

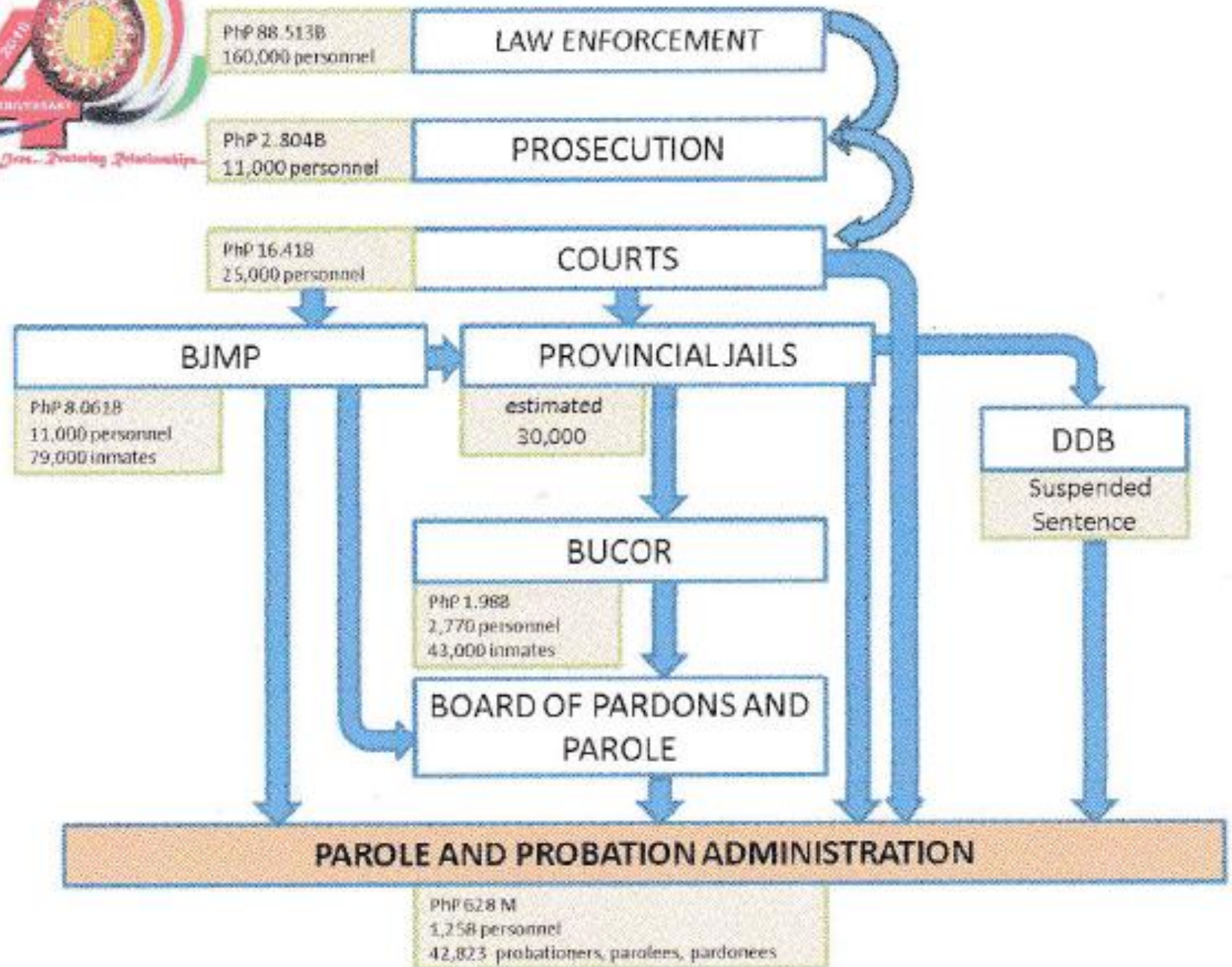
# Probation System and Offenders Rehabilitation in the Philippines

By:

**DR. MANUEL G. CO, CESO I**  
**Administrator, Parole and Probation Administration**  
**Ex Officio Member, Board of Pardons and Parole**  
**Republic of the Philippines**



*Redeeming Lives... Restoring Relationships*



# INTRODUCTION

Community-based Correction in the Philippines involved two-major processes:

- “Front-End “intervention, through the application of an alternative to imprisonment or sentence.
- As a re-entry option as a “Back-End “intervention after offender served portion of prison sentence and for all these interventions the offenders is declared guilty by a competent Court of Law.

# INTRODUCTION

Generally, these two (2) interventions of criminal offenders are presently administered by the Parole and Probation Administration.

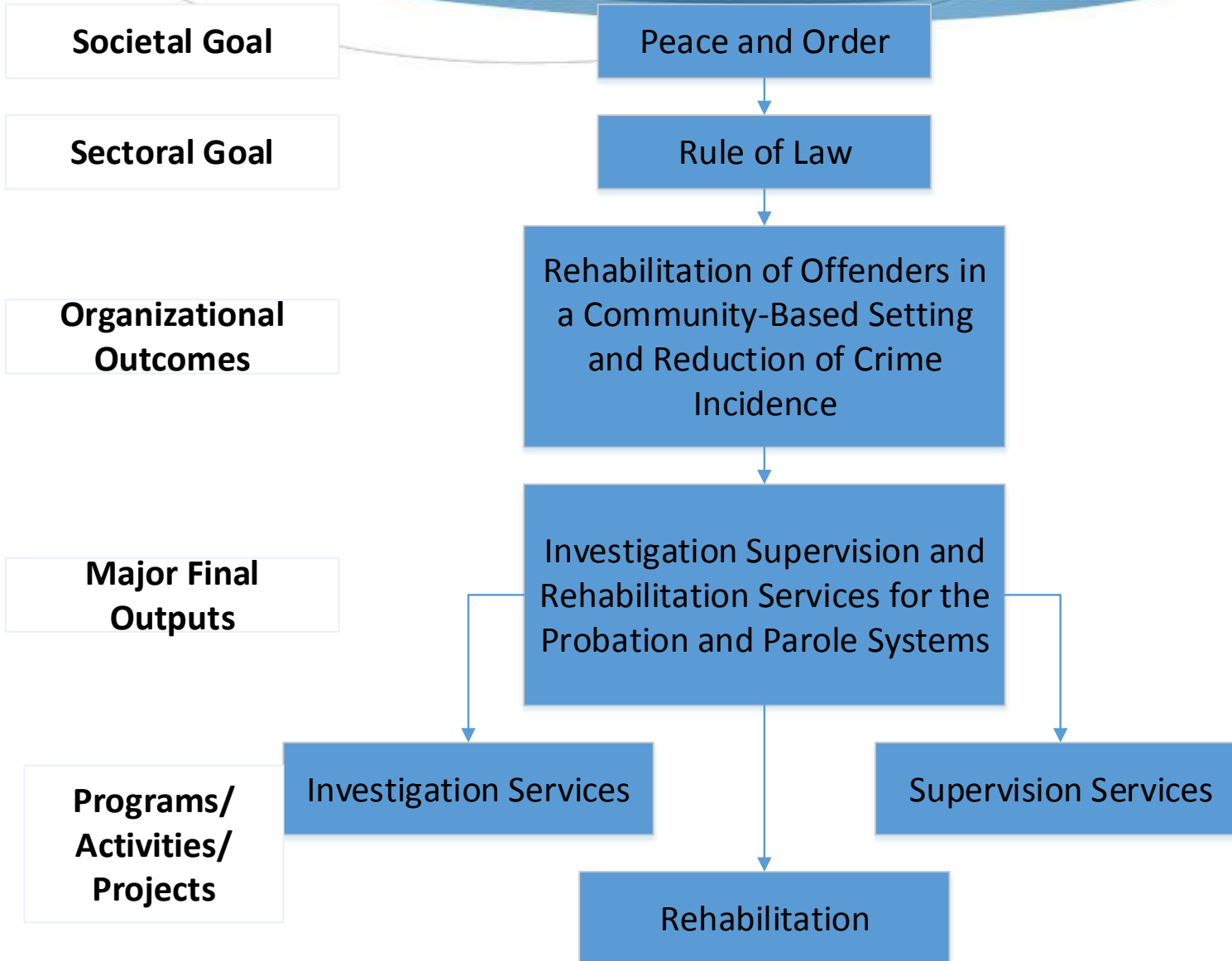
- Alternative to prison term through probation or suspended sentence for FTMDO;
- Re-entry program through Parole or Pardon with Parole Conditions.

# GOALS

- ➔ **Promote the correction and rehabilitation of offenders by providing them with individualized treatment in a community-based setting and reduced the incidence of recidivism;**
- ➔ **Provide a cheaper alternative to the institutional confinement of offender who are likely to respond to individualized community-based treatment; and**
- ➔ **Prevent further commission of crime by promoting their development utilizing innovative interventions and techniques with the end goal of transforming them into productive, law abiding and self-respecting individuals.**



# PPA Logical Framework



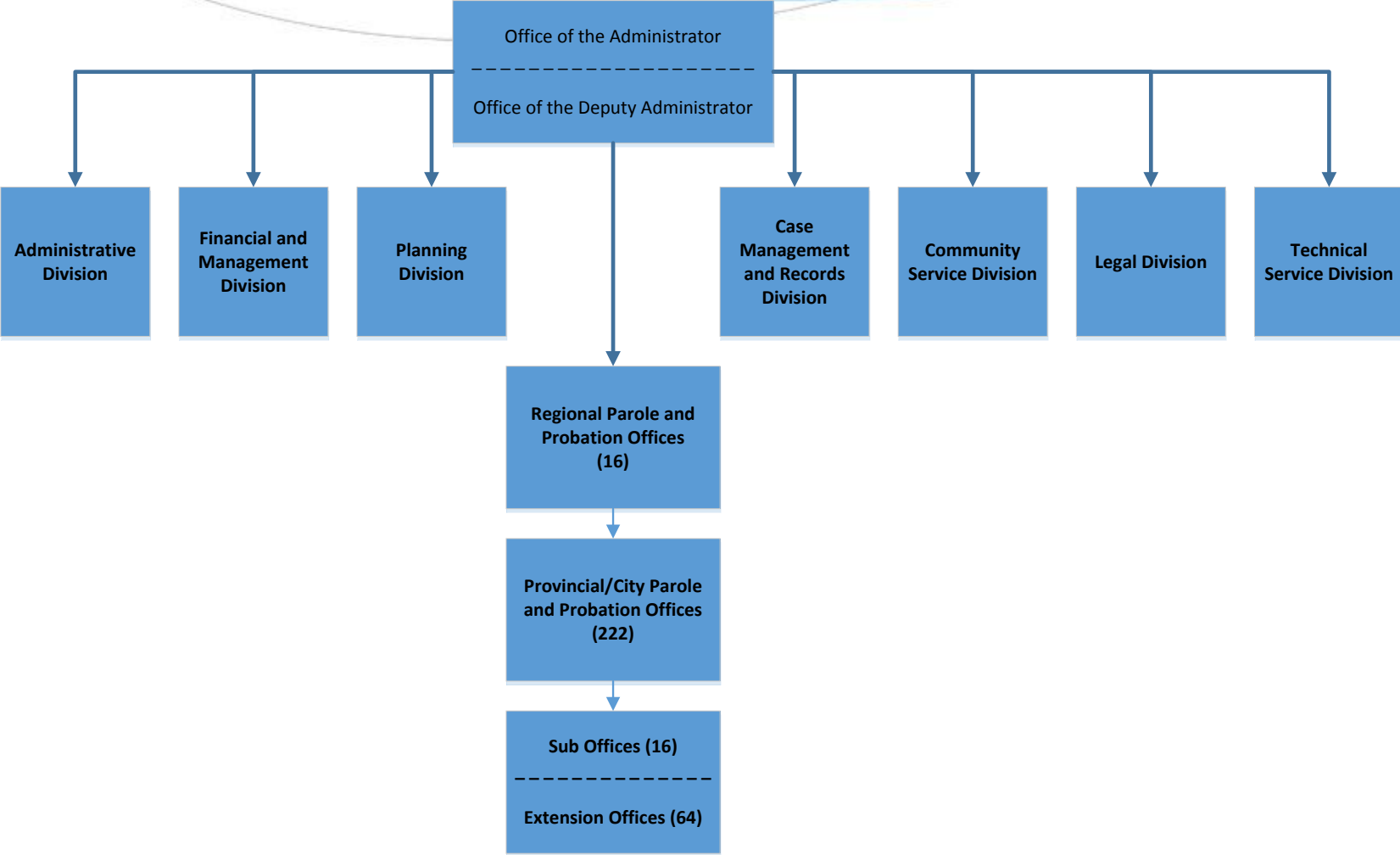
- This agency is established by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 968, The Probation Law of 1976.
- The passage of Executive Order No. 292, the Administrative Code of 1987, then Probation Administration was renamed as Parole and Probation Administration and as a consequence it was given an added mandate of administering the parole system and assists the Board of Pardons and Parole in the performance of its functions and responsibilities.

- Through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Parole and Probation Administration, and the Dangerous Drug Board, the Agency is given the tasks of conducting investigation and supervision of first-time minor drug offender, pursuant to Republic Act No. 9165, the Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, particularly Section 66 and 68 of that law.

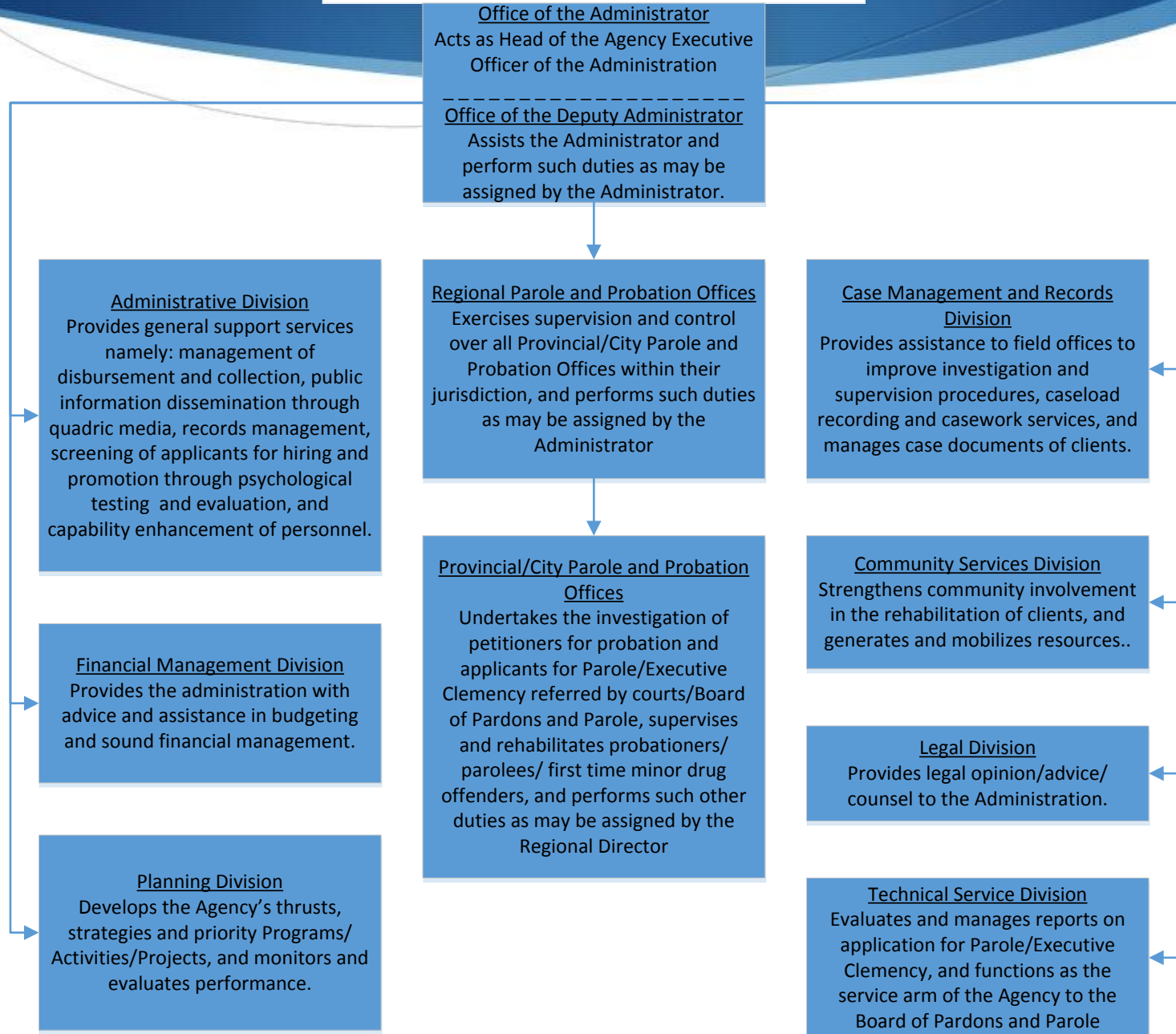
- Significantly, another Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was formalized between the Agency and the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) through an interagency collaboration particularly the Agency through its Regional, Provincial and City Offices which will assist the Board in processing application for Voluntary Confinement of drug dependents in a drug treatment center to be approved by the Courts of Law.

- In 2012, Republic Act. No. 10389, the passage of said law institutionalizes Release on Recognizance (ROR) as a mode of conditional release of detention prisoners unable to post bail due to abject poverty. The Agency, through its City and Provincial Field Offices is given the added responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the activities of released detention prisoners on recognizance to determine whether or not the conditions for their release are being complied with and that the private offended parties and their witnesses, and the community in general are protected.

# PPA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# PPA Functional Chart



# *Revised Code of Ethics for Probation and Parole Employees*

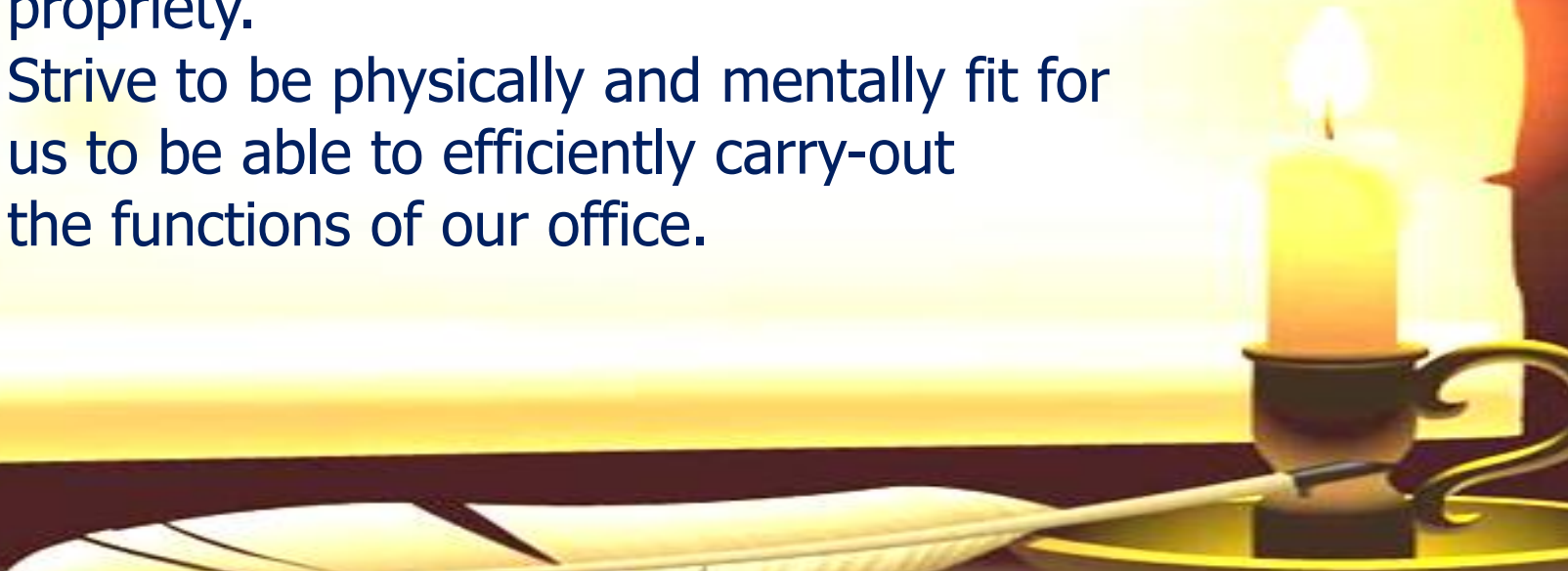
## **PREAMBLE**

We, the employees of the Parole and Probation Administration, in order to establish a just and humane correctional system, implore the aid of Almighty God, to effectively foster the rehabilitation and reformation programs of the Agency and uphold its mission-vision to provide excellent performance, exude professionalism and accountability towards the achievement of defined goals, do hereby decree this Code of Ethics.



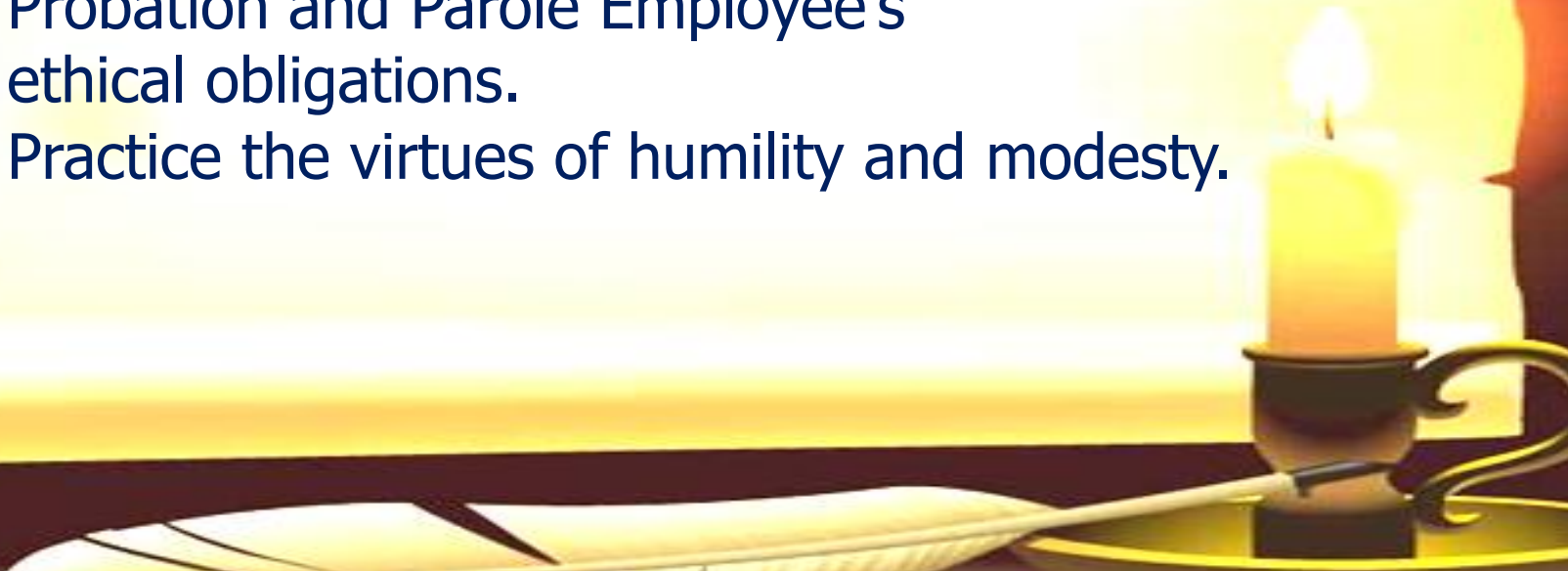
**CANON 1: As Probation and Parole Employees we shall commit ourselves to provide excellent **PERFORMANCE**. In this regard, we must:**

- 1.1** Commit ourselves to work willingly with due diligence and prudence.
- 1.2** Possess the competencies that shall contribute to the achievement of the Agency's mandate, core values and delivery of excellent service.
- 1.3** Responsibly perform our duties with dignity and propriety.
- 1.4** Strive to be physically and mentally fit for us to be able to efficiently carry-out the functions of our office.



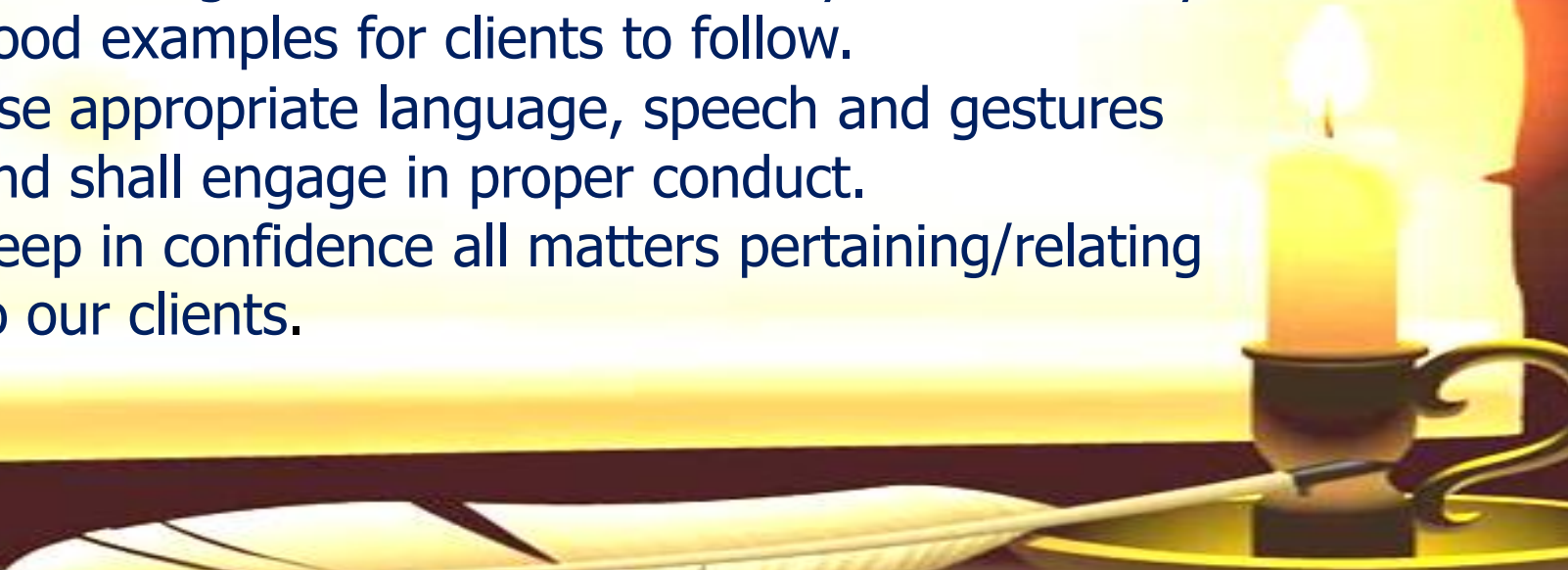
**CANON 2: As Probation and Parole Employees we shall be epitomes of **PROFESSIONALISM** in public service; hence, we must:**

- 2.1** Act with highest respect for others and shall strictly observe the necessary protocol at all times.
- 2.2** Always be mindful of the public aspect of social media, so as not to run afoul of a Probation and Parole Employee's ethical obligations.
- 2.3** Practice the virtues of humility and modesty.



**CANON 3: As Probation and Parole Employees we shall devote ourselves to practice the virtue of **ACCOUNTABILITY** in our functions in the interest of genuine public service. Thus, we must:**

- 3.1** Act with utmost honesty and accountability for public interest.
- 3.2** Act responsibly to uphold the integrity of our vocation.
- 3.3** Use our positions for official business and not to further private interests or those of others.
- 3.4** Adhere to high standards of morality and decency and shall set good examples for clients to follow.
- 3.5** Use appropriate language, speech and gestures and shall engage in proper conduct.
- 3.6** Keep in confidence all matters pertaining/relating to our clients.



# RESPONSIBILITIES



**To administer the Individualized Community-Based Treatment in the Philippines.**



**To exercise supervision over probationers, parolees, and pardonees, first-time minor drug offenders and persons on release on recognizance; and**



**To promote the connection and rehabilitation of criminal offenders.**

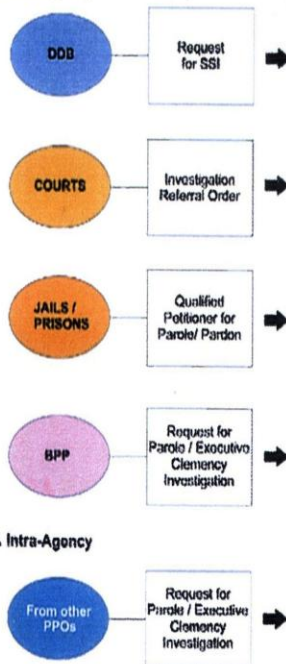
Department of Justice

**Parole and Probation Administration**



# PAROLE AND PROBATION ADMINISTRATION WORKFLOW CHART

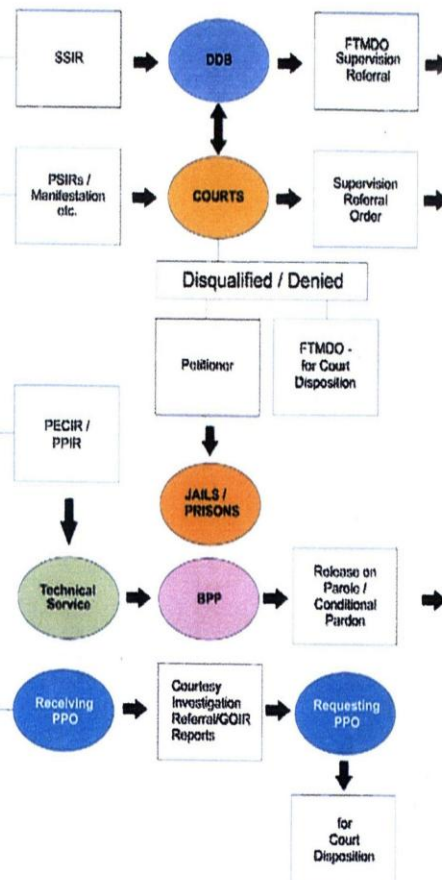
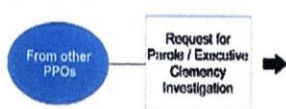
## 1. Inter-Agency



## INVESTIGATION

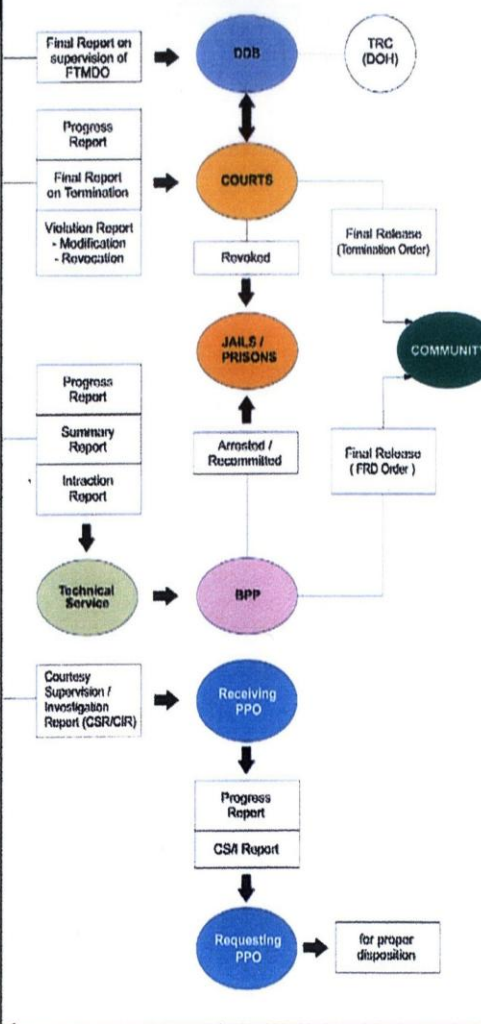
- The investigation program determines the suitability of petitioners for probation, parole, conditional pardon and suspended sentence of first time minor drug offenders (FTMDO), who will likely respond to community-based individualized treatment.
- Investigation includes record check/BI which provide information on the petitioner's personality, character, antecedents, environment and other relevant information.
- Prescribed period for investigation are as follows:
  - Probation - 60 days
  - PP/EC - 60 days
  - FTMDO - 30 days

## 2. Intra-Agency



## SUPERVISION

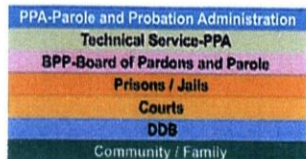
- Supervision program aims to effect the rehabilitation of the probationers, parolees, parolees, FTMDO placed on suspended sentence/ community service to enable them to become productive and law-abiding members of the community.
- Rehabilitation program is individualized and community-based, with Therapeutic Community as treatment modality, Restorative Justice as conceptual framework, and the Volunteer Probation Aides as major resources.
- Prescribed period for supervision are as follows:
  - Probation - max. of six (6) years
  - Parole/ Conditional Pardon - expiration of the maximum sentence (EMS)
  - FTMDO - 6 to 18 months.



## ADMINISTRATION OF VPA PROGRAM

- A strategy wherein PPA generates maximum citizen participation and community involvement in the overall process of client rehabilitation.
- The main objective of the Volunteer Probation Aide (VPA) Program is to fully develop VPAs as vital resource in the treatment of offenders, crime prevention and administration of criminal justice.
- A Probation Volunteer Aide (VPA) is at least 55 years old and a person of good reputation. He / she assists the Probation and Parole Officer in the supervision of clients.
- A VPA is appointed by the Administrator and rated by the Secretary of Justice, for a period of 2 years subject to reappointment.

### Legend :



SSIR - Suspended Sentence Investigation Report  
 PSIR - Post-Sentence Investigation Report  
 PECIR - Pro-Executive Clemency Investigation Report  
 PPIR - Pro-Parole Investigation Report  
 TRC - Treatment Rehabilitation Center  
 FTMDO - First Time Minor Drug Offenders  
 VPA - Volunteer Probation Aide

For more information, please call the following telephone numbers :  
 Office of the Administrator - 927-6826  
 Public Information Section - 927-6821  
 Technical Service - 926-9862  
 Case Management & Records Div. - 928-0938  
 Community Services Division - 929-3611  
 Regional Offices

# BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

## Protects the Society

- From the excessive costs of detention.
- From the high rate of recidivism of detained offenders.

## Protects the Victim

- It provides restitution.
- It preserves justice.

## Protects the Family

- It does not deprive the wife and children if husband and father.
- It maintains the unity of the home.

## Assists the Government

- It reduces the population of prisons and jails.
- It lessens the clogging of courts.
- It lightens the load of prosecutors.
- It sustains law enforcement.

## Helps the Offender

- It maintains his earning power.
- It provides rehabilitation in the community.
- It restores his dignity.

## Justifies the Philosophy of Men

- That life is sacred.
- That all men deserve a second time.
- That an individual can change.
- That society has a moral obligation to lift the fallen.

20-40-200-4-23300

# The SERVICES... its fulfillment

Community-Based Investigation, whether in probation, parole, executive clemency or suspended sentence essentially involved a process of screening, selection, and placement of offenders who have satisfied social and legal requirements established by law or regulations for its purpose.

Highly Selective Screening is a significant pre-requisite in the placement and treatment of offenders in community-based corrections. Thus, it is in this phase where highly selected offenders are assessed and thoroughly evaluated by Probation and Parole Officers to guide the deciding authorities in the judicious determination of offender's application for a community-based treatment.

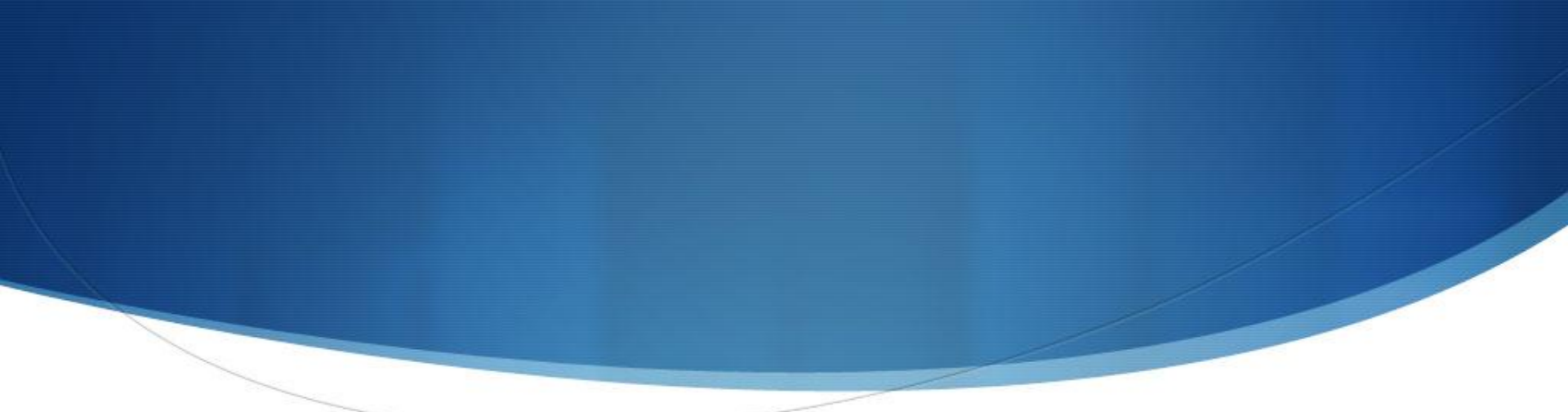
# Post-Sentence Investigation

## **Objective:**

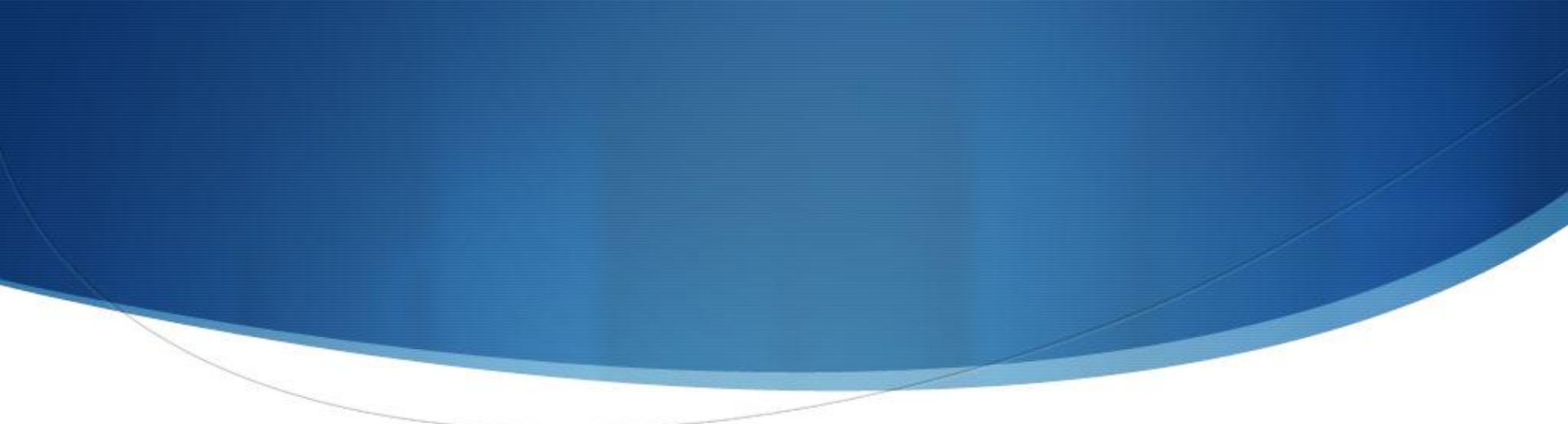
To provide the courts with relevant information and judicious recommendations for the selection of offenders to be placed on probation.

## **Scope and Beneficiaries:**

All offenders except those entitled to the benefits under the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 603 and similar laws.



The post-sentence investigation of court referrals is a substantive area in the workload of the Department of Justice-Parole and Probation Administration (DOJ-PPA). The investigation of an applicant or petitioner for probation involves a thorough study of his criminal record, family history, educational background, married life, occupational record, interpersonal relationships and such other aspects of his/her life which may have a bearing in the assessment of his/her suitability for probation.



In this connection, the probation and parole officer conduct a records-check on the petitioner in the local police files, prosecution, courts, National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), etc. Other sources of information such as relatives of private offended party and the offender, their neighbors, other community local leaders and responsible members are also consulted. In certain instances, the petitioner may also be asked to undergo a drug-dependency test or psychological evaluation to better assess his/her potential for rehabilitation.

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### A. PROBATION INVESTIGATION

1. Number of cases handled for probation investigation
  - Carry-over = 166
  - New referrals received = 10,629
  - Total Cases Handled = 10,795**
2. Number of cases completed/PSIRs and Manifestations submitted to the court
  - within 30 days = 3,065
  - within 31-60 days = 6,551
  - beyond 60 days = 1,022
  - Total Cases Completed = 10,638**
3. Percentage of cases completed/PSIRs and Manifestations submitted to courts
  - within 30 days = 28.39%
  - within 31-60 days = 60.68%
  - beyond 60 days = 9.47%
  - Total Completion Rate = 98.54%**

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### **B. RATE OF SUSTAINED RECOMMENDATION FOR INVESTIGATION**

1. Number of cases disposed of by the courts = 9,671
2. Number of recommendations reflected in the PSIRs/Manifestations sustained by the courts = 9,631
3. Percentage of recommendations reflected in the PSIRs/Manifestations sustained by the courts = 99.59%

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### C. COURTESY PROBATION INVESTIGATION

1. Number of cases handled for courtesy investigation

Carry-over = 11

New referrals received = 2,229

**Total Cases Handled = 2,240**

2. Number of courtesy investigation cases completed and returned

within 8 days = 1,128

within 9-10 days = 413

beyond 10 days = 692

**Total Cases Completed = 2,233**

3. Percentage of courtesy investigation cases completed and returned

within 8 days = 50.36%

within 9-10 days = 18.44%

beyond 10 days = 30.89%

**Total Completion Rate = 99.69%**

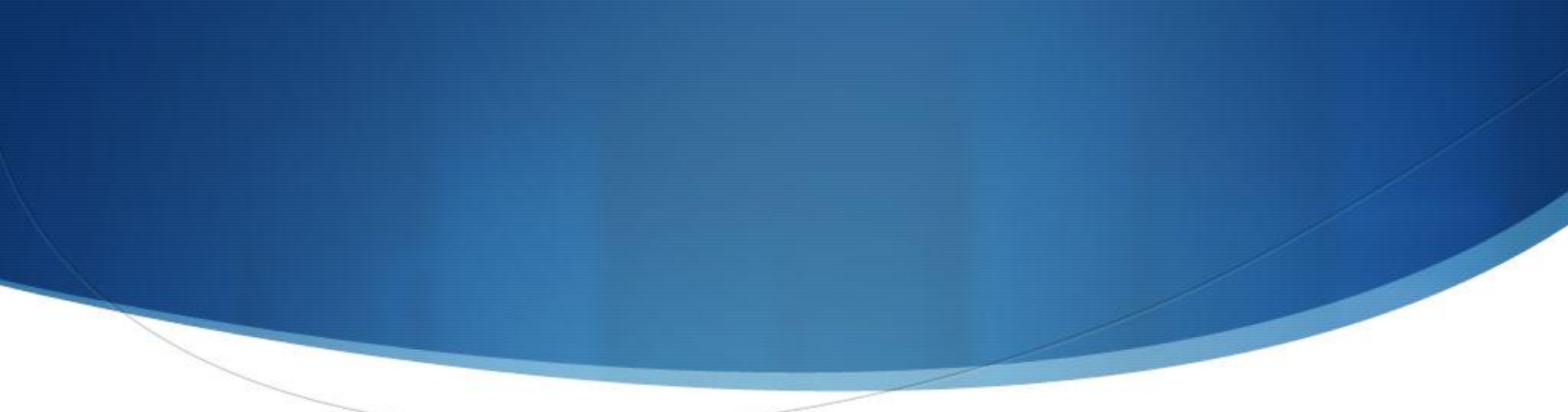
# Investigation of Board of Pardons and Parole Referrals

## **Objective:**

To provide the Board of Pardons and Parole (BPP) with necessary and relevant information which can be used in determining a prisoner's fitness for parole or any form of executive clemency.

## **Scope and Beneficiaries:**

All prisoners confined in jail or prison to serve an indeterminate prison sentence, who have already served the minimum period of said sentence; and those who are eligible for executive clemency.



This task involves the investigation and evaluation of the physical, mental and moral background and records of prisoners confined in jails and prisons to determine who are eligible for parole or executive clemency. This will provide the Board of Pardons and Parole with a useful tool for better determination of petitioner's qualification and suitability for community release, identifying the most appropriate rehabilitation intervention programs and procedures for them, and provide the Supervising Officer with information necessary for the implementation of the supervision treatment plan of the client-offender.

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### D. PRE-PAROLE/EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY INVESTIGATION

1. Number of cases handled for Pre-Parole/Executive Clemency Investigation

Carry-over	=	250
New referrals received	=	1,873
<b>Total Cases Handled</b>	=	<b>2,123</b>
2. Number of cases completed/PPIRs submitted to BPP

within 30 days	=	1,008
within 31-60 days	=	431
beyond 60 days	=	610
<b>Total Cases Completed</b>	=	<b>2,049</b>
3. Percentage of cases completed/PPIRs submitted to BPP

within 30 days	=	47.48%
within 31-60 days	=	20.30%
beyond 60 days	=	28.73%
<b>Total Completion Rate</b>	=	<b>96.51%</b>

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### E. COURTESY PRE-PAROLE/EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY INVESTIGATION

#### 1. Number of cases handled for courtesy investigation

Carry-over	=	127
New referrals received	=	4,122
<b>Total Cases Handled</b>	=	<b>4,249</b>

#### 2. Number of courtesy investigation cases completed and returned

within 8 days	=	1,720
within 9-10 days	=	2,047
beyond 10 days	=	388
<b>Total Cases Completed</b>	=	<b>4,155</b>

#### 3. Percentage of courtesy investigation cases completed and returned

within 8 days	=	40.48%
within 9-10 days	=	48.18%
beyond 10 days	=	9.13%
<b>Total Completion Rate</b>	=	<b>97.79%</b>



Interview of prisoners at the Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm



Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm with members and personnel of the Board and Custodial personnel of the said Penal Colony

# Suspended Sentence Investigation

## **Investigation of Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) Referrals**

### **Objective:**

To provide the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) with relevant information and judicious recommendations for the selection of first-time minor drug offenders to be placed on suspended sentence.

### **Scope and Beneficiaries:**

All offenders who are over fifteen (15) years of age acted with discernment at the time they violated Section 11 or 15 of Republic Act. No. 9165, “ The Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002” but not more than eighteen (18) years of age at the time they are found guilty of said offense.

Pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) entered into by DOJ-PPA with DDB, the Agency has an added task of conducting investigation of first-time minor drug offenders who apply for suspended sentence under Republic Act. No. 9165.

This task involves the investigation and evaluation of all aspects of the client's life that will be a crucial factor in the grant or denial of suspended sentence. The Suspended Sentence Investigation Report (SSIR) shall contain, among others, a narration of the circumstances surrounding the offense committed by the offender; a statement as to whether or not a suspended sentence will benefit the offender; and a recommendation to either suspend the sentence and the attendant conditions therefor, or to deny the application.

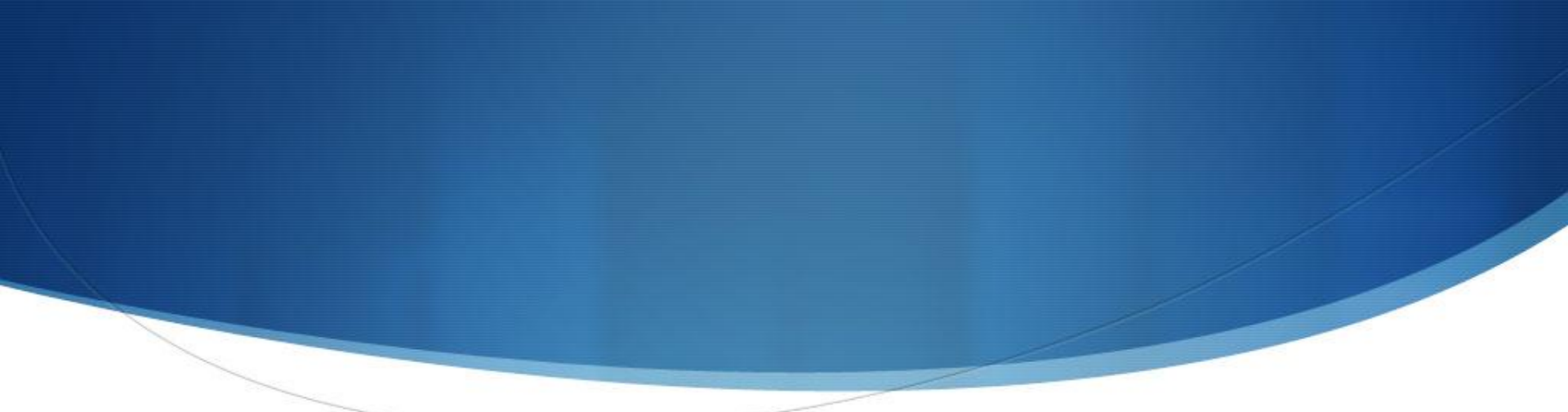
# Supervision Services

The Probation and Parole Officers are considered the “Gate Keepers” in the Criminal Justice System.

Careful selection of offenders is essentially the key to the process of Community Correction as an alternative to imprisonment or sentence or as a reentry program after serving portion of their sentences.

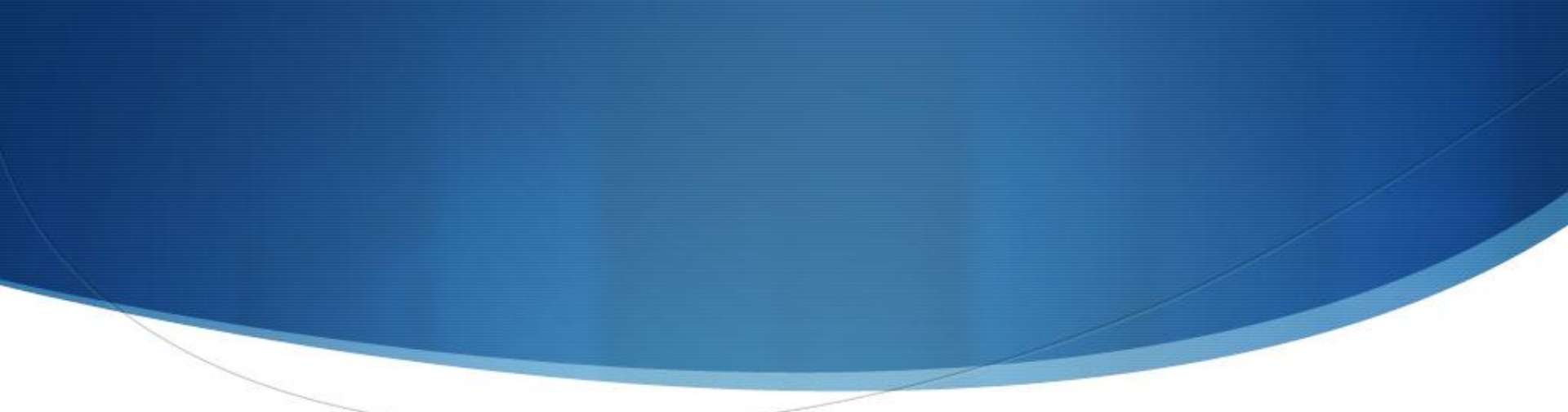
In this major task of the Probation and Parole Officers, they have to perform the following:

1. Endeavor through skillful management of conflict and the utilization of community resources to lead client-offender to a satisfactory level of self-development;
2. Assist the client-offender through proper protection and guidance to develop socially acceptable behavior;
3. Enforce the terms and conditions of client-offender conditional release order and see to it that compliance of conditions is satisfied during the period of community correction supervision.



The Probation and Parole Officer is a change agent in the community correction of offenders. As such, PPO depends to a large extent on the support of the community. The PPO's performs in representation of the Agency.

In this major-final output, PPOs are assisted by our Volunteer Probation Assistants (VPAs) in monitoring and evaluating the behavior and activities of clients-offenders on community-based supervision.



Finally, supervision in the Philippines context involved monitoring actual behavior of client-offender and compliance with all the conditions of their temporary liberty as implemented in the supervision process.

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### F. SUPERVISION OF CLIENTS

#### 1. Number of probationers, parolees and pardonees supervised

##### Carry-over

Probationers	=	22,509
Parole	=	9,870
Pardon	=	312
Total	=	32,691

##### New Referrals Received

Probationers	=	9,073
Parole	=	1,058
Pardon	=	1
Total	=	10,132

##### Total

Probationers	=	31,582
Parole	=	10,928
Pardon	=	313
Total	=	42,823

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### **H. SUSPENDED SENTENCE SUPERVISION**

Total Number of first-time minor drug offender supervised = 6

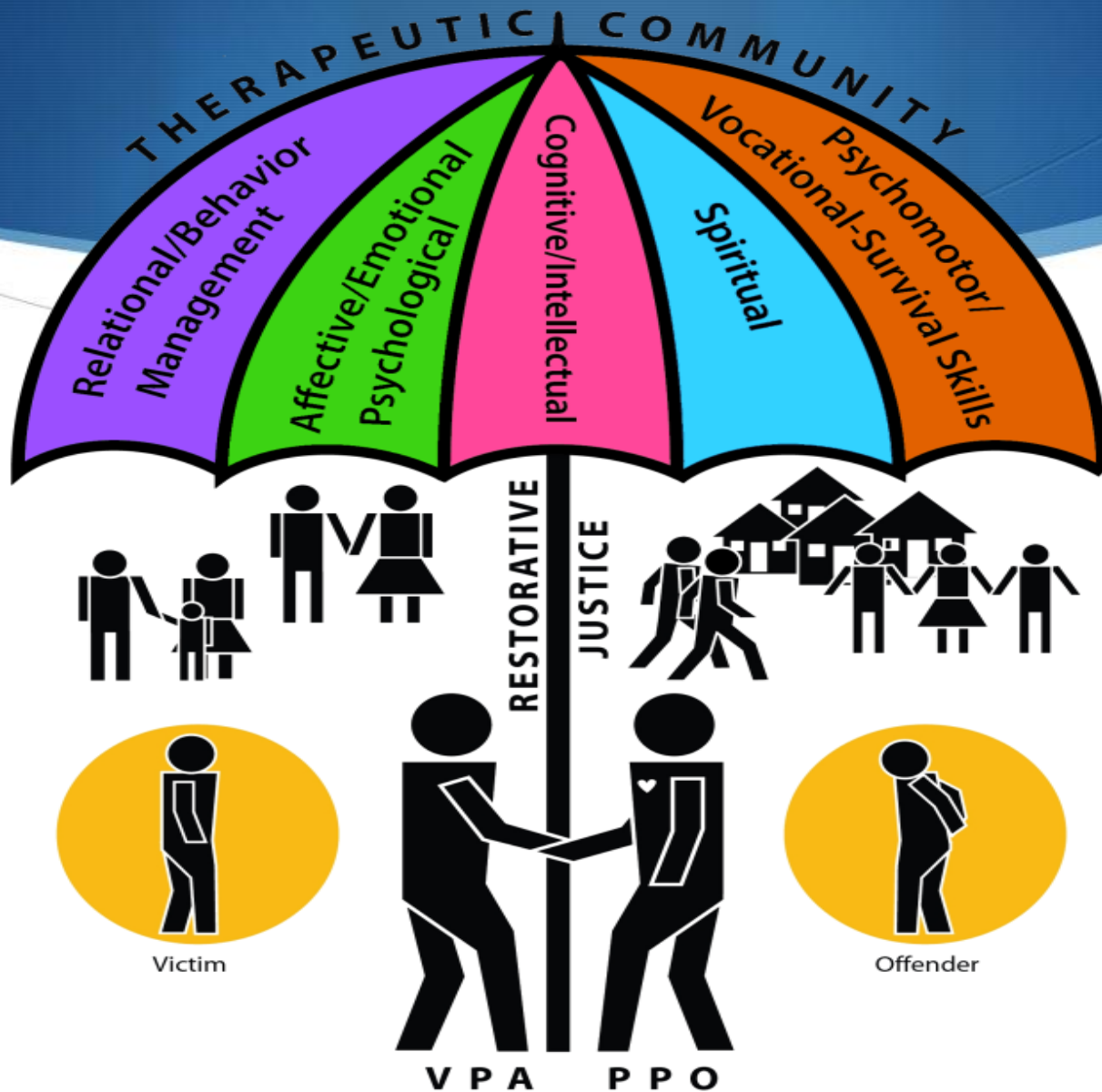
### **J. COMMUNITY SERVICE SUPERVISION**

Total number of clients supervised for community service = 18

# Rehabilitation Services

## **Rehabilitation Program and its Challenges**

DOJ-PPA's mandate is to promote the reformation of criminal offenders who are placed under the community correction, either as an alternative to imprisonment or as re-entry program. In its rehabilitation initiative, the Agency employs the Community-Based treatment through a three-pronged intervention such as: Restorative Justice (RJ) as the Philosophical Framework; Therapeutic Community (TC) as its treatment modality of choice; and Volunteerism as the lead community resource.



# Restorative Justice

Restorative Justice (RJ) is a process through which remorseful offenders accept responsibility for their misconduct to those injured and to the community which, in response, allows the reintegration of the offender into the said community. RJ treats crime as a violation of people and relationships. It creates an obligation to make things right through proactive involvement of victims, ownership of the crime by the offender and participation of the community in search for solutions which promote repair, reconciliation and reassurance.

# Restorative Justice, then:

- crime is not just violation of law, but also violation of people's right and their relationship;
- focuses on the harm caused by crime: repairing the harm done to victims and reducing future harm by preventing crime;
- requires offenders to take responsibility for their actions and for the harm they have caused;
- seek redress for victims, recompense by offenders and reintegration of both within the community; and
- is achieved through a cooperative effort by communities and the government.

# Basic Elements of Restorative Justice:

Unlike in the traditional justice system, a restorative effort is a holistic response to crime or conflict which needs to be attended to in all these relationships to be able to strengthen community fabric. The repairing relationships of stakeholders do not mean creating a friendly and positive attitude between them. It means restoring appropriate “balance of power” among stakeholders.

- 1.) **Encounter:** Create opportunities for victims, offenders and community members who want to meet and discuss the crime and its aftermath;
- 2.) **Amends:** Expect offenders to take steps to repair harm they have caused to their victims;
- 3.) **Reintegration:** Seek to restore victims and offenders as a whole and help them become contributing members of society; and
- 4.) **Inclusion:** Provide opportunities for parties with a stake in a specific crime to participate in the resolution.

# Goals of Restorative Justice:

The goal of RJ is to repair the harm. The criminal justice professional applying the philosophy needs to understand the impact of crime on the victims, and the latter's family and future. By helping the victim, the system can:

- Exert efforts to appropriately respond to the victim's harm;
- Accordingly hold offenders accountable;
- Reduce the victimization of the victim again;
- Protect and empower victims.

# Benefits of Restorative Justice:

- It views criminal acts more comprehensively: rather than defining crime as lawbreaking, it recognizes that offenders harm victims, communities and even themselves;
- It involves more parties: rather than giving key roles only to government and the offender, it includes victims and communities as well;
- It measures success differently: rather than measuring how much punishment has been inflicted, it measures how much harm has been repaired or prevented;
- It recognizes the importance of community involvement and initiative in responding to and reducing crime, rather than leaving the problem of crime to the government alone.

# Principles of Restorative Justice:

- Justice requires that we work to restore those who have been injured;
- Those most directly involved and affected by crime should have the opportunity to participate fully in the response, if they wish;
- Government's role is to preserve a just public order, and the community's role to build and maintain a just peace.

**RESTORATIVE  
JUSTICE**



**Public Safety**



**COMMUNITY**

**VICTIM**

**National  
Security**



**DOJ-PPA CLIENT**

**Accountability**



**Competency**

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IMPLEMENTATION									
	NO. OF CLIENTS	NO. OF VICTIMS	RJ PROCESS (NO. of ACTIVITIES)				RJ OUTCOME		Payment of Civil Liability thru RJ Process
YEAR			MEDIATION	CONFENCING	CIRCLE OF SUPPORT	OTHER	NO. OF CLIENTS	NO. OF CLIENTS	
						INDIGENOUS PRACTICES	for Community Work Service (CWS)	ON RESTITUTION	AMOUNT PAID
									(PHP)
CY 2007	3,170	1,254	16	38	8	-	5,325	1,543	19,119,994.63
CY 2008	2,335	1,108	425	595	82	-	7,256	1,278	5,657,167.76
CY 2009	3,684	1,627	765	1,073	70	-	7,315	1,120	4,952,120.00
CY 2010	2,818	515	173	302	31	-	1,381	1,186	25,324,050.63
CY 2011	3,381	334	284	1,104	45	-	2,246	1,285	6,741,846.47
CY 2012	3,208	236	434	797	96	-	10,548	1,115	11,201,548.65
CY 2013	4,739	155	478	881	193	-	6,198	439	5,649,443.29
CY 2014	3,101	561	476	2,086	212	-	3,401	390	7,207,509
CY 2015	10,315	1,043	1,281	7,026	576	50	11,811	1,947	14,514,697.71

# Restorative Justice (RJ)



# Mediation



# Conciliation Process



# Payment of Civil Liability



# Circle of Support



# Family Support Group



# Community Work Service

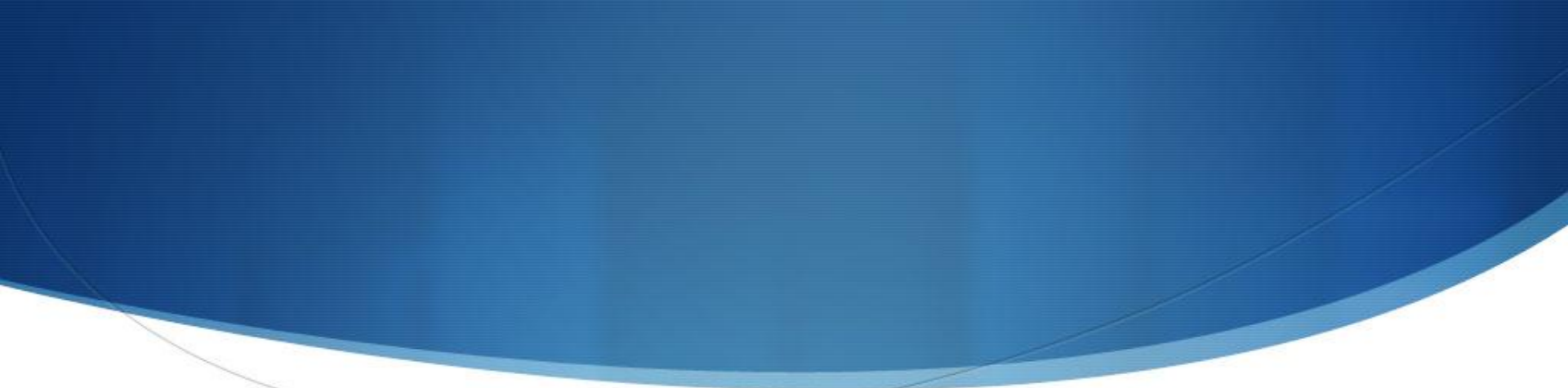


# TREE PLANTING



# Therapeutic Community Modality

Therapeutic Community (TC) in the DOJ-PPA program for rehabilitation of offenders is a Self-Help Social Learning Treatment Modality that uses the TC Family/Community of staff (PPOs and VPAs) and clients as the primary therapeutic vehicle to foster behavioral and attitudinal change. Its rules and norms, shared beliefs, tools and processes combine to enable clients to actively work toward their individual goals for “right living”.



Held in a community-based non-residential setting, it addresses clients' individual and group needs through a holistic/multi-disciplinary range of activities/interventions within the five (5) treatment categories: Relational/Behavior Management, Affective/Emotional-Psychological, Cognitive/Intellectual, Spiritual, and Psychomotor/Vocational-Survival Skills.

It integrates RJ Principles and practices, and mobilizes involvement of the general public through VPA's

## Underlying Therapeutic Community Principles



VISION

By the end of this decade, TC shall have become the corporate culture of DOJ-PPA, permeating its plans, programs and practices, and confirming its status as a model component of the Philippine Correctional System.

MISSION

To promote human and social transformation among ourselves and among our clients.

**Beliefs**

Belief in the  
Higher power

Individual  
must take  
responsibility

Inherent  
goodness of  
man

Man can  
change  
and unfold

Group can  
foster change

## Salient Features of the Therapeutic Community Ladderized Program (TCLP)



**T**he TCLP integrates TC tools, norms and methods with probation and parole requirements, implemented in progressive phases within the non-residential community-based setting of the DOJ-PPA rehabilitation program for clients.

It provides clients with success milestones through graduated completion criteria, and aims for more active involvement of clients and their families.

The TCLP has redefined program components. Several elements have been aligned, including organizational core values with TC norms, TC hierarchical structure with field office organizational structure, and clients' assessments and planning processes with probation and parole conditions and procedures.

Altogether, the TCLP seeks to give clients sustainable foundations for life after probation or parole, empower implementers, and raise the application of the TC modality to higher professional standards.

# *Therapeutic Community Modality*

## *Treatment Categories*

- Relational/Behavior Management
- Affective/Emotional-Psychological
- Cognitive/Intellectual
- Spiritual
- Psychomotor/Vocational-Survival Skills

## *Cardinal Rules*

- No drugs, no alcohol
- No sex or sexual acting out
- No violence or threat of violence
- No stealing
- No criminal liability

Integration of  
**RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**  
principles and processes in  
the treatment program

**INTEGRATION** of TC tools,  
norms and methods with  
probation/parole  
procedures and  
requirements

Strong **FAMILY** support  
Meaningful **VPA**  
involvement

# TCLP PROGRAM PHASES



# CLIENTS INVOLVED IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (TC) MODALITY

<b>Mandatory Therapeutic Community Sessions</b>	<b>61,910</b>
<b>Reinforcing Activities</b>	<b>43,756</b>
<b>Family Support Groups</b>	<b>37,085</b>

# Therapeutic Community (TC) Sessions



# Spiritual Enhancement



# Emotional Interview



# Trust Walk

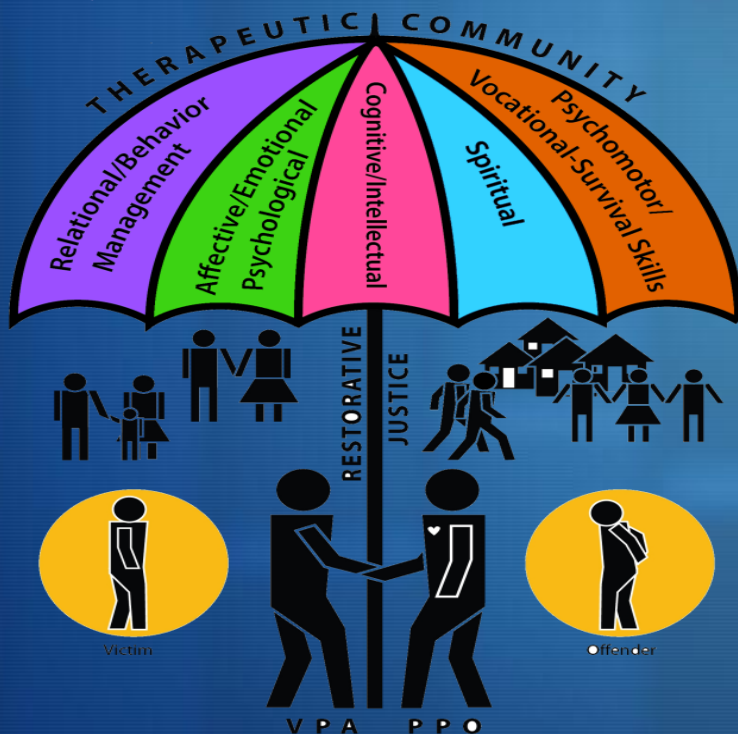


# Commitment Ritual



# VOLUNTEERISM

Volunteerism is a program of the DOJ-PPA aimed at generating maximum, effective and efficient citizen participation and community involvement in the over-all process of client rehabilitation.



Department of Justice

Parole and Probation Administration



**VOLUNTEER**



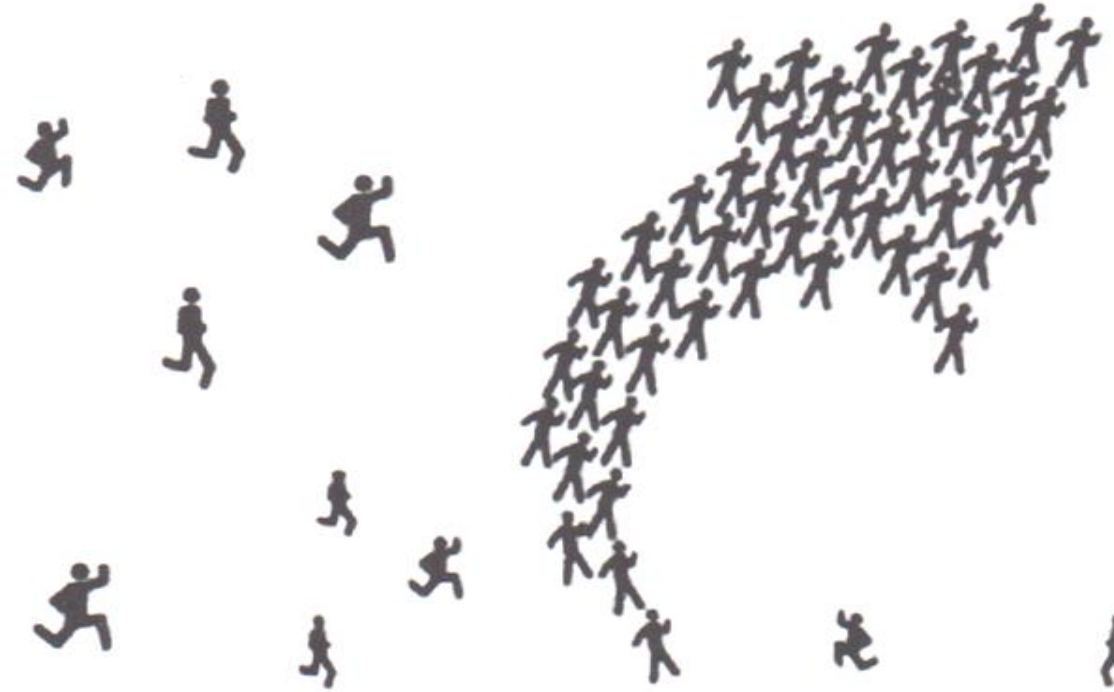
**Vision**

An institutionalized VPA system with competent members working in effective partnership with the DOJ-PPA in pursuing the rehabilitation of its clients towards a better quality of life in the community.



**MISSION**

To promote the rehabilitation and development of DOJ-PPA clients through a competent corp of volunteer service network using the holistic approach in volunteer and community resource development





## Objectives:

- ◆ To amplify the extent of services rendered to the clients in an effective yet economical means through the use of volunteers;
- ◆ To develop a competent corps of VPA who will assist the Agency's officers in the effective supervision of its clients;
- ◆ To inculcate greater citizen awareness and understanding of the criminal justice system and its components;
- ◆ To enhance community participation in crime prevention, treatment of offenders and criminal justice administration; and
- ◆ To foster an attitude of meaningful involvement in the social, economic, cultural and political affairs of the community.



## Qualifications:

- ◆ Preferably 35 years old or older
- ◆ Reputable member of the community and of good moral character
- ◆ Preferably a resident of the same community as the client
- ◆ Preferably with adequate source of income or financially able
- ◆ Willing to serve without compensation
- ◆ Willing to prepare reports
- ◆ No criminal record or conviction except former clients with exemplary behavior fit to be role models
- ◆ With adequate good health



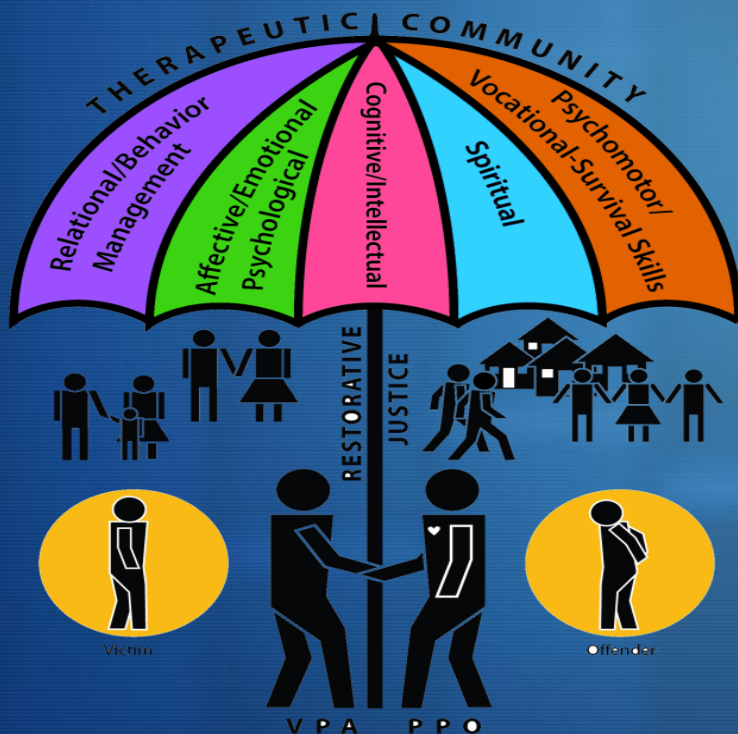
- ◆ Duly accomplished VPA application form with two ID pictures
- ◆ Certification of Barangay Chairman as to place of residence
- ◆ Indorsement of and/or certification of Chief Probation and Parole Officer (CPPO)/Officer-in-Charge (OIC) based on background investigation
- ◆ Recommendation of the Regional Director/Regional Officer-in-Charge

# VOLUNTEERISM

## What are the Advantages

Opens new fields for community involvement in corrections and for training youth leaders, barangay organizations, and civic groups in social development.

Makes it possible for the correctional system to exercise supervision of offenders at less cost to the government.

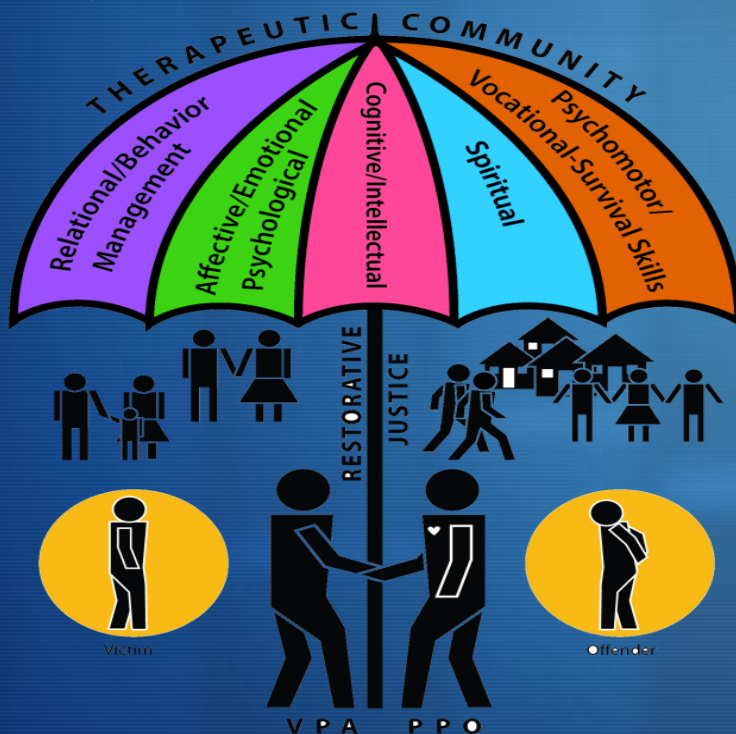


# How do the VPAs differ from Other Volunteers?

## VOLUNTEERISM

VPA of PPA perform a highly specialized supervision service which directly have impact on the behavior of the clients.

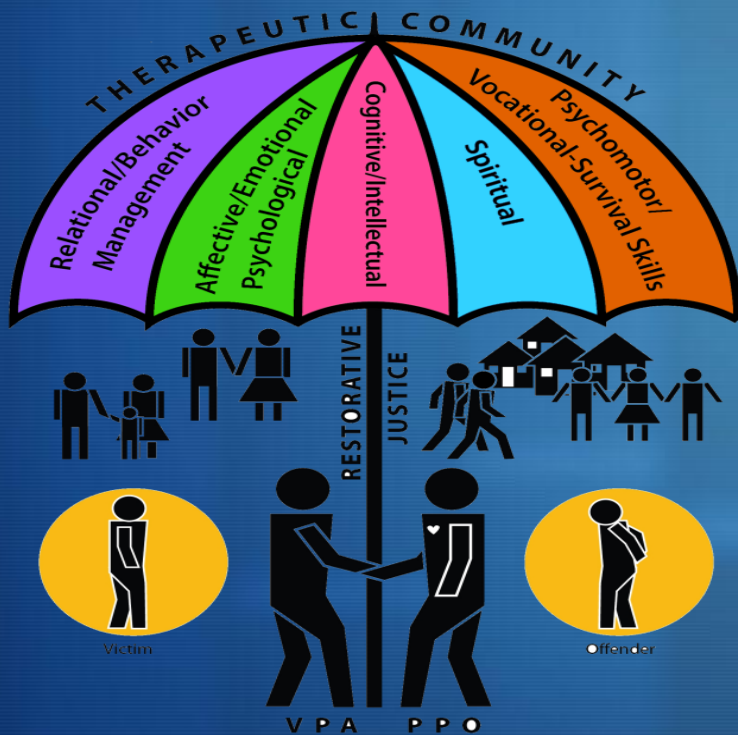
They serve as strengths and role models in ushering the reformation and treatment of offenders who are members of their own communities.



# NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER PROBATION ASSISTANTS (VPAs) APPOINTED

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No. of VPAs Appointed	252	427	1,346	3,672	5,974	7,735	9,963	12,369	13,889	11,864	12,953	11,201	9,446

# CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION OF PENITENT OFFENDERS



## Rehabilitation Program Volunteerism

To amplify the extent of services rendered to the client in an effective yet economical means through the use of volunteers;

To develop a competent corps of VPAs who will assist the PPA officers in the effective supervision of clients;

To inculcate greater citizen awareness and understanding of the criminal justice system;



# Volunteer Probation Assistants (VPAs) meeting



# VPA lecturing on Volunteerism



# VPAs assisting clients during accomplishment of Batch Contract Plan



# VPA assisting client during TC Ritual



# VPAs preparing the school supplies to be distributed for the Lapis at Papel Program.



# VPA Team Building & Election of Officers



# RD/ARDS/PPOs as DDB Recognized Representatives Designated to Process Application for Voluntary/Compulsory Confinement Program of Drug Dependents

## **Objective:**

Process and verify applications for voluntary/Compulsory confinement.

## **Scope and Beneficiaries:**

Any drug dependent or any person who use dangerous drugs may, by himself/herself or parents/guardians/spouse/relatives within the fourth civil degree of consanguinity or affinity, apply to the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) or its duly recognized representative, for treatment and rehabilitation of the said drug dependent.

# Closing of Supervision Caseloads

## **Probation**

**Probation supervision may end on the following grounds:**

- 1. Successful completion of probation**
- 2. Probation revoked for cause**
- 3. Death of probationer**
- 4. Early Termination**
- 5. Other analogous cases**

# Effects of Successful Completion on Early Terminations:

**Upon satisfactory compliance with the terms & conditions of probation, the probationer is entitled to a final discharge from probation by the court. His/her final discharge shall operate to restore all civil and political rights lost or suspended as a result of conviction and to totally extinguish his/her criminal liability as to the offense for which probation was granted.**

# Termination of Parole Supervision

**After the expiration of the maximum sentence of a parolee or a pardonee, the PPO shall submit to the Board of Pardons and Parole a summary report on the result of the parolee's supervision. In the report, it shall indicate that that parolee/pardonee has substantially complied with all the conditions of his released document. Clearances from the police prosecution, and village officials where the parolee/pardonee render shall be attached to the report.**

**If the Board of Pardons & Parole is satisfied with the result it shall issue a final release and Discharge Certification.**

**Upon issued of the certificate of finals release & discharge, parolee/pardonee shall be finally released & discharged from the conditions appearing in his released papers, but the accessory penalties of the law which is not expressly remitted shall subsist.**

# Other Cases of Discharge from Parole Supervision

## **1. Death of Parolee/Pardonee**

# Infraction/Violation of Terms and Conditions

## **Kinds:**

- 1. Law Violation- commission of another offense**
- 2. Technical Violation- non criminal violation of the conditions**
- 3. Administrative Disciplinary Protocol- Non observance of intervention requirements & other way minor disregard of order or instruction of PPO**

# Revocation of Conditional Liberty

**Revocation proceedings whether under an alternative to imprisonment or sentence (probations, suspended sentence or community service) or as a reentry program (parole or pardon with parole conditions) should commence from the violation/infracton report of the PPO having actual supervision of client-offender.**

**The satisfaction of the due process and that client-offender is entitled to a lawyer of his/her own choice or if unable to provide for himself/herself a counsel shall be appointed to defend/assist client-violator during the entire proceedings**

# Outcome of the Revocation Proceedings

**After serious violation has been established, the Court or the Board of Pardons and Parole may order continuance of conditional liberty, modified or change some or all the conditions, or revoked his/her conditional liberty and order to serve the penalty imposed or to serve the unexpired or unreserved portion of his/her sentence in prison or jail.**

# Role of Power of Chief Probation and Parole Officer

**The Chief Probation and Parole Officer shall have the authority within their respective jurisdictions to administer oaths and acknowledgement and to take deposition in connection with their duties and functions. They shall have, with respect to their clients-offenders under their care, the power of a police officer. As such, they shall be considered as persons in authority.**

# PPOs designated as DDB representatives have the following tasks:

- 1. Receive verified applications for voluntary confinement for treatment and rehabilitation;**
- 2. Order Drug dependency examination of applicant by Department of Health Physicians;**
- 3. Order temporary confinement not to exceed 15 days of the DD;**
- 4. File petition for voluntary/compulsory confinement for treatment and rehabilitation for and in behalf of the Board with the appropriate Court;**
- 5. Appear and represent the Board during the hearing of the petition with authority to make stipulations of facts;**

# PPOs designated as DDB representatives have the following tasks:

- 6. Designate the Center where the DD shall be confined or DOH-accredited physician in whose care the DD shall be placed;**
- 7. Receive reports from the head of the center or DOH-physician regarding the status of the DD; and**
- 8. Furnish the DDB with copies of documents in connection with the exercise of the delegated functions or authority.**

# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### **K.VOLUNTARY CONFINEMENT**

1. Number of Verified Applications Received = 213
2. Number of Cases Transferred/Referred to other DDB Representative = 3
3. Number of Applicants Referred for DD Exam = 197
4. Number of Petitions for Voluntary Confinement Filed in Court = 141

# Supervision of Persons Released on Recognizance

## Objective:

To monitor and evaluate the activities of the person released on recognizance

## Scope and Beneficiaries:

All accused released on recognizance

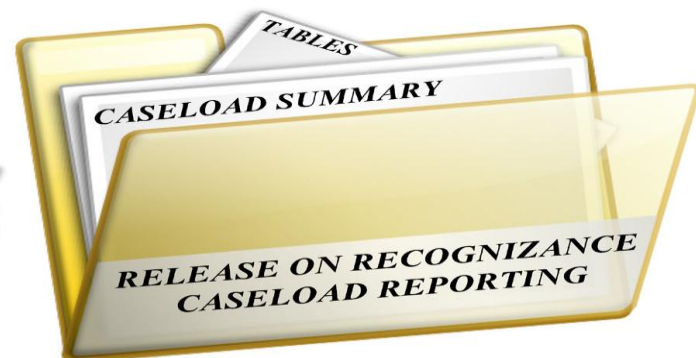
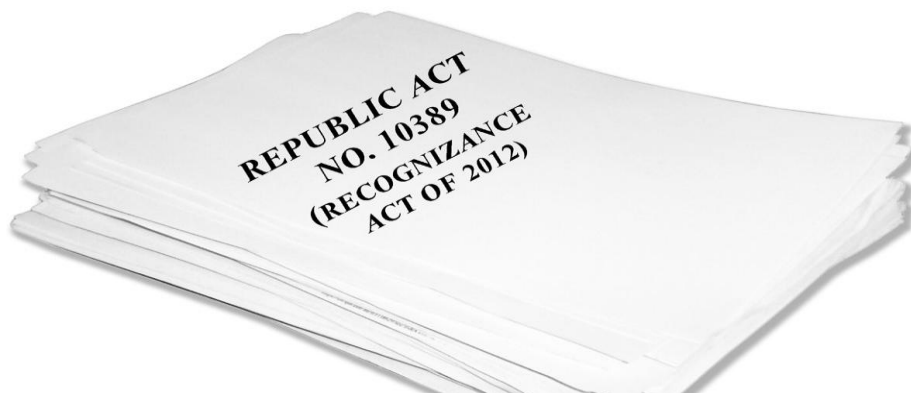
Upon release of the person on recognizance to the custodian, the court shall issue an order directing the Probation Office concerned to monitor and evaluate the activities of such person. The monitoring service of DOJ-PPA shall commence upon receipt of the Court Order requiring the Probation Office to monitor and evaluate the activities of persons released on recognizance. Said order shall include the following:

- a. The Order of the court placing the accused under release on recognizance with the attached conditions to be complied by the accused;
- b. The Motion for Release on Recognizance filed by the accused;
- c. The Resolution adopted by the Sanggunian of the City or Municipality in relation to the motion/application;
- d. The undertaking of the Custodian to produce the accused at least once a month before the proper Probation Office; and
- e. The documents pertinent to the personal circumstances of the accused.

The probation officer shall maintain a separate logbook and recording system for cases involving persons released on recognizance.

The supervising probation officer may visit the premises of the accused and interview any person within the community to determine any fact, condition or matter which may be necessary to monitor the activities of the accused.

The supervising probation officer shall submit to the court a monthly written report of his/her findings and recommendations on the activities of the accused. Said report shall likewise be forwarded to the prosecutor and the private offended party, if any.



# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

## As of December 2015

### L. RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE

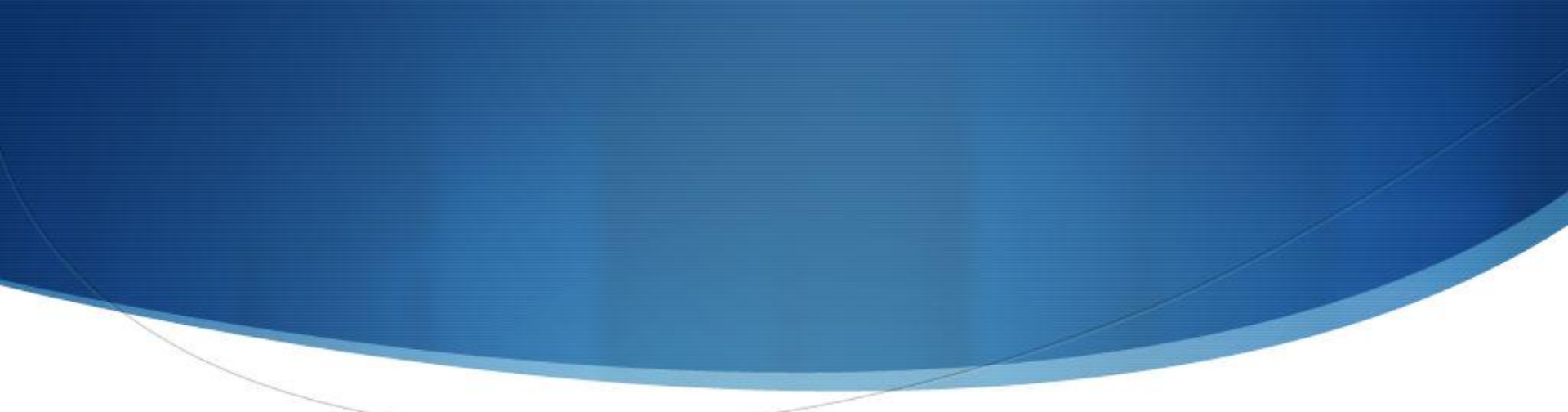
Number of Cases Handled for release on recognizance

Carry-over	=	7
New referrals received	=	6
Total Cases Handled	=	13

# Inter-Agency Allied Social Services

## **Objective:**

To extend assistance through referral system to appropriate Agencies in Philippine Government Children and other minor dependents of clients-offender of the Agency. To promote the development of client's children to become self-reliant, economically productive and socially responsible citizens of the country so that they can contribute to the upliftment of their families, their communities and the country.

- 
1. To encourage, facilitate and create opportunities for self – expression and behavior formation among the children for self – fulfillment and social awareness.
  2. To engage client’s children in various activities that will promote their social and economic development such as food production, volunteer community services, health and sanitation, population awareness, prevention of crimes, protection and conservation of natural resources.
  3. To strengthen their basic, social, moral and cultural values, enhance social functions and develop human responsibility for the betterment of their respective communities.

# Scope and Beneficiaries:

The idea behind the program is motivated by the Agency desire to guide those children of Offenders toward a productive endeavor of those children in crime commission. It is a program, utilizing constructive guidance and supportive supervision in a holistic, multidisciplinary, individualistic in its approach, taking into considerations the family of clients – offenders the primary object and subject of social assistance.

Accordingly, Children and other minor dependents of clients are the main targets of this program, considering their role in the lives of the Agency clients' vis-a-vis their ongoing supervision treatment program.

# Program Components

1. Economic Productivity
2. Personality Enhancement
3. Leadership Training and social responsibility
4. Health, Nutrition and Personal Care
5. Spiritual, recreational and socio-cultural services
6. Educational Skills acquisition

# Alpabeto sa Batang Kanto



Payatas, Quezon City

THANK YOU  
FOR  
LISTENING =)

Department of Justice

**Parole and Probation Administration**

