

INROADS No. 4
ALG Study Series 2008

Research on the Poor Accessing Justice and the ALG as Justice Reform Advocate

Social Weather Stations



THE ALTERNATIVE LAW GROUPS, INC. (ALG)



INROADS
ALG Study Series



**Research on the Poor
Accessing Justice and the
ALG as Justice Reform Advocate**

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INROADS

The word "inroads" can mean two things. First, it may refer to an invasion or encroachment into enemy territory. Second, it may refer to small pathways to the mainstream, or a movement from the margins to the middle-of-the-road. In both meanings, the term "inroads" signifies a major impact, a significant change. Thus, "making inroads," in turn, means starting to have a direct and noticeable effect on something.

As a coalition of legal resource organizations that are engaged in developmental lawyering with the poor and marginalized, the Alternative Law Groups, Inc. (ALG) seeks to make inroads. In its dual work of empowering the poor and marginalized groups and effecting access to justice reforms, the coalition wants to make an impact on the lives of the people and communities it works with. The coalition also wants to achieve significant changes in public policy.

As part of its advocacy, the ALG presents this publication as a venue for various studies on justice issues affecting the poor and marginalized. Since genuine policy reform must indispensably be rooted in realities on the ground, this publication attempts to put forward issues of the poor and marginalized into the policy arena.

This study series serves as paths that enable views from the margins to make their way into discussions and debates about policies. In a sense, it is also an invasion, albeit neither forcible nor destructive, an encroachment of sorts where ideas and voices from the grassroots penetrate unfriendly territory.

May this publication serve as one of many inroads that will ultimately give the poor and marginalized greater access to justice.

MARLON J. MANUEL
Coordinator
Alternative Law Groups

PREFACE



Social Weather Stations (SWS), founded in 1985, is a private, non-profit scientific institute that specifically uses the tools of survey research to promote the general quality of life, with particular emphasis on the poor. SWS is very well-known for its regular indicators of public satisfaction with governance, for its innovative measures of poverty and hunger, and, perhaps above all, for its high-quality election surveys.

SWS has also applied survey research and allied techniques, such as focus groups, in a number of specific social issues, and to various social groups. In the past two decades, SWS has surveyed not only Filipinos in general, but also judges, lawyers, litigants, businessmen, legislators, farmers, and overseas workers in particular.

New SWS studies regularly build upon the survey database acquired in the past and stored in its archives. In particular, the SWS study for JURIS presented here, “Research on the Poor Accessing Justice and the ALG as Justice Reform Advocate,” even has a direct link to a 1985 study for the Philippine Bar Association through its update of opinion polling on the issue of whether *“Rich or poor, people with cases in court generally receive equal treatment”* – a statement to which only 38% of Filipino adults nationwide in September 2007 agreed, which is a significant drop from the original 49% in 1985. Nevertheless, this new study finds a comparatively better situation in the areas where alternative law groups operate, since agreement with the statement is a somewhat higher 44% in the said areas.

This SWS study for the Justice Reform Initiatives Support (JURIS) Project has involved a high degree of participation with the Alternative Law Groups – in choosing the subject matters, in selecting the geographic areas with an ALG presence where local surveys of households should be conducted, and in organizing the participants for focus groups held in several locations. The participative element has enhanced the acceptability of the findings to the ALGs, who after all will be the main users of the study.

By comparing the general population with the population in the areas where ALGs operate, by further stratifying the latter into those who have directly participated in ALG activities and those who have not, and finally by having frank discussions with peers of the ALGs in focus groups, this SWS study has broken new ground in learning about the problems of the poor in accessing justice, and on the effectiveness of the ALGs in assisting them to solve these problems.

MAHAR K. MANGAHAS

President

Social Weather Stations



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context of Evaluation Research

The Supreme Court is currently implementing an Action Program for Judicial Reform (APJR), which includes among its priority areas the enhancement of access to justice by the poor. The APJR is supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the Justice Reform Initiatives Support (JURIS) Project, which is being implemented from 2003 to 2007. JURIS has three major components: 1) strengthening alternative dispute resolution mechanisms through court annexed mediation; 2) strengthening the Philippine Judicial Academy in the delivery of educational programs for judges and court personnel on mediation and access to justice by the poor; and 3) strengthening the Alternative Law Groups (ALG) as an advocate for reforms to enhance judicial services and improve access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups.

This evaluation research is part of the JURIS Project and is intended to evaluate the impact of the third component on justice reform advocacy. The research has two evaluation areas intended to independently assess:

- 1) The improvement in access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups, focusing on the role of the ALG in empowering the poor and marginalized to make use of existing avenues in resolving their justice issues; and
- 2) The capacity of the ALG, as justice reform advocate, to engage government and other institutions to improve the quality of judicial services and access to justice.

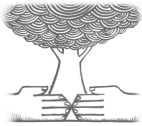
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Both evaluations especially considered the developments in the last five years when JURIS provided support to APJR and the ALG. The two evaluation areas are separate researches using different methods, as explained below. However, the issues and results are linked. It is assumed that a strengthened ALG will be a more effective reform advocate and a better provider of support services for the poor and marginalized groups to fully benefit from existing avenues of justice.

1.2. Alternative Law Groups, Inc. (ALG)

The ALG is a formally constituted coalition of 18 NGOs with legal program components that adhere to alternative or developmental legal principles. Member organizations have their own specific programs and target groups, but all are concerned with the pursuit of public interest, respect for human rights and promotion of social justice. A distinct feature of alternative or developmental legal programs that ALG members promote is that law is inseparable from the social context within which it operates. This implies, among other things, that access to law or justice is affected by social status, education, wealth, gender, religion, ethnicity, etc.

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ALG programs are designed to have a bias for poor and marginalized groups who are deprived of the full benefits of the legal system because of their socio-economic situation. Through direct legal assistance, ALG members work with poor and marginalized clients to seek justice for specific strategic cases. With the experience in strategic cases, combined with education, policy advocacy, research, and network strengthening, ALG members seek ways to improve the justice system to ensure that other individuals in the disadvantaged sectors will have better chances of obtaining justice in the future.

In 2003, the ALG conducted an internal *Baseline Study on the Initiatives of the ALG and its Member-Institutions*. Members were asked to rate themselves on their capacity to deliver services in six program areas: 1) Direct Legal Services; 2) Education; 3) Law and Policy Reform Advocacy; 4) Research and Publications; 5) Internship Program; and 6) Networking and Organizational Concerns. Based on the self-evaluations,¹ ALG members performed exceptionally well in handling precedent-setting cases in providing direct legal services. They also believed that they were well capacitated in the other programs. The survey also identified specific areas where improvement could be focused.

¹ Dellosa, J.D. 2004. Part 5, Findings: Baseline Study on ALG Initiatives. In: ALG, Inc. *From the Grassroots: The Justice Reform Agenda of the Poor and the Marginalized*. Alternative Law Groups, Inc., Quezon City. pp. 92-106. (Note: The ratings "exceptionally well", "well," etc., were that of the author, based on survey data which were not detailed in the report).

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The value of the self-assessment was not only to give the ALG members the opportunity to reflect on their strengths and weaknesses, but also to identify the criteria or parameters which the ALG believes are relevant or important in evaluating the impact of its work. Understanding the ALG's perspective in conducting a performance evaluation is critical in the design of this research.

1.3. Assessment Framework

The common denominator in both components of this evaluation research is the role of the ALG. Both components try to answer the questions: a) *"How (or how much) has the ALG contributed to the improvement of access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups?"* and b) *"How effective has the ALG been as justice reform advocate?"* The first component draws the answers from the poor and marginalized groups themselves (via a survey), who were the intended beneficiaries of ALG justice reform advocacy. The second component probes the questions further through focus group discussions with experts and peers of the ALGs.

The ALG measures its capacity and its effectiveness by the outputs of its programs. There is an implicit assumption that the programs are geared towards improving access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups. Evaluating the performance of the ALG must naturally be along these program areas - how effective has the ALG been in meeting its targets in these program areas? Yet it is possible that the programs or their thrusts do not completely address access to justice issues. This research compares available information on what the poor and marginalized need in terms of access to justice and what the ALG programs offer. For example, past SWS survey data showed that 70% of the public believed that taking a case to court costs more money and time than they can afford. Although only 10% of the public actually have had cases in court, the perception of fairness of the judicial system among them is high (61-73%). The survey suggests that probably the biggest challenge in access to the courts is improving the perception of others, who may have had cause to file cases in court but were prevented by poverty from doing so, that it is worth the costs to engage the justice system. It will be interesting to find out how much of the ALG's programs and resources are invested in addressing this problem.

The impact of ALG actions on its partners, or on its clients in legal cases, is direct and easily measured. However, the impacts of the programs on non-ALG partners belonging to the same marginalized groups are indirect and more difficult to measure, especially if the aim is to attribute the impacts to the outputs of the ALG.



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Traditional quantitative indicators – such as percentage of cases won, number of trained paralegals, number of proposed reform measures adopted, etc. – do not completely capture the impact of ALG activities; these indicators can even be misleading. There are only 18 ALG members, and they with very limited resources – even if all their staff worked non-stop, they would not be likely to make a significant dent in the number of justice issues faced by the poor and marginalized, or in the number of reform issues that need to be pushed. Quantitative measures may be useful in assessing operational efficiency relevant to the sustainability of the ALG, but not in measuring the value of their work. Yet "access to justice" is a quantitative problem for the affected poor and marginalized. The number of causes of actions can be quantified, and the number of causes that were denied justice because of the socio-economic situation of the party is determinable. Ultimately, access to justice is a question of how many of the poor and marginalized are able to obtain justice when they need to, yet are prevented from doing so.

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In order to know whether the poor and marginalized have improved access to justice, SWS conducted surveys to determine access to justice by the general public, and compared access by target groups who have been assisted directly or indirectly by the ALG (details below).

In providing direct legal assistance, the ALG strategy has always been to choose strategic cases which, when resolved, will have significant ripple effects on other cases of similar nature. In that way, helping one individual or group in a particular case will help a larger number of people who face or will face the same issues. It is important to note that the "larger number of people" who will benefit may not have heard of the ALG, and may not realize that they are beneficiaries of ALG programs. If they are to respond to surveys on ALG impacts, they will not be able to attribute the benefit – a benefit which they may not even realize – to the ALG. Thus, an assessment of the value or quality of the ALG's work may not easily be drawn from the survey of target groups alone.

A peer group evaluation, concerned with both access to justice and reform advocacy, gives a more accurate indication of value or quality of work. SWS conducted focus group discussions among legal practitioners, scholars, judges, policy-makers and other groups working in justice reform advocacy, to get their individual and collective assessment of the value of ALG interventions and outputs especially beyond the direct benefit given to ALG clients, trainees and partners. One important consideration in the discussions is that winning cases or successfully pushing for policy amendments, while important, are not ultimate indicators of ALG effectiveness. Inherent defects in the laws, or the vagaries of political processes can effectively thwart the best efforts of the ALG, no matter

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how meritorious the case is. The perceptions of target groups (obtained through surveys) and the opinions of peers (obtained through focus group discussions) are distinct but complementary facets of reviewing the ALG's role in improving access to justice by the poor and marginalized, and especially in justice reform advocacy.

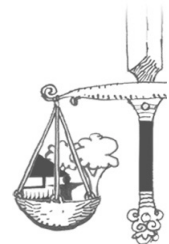
It is important to note that the difficulties faced by the target sectors in engaging the justice system is not entirely exclusive to them. There are inherent problems in the justice system that affect the entire public, not just the poor and marginalized; examples are costs and delays in court cases and lack of capacity of barangay mediators. The assessment of access to justice must distinguish access issues that are general and those that are specific to the target sectors. SWS draws from previous relevant national survey data to enhance the analysis of access to justice. SWS has historical data that looks at problems in engaging the judicial system, with respondents from the general public, ARMM, lawyers and judges. These data, combined with focused surveys under this study, give a more complete and richer analysis of access issues.

The evaluation of ALG capacity does not include looking into organizational efficiency in allocating resources for justice reform programs or activities. However, the FGD discussions include recommendations and suggested priority issues in justice reform that the ALG might want to focus on.

1.4. Indicators

As a component of the APJR, access to justice by the poor is understood to include: a) physical access to the courts, as well as speedy and fair adjudication of cases for all; b) protection of the poor from abuse by those who claim to influence judicial decisions; and, c) improvement of the affordability of judicial services to the poor.

However, since access to justice is not only limited to access to the courts, these factors also apply to other channels for obtaining justice such as the Katarungang Pambarangay and adjudication bodies of executive agencies (examples: Department of Agrarian Reform Adjudication Board, National Labor Relations Commission, Environmental Management Bureau). In relation to the sectors that the ALG members work with, the targeted marginalized groups include: women, children, indigenous peoples, laborers, agrarian reform beneficiaries, migrant workers, people living with HIV-AIDS, urban poor, fisherfolk and mining communities.



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"Justice Reform" is understood to include:

- empowerment of target sectors to understand and obtain justice;
- statutory/regulatory changes to recognize rights of marginalized groups, and provide remedies to obtain justice and improve access to justice;
- improved delivery of justice-related services by concerned government agencies;
- initiatives by, or collaboration among, other non-government sectors/groups/institutions to advocate for justice reform; and
- jurisprudence in significant cases that can lead to further justice reform.

In evaluating the ability of the target sectors to access justice, questions and discussions focused on the following areas:

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- attitudes of the target sectors towards the judicial system, and their trust in the courts, barangay justice and administrative agencies, other relevant institutions and offices;
- knowledge of the target groups of laws and procedures to obtain justice;
- ability of the target groups to use the knowledge to initiate actions to obtain justice;
- awareness of the target groups of government and non-government agencies or groups that can assist them in obtaining justice;
- effectiveness of the assisting agencies or groups in helping the target sectors obtain justice; and
- substantive and procedural barriers to obtain justice.

2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



The SWS project team was composed of Linda Luz Guerrero, Project Director; Mahar Mangahas, Survey Consultant; Atty. James Kho, Law Consultant; Iremae D. Labucay, Project Manager; and Jeanette Ureta, La Faemear Vicuña and Mary Cherrie-Lyn Torres, Research Assistants. The team was supported by a 5-member Technical Working Group (TWG) which provided ALG participation in the design and implementation of the research methodology, including survey questionnaires, FGD guide, selection of respondents, etc. The TWG members were Atty. Marlon Manuel, Chairperson (SALIGAN), Atty. Arlene Bag-ao (BALAOD-Mindanao), Atty. Carlos Medina (Ateneo Human Rights Center), Ms. Jane Capacio (KAISAHAN), and Atty. Claire Lucson (WomenLead).

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Per project requirement, the SWS research team coordinated with the ALG and ALG member organizations in: 1) identifying specific study sites in seven areas (National Capital Region, Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon, Central Visayas, Eastern and Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Southern Mindanao); 2) identifying ALG partner-sectors (children, migrants, fisherfolk, etc.) and ALG issues (labor, environment, etc.) to be studied; and, 3) selecting the peer-reviewers.

To facilitate ALG participation, a special *Workshop for ALG Participation in the Evaluation Project* (WAPEP) was held on August 14, 2007 at the Institute of Social Order, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City. During the WAPEP, the ALG member organizations prioritized and validated the areas of ALG zones of operations to be included in the research, and identified the sectors from which the peer-reviewers should come.

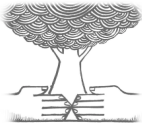
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2.1. Survey of Access to Justice of the Poor in ALG Target Areas

As noted in the Assessment Framework, the research consisted of two assessments. Assessment I, or the Survey of Access to Justice of the Poor in ALG Target Areas, evaluated the ALG contribution to improving the capacity of the poor and the marginalized groups to avail of existing mechanisms for their justice issues. Assessment II, or the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) of ALG Peers, evaluated the institutional capacity of the ALG as justice reform advocate.

For Assessment I, SWS obtained data on (1) the state of access to justice in the Philippines as a whole (through a *pro bono* rider questions in an SWS National Survey), and (2) the state of access to justice in ALG Target Areas (through Local Surveys). The Local Surveys distinguished between (2a) *ALG Partners* –those who have directly benefited from ALG services, such as their clients, trainees and paralegals, and (2b) *Non-ALG Partners* – the poor and marginalized groups who have not had direct relations with the ALG.

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The differences between (1) the National situation and (2) the situation in ALG Target Areas, as well as the differences between (2a) the ALG Partners' situation and (2b) the Non-ALG Partners' situation, can be attributed to ALG. The SWS national survey serves as a bridge between the ALG Target Areas and the rest of the country. Because the ALG Target Areas do have a wide geographic span, the justice-situation facing the poor in these areas would be expected to be better than the national situation, to demonstrate measurable ALG impact. So as to be nationally representative, the SWS national survey was implemented across all socio-economic classes, drawn randomly. On the other hand, the Survey of Access to Justice of the Poor in ALG Target Areas covers the social classes actually found in those areas.

The agenda in the National Survey was limited since it was *pro bono*. The questions were implemented during SWS's September 2-5, 2007 Third Quarter Social Weather Survey [Table 1]. The survey had a national sample of 1,200 statistically representative adult respondents, for an error margin of $\pm 3\%$ at the national level and $\pm 6\%$ at the major study areas: Metro Manila, Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao [see Annex A for Technical Details of the National Survey Component]. It utilized face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire with visual aids.

The Local Survey in ALG Target Areas was conducted from September 25 to October 4, 2007 in the 7 major areas of ALG operations as specified by the ALG

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member organizations [Table 2]. It involved (2a) a local survey of randomly drawn sectoral and poor/marginalized people, or those from Class Lower-D and Class E (LD/E)² in ALG Target Areas, and (2b) a local survey of actual ALG partners randomly drawn in the said zones.

	<i>Fieldwork Dates</i>	<i>Sample Sizes</i>	<i>Error Margins</i>
PHILIPPINES :	Sep 2 – 5	1,200	± 3%
Metro Manila :	Sep 2 – 5	300	± 6%
Balance Luzon :	Sep 2 – 5	300	± 6%
Visayas :	Sep 2 – 5	300	± 6%
Mindanao :	Sep 2 – 5	300	± 6%

PHILIPPINES :	Sep 25 – Oct 4
Metro Manila :	Sep 25 – Oct 2
North Luzon :	Sep 25 – Sep 30
South Luzon :	Sep 25 – Sep 29
Central Visayas :	Sep 25 – Oct 1
Western/Eastern Visayas :	Sep 25 – Sep 29
North Mindanao :	Sep 25 – Oct 1
South Mindanao :	Sep 25 – Oct 4



The sample size for the Local Survey in ALG Target Areas, given the study's budget cap, was 800 respondents. This 800 was composed of:

- 1) 350 respondents randomly drawn without stratification from sectoral and LD/E socio-economic classes in the ALG Target Areas;
- 2) 350 respondents randomly drawn ALG partners, from lists supplied by the ALGs, and
- 3) 100 respondents randomly drawn for a special stratum of Indigenous People (IP).

² The socio-economic classification is based on the field interviewer's evaluation of neighborhood and general appearance of the respondent's house. See Annex B for the Current SWS Socio-Economic Rating System (revised 1st quarter 2007).

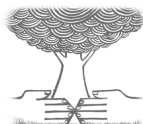
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Thus, the sample size in each of the seven areas consisted of 100 non-IPs (n = 50 LD/E non-ALG partners and n = 50 ALG partners), plus an additional 20 IP-respondents (n = 10 LD/E non-ALG partners and n = 10 ALG partners), in each of five areas where IPs are found (Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Southern Mindanao). The sample sizes and allocation of respondents per area are detailed in Table 3. [See Annex C for the Field Survey Guidelines for the Local Survey in ALG Target Areas]

TABLE 3. ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY: SAMPLE SIZES

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ALG PARTNERS</u>		<u>NON-PARTNERS</u>	
		<u>NON-IPs</u>	<u>IPs</u>	<u>NON-IPs</u>	<u>IPs</u>
PHILIPPINES	800	350	50	350	50
Metro Manila	100	50	0	50	0
North Luzon	120	50	10	50	10
South Luzon	120	50	10	50	10
Central Visayas	100	50	0	50	0
West/East. Vis.	120	50	10	50	10
North Mindanao	120	50	10	50	10
South Mindanao	120	50	10	50	10

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2.2. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) of ALG Peers

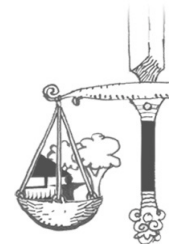
The principal sources of data for Assessment II were: (a) the documented discussions, including consensus points and diverse opinions, in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs); and (b) a survey of assessments of ALGs by the FGD participants, using structured individual self-completion questionnaires.

The FGDs were convened in the following seven sites, over September 10 to 25, 2007: Quezon City (for Metro Manila), Baguio City (for Northern Luzon), Naga City (for Southern Luzon, except Palawan), Iloilo City (for Western and Eastern Visayas), Cebu City (for Central Visayas), Cagayan de Oro City (for Northern Mindanao) and Davao City (for Southern Mindanao). Respondents/participants to the FGDs were limited to peer groups - representatives from government agencies (LGUs, national agencies, and the judiciary), civil society, sectoral groups, academics with relevant knowledge or experience on the matter, law students, ALG partners and other civil society organizations involved in justice reform advocacy. SWS invited at least 15 participants from a list of partners and non-partners provided by the ALG member organizations active in the area. There were a total of 86 participants in the FGDs. [Table 4]

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TABLE 4. ALG PEER FGDS: DATES AND VENUES

<u>FGD venue</u>	<u>Date (2007)</u>	<u>No. of participants</u>	<u>ratio Partners: non-P</u>	<u>Areas covered</u>
Iloilo City	Sept 11	11	6:5	Antique, Iloilo City, Negros Occidental
Cebu City	Sept 12	18	7:7	Negros Oriental, Bohol, Cebu
Davao City	Sept 14	13	5:4	Davao City, Compostela Valley
Cagayan de Oro City	Sept 17	9	4:3	Bukidnon, Iligan
Quezon City	Sept 20	9	6:2	Metro Manila and Palawan
Naga City	Sept 21	15	10:4	Naga City
Baguio City	Sept 25	11	4:5	Ifugao, La Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Baguio City



The same FGD participants were given self-completion questionnaires, the findings of which formed the second part of the data for evaluating the ALG as justice reform advocate. Such peer groups are assumed to have a deeper understanding of the impact or value of the ALG's work, especially beyond the direct services provided to ALG clients, trainees and partners. [See Annex D for Pre-FGD Questionnaire and FGD Discussion Guide]

The questionnaires and discussions focused, among others, on:

- Participants' awareness of ALG reform advocacies/ activities;
- Participants' assessments of the substance of the proposed reforms, in part based on the objectives of the ALG in proposing the reforms, and also in part on the participants' own ideas of what is effective, fair and just; the participants may or may not have agreed with the ALG's reform proposals;
- Participants' assessments of the impact of the cases and law/policy proposals in improving the capacity of the poor and marginalized to get access to justice, as well as the capacity of the justice system to respond to the demands of the poor and marginalized to equitable access to justice.

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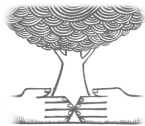
2.3. National and ALG Target Areas Survey Questionnaires

The survey questionnaires were designed in consultation with the Technical Working Group and the Research and Technical Study Committee of JURIS.

The National Survey questionnaire consisted of 6 questions, which were also included in the questionnaire for the Local Survey in ALG Target Areas [See Annex E for National Survey Question Items].

The questionnaire for the Local Survey in ALG Target Areas consisted of 92 basic questions, plus 2 screening questions on whether the respondent is an ALG partner or not, and 19 questions on socio-demographic characteristics [See Annex F for the ALG Target Areas Survey Questionnaire]. It included the following topics:

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1. Knowledge of the system of justice;
2. Satisfaction with the administration of the system of justice;
3. Importance of speed in resolving cases;
4. Accessibility of justice for poor people and women;
5. Trust in personalities/institutions in the legal profession and judicial system, trust in selected government agencies, and trust in LGUs and personalities;
6. Agreement/Disagreement on issues: equal treatment in court, dismissal of mining pollution case, women's right to use family planning, protection of complainants;
7. Knowledge of laws: the general concept of rights; arrest and search warrants; barangay justice system; subpoena; illegal detention; issuance of ordinances; children in conflict with the law; environment; women; peasants; urban poor; labor; indigenous peoples; people living with HIV/AIDS;
8. Awareness of government agencies/institutions and non-government organizations or institutions that provide legal assistance to the poor;

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9. How hard it would be for the respondent to fight for his rights in a hypothetical property dispute case; most important reasons why it would be hard to fight for his rights; what the respondent would do if a case is filed against him over the property dispute;
10. What the respondent would do if he personally witnesses child battery;
11. Capabilities: knowledge and difficulty of doing legal/paralegal activities; and
12. Awareness of ALG and ALG-member organizations.





3. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS - FIRST COMPONENT: NATIONAL AND ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEYS

3.1. Attitudes, Satisfaction and Trust in the Justice System and Institutions

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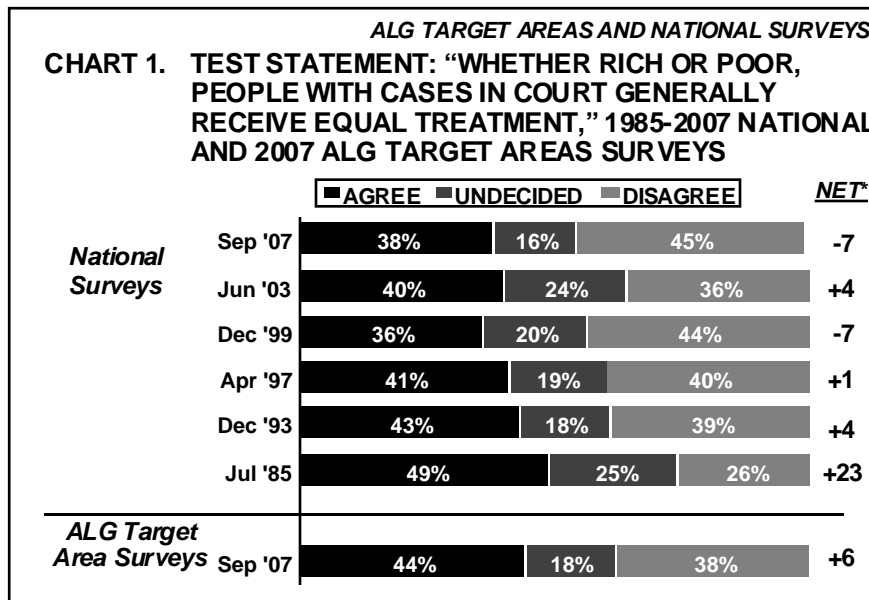
Attitudes of the public towards equality of court justice (National and ALG Target Areas Surveys). Opinions in both the National and Local Surveys are mixed on the classic test statement: "*Whether rich or poor, people who have cases in court generally receive equal treatment.*" In the National Survey, there are slightly more of those who disagree (45%) than those who agree (38%) with the statement. The single-digit negative Net Agreement (% Agree minus % Disagree) of -7 means that the attitude of the public towards equality in the justice system is presently mixed, and leans slightly towards being unfavorable. [Table 5]

NATIONAL SURVEY							
TABLE 5. TEST STATEMENT: "WHETHER RICH OR POOR, PEOPLE WITH CASES IN COURT GENERALLY RECEIVE EQUAL TREATMENT," BY AREA AND LOCALE, NATIONAL SURVEY, 2007							
	<i>RP</i>	<i>BAL</i>				<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
		<i>NCR</i>	<i>LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>		
AGREE	38%	27%	38%	39%	45%	32%	45%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16	13	15	20	18	13	20
<i>Somewhat agree</i>	22	14	23	20	26	19	26
UNDECIDED	16	11	12	20	20	15	17
DISAGREE	45	62	48	39	34	51	37
<i>Somewhat disagree</i>	18	21	18	15	18	18	18
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	27	40	30	23	16	33	19
Net*	-7	-35	-10	+1	+11	-19	+9

* Net agreement = % Agree minus % Disagree correctly rounded. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

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This statement has now been tested in six national surveys – originally in 1985, and since then in 1993, 1997, 1999, 2003, and 2007. Originally, in 1985, Net Agreement was a fairly decent +23, when as many as half (49%) agreed, and only one-fourth (26%) disagreed, that rich and poor are equally treated in court. It is disappointing to see that, later on and even up to the present, national public opinion on equal treatment of rich and poor in court dropped to low positives and even to slight negatives. [Chart 1]



The present unfavorable opinion on the equality of treatment of rich and poor in court is very high in Metro Manila, where 62% disagree that rich and poor generally receive equal treatment, in contrast to only 27% who agree, for a net of -35. In general, urban opinion (net -19) is unfavorable whereas rural opinion is favorable (+9). It seems quite possible that metropolitan/urban people have relatively high expectations or standards for equality in the justice system. Opinions are also generally negative in the Balance of Luzon (net -10), but are neutral in the Visayas (net +1). Mindanao opinion, on the other hand, is slightly positive (net +11).

Compared to national opinion, opinions in the Local Survey in ALG Target Areas are also mixed but lean towards being favorable, with 44% agreeing and 38% disagreeing with the statement, for a +6 net. [Table 6] It is tempting to attribute, at least tentatively, the small difference between +6 in the ALG Target Areas and -7 in the nation as a whole to the efforts of the ALG. It seems however, that ALG Partners (net +6) are no more favorable than Non-Partners (net +8). The IPs, on the other hand, are much more content (net +17).

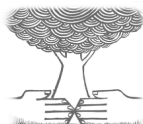
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ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

**TABLE 6. OPINION ON WHETHER PEOPLE WITH CASES
GENERALLY RECEIVE EQUAL TREATMENT**

	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>UND.</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>NET</u>
<u>ALG Target Areas Survey</u>	44%	18%	38%	+6
ALG partner	43	20	38	+6
Non-ALG partner	45	17	38	+8
IPs	50	17	33	+17
<u>National Survey</u>				
Sep 2007	38	16	45	-7
Jun 2003	40	23	36	+4
Dec 1999	36	20	44	-7
Apr 1997	41	19	40	+1
Dec 1993	43	18	39	+4
Jul 1985	49	25	26	+23

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Satisfaction with the System of Justice (Local Survey in ALG Target Areas). The local surveys in ALG Target Areas show that most are dissatisfied with the system of justice in the Philippines - only 36% are *satisfied*, while 64% are *dissatisfied*. Dissatisfaction is higher among ALG partners (68%) than among non-ALG partners (58%). Again, it is possible that this indicates that contact with the ALG leads to development of higher expectations or standards for the justice system. Two-fifths (65%) of the IP respondents are likewise dissatisfied. [Table 7]

Dissatisfaction with the administration of justice is high across all socio-demographic groups in the Target Areas, particularly among urban dwellers (70%) and in Metro Manila (75%). [Table 8]

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

**TABLE 7. SATISFACTION WITH THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN
THE PHILIPPINES**

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
SATISFIED	36%	32%	42%
<i>Very satisfied</i>	10	8	12
<i>Somewhat satisfied</i>	27	24	30
DISSATISFIED	64	68	58
<i>Somewhat dissatisfied</i>	35	39	31
<i>Very dissatisfied</i>	29	30	28

Q3. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the system of justice in the Philippines? (SHOWCARD)
[VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED, VERY DISSATISFIED]

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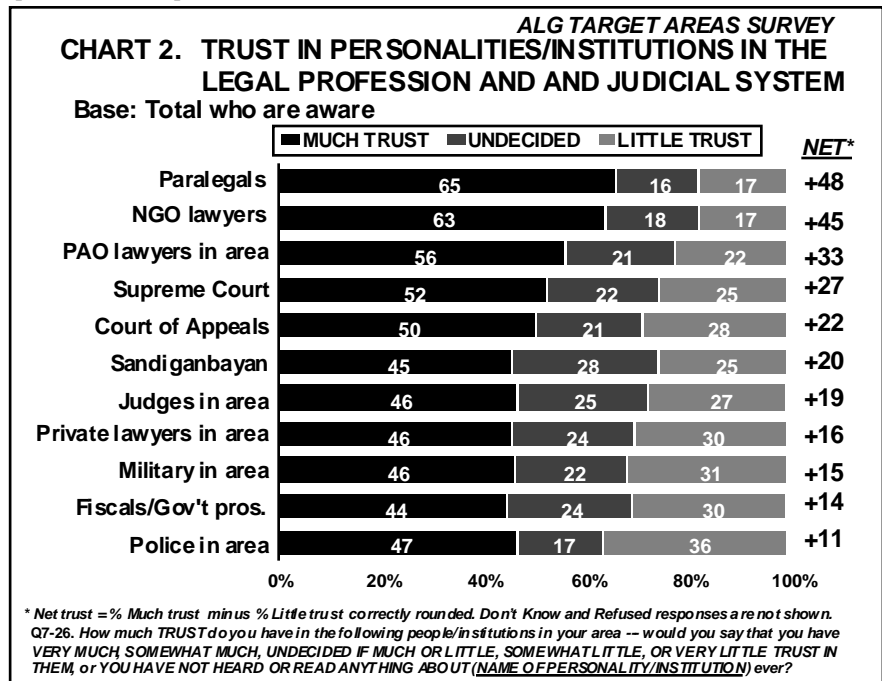
ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 8. SATISFACTION WITH THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>BAL</i>				<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
		<i>NCR</i>	<i>LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>		
SATISFIED	36%	25%	34%	45%	36%	30%	40%
<i>Very satisfied</i>	10	5	6	15	10	6	11
<i>Somewhat satisfied</i>	27	20	28	30	25	23	28
DISSATISFIED	64	75	66	55	64	70	61
<i>Somewhat dissatisfied</i>	35	45	45	26	28	45	30
<i>Very dissatisfied</i>	29	30	21	29	36	25	30

Q3. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the system of justice in the Philippines? (SHOWCARD) [VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED, VERY DISSATISFIED]

Trust in Selected Personalities/Institutions in the Legal Profession and Judicial System (Local Survey in ALG Target Areas). In the ALG Target Areas, *Paralegals* (+48) obtained the highest net trust rating among personalities/institutions in the legal profession and judicial system included in the survey, followed by *NGO lawyers* (+45), and *PAO lawyers in respondent's area* (+33). These were followed by the *Supreme Court* (+27), *Court of Appeals* (+22), *Sandiganbayan* (+20), *judges in respondent's area* (+19), *private lawyers in respondent's area* (+16), the *military in respondent's area* (+15), *fiscals/government prosecutors in respondent's area* (+14), and *policemen in respondent's area* (+11). [Chart 2]

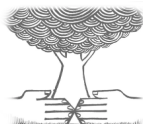


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Paralegals (+71) and NGO lawyers(+56) are trusted much more by ALG partners than by non-partners. Non-ALG partners gave higher trust ratings to *PAO lawyers in respondent's area (+38), Sandiganbayan(+25), judges in their area (+22), private lawyers in respondent's area (+23), the military in respondent's area (+20), fiscals/government prosecutors in respondent's area (+18), and policemen in respondent's area (+19).* [Table 9]

Base: Total aware	ALG TARGET AREAS	ALG PARTNER	NON-ALG PARTNER
PARALEGALS	+48	+71	+23
NGO lawyers	+45	+56	+35
PAO lawyers in area	+33	+28	+38
Supreme Court	+27	+28	+25
Court of Appeals	+22	+20	+25
Sandiganbayan	+20	+16	+25
Judges in your area	+19	+15	+22
Private lawyers in area	+16	+9	+23
The military in area	+15	+9	+20
Fiscals/Gov't prosecutors in area	+14	+9	+18
Policemen in area	+11	+3	+19

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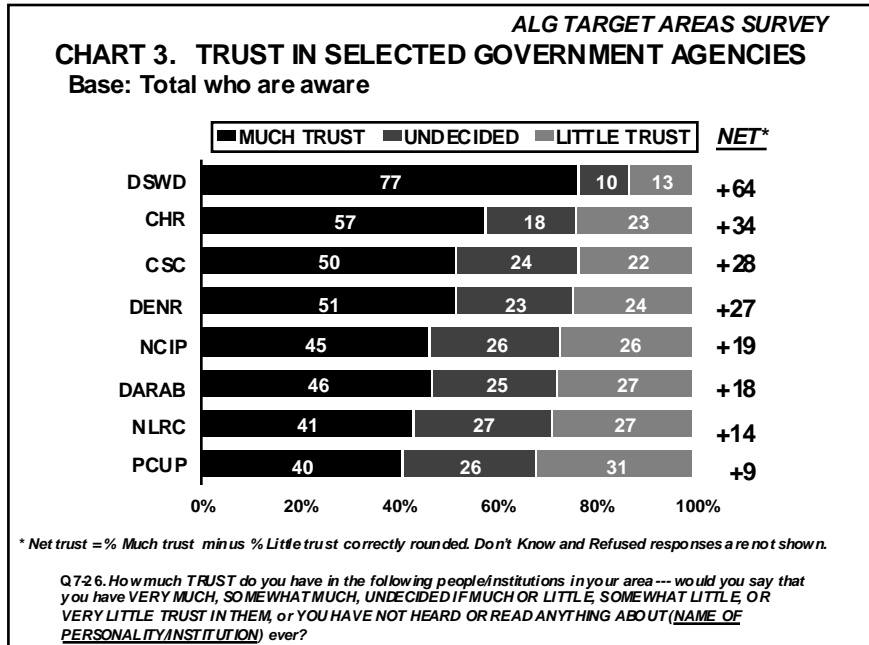


Trust in Selected Government Agencies (Local Survey in ALG Target Areas). Among government agencies tested in the ALG Target Areas, the Department of Social Welfare and Development obtained the highest net trust rating (+64). The DSWD was followed by the *Commission on Human Rights* (+34), the *Civil Service Commission* (+28), the *Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources* (+27), the *National Commission on Indigenous Peoples* (+19), the *Dept. of Agrarian Reform Adjudication Board* (+18), the *National Labor Relations Commission* (+14), and the *Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor* (+9). [Chart 3]

Net trust in DSWD is higher among ALG partners (+68) than among non-partners (+59). Among the IPs, the DSWD (+61) and the CHR (+62) also received high net trust ratings, followed by NCIP (+48) and DENR (+41). [Table 10]

Trust in Selected LGU Personalities (Local Survey in ALG Target Areas). Among LGU personalities, *governors* (+59) and *mayors* (+58) received higher net trust ratings than *barangay officials* (+37). IPs, however, showed notably high trust in their *barangay officials* (net +58). The net trust ratings of these LGU personalities are about the same among ALG partners and non-partners. [Chart 4, Table 11]

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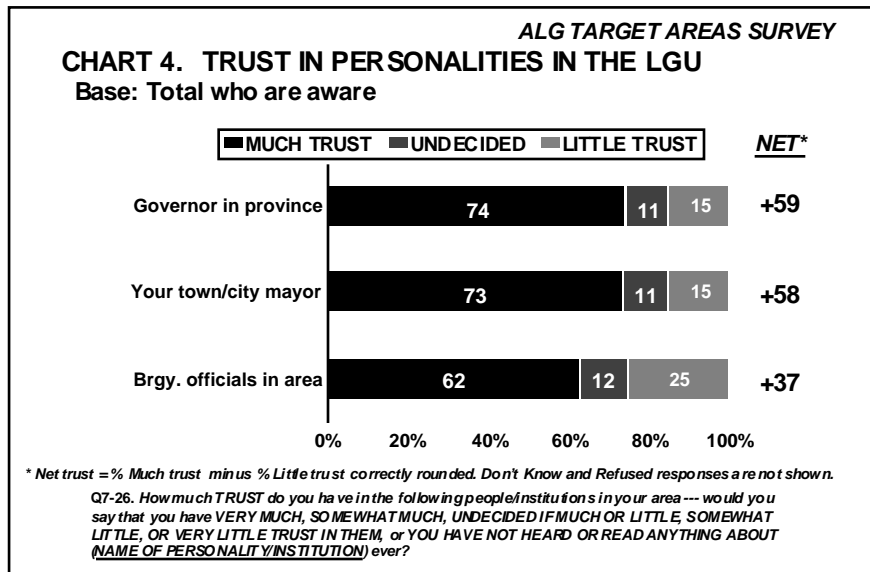


ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

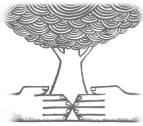
TABLE 10. NET TRUST IN SELECTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
Base: Total aware

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>IPs</u>
DSWD	+64	+68	+59	+61
CHR	+34	+37	+32	+62
CSC	+28	+24	+31	+7
DENR	+27	+22	+33	+41
NCIP	+19	+15	+22	+48
DARAB	+18	+13	+24	+10
NLRC	+14	+14	+14	+23
PCUP	+9	+5	+14	+16

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TABLE 11. NET TRUST IN PERSONALITIES IN THE LGU
Base: Total aware

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>IPs</u>
Governor of province	+59	+56	+61	+69
Town/city mayor	+58	+57	+59	+75
Brgy. officials in area	+37	+36	+38	+58

3.2. Knowledge of Law and System of Justice (Local Survey in ALG Target Areas)

Knowledge of the system of justice in the Philippines. In the ALG Target Areas, half say they have either *Adequate* (37%) or *Extensive* (13%) knowledge of the system of Philippine justice, two-fifths (40%) say they know *Only a little*, and a tenth (11%) say they know *Very little*. Most ALG partners have *Adequate to Extensive* knowledge of the system of justice (56%). In contrast, most (57%) non-ALG partners say they know *Only a little* or *Very little* about it. Only 42% of the IP respondents claim to have *Adequate to Extensive* knowledge of the system of justice. [Table 12]

Most Visayas respondents (53%) say they have *Adequate to Extensive* knowledge of the system of justice, while most Metro Manila (53%) and Mindanao (53%) respondents say they know about it *Only a little* or *Very little*. By

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locale, most urban dwellers have *Adequate/Extensive knowledge* (56%) of the system of justice, but most rural dwellers know *Only a little/Very little* (54%). [Table13]

Knowledge about the system of justice is related to one's satisfaction with the system. Respondents who are more knowledgeable about the system of justice are slightly more likely to be more satisfied with it. [Table14]

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 12. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Extensive	13%	14%	11%
Adequate	37	42	32
Only a little	40	35	45
Very little	11	9	12

Q1. Overall, how much is your knowledge about the system of justice in the Philippines? (SHOWCARD)
[EXTENSIVE, ADEQUATE, ONLY A LITTLE, VERY LITTLE]



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 13. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<u>RP</u>	<u>BAL</u>				<u>URB</u>	<u>RUR</u>
		<u>NCR</u>	<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>		
Extensive	13%	10%	19%	11%	9%	16%	11%
Adequate	37	37	30	42	38	40	36
Only a little	40	45	42	36	39	39	41
Very little	11	8	8	10	14	6	13

Q1. Overall, how much is your knowledge about the system of justice in the Philippines? (SHOWCARD)
[EXTENSIVE, ADEQUATE, ONLY A LITTLE, VERY LITTLE]

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TABLE 14. SATISFACTION WITH THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES BY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

	<u>Extensive</u> [13%]	<u>Adequate</u> [37%]	<u>Only a little</u> [40%]	<u>Very little</u> [11%]
SATISFIED (36%)	43%	40%	33%	28%
<i>Very satisfied (10%)</i>	16	10	8	8
<i>Somewhat satisfied (27%)</i>	27	30	25	20
DISSATISFIED (64%)	57	60	67	72
<i>Somewhat dissatisfied (35%)</i>	24	37	38	27
<i>Very dissatisfied (29%)</i>	34	22	29	45

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Sources of Knowledge About the System of Justice. In the ALG Target Areas, *mass media* (56%) ranks first as source of knowledge about the system of justice, followed by *people with experience in a case* (43%), *non-government organizations [NGOs]* (38%), *relatives and friends* (24%), *personal experience in a case* (20%), and *school* (16%). [Table 15]

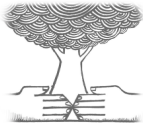
NGOs (56%) is the top answer among ALG partners, followed closely by *mass media* (54%), and *people with experience in a case* (51%). Among non-ALG partners, on the other hand, *mass media* (59%) is the top answer, followed distantly by *people with experience in a case* (36%), and *relatives and friends* (25%). Most of the IPs learned about the system of justice from *people with experience in court* (47%), followed by *NGOs* (41%) and *mass media* (36%).

Mass media is the top source of knowledge about the system of knowledge in all ALG Target Areas, except in Metro Manila, where a *person with experience in a case* is the top response. [Table 16]

In general, those with *Extensive* knowledge of the system of justice are above average in terms of reliance on *people with experience in a case*, *NGOs*, and *their own personal experience in a case*. [Table 17]

Dissatisfaction with the system of justice is notably high (72%) among those whose source of knowledge is *NGOs*. [Table 18]

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TABLE 15. SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Mass media	56%	54%	59%
People w/ experience in a case	43	51	36
NGOs	38	56	21
From relatives & friends	24	22	25
Personal experience in a case	20	24	16
School	16	14	19

Q2. Have you learned about the system of justice in any of the following ways? Please mention all that apply. (SHOWCARD) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

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TABLE 16. SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE (MULTIPLE RESPONSES), BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>BAL LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
Mass media	56%	52%	62%	56%	52%	63%	53%
People w/ experience in a case	43	57	62	35	28	58	37
NGOs	38	48	37	25	47	47	34
From relatives/friends	24	23	22	23	25	24	23
Personal experience in a case	20	29	19	20	18	25	18
School	16	29	19	14	11	30	11

Q2. Have you learned about the system of justice in any of the following ways? Please mention all that apply. (SHOWCARD) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 17. SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE (MULTIPLE RESPONSES) BY KNOWLEDGE OF SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

	<i>Extensive [13%]</i>	<i>Adequate [37%]</i>	<i>Only a little [40%]</i>	<i>Very little [11%]</i>
Mass media (56%)	53%	62%	56%	42%
From people with exp. in a case (43%)	52	45	42	32
NGOs (38%)	47	42	33	33
From relatives/friends (24%)	22	24	23	26
Personal experience in a case (20%)	29	21	18	15
School (16%)	19	20	15	7

Q2. Have you learned about the system of justice in any of the following ways? Please mention all that apply. (SHOWCARD) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 18. SATISFACTION WITH THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES BY SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE

	<i>Mass media [56%]</i>	<i>People with exp. in a case [43%]</i>	<i>NGOs [38%]</i>	<i>From Relatives & friends [24%]</i>	<i>Personal exp. in a case [20%]</i>	<i>School [16%]</i>
SATISFIED (36%)	36%	33%	28%	40%	34%	44%
<i>Very satisfied (10%)</i>	9	6	8	8	8	11
<i>Somewhat satis. (27%)</i>	28	26	21	32	26	33
DISSATISFIED (64%)	64	67	72	60	66	56
<i>Somewhat dissa. (35%)</i>	39	41	40	37	30	38
<i>Very dissatisfied (29%)</i>	25	27	32	22	36	18

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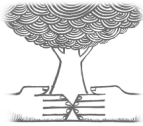
Knowledge of Laws. The study made very extensive tests for legal knowledge in the ALG Target Areas, and found that, in general, most respondents know the correct answers to the questions, although on many items the proportions of wrong answers are disturbingly high. It also found that ALG partners, particularly those who are paralegals or trainees, tend to have an advantage over non-ALG partners.

Knowledge of Laws: General Concepts of Rights. On the statement "*In a criminal case, an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty in court,*" 69% answered true [correct answer], while 29% said false. [Tables 19-20]

On the statement "*A person can be imprisoned for failure to pay a money debt,*" 54% answered false [correct answer], but as many as 44% said this is true.

On the statement "*When a civil case has been filed in court, the opposing parties cannot enter into an agreement anymore,*" 53% answered false [correct answer], but as many as 41% answered true.

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On the statement "*In a criminal case, a complainant does not need a private lawyer because it is the duty of the fiscal to handle the case for them,*" only a 42% minority answered true [correct answer], while 54% answered false. On hindsight, however, it is possible that many interpreted this statement as "it is not advisable to get a private lawyer" rather than "it is not formally necessary to have a private lawyer" in which case 'False' is not clearly wrong. Three-fifths (64-65%) of respondents in Metro Manila and Balance Luzon answered 'incorrectly'. The proportion of answers of 'False' is slightly higher among those with Little Trust in fiscals in the their locality.

On the statement "*Poor people are entitled to free legal service and exemption from payment of legal fees in court cases,*" 80% answered true [correct answer], while only 17% answered false. There were proportionally more in Metro Manila (89%) and Balance Luzon (85%) who answered correctly.

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY
TABLE 19. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: GENERAL CONCEPTS OF RIGHTS

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>IPs</i>
In a criminal case, an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty in court.				
TRUE	69%	70%	67%	55%
FALSE	29	28	30	38
DON'T KNOW	2	2	3	7
A person can be imprisoned for failure to pay a money debt.				
TRUE	44	46	42	48
FALSE	54	52	56	50
DON'T KNOW	2	3	2	2
When a civil case has been filed in court, the opposing parties cannot enter into an agreement anymore.				
TRUE	41	41	42	42
FALSE	53	56	49	50
DON'T KNOW	6	3	9	8
In a criminal case, a complainant does not need a private lawyer because it is the duty of the fiscal to handle the case for them.				
TRUE	42%	41%	44%	44%
FALSE	54	56	53	47
DON'T KNOW	4	3	4	9
Poor people are entitled to free legal service and exemption from payment of legal fees in court cases.				
TRUE	80	82	78	79
FALSE	17	16	18	12
DON'T KNOW	3	2	4	9

Qs 36-40. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.



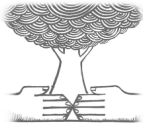
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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 20. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: GENERAL CONCEPTS OF RIGHTS, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>NCR</i>	<i>BAL LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
In a criminal case, a complainant does not need a private lawyer because it is the duty of the fiscal to handle the case for them.							
TRUE	42%	34%	34%	53%	45%	35%	46%
FALSE	54	65	64	44	50	64	50
DON'T KNOW	4	1	2	4	5	2	4
Poor people are entitled to free legal service and exemption from payment of legal fees in court cases.							
TRUE	80	89	85	74	77	89	76
FALSE	17	11	14	23	17	11	19
DON'T KNOW	3	0	1	4	7	0	5

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Knowledge of Laws: Arrest and Search Warrants. On the statement “*The police can enter anyone’s house to search even without permission from the court,*” 88% answered false [correct answer], while 11% said this is true. About nine in ten of respondents from Metro Manila, Balance Luzon and Visayas gave the correct answer, or more than the four-fifths from Mindanao who responded correctly. [Tables 21-22]

On the statement “*Any person can arrest and bring to the proper authorities a person who committed a crime, (e.g robberies, rape, dynamite fishing, physical abuse of children), right after he actually saw the act committed,*” 73% answered true [correct answer], while 26% said this is false.

Knowledge of Laws: Barangay Justice System and Subpoena. On the statement “*In general, a person has the right to have his dispute with another settled before barangay officials,*” 83% answered true [correct answer], while 16% responded false. Virtually all in Metro Manila (96%) and Balance Luzon (96%) gave the correct answer, compared to about three-fourths in Visayas and Mindanao. [Tables 21-22]

On the statement “*A person ordered by the court [given a subpoena] to testify during trial must attend the hearing or else he can be arrested,*” 64% answered true [correct answer], but 34% answered false.

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 21. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: SEARCH AND ARREST WARRANTS, BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUBPOENA

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>IPs</i>
Search and Arrest Warrants				
The police can enter anyone's house anytime to search even without permission from the court.				
TRUE	11%	10%	12%	13%
FALSE	88	89	88	87
DON'T KNOW	1	1	1	0

Any person can arrest and bring to the proper authorities a person who committed a crime, (e.g. robberies, rape, dynamite fishing, physical abuse of children), right after he actually saw the act committed.

TRUE	73	76	70	79
FALSE	26	24	28	20
DON'T KNOW	1	0.5	2	1

Barangay Justice System

In general, a person has the right to have his dispute with another settled before barangay officials.

TRUE	83%	86%	80%	87%
FALSE	16	14	16	10
DON'T KNOW	2	0	3	3

Subpoena

A person ordered by the court [given a subpoena] to testify during trial must attend the hearing or else he can be arrested.

TRUE	64	65	62	59
FALSE	34	32	34	38
DON'T KNOW	3	2	4	3

Qs 41-44. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.



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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 22. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: SEARCH AND ARREST WARRANTS, BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUBPOENA, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>BAL</i>				<i>URB</i> <i>RUR</i>	
		<i>NCR</i>	<i>LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>		
Search and Arrest Warrants							
The police can enter anyone's house anytime to search even without permission from the court.							
TRUE	11%	6%	6%	10%	19%	5%	13%
FALSE	88	94	94	90	80	95	85
DON'T KNOW	1	0	0.4	0.4	2	0	1
Any person can arrest and bring to the proper authorities a person who committed a crime, (e.g. robberies, rape, dynamite fishing, physical abuse of children), right after he actually saw the act committed.							
TRUE	73	79	78	67	71	78	71
FALSE	26	21	21	32	28	21	28
DON'T KNOW	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Barangay Justice System							
In general, a person has the right to have his dispute with another settled before barangay officials.							
TRUE	83	96	96	73	73	93	78
FALSE	16	4	4	26	22	6	20
DON'T KNOW	2	0	0	1	4	0.4	2
Subpoena							
A person ordered by the court [given a subpoena] to testify during trial must attend the hearing or else he can be arrested.							
TRUE	64	76	69	61	55	72	60
FALSE	34	24	30	35	40	26	37
DON'T KNOW	3	0	1	4	5	2	3

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Knowledge of Laws: Illegal Detention and Issuance of Ordinances. On the statement “A person suspected of committing a crime can be detained by the police for up to a week even if no case has been filed in court,” 71% answered false [correct answer], while 27% answered true. The correct answers were slightly higher in Metro Manila (74%), Balance Luzon (75%) and Visayas (72%). [Tables 23-24]

On the statement “Ordinary people do not have a right to suggest the issuance of ordinances,” 68% answered false [correct answer], while 30% said this is true. The proportions of correct answers are higher in Metro Manila (78%) and among urban dwellers (77%).



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 23. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: ILLEGAL DETENTION AND ISSUANCE OF ORDINANCES

	ALG TARGET AREAS	ALG PARTNER	NON-ALG PARTNER	IPs
A person suspected of committing a crime can be detained by the police for up to a week even if no case has been filed in court.				
TRUE	27%	22%	32%	30%
FALSE	71	77	66	66
DON'T KNOW	2	1	2	4
Ordinary people do not have a right to suggest the issuance of ordinances.				
TRUE	30	26	32	37
FALSE	68	72	63	58
DON'T KNOW	3	1	4	5

Qs 43-44. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 24. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: ILLEGAL DETENTION AND ISSUANCE OF ORDINANCES, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	URB	RUR
A person suspected of committing a crime can be detained by the police for up to a week even if no case has been filed in court.							
TRUE	27%	26%	25%	27%	30%	24%	29%
FALSE	71	74	75	72	65	75	69
DON'T KNOW	2	0	0.4	1	4	0.4	2
Ordinary people do not have a right to suggest the issuance of ordinances.							
TRUE	30	21	29	35	29	23	32
FALSE	68	78	71	63	66	77	64
DON'T KNOW	3	1	0.4	3	5	0.4	4

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Knowledge of Laws: Children in Conflict with the Law. On the statement “Even if he actually committed a robbery, an eight-year-old child cannot be charged with a criminal case,” 59% answered true [correct answer], while 39% responded false. [Tables 25-26]

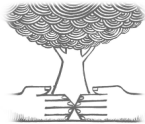
On the statement “A 16-year old child convicted of selling drugs can be imprisoned together with adult convicts,” 64% answered false [correct answer], whereas 35% answered true.

On the statement “It is forbidden by law to show on television the faces of children accused of a crime,” 72% answered true [correct answer], while 26% responded false.

The proportions of correct answers to these test statements were relatively high in Metro Manila and among urban dwellers.

Knowledge of Laws: Women. On the statement “Even if a student consented to have a sexual relationship with his/her current teacher, the teacher could still be charged with a sexual harassment case,” 82% answered true [correct answer], but 16% answered false. [Table 27]

30



On the statement “According to the law, a woman has to use the surname of her husband after they are married,” 9% answered false [correct answer], while 90% answered true. There is the single item that resulted in an extremely large proportion of wrong answers.

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 25. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

	ALG TARGET AREAS	ALG PARTNER	NON-ALG PARTNER	IPs
Even if he actually committed a robbery, an eight-year-old child cannot be charged with a criminal case.				
TRUE	59%	62%	56%	55%
FALSE	39	36	41	40
DON'T KNOW	2	1	2	5
A 16-year old child convicted of selling drugs can be imprisoned together with adult convicts.				
TRUE	35	31	39	52
FALSE	64	69	59	42
DON'T KNOW	1	0.5	2	4
It is forbidden by law to show on television the faces of children accused of a crime.				
TRUE	72	76	68	67
FALSE	26	23	30	31
DON'T KNOW	1	1	2	2

Qs 43-44. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 26. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>NCR</i>	<i>BAL</i> <i>LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
Even if he actually committed a robbery, an eight-year-old child cannot be charged with a criminal case.							
TRUE	59%	70%	57%	55%	62%	67%	56%
FALSE	39	28	42	44	35	33	42
DON'T KNOW	2	2	0.4	2	3	1	2
A 16-year old child convicted of selling drugs can be imprisoned together with adult convicts.							
TRUE	35	21	27	36	47	20	41
FALSE	64	78	72	64	50	80	57
DON'T KNOW	1	1	0	0.4	3	0.4	2
It is forbidden by law to show on television the faces of children accused of a crime.							
TRUE	72	78	74	69	71	79	69
FALSE	26	22	25	30	27	21	29
DON'T KNOW	1	0	1	1	2	0.4	2



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 27. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: WOMEN

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>IPs</i>
Even if a student consented to have a sexual relationship with his/ her current teacher, the teacher could still be charged with a sexual harassment case.				
TRUE	82%	86%	78%	78%
FALSE	16	13	20	17
DON'T KNOW	2	2	2	5
According to the law, a woman has to use the surname of her husband after they are married.				
TRUE	90	92	89	95
FALSE	9	8	11	5
DON'T KNOW	1	0.5	1	0

Qs 50-52. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.

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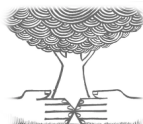
Knowledge of Laws: Environment. On the statement “*The law forbids the awarding of any permit to big commercial fishing boats to fish within 5 kilometers from the shore.*” 69% answered true [correct answer], while 24% responded false. About three-fourths (71-75%) in Metro Manila, Balance Luzon and Visayas gave the correct answer, compared to only three-fifths (60%) in Mindanao. [Tables 28-29]

On the statement “*A company with a mining permit is allowed by law to eject residents in the area of its mining claim.*” 60% answered false [correct answer], while 35% answered true. The correct answers were higher in Metro Manila (73%) and Balance Luzon (66%).

On the statement “*It is forbidden to cut down a tree in the forest without a permit.*” 89% answered true [correct answer], and only 10% answered false.

Knowledge of Laws: Peasants. On the statement “*Under the law, owners of agricultural lands cannot convert the use of their agricultural lands to non-agricultural without the permission of the government.*” 61% responded true [correct answer], while 36% answered false. [Table 30]

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On the statement “*The landlord cannot eject an agricultural tenant without a valid cause provided by law.*” 84% answered true [correct answer], whereas 14% said this is false.

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY				
TABLE 28. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: ENVIRONMENT				
	ALG TARGET AREAS	ALG PARTNER	NON-ALG PARTNER	IPs
The law forbids the awarding of any permit to big commercial fishing boats to fish within 5 kilometers from the shore.				
TRUE	69%	70%	68%	65%
FALSE	24	22	25	26
DON'T KNOW	7	8	6	9
A company with a mining permit is allowed by law to eject residents in the area of its mining claim.				
TRUE	35	32	38	26
FALSE	60	64	56	68
DON'T KNOW	5	4	6	6
It is forbidden to cut down a tree in the forest without a permit.				
TRUE	89	92	87	84
FALSE	10	8	12	15
DON'T KNOW	0.5	0.2	1	1

Qs 50-52. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 29. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: ENVIRONMENT, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>NCR</i>	<i>BAL LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
The law forbids the awarding of any permit to big commercial fishing boats to fish within 5 kilometers from the shore.							
TRUE	69%	71%	75%	73%	60%	74%	67%
FALSE	24	18	19	22	32	18	26
DON'T KNOW	7	11	6	5	8	8	7
A company with a mining permit is allowed by law to eject residents in the area of its mining claim.							
TRUE	35	23	31	37	42	34	35
FALSE	60	73	66	56	52	61	60
DON'T KNOW	5	4	2	7	6	5	5
It is forbidden to cut down a tree in the forest without a permit.							
TRUE	89	91	94	90	83	92	88
FALSE	10	8	6	9	16	8	11
DON'T KNOW	0.5	1	0	0.4	1	0.4	1



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 30. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: PEASANTS

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>IPs</i>
Under the law, owners of agricultural lands cannot convert the use of their agricultural lands to non-agricultural without the permission of the government.				
TRUE	61%	63%	58%	58%
FALSE	36	35	38	38
DON'T KNOW	3	2	4	4
The landlord cannot eject an agricultural tenant without a valid cause provided by law.				
TRUE	84	87	82	79
FALSE	14	12	16	19
DON'T KNOW	1	1	1	2

Qs55-56. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.

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Knowledge of Laws: Urban Poor. On the statement *“The urban poor could be criminally charged for living on a land that is not their property,”* there was a split opinion of 49% who said false [correct answer], and 48% who said true. [Tables 31-32]

On the statement *“The local governments have no responsibility at all to ensure housing for the urban poor,”* 54% answered false [correct answer], while 41% answered true. Sixty-one percent of the ALG-partners gave correct answers compared to only 48% of the non-ALG partners.

On the statement *“Those who live in government-owned lands could only be ejected if they are relocated somewhere else,”* 88% answered true [correct answer], while 12% answered false.

Knowledge of Laws: Labor. On the statement *“Employers could prohibit their employees to form a labor union,”* 56% answered false [correct answer], while 40% responded true. Sixty-four percent of the ALG-partners gave correct answers compared to only 49% of the non-ALG partners. [Tables 31-32]

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On the statement *“Employers can prohibit a woman employee from getting pregnant, otherwise she will be fired,”* 65% said false [correct answer], while 33% answered true.

On the statement *“Overseas Filipino workers or OFWS recruited by a local licensed recruitment agency cannot be made to sign a new contract with reduced pay upon arrival in the country of employment,”* 60% responded true [correct answer], while 36% answered false.

Those with correct answers to these test statements were slightly higher in Metro Manila and in urban areas.

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY
TABLE 31. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: URBAN POOR AND LABOR

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>IPs</u>
Urban poor				
The urban poor could be criminally charged for living on a land that is not their property.				
TRUE	48%	49%	48%	51%
FALSE	49	48	49	45
DON'T KNOW	3	2	3	4
The local governments have no responsibility at all to ensure housing for the urban poor.				
TRUE	41	35	47	39
FALSE	54	61	48	50
DON'T KNOW	5	4	5	11
Those who live in government-owned lands could only be ejected if they are relocated somewhere else.				
TRUE	88	89	87	83
FALSE	12	11	12	15
DON'T KNOW	1	1	1	2
Labor				
Employers could prohibit their employees to form a labor union.				
TRUE	40	33	46	39
FALSE	56	64	49	49
DON'T KNOW	4	3	5	12
Employers can prohibit a woman employee from getting pregnant, otherwise she will be fired.				
TRUE	33	31	35	43
FALSE	65	68	62	54
DON'T KNOW	2	2	2	3
Overseas Filipino workers or OFWS recruited by a local licensed recruitment agency cannot be made to sign a new contract with reduced pay upon arrival in the country of employment.				
TRUE	60	62	57	58
FALSE	36	35	38	35
DON'T KNOW	4	3	5	7

Q. I have here some statements. For eachs statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next



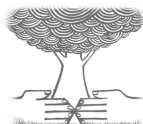
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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 32. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: URBAN POOR AND LABOR, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>NCR</i>	<i>BAL</i> <i>LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
Urban poor							
The urban poor could be criminally charged for living on a land that is not their property.							
TRUE	48%	51%	50%	50%	44%	45%	50%
FALSE	49	46	47	48	53	52	47
DON'T KNOW	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
The local governments have no responsibility at all to ensure housing for the urban poor.							
TRUE	41	39	37	39	47	36	43
FALSE	54	59	59	55	47	62	51
DON'T KNOW	5	1	5	6	0	0.4	6
Those who live in government-owned lands could only be ejected if they are relocated somewhere else.							
TRUE	88	93	89	90	82	93	85
FALSE	12	6	10	10	17	6	14
DON'T KNOW	1	1	1	0.4	1	1	1
Labor							
Employers could prohibit their employees to form a labor union.							
TRUE	40	28	38	46	40	28	45
FALSE	56	71	60	49	54	71	50
DON'T KNOW	4	1	3	5	6	2	5
Employers can prohibit a woman employee from getting pregnant, otherwise she will be fired.							
TRUE	33	15	20	42	44	15	40
FALSE	65	83	79	55	53	83	57
DON'T KNOW	2	2	1	3	2	2	2
Overseas Filipino workers or OFWS recruited by a local licensed recruitment agency cannot be made to sign a new contract with reduced pay upon arrival in the country of employment.							
TRUE	60	67	59	56	60	66	57
FALSE	36	31	37	41	34	30	39
DON'T KNOW	4	2	4	3	5	4	4

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**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Knowledge of Laws: Indigenous Peoples. On the statement “*The law recognizes the communal rights of Indigenous Filipinos to their ancestral lands even if they do not have the legal papers,*” 68% answered true [correct answer], while 30% said false. Four out of five (83%) of the IP respondents answered correctly. [Tables 33-34]

On the statement “*The law recognizes the traditional or customary modes of dispute resolution of Indigenous Filipinos,*” 75% answered true [correct answer], while 20% responded false. Eighty-three percent of the IP respondents answered correctly. About four-fifths (79-81%) in Metro Manila and Balance Luzon gave correct answers.

On the statement “*The government or private companies do not need to get consent from an Indigenous Filipino community before their application or permit for a project in their lands could be approved,*” 52% answered false [correct answer], while 44% answered true. Relatively more correct answers came from Metro Manila (67%) and Balance Luzon (65%). Answers were predominantly wrong in Visayas (55%) and Mindanao (49%).



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 33. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: INDIGENEOUS PEOPLES

	ALG TARGET AREAS	ALG PARTNER	NON-ALG PARTNER	IPs
The law recognizes the communal rights of Indigenous Filipinos to their ancestral lands even if they do not have the legal papers.				
TRUE	68%	69%	67%	83%
FALSE	30	29	31	15
DON'T KNOW	2	2	2	2
The law recognizes the traditional or customary modes of dispute resolution of Indigenous Filipinos.				
TRUE	75	79	72	83
FALSE	20	17	22	12
DON'T KNOW	5	4	6	5
The government or private companies do not need to get consent from an Indigenous Filipino community before their application or permit for a project in their lands could be approved.				
TRUE	44	40	48	47
FALSE	52	58	46	47
DON'T KNOW	4	3	6	6

Qs 63-65. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.

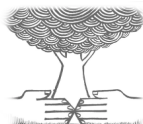
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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

**TABLE 34. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: INDIGENEOUS PEOPLES,
BY AREA AND LOCALE**

	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	URB	RUR
The law recognizes the communal rights of Indigenous Filipinos to their ancestral lands even if they do not have the legal papers							
TRUE	68%	69%	68%	62%	72%	65%	69%
FALSE	30	28	30	36	24	32	29
DON'T KNOW	2	3	1	1	4	3	2
The law recognizes the traditional or customary modes of dispute resolution of Indigenous Filipinos.							
TRUE	75	79	81	69	74	77	75
FALSE	20	16	15	25	20	19	20
DON'T KNOW	5	5	3	6	6	5	5
The government or private companies do not need to get consent from an Indigenous Filipino community before their application or permit for a project in their lands could be approved.							
TRUE	44	31	33	55	49	28	50
FALSE	52	67	65	38	45	69	44
DON'T KNOW	4	1	2	7	5	2	5

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Knowledge of Laws: People Living With HIV/AIDS. On the statement *“Persons with HIV/AIDS cannot be kept in the hospital against their will,”* half (50%) of the respondents answered true [correct answer], while 46% responded false. There were small majorities of correct answers in Visayas (51%) and Mindanao (56%). Answers were mostly wrong in Metro Manila (52%) and Balance Luzon (54%). [Tables 35-36]

On the statement *“A person with HIV/AIDS working as department store sales clerk can be fired from her work so as not to put co-workers and customers at risk,”* only 23% answered false [correct answer], whereas 75% responded true. Answering correctly were 46% in Metro Manila respondents and 38% of urban dwellers. Large majorities of wrong answers came from Balance Luzon (75%), Visayas (81%) and Mindanao (79%), and from rural dwellers (82%).

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 35. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: PERSON LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>IPs</u>
Persons with HIV/AIDS cannot be kept in the hospital against their will.				
TRUE	50%	48%	52%	56%
FALSE	46	48	45	35
DON'T KNOW	4	4	4	9
A person with HIV/AIDS working as department store sales clerk can be fired from her work so as not to put co-workers and customers at risk.				
TRUE	75	75	75	84
FALSE	23	22	24	15
DON'T KNOW	2	2	2	1

66-67. I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is true or false according to the law. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 36. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS: PERSON LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<u>RP</u>	<u>BAL</u>				<u>URB</u>	<u>RUR</u>
		<u>NCR</u>	<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>		
Persons with HIV/AIDS cannot be kept in the hospital against their will.							
TRUE	50%	47%	44%	51%	56%	42%	53%
FALSE	46	52	54	45	39	55	43
DON'T KNOW	4	1	2	5	5	3	4
A person with HIV/AIDS working as department store sales clerk can be fired from her work so as not to put co-workers and customers at risk.							
TRUE	75	52	75	81	79	59	82
FALSE	23	46	23	17	19	38	17
DON'T KNOW	2	2	2	2	2	3	2

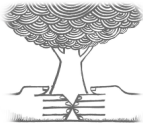
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Opinion on women’s right to use family planning. There is a strong agreement in the ALG Target Areas to the statement “*Women have the right to decide whether to use family planning or not, and what methods to use,*” with 79% agreeing and 12% disagreeing (net +67). Agreement is highest in Balance Luzon (net +80), and lowest in Mindanao (net +51). [Tables 37-39]

Opinion on Protection of Complainants. Only a plurality (46%) agree, whereas 30% disagree, that “*Anyone who files a case against an influential person can expect protection from the government against reprisals,*” for a net agreement of +17. Agreement is stronger among IPs, +36. It is notable that most in Metro Manila respondents *disagree* with the statement (net –20), in contrast to other ALG Target Areas where most had favorable opinions.

Opinion on dismissal of mining pollution cases. Forty-two percent agree, whereas 36% disagree, that “*The government should dismiss a mining pollution case where the company accused of causing pollution threatens to pull out millions of dollars worth of investments if the case is pursued.*” This results in a narrow pro-mining attitude of net +6. Net agreement is higher among IPs (+22) and in Balance Luzon (+15).

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 37. OPINION ON ISSUES ON WOMEN’S RIGHT TO USE FAMILY PLANNING, DISMISSAL OF POLLUTION CASES, AND PROTECTION OF COMPLAINANTS

	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>UND.</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>NET*</u>
Women have the right to decide whether to use family planning or not, and what methods to use.	79%	8%	12%	+67
Anyone who files a case against an influential person can expect protection from the government against reprisals.	46	23	30	+17
Government should dismiss a mining pollution case where the company accused of causing pollution threatens to pull out millions of dollars worth of investments if the case is pursued.	42	21	36	+6

* Net agreement = % Agree minus % Disagree correctly rounded. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 38. OPINION ON ISSUES ON WOMEN'S RIGHT TO USE FAMILY PLANNING, DISMISSAL OF POLLUTION CASES, AND PROTECTION OF COMPLAINANTS

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>IPs</i>
Women have the right to decide whether to use family planning or not, and what methods to use.	+67	+69	+64	+64
Anyone who files a case against an influential person can expect protection from the government against reprisals.	+17	+18	+15	+36
Government should dismiss a mining pollution case where the company accused of causing pollution threatens to pull out millions of dollars worth of investments if the case is pursued.	+6	+6	+7	+22



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 39. OPINION ON ISSUES ON WOMEN'S RIGHT TO USE FAMILY PLANNING, DISMISSAL OF POLLUTION CASES, AND PROTECTION OF COMPLAINANTS, BY AREA AND LOCALE

	<i>RP</i>	<i>BAL</i>				<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
		<i>NCR</i>	<i>LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>		
Women have the right to decide whether to use family planning or not, and what methods to use.	+67	+74	+80	+67	+51	+69	+66
Anyone who files a case against an influential person can expect protection from the gov't against reprisals.	+17	-20	+24	+30	+12	-3	+25
Government should dismiss a mining pollution case where the company accused of causing pollution threatens to pull out millions of dollars worth of investments if the case is pursued.	+6	+4	+15	+6	-1	+5	+7

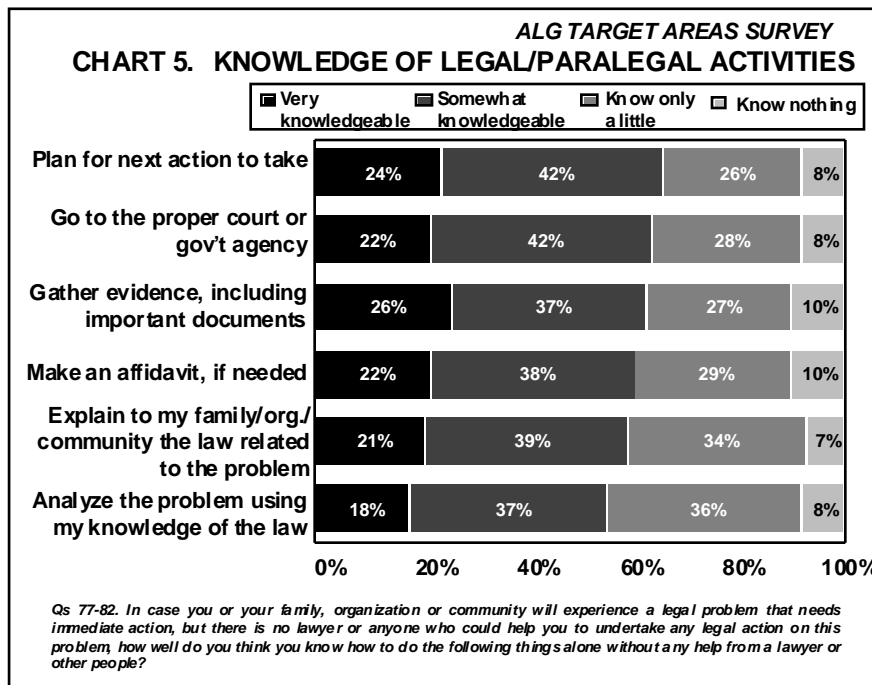
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3.3. Capabilities: Knowledge and Difficulty of Doing
Paralegal/Legal Activities (Local Survey in ALG Target
Areas)

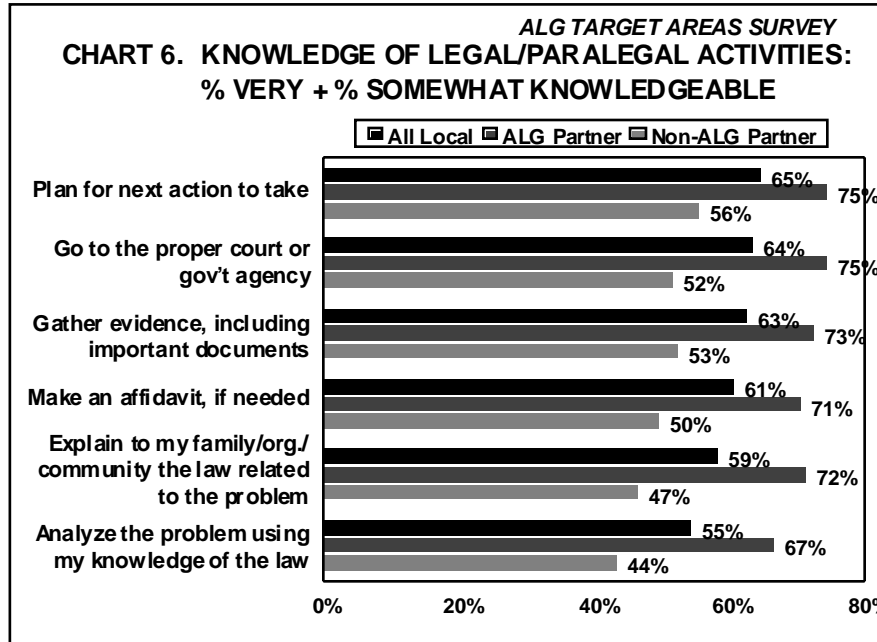
The survey asked respondents in the ALG Target Areas if they knew how to do certain legal/paralegal activities alone, without asking any help from a lawyer or other people. Most respondents said they are *Somewhat/Very knowledgeable* on how to: *plan for the next action to take* (65%), *go to the proper court or government agency* (64%), *gather evidence, including important documents* (63%), *make an affidavit, if needed* (61%), *explain to their family, organization or community the law related to the problem* (59%), and *analyze the problem using their personal knowledge of the law* (55%). [Chart 5]

The survey found ALG partners more knowledgeable than non-ALG partners, by anywhere from 19 to 25 percentage points, depending on the activity. [Chart 6]

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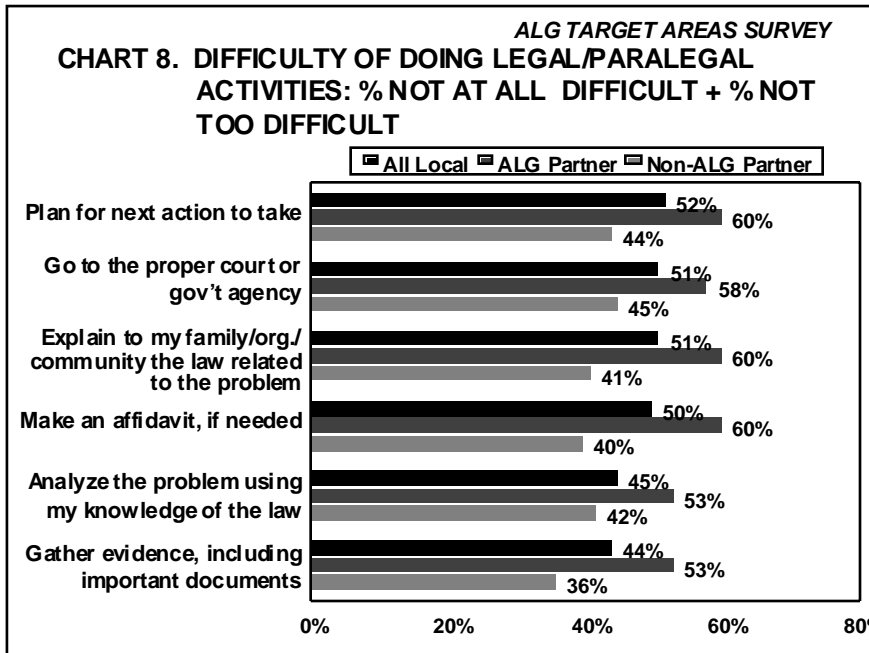
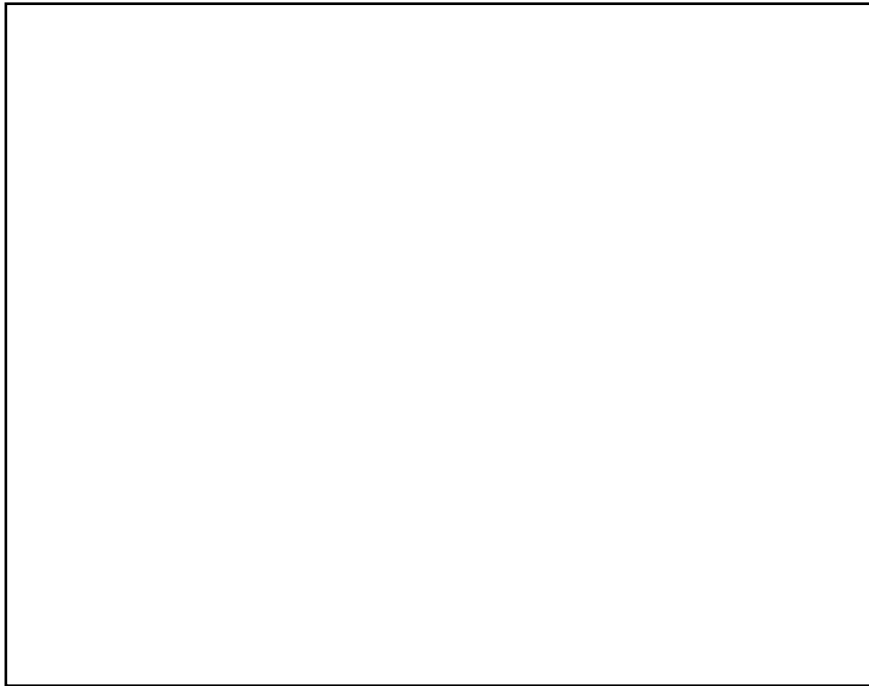
As to how difficult it would be for them to do certain legal/paralegal activities by themselves because of lack of money, tools or time, most said it would *not be difficult* (Not too + Not at all difficult) for them to *plan for the next action to take* (52%), *go to the proper court or government agency* (51%), *explain to family, etc. the law related to the problem* (51%), and *make an affidavit, if needed* (50%). On the other hand, most said it would be *difficult* (Somewhat difficult + Very difficult) for them to *gather evidence* (56%) and *analyze the problem using their knowledge of the law* (55%). [Chart 7]

ALG partners are more capable than non-ALG partners of doing the said activities, by anywhere from 11 to 20 percentage points, depending on the activity. [Chart 8]

Additional analysis shows that the more knowledgeable the respondents are of these legal/paralegal activities, the less difficult it is for them to do these activities.

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**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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**3.4. Accessibility of Justice, Fairness and Equal Treatment
(Local Survey in ALG Target Areas)**

Importance of Speed in Resolving Cases. In ALG Target Areas, nine out of ten respondents say speed in resolving cases is Important (74% *Very important*, 16% *Fairly important*) in achieving justice. Opinion is similar between ALG and non-ALG partners. [Table 40]

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 40. IMPORTANCE OF SPEED IN RESOLVING CASES

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Very important	74%	77%	71%
Fairly important	16	14	18
It matters a little	7	6	8
It doesn't matter	3	3	4

Q4. In your opinion, how important is speed in resolving cases in achieving justice? (SHOWCARD) [VERY IMPORTANT, FAIRLY IMPORTANT, IT MATTERS A LITTLE, IT DOESN'T MATTER]



Accessibility of Justice for Poor People and Women. With reference to poor people, most (48%) say that justice is *Practically inaccessible*, 26% say it is *A bit accessible*, 13% say *Fairly accessible* and 13% say *Very accessible*. Opinions are about the same for ALG partners and non-ALG partners. Most IPs (48%) say justice is *Fairly to Very accessible* for poor people. [Table 41]

As to gender-accessibility of justice, two-thirds (66%) say it is neither harder nor easier for women than for men to access justice. Fourteen percent say it is *harder for women* and 20% say it is *easier for women*. [Table 42]

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 41. ACCESSIBILITY OF JUSTICE FOR POOR PEOPLE

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>IPs</u>
Very accessible	13%	13%	12%	24%
Fairly accessible	13	13	14	24
A bit accessible	26	28	22	19
Practically inaccessible	48	46	51	33

Q5. In your opinion, how accessible is it for poor people to achieve justice from the system of justice? (SHOWCARD) [VERY ACCESSIBLE, FAIRLY ACCESSIBLE, A BIT ACCESSIBLE, PRACTICALLY INACCESSIBLE]

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

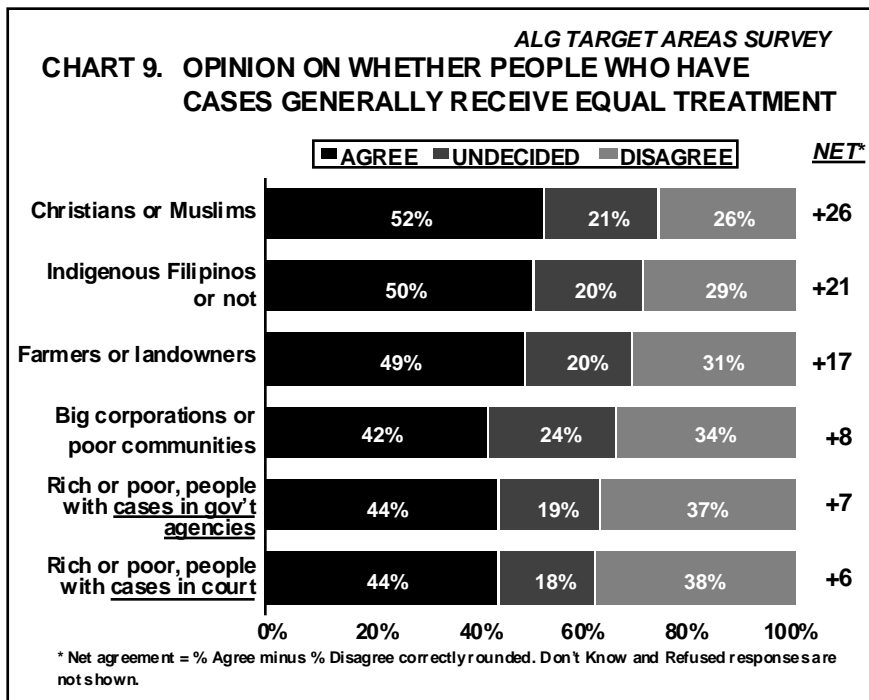
TABLE 42. ACCESSIBILITY OF JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Harder for women	14%	14%	14%
No difference	66	63	68
Easier for women	20	22	17

Q6. Is it harder or easier for WOMEN to have access to justice from the system of justice, or is there no difference between MEN and WOMEN?

Opinion on equal treatment in court. Most respondents in the ALG Target Areas agree that people who have cases generally receive equal treatment, regardless of whether they are *Christians or Muslims* (net agreement +26), *indigenous peoples or not IPs* (net +21), and *farmers or landowners* (net +17). Lower net agreements were obtained when asking about *big corporations or poor communities* (+8), *rich or poor people with cases in government agencies* (+7) and *rich or poor people with cases in court* (+6). [Chart 9, Table 43]

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

**TABLE 43. NET AGREEMENT ON WHETHER PEOPLE WITH
CASES GENERALLY RECEIVE EQUAL TREATMENT**

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>IPs</u>
Christians or Muslims	+26	+23	+28	+38
Indigenous Filipinos or not	+21	+18	+24	+33
Farmers or landowners	+17	+14	+20	+29
Big corporations or poor communities	+8	+4	+12	+9
Rich or poor, people with <u>cases in gov't agencies</u>	+7	+4	+9	+9
Rich or poor, people with <u>cases in court</u>	+6	+6	+8	+17



Access to Justice: Personal Experience (National and ALG Target Areas Surveys). The study posed the following hypothetical situation to its survey respondents: “Suppose you own a piece of land, but someone is claiming to own that land, and he filed a case against you because of this” It then asked how hard it would be for the respondents to fight for their rights in this case. About three-fourths in both the ALG Target Areas (79%) and the nation as a whole (73%) said it would be *Somewhat/Very hard* for them. Among non-ALG partners, 55% said it would be Very hard, compared to 46% among ALG partners. Sixty-six percent of the IPs also said it would be very hard for them. [Table 44]

ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

**TABLE 44. HOW HARD WOULD IT BE TO FIGHT FOR YOUR
RIGHTS IN A PROPERTY DISPUTE CASE?**

Suppose you own a piece of land, but someone is claiming to own that land, and he filed a case in court against you because of this. In fighting for your rights on this case, please tell me if it will NOT BE HARD, SOMEWHAT HARD, OR VERY HARD for you to do this? (SHOWCARD)

	<u>Not hard</u>	<u>Somewhat hard</u>	<u>Very hard</u>
<u>ALG Target Areas Survey</u>	21%	29%	50%
ALG partner	22	32	46
Non-ALG partner	19	26	55
IPs	16	18	66
National survey	26	26	47

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One-third (32%) of National Survey respondents from Metro Manila said it would not be hard for them to fight for their rights in a property dispute, relatively higher than the average for both National and ALG Target Areas surveys. Most of those in the ALG Target Areas who said it would not be hard for them to fight for their rights in a property dispute are from Balance Luzon Balance Luzon (25%) and Visayas (22%). [Table 45]

In the local survey in ALG Target Areas, those who would have a hard time fighting for their rights in the property dispute are also those who have little knowledge (53-54%) about the system of justice in the Philippines [Table 46], those who know only a little or nothing at all (58-59%) about certain legal/paralegal activities, and those who would have difficulty (56-59%) in doing the same legal/paralegal activities by themselves.

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ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

TABLE 45. HOW HARD WOULD IT BE TO FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS IN A PROPERTY DISPUTE CASE, BY AREA AND LOCALE

<i>It will be...</i>	<i>RP</i>	<i>NCR</i>	<i>BAL LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
<u>ALG Target Areas Survey</u>							
Not hard	21%	16%	25%	22%	18%	26%	18%
Somewhat hard	29	30	30	24	31	34	26
Very hard	50	54	45	55	51	40	55
<u>NATIONAL SURVEY</u>							
Not hard	26	32	25	23	27	25	27
Somewhat hard	26	25	30	20	27	25	27
Very hard	47	43	45	57	47	49	46

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 46. HOW HARD WOULD IT BE TO FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS IN A PROPERTY DISPUTE CASE BY KNOWLEDGE OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

<i>It will be...</i>	<i>Extensive [13%]</i>	<i>Adequate [37%]</i>	<i>Only a little [40%]</i>	<i>Very little [11%]</i>
Not hard (21%)	26%	21%	18%	21%
Somewhat hard (29%)	31	30	28	26
Very hard (50%)	44	48	54	53

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Those who say that it would be hard for them to fight for their rights in the property dispute were then asked to choose the most pertinent to them from a given list of reasons. Having a *problem with expenses* is the top reason among both national (79%) and ALG Target Area (78%) respondents. Much less pertinent difficulties are *finding a lawyer to help them* (37-40%), and *lack of knowledge about laws and legal procedures* (33-41%). [Tables 47-48]

One noticeable finding is that relatively more ALG Target Area respondents (32%) than national respondents (15%) cited *danger to them and their family* as an important reasons why it would be hard for them to fight for their rights in the property dispute.

Among non-ALG partners, the second important reason why it would be hard for them to fight for their rights is their *lack of knowledge about laws and legal procedures* (47%). Among ALG partners, on the other hand, the second important reason is the *difficulty of getting a lawyer to help them* (42%).

Difficulty with expenses is the main reason for people's difficulty in fighting for their rights, regardless of how extensive is their knowledge of the system of justice. However, it is notable that those who would have problem because of *their lack of knowledge of the laws and legal procedures* are more likely the same people who have *Very little knowledge* of the overall system of justice in the country. [Table 49]



ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

**TABLE 47. MOST IMPORTANT REASONS WHY IT WILL BE
HARD TO FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS IN A
PROPERTY DISPUTE CASE [3 RESPONSES ONLY]**

Base: Total who would find it hard to fight for the case

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>NATIONAL</u>
Someone like me will have a problem with the expenses	78%	79%
It will be hard for someone like me to get a lawyer to help me	40	37
Someone like me lacks knowledge about laws and legal procedures	41	33
The courts will not be fair to someone like me	32	30
It will be hard for someone like me to wait for a long period for the end of this case	30	25
This will be dangerous for someone like me and my family	32	15
It will be hard for someone like me to understand what the judge and lawyers say	15	10

Q 73. IF ANSWERED CODE 02 OR 03 IN Q72: Please tell me which of the following are the three (3) most important reasons why it will be (ANSWER IN Q72) for you to fight this case. (SHOWCARD)

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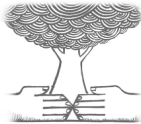
ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

TABLE 48. MOST IMPORTANT REASONS WHY IT WILL BE HARD TO FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS IN A PROPERTY DISPUTE CASE [3 RESPONSES ONLY]

Base: Total who would find it hard to fight for the case

	<u>NATL</u>	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Problem with the expenses	79%	78%	79%	76%
Lacks knowledge about laws and legal procedures	33	41	36	47
It will be hard to get a lawyer	37	40	42	39
The courts will not be fair	30	32	33	30
This will be dangerous	15	32	31	33
It will be hard for to wait for a long period for the end this of case.	25	30	35	26
It will be hard to understand what the judge & lawyers say	10	15	14	16

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ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

TABLE 49. MOST IMPORTANT REASONS WHY IT WILL BE HARD TO FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS IN A PROPERTY DISPUTE CASE, BY KNOWLEDGE OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

Base: Total who would find it hard to fight for the case

	<u>Extensive</u> [12%]	<u>Adequate</u> [36%]	<u>Only a little</u> [41%]	<u>Very little</u> [11%]
Problem with the expenses (78%)	77%	80%	77%	71%
Lacks knowledge about laws and legal procedures (41%)	36	40	41	52
It will be hard to get a lawyer (40%)	36	39	43	40
The courts will not be fair (32%)	33	31	32	30
This will be dangerous (32%)	35	27	35	33
It will be hard for to wait for a long period for the end this of case. (30%)	37	34	26	24
It will be hard to understand what the judge & lawyers say (15%)	21	13	13	18

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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As to what ALG Target Area respondents would do if a case were filed against them over the property dispute, 72% say they would *consult a lawyer*. This was followed by: 40% *consult someone in their community with experience in settling disputes*, 34% *consult a very respected person in their community*, 27% *talk to the relatives of the other person claiming the land*, 23% *ask help or radio programs that give free legal advice*, 20% *file a case in court*, 18% *get help from a powerful person*, 16% *go to the police*, 7% *consult a priest or minister in their village*, and 3% *just wait and see what happens*. [Table 50]

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 50. WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF A CASE IS FILED AGAINST YOU OVER A PROPERTY DISPUTE [MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

Base: Total interviews

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Consult a lawyer	72%	71%	73%
Consult someone in comm. with experience in settling disputes	40	43	38
Consult a very respected person in community	34	32	35
Talk to the relatives of the other person claiming the land	27	30	24
Ask help from TV/radio programs that give free legal advice	23	27	20
File a case in court	20	23	17
Get help from a powerful person	18	14	20
Go to the police	16	13	20
Consult a priest or minister	7	8	6
Just wait and see what happens	3	4	2

Q 74. Still talking about the example of the piece of land you own which someone is claiming and has filed a case in court against you, which of the following would you do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED) (SHOWCARD)



Those who would *consult a lawyer* are also those who have *Extensive* knowledge of the system of justice (80%). [Table 51]

When asked the open-ended question, what would you do if the hearings for the case over a piece of land are intentionally postponed, the top answer in ALG Target Areas is to *consult their own lawyer* (30%). Other responses include: *consult another lawyer or get another lawyer* (8%); *just wait and see what will happen* (8%), *have the case dismissed* (5%), *consult barangay officials* (4%), *follow-up with the court the status of the case* (4%), *ask help from the media* (4%), and *talk to the presiding judge* (4%). [Table 52]

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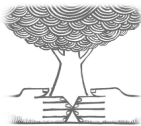
ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 51. WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF A CASE IS FILED AGAINST YOU OVER A PROPERTY DISPUTE, BY KNOWLEDGE OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

Base: Total interviews

	<u>Extensive</u> [13%]	<u>Adequate</u> [37%]	<u>Only a little</u> [40%]	<u>Very little</u> [11%]
Consult a lawyer (72%)	80%	73%	70%	66%
Consult someone in comm. with exp. in settling disputes (40%)	38	44	38	42
Consult a very respected person in community (34%)	29	33	35	35
Talk to the relatives of the other person claiming the land (27%)	21	28	28	28
Ask help from TV/radio programs that give free legal advice (23%)	26	24	22	20
File a case in court (20%)	23	20	21	13
Get help from a powerful person (18%)	10	18	20	14
Go to the police (16%)	7	18	18	16
Consult a priest or minister (7%)	8	6	8	4
Just wait and see what happens (3%)	5	3	2	2

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 52. WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF THE HEARINGS FOR THE CASE OVER A PIECE OF LAND HAVE BEEN INTENTIONALLY POSTPONED [MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

Base: Total interviews

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-PARTNER</u>
Consult own lawyer	30%	30%	30%
Consult another lawyer/get another lawyer	8	6	9
Just wait and see what will happen	8	6	9
Have the case dismissed	5	5	6
Consult brgy. Officials	4	3	6
Follow-up with court status of case	4	6	3
Ask help from media	4	4	4
Talk to presiding judge	4	5	2
Appeal to higher court	3	4	2
Ask help from someone with exper. in a case	3	4	3
Continue with the case	3	3	3
Ask help from mayor or governor	3	2	3
File another case	2	3	2
Ask help from gov't	2	2	2
Settle the case	2	2	2
Others			

Q75. Still talking about the same case, if you will file a case in court, and the hearings have been postponed several times and you feel that this is intentionally done to delay the resolution of the case, what would you do? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Access to Justice: Case Personally Witnessed. Asked what they would do if they personally witness child battery by a neighbor, ALG Target Area respondents gave *report it to barangay officials* (78%) and to the *DSWD* (77%) as top answers. Other responses were: *go to the police* (35%), *talk to the relatives of the drunkard neighbor* (27%), *consult a very respected person in their community* (16%) and *consult someone in their community with experience in settling disputes* (14%). [Table 53]

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY
TABLE 53. WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU PERSONALLY WITNESS CHILD BATTERY BY A NEIGHBOR [MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

Report the matter to barangay officials	78%
Report the maltreatment of children to DSWD	77
Go to the police	35
Talk to the relatives of the drunkard neighbor	27
Consult a very respected person in your comm.	16
Consult someone in your comm. with experience in settling disputes	14
Forcibly take the kids away from him and keep them safe in my house	11
Get help from a powerful person	8
Consult a lawyer	8
File a case in court	7
Ask help from television or radio programs that give free legal advice	6
Consult a priest or minister in your neighborhood/village	4
Just wait and see what will happen	1
No action; not my problem	1

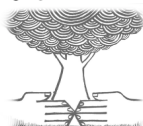
Q76. Now let's talk about a different case. For example you have a neighbor who is a drunkard, and when he is drunk, he beats up his children (ages 2 to 5). Which of the following would you do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED) (SHOWCARD)



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About four-fifths of the ALG partners say they would report the matter to the barangay (83%) or to the DSWD (82%), or ten points more than the non-ALG partners who said the same. [Table 54]

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 54. WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU PERSONALLY WITNESS CHILD BATTERY BY A NEIGHBOR [MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

Base: Total interviews

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>
Report the matter to barangay officials	78%	83%	72%
Report the maltreatment of children to DSWD	77	82	72
Go to the police	35	35	35
Talk to the relatives of the drunkard neighbor	27	30	24
Consult a very respected person in your comm.	16	16	16
Consult someone in comm. with experience in settling disputes	14	14	14
Forcibly take the kids away from him and keep them safe in my house	11	13	8
Get help from a powerful person	8	8	8
Consult a lawyer	8	10	5
File a case in court	7	9	6
Ask help from TV/radio progs. that give free legal advice	6	6	7
Consult a priest or minister in neighborhood/village	4	4	4
Just wait and see what will happen	1	0.2	1
No action; not my problem	1	0.2	2

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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3.5. Accessibility of Support Institutions (National and ALG Target Areas Surveys)

Availability of Government Offices/Agencies That Provide Legal Assistance to the Poor (Local Survey in ALG Target Areas). In the ALG Target Areas, three-fourths (75%) say there are government agencies/offices that can provide legal assistance to the poor in their barangay. There are more ALG partners (83%) than non-ALG partners (67%) who say this. [Table 55]

<i>ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY</i>				
TABLE 55. PRESENCE OF GOV'T OFFICES/AGENCIES THAT COULD PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR IN ONE'S BARANGAY				
<i>Suppose that poor people in your barangay need legal assistance in order to get justice. Are there any government offices or agencies that can provide it to them? IF YES: Can you please tell us the names of these government offices or agencies? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</i>				
	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>IPs</u>
There is	75%	83%	67%	75%
None	25	17	33	25



DSWD (36%) is the top response as to which government agency in the locality provides legal help to the poor. PAO lawyers were mentioned by 30%, followed by barangay officials (24%), city/municipal government and officials (20%), the police (6%), the governor (4%), “NGOs” (3%), and fiscals (3%). [Table 56]

Most of those who see government agencies giving legal assistance to poor people in their barangay say these are *Very helpful* (50%). One-third (34%) say they are *Moderately helpful* and 14% say *A little helpful* [Table 57]

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

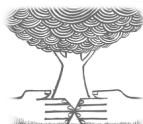
TABLE 56. GOV'T OFFICES/AGENCIES THAT COULD PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR IN ONE'S BRGY. [MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

Base: Total who have gov't offices/agencies that could provide legal assistance to the poor in their locality

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Gov't agencies	45%	47%	42%
DSWD	36	37	34
PAO	30	34	25
Barangay office/officials/capt.	24	23	25
Brgy. Captain	17	15	20
City/Mun gov't/Mayor/Coun.	20	18	22
Police/Police station	6	7	6
Governor	4	3	6
NGOs (Unspecified)	3	3	2
Fiscals	3	4	1
ALGs	2	2	1
Courts	2	1	2
Private lawyers	1	2	0.4
Own Congressman	1	1	1
Church-based orgs	1	0.3	1
Others	9	8	10

Q 68. Suppose that poor people in your barangay need legal assistance in order to get justice. Are there any government offices or agencies that can provide it to them? IF YES: Can you please tell us the names of these government offices or agencies? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 57. HELPFULNESS OF GOV'T AGENCIES/OFFICES TO THE POOR PEOPLE WHO SOUGHT LEGAL ASSISTANCE FROM THEM

Base: Total who have gov't offices/agencies that could provide legal assistance to the poor in their locality

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Very helpful	50%	49%	51%
Moderately helpful	34	36	33
A little helpful	14	15	13

Q69. IF YES IN Q68: As far as you know, have these government offices or agencies been generally VERY HELPFUL, MODERATELY HELPFUL, or A LITTLE HELPFUL to those who went to them?

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Availability of Non-Government Institutions That Provide Legal Assistance to the Poor (National and ALG Target Areas Surveys). Fifty-five percent of the ALG Target Area respondents say there are institutions outside of government who can provide legal assistance to the poor in their own barangay. This is very much higher than the 15% in the national survey who said this with respect to their own barangays. In the ALG Target Areas, 80% of the ALG partners, compared to only 31% of the non-ALG partners, knew of NGOs who provide legal help to the poor in their locality. [Table 58]

ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

TABLE 58. PRESENCE OF NGOS THAT COULD PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR IN RESPONDENT'S LOCALITY

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>TOTAL NATIONAL</u>
There is	55%	80%	31%	15%
None	45	20	69	85

LOCAL SURVEY: And are there any institutions or groups outside of government who can provide legal assistance to the poor people in your barangay in order to get justice? **IF YES:** Can you please tell us the names of these institutions or groups? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

NATIONAL SURVEY: Suppose that poor people here in your barangay need legal assistance in order to get justice. Are there any institutions or groups outside of government who can provide it to them? **IF YES:** Can you please tell us the names of these institutions or groups? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)



Asked to identify the NGOs, 42% of the ALG Target Area respondents identified *ALG member organizations*, while 31% mentioned other NGOs. Other responses were: *community organizations* (10%), *church and church-based organizations* (7%), *lawyers* (4%), *barangay council/officials* (4%) and *paralegals* (3%). [Table 59]

Fifty-one percent of the ALG partners, and 19% of the non-partners, identified ALG member organizations as the NGOs that provide legal help to the poor in their barangay.

Among the ALG member organizations mentioned were: ELAC (11%), SALIGAN (10%), BALAOD-Mindanao (9%), KAISAHAN (7%), PROCESS-Panay (3%), PANLIPI (2%), LRC (2%) and KANLUNGAN (1%).

In the ALG Target Areas, 64% said that the legal assistance NGOs present in their area are *Very helpful* to the poor people who sought legal assistance from them. This is much more than the 49% in the national survey who said this of the legal assistance NGOs present in their area. [Table 60]

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE AND THE ALG AS JUSTICE REFORM ADVOCATE

The surveys of ALG Target Areas, which included ALG Target Sectors, also found, at random, a few respondents from the ABCs or middle-to-upper social classes. It is worth noting that a very high 86% of these ABCs in ALG Target Areas considered the legal assistance NGOs *Very Helpful* to the poor people who asked legal assistance from them. In the national survey, it is also worth noting that 56% in rural areas considered the legal assistance of NGOs *Very Helpful* to the poor, compared to only 43% in the urban areas. [Table 61]

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY
**TABLE 59. NGOS THAT COULD PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE POOR IN RESPONDENT'S LOCALITY**
[MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

Base: Total who have non-government organizations that could provide legal assistance to the poor in their locality

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
ALGS	42%	51%	19%
NGOs	31	30	34
Community-based orgs.	10	11	9
Church/Church-based org.s	7	8	7
Lawyers	4	5	3
Brgy. Chairman/Council	4	3	8
Paralegals	3	4	1
Gov't agencies/offices	2	2	3
Civic groups	2	1	2
Mass media	1	1	2
Private individuals	1	1	2
Cooperatives	1	1	0
Others	21	19	24

Q 70. And are there any institutions or groups outside of government who can provide legal assistance to the poor people in your barangay in order to get justice? IF YES: Can you please tell us the names of these institutions or groups? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY
**TABLE 60. HELPFULNESS OF NGOS TO THE POOR PEOPLE
WHO SOUGHT LEGAL ASSISTANCE FROM THEM**

Base: Total who have non-government organizations that could provide legal assistance to the poor in their locality

	<u>Very helpful</u>	<u>Moderately helpful</u>	<u>A little helpful</u>
ALG Target Areas Survey	64%	27%	9%
ALG partner	64	27	9
Non-ALG partner	65	27	8
National survey	49	35	13

Q 71. IF YES IN Q70: As far as you know, have these institutions or groups been generally VERY HELPFUL, MODERATELY HELPFUL, or ONLY A LITTLE HELPFUL to those who went to them?

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

TABLE 61. HELPFULNESS OF NGOS TO THE POOR PEOPLE WHO SOUGHT LEGAL ASSISTANCE FROM THEM, BY AREA AND LOCALE

Base: Total who have non-government organizations that could provide legal assistance to the poor in their locality

	<i>RP</i>	<i>NCR</i>	<i>BAL LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>URB</i>	<i>RUR</i>
<i>ALG Target Areas Survey</i>							
Very helpful	64%	66%	68%	63%	60%	68%	62%
Moderately helpful	27	27	24	22	34	27	27
A little helpful	9	7	8	16	5	4	11
<i>NATIONAL SURVEY</i>							
Very helpful	49	57	51	35	57	43	56
Moderately helpful	35	27	38	33	33	35	35
A little helpful	13	14	7	27	10	16	8



3.6. Alternative Law Groups (ALG)

Awareness of ALG and ALG-member organizations (Local Survey in ALG Target Areas). Awareness of the ALG and any ALG member organizations is 67% in the ALG Target Areas, or much higher than the 42% in the nation as a whole. All ALG partners were aware of the ALGs, whereas only a third (35%) of the non-ALG partners were aware of any. [Table 62]

ALG TARGET AREAS AND NATIONAL SURVEYS

TABLE 62. AWARENESS OF ALG AND ALG MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Base: Total interviews

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>TOTAL NATIONAL</i>
AWARE OF ANY ALG	67%	100%	35%	42%
NOT AWARE	33	0	65	41
No answer/Don't know	--	--	--	17

Q89. Which of the following institutions do you know or have heard or read about? (SHOW LIST; ALLOW TO READ LIST FIRST) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
AND THE ALG AS JUSTICE REFORM ADVOCATE**

As to which ALG member organizations are known to the ALG Target Area respondents, SALIGAN is the top response (21%), followed by ELAC (17%), LRC (15%), BALAOD-Mindanaw (13%), KAISAHAN (11%), WomenLead (9%), Women’s Legal Bureau (8%), KANLUNGAN (7%), ALG (7%), Children’s Legal Bureau (6%), and PANLIPI (6%). [Table 63]

Awareness of individual ALG member organizations at the national level is relatively low. The top answers are Women’s Legal Bureau (11%) and Kaisahan (10%), followed by Kanlungan (9%), FREELAVA (9%), Children’s Legal Bureau (8%), WomenLead (8%)LRC (7%), and Ateneo Human Rights Center (7%).

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 63. ALGS THE RESPONDENTS ARE AWARE OF
Base: Total aware of any ALG

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>TOTAL NATIONAL</u>
SALIGAN	21%	34%	7%	2%
ELAC	17	22	12	5
LRC	15	24	6	7
Balaod-Mindanaw	13	20	5	3
Kaisahan	11	18	4	10
Womenlead	9	12	7	8
Women’s Legal Bureau	8	12	5	11
Kanlungan	7	10	4	9
Alternative Law Group	7	12	2	2
Children’s Legal Bureau	6	8	4	8
Panlipi	6	9	3	3
Ateneo Human Rights Ctr.	5	8	3	7
Tanggol Kalikasan	5	6	4	5
ASAP	4	6	3	3
Process-Panay	4	8	0.5	3
FREELAVA	3	4	2	9
PLRC	3	6	1	3
ALTERLAW	3	6	0.2	2
PBPF	1	2	0.5	4

Q89. Which of the following institutions do you know or have heard or read about? (SHOW LIST; ALLOW RT TO READ LIST FIRST) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Plurality (48%) of the ALG Target Area respondents consider the ALGs as *allied to the government*, whereas 9% say they are *against the government*. Forty-one percent said they are *neither allied nor against the government*. Those considering the ALGs allied to the government are 46% of the ALG partners and 51% of the non-ALG partners. [Tables 64-65]

Three-fourths (66%) of ALG Target Area respondents in Balance Luzon and half (53%) in Visayas consider the ALGS as allied to the government, compared to about three-fifths (62-63%) in Metro Manila and Mindanao who say the ALGS are neither allied nor against the government.

ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 64. WHETHER THE ALGS ARE ALLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OR NOT
Base: Total aware of any ALG

	<u>ALG TARGET AREAS</u>	<u>ALG PARTNER</u>	<u>NON-ALG PARTNER</u>
Allied to gov't	48%	46%	51%
Neither allied nor against the gov't	41	41	42
Against the gov't	9	10	5

Q90. IF AWARE OF ANY ALG: As far as you know, are these groups ALLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT, AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, OR NEITHER ALLIED TO NOR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT?



ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY

TABLE 65. WHETHER THE ALGS ARE ALLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OR NOT, BY AREA AND LOCALE
Base: Total aware of any ALG

	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>URB</u>	<u>RUR</u>
Allied to gov't	48%	32%	66%	53%	29%	49%	47%
Neither allied nor against the gov't	41	62	31	22	63	47	39
Against the gov't	9	6	1	24	5	3	12

Q90. IF AWARE OF ANY ALG: As far as you know, are these groups ALLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT, AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, OR NEITHER ALLIED TO NOR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT?

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Asked what they think are the good characteristics or good things done by the ALG and ALG member organizations, the ALG Target Area respondents gave “seminars and trainings about laws and legal issues and procedures” as the top answer (38%). It was followed by: “they provide free legal assistance” (21%), “they help the people” [unspecified] (18%), “protect the environment” (15%), “provide livelihood assistance” (15%), and “help resolve land issues and problems” (8%). [Table 66]

Among ALG partners, “they give seminars/trainings on laws and legal issues and procedures” (46%) is the top response, followed by “they provide free legal assistance” (23%). Among non-ALG partners, “they protect the environment” (21%) is the top answer, followed by ‘they help the people’ (18%).

To the question: “What are the not so good characteristics or the not so good things done by the ALGs?”, 70% answered “none”. [Table 67]

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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY
TABLE 66. WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE GOOD CHARACTERISTICS OR THINGS DONE BY THE ALGS? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

	ALG TARGET AREAS	ALG PARTNER	NON-ALG PARTNER
Give seminars/trainings	38%	46%	13%
Provide free legal assistance	21	23	14
Help the people	18	18	18
Protect the environment	15	14	21
Provide livelihood assistance	15	15	14
Help resolve land issues	8	8	7
Help OFWs	2	2	1
Help in organizing communities orgs	2	2	1
ALGs are approachable/very kind	2	3	0
Help abused children	2	2	3
Paralegal trainings	2	2	0
Help the IPs	1	2	1
Provide financial assistance to those involved in cases	1	2	0
Help barangays	1	1	0
Others	11	11	12
None	3	1	9

Q91. IF AWARE OF ANY ALG: Regardless of what you said about the ALG earlier, what do you think are the good characteristics or good things they have done, if any? You can mention up to three (3) traits or things. (OPEN-ENDED AND UNAIDED)

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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ALG TARGET AREAS SURVEY
TABLE 67. WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE NOT SO GOOD CHARACTERISTICS OR THINGS DONE BY THE ALGS? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

	<i>ALG TARGET AREAS</i>	<i>ALG PARTNER</i>	<i>NON-ALG PARTNER</i>
NONE	70%	70%	71%
Organizational problems	2	2	1
Lack of resources	2	2	2
Lack of follow-up after trainings	2	2	1
Bias, selective	2	2	2
Corrupt	1	1	2
Inadequate financial support to trainees	1	1	0
Failed to help	1	1	1
Failed to implement projects	1	1	0
Don't provide alternative sources of income	1	0.5	1
Others	7	8	5

Q92. IF AWARE OF ANY ALG MEMBER ORGANIZATION: Regardless of what you said about the ALG earlier, what do you think are the not so good characteristics or things they have done, if any? You can mention up to three (3) traits or things. (OPEN-ENDED AND UNAIDED)





4. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS - SECOND COMPONENT: PEER GROUP FGDS

4.1. Assessment of Current State of Access to Justice by Target Groups (from pre-FGD questionnaire)

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Those invited to the FGDs were asked in advance to respond to short questionnaires concerning their opinions on access of the poor and marginalized groups to justice; thus they could also be described as 'key informants' on the topic. The responses of the 86 persons who attended the FGDs were collected before the start of the discussions so that the responses would reflect their prior individual views, and not be affected by the consensus eventually reached in the discussions.

Overall improvement in access to justice. An overwhelming majority of the FGD participants felt that, compared to five years ago, access to justice by the marginalized groups is better now as a result of changes in *substantive rights* (86%), *support services to enforce legal rights* (73%) and *procedural rights* (67%). [Table 68] A significant number of participants said there was no change in services to avail of or enforce legal rights (19%) and procedural rights to obtain justice (20%). Those who had worked with ALG member organizations were more likely to have seen improvements in these areas. [Tables 69-71]

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 68. COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO, WHAT CHANGE WOULD YOU SAY HAS HAPPENED IN THE FOLLOWING, AS APPLICABLE TO THE POOR AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS? (n = 86)

	<u>BETTER NOW</u>	<u>NO CHANGE</u>	<u>WORSE NOW</u>
Substantive legal rights	86%	9%	3%
Services to avail of or enforce legal rights	73	19	1
Procedures for access to justice	67	20	9

Q 1. Compared to 5 years ago, what change would you say has happened in the following, as applicable to poor and marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples? Please answer by checking the proper box below.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 69. COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO, WHAT CHANGE WOULD YOU SAY HAPPENED IN SUBSTANTIVE LEGAL RIGHTS, AS APPLICABLE TO THE POOR AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS (n = 86)

	<u>7FGD AREAS</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>HAVE WORKED WITH ALGS?</u>	
						<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
BETTER NOW	86%	89%	85%	86%	86%	93%	87%
Much better now	15	22	12	24	5	21	7
Somewhat better now	71	67	73	62	82	71	80
NO CHANGE	9	11	12	3	14	5	7
WORSE NOW	3	0	4	7	0	0	7
Somewhat worse now	2	0	4	3	0	0	3
Much worse now	1	0	0	3	0	0	3



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 70. COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO, WHAT CHANGE WOULD YOU SAY HAPPENED IN PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE, AS APPLICABLE TO THE POOR AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS (n = 86)

	<u>7FGD AREAS</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>HAVE WORKED WITH ALGS?</u>	
						<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
BETTER NOW	67%	78%	62%	72%	64%	79%	67%
Much better now	6	11	4	10	0	7	7
Somewhat better now	62	67	58	62	64	71	60
NO CHANGE	20	0	35	10	23	17	17
WORSE NOW	9	11	4	14	9	0	13
Somewhat worse now	7	11	4	10	5	0	10
Much worse now	2	0	0	3	5	0	3

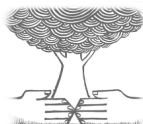
RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 71. COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO, WHAT CHANGE WOULD YOU SAY HAPPENED IN SERVICES TO AVAIL OF OR ENFORCE LEGAL RIGHTS, AS APPLICABLE TO THE POOR AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS (n = 86)

	7FGD AREAS	BAL				HAVE WORKED WITH ALGS?	
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	YES	NO
BETTER NOW	73%	44%	81%	76%	73%	79%	73%
Much better now	16	11	15	28	5	19	17
Somewhat better now	57	33	65	48	68	60	57
NO CHANGE	19	44	19	7	23	17	17
WORSE NOW	1	0	0	3	0	0	3
Somewhat worse now	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Much worse now	1	0	0	3	0	0	3

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Improvement in welfare of target sectors. The FGD participants were asked about whether there have been improvements or worsening in the welfare of different target sectors *which could be attributed to changes in substantive legal rights, procedures for access to justice, and services to avail of or enforce legal rights.* There were very high perceptions of improvements in the women’s (91% said ‘better now’) and children’s (85%) sectors. The plurality of the participants felt that access to justice has improved for the target groups, with the exception of mining communities. In the case of mining communities, the participants were divided: 22% said ‘better now’, 22% perceived ‘no change’ and 26% said ‘it is worse now’. [Table 72.]

Most significant improvement in the system of justice in the past five years. One-fourth (26%) of the FGD participants noted the *passage of key legislations*, such as the Juvenile Justice Law and the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Law (RA 9262), as the most significant improvement in the system of justice that has happened in the past five years, followed by 16% who said that there are now *more NGOs providing legal assistance*. Other responses include: *strengthening ADR/mediation* (9%), *improvements in the judiciary* (8%), *gender mainstreaming* (5%), *empowerment of abused women and children* (3%), *empowerment of IPs* (3%), *barangay justice system* (2%), *recognition of NCIP adjudication* (2%), and *less corruption in the judiciary* (2%). [Table 73]

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 72. PERCEIVED CHANGE IN THE WELFARE OF CERTAIN GROUPS WHICH COULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO CHANGES IN SUBSTANTIVE LEGALS RIGHTS, PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND SERVICES TO AVAIL OF OR ENFORCE LEGAL RIGHTS (n = 86)

	<u>BETTER NOW</u>	<u>NO CHANGE</u>	<u>WORSE NOW</u>
Women	91%	2%	2%
Children	85	5	5
Urban Poor	56	15	6
Indigenous Peoples	52	19	10
Fishing communities	41	26	6
Workers	41	21	8
Farming communities	37	22	12
People Living With HIV/AIDS	33	15	5
Mining communities	22	22	26

Q2. Compared to 5 years ago, what change would you say has happened to the welfare of the following specific social groups, that you could attribute to changes in substantive legal rights, procedures for access to justice, and/or services to avail of or enforce legal rights? Please answer by checking the proper box below.



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 73. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE THAT HAS OCCURRED IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS? (n = 86)

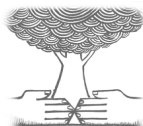
	<u>7FGD AREAS</u>	<u>BAL</u>			
		<u>NCR</u>	<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>
Passage of key laws	26%	11%	31%	21%	32%
More NGOs providing legal assistance	16	11	12	28	9
Strengthening ADR/Mediation	9	11	15	3	9
Improvements in the judiciary	8	33	0	7	9
Gender mainstreaming	5	11	0	3	9
Empowerment of abused women and children	3	11	0	3	5
Empowerment of IPs	3	11	8	0	0
Barangay Justice System	2	0	0	0	5
Recognition of NCIP adjudication	2	0	8	0	0
Less corruption in judiciary	2	11	0	3	0
Others	23	11	8	38	27

Q3. What do you think is the most significant improvement in the system of justice that has occurred in the last five years?

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Recommendations as for most effective way to progress improving the system of justice. To educate more people on laws (22%) is the top recommendation as the most effective way to progress improving the system in the next five years, followed by increase training for judges, PNP, court personnel, etc (13%), better selection of lawyers and judges (13%), and more ALGs/mainstream the ALG mindset (10%). [Table 74]

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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 74. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO PROGRESS IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS? (n = 86)

	<i>7 FGD AREAS</i>	<i>NCR</i>	<i>BAL LUZ</i>	<i>VIS</i>	<i>MIN</i>
More education on laws	22%	33%	23%	21%	18%
Increased training for judges, PNP, court personnel, etc.	13	11	4	14	22
Better selection of lawyers and judges	13	22	12	10	14
More ALGs/Mainstreaming the ALG mindset	10	11	8	3	23
Strengthen ADR/BJJ	7	11	8	10	0
Independent judiciary	7	22	4	7	5
Reform in substantive and procedural laws	6	11	8	7	0
Reduce corruption	6	11	8	0	9
Hire more lawyers and judges	6	11	4	10	0
Speedy trial of cases	6%	0%	8%	10%	0%
Increased cooperation of the five pillars of justice	6	0	4	10	5
Improvements in IPs access to justice	5	11	8	0	5
Increase budget for the judiciary	5	0	4	7	5
More lawyers for the poor	3	0	0	3	9
More paralegal trainings	3	0	8	0	5
Accessibility and affordability	3	0	8	3	0
Creation of quasi-judicial bodies	3	0	0	10	0
Livelihood support for litigants	3	11	0	7	0
Empowerment of the poor	3	0	0	7	5
Others	22	33	12	34	14

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4.2. ALG Peer Group FGD Discussion Points

Awareness of ALGs. Almost all of the FGD participants did not know about the ALG as a formal coalition, but knew only the member organizations active in the area; almost all FGD participants are or were ALG partners, or knew the ALG members. Participants in each regional FGD cited only the activities and impact of ALG members active in their sector or in their area.

State of access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups. In general, most of the FGD participants observed that there have been some improvements on the state of access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups, although the extent or degree of improvement differs depending on the sector.

In terms of substantive rights, the FGD participants noted the passage of key laws that are expected to make it easier for the poor and marginalized groups to resolve their justice issues. The FGD participants likewise mentioned changes in some procedural aspects that made it easier for the poor and marginalized groups to access justice. Still, most participants lamented that the existing systemic problems in the justice system in the country continue to contribute to the inability of some sectors to access justice. Lastly, while most of the FGD participants noted that the passage of the key laws increased and improved the services or support systems for the poor and marginalized groups to access justice – more NGOs providing legal support, LGU role in their access to justice – they also noted that the inability of the government in general to ensure that the support systems of the government are effectively administered oftentimes hinder the poor and marginalized groups from accessing justice.

General Impact of ALGs. In all regions and across all sectoral issues, the FGD participants shared only positive comments about the ALGs. They pointed out that the ALGs have direct and indirect contributions in improving the access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups. The ALGs have strong direct impacts on their partners and in the areas where they operate, and that these direct impacts spillover in other networks and in other areas (indirect impacts). Thus, the FGD participants cited the multiplier effects of the ALG interventions in making justice accessible to the poor and marginalized groups.

The most cited direct impact of the ALGs is **empowerment of the poor and marginalized groups through education** at two levels – directly to poor and marginalized groups; and the capacity-building of paralegals, police, social workers, barangay volunteers, POs and LGUs through information dissemination and training, and transfer of technical expertise. Almost all participants

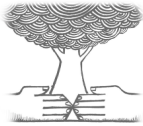


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commended the ALGs in their efforts to empower the poor and marginalized groups in accessing justice by educating them of their rights, and of key substantive laws and legal procedures that affect their access to justice. Because the poor and marginalized groups are now well informed of their rights, they are now more capable of resolving their justice issues by themselves.

The FGD participants likewise pointed out the ALG contributions in the capacity building of community paralegals, social workers and barangay volunteers, local people's organization and LGUs in terms of trainings on laws, procedures and other legal issues, and coordination of networks in the sectors. This then translates to the availability of more avenues or support system that would make it easier for the poor and marginalized groups to access justice. The FGD participants also noted the contributions of the ALGs in policy advocacy and formulation at the local level. Some of the participants discussed how the ALGs helped in the formulation of local ordinances on environment, and women and children's rights. Another participant shared how the Children's Legal Bureau contributed to local jurisprudence when they lobbied for a court to issue a search warrant so that they could search nightclubs suspected of using minor children as workers.

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Similarly, the ALGs were cited for their law internship programs, which help expose the law students to the real and existing state of access to justice in the country, and are thus widening the perspective of the law students on developmental/alternative law. The participants expect that through the law internship programs of the ALGs, they are establishing a pool of future alternative lawyers.

The second most cited contribution of the ALGs in improving the access of the poor and marginalized groups was the ALGs' **legal assistance and additional resources and support systems they provide, either directly or through their partner networks**. Several participants noted the free legal assistance programs of specific ALG member organizations, such as CLB, FREELAVA, while others mentioned the legal clinics of SALIGAN on urban issues. Other participants mentioned that some ALG member organizations are providing technical assistance to the IPs as well as to the fisheries or coastal communities.

Thirdly, in discussing the impacts of test cases (e.g. cases decided by the Supreme Court), the FGD participants agreed that the benefit that the parties (represented by ALG) in the case gained would also benefit all those similarly situated. For example, the decision upholding the constitutionality of IPRA benefits all IPs, not just those represented in the case. Similarly, where ALGs joined networks or promoted better procedures to assist CICL and women, these

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benefited all children and women in the area and not just the clients of ALGs.

What are your recommendations to ALGs to improve their capacity and effectiveness as justice reform advocates? In all FGDs, participants appreciated the work of ALGs but wished there could be more ALGs, more areas covered, more issues addressed, and so on. This is a reflection of the limited reach of the ALGs, in terms of resources, area coverage, and subject matter coverage. It can also mean that the marginalized groups to a large extent depend on ALGs for legal assistance.

Almost all FGD participants recommended that the ALGs further strengthen or intensify their advocacies and their programs, especially those that directly benefit the poor and marginalized groups. Moreover, they suggested that the ALGs expand the issues they address to include the following, among others – ALG involvement in the appointment of independent judges and justices, end the “norm” of summary executions in Davao City, increased ALG role in the Mindanao peace process, ALG role in the monitoring of the judiciary and the five pillars of justice, *i.e.* in terms of their accountability to the public.



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So that its programs and initiatives benefit more people, it was also suggested that the ALGs utilize mass media. Through mass media, the ALGs would easily educate or inform the people of the prevailing legal issues that affect the general public as well as educate them of their rights and the developments in substantive laws.

Finally, most FGD participants were worried about “carrying capacity” of ALGs and sustainability of their programs/activities. They asked questions like: ‘Will the ALGs be there when needed? How will programs and activities continue to get funded since ALG services are rendered without payment?’

Synthesis of sectoral discussions. The FGDs were conducted on a regional (geographic area) basis, rather than on sectoral issues. The research was not intended to determine either the regional or sectoral impact of the ALGs. However, the discussions were very rich and the key points are worth noting as they give some idea on how the sectoral issues affect the people as well as how the ALGs work around these issues. The depth and scope of the sectoral discussions were uneven due to several factors such as:

1. Number and profile of participants familiar with the sectoral issues – there were generally more participants working on women and children issues, for example, compared to those on labor or urban

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- poor. The mix was also different in each regional FGD. Some participants were more articulate than others, or had a deeper understanding of the legal issues;
2. Recent developments in laws and regulations – since there were new laws on women and children, there was more sharing of experiences in the implementation of these new laws;
 3. Distribution and priority concerns of ALGs – in each region, the ALG mix is different and each ALG has its own priority or focus issue/s. In Baguio and Cagayan de Oro, there was a lot more discussion on indigenous people's rights compared to other areas. Again, women and children's issues were extensively covered in all areas, while some issues were highlighted in particular regions only.

The sectoral synthesis below draws upon the discussions in all the regions where the issues were raised.

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Women. In all areas, the participants lauded the passage of the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children (RA 9262), because they believed that the law improved the access to justice of women and children. Most participants also noted that after the enactment of RA 9262, most local governments have enacted similar ordinances that protect women and children against abuses. According to the participants, RA 9262 and the local ordinances improve the protection of women and children against abuses, and consequently empower them, in as much as there are now more victims who are more willing to come out in the open and report abuses. RA 9262 expanded the concept and understanding of violence against women and children, *i.e.* it is not only limited to the *physical aspect* of abuse but also the psychological, social and economic aspects of it. Similarly, with the passage of RA 9262, the general public are now (hopefully) more aware of the issue of violence against women and children, and (hopefully) understand that violence or abuse is no longer just an issue between spouses or people in a relationship, but is also a community issue, and this requires the community to be more involved or responsive when there are reports of such abuses in their own communities.

RA 9262 also led to the strengthening of procedural mechanisms in handling women and children victims of abuses. For example, a social worker-participant noted that in their area a woman or child victim of abuse can only be interviewed once either by the police or social worker, unlike before when the victims are often traumatized because they have to be interviewed so many times.

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Moreover, the passage of RA 9262 have led to the increase in availability of avenues or support systems who could provide assistance to the victims, particularly trained barangay volunteers, paralegals and NGOs. At the same time, the participants noted the increase in involvement of the local governments in the enforcement of RA 9262, particularly in terms of social development planning and in allocating funds for the implementation of RA 9262 and local ordinances. With the support of some NGOs, some barangays have likewise become involved in the enforcement of RA 9262 by establishing community-based initiatives aimed to provide the first level of protection of women and children's rights and welfare.

In addition to RA 9262, the FGD participants also cited the importance of the passage of other laws or creation of key policy initiatives that help empower women against abuses and help them to access justice. One participant in particular noted that passage of the law against domestic violence, although she commented that it has to be popularized further especially in the barangay/ community level. One policy initiative mentioned was gender mainstreaming by the government (though with limited success due to ineffective implementation), particularly the gender and development (GAD) aspect (though a problem remains as regards the appropriations, and use of the GAD budget).



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In Baguio, there was an interesting discussion on the overlap of customary norms and the laws protecting women and children. Participants cite the example of rape of a child. Customary norms may encourage the amicable settlement of the issue and how that would be “justice” from a tribal law standpoint. But participants ask – was there justice for the child? Whose concept of justice prevails? While there was no resolution to the issue, this was highlighted as an issue that the ALGs – especially those involved in women, children and IP rights – must study thoroughly.

Children In Conflict With the Law. Almost all FGD participants also lauded the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Law, or RA 9344. According to the participants, RA 9344 benefits the child violators because the law increases their protection of their rights. They also noted that after the law was enacted, the local governments and barangays strengthened their capacities to handle CICL, such as training and hiring of additional social workers and training of policemen. The participants also cited the increased and better coordination among the PNP, DSWD and local social welfare agencies, barangay paralegals and NGOs as to the handling and rehabilitation of child violators.

The discussions generally focused on two aspects: 1) access to justice of children who are victims; and 2) access to justice of children who are accused of violations.

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- 1) In general, access to justice of victimized children has improved greatly, according to the participants. New rules on the examination of child witnesses (from the police, social workers to courts) are more sensitive to the concern that the investigation process traumatizes children. More support systems provided by the social welfare units of local governments and civil society groups also respond to the psychological, security and material needs of the child-victim.
- 2) Despite these improvements, the FGD participants, however, raised some contentious issues as regards RA 9344 and its implementation. While these are “structural” issues that the ALGs cannot fix, it is important because the ALGs were instrumental in lobbying for the approval of the law.

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Firstly, some participants questioned whether 15 years old is really the age of discernment, and who should identify at what age a child violator should be absolved of criminal liability – the police, judge, social worker or child psychologist? Some noted that there have been a number of studies conducted that prove that a 15-year old child already has the capacity to decide what is right and what is wrong, and thus can be liable for any criminal activity. Several FGD participants were troubled that some child violators apprehended by the police or barangay patrols sometimes just laugh at the apprehending officers because they know they are not criminally liable, and shrug off their arrests. Related to this issue is the view that while RA 9344 protects the child violator, the law effectively hinders the access to justice of the victims of child violators. One participant shared a case wherein a 12 year old got away with the murder of another child. Another participant asked from which perspective do we define justice – from the perspective of the child violator whose rights are protected by RA 9344, or from the perspective of the victims and their families, whose rights are also protected by other laws of the land?

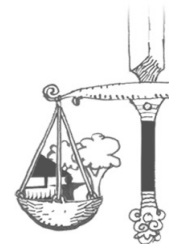
Another issue raised was how criminal gangs or groups use children as their “fronts” in committing crime because they are aware that children 15 years old and below cannot be held criminally liable under RA 9344. One participant shared that even parents sometimes use their children to commit crime for them.

The FGD participants also criticized the lack of support system to ensure the effective implementation of RA 9344. Most participants questioned the capacity of both the national and local governments to rehabilitate or reform child violators. In particular, they noted that inadequacy of facilities to hold juveniles separate from adult convicts, and the inadequacy of DSWD facilities for the rehabilitation of child violators. There is also the lack of coordination among national agencies,

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and between national and local agencies in-charge with the law's implementation. In some cases, there are infighting between and among several local agencies as to who should be the lead agency for enforcement and implementation. Lastly, the participants also emphasized the need to comprehensively train the policemen as regards the implementation of RA 9344. The participants shared some instances when the arresting policemen were not sure what to do with child violators, and immediately released them without even documenting the arrests, or consulting the DSWD or social worker to determine if they have to enter a rehabilitation or reformation facility.

Summary executions. One related issue that emerged during the FGD in Davao City was the issue of summary executions. According to one participant, “the summary executions in Davao City defy the laws on access to justice” because most of the victims are poor people themselves. They were particularly alarmed that it seems the use of summary executions has been accepted as a sanctioned activity to carry out justice, or to short cut the people’s access to justice. In most cases, the poor people who were victims of the Davao Death Squad (DDS) are forced to be silent or not to report the crime to the police because most of the time, the police are DDS accomplices. While there were no reported cases of child violators who have been summarily executed, the participants shared that some parents use the threat of summary executions as a deterrent, *i.e.* to threaten their erring children that they will call up the DDS to discipline them.



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The participants noted that the NGO community in Davao City attempted to convene a forum against DDS, but was unsuccessful due to lack of support from local government. It seems, they observed, that Mayor Duterte has a different approach on how to handle some justice issues, especially gender sensitivity and protection of women and children.

Environment. The FGD participants likewise cited the significance of the enactments of key environmental laws – Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Solid Waste Management Act, Fisheries Law. In particular, they noted a key provision of some environmental laws on citizen suits, which provide substantive legal rights to the marginalized sector to file charges against violators. One participant observed, however, that while citizen suits theoretically empower the marginalized groups, most are unaware of this and the people have yet to try to use it.

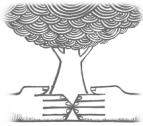
In the fisheries sector, the participants discussed the importance of the passage of the Fisheries Code (RA 8550) and Local Government Code (RA 7160). In particular, they noted how the provision on “municipal waters” has empowered the fisherfolk to protect their rights against commercial fishing companies who are banned from the municipal waters. Additionally, the participants commended

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some local government who also enacted ordinances protecting the fisherfolk in support of the national legislation. Others cited the community-based collaborative initiatives of some LGUs, fisherfolk organizations, and NGOs to protect the fishery resources and to go after the violators. One such example is the Bantay Dagat initiative in Iloilo and Antique. But despite these developments, the participants noted that the lack of resources by the police sometimes hinder the law's implementation. One participant shared that the police often do not have the money to buy fuel for the patrol boats prevent them from going after commercial fishing boats. The legal issues concerned mostly the problem of prosecuting violators and protecting the enforcers from countersuits by big commercial fishers.

In the area of mining, some FGD participants agreed that mining issues are "getting worse". They effectively blamed the national government for this, because according to them, the government is pro-mining, without even considering the environmental ramifications of mining activities. The general sentiment of the participants was that it is almost impossible to obtain justice for those who oppose mining in the light of government's all out campaign to promote mining.

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On forest management, the issues were generally about rights to the use of forestlands. On the one hand, occupants of forest lands are suffering from the shifting policies of government regarding their rights to use the land and the resources therein - what was a legitimate livelihood activity yesterday is now illegal because of a sudden shift in policy or regulation. On the other hand, there remains the long unresolved issue of overlap between the forest regulations and the Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA).

Indigenous peoples (IPs). In all areas, the FGD participants agreed that the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), has improved the access to justice of the IPs in the country. The IPs are now more aware of their rights, and the law has thus empowered them to exercise these rights. At the same time, non-IPs are now more aware of the rights and social conditions of the IPs. The IPs are also now better represented.

Yet, the FGD participants also noted some problems with the implementation of IPRA, particularly with the role of National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in implementing the rules and regulations. According to the participants, while IPRA empowers the IPs, the ineffective and ineffectual implementation by the NCIP effectively hinders their ability to assert and protect their rights. First and foremost, the participants agreed that the IPs themselves lack the capacities to comply with the documentary requirements in their applications for CADT and CLOA. In this regard, they acknowledged the big

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roles of NGOs in helping the IPs comply with the requirements. Secondly, some participants shared cases wherein the IPs shortcut their access to justice by forcing their entry into what they claim to be their ancestral lands. According to the participants, the IPs do this because of the inability of the IPs to comply with the requirements for CADT, or because there are two IP communities fighting for the same tract of ancestral lands.

Thirdly, several participants criticized the lack of policy harmonization as regards the IPs in the national legislations and policies, such as conflicts between provisions of IPRA and forestry laws, and between IPRA and mining law. One participant suggested that because the IPs have a different conception of land ownership, the IPRA provisions on CADTs are in conflict with DENR rules on forest stewardship. In some cases, the IPs continue to cut forest trees in areas covered by their CADTs, but are also protected under stewardship rules. Some participants also cited the conflict between IPRA provisions and the mining law, such that oftentimes, the mining companies manipulate the IPRA and mining law provisions so that they could take advantage of the IP communities living in their areas of mining operations, such as the manipulation of IPs so they would issue Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).



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Labor. Most participants agreed that nothing much has improved in the labor sector. Several of the participants from the labor sector complained of the unreasonable delay in the labor justice system. They also complained that the Labor Code provisions on prescriptive periods for resolving labor cases are not enforced. Lastly, the participants complained that the red tape at NLRC and even at DOLE prolongs the resolution of labor cases.

An interesting issue regarding the use of alternative dispute resolution in labor cases was raised. In Naga, one participant from a labor union shared that they wanted to resolve their dispute with management through ADR but NLRC refused. To the participant, the refusal to use ADR and potentially resolve the dispute faster was a hindrance to obtaining justice because the slow process of NLRC was favorable to management, which wanted to let the case drag.

Agrarian reform. There was not a lot of discussion on agrarian issues, not because there were no problems, but probably because the issues are well-known and have been remained unresolved for a long time. Two points stood out: 1) the inability of government to enforce its own policy or decisions, exemplified by the Sumilao farmers case; and 2) the recognition of paralegals as legal representatives of farmers before DAR bodies.

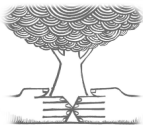
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The second is a positive development and this is where the ALG assistance has great potential, not only in training more paralegals, but to advocate for similar arrangements in other sectors such as labor or environment.

Urban poor. Interestingly, the issues faced by urban poor varied from region to region. On the whole, access to justice has improved because of the Urban Development and Housing Act. Protection or recognition of the rights of urban poor settlers, however, greatly depended on the policies of the local governments. In Iloilo and Naga, participants cited the pro-active and urban-poor-friendly policies of their respective cities.

Procedural and administrative problems. The FGD participants also pointed out procedural and administrative problems in the justice system in general, and in the courts, administrative agencies and barangay justice in particular, which tend to frustrate the access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups. Some participants likewise noted that to ensure that the improvements in substantive laws improve the access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups, they should also be supplemented by improvements in the procedural aspects so that these laws could be properly and effectively enforced.

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Firstly, most participants agreed that expensive court fees and other related expenses hinder the poor and marginalized groups from accessing justice. One participant noted that how could the poor and marginalized groups access justice if they do not even have the money to pay for transportation so they could get to the court. They also criticized the recent Supreme Court decision to increase to court fees. Related issue is the difficulty of pauper litigants to provide sufficient documentary evidence that they are really poor.

One participant shared how the justice system in Cebu City literally hinders the access to justice by the poor. According to him, there is an administrative order that requires litigants to wear suitable clothing and wear proper identification when they enter the Hall of Justice. It is totally unacceptable to expect people from rural areas to wear shoes, or to have IDs, so that they could go inside the Hall of Justice.

Secondly, while some participants noted the effectiveness of some barangay-based initiatives in providing access to the poor and marginalized groups, such as barangay justice advocates who help women and children victims of abuse, they also observed some problems in the procedural aspects of the Barangay Justice System (BJS). In particular, they noted the lack of training of the barangay officials on handling cases, such as interviewing or investigating.

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One participant also noted that modes of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) help improve the access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups because it equalize the access to justice of the poor and the rich. The participant then shared her experience in a pilot testing of judicial dispute resolution (JDR), and suggested that JDR could be a more effective way of dispute resolution because the judge acts as the mediator, and decides on the case primarily on the cause of conflict and not solely on the merits of the case.

Finally, the FGD participants observe the lack of capacity of the mandated offices to provide access to justice by the poor and marginalized groups. As noted above, the participants criticized the lack of adequate facilities and resources of the DSWD to cater to child violators and of the police in going after violators of fisheries law. In particular, the participants cited the lack of adequate PAO lawyers to handle the cases of poor litigants. Poor people are often left with no choice but to be assigned to PAO lawyers who are already overwhelmed with so many cases. There are simply not enough PAO lawyers to cover all cases of poor litigants. This often contributes to the long resolution of cases.

Recommendations from sectoral discussions. Throughout the discussions, the participants made some suggestions on how to improve the capacity of the poor and marginalized groups to access justice. Basically, these suggestions were targeted to improving some systemic problems in the system of justice.

Several of the participants suggested the need to harmonize the laws and policies at the national and local governments, and between different national agencies. They observed that the lack of coherent laws and policies, particularly those that aim to improve the system of justice could further hinder the poor and marginalized groups from accessing justice. A few participants cited the conflict between DENR regulation on forest stewardship and IPRA provisions on ancestral domains, and how this conflict creates a problem for IPs with ancestral domains with CADTs which are also covered by the stewardship rules.

Another participant emphasized that for the ALG programs and initiatives become successful in improving the access to justice of the poor and the marginalized groups, there should be a synergy of the following factors: (1) effective local legislation process, such as public hearing and consultation, (2) effective fiscal administration or the proper management of internal revenue resources, (3) efficient local administration, and (4) collaborative partnership between the LGU and the NGOs, and among NGOs.

Other participants also suggested the need to strengthen the modes of alternative dispute resolution so that the poor and marginalized groups would

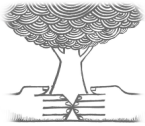


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have easier access to justice – they would not have to pay the high court fees, or wait for a long time for the resolution of their cases.

Lastly, in all FGD areas, the participants suggested the need to increase the budget appropriated to the judiciary. With limited budget, it would be impossible for the judiciary to cater to the justice needs of the people, especially the poor and the marginalized groups. Due to budget constraints, there is a shortage of PAO lawyers (already swamped with many cases of poor litigants) and judges, and lack to adequate court facilities. According to the FGD participants, this lack of adequate budget for the judiciary partly contributes to the inability or difficulty of the poor and marginalized groups to access justice.

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5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS



5.1. Summary of Findings

Perception of Fairness of the Justice System. Survey respondents were asked if rich or poor, people with cases in court generally receive equal treatment. Based on historical data of national surveys, there has been a sharp decline in net agreement with the statement from surveys conducted from July 1985 (+23) to September 2007 (-7). In ALG Target Areas, net agreement is slightly positive (+6).

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It is quite alarming that almost half of the respondents (whether randomly chosen nationwide or randomly chosen among marginalized groups in ALG Target Areas) believe that the rich and the poor are not treated equally by the justice system. There can be many reasons for this result. We can read this in relation to the trust ratings of the courts and court officers (prosecutors, public attorneys, NGO and private lawyers), as well as the difficulties in fighting for rights in a case. Courts and court officers enjoy positive trust ratings. Difficulty with expenses is the leading reason of respondents who find it hard to fight for their rights in a case. It would seem that the problem of fair treatment between the rich and poor is more an issue of costs, rather than the fairness of the courts or performance of the officers handling the case. The FGDs also highlighted the problem of costs. There were isolated stories of unfair judges, or of incompetent or inaccessible officers, but this was not a general concern.

In the battery of fairness questions, more people in the ALG Target Areas agree that Muslims and Christians receive equal treatment (+26), so with indigenous and non-indigenous Filipinos (+21), as well as between farmers and landowners (+17). Opinion is divided on fairness between big corporations and poor communities (+8), as well as between rich and poor with cases in either government agencies (+7) or in courts (+6). Again, it appears that perception of

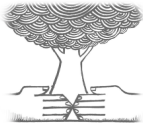
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fair treatment is related to the relative ability of the parties to cover the costs of engaging the justice system - the rich get better treatment because they can easily pay the costs. It is also important to note that as much as 48% of respondents in ALG Target Areas believe that justice is practically inaccessible for the poor.

Satisfaction with the Justice System. ALG partners are less satisfied with the justice system than non-ALG partners. They generally have lower net trust ratings than non-ALG partners for PAO, judges, private lawyers, fiscals and policemen. ALG partners definitely tend to know more about the justice system, especially the practical aspects of engaging the system when faced with a case (analyzing the problem, making affidavits, gathering evidence). This can also mean that ALG partners tend to be more critical of the system, since they know more about the problems and difficulties in engaging the system to obtain justice.

Knowledge of the Law. In the battery of knowledge questions, generally, more survey respondents in the ALG Target Areas got the correct answers to the questions ranging from general concepts of rights, to specific provisions on sectoral issues such as women's rights, environment, labor and people living with HIV/AIDS. Some of the more significant results deserve attention. These are issues that require more emphasis in trainings and IECs.

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On the statement "a person can be imprisoned for failure to pay a money debt," 55% correctly answered that they cannot. However, it is alarming that 44% actually believe they can be imprisoned for non-payment of a money debt. The right against imprisonment for a money debt is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution, and has a long history. One would expect that it would be common knowledge.

On the statement "urban poor can be criminally charged for living on land that is not their property", the opinion was divided, in fact, slightly more respondents got it wrong. However, this result is expected because decriminalization of squatting is a fairly recent development in the law.

On labor, it is also alarming that as high as 40% of respondents believe that employers can prohibit their employees from forming a labor union, and that 36% believe that recruitment agencies can require OFWs to sign a revised contract for reduced pay after they have been deployed.

On the statement "a woman has to use the surname of her husband", 95% of respondents answered incorrectly. However, on the question of sexual harassment and the right to family planning, significantly more respondents demonstrated awareness or knowledge of the relevant rights. Based on these

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questions, it appears that respondents know about substantive rights and important issues, but may be less aware or concerned about less urgent issues such as the use of the surname.

There is low awareness or knowledge of laws relating to people living with HIV/AIDS.

The FGDs highlighted the value of the trainings conducted by ALGs. However, based on the above survey results, ALGs can improve the content of their materials to address the gaps identified above.

Improvements in Justice System. Across the different target sectors, the FGD participants agreed that there have been substantial improvements in access to justice by women and children. Discussions highlighted the impact of recent laws protecting women and children from abuse, and providing additional substantive and procedural remedies to obtain justice. In contrast, the plurality of participants felt that justice is harder to achieve for communities affected by mining. This perception is supported by recent court decisions and government policies that favor mining operations despite community opposition and complaints of adverse environmental impacts.

Ability to Translate Knowledge to Action. There is a marked difference between the ability of ALG partners and non-ALG partners to assess and act on a legal problem. The ALG partners say they are fairly knowledgeable, and find it not too difficult to act. This is likely a result of education campaigns and paralegal trainings; paralegals and trainees score even higher. However, the marked difference may indicate that the benefit gained from trainings and IEC are largely limited to partners and have less impact on similarly situated persons even in the same locality or sector. The FGDs also highlighted the benefit of direct assistance of ALGs (trainings, case handling) but had few comments about collateral benefits.

Despite the skills gained from trainings and IECs, there is hardly any difference between the general public (based on the national survey) and the marginalized groups in the ALG Target Areas -- whether partners or non-partners -- on the most important reasons why it would be hard to fight for rights in the hypothetical property dispute case which was posed to them. The top answers were: 'expense', 'lack of knowledge of law and procedure', 'hardship in finding a lawyer', and 'the courts will not be fair'. This can mean that the problems are systemic, affecting all social classes, whether marginalized or not. Despite the advantage of ALG partners in knowledge and paralegal skills, the major hurdles are still the same as with the non-partners. According to the FGD participants, costs



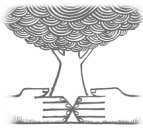
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and delays are major problems in access to justice, factors that affect everyone, marginalized or not.

Awareness of ALGs. Marginalized groups in the ALG Target Areas are more aware of government agencies providing legal support, but trust paralegals and NGO lawyers more than they trust the government agents. Fiscals have the lowest net trust ratings among the listed agencies/officials. This appears to be supported by their opinions that a complainant still 'needs' a lawyer in criminal cases, even if it's the fiscal's duty to prosecute, i.e., they think it is important to have a lawyer, even if it is not formally necessary. This is consistent with FGD comments that highly value ALG support in legal cases, and point out the limitations of PAO and prosecutors in giving assistance to the marginalized groups.

There were no extensive discussions or information given regarding the impact of test cases handled by the ALG on improvement in the ability of the affected sectors to obtain justice under similar circumstances as the test cases. Several comments in FGDs pointed to the importance of these landmark rulings (e.g. IPRA cases, the Hda. Maria case on indefeasibility of CLOAs and EPs, the "Nicole" Subic rape case, Mining Code cases), but their full impacts cannot be determined from the limited discussions during the FGDs. Determining the effects of these cases and attributing their impact to the intervention of the ALG may require in-depth case analyses, which was beyond the scope of the FGDs.

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5.2. Conclusions

Are marginalized groups better off in accessing the justice system now than 5 years ago? According to the experts and peers in the FGDs, there has been an improvement in the ability of the marginalized groups to obtain justice because of reforms in laws, procedures and support services provided by responsible government agencies. Women and children were the most benefited by these changes. Among the target sectors, only the mining communities were perceived to be worse off.

However, from the perspective of the affected sectors, as seen in surveys in the ALG Target Areas, net satisfaction with the administration of justice is negative. Among all respondents in the seven ALG Regions and across all sectors, two out of three said they are dissatisfied. Among IPs, two-thirds were also dissatisfied.

Knowledge about the justice system, institutions, substantive laws and procedures is fairly high among ALG Target Area respondents. However, there is a

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limited ability for these respondents to use that knowledge in order to initiate actions to obtain justice. Knowledge is not sufficient to counter the leading barriers to obtaining justice, which are costs and delays.

Has the ALG made an impact on the ability of the marginalized to obtain justice? Survey results show, even if indirectly, that the ALG has made a significant impact in improving the ability of the marginalized groups to obtain justice. ALG partners are more knowledgeable than non-ALG partners about rights, procedures and practical actions to engage the justice system. This is likely a result of the education and training program of the ALG members. This finding is supported by the comments of FGD participants pointing to the importance and benefits of IEC and paralegal trainings conducted by ALG members.

Paralegals and NGO lawyers are among the most trusted people in the justice system. This can readily be credited to the work of ALG members who train paralegals and represent marginalized groups in court and other adjudicatory bodies. However, this could also indicate that reform is lacking in strengthening the government agents – namely PAO lawyers, fiscals, police, and barangay officials — who are mandated to provide support for the marginalized groups facing justice issues. This is probably an area of justice reform advocacy that needs more attention.

Costs and delays rank high among the barriers to obtaining justice. There appear to be no ALG programs that directly address these issues. It is worth noting that FGD participants do not make the connection between costs and delays, and the role of the ALGs. Perhaps, the target groups do not see the ALG as the proper agent for change on these issues? That it is for the courts to address, because this is an administrative manner? Nevertheless, given that economic issues appear to be the most pervasive, the ALGs should consider making this a priority concern for advocacy or policy reform.

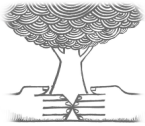
The ALG has lobbied for reforms in substantive and procedural rights of marginalized groups. It has been instrumental in pushing for the approval of the Juvenile Justice law. This law is facing a lot of implementation problems, but on the whole it is seen as improving protection of children in conflict with the law. Several landmark cases handled by ALG members have also been decided by the Supreme Court, which strengthened the rights of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, agrarian reform beneficiaries, urban poor and women. However, the extent of the benefits derived from these laws and cases cannot be fully determined through surveys and FGDs.



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Sustainability of ALG support for the marginalized groups. While ALG members or their programs are highly appreciated in the areas they operate, both by partners and by non-partners, FGD participants expressed concern that the ALGs are not and will not be able to meet the demand for their services. FGD participants recommended that the ALG also focus on sustainability of their service as well as be candid about their limitations in order not to raise unrealistic expectations.

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PROJECT TEAM

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ANNEX A: TECHNICAL DETAILS, THIRD QUARTER 2007 SOCIAL WEATHER SURVEY, SEP. 2-5, 2007



1. Location

The **Third Quarter 2007 Social Weather Survey** covered the entire Philippines and had four major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (outside NCR), Visayas and Mindanao.

2. Timetable

Fieldwork Dates:

National Capital Region	-	September 2-5, 2007
Balance Luzon	-	September 2-5, 2007
Visayas	-	September 2-5, 2007
Mindanao	-	September 2-5, 2007

3. Respondents

Data was gathered through face-to-face interviews of voting-age adults (18 years old and above). It asked a host of questions about political, social and economic issues, some undertaken as regular indicators monitored over time and others reflective of current concerns as well as specific personal information. It also obtained information and background characteristics about the household, the household head and family members.

4. Sampling Method

Sample Sizes and Error Margins An indicator of data quality is the standard error of the estimate, on which the margin for sampling error is based. As survey statistics are mostly proportions, the key measure of data precision is the standard error of a proportion taken from a sample. It is computed as follows:

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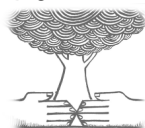
$$\pm Z * \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

Where Z, at 95% confidence level is 1.96; *p* is the sample proportion estimate and *n* is the sample size. The overall sample size of 1,200 voting-age adults gives a maximum error margin of ± 2.83 % at the 95% confidence level, assuming a simple random sampling design. The sampling error is at its highest when the true proportion being estimated is close to 50%.

The following approximate 95%-confidence margins for sampling error should be made when aggregating data at various levels:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Error margin</u>
Philippines	1200	±3%
National Capital Region	300	±6%
Balance Luzon	300	±6%
Visayas	300	±6%
Mindanao	300	±6%

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However, somewhat higher error margins should be expected since multi-stage cluster sampling was used; this design-effect is not readily measurable through established statistical software.

Sampling scheme. The Philippines was divided into four study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The sample size for each of the four study areas is 300 voting-age adults.

Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample spots. The allocation of sample units in each stage was as follows:

	<u>Sample Prov.</u>	<u>Sample Mun.</u>	<u>Spots</u>	<u>Probability Respondents</u>
National Capital Region	—	17	60	300
Balance Luzon	10	15	60	300
Visayas	5	15	60	300
Mindanao	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>300</u>
	21	62	240	1200

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For the National Capital Region

Stage 1. Selection of Sample Spots (Barangays)

For NCR's first stage, 60 barangays are distributed among the 17 NCR cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that was roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision was that each municipality must receive at least one barangay. Barangays were then selected from within each municipality with probability proportional to size (PPS).

Stage 2. Selection of Sample Households

In each sample barangay, five households were established by systematic sampling. Designated starting points were randomly assigned - it was either: 1) a municipal/barangay hall, 2) a school, 3) the barangay captain's house, or 4) a church/chapel/mosque. A random start from 1-6 was also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household should be the 4th household from the designated starting point. Subsequent sample households were chosen using a fixed interval of 5 households in between the sampled ones; i.e. every 6th household was sampled.



Stage 3. Selection of Sample Adult

For the third stage, in each selected household, a respondent is randomly chosen among the household members who were 18 years of age and older, using a probability selection table. In selecting the probability respondent of a household, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires; only female family members were pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

For the rest of the Philippines

Stage 1. Allocation and Selection of Sample Provinces

Balance Luzon was further divided into 6 regions: Region I, CAR + Region II, Region III, Region IV-A, Region IV-B and Region V; Visayas into 3 regions: Region

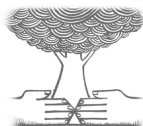
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VI, Region VII and Region VIII; and Mindanao into 6 regions; Region IX, Region X, CARAGA, Region XI, Region XII and ARMM.

Using probability proportional to population size (PPS) of the region, the allocation of 10 provinces in Luzon, 5 in Visayas and 6 in Mindanao were as follows:

<u>LUZON</u>		<u>VISAYAS</u>		<u>MINDANAO</u>	
Region I	1	Region VI	2	Region IX	1
CAR/REG II	1	Region VII	1	Reg X	1
Region III	2	Region VIII	1	CARAGA	1
Region IV-A	2	Non-quota	1	Region XI	1
Region IV-B	1			Region XII	1
Region V	1			ARMM	1
Non-quota	2				
TOTAL	10		5		6

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The non-quota provinces were selected without replacement using probability proportional to their remainders. The remainders are fractions derived when the proportion of the regions (based on their respective study area) are multiplied by 10 for Luzon, and 5 for Visayas and 6 for Mindanao. For instance, if 1.28 is obtained for Region I, then 1 province is assigned to this region and remaining fraction of 0.28 is included for the allocation of the non-quota province.

Given the target number of provinces for each region, sample provinces were then selected by PPS, without replacement. An additional provision is that each region must receive at least one province.

Stage 2. Allocation and selection of sample municipalities

Within each study area, 15 municipalities were allocated among the sample provinces. 15 was multiplied by the proportion of the provinces. The resulting integers became the number of municipalities in that province. If there were remaining municipalities to be allocated, they were distributed using probability proportional to the remainders.

Sample municipalities were then selected from within each sample province with probability proportional to population size, without replacement. An additional provision was that each province must receive at least one municipality.

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Stage 3. Allocation and Selection of Sample Spots

Once the sample provinces have been selected, 60 spots for each of the major areas were allocated among the sample provinces. Using the target number set for each spot in each region, the spots were distributed in such a way the each province was assigned a number of spots roughly proportional to its population size.

<u>LUZON</u>		<u>VISAYAS</u>		<u>MINDANAO</u>	
Region I	7	Region VI	24	Region IX	10
CAR+REG II	8	Region VII	22	Reg X	12
Region III	15	Region VIII	14	CARAGA	7
Region IV-A	17			Region XI	12
Region IV-B	4			Region XII	10
Region V	9		--	ARMM	9
TOTAL	60		60		60



Sample barangays within each sample municipality were selected with probability proportional to size.

Sample barangays were then classified as urban or rural based on the latest National Statistics Office classification (2000).

Stage 4. Selection of Sample Households

For the fourth stage, within each sample spot, five households were established by systematic sampling. In urban barangays as well as in rural barangays, designated starting points were randomly assigned - it was either: 1) a municipal/barangay hall, 2) a school, 3) the barangay captain's house, or 4) a church/chapel/mosque. A random start from 1-6 was also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household should be the 4th household from the designated starting point. The sampling interval for urban barangays was six, while for rural barangays, it was two.

Stage 5. Selection of Sample Respondents

For the fifth and final stage, as discussed earlier, a respondent was randomly chosen from among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a

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probability respondent selection table. A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

5. Research Methodology

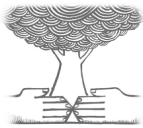
a. Preparation

(1) Questionnaire

The definitive language version of the questionnaire, Tagalog, was translated into English, Bicolano, Cebuano, Ilonggo, and Ilocano by language experts. Then the language translation underwent cognitive pretests to make sure that the messages were conveyed accurately.

(2) Pre-Testing and Finalizing the Questionnaire

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SWS pre-tested the questionnaire on 12 voting-age adults from different socio-economic classes in order to:

- Determine the time length of the interview
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary
- Eliminate unnecessary questions or add new items, as the case may be
- Test question sequence and identify bases
- Correct and improve translation
- Change open-ended questions into multiple-choice questions
- Find out which items are conceptually vague
- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties

(3) Training

- (a) Training was conducted in 14 central locations: the SWS Office in Quezon City, Dagupan, Isabela, Pampanga, Socorro, Legazpi City, Bacolod City, Cebu City, Catbalogan City, Pagadian City, Valencia, Tagum City, General Santos City and Marawi City. The interviewers

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needed to cover NCR, Rizal, Bulacan and Cavite were trained in Quezon City, those trained in Dagupan covered Pangasinan and Tarlac, those trained in Isabela covered Isabela, those trained in Pampanga covered Bataan, those trained in Socorro covered Oriental Mindoro, while those trained in Legazpi City covered Albay and Camarines Norte. Those trained in Bacolod City covered Aklan and Negros Occidental, those trained in Cebu City covered Cebu and Siquijor, while those trained in Catbalogan City covered Western Samar. Those trained in Pagadian City covered Zamboanga del Sur, those trained in Valencia covered Bukidnon and Agusan del Norte, those trained in Tagum City covered Compostela Valley, those trained in General Santos City covered South Cotabato, while those trained in Marawi City covered Lanao del Sur.

(b) Training time – The minimum training time for group supervisors and interviewers was 2 days prior to field implementation. The third day was the start-off, where the field supervisor observed the field interviewers on their first interviews.

(c) Training Activities – These mainly consisted of:

One or two days office training to learn the basics of the project. Mock interviews among participants, i.e. field interviewers interviewing field anchors as respondents are done to get accustomed to the flow of interviewing and questionnaire format.

Interviews were practiced with a supervisor around until the interviewer could be left on her own.

(d) Evaluation of interviewer's work – All first interviews of each field interviewer were observed by her field supervisor, and then evaluated. Only after meeting a certain evaluation criteria was an interviewer left to interview on her own, although her field supervisor always stayed within the vicinity of the sample spot to conduct checks.



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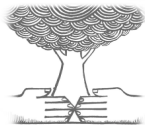
b. Field Work

(1) Workers on Hand

For this project, a total of 100 field staff were deployed:

	Field Manager = 1
NCR	Field Anchors = 3 Field Interviewers = 21
Balance Luzon	Field Anchors = 5 Field Interviewers = 23
Visayas	Field Anchors = 3 Field Interviewers = 20
Mindanao	Field Anchors = 3 Field Interviewers = 21

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(2) Supervision

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers, (at least 10% of total interviewers were observed by supervisors), followed-up and did surprise checks on the field interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

(3) Spot-checking

Part of quality control was to make sure at least 30% of each interviewer's output was spot-checked and back-checked. Once an incomplete or inconsistent answer was spotted in the questionnaire, the field interviewer went back to the respondent's house to re-ask the question for verification.

c. Field Editing

After each interview, the interviewer was asked to go over her own work and check for consistency.

All accomplished interview schedules were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, edited every interview.

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Data Processing. (1) Office editors conducted final consistency checks on all interviews prior to coding. (2) A data entry computer program verified and checked the consistency of the encoded data before data tables were generated.

6. Weighting Procedure

To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the survey data. The weight projection is computed by dividing the projected population in the area by the sample size of the same area. Appropriate projected factors were applied so that original population proportions were reflected in the data tables using this formula.

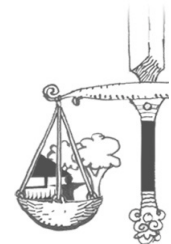
$$\text{Projection factors (Weight)} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{No. of Interviews}}$$

For questions answered by the sample voting-age adults, the following projection factors were used:

	2007 NSO Projected Population <u>Age 18 and above</u>	Total Sample Size (PR)	Projection factor for <u>Respondent</u> (in 000)
NCR	7,119,778	300	23.7325933333
Balance Luzon	23,014,696	300	76.7156533333
Visayas	10,534,503	300	35.1150100000
Mindanao	12,026,064	300	40.0868800000
TOTAL	52,695,041	1,200	

For questions pertaining to household (HH), the following projection factors were used:

	2007 NSO Projected <u>HH Population</u>	Total Sample Size	Projection factors (in 000)
NCR	2,396,289	300	7.9876300000
Balance Luzon	7,744,130	300	25.8137666667
Visayas	3,546,770	300	11.8225666667
Mindanao	<u>4,030,650</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>13.4355000000</u>
TOTAL	17,717,839	1,200	



ANNEX B: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS



CLASSES A (Upper Class) and B (Lower Upper Class)

- The most affluent group whose homes and lifestyles exude an obvious disregard for or lack of economizing.
- **Neighborhood:**
 - Class A:** Located in exclusive subdivisions or expensive neighborhoods; stands out in mixed neighborhood.
 - Class B:** Located in exclusive and non-exclusive subdivisions, or in mixed neighborhoods of large and small houses.
- **Durability of the house:** Permanent structure; very well constructed; impressively spacious; made of heavy, high quality materials (concrete, wood & concrete or first class wood, bricks); well-painted; generally with sprawling lawn or garden, and with garage. Includes single detached structure/unit located in expensive neighborhoods.
- **Maintenance of the house:**
 - Class A:** Well painted not in need of any repair; picture perfect.
 - Class B:** Well-painted but may need a new coat of paint and some minor repairs.

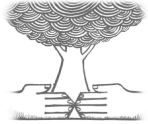
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NOTE: The socio-economic classification is based on the field interviewer's evaluation of neighborhood and general appearance of the respondent's house.

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EXAMPLES OF CLASSES AB HOUSES

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CLASS C (Middle Class)

- The homes and lifestyles reflect comfortable living and the capacity to indulge in some luxuries.
- **Neighborhood:** Maybe found in mixed neighborhoods (with **B** or **D** type of houses).
- **Durability of the house:** Permanent or semi-permanent structure; well constructed; made of good quality/mixed heavy and light materials (wood and concrete); painted; may not have a lawn or garden; may have a front yard. Medium-rate apartments belong to this category.
- **Maintenance of the house:** Painted and needs some repairs.

EXAMPLES OF CLASS C HOUSES



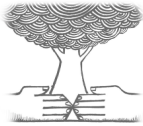
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CLASS D (Lower Class)

- Households who have some comfort and means but basically thrive on a hand-to-mouth existence.
- **Neighborhood:** Found in neighborhoods of generally the same household type with occasional large houses; located in shabby surroundings.
- **Durability of the house:** Semi-permanent structure; not too large structure of light and cheap materials; poorly constructed; generally unpainted; may have a front yard but not lawn or garden. Low-rate apartment dwellers belong to this class.
- **Maintenance of the house:** Generally unpainted and badly in need of repair.

EXAMPLE OF A CLASS D HOUSE

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NOTE: Class D is further subdivided into D1 (owns lot) and D2 (not own lot).

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Class E (Extremely Lower Class)

- Those who evidently face great difficulties in meeting their basic survival needs.
- **Neighborhood:** Located in slum districts, interiors or densely-populated/shabby areas.
- **Durability of the house:** Temporary structure “barong-barong” type of poorly constructed or a one-room affair; no garden; unpainted or dilapidated.
- **Maintenance of the house:** Unpainted and dilapidated.

EXAMPLES OF CLASS E HOUSES





ANNEX C: FIELD SURVEY GUIDELINES FOR THE LOCAL SURVEY IN ALG TARGETAREAS

1. The survey will use the face-to-face interview method with respondents, aided with a structured questionnaire with visuals.
2. Data gathering phase starts on September 25 and ends on October 2, 2007.

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Fieldwork Activities and Timetable:

ACTIVITIES	NO. OF DAYS	DATE
Leave Manila to area	0.5	Sep 23
(Optional): Recruit FIs administer exams/submit requirements/ final interview (conducted in the local sites)	1	Sep 23
Training of FIs - NCR	1.5	Sep 21 and 24
Training of FIs – non NCR	1.5	Sep 23-24
Start-Off/Clearing with FIs (day one of fieldwork)	1	Sep 25
Fieldwork (supervise, edit, back/spot check)	5	Sep 26 – Oct 2
Field Editing	6	Sep 25 – Oct 2
Submit initial sheets to DP (NCR sheets)	1	Sep 27
Wrap-Up/Assessment	1	Oct 2
Back Manila (with completed sheets)	1	Oct 3
Turn over all completed sheets to DP	1	Oct 3 (straight from the airport to SWS Ofc)

3. Objectives of the Survey

General: To determine access to justice by the general public as compared to that of the target sectors, and comparing access by target groups who have been assisted directly or indirectly by the ALG, Inc.

Specific Objectives: 1. To provide information as to how the ALG contributed to the improvement of access to justice by the poor and the marginalized groups.

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2. To gather the perceptions of the poor and the marginalized in the target areas of the ALG, Inc. regarding the effectiveness of ALG, Inc. as justice reform advocate.
 3. To evaluate the ALG performance on meeting target programs and activities for their partners.
4. Total Sample:
- a) 700 D & E respondents, with Class C (minimal)
 - 350 – ALG, Inc. partners (pre-determined); lists provided by the ALG member orgs.
 - 350 – non-ALG, Inc. partners (area or community based)
 - b) 100 Indigenous Peoples (IPs) - 50 assisted by ALG, Inc. programs & resources; 50 no assistance received from ALG, Inc.
5. Sample Size and Allocation of Respondents

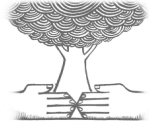


STUDY AREAS	LOWER D & E RESPONDENTS	
		IPs
NCR		
Quezon City	32	
Caloocan City	31	
Paranaque	5	
Sectoral (ParaLegal, Labor, Children, Women, HIV/AIDS) – NCR	32	
North Luzon		
Kasibo, Nueva Vizcaya	100	20
South Luzon		
Naga City	70	
Puerto Princesa (Honda Bay, Ulugan Bay)	30	20
Central Visayas		
Cebu	70	
Bohol	30	
West Visayas		
Iloilo	20	5
Antique (Valderama, San Jose, Tibiao, Culasi)	60	10
Negros Occ	20	5
North Mindanao		
Bukidnon (Maramag, Sumilao, Quezon, Talacag)	50	10
Misamis Or. (El Salvador, Alubijid)	50	10
South Mindanao		
Cotabato City/Maguindanao	40	40
Sultan Kudarat		10
Davao Oriental	20	10
SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS	700	100

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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6. Municipalities/Barangays Covered

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1. NCR

2. Northern
Vizcaya

3. Southern
Naga City

Puerto Pri

4. Central
Cebu

Bohol

5. Western
Iloilo

Antique

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS

Magro
Northern
Bukidno

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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7. The Respondents

There are two major types of respondents for this survey: a.) D and E respondents with minimal class C; and, b) Indigenous Peoples (IPs). These two are further sub-divided into ALG and Non-ALG partners

a) C, D and E Respondents

Class C: The homes and lifestyles reflect comfortable living and the capacity to indulge in a few luxuries. Houses may be located in non-exclusive subdivisions or found in mixed neighborhoods. Maybe single-detached, duplex, townhouses, condominiums belong to this category. Normally houses are well fenced, concrete, semi-concrete, with at least one-car garage, with or without lawn, and well maintained.

Class D: Households who have some comfort and means but basically thrive on a hand-to-mouth existence. Found in neighborhoods of generally the same household type located in shabby surroundings. Houses can be semi-permanent or not permanent structure; quite small in size and made of lower cost materials; made of shabby, light and depreciated materials (combination of wood, cement, sawali or bamboo); generally unpainted and typically suffer from poor upkeep and hence, are in need of major repairs.

Class E. Households who evidently face great difficulties in meeting their basic survival needs. Located in slum districts, interiors or densely populated, shabby areas. Houses are small temporary structures, “barong-barong”, poorly constructed, no garden and unpainted; made of very light and sometimes scrap materials; in different states of dilapidation.

b) Indigenous Peoples

The Philippines is the only Asian country that has officially used the term “indigenous peoples” and has recognized their rights. The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997, or IPRA, defines IPs as “*A group of people of homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on community bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, become historically differentiated from the majority of the Filipinos. ICCs/IPs (indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples) shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous*”



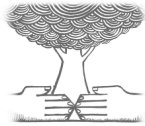
RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time if inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains.”

There are 5,000 different groups of indigenous and tribal people in around 70 countries, totaling to about 300M or 4.8% of the total world population. About 2/3 or 200M are in Asia, about 50M in Africa and the Middle East, 30M in Latin America and the Caribbean and about 16M in North America. In the Philippines, there are about 12M IPs, or about 17% of the total population, belonging to 110 ethnolinguistic groups. The IPs are found in at least 61 of the 78 provinces: majority (61%) are in Mindanao while a third (33%) reside in Luzon. The remainder (6%) are scattered among the Visayan Islands.

1) ALG PARTNERS (Pre-determined)

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1. List of respondents to be surveyed will be provided to the SWS survey team by the ALG.
2. A qualified respondent should be a partner aware of any of the 18 member organizations of ALG, Inc.
3. a) A qualified respondent should be an adult partner of ALG who is or has been a client, paralegal or those who have attended at least 3 seminars, conferences, group activities, client/partner-meetings regarding the case, and legal clinics conducted by ALG members. However, if below 18 years old, like children in conflict (CICL) with cases can be a qualified respondent; provided he/she is also an ALG partner.

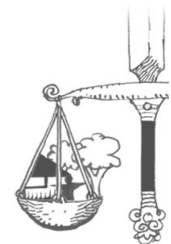
b) Respondent can be any adult household members, whose age is 18 years old and above, and claimed that he/she have attended at least 3 seminars, conferences, group activities, client/partner-meetings regarding the case, para-legal, and legal clinics conducted by the ALG.
4. ALG partner whose name is taken from snowballing or referred by his/her co-ALG partners in the target community but he/she must pass the screening questions.
5. For sectoral (non-area based) partner respondent, interview can be conducted where the respondent is housed or located, e.g. inside Quezon City Jail,

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Office, etc.. In this case, interviewer should record the complete details in her call sheet.

2) **NON-ALG PARTNERS OR TWIN-RESPONDENT (Area/community based)**

1. Respondent randomly chosen in the same barangay where ALG partner-respondent was taken.
2. Have not directly or indirectly received any assistance from the ALG.
3. Should be of the same SEX and SECTOR of the ALG partner-respondent.
4. Any adult household members whose age is 18 years old and above.
5. Respondent can be taken from the same community, barangay or adjacent barangay where the ALG partner-respondent is living.
6. For sectoral (non-area based) respondent, interviewer can get the twin in the same barangay where the ALG partner respondent is housed or located, provided she gets the same sex and sector as the original ALG partner respondent.



NOTE: Census of household is required for ALL ALG and Non ALG partners. However, the use of PR table is only required for non-ALG partners. All pertinent information must be recorded in the call sheet for this will be the basis in getting the response rates.

8. Covering the Area
 - a. ALG and Non-ALG partners will be randomly and systematically selected from among the target study areas identified by the ALG, Inc. Given the list of ALG partners and aware of the number of samples needed for a given area, generate the original respondents using the simple random sampling (draw lots). The remaining respondents in the list can be used as substitute in case the originally drawn respondents cannot be interviewed in the duration of the survey period.

For example, there are 7 ALG partners from the fishing/coastal sector in the list, and the sample respondents we need to interview are only 5. The remaining 2ALG partners can be reserved as substitutes to take the place of

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any original ALG partner-respondent not available for interview during the day.

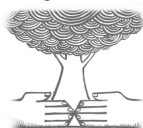
- b. As a rule, we will use these 2 criteria: SEX and SECTOR of ALG partners as basis for looking the counterpart respondent or the non-ALG.

In the above example, of the 5 ALG partners who have been drawn, there are 4 males and 1 female. Therefore, the non-ALG partners should also be 4 males and 1 female all coming from the fishing/coastal sector.

- c. Upon arrival in the area of assignment, look for the house of any of the 5 ALG partners. It can be incidental from any resident of the area or from any barangay official though paying courtesy call is optional. The house of the ALG partner will be used as Starting Point (SP).

Starting Point (SP). Indicates where an interviewer should start counting the structures. The following landmarks are used as SP:

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- P** - ALG Partner's House
- H** - Hall (Municipal/Barangay)
- S** - School (Public Elementary/Primary/Daycare)
- B** - Barangay Captain's House
- C** - Church/Chapel/Mosque

NOTE: Follow the HSBC rule for the hierarchy of SP.

- d. The 1st ALG partner whose house is used as an SP will be the 1st respondent. The call may be successful or not, nevertheless, the details of call should be written in the callsheet. Applying the right coverage, the interviewer then look for other respondents using an Interval.

Interval (I). Indicates the count the interviewer will make to identify the subsequent household after the 1st sample household. The interval to be used is two (2), that is, the interviewer will skip one (1) structure in the route and the 2nd structure will be the sample household.

- e. There is no sequential order of the questionnaire and there is no strict rule as to what type of respondents should be interviewed first. It depends in the composition of the household if there is an ALG partner or not.

The questionnaire will be color-coded: pink for ALG partners and white for non-ALG partners. If there is an ALG partner in the household, the interviewer will use the pink questionnaire. If there is none, the interviewer

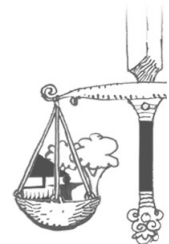
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will use the white questionnaire. The Probability Respondent (PR) table is used to identify the PR if there are 2 or more qualified respondents, in the case of non-ALG partner-respondent.

- f. The sex of the respondent will be based on the number of samples needed and not in the Respondent's Identification Number (RID). There will be no odd male-even female scheme. In the previous example, the needed number of respondents is 4 males and 1 female.

Suppose the 1st completed respondent is a male ALG partner and the next sample household is a house of a non-ALG partner, the interviewer has the chance to choose what sex of respondent she will get. She has an option to get a male or female non-ALG partner as long as she uses the PR table to get her respondent.

- g. In the event that all the non-ALG partners have been completed, the interviewer can now look for ALG partners purposively, but the house of the ALG partners should be distinctively far apart from one another to avoid biases in the responses. If the originally drawn respondents cannot be interviewed, the interviewer can refer in the list provided by her FA for possible substitute. The interviewer can also be snowballing from the ALG partners but the respondents should be screened carefully and their sexes should match the number of respondents needed.
- h. If it happens that the house of an ALG partner is that of the skipped house in the interval, the interviewer can go back and make a call to interview the said ALG partner purposively.
- i. If the needed sample of ALG partner and non-ALG partner cannot be completed in that barangay, the interviewer can go to the next/adjacent barangay. HSBC will be used as SP and the interval will be 2, but the interviewer will have to make sure that the respondents have the same sex and sector, e.g., fishing/coastal.





ANNEX D: PEER GROUP FGDS - PRE-FGD QUESTIONNAIRE AND FGD DISCUSSION GUIDE

Research on the Poor Accessing Justice and the ALG as Justice Reform Advocate¹

QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE FILLED UP BY FGD PARTICIPANTS
AND SUBMITTED BEFORE ACTUAL DAY OF FGD

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1. Compared to 5 years ago, what change would you say has happened in the following, as applicable to poor and marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples? Please answer by checking the proper box below.

	Much Better now	Somewhat Better now	No change	Somewhat worse now	Much worse now	Don't know
1a) Substantive legal rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1b) Procedures for access to justice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1c) Services to avail of or enforce legal rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks: _____

¹ Improvements in the system of justice is understood to include:
a.) Empowerment of target sectors to understand and obtain justice;
b.) Statutory/regulatory changes to recognize rights of marginalized sectors, provide remedies to obtain justice and improve access to justice;
c.) Improved delivery of justice-related services by concerned government agencies;
d.) Initiatives by (or collaboration among) other non-government sectors/groups/institutions to advocate for justice reform; and
e.) Jurisprudence in significant cases that can lead to further justice reform

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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2. Compared to 5 years ago, what change would you say has happened to the welfare of the following specific social groups, that you could attribute to changes in substantive legal rights, procedures for access to justice, and/or services to avail of or enforce legal rights? Please answer by checking the proper box below.

	Much Better now	Somewhat Better now	No change	Somewhat worse now	Much worse now	Don't know
2a) Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2b) Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2c) Fishing communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2d) Mining communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2e) Farming communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2f) Urban poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2g) Workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2h) Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2i) People with HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Remarks: _____

3. What do you think is the most significant improvement in the system of justice that has occurred in the last five years?

4. What do you recommend as the most effective way to progress improving the system of justice over the next five years?

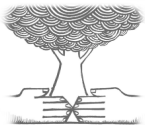
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RESPONDENT'S PROFILE

5. Current occupation: _____
6. Location of occupation: _____
7. Sex: _____
8. Age: _____
9. Have you ever worked with an ALG member-organization? IF YES: Please specify: _____

10. Which of the following topics are your fields of interest/expertise?

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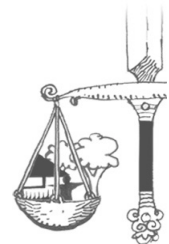
- Environment and natural resources law and policy
 - Fisheries management
 - Mining
 - Forest management
 - Pollution/waste management,
 - Others: _____
- Indigenous people's rights
- Women's rights/ Gender issues
- Children's rights
- Civil and Political rights (general)
- Urban poor; informal settlers
- Labor; migrant workers
- Farmers/Peasants/ Agrarian Reform
- Persons with HIV
- Others: _____

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Research on the Poor Accessing Justice and the
ALG as Justice Reform Advocate¹

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED DURING THE FGDS

1. In the past five years, has there been any change (for better or worse) in substantive rights, procedures for access to justice, or services to avail of or enforce such rights (in the identified issues/topics)?
2. Are the target sectors better or worse off because of the change above? (consequences for target sector)
3. Are you familiar with the justice reform advocacies of the ALGs? (share key programs/activities/ advocacies of ALGs related to justice reform - for benefit of participants not familiar with ALGs)
4. How do the activities/programs of ALGs contribute to their capacity for justice reform advocacy
5. Have these ALG activities/advocacies contributed to the changes you observed above? (by how much?) [all participants can already factor in the key activities/advocacies shared].
6. What are your recommendations to ALGs to improve their capacity and effectiveness as justice reform advocates?



¹ Improvements in the system of justice is understood to include:
a.) Empowerment of target sectors to understand and obtain justice;
b.) Statutory/regulatory changes to recognize rights of marginalized sectors, provide remedies to obtain justice and improve access to justice;
c.) Improved delivery of justice-related services by concerned government agencies;
d.) Initiatives by (or collaboration among) other non-government sectors/groups/institutions to advocate for justice reform; and
e.) Jurisprudence in significant cases that can lead to further justice reform



**ANNEX E: QUESTION ITEMS,
NATIONAL SURVEY,
THIRD QUARTER 2007
SOCIAL WEATHER SURVEY**

M. JURIS -ALG

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61. Halimbawa pong nangailangan ang mga mahihirap **dito sa inyong barangay** ng tulong panligal upang makakuha ng hustisiya, mayroon po bang mga institusyon o grupo bukod sa gobyerno na maaaring makapagbigay nito sa kanila? **KUNG MAYROON:** Maaari po ba ninyong sabihin ang pangalan ng mga institusyon o grupong ito? **(OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)**

*Suppose that poor people **here in your barangay** need legal assistance in order to get justice. Are there any institutions or groups outside of government who can provide it to them? **IF YES:** Can you please tell us the names of these institutions or groups? **(OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)***

MAYROON (Yes) 1 → **CONTINUE TO Q62**

VERBATIM: _____

WALA (None) 2 → **GO TO Q63**

62. **KUNG MAYROON:** Sa inyong pagkakaalam, sa pangkalahatan, ang mga institusyon o grupo bang ito ay TALAGANG NAKATUTULONG, MEDYO NAKATUTULONG O NAKATUTULONG NANG KAUNTI sa mga dumulog sa kanila?

***IF YES:** As far as you know, have these institutions or groups been generally **VERY HELPFUL, MODERATELY HELPFUL, or A LITTLE HELPFUL** to those who went to them?*

TALAGANG NAKATUTULONG (*Very helpful*) 1

MEDYO NAKATUTULONG (*Moderately helpful*) 2

NAKATUTULONG NANG KAUNTI (*A little helpful*) 3

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63. Alin po sa mga sumusunod na institusyon ang kilala ninyo o may narinig o nabasa na kayo? **(SHOW LIST; ALLOW R TO READ LIST FIRST) (OPEN-ENDED)**
(ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

Which of the following institutions do you know or have heard or read about? (SHOW LIST; ALLOW R TO READ LIST FIRST) (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

ALBERT SCHWEITZER ASSOCIATION, PHILIPPINES, INC. (ASAP)	01
ALTERNATIVE LAW GROUPS, INC. (ALG)	02
ALTERNATIVE LAW RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC. (ALTERLAW)	03
ATENEO HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER (AHRC)	04
BALAY ALTERNATIVE LEGAL ADVOCATES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN MINDANAW, INC. (BALAOD-MINDANAW)	05
CHILDREN'S LEGAL BUREAU, INC. (CLB).....	06
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTER, INC. (ELAC)	07
FREE REHABILITATION, ECONOMIC, EDUCATION AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS ASSOCIATION, INC. (FREELAVA)	08
KAISAHAN TUNGO SA KAUNLARAN NG KANAYUNAN AT REPORMANG PANSAKAHAN (KAISAHAN)	09
KANLUNGAN CENTER FOUNDATION, INC. (KANLUNGAN)	10
LEGAL RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES CENTER, INC. -KASAMA SA KALIKASAN/FRIENDS OF THE EARTH - PHILIPPINES (LRC-KSK/ FOEI-PHILS.)	11
PAGLILINGKOD BATAS PANGKAPATIRAN FOUNDATION (PBPF)	12
PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITIES AND EDUCATION TOWARDS STRUGGLE FOR SELF-RELIANCE- PANAY (PROCESS-PANAY)	13
PILIPINA LEGAL RESOURCES CENTER, INC. (PLRC)	14
SENTRO NG ALTERNATIBONG LINGAP PANLIGAL (SALIGAN)	15
TANGGAPANG PANLIGAL NG KATUTUBONG PILIPINO (PANLIPI)	16
TANGGOL KALIKASAN (TK)	17
WOMEN'S LEGAL BUREAU (WLB)	18
WOMEN'S LEGAL EDUCATION, ADVOCACY AND DEFENSE FOUNDATION, INC. (WOMENLEAD)	19



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64. Halimbawa po ay mayroon kayong pag-aaring lupa. Ngayon, may taong umaangkin na kanya daw ang lupang ito, at kinasuhan niya kayo sa korte tungkol dito. Sa pag-laban ninyo ng inyong karapatan sa kasong ito, kayo po ba ay: **HINDI GAANONG MAHIHIRAPAN, MEDYO MAHIHIRAPAN, o TALAGANG MAHIHIRAPAN? (SHOWCARD)**

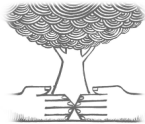
*Suppose you own a piece of land, but someone is claiming to own that land, and he filed a case in court against you because of this. In fighting for your rights on this case, please tell me if it will **NOT BE HARD, SOMEWHAT HARD, OR VERY HARD** for you to do this? (SHOWCARD)*

HINDI GAANONG MAHIHIRAPAN (It will not be hard) 1 → **GO TO Q66**
 MEDYO MAHIHIRAPAN (It will be somewhat hard) 2 → **GO TO Q65**
 TALAGANG MAHIHIRAPAN (It will be very hard) 3 → **GO TO Q65**

65. **KUNG SUMAGOT NG CODE 02 OR 03 SA Q64:** Pakisabi po kung alin sa mga sumusunod ang **TATLONG (3)** pinakamabigat na dahilan kung bakit kayo **(ANSWER IN Q64)** sa paglaban sa ganitong kaso.

IF ANSWERED CODE 02 OR 03 IN Q64: Please tell me which of the following are the **THREE (3)** most important reasons why it will be **(ANSWER IN Q64)** for you to fight this case.

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ANG TAONG TULAD KO AY MAHIHIRAPAN SA GASTOS
(Someone like me will have a problem with the expenses) 1

HINDI MAGIGING PANTAY ANG PAGTINGIN NG KORTE SA TAONG
TULAD KO *(The courts will not be fair to someone like me)* 2

ANG TAONG TULAD KO AY KULANG SA KAALAMAN SA MGA BATAS
AT PROSESONG LEGAL *(Someone like me lacks knowledge about laws and legal
procedures)* 3

MAHIHIRAPAN ANG TAONG TULAD KO NA KUMUHA NG ABOGADONG
TUTULONG SA AKIN *(It will be hard for someone like me to get a lawyer to help me)* 4

MAHIHIRAPAN ANG TAONG TULAD KO NA MAINTINDIHAN ANG
SINASABI NG HUWES AT ABUGADO. *(It will be hard for someone like me to
understand what the judge and lawyers say)* 5

MAHIHIRAPAN ANG TAONG TULAD KO SA MATAGAL NA PAG-ASIKASO
SA KASONG ITO *(Taking care of this case over a long time will be hard for
someone like me)* 6

MAGIGING MAPANGANIB ITO PARA SA TAONG TULAD KO AT SA AKING
PAMILYA *(This will be dangerous for someone like me and my family)* 7

WALASA NABANGGIT, PAKITUKOY *(None of the above, specify)* ()

ANNEX F: QUESTIONNAIRE, LOCAL SURVEY IN ALG TARGET AREAS



SCREENING QUESTION/S TO DETERMINE IF RESPONDENT IS ALG PARTNER OR NOT

NARITO PO ANG ISANG LISTAHAN NG MGA TINATAWAG NA ALG O ALTERNATIVE LAW GROUPS. **(ALLOW RESPONDENT TO READ LIST FIRST)** KAYO PO BA AY ISANG **PARTNER** NG ALIN MANG ORGANISASYON NA NAKALISTA DITO? ANG IBIG KO PONG SABIHIN AY KAYO AY NAGING O KASALUKUYANG **KLIYENTE O PARALEGAL NG ALG O NAKADALO NA KAYO SA ALINMAN, GAYA NG SEMINAR, CONFERENCE, LEGAL CLINIC, FORUM O MEETING SA MGA KASAPI NITO? (SHOW LIST OF ALG MEMBERS)**

*Here is a list of so called ALG or Alternative Law Groups. **(ALLOW RESPONDENT TO READ LIST FIRST)** Are you a partner of any of these organization listed here? What I mean to say is were you or are you currently a **client** or **paralegal** of ALG or have **attended** any of seminars, conference, legal clinic, forum or meeting of its member institutions? **(SHOW LIST OF ALG MEMBERS)***

- KLIYENTE 1 → **ALG PARTNER**
 PARALEGAL..... 2 → **ALG PARTNER**
 HAVE ATTENDED SEMINARS, ETC..... 3
 1-2 TIMES JOINED OR ATTENDED 4 → **NOT AN ALG PARTNER**
 3 OR MORE TIMES JOINED/ATTENDED 5 → **ALG PARTNER**
 NONE OF THE ABOVE..... 6 → **NOT AN ALG PARTNER**
 NOT AWARE OF ALG OR ITS MEMBER
 INSTITUTIONS 4 → **NOT AN ALG PARTNER**

NOTE TO FI: IF CODE 3, ASK NUMBER OF TIMES ATTENDED

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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LIST FOR SCREENER

ASAP O ALBERT SCHWEITZER ASSOCIATION, PHILIPPINES, INC. 01

ALG O ALTERNATIVE LAW GROUPS, INC. 02

ALTERLAW O ALTERNATIVE LAW RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC. 03

AHRC O ATENEO HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER..... 04

BALAOOD-MINDANAW O BALAY ALTERNATIVE LEGAL ADVOCATES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN MINDANAW, INC. 05

CLB O CHILDREN'S LEGAL BUREAU, INC. 06

ELAC O ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTER, INC. 07

FREELAVA O FREE REHABILITATION, ECONOMIC, EDUCATION AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS ASSOCIATION, INC. 08

KAISAHAN O KAISAHAN TUNGO SA KAUNLARAN NG KANAYUNAN AT REPORMANG PANSAKAHAN 09

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LRC-KSK/FOEI-PHILS. O LEGAL RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES CENTER, INC. - KASAMA SA KALIKASAN/FRIENDS EARTH OF THEPHILIPPINES 11

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PLRC O PILIPINA LEGAL RESOURCES CENTER, INC. 14

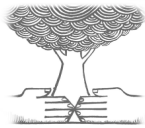
SALIGAN O SENTRO NG ALTERNATIBONG LINGAP PANLIGAL

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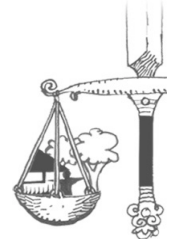


**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
AND THE ALG AS JUSTICE REFORM ADVOCATE**

TALK TO PR

INTRODUCTION: Magandang umaga/hapon/ gabi po. Ako po ay si _____ na taga-Social Weather Stations. Nagsasagawa po kami ng pag-aaral tungkol sa pang-araw-araw na pamumuhay ng mga tao at ang kanilang mga opinyon sa mga isyu na nakaka-apekto sa mga Pilipino. Ang inyong pagsali sa pag-aaral na ito ay lubos na boluntaryo. Lahat po ng impormasyong inyong ibabahagi sa akin ay lubos na kompidensiyal. Ang ibig sabihin po nito ay wala pong anumang impormasyon o sagot na ibibigay ninyo sa akin ay maiuugnay sa inyong pangalan. Nais lang po naming aralin kung ano ang nararamdaman ng mga tao sa iba't ibang bagay. Nais ko rin pong linawin na wala pong tama o maling sagot. Mayroon po ba kayong katanungan tungkol sa pag-aaral na ito? Maaari na po ba tayong mag-umpisa sa interview?

Good morning/ afternoon/ evening. I am _____ from Social Weather Stations. We are conducting a study of peoples' day-to-day living and their opinion on issues affecting Filipinos. Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. All information you share with me is completely confidential. This means that there will be no information or answers you give me that can be associated with your name. We are just trying to learn how people feel about various things. I also want to make it clear that there are no right or wrong answers. Do you have any question regarding this study? Can we now start the interview?



A. KNOWLEDGE OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

STATEMENT CARD

ANG SISTEMA NG HUSTISYA AY TUMUTUKOY SA KABUANG MAKINARYA NG GOBYERNO PARA SA PAGPAPATUPAD NG MGA BATAS AT PAGRERESOLBA SA MGA ALITAN. KASAMA DITO ANG PULISYA, KATARUNGANG PAMBARANGAY, MGA KORTE, AT IBA PANG MGA AHENSIYA NG GOBYERNO.

The system of justice refers to the entire governmental machinery for the enforcement of laws and the resolution of disputes. Included in the system are the police, barangay justice, the courts, and other agencies of government.

1. SA PANGKALAHATAN, GAANO ANG INYONG KAALAMAN TUNGKOL SA SISTEMA NG HUSTISYA SA PILIPINAS? **(SHOWCARD)**

Overall, how much is your knowledge about the system of justice in the Philippines? (SHOWCARD)

- MALAWAK (*Extensive*) 1
- SAPAT (*Adequate*) 2
- KAUNTILANG (*Only a little*) 3
- NAPAKAKAUNTI (*Very little*) 4

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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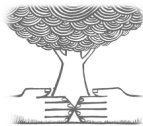
2. NAPAG-ALAMAN PO BA NINYO ANG TUNGKOL SA SISTEMA NG HUSTISYA SA ALIN MAN SA MGA SUMUSUNOD NA PARAAN? PAKIBANGGIT ANG LAHAT NG NAAANGKOP. **(SHOWCARD) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)**

*Have you learned about the system of justice in any of the following ways? Please mention all that apply. **(SHOWCARD) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)***

SARILING KARANASAN SA KASO (<i>Personal experience in a case</i>)	1
MULA SA MGA TAONG MAY KARANASAN SA KASO (<i>From people with experience in a case</i>)	2
MULA SA MGA KAMAG-ANAK O KAIBIGAN (<i>From relatives and friends</i>)	3
MULA SA MGA NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS O NGOs (<i>From non-government organizations or NGOs</i>)	4
MULA SA MASS MEDIA, TULAD NG RADYO, MGA PAHAYAGAN AT TELEBISYON (<i>From mass media, such as radio, newspapers and television</i>)	5
MULA SA PAARALAN (<i>From school</i>)	6
IBA PA, PAKITUKOY (<i>Others, pls. specify</i>)	7

NOTE TO FI FOR Q2: IF CODES 3,4,5,6,7, PROBE IF PERSON/S REFERRED TO HAVE EXPERIENCED ANY KIND OF CASE. IF YES, ALSO ENCIRCLE CODE 2.

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B. SATISFACTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

3. SA PANGKALAHATAN, GAANO KAYO NASISIYAHAN O HINDI NASISIYAHAN SA SISTEMA NG HUSTISYA SA PILIPINAS? **(SHOWCARD)**

*Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the system of justice in the Philippines? **(SHOWCARD)***

LUBOS NA NASISIYAHAN (<i>Very satisfied</i>)	1
MEDYO NASISIYAHAN (<i>Somewhat satisfied</i>)	2
MEDYO HINDI NASISIYAHAN (<i>Somewhat dissatisfied</i>)	3
LUBOS NA HINDI NASISIYAHAN (<i>Very dissatisfied</i>)	4

C. IMPORTANCE OF SPEED IN RESOLVING CASES

4. SA INYONG PALAGAY, GAANO KAHALAGA ANG BILIS NG PAGLUTAS SA KASO SA PAGKAKAMIT NG HUSTISYA? **(SHOWCARD)**

*In your opinion, how important is speed in resolving cases in achieving justice? **(SHOWCARD)***

TALAGANG MAHALAGA (<i>Very important</i>)	1
MEDYO MAHALAGA (<i>Fairly important</i>)	2
MAY KAHALAGAHAN NG KAUNTI (<i>It matters a little</i>)	3
HINDI MAHALAGA (<i>It doesn't matter</i>)	4

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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D. ACCESSIBILITY OF JUSTICE FOR POOR PEOPLE AND WOMEN

5. SA INYONG PALAGAY, GAANO KADALI PARA SA MGA MAHIHIRAP NA TAO NA MAKAKAMIT NG KATARUNGAN SA SISTEMA NG HUSTISYA?
(SHOWCARD)

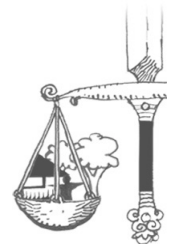
In your opinion, how accessible is it for poor people to achieve justice from the system of justice?
(SHOWCARD)

- NAPAKADALING MAKAMIT (*Very accessible*) 1
- MEDYO MADALING MAKAMIT (*Fairly accessible*) 2
- MAKAKAMIT NANG KAUNTI (*A bit accessible*) 3
- HALOSHINDI MAKAMIT (*Practically inaccessible*) 4

6. MAS MAHIRAP O MAS MADALI BA PARA SA MGA BABAE NA MAKAKAMIT NG KATARUNGAN SA SISTEMA NG HUSTISYA, O WALA BANG PAGKAKAIBA SA PAGITAN NG LALAKI AT BABAE?

Is it harder or easier for WOMEN to have access to justice from the system of justice, or is there no difference between MEN and WOMEN?

- MAS MAHIRAP PARA SA MGA BABAE (*Harder for women*) 1
- WALANG PAGKAKAIBA (*No difference*) 2
- MAS MADALI PARA SA MGA BABAE (*Easier for women*) 3



E. TRUST IN PERSONALITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

- 7-26. GAANO KALAKI ANG INYONG PAGTITIWALA SA MGA SUMUSUNOD NA MGA TAO/INSTITUSYON SA INYONG LUGAR MASASABI BA NINYONG **NAPAKALAKI, MEDYO MALAKI, HINDI TIYAK KUNG MALAKI O MALIIT, MEDYO MALIIT, O NAPAKALIIT NG INYONG PAGTITIWALA SA KANILA, O WALA PA KAYONG NARINIG O NABASA NA KAHIT NA ANO TUNGKOL KAY/SA (NAME OF PERSONALITY/INSTITUTION) KAHIT KAILAN? MAAARI MONG IBIGAY ANG INYONG MGA SAGOT SA PAMAMAGITAN NG PAGLAGAY NG BAWAT KARD SA NAAANGKOP NA LUGAR SA RATING BOARD NA ITO.**

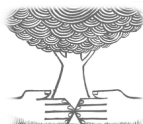
*How much TRUST do you have in the following people/institutions in your area — would you say that you have **VERY MUCH, SOMEWHAT MUCH, UNDECIDED IF MUCH OR LITTLE, SOMEWHAT LITTLE, OR VERY LITTLE TRUST IN THEM, or YOU HAVE NOT HEARD OR READ ANYTHING ABOUT (NAME OF PERSONALITY/INSTITUTION)** ever? You may indicate your answers by placing each card on the appropriate box on this rating board.*

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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Qs. 7-26

	HT								Hindi Kilala
	N	MM	M/M	MM	NL	HA	R		
7. KORTESUPREMA (<i>Supreme Court</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
8. SANDIGANBAYAN	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
9. CIVILSERVICE COMMISSION (<i>CSC</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
10. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>CHR</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
11. COURT OF APPEALS (<i>CA</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
12. DEPT. OF AGRARIAN REFORM ADJUDICATION BOARD (<i>DARAB</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
13. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (<i> DENR</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
14. DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (<i>DSWD</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
15. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (<i>NCIP</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
15a. PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FOR THE URBAN POOR (<i>PCUP</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
16. NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION (<i>NLRC</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
17. MGA HUWES SA INYONG LUGAR (<i>Judges in your area</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
18. MGA PISKAL /TAGA-USIG NG GOBYERNO SA INYONG LUGAR (<i>Fiscals/Government prosecutors in your area</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
19. MGA PRIBADONG ABUGADO SA INYONG LUGAR (<i>Private lawyers in your area</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
20. MGA ABUGADO MULA SA MGA NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS ONGO's (<i>NGO lawyers</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
21. MGA ABUGADO MULA SA PAO O PUBLIC ATTORNEYS OFFICES SA INYONG LUGAR (<i>Lawyers from the PAO or Public Attorneys Office in your area</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
21a. PARALEGAL	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	

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SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
AND THE ALG AS JUSTICE REFORM ADVOCATE**

Qs. 7-26

(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 7-26) (RATING BOARD 1)	HT								Hindi Kilala
	N	MM	M/M	MM	NL	HA	R		
22. MGA PULIS SA INYONG LUGAR <i>(Policemen in your area)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
23. ANG MILITAR SA INYONG LUGAR <i>(The military in your area)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
24. MGA OPISYAL NG BARANGAY SA INYONG LUGAR <i>(Barangay officials in your area)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
25. ANG INYONG ALKALDE SA BAYAN/ LUNGSOD <i>(Your town/city mayor)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	
NOTE TO FI: Q26 NOT FOR NCR AND CHARTERED CITIES; DO NOT SHUFFLE									
26. GOBERNADOR NG INYONG PROBINSYA <i>(Governor of your province)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	



F. AGREEMENT/DISAGREEMENT ON ISSUES

27-35. MAYROON AKO RITONG MGA STATEMENT O PANGUNGUSAP NA
MAAARING MAGLARAWAN SA NARARAMDAMAN O NAIISIP NG MGA
TAO NGAYON. PAKISABI PO KUNG KAYO AY SUMASANG-AYON O HINDI
SUMASANG-AYON SA MGA STATEMENT O PANGUNGUSAP NA ITO.
MAAARI MONG IBIGAY ANG IYONG MGA SAGOT SA PAMAMAGITAN NG
PAGLAGAY NG KARD NA MAY PANGUNGUSAP SA NAAANGKOP NA
LUGAR SA RATING BOARD NA ITO. **(LUBOS NA SUMASANG-AYON,
MEDYO SUMASANG-AYON, HINDI TIYAK KUNG SUMASANG-AYON O
HINDI, MEDYO HINDI SUMASANG-AYON, O LUBOS NA HINDI
SUMASANG-AYON)**

*I have here some statements which may reflect how people feel or think about certain matters at present.
Please tell me if you agree or disagree with these statements. You may indicate your answers by placing
the card with the statement in the appropriate place on this rating board. (STRONGLY AGREE,
SOMEWHAT AGREE, UNDECIDED IF AGREE OR DISAGREE, SOME-
WHAT DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE)*

(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 27-35) (RATING BOARD 2)	HT					HSK	R
	LS	MS	S/HS	MHS	LHS		
DISCRIMINATION							
27. MAYAMAN MAN O MAHIRAP, ANG MGA TAONG <u>MAY KASO SA KORTE</u> AY KARANIWANG NAKAKATANGGAP NG PANTAY NA PAGTRATO. <i>(Whether rich or poor, people who have cases in court generally receive equal treatment.)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS

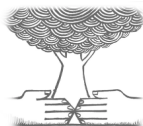
RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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F. AGREEMENT/DISAGREEMENT ON ISSUES (cont'd)

(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 27-35)
(RATING BOARD 2)

	HT					HSK	R
	LS	MS	S/HS	MHS	LHS		
28. <u>MAYAMAN MAN O MAHIRAP, ANG MGA TAONG MAY KASO SA MGA AHENSYA NG GOBYERNO AY KARANIWANG NAKAKATANGGAP NG PANTAY NA PAGTRATO. (Whether rich or poor, people who have cases in government agencies generally receive equal treatment.)</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
29. <u>KRISTIYANO MAN O MUSLIM, ANG MGA TAONG MAY KASO AY KARANIWANG NAKAKATANGGAP NG PANTAY NA PAGTRATO. (Whether Christians or Muslims, people who have cases generally receive equal treatment.)</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
30. <u>KATUTUBONG PILIPINO MAN O HINDI, ANG MGA TAONG MAY KASO AY KARANIWANG NAKAKATANGGAP NG PANTAY NA PAGTRATO. (Whether indigenous Filipinos or not, people who have cases generally receive equal treatment.)</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
31. <u>MAGSASAKA MAN O MAY-ARING LUPA, ANG MGA TAONG MAY KASO AY KARANIWANG NAKAKATANGGAP NG PANTAY NA PAGTRATO. (Whether farmers or landowners, people who have cases generally receive equal treatment.)</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
32. <u>MALAKING KUMpanyA MAN O MAHIRAP NA KOMUNIDAD, ANG MGA TAONG MAY KASO AY KARANIWANG NAKAKATANGGAP NG PANTAY NA PAGTRATO. (Whether big corporations or poor communities, people who have cases generally receive equal treatment.)</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9

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**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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F. AGREEMENT/DISAGREEMENT ON ISSUES (cont'd)

**(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 27-35)
(RATING BOARD 2)**

	HT					HSK	R
	LS	MS	S/HS	MHS	LHS		
<u>DISMISSAL OF MINING POLLUTION CASES</u>							
33. DAPAT I-DISMISS NG GOBYERNO ANG KASO SA POLUSYON SA PAGMIMINA NA KUNG SAAN ANG KUMPANYANG AKUSADO NA NAGDUDULOT NG POLUSYON AY NAGBABANTANG TATANGGALIN ANG MILYUN-MILYUNG DOLYAR NA HALAGA NG PUHUNAN KUNG ANG KASO AY ITUTULOY. <i>(Government should dismiss a mining pollution case where the company accused of causing pollution threatens to pull out millions of dollars worth of investments if the case is pursued).</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
<u>WOMEN'S RIGHT TO USE FAMILY PLANNING</u>							
34. ANG MGA BABAE AY MAY KARAPATANG MAGPASYA KUNG GAGAMIT NG FAMILY PLANNING O HINDI, AT KUNG ANONG PAMAMARAAN ANG GAGAMITIN. <i>(Women have the right to decide whether to use family planning or not, and what methods to use.)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
<u>PROTECTION OF COMPLAINANTS</u>							
35. SINUMAN ANG MAGSAMPA NG KASO LABAN SA ISANG MAIMPLUWESIYANG TAO AY MAKAKAASA NG PROTEKSYON MULA SA GOBYERNO LABAN SA MGA PAGHIHIGANTI. <i>(Anyone who files a case against an influential person can expect protection from the government against reprisals).</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9



RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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G. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS

36-67. MAYROON AKO RITONG MGA STATEMENTS O PANGUNGUSAP. SA BAWAT ISANG PANGUNGUSAP NA SASABIHIN KO, PAKISABI LANG SA AKIN KUNG ITO BA AY **TAMA O MALI AYON SA BATAS**. KUNG HINDI NINYO ALAM, PAKISABI LANG PO, AT LALAKTAWAN NATIN ITO UPANG PUMUNTA SA SUSUNOD.

*I have here some statements. For each statement I say, please tell me if it is **true or false according to the law**. If you don't know, say so, and we will skip it and go to the next.*

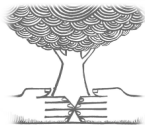
**(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 36-67)
(RATING BOARD 3)**

**TRUE FALSE DON'T
KNOW**

GENERAL CONCEPT OF RIGHTS

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
| 36. | SA ISANG KASONG KRIMINAL, ANG AKUSADONG TAO AY IPINAPALAGAY NA WALANG SALA O INOSENTE HANGGANG MAPATUNAYANG MAY SALA SA KORTE. <i>(In a criminal case, an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty in court.)</i> | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 37. | ANG ISANG TAO AY MAAARING MAKULONG DAHIL SA HINDI NITO PAGBABAYAD NG UTANG NA PERA. <i>(A person can be imprisoned for failure to pay a money debt.)</i> | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 38. | KUNG ANG KASONG SIBIL AY NAISAMPA NA SA KORTE, ANG MAGKALABANG PARTIDO AY HINDI NA MAAARING PUMASOK SA KASUNDUAN. <i>(When a civil case has been filed in court, the opposing parties cannot enter into an agreement anymore.)</i> | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 39. | SA ISANG KASONG KRIMINAL, HINDI KAILANGAN NG NAGREREKLAMO O COMPLAINANT NA KUMUHA NG PRIBADONG ABOGADO DAHIL KATUNGKULAN NG PISKAL O TAGA-USIG NA HAWAKAN ANG KASO NILA. <i>(In a criminal case, a complainant does not need a private lawyer because it is the duty of the fiscal to handle the case for them.)</i> | | | |
| 40. | ANG MGA MAHIHIRAP NA TAO AY MAY KARAPATANG MAKAKUHA NG MGA LIBRENG SERBISYONG PANLIGAL AT MALIBRE SA MGA BAYARING LEGAL PARA SA MGA KASO SA KORTE. <i>(Poor people are entitled to free legal service and exemption from payment of legal fees in court cases.)</i> | 1 | 2 | 8 |

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**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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G. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS (cont'd)
(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 36-67)
(RATING BOARD 3)

TRUE FALSE DON'T KNOW

ARREST AND SEARCH WARRANTS

41. ANG MGA PULIS AY MAAARING PUMASOK SA BAHAY NINUMAN ANUMANG ORAS PARA MAGHALUGHOG KAHIT WALANG PAHINTULOT MULA SA KORTE. *(The police can enter anyone's house anytime to search even without permission from the court.)*

1 2 8

42. SINUMANG TAO AY MAAARING MAG-ARESTO AT DALHIN SA MGA TAMANG AWTORIDAD ANG ISANG TAONG GUMAWA NG KRIMEN, (TULAD NG PAGNANAKAW, PANGGAGAHASA, PANGINGISDA GAMIT ANG DINAMITA, PISIKAL NA PAG-AABUSO SA MGA BATA), AGAD-AGAD MATAPOS NIYANG MAKITANG NAGAWA ANG KRIMEN. *(Any person can arrest and bring to the proper authorities a person who committed a crime, (e.g. robberies, rape, dynamite fishing, physical abuse of children), right after he actually saw the act committed.)*

1 2 8



BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM

43. SA PANGKALAHATAN, ANG ISANG TAO AY MAY KARAPATAN NA ANG KANYANG ALITAN SA IBA AY MAAYOS SA HARAP NG MGA OPISYALES NG BARANGAY. *(In general, a person has the right to have his dispute with another settled before barangay officials.)*

1 2 8

SUBPOENA

44. ANG ISANG TAO NA INUTUSAN NG HUKUMAN (BINIGYAN NG *SUBPOENA*) NA TUMESTIGO SA PAGLILITIS AY DAPAT DUMALO SA PAGLILITIS, KUNG HINDI AY MAAARI SIYANG ARESTUHIN. *(A person ordered by the court [given a subpoena] to testify during trial must attend the hearing or else he can be arrested.)*

1 2 8

ILLEGAL DETENTION

45. ANG ISANG TAONG PINAGHIHINALANG GUMAWA NG KRIMEN AY MAAARING IKULONG NG MGA PULIS HANGGANG ISANG LINGGO KAHIT WALA PANG KASONG NAISAMPA SA KORTE. *(A person suspected of committing a crime can be detained by the police for up to a week even if no case has been filed in court.)*

1 2 8

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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G. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS (cont'd)
(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 36-67)
(RATING BOARD 3)

TRUE FALSE DON'T KNOW

ISSUANCE OF ORDINANCES

46. ANG MGA ORDINARYONG TAO AY WALANG KARAPATANG MAGMUNGKAHING PAGPASA NG MGA ORDINANSA. (*Ordinary people do not have a right to suggest the issuance of ordinances.*)
- 1 2 8

CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

47. KAHIT NA SIYA AY TALAGANG NAGNAKAW, ANG ISANG WALONG TAONG GULANG NA BATA AY HINDI MAAARING SAMPAHAN NG KASONG KRIMINAL. (*Even if he actually committed a robbery, an eight-year-old child cannot be charged with a criminal case.*)
- 1 2 8

48. ANG ISANG 16-TAONG GULANG NA BATA NA NAHATULAN DAHIL SA PAGBEBENTA NG DROGA AY MAAARING IKULONG KASAMA ANG MGA PRESONG MAY SAPAT NA GULANG NA. (*A 16-year old child convicted of selling drugs can be imprisoned together with adult convicts.*)
- 1 2 8

49. IPINAGBABAWAL NG BATAS NA IPAKITA SA TELEBISYON ANG MUKHA NG MGA BATANG NAAKUSAHAN NG KRIMEN. (*It is forbidden by law to show on television the faces of children accused of a crime.*)
- 1 2 8

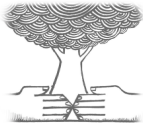
ENVIRONMENT

50. IPINAGBABAWAL NG BATAS ANG PAGBIBIGAY NG ANUMANG PERMIT SA MGA MALALAKING COMMERCIAL FISHING BOATS NA MANGISDA SA LOOB NG 5 KILOMETRO MULA SA PAMPANG. (*The law forbids the awarding of any permit to big commercial fishing boats to fish within 5 kilometers from the shore.*)
- 1 2 8

51. ANG ISANG KUMPANYANG MAY PERMIT PARA MAGMINA AY PINAPAYAGAN NG BATAS NA MAGPAALIS NG MGA NANINIRAHAN SA LUGAR KUNG SAAN ITO AY NAGMIMINA. (*A company with a mining permit is allowed by law to eject residents in the area of its mining claim.*)
- 1 2 8

52. BAWAL ANG MAGPUTOL NG PUNONGKAHOY SA KAGUBATAN NG WALANG PERMIT. (*It is forbidden to cut down a tree in the forest without a permit.*)
- 1 2 8

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**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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G. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS (cont'd)
(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 36-67)
(RATING BOARD 3)

**TRUE FALSE DON'T
KNOW**

WOMEN

53. KAHIT NA PUMAYAG NA MAKIPAGRELASYONG SEKSWAL ANG ISANG ESTUDYANTE SA KANYANG KASALUKUYANG GURO, ANG GURO AY MAAARI PA RING SAMPAHAN NG KASONG SEXUAL HARASSMENT. *(Even if a student consented to have a sexual relationship with his/her current teacher, the teacher could still be charged with a sexual harassment case.)*
54. AYON SA BATAS, KAILANGANG GAMITIN NG BABAE ANG APELYIDO NG KANYANG ASAWA PAGKATAPOS NILANG MAKASAL. *(According to the law, a woman has to use the surname of her husband after they are married.)*

1 2 8
1 2 8

PEASANTS

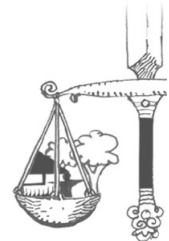
55. SA ILALIM NG BATAS, ANG MGA NAG-MAMAY-ARI NG LUPANG PANSAKAHAN AY HINDI PWEDENG PALITAN ANG PAGGAMIT NG KANILANG LUPANG PANSAKAHAN SA HINDI PANSAKAHAN NANG WALANG PAHINTULOT NG PAMAHALAAN. *(Under the law, owners of agricultural lands cannot convert the use of their agricultural lands to non-agricultural without the permission of the government.)*
56. ANG MAY ARI NG LUPA AY HINDI MAAARING PAALISIN ANG MAGSASAKANG KASAMÁ/ AGRICULTURAL TENANT NANG WALANG SAPAT NA DAHILAN NA NAKASAAD SA BATAS. *(The landlord cannot eject an agricultural tenant without a valid cause provided by law.)*

1 2 8
1 2 8

URBAN POOR

57. ANG MGA MARALITANG TAGA-LUNGSOD O URBAN POOR AY MAAARING MASAMPAHAN NG KASONG KRIMINAL SA KANILANG PANINIRAHAN SA LUPAING HINDI NILA PAG-AARI. *(The urban poor could be criminally charged for living on a land that is not their property.)*
58. ANG MGA LOKAL NA PAMAHALAAN AY WALA TALAGANG KATUNGKULAN NA SIGURADUHING MAY PABAHAY ANG MGA MARALITANG TAGA-LUNGSOD O URBAN POOR. *(The local governments have no responsibility at all to ensure housing for the urban poor.)*

1 2 8



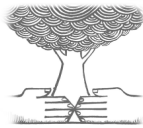
RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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G. **KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS (cont'd)**

(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 36-67)
(RATING BOARD 3)

	TRUE	FALSE	DON'T KNOW
59. ANG MGA NANINIRAHAN SA LUPANG PAG-AARI NG GOBYERNO AY MAAARI LAMANG PAALISIN KUNG MAY PAGLILIPATAN SA KANILA SA IBANG LUGAR. <i>(Those who live in government-owned lands could only be ejected if they are relocated somewhere else.)</i>	1	2	8
LABOR			
60. ANG MGA EMPLOYER AY MAAARING IPAGBAWAL SA KANILANG EMPLEYADO ANG PAGTATAG NG UNYON NG MANGGAGAWA O LABOR UNION. <i>(Employers could prohibit their employees to form a labor union.)</i>	1	2	8
61. ANG MGA EMPLOYER AY MAAARING IPAGBAWAL SA BABAENG EMPLEYADO ANG MAGBUNTIS, KUNG HINDI SIYA AY MATATANGGAL SA TRABAHO. <i>(Employers can prohibit a woman employee from getting pregnant, otherwise she will be fired.)</i>	1	2	8
62. ANG MGA OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS O OFWS NA NI-RECRUIT NG ISANG LOKAL NA LISENSYADONG RECRUITMENT AGENCY AY HINDI NA MAAARING PAPIRMAHIN NG BAGONG KONTRATA NA MAY MAS MABABANG SWELDO PAGDATING NILA SA BANSANG SAAN MAGTA-TRABAHO. <i>(Overseas Filipino workers or OFWS recruited by a local licensed recruitment agency cannot be made to sign a new contract with reduced pay upon arrival in the country of employment.)</i>	1	2	8
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES			
63. ANG BATAS AY KUMIKILALA SA PANGKALAHATANG KARAPATAN NG MGA KATUTUBONG PILIPINO SA KANILANG LUPANG NAMANA SA MGA NINUNO O ANCESTRAL LANDS KAHIT WALA SILANG LEGAL NA PAPELES. <i>(The law recognizes the communal rights of Indigenous Filipinos to their ancestral lands even if they do not have the legal papers.)</i>	1	2	8
64. ANG BATAS AY KUMIKILALA SA MGA TRADISYONAL O NAKAUGALIANG PAMAMARAAN NG PAGSASA-AYOS NG ALITAN O MODES OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION NG MGA INDIGENOUS O KATUTUBONG PILIPINO. <i>(The law recognizes the traditional or customary modes of dispute resolution of Indigenous Filipinos.)</i>	1	2	8

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**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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G. KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS (cont'd)
(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 36-67)
(RATING BOARD 3)

**TRUE FALSE DON'T
KNOW**

65. ANG GOBYERNO O PRIBADONG KUMpanyA AY HINDI NANGANGAILANGAN NG PAHINTULOT MULA SA KOMUNIDAD NG MGA INDIGENOUS O KATUTUBONG PILIPINO BAGO ANG KANILANG APLIKASYON O PERMIT PARA SA ISANG PROYEKTO SA KANILANG LUPAIN AY MAAPROBAHAN. *(The government or private companies do not need to get consent from an Indigenous Filipino community before their application or permit for a project in their lands could be approved.)*

1 2 8

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

66. ANG MGA TAONG MAY HIV/AIDS AY HINDI MAAARING MANATILI SA OSPITAL NANG LABAN SA KANILANG KAGUSTUHAN. *(Persons with HIV/AIDS cannot be kept in the hospital against their will.)*

1 2 8

67. ANG ISANG TAONG MAY HIV/AIDS NA NAGTATRABAHO BILANG SALES CLERK SA DEPARTMENT STORE AY MAAARING TANGGALIN SA TRABAHO UPANG ANG MGA KASAMAHAN SA TRABAHO AT MGA MAMIMILI AY HINDI MAILAGAY SA PANGANIB. *(A person with HIV/AIDS working as department store sales clerk can be fired from her work so as not to put co-workers and customers at risk.)*

1 2 8



H. AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR

68. IPAGPALAGAY PONG ANG MGA MAHIHIRAP NA TAOSA INYONG BARANGAY AY NANGANGAILANGAN NG **TULONG PANLIGAL UPANG MAKAKUHA NG HUSTISYA**. MAYROON PO BANG KAHIT NA ANONG **OPISINA O AHENSYA NG GOBYERNO** NA MAAARING MAKAPAGBIGAY NITO SA KANILA? **KUNG MAYROON**: MAAARI PO BA NINYONG SABIHIN ANG PANGALAN NG MGA OPISINA O AHENSYA NG GOBYERNONG ITO? **(OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)**

Suppose that poor people in your barangay need legal assistance in order to get justice. Are there any government offices or agencies that can provide it to them? IF YES: Can you please tell us the names of these government offices or agencies? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

MAYROON (Yes) 1 → CONTINUE TO Q69

VERBATIM RESPONSE: _____

WALA (None) 2 → GO TO Q70

RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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69. **IF YES IN Q68:** SA INYONG PAGKAKAALAM, SA PANGKALAHATAN, ANG MGA **OPISINA O AHENSYA NG GOBYERNO** BANG ITO AY **TALAGANG NAKATUTULONG, MEDYO NAKATUTULONG O NAKATUTULONG NANG KAUNTI** SA MGA DUMULOG SA KANILA?

IF YES IN Q68: *As far as you know, have these **government offices or agencies** been generally **VERY HELPFUL, MODERATELY HELPFUL, or A LITTLE HELPFUL** to those who went to them?*

- TALAGANG NAKATUTULONG (*Very helpful*) 1
- MEDYO NAKATUTULONG (*Moderately helpful*) 2
- NAKATUTULONG NANG KAUNTI LANG (*A little helpful*) 3

70. AT MAYROON BANG ANUMANG MGA **INSTITUSYON O GRUPO BUKOD SA GOBYERNO** NA MAAARING MAKAPAGBIGAY NG **TULONG PANLIGAL** SA MGA MAHIHIRAP NA TAO SA INYONG BARANGAY UPANG MAKAKUHA NG HUSTISYA? **KUNG MAYROON:** MAAARI PO BA NINYONG SABIHIN ANG PANGALAN NG MGA INSTITUSYON O GRUPONG ITO? (**OPEN-ENDED**) (**ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE**)

*And are there any institutions or groups **outside of government** who can provide **legal assistance** to the poor people **in your barangay** in order to get justice? **IF YES:** Can you please tell us the names of these institutions or groups? (**OPEN-ENDED**) (**ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE**)*

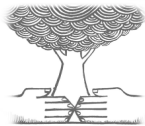
- MAYROON (*Yes*) 1 → CONTINUE TO Q71
- VERBATIM RESPONSE: _____
- WALA (*None*) 2 → GO TO Q72

71. **IF YES IN Q70:** SA INYONG PAGKAKAALAM, ANG MGA **INSTITUSYON O GRUPO** BANG ITO SA PANGKALAHATAN AY **TALAGANG NAKATUTULONG, MEDYO NAKATUTULONG O NAKATUTULONG NANG KAUNTI LANG** SA MGA DUMULOG SA KANILA?

IF YES IN Q70: *As far as you know, have these **institutions or groups** been generally **VERY HELPFUL, MODERATELY HELPFUL, or ONLY A LITTLE HELPFUL** to those who went to them?*

- TALAGANG NAKATUTULONG (*Very helpful*) 1
- MEDYO NAKATUTULONG (*Moderately helpful*) 2
- NAKATUTULONG NANG KAUNTI LANG (*A little helpful*) 3

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**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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I. ACCESS TO JUSTICE

I-1. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

72. IPAGPALAGAY NA MAYROON KAYONG PAG-AARING LUPA, NGUNIT MAY TAONG UMAANGKIN NG PAG-MAMAY-ARING LUPANG ITO, AT NAGSAMPA SIYA NG KASO SA KORTE LABAN SA IYO DAHIL DITO. SA PAGLABAN NINYO PARA SA INYONG KARAPATAN SA KASONG ITO, PAKISABI SA AKIN KUNG MAGIGING **HINDI MAHIRAP, MEDYO MAHIRAP O TALAGANG MAHIRAP** PARA SA INYO NA GAWIN ITO? (**SHOWCARD**)

*Suppose you own a piece of land, but someone is claiming to own that land, and he filed a case in court against you because of this. In fighting for your rights on this case, please tell me if it will **NOT BE HARD, SOMEWHAT HARD, OR VERY HARD** for you to do this? (**SHOWCARD**)*

- HINDI MAHIRAP (*It will not be hard*) 1 → **GO TO Q74**
 MEDYO MAHIRAP (*It will be somewhat hard*) 2 → **GO TO Q73**
 TALAGANG MAHIRAP (*It will be very hard*) 3 → **GO TO Q73**

73. **IF ANSWERED CODE 02 OR 03 IN Q72:** PAKISABI PO SA AKIN KUNG ALIN SA MGA SUMUSUNOD ANG **TATLONG (3)** PINAKAMABIGAT NA DAHILAN KUNG BAKIT MAGIGING (**ANSWER IN Q72**) PARA SA IYO NA LABANAN ANG KASONG ITO. (**SHOWCARD**)

IF ANSWERED CODE 02 OR 03 IN Q72: Please tell me which of the following are the **three (3)** most important reasons why it will be (**ANSWER IN Q72**) for you to fight this case. (**SHOWCARD**)

- ANG TAONG TULAD KO AY MAGKAKAPROBLEMA SA MGA GASTUSIN
(*Someone like me will have a problem with the expenses*) 1
 ANG MGA KORTE AY HINDI MAGIGING PATAS SA ISANG TULAD KO.
(*The courts will not be fair to someone like me*) 2
 ANG ISANG TULAD KO AY KULANG SA KAALAMAN SA MGA BATAS AT
LEGAL NA PATAKARAN (*Someone like me lacks knowledge about laws and legal
procedures*) 3
 MAHIHIRAPAN ANG ISANG TULAD KO NA KUMUHA NG ABOGADONG
TUTULONG SA AKIN. (*It will be hard for someone like me to get a lawyer to help me*) ... 4
 MAHIHIRAPAN ANG ISANG TULAD KO NA MAINTINDIHAN ANG
SINASABI NG HUWES AT MGA ABUGADO. (*It will be hard for someone
like me to understand what the judge and lawyers say*) 5
 MAHIHIRAPAN ANG ISANG TULAD KO NA MAGHINTAY NANG
MATAGAL SA KATAPUSAN NG KASONG ITO. (*It will be hard for someone
like me to wait for a long period for the end of this case.*) 6
 MAGIGING MAPANGANIB ITO PARA SA ISANG TULAD KO AT SA AKING
PAMILYA. (*This will be dangerous for someone like me and my family*) 7
 WALA SA NABANGGIT, PAKITUKOY (*None of the above, specify*)



RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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I. ACCESS TO JUSTICE (cont'd)

I-1. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE (cont'd)

74. TUNGKOL PA RIN PO SA HALIMBAWA NG LUPA NA IYONG PAG-AARINA MAY IBANG UMAANGKIN AT NAGSAMPA NG KASO SA KORTE LABAN SA IYO, ALIN SA MGA SUMUSUNOD ANG IYONG GAGAWIN? **(MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED) (SHOWCARD)**

Still talking about the example of the piece of land you own which someone is claiming and has filed a case in court against you, which of the following would you do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED) (SHOWCARD)

- PUMUNTA SA PULIS (*Go to the police*) 1
- KUMUNSULTA SA ABOGADO (*Consult a lawyer*) 2
- MAGSAMPA NG KASO SA KORTE (*File a case in court*) 3
- KUMUNSULTA SA ISANG NAPAKA-RESPETADONG TAO SA INYONG LUGAR (*Consult a very respected person in your community*) 4
- KUMUNSULTA SA ISANG PARI O MINISTRO SA INYONG KAPITBAHAYAN O *VILLAGE* (*Consult a priest or minister in your village*) 5
- KUMUNSULTA SA ISANG TAO SA INYONG LUGAR NA MAY KARANASAN SA PAGSASA-AYOS NG MGA ALITAN (*Consult someone in your community with experience in settling disputes*) 6
- KAUSAPIN ANG MGA KAMAG-ANAK NG TAONG UMAANGKIN NG LUPAIN (*Talk to the relatives of the other person claiming the land*) 7
- MAGHINTAY LANG AT TINGNAN ANG MANGYAYARI (*Just wait and see what happens*) 8
- MAGPATULONG SA MGA PROGRAMA SA TELEBISYON O RADYO NA NAGBIBIGAY NG LIBRENG PAYONG LEGAL (*Ask help from television or radio programs that give free legal advice*) 9
- MAGPATULONG SA ISANG MAKAPANGYARIHANG TAO (*Get help from a powerful person*) 10
- IBA PA, PAKITUKOY (*Others, pls. specify*) ()

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75. TUNGKOL PA RIN PO SA NABANGGIT NA KASO, KUNG MAGSASAMPA KAYO NG KASO SA KORTE, AT ANG MGA PAGLILITIS O HEARINGS AY ILANG BESES NANG NAIPAGPALIBAN, AT SA INYONG PALAGAY ITO AY SINASADYA UPANG IPAGPALIBAN ANG PAGPAPASIYA SA KASO, ANO PO ANG INYONG GAGAWIN? **(OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)**

Still talking about the same case, if you will file a case in court, and the hearings have been postponed several times and you feel that this is intentionally done to delay the resolution of the case, what would you do? (OPEN-ENDED) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

VERBATIM RESPONSE: _____

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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I. ACCESS TO JUSTICE (cont'd)

I-1. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE (cont'd)

76. PAG-USAPAN PO NAMAN NATIN ANG IBANG KASO. HALIMBAWA PO NA MAYROON KAYONG KAPITBAHAY NA LASENGGO, AT TUWING SIYA AY NALALASING, BINUBUGBOG NIYA ANG KANYANG MGA ANAK (EDAD 2 HANGGANG 5 TAONG GULANG). ALIN PO SA MGA SUMUSUNOD ANG INYONG GAGAWIN? **(MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED) (SHOWCARD)**

Now let's talk about a different case. For example you have a neighbor who is a drunkard, and when he is drunk, he beats up his children (ages 2 to 5). Which of the following would you do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED) (SHOWCARD)

- I-REPORT ITO SA MGA OPISYAL NG BARANGAY (*Report the matter to barangay officials*) 1
- I-REPORT ANG PAGMAMALTRATO SA MGA BATA SA DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT O DSWD (*Report the maltreatment of children to DSWD*) 2
- PILITING KUNIN ANG MGA BATA MULA SA KANYA AT ITAGO SILA NA LIGTAS SA AKING BAHAY (*Forcibly take the kids away from him and keep them safe in my house*) 3
- PUMUNTA SA PULIS (*Go to the police*) 4
- KUMUNSULTA SA ABOGADO (*Consult a lawyer*) 5
- MAGSAMPA NG KASO SA KORTE (*File a case in court*) 6
- KUMUNSULTA SA ISANG NAPAKA-RESPETADONG TAO SA INYONG LUGAR (*Consult a very respected person in your community*) 7
- KUMUNSULTA SA ISANG PARI O MINISTRO SA INYONG KAPITBAHAYAN O VILLAGE (*Consult a priest or minister in your neighborhood or village*) 8
- KUMUNSULTA SA ISANG TAO SA INYONG LUGAR NA MAY KARANASAN SA PAGSASA-AYOS NG MGA ALITAN (*Consult someone in your community with experience in settling disputes*) 9
- KAUSAPIN ANG MGA KAMAG-ANAK NG LASENGGONG KAPITBAHAY (*Talk to the relatives of the drunkard neighbor*) 10
- MAGHINTAY AT TINGNAN ANG MANGYAYARI (*Just wait and see what will happen*) 11
- WALANG GAGAWIN; HINDI KO ITO PROBLEMA (*No action; not my problem*) ... 12
- MAGPATULONG SA MGA PROGRAMA SA TELEBISYON O RADYO NA NAGBIBIGAY NG LIBRENG PAYONG LEGAL (*Ask help from television or radio programs that give free legal advice*) 13
- MAGPATULONG SA ISANG MAKAPANGYARIHANG TAO (*Get help from a powerful person*) 14
- IBA PA, PAKITUKOY (*Others, pls. specify*) ()



RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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J. CAPABILITIES

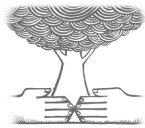
77-82. KUNG SAKALING KAYO O ANG INYONG PAMILYA, SAMAHAN O KOMUNIDAD AY MAKARANAS NG ISANG PROBLEMANG LEGAL NA NANGANGAILANGAN NG DAGLIANG AKSYON, NGUNIT WALANG ABUGADO O SÍNUMÁN NA MAAARING MAKATULONG SA INYO NA GUMAWA NG LEGAL NA AKSYON UKOL SA PROBLEMA, SA PALAGAY MO GAANO ANG INYONG KAALAMAN NA GAWIN ANG MGA SUMUSUNOD NANG MAG-ISA NA WALANG KAHIT ANONG TULONG MULA SA ABUGADO O IBANG TAO? **(TALAGANG MARUNONG, MEDYO MARUNONG, KAUNTI LANG ANG ALAM, WALANG ALAM)**

In case you or your family, organization or community will experience a legal problem that needs immediate action, but there is no lawyer or anyone who could help you to undertake any legal action on this problem, how well do you think you know how to do the following things alone without any help from a lawyer or other people? (VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE, SOMEWHAT KNOWLEDGEABLE, KNOW ONLY A LITTLE, KNOW NOTHING)

**(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 77-82)
(RATING BOARD 4)**

TM MM KLA A WA

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77. SURIIN ANG PROBLEMA GAMIT ANG NALALAMAN KO SA BATAS <i>(Analyze the problem using my knowledge of the law)</i>	1	2	3	4
78. IPALIWANAG SA AKING PAMILYA, SAMAHAN O KOMUNIDAD ANG BATAS NA MAY KINALAMAN SA PROBLEMA. <i>(Explain to my family, organization or community the law related to the problem.)</i>	1	2	3	4
79. GUMAWA NG AFFIDAVIT O SINUMPAANG SALAYSAY, KUNG KINAKAILANGAN. <i>(Make an affidavit, if needed.)</i>	1	2	3	4
80. PUMUNTA SA KINAUKULANG KORTE O TANGGAPAN NG GOBYERNO. <i>(Go to the proper court or government agency)</i>	1	2	3	4
81. MAGPLANO NG SUSUNOD NA PAGKILOS. <i>(Plan for next action to take)</i>	1	2	3	4
82. MANGALAP NG EBIDENSIYA, KASAMA NA ANG MAHAHALAGANG DOKUMENTO. <i>(Gather evidence, including important documents.)</i>	1	2	3	4

**RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
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J. CAPABILITIES (cont'd)

83-88. AT GAANO NAMAN PO KAHIRAP PARA SA INYO NA GAWIN ANG MGA SUMUSUNOD NA BAGAY NA MAG-ISA DAHIL SA KAKULANGAN SA PERA, GAMIT O PANAHON? ITO PO BA AY **TALAGANG HINDI MAHIRAP, HINDI GAANONG MAHIRAP, MEDYO MAHIRAP O TALAGANG MAHIRAP?**

*And how difficult would it be for you to do the following things by yourself because of lack of money, tools or time? Will it be **NOT AT ALL DIFFICULT, NOT TOO DIFFICULT, SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT, OR VERY DIFFICULT?***

**(SHUFFLE CARDS – Qs 83-88)
(RATING BOARD 5)**

	THM	HGM	MM	TMS
83. SURIIN ANG PROBLEMA GAMIT ANG NALALAMAN KO SA BATAS <i>(Analyze the problem using my knowledge of the law)</i>	1	2	3	4
84. IPALIWANAG SA AKING PAMILYA, SAMAHAN O KOMUNIDAD ANG BATAS NA MAY KINALAMAN SA PROBLEMA. <i>(Explain to my family, organization or community the law related to the problem.)</i>	1	2	3	4
85. GUMAWA NG AFFIDAVIT O SINUMPAANG SALAYSAY, KUNG KINAKAILANGAN. <i>(Make an affidavit, if needed.)</i>	1	2	3	4
86. PUMUNTA SA KINAUKULANG KORTE O TANGGAPAN NG GOBYERNO. <i>(Go to the proper court or government agency)</i>	1	2	3	4
87. MAGPLANO NG SUSUNOD NA PAGKILOS. <i>(Plan for next action to take)</i>	1	2	3	4
88. MANGALAP NG EBIDENSIYA, KASAMA NA ANG MAHAHALAGANG DOKUMENTO. <i>(Gather evidence, including important documents.)</i>	1	2	3	4



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K. ALTERNATIVE LAW GROUPS (ALG)

89. BALIKAN PO NATIN ANG LISTAHAN NA IPINAKITA KO SA UMPISA NG INTERVIEW. ALIN PO SA MGA SUMUSUNOD NA INSTITUSYON ANG KILALA NINYO O MAY NARINIG O NABASA NA KAYO? **(SHOW LIST; ALLOW R TO READ LIST FIRST) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)**

Which of the following institutions do you know or have heard or read about? (SHOW LIST; ALLOW R TO READ LIST FIRST) (ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

ASAP O ALBERT SCHWEITZER ASSOCIATION, PHILIPPINES, INC.	01
ALG O ALTERNATIVE LAW GROUPS, INC.	02
ALTERLAW O ALTERNATIVE LAW RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC.	03
AHRC O ATENEO HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER.....	04
BALAOOD-MINDANAW O BALAY ALTERNATIVE LEGAL ADVOCATES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN MINDANAW, INC.	05
CLB O CHILDREN'S LEGAL BUREAU, INC.	06
ELAC O ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTER, INC.	07
FREELAVA O FREE REHABILITATION, ECONOMIC, EDUCATION AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	08
KAISAHAN O KAISAHAN TUNGO SA KAUNLARAN NG KANAYUNAN AT REPORMANG PANSAKAHAN	09
KANLUNGAN O KANLUNGAN CENTER FOUNDATION, INC.	10
LRC-KSK/FOEI-PHILS. O LEGAL RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES CENTER, INC. - KASAMA SA KALIKASAN/FRIENDS EARTH OF THE PHILIPPINES	11
PBPF O PAGLILINGKOD BATAS PANGKAPATIRAN FOUNDATION	12
PROCESS-PANAY O PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITIES AND EDUCATION TOWARDS STRUGGLE FOR SELF-RELIANCE-PANAY	13
PLRC O PILIPINA LEGAL RESOURCES CENTER, INC.	14
SALIGAN O SENTRO NG ALTERNATIBONG LINGAP PANLIGAL	
PANLIPI O TANGGAPANG PANLIGAL NG KATUTUBONG PILIPINO	16
TK O TANGGOL KALIKASAN	17
WLB O WOMEN'S LEGAL BUREAU	18
WOMENLEAD O WOMEN'S LEGAL EDUCATION, ADVOCACY AND DEFENSE FOUNDATION, INC.	19
NOT AWARE OF ANY INSTITUTION	20 → GO TO SDC



RESEARCH ON THE POOR ACCESSING JUSTICE
AND THE ALG AS JUSTICE REFORM ADVOCATE

K. **ALTERNATIVE LAW GROUPS (ALG) (cont'd)**

90. KUNG KILALA ANG ANUMANG ALG: SA PAGKAKAALAM NINYO, ANG MGA GRUPO BANG ITO AY **KAKAMPI NG GOBYERNO, KALABAN NG GOBYERNO O HINDI KAKAMPI AT HINDI RIN KALABAN NG GOBYERNO?**

IF AWARE OF ANY ALG: *As far as you know, are these groups ALLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT, AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, OR NEITHER ALLIED TO NOR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT?*

- KAKAMPI NG GOBYERNO (*Allied to the government*) 1
HINDI KAKAMPI AT HINDI RIN KALABAN NG GOBYERNO
(*Neither allied to nor against the government*)..... 2
KALABAN NG GOBYERNO (*Against the government*) 3

91. **KUNG KILALA ANG ANUMANG ALG:** MAGING ANO PA MAN ANG SINABI NINYO TUNGKOL SA ALG KANINA, ANO PO SA TINGIN NINYO ANG MGA **MAGAGANDANG KATANGIAN O MAGAGANDANG BAGAY NA NAGAWA NILA, KUNG MAYROON MAN? MAAARI PO KAYONG MAGBANGGIT NG HANGGANG TATLONG (3) KATANGIAN O BAGAY. (OPEN-ENDED AND UNAIDED)**

IF AWARE OF ANY ALG: *Regardless of what you said about the ALG earlier, what do you think are the good characteristics or good things they have done, if any? You can mention up to three (3) traits or things. (OPEN-ENDED AND UNAIDED)*

VERBATIM RESPONSE: _____

92. **KUNG KILALA ANG ANUMANG ALG:** MAGING ANO PA MAN ANG SINABI NINYO TUNGKOL SA ALG KANINA, ANO NAMAN PO SA TINGIN NINYO ANG **HINDI MAGAGANDANG KATANGIAN O BAGAY NA NAGAWA NILA, KUNG MAYROON MAN? MAAARI PO KAYONG MAGBANGGIT NG HANGGANG TATLONG (3) KATANGIAN O BAGAY. (OPEN-ENDED AND UNAIDED)**

IF AWARE OF ANY ALG MEMBER ORGANIZATION: *Regardless of what you said about the ALG earlier, what do you think are the not so good characteristics or things they have done, if any? You can mention up to three (3) traits or things. (OPEN-ENDED AND UNAIDED)*

VERBATIM RESPONSE: _____

END OF PR QUESTIONNAIRE
MARAMING-SALAMAT PO! — THANK YOU VERY MUCH

(GO TO SOCIO DEMO, THEN ASK PR TO ANSWER CENSUS OF SDC OF HH)
NOTE TO FI: PLS. FILL-OUT FI REPORT BEFORE LEAVING

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS _____



Founded in 1985, **Social Weather Stations** is the Philippines' leading survey research institute on Quality of Life, Public Opinion, and Governance. Its mission is generating new survey data for the purposes of:

Education: So eyes may see social conditions

Conscientization: So hearts may feel social problems

Analysis: So minds may understand their solutions

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The **Alternative Law Groups (ALG), Inc.** is a coalition of eighteen nongovernmental organizations that are engaged in alternative or developmental legal practice. Each member organization has its own priority programs and concerns, and operates within selected areas of operation. Despite the differences in the ALG members' programs, activities and strategies, their work covers the following major components: Education, Policy Reform Work, Direct Legal Services, Research and Publication, and Test Case Litigation.

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