historical background of the facility and briefly explained the purpose of the activity. She articulated that the activity will include a focus group discussion with the inmates. Given so, she encouraged the participants to share their experiences and recommendations. She also assured the participants that the information that will be gathered will form part of the recommendation that will be forwarded to the proper authorities, so they can improve the services to people in detention facilities.

III. Rationale of the Activity

Mr. Alfonso Balansag Jr. gave the rationale of the activity. He explained that the activity is mainly divided into two parts. The first part is a focus group discussion that will allow CHR to listen to the experiences and situations of women in detention. Mr. Balansag added that the second part of the whole day activity is a capacity building session for the officers and personnel of the facility. He also emphasized that the entire activity is in line with CHR's commitment to improve its programs and services. In closing, he asked the participants to be open to the process and to actively engage in the discussion.

IV. Simultaneous Focus Group Discussion

At 10:21 in the morning, participants for the Inside Stories activity was divided into three groups for the focus group discussion. The groupings were already pre-determined by the CHR team and participants were grouped according to age and sexual orientation, gender identity and expression. Each group was also assigned with a documenter and a facilitator who will ease out the discussion. The participants were also asked to sign a consent form prior to the actual implementation of the focus group discussion. After this, participants were also given the time to introduce themselves in their small group. The tables below outline the responses of the participants during the FGD:

Group 1: Pregnant Women, PWD, and ILL inmates

Questions	Responses
Pagpapakilala	
<p>Alin sa mga emosyon ang iyong pangkarinawang batid sa pang-araw araw dito sa bilangguan? Bawat babae ay may 2 sticker, ilagay sa 2 emosyon na madalas nararamdaman sa loob ng kulungan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Araw-araw namin nami-miss ang aming pamilya, asawa, at mga anak
<p>Ano nag pinaka-maigting na issue ang iyong kinakaharap bilang babae sa loob ng kulungan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congested. Mainit na sa mga kwarto; dati free kaming gumalay ngayun ang sikip na • Problema ang tubig • Mahirap pag may sakit ka kasi d masyado makagalaw
Kalagayan sa Kulungan	
<p>Sapat ba ang supply ng pagkain at tubig sa loob ng kulungan? Ang Espasyo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ok naman ang supply. Pero minsan nakakakin minsan naman hindi • Yung kanin minsan may uod tapos yung ulam na isda malansa pa. Na paabot na namin ito sa management pero minsan nangyayari pa rin • Ang inuming tubig kailangan pang bilhin. Kung wala kang income hindi ka makaka inum • Sana malagyan kami ng drinking water • Congested ang space. Sa isang brigate 100 inmates. 2 tao sa isang single bed. Ang mga PWD magkakatabi sa isang kama pati seniors
<p>Ano ang kondisyon ng palikuran? (komportable ba kayong nakakaligo etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barado yung ibang anidoro • Yung liguan open. Sabay sabay kami kung maligo • Hindi komportable pero wala kaming choice. Yung katawan namin nakikita na ng lahat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yung palikuran open. Nagkaka kitaan yung mga nagbabawas. Tapos masikip yung daan mahirap para sa mga PWD
Kung hindi sapat, paano ito natutugunan o nagagawan ng paraan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ni-rereport namin
Paano natutugunan ang pangangailangan ng may espesyal na kalagayan: matanda, buntis, may sakit, may kapansanan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May nabibigay naman ang bureau tulad ng mga napkins o toiletries; Minsan may mga NGO din na namimigay. Pero kung wala talaga, sagot na namin.
Natutugunan ba ang espesyal mo na pangangailangan bilang babae? – may nakukuha ka ban a sanitary napkins, underwear and bra, sabon, toothpaste?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minsan donate; madalas kami bumibili
Seguridad	
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala naming ganun • May mga minsan awayan pero personal na away ng mga inmates
Mayroon ba kayong alam or may mga karanasan ba kayo na pang-aabusong pisikal o sekswal (i.e. paninilip, abusadong pananalita, diskriminasyon, isolation) mula sa isang officer, kasamang bilanggo, o mga bisita? Paano ito tinugunan ng mga opisyaes ng kulungan? (kung wala – tumuloy sa sunod na tanong)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala
Kung may nangyari na karahasan o pang-aabuso sa loob ng kulungan, alam nyo ba kung kanino magrereklamo at kung ano ang proseso?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nakaka lapit naman kami sa mga officer. Pero minsan hindi mo masasabi kung saan yung loyalty nila • Kung yung mga concern ng karahasan ay sa mga PDL dinadaan naming sa keeper on duty. Pero pag mga malalaki na na incident sa board of discipline na
Pangangailangang Kalusugan	

<p>Ano ang nakukuhang nyo na serbisyong medikal sa loob ng kulungan? Anong klaseng gamot at anong serbisyo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May natatanggap na gamot pero minsan lang. Hindi regular. Kung bibigyan man isa lang kasi wala daw budget • Pag yung mga skin allergies hindi sila nag po-provide. • Yung mga may malalang sakit yung nabibigyan ng priority • Yung para sa maintenance naming mga PWD yung mga pamilya na naming yung nagbibigay • Natutuwa nga lang kami pag may medical mission. Hindi din regular e
<p>Kung may medical emergency na nararanasan, paano ito natutugunan ng mga opisyaales? (gaya ng labis na pagdudugo, diabetis, high blood etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nakaka labas naman kami pag may referral. Pero yun nga case to case basis lang • Pag life sentence ka mahirap mag process ng referral. Minsan inaabot ng buwan. Yung iba nga namamatay na lang dito
<p>Natutugunan ba ang inyong pangangailangan sa reproductive health tulad ng buwanang pagdudugo, dysmenorrhea at pagpapa examine ng STD or HIV bago mai-admit sa kulungan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May mga ganun kami pag may medical mission. May papsmear pero yun once a year lang • No case of STD/HIV in the facility
<p>Meron bang nakatalagang Doktor o nurse sa kulungan? Kung meron ano ang kasarian?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meron pero under kasi kami sa DAPECOL. So wala kaming sariling nurse or doctor. May nurse kami pero kasama namin
<p>Mayroon bang regular na screening para sa breast cancer at pap smear?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, pero hindi regular. Depende sa medical mission
<p>Pangangailangan ng Ina at Anak</p>	
<p>Mayroon ba sa inyo na nagbuntis o nanganak sa kulungan? Kung OO, ano ang iyong karanasan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala in this group; pero meron isa ditto na nag stay na one year na yung baby
<p>Sa mga may anak, kapatid, pamilya sa labas ng kulungan, paano nakaapekto ang inyong pagkakulong sa inyong pamilya? Sa iyong pagiging ina?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaki yung epekto. Mama's girl pa naman ako. Nung nasa Maa pa ako mas madali ako mabisita. Pero ngayun mahirap na. So madalang na sila bumisita • Total change talaga. Sinubukan ko mag parent kahit na ditto ako sa loob. Mahirap. Umabot sa panahon na talagang tinatanong na ako ng mga anak ko kung totoo ba yung

	<p>kaso. Bakit ako nakakulong. Siya ba daw ang dahilan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yung nanay ko very strong. Siya yung tumayong magulang sa mga anak ko. Maayos naman ang pagpapalaki nya. Yung anak ko nga siya na ang nagbibigay ng advise sa akin. • Mahirap kasi malayo kami sa kanila. Na ramdaman ko na parang unfair ako sa mga anak ko. Minsan may card ako nabasa na ginawa ng anak ko sinabi nya na naiinggit sya sa mga kaklase nya kasi kompleto sila. Masakit sa akin pero di ka na lang iniisip. • Nag suffer yung mga anak ko nung naiwan ko sila. Pero mas naging responsible din sila. Masakit isipin na ako dapat yung mas naging responsible sa kanila pero sa sitwasyon namin mas naging responsible sila. • Yung mga anak ko natuto silang bantayan ang isat-isa. Kahit magkaiba ang tatay nila talagang nagtutulungan sila • Mahirap kasi wala ka doon sa mga panahon na kailangan ka sana. Namatay ang anak ko at inilibing na di ko lang man nakasama. • Nawala talaga yung communication namin mag pamilya. • Ang hirap nang nangyari sa pamilya ko. Nung na kulong ako na stroke ako. Yung anak ko ayaw na mag aral. Ang nanay ko na stroke din nung nalaman na nakulong ako. Buti na lang yung isang anak ko naka graduate na. Yung isa naman nag re-review na para sa CPA • Nag umpisa lahat nung na biyuda ako. Doon ako natutong mag bisyo. Pero sa pagkakulong ko na realize ko yung mga mali ko. Nasira talaga yung relasyon naming sa pamilya pero ngayun parang ok na. So masaya na din ako. • Grabe ang sakit sa ulo na iniwan ko sa mga magulang ko. Mga anak ko sila ang nag aalaga. Yung tatay ko itinakwil na ako. Pero di ko sila masisi.
<p>Para sa mga ina) Paano mo tinutugunan at nagagampanan ang iyong pagiging ina sa mga may</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yung pagiging ina namin mukang through prayers nalang,

<p>layang anak? Regular mo ba nakakausap at nakikita ang inyong mga anak?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagiging nanay kami pag ditto lang pag naka basiita sila • Minsan nag bibigay parin ng advise sa kanila. Kausapin ko sila.
Pangwakas at Paglikha ng Sining	
<p>Ano sa tingin nyo ang pinaka importanteng isyu na hinaharap ng mga kababaihan sa kulungan na dapat agad tugunan?</p> <p>I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yung communication sa pamilya. Kasi kakayanin naming lahat basta nan diyan lang sila. • Sana hindi lang umabot ng life sentence. Para maramdaman ko din yung nararamdaman ng iba na may pag asa pa lumabas

Group 2: Lesbians Bisexual and Transgender

Questions	Responses
Pagpapakilala	
<p>Alin sa mga emosyon ang iyong pangkarinawang batid sa pang-araw araw dito sa bilangguan? Bawat babae ay may 2 sticker, ilagay sa 2 emosyon na madalas nararamdaman sa loob ng kulungan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nalulungkot at nangungulila. Masaya kami pag may bisita. Pakiramdam namin may naka ala-ala sa amin • Ako dahil bago pa. Sabay lang sa tama. Na mimiss din ang pamilya. Maghahanap ng pwedeng mapaglibangan para mas maka adjust sa lugar. • Nag-aalala ako kasi walang doctor na nag rounds dito. Pero pinapaabas naman yung may sakit kung talagang kailangan na ng doctor. Kulang din ng mga gamot dito
<p>Bilang LBT (lesbian, bisexual o transgender) sa loob ng kulungan, ano ang pinaka-maigting na issue ang iyong kinakaharap sa loob ng kulungan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala. Nirerespeto kami. Tinatawag kaming kuya • Walang diskriminasyon • Ok lang • Kailangan lang sundin ang uniform at color ng dress code • Kapag may mga kasiyahan pinapasayaw kami tapos hindi naman kami pinipilit mag suot ng palda.
Kalagayan sa Kulungan para sa LBT:	
<p>Sapat ba ang supply ng pagkain at tubig sa loob ng kulungan? Ang Espasyo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral water yung iniinum naming. Dati tap water pero may nagkasakit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yung sa pagkain si Mang Kiko yung nag susupply ng ration. Minsan pag may donation nagluluto kami. • Lugi kami kasi yung bigas naming kinukuhanan. Tapos walang tuyo at mantika. Minsan may mantika pero konti lang • Kulang ang budget sa food • Yung taga buhat ng ration namin binibigyan din sila ng share. Parang sahod niya sap ag alsa.
Ano and kondisyon ng palikuran? (komportable ba kayong nakakaligo etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ok lang • Problema sa medium security kasi yung cr nila nasal abas. Merong cr sa loob pero puno na ang puso negro. • Naliligo kami sa poso. Diyan din kami naglalaba
Ang inyong selda ba bilang kilalang LBT ay nakahiwalay sa mga kababaihan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindi. Halo halo lahat • Mukang may plano gumawa ng building para sa LBT pero parang plano pa lang
Kung oo, tanggap nyo ba ang paghihiwalay na ito?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ok lang naman ang sitwasyon • Ok lang pero masikip. Sa isang double deck 4 ka tao. Tag 2 sa isang bed • Crowded kasi ang mga gamit ng iba nakakasikip din
May partikular ba na polisiya ang kulungan patungkol sa mga babaeng nag-iibigan o nagkakarelayon sa kapwa babae sa loob ng kulungan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ok lang naman magka relasyon • Lahat sila merong karelayon. Pwede din silang mag tabi matulog • Pwede mag kiss • Yung kasintahan ko na sa medium security hindi kami pwede mag sabay except Sunday pag may misa • OK lang kasi companionship man
Bilang LBT sa loob ng kulungan, ano ang pinakamahirap na karanasan para sa iyo?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wala • Yung hindi kayu pwede magsama kasi yung isa nasa medium security yung usa naman nasa maximum. Bawal kasi bumisita
Seguridad	
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oo (lahat) • Safe ang pakiramdam sa loob • Yung mga guard na strikto hindi na nag duty ditto. Mababait na yung na iwan • Walang namang alam or nabalitaan na pang aabuso

<p>Mayroon ba kayong alam or may mga karanasan ba kayo na pang-aabusong pisikal o sekswal (i.e. paninilip, abusadong pananalita, diskriminasyon, isolation) mula sa isang officer, kasamang bilango, o mga bisita? Paano ito tinugunan ng mga opisyaes ng kulungan? (kung wala – tumuloy sa sunod na tanong)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walang nakaranas ng pangaabuso • Wala ding narinig na may nangyaring ganun
<p>Kung may nangyari na karahasan o pang-aabuso sa loob ng kulungan, alam nyo ba kung kanino magrereklamo at kung ano ang proseso?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindi namin alam kung saan pupunta o susumbong kung may ganon or kung may nakaranas ng pangaabuso
<p>Pag may nagkasala sa kulungan. Ano ang klase ng parusa ang pinapataw? (ipaliwanag ang uri ng parusa, pag search sa selda o sa katawan etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kung may naka gawa ng mali idadaan muna sa keeper tapos sa board of discipline • Yung mga nanuntok ilalagay sa isolation. Maganda parang may sarili kang kwarto at sariling CR. Mas gusto ng iba dun kasi hindi maingay • May isa doon na mas gusto nya doon kasi tahimik. Parang may sakit yun sa utak pero wala naman doctor na nagsabi parang tingin lang naming medyo may sayad. Minsan nakakalimutan sila hatidan ng pagkain doon
<p>Ano ang pinakamaigting na takot mo bilang isang LBT sa kulungan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pag mag hiwalay sa kasintahan • Yung maging alone ako • Yung ma moody • Yung ma “boryong” (bored)
<p>Pangangailangang Kalusugan</p>	
<p>Tanggap at alam ba ng pamilya mo na ikaw ay LBT? Nakakaapekto ba ang iyong pagiging LBT sa relasyon mo sa pamilya?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alam ng pamilya at tanggap kami (6 participants) • Hindi nila alam. So hindi ko din alam kung tanggap o hindi. Sa kulungan na ako nag out.
<p>Sa mga may anak, kapatid, pamilya sa labas ng kulungan, paano nakaapekto ang inyong</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Di ko na magampanan ang pagka ina ko kasi malayo ako sa kanila. Hindi din claro yung relasyon naming kasi wala kaming komunikasyon • Patay na ang anak ko

<p>pagkakulong sa inyong pamilya? Sa inyong pagiging ina?</p>	
<p>(Para sa mga ina) Paano mo tinutugunan at nagagampanan ang iyong pagiging ina sa mga may layang anak? Regular mo ba nakakausap at nakikita ang inyong mga anak at pamilya?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halos walang contact sa anak kasi walang call center. Hindi din pwede makigamit ng cellphone para mag text o tumawag sa anak. • Wala na kaming dalaw
<p>Anong pangangailangan mo ang hindi natutugunan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problema ang doctor at gamot. Dati meron pero ngayun wala ng bumibisita. May in-charge sa infirmary sila yung nag momonitor ng may sakit. Hindi regular yung check-up. Hindi din regular ang pag supply ng napkin. Madalas kami na ang bumibili. • Sa infirmary – pupunta ka doon pag nagkasakit ka tapos sila yung mag endorse sa dapecol. Ang dapecol na din ang magbibigay ng gamot kung ano yung available. • Walang contact sa pamilya • Walang CR sa medium security • Kulang ang stand fan kasi marami kami • Problema ang hygiene
<p>Pangwakas at Paglikha ng Sining</p>	
<p>Ano sa tingin nyo ang pinaka importanteng isyu na hinaharap ng mga kababaihan sa kulungan na dapat agad tugunan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowded ang CIW • Maliit ang infirmary • Dapat may regular na check-up ng doctor at regular na supply ng hygiene kits

Group 3: Elderly

Questions	Responses
<p>Pagpapakilala</p>	
<p>Alin sa mga emosyon ang iyong pangkarinawang batid sa pang-araw araw dito sa bilanguan? Bawat babae ay may 2 sticker, ilagay sa 2 emosyon na madalas nararamdaman sa loob ng kulungan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She got used to her life in the facility and has finally accepted her fate. She is already 71 years old and stayed in the facility for 26 years already. It has been three (3) since her last communication with her family. She tried to communicate with

	<p>her daughter and grandchildren through letters but she didn't receive any reply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay-In physician because at night, they can't find a resident physician. • Medicines- no available medicines • Food – hindi makain ng tao • Separate detention for senior and PWD – well ventilated, may ceiling fan, tubig • Call center operated by the Office (2014) - 5 pesos per text, 5 per minute= it was stopped because of the problem in Bilibid • problem in visitation because of the distance (fare, financial problem)
Kalagayan sa Kulungan para sa matatanda:	
Sapat ba ang supply ng pagkain at tubig sa loob ng kulungan? Ang Espasyo?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amount of food is enough. However, yung pagkain is not delicious. (malansa ang isda) because the caterer did not cook it well • panis ang kanin, (parang putik sa kanal ang sabaw ng isda) 39.00 out of 70.00 per day.
Ano and kondisyon ng palikuran? (komportable ba kayong nakakaligo etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • okay naman sa dorm C kasi may cubicle at may mineral drinking water • no available medicines in the infirmary
Paano ka naapektuhan bilang older woman (matandang babae) sa kondisyon ng kulungan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May epekto sa nutrition ng women • No medicines
Meron bang espesyal na trato ang ibinibigay para sa kagaya nyo na senior citizen na patungkol sa pagkain, sa tubig, sa espasyong tutulugan?	Yes, prioritized in everything except for the food
Bilang matandang babae sa loob ng kulungan, ano ang pinakamahirap para sa iyo?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Na suspend yung work sa TADECO • Sharing sa Bed
Seguridad	
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?	Yes. They feel secured

<p>Mayroon ba kayong alam or may mga karanasan ba kayo na pang-aabusong pisikal o sekswal (i.e. paninilip, abusadong pananalita, diskriminasyon, isolation) mula sa isang officer, kasamang bilanggo, o mga bisita? Paano ito tinugunan ng mga opisyaes ng kulungan? (kung wala – tumuloy sa sunod na tanong) none</p>	<p>December 31 a case of power tripping</p>
<p>Kung may nangyari na karahasan o pang-aabuso sa loob ng kulungan, alam nyo ba kung kanino magrereklamo at kung ano ang proseso?</p>	<p>System of investigation and discipline in the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They file complaint in the Keeper[custodian] • conduct investigation • submit a report • Evaluation by the Board of discipline • hearing is conducted (opportunity to be heard) • then punishment
<p>Pag may nagkasala sa kulungan. Ano ang klase ng parusa ang pinapataw? (ipaliwanag ang uri ng parusa, pag search sa selda o sa katawan etc)</p>	<p>Punishments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dorm arrest • bartolina (6 months longest known – entry of drugs in the facility)
<p>Ano ang pinakamaigting na takot mo bilang matandang babae na nasa kulungan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none so far
<p>Pangangailangang Kalusugan</p>	
<p>Ano ang nakukuhang nyo na serbisyong medikal sa loob ng kulungan? Anong klaseng gamot at anong serbisyo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resident physician is not always available especially when they need to see a doctor at night.
<p>Nakaranasan nyo na bang magkasakit sa loob ng kulungan? Anong klaseng sakit at paano ito natugunan? Paano tinutugunan ng mga opisyaes ng kulungan ang</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no standby emergency driver and car [for medical emergency] -

<p>medical emergency? Sapat ba ang kanilang pag responde?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they have first aid training, [fire drill, earthquake drill], every dormitory has trained first aider inmate]
<p>Natutugunan ba ang inyong pangangailangang pangkalusugan, lalo na patungkol sa pangangailangang gamot at check up at agarang lunas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They usually experience shortage of medicines, even paracetamol.
<p>Na-eexamine ba kayo ng doctor o nars sa kulungan? Gaano kadalas at ano ang kanilang kasarian?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The doctor is not available most of the time.
<p>Meron ba kayong social protection: 4Ps, SSS, Philhealth – nagagamit nyo ba ang mga ito? –</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • philhealth is used when an inmate is confined or undergoes operation in the hospital.
<p>Pangangailangan ng Ina at Anak</p>	
<p>Sa mga may anak, kapatid, pamilya sa labas ng kulungan, paano nakaapekto ang inyong pagkakulong sa inyong pamilya? Sa iyong pagiging ina?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is a major problem. There are allegations that the letters are not sent to their families. • An inmate's confinement in this facility has affected her daughter the most. Her daughter's fiancé had doubts in marrying her since her parents are convicts. Her daughter is a graduate of criminology but was refused admittance in PNP because her parents are convicts. One of her child also engaged in using shabu due to struggles experienced by their family. • One inmate also said that her child was not able to finish school • The distance between the inmate and her children became greater because she is from Muntinlupa and she is now confined in Mindanao. • Her youngest son does not know her anymore since she last saw him when he was still three (3) years old and now he is twenty one (21) years old.
<p>(Para sa mga ina) Paano mo tinutugunan at nagagampanan ang iyong pagiging ina sa mga may layang anak? Regular mo ba</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, because they have no communication outside.

nakakausap at nakikita ang inyong mga anak at pamilya?	
Anong pangangailangan mo bilang matandang babae sa kulungan ang hindi natutugunan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none so far except for the communication

At 12:05 in the afternoon, the small group discussion concluded. Participants were then given time to work on their drawings. To ease out this process, participants were provided pieces of canvas cloth and markers. They were also asked to anchor their drawings in the following question: ***Ano ang nagbibigay sa iyo ng lakas at pag-asa kahit na nasa loob ng kulungan?***

Lunch was also served while the participants worked on their drawings. At 12:30 in the afternoon, a group of inmate did an intermission number while waiting for other participants to finish their drawings and their food. After the intermission number, a representative from each group was asked to share their workshop output in the plenary.

V. Presentation of Workshop Output

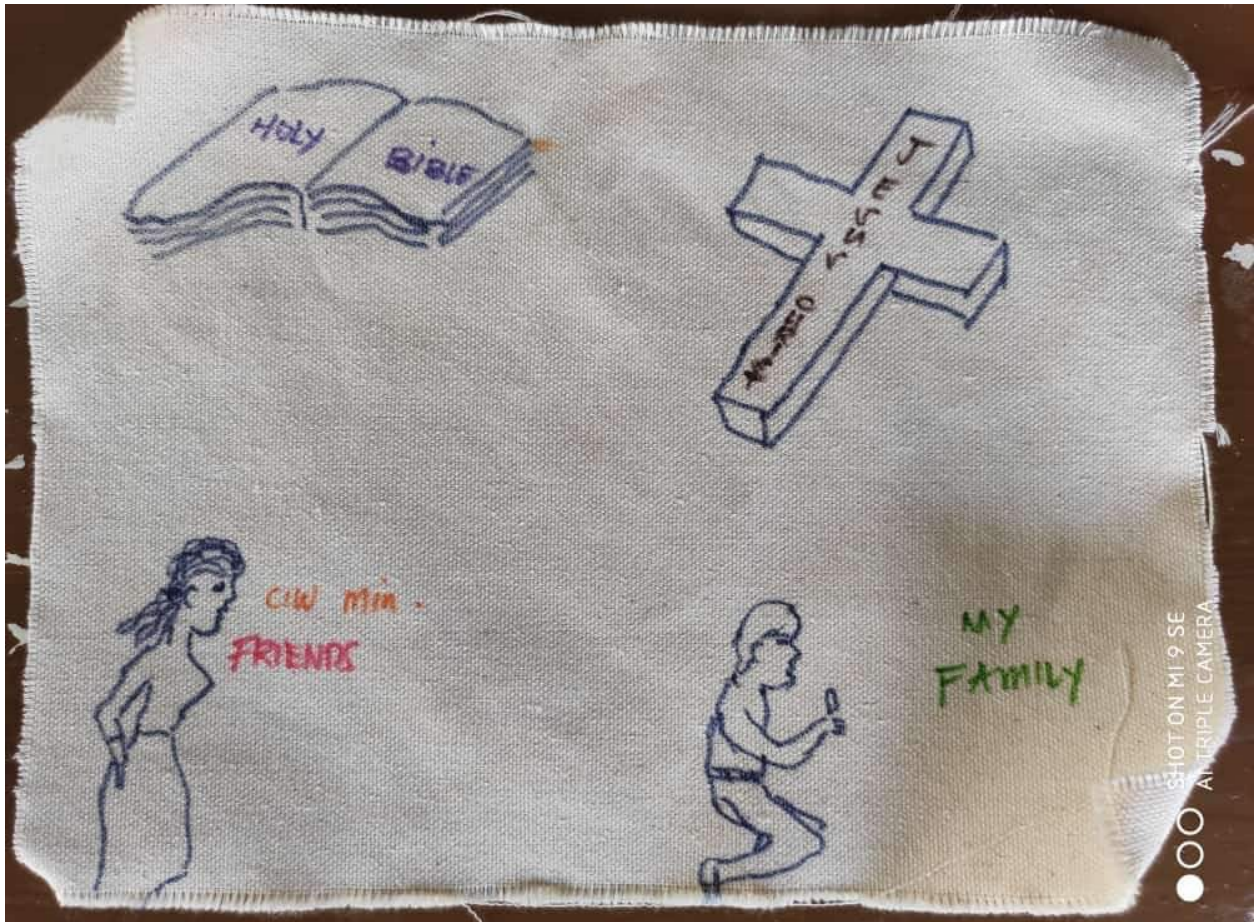
At 12:38 in the afternoon, representatives from different groups presented their drawing and shared their hopes and dreams in the plenary. Below are the images of their output and some significant points that they shared:

Presenter 1:



The first presenter came from the group of elderly inmates. She shared some of her significant experiences when she was still in Mandaluyong. She recalled her experience with a fellow inmate who was a rich Chinese Filipino. According to her, this person and her experiences taught her not to be greedy. She emphasized that at the present, it is God and her family that serves as her inspiration. Every time she prays, she asks for a longer life so she can still spend more time with her family.

Presenter 2:



The second presenter came from the group of pregnant women, PWD, and ill inmates. According to the presenter, what gives her strength at this point in her life is the Word of God. She shared that the cross in her drawing is a recognition that she understands the sacrifice that Jesus did in order to save her from her sins. She also explained that the friends she gained inside the CIW also gave her strength to continue despite the difficulties that she experienced. She also hopes, like everyone else in the facility, to come home to her family in the future.

Presenter 3:



The third presenter came from the LBT group. She explained that in her drawing she included the image of the Lord and the Bible because they are the source of her strength and hope. In particular, the Bible serves as her compass in life. The aircraft in her drawing also symbolizes her dream of traveling abroad.

Presenter 4:



The last presenter also came from the LBT group. She explained that in her drawing she included her family because she now realized how important they are to her. She expressed her gratitude to God for giving her a partner who is her source of inspiration. A partner who she can talk to. She also hopes to serve the church after she completely serves her sentence.

At 1:04 in the afternoon the first part of the whole day activity was formally closed. Mr. Arendain wrapped up the session by articulating that the CHR is always present and committed to serve the people in detention especially in the context of Human Rights promotion and protection.

While waiting for the participants of the Capability Building Session to convene in the plenary hall, a member of the CHR team gave an intermission number.

PART 2: CAPABILITY BUILDING WITH DETENTION FACILITY STAFF

VI. Welcoming of Participants

In order to formally open the second part of the activity, Mr. Arendain asked Ms. Laine Lyn Glase to share a brief welcome message. In her welcome remarks, Ms. Glase explained that the activity plays an important role in developing their capacities and knowledge most especially in handling their clients. In her words she emphasized: “this is a venue for us to know the proper way of treating PDLs and to consciously uphold their basic human rights”.

After this, Mr. Arendain introduced the CHR team to the participants and introduced the first learning session.

VII. CHR Background and Mandate

At 1:42 in the afternoon, a learning input on the Mandate of Commission on Human Rights was facilitated by Mr. Alfonso Balansag Jr. This session allowed the participants to understand the role of CHR in the promotion and protection of human rights. Below are the salient points of Mr. Balansag’s input:

- To start his presentation, Mr. Balansag asked the participants about their perceptions on the Commission on Human Rights. He then presented some of the common perceptions about CHR. Among these common perceptions are the following: *CHR favors criminals, CHR as enemy of the state; and CHR as allies or protector of drug dependents, drug lords, criminals, and rapists.* Mr. Balansag clarified these perceptions by narrowing his discussion on the importance of Human Rights and the Mandate of CHR.
- In order to deepen the participants’ understanding of the importance of Human Rights, Mr. Balansag provided the definition of human rights according to the United Nations, Commission on Human Rights, and late Senator Diokno:
 - **United Nations:** human rights are generally defined as those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human beings.
 - **CHR:** human rights as the supreme inherent and inalienable rights to life, to dignity and to self-development. It is the essence of this rights that makes man human.

- **Late Senator Diokno:** “No cause is more worthy than the cause of human rights. Human rights are more than legal concepts, they are the essence of man (woman). They are what makes man/woman you denies man’s (or woman’s) humanity.”
- Mr. Balansag explained that the state has the primary obligation to serve, promote and protect the human rights of its citizens. This is articulated in Article 2, Section 11 of the Philippine Constitutions: “...the state values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights”.
- To illustrate the role of the government in relation to Human Rights, Mr. Balansag, explained how different agencies of the government are mandated to serve, promote, and protect the human rights of its citizens. One example he cited is the role of the Department of Education in the promotion and protection of the right to education. He further emphasized that the government is the primary promoter of Human Rights. And as the head of the state, the President is the main protector of Human Rights.
- Given this, the state enforces laws to protect the rights of its citizens. Mr. Balansag emphasized that Human rights and laws go hand-in-hand. The law on VAWC for example, was promulgated and institutionalized to protect the rights of women and children. With this, Mr. Balansag clarified that laws do not favor criminals. In fact, they exist to protect the rights of every human being.
- Mr. Balansag explained the mandate of CHR by presenting the principle of check and balance. He explained this by showing how the different branches of the government upholds the principle of check and balance as one of the important features of our democratic political system. He then emphasized that CHR, as an independent body, serves as a watchdog of the government and protector of marginalized sector.
- Mr. Balansag also added, that as a watchdog of the government, CHR is tasked to investigate on its own, or on complaint by any party, all forms of human rights violations involving civil and political rights.
- In closing, Mr. Balansag emphasized that the CHR is not anti-government.

VIII. Human Rights and Mandela Rules

At 2:48 in the afternoon, Atty. Janer Sanchez led the presentation of the Human Rights and Mandela Rules. In his discussion, Atty. Sanchez explained the basic principles of the

Mandela Rules as well as the other important components of the rules for the treatment of prisoners. Below are the significant points raised during his discussion:

- Atty. Sanchez explained that there are 5 basic principles of the Mandela Rule:
 - 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 Mandela Rule also suggests that every facility must have a standardized prisoner file management system. It must have a valid commitment order; records are kept confidential; and prisoners must be able to access his/her records.
- Other components of the rule which were given emphasis in the discussion are the rules related to accommodation, food, exercise and sport, health care services, discipline and sanction, and instruments of restraint.
- Atty. Sanchez also emphasized that searches of prisoners and their cells must not be used to harass or intimidate or unnecessarily intrude the prisoner's privacy. He added, that intrusive searches (including strip and body cavity searches) should be undertaken only if absolutely necessary
- In terms of dealing with information and complaints, the Mandela Rules stipulates that prisoners must be informed of the prison law, regulations, and their rights and obligations. Prisoners may also make requests or complaints to the prison director or staff member authorized to represent him/her. Furthermore, every prisoner is 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
- Lastly, Atty Sanchez explained that are allowed to have contact with the outside world. They must be allowed conjugal visits, and be informed regularly of the important items of the news. He also emphasized that the mandela rules guarantees the prisoners' rights to practice his/her own religion.

IX. Bangkok Rules

As an additional input to the Mandela Rules, Atty. Cienna May Juyo presented the Bangkok Rules. Prior to this, she gave a context of the legal instrument and explained the role of CHR as a Gender Ombud. Below are the important points raised during her presentation:

- Atty. Juyo opened her presentation by explaining that the focus group discussion that was conducted during the morning session is part of the bigger role that CHR is tasked to do as a Gender Ombud. She explained further that CHR recognizes the fact that women in detention facilities are among the most vulnerable sector of the society. Given so, the Bangkok Rule was crafted to equalize and empower women.
- The role of CHR as a Gender Ombud is defined in RA 9710. Atty. Juyo explained that as gender ombud, CHR is tasked to:
 - Advocate of womens right
 - Assist in vawc cases
 - Investigate violations
 - Monitor govt compliance
 - Recommend policy reforms
- The UN Bangkok Rules or the United Nations' Rules for the Treatment of Female Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders was crafted because it is crucial to protect the rights of women offenders and prisoners; it also seeks to address the different needs that women have and the different situations they come from; and to address the needs of parents in prison with their children;
- As a policy, the Bangkok Rules apply to:
 - Women under arrest awaiting trial (pre-trial detention)
 - Women prisoners serving sentence
 - Women subject to non-custodial measures and non-custodial sanctions (post-convictions)
 - Women offenders subject to corrective measures
 - Women detained under protective custody
- Atty. Juyo also emphasized how the Madela Rules supplements the Bangkok Rules:
 - Women and men should be detained in separate facilities: Rule 11(a).
 - Women's institutions should provide specific accommodation for pre- and post-natal care and treatment: Rule 28.
 - The decision on whether children are accommodated in prison with their parent should be based on the best interests of the child. Provision needs to be made for childcare facilities and healthcare services for children: Rule 29.

- Women prisoners should be supervised and attended to by female prison officers: Rule 81(3).
 - Women's institutions should be under the authority of a responsible woman officer: Rule 81(1).
 - No male member of staff should enter a women's institution unless accompanied by a woman officer: Rule 81(2).
- Furthermore, Atty. Juyo discussed the salient points stipulated in the Bangkok Rules. Specifically, she discussed the provisions related to Admissions, Personal Hygiene, Healthcare Services, Safety and Security, Discipline and Punishment, Parental Responsibility, Contact with the Outside World, Classification and Individualization, Rehabilitation and reintegration, and personnel and training.
 - In closing, Atty. Juyo also presented how the Bangkok Rule will figure out in the development of local implementing rules and guidelines. At this point, she presented the next steps:
 - Self-assessment of the facilities' compliance with Bangkok Rules;
 - Development of tool for assessment;
 - Address those that do not require assessment; Enhance those already in place;
 - Inter-agency cooperation

At 3:46 in the afternoon the learning sessions was formally closed.

X. Closing Ceremony

After the presentations, Mr. Arendain took over and led the distribution of the certificates. He also asked the participants to fill out the evaluation forms. Other members of the CHR team assisted in this process.

To formally close the activity, Atty. Juyo delivered her closing message. She thanked everyone for their support and participation. She also assured the participants that the information that was gathered will be used to craft policy recommendations that will further enhance our policies related to women in detention. At 3:53 in the afternoon, the team did a photo opportunity with the participants and the activity was formally closed.