

**The Project for Protective Support for Youths
in Metro Manila, the Philippines
(July 2001 to December 2006)**

Evaluation Report

March 2007

**Nonprofit Organization
Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi (KnK)**

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Preface

Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi (Hereinafter KnK), or Children without Borders, was established in September 1997 by Médecins Sans Frontières Japon (MSF-J), or Doctors without Borders, to manage its educational program for youths. It became an independent nonprofit organization in November 2000. Since then, KnK has been conducting, under the motto of “Growing Together,” both supportive projects for underprivileged children and youths in Asia and educational activities for youths in Japan.

Underlying KnK’s various activities are the precepts stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989 – namely, the importance of protecting basic rights for all children in the world to receive education, to enjoy leisure, to embrace future dreams, and to establish themselves. KnK has been supporting children who are living under the severest of living conditions among underprivileged youths as well as those in their late teens who rarely receive support from anyone. These are distinct features of KnK’s activities.

KnK received funding from the Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid Program for 5 years from July 2001 to June 2006, for some of the components of the evaluation target project, “Protective Support for Youths in Metro Manila, the Philippines.” The association also received grant assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MoFA) from July 2002 to March 2004 for other components of the project. In addition, private foundations and enterprises, international NGOs, as well as individuals have supported the project.

This was the first time that KnK decided to implement evaluation of a target project. Considering that it had been more than five and one half years since the project was initiated, KnK judged that it was time to implement evaluation of the target project in order to reconsider its direction for the future. The evaluation was supported with funds from MoFA.

This internal evaluation was led by staff members of KnK International in Tokyo. The evaluators’ opinions however, are not necessarily official statements of the organization.

March 2007

Satoshi MORITA
Program Director, KnK International

1. Evaluation Outline

1.1 Evaluation Purpose and Targets

Since July 2001, Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi (Hereinafter KnK) has implemented various activities aimed at protecting underprivileged youths living under the most critical of conditions in Metro Manila. Since, as of March 2007, more than five years had already passed since the activities were begun, the association implemented an evaluation to set the direction for future project management. The purpose of the evaluation was to learn effective lessons, through careful consideration of evaluation results by project management, in order to make recommendations for improving the quality of the target project in youth protection as well as to accumulate expertise for the association in this area.

The evaluation target project is composed of the following five components:

1) Operation of a facility, “House of Youths” as a core activity; 2) Educational support for youths while in jails and acceptance of them into the facility after their release; 3) Protection of street children at Sangandaan Cemetery and acceptance of them into the facility; 4) Informal education in Bagong Silang and acceptance of youths into the facility; and 5) Informal education in Payatas and the operation of “Children Center.”

1.2 Evaluation Team and Schedule

A team composed of two staff members at KnK International in Tokyo and one other who has been assigned as Representative to KnK-Philippines office since July 2006 conducted evaluation surveys for 14 days, from March 3 to 17, 2007 (Table 1). The representative in the Philippines implemented surveys by herself until March 7, 2007 when she was joined by the two team members from Tokyo¹. During the survey period, cooperation was obtained from four local staff members at KnK-Philippines (Table 1), and one local interpreter who always accompanied the team.

¹ Table 2 shows the detailed information of survey activities.

Table 1 Evaluation Team Members

Name	Title
MORITA Satoshi	Program Director, KnK International
SHIMIZU Kyo	Operation Director, KnK International
NAKAMURA Yachiyo	Representative of KnK International in Philippines
Agnes G. Quitoriano	Head of Mission, KnK-Philippines
Leonie Cabando	Social Worker, KnK-Philippines
Helen Estrada	Teacher, KnK-Philippines
Jenny Gaspay	Assistant Administrator, KnK-Philippines

Table 2 Outline of Evaluation Surveys Schedule

Date	Morning	Afternoon
March 3 (Sat.) ~ 6 (Tue.), 2007	Data collection at projects sites such as KnK-Philippines office, Bagong Silang, Payatas, Sangandaan Cemetery, etc. (N)	
March 7 (Wed.)	09:30 Departure from Narita (M, S) 10:00 Payatas (N)	14:30 Arrival at Manila (M, S) 17:00 Meeting at KnK-Phil. office
March 8 (Thu.)	09:00 Preparation for survey (M, S) 10:00 Bagong Silang (N)	13:30 Bagong Silang
March 9 (Fri.)	09:30 Sangandaan Cemetery (M, S) 10:00 Payatas (N)	14:30 KnK-Phil. office
March 10 (Sat.)	09:00 Staff Meeting at KnK-Phil. office	14:30 Bagong Silang (N) 15:00 IJM* (M, S)
March 11 (Sun.)	10:30 Payatas	14:00 Bagong Silang
March 12 (Mon.)	09:00 Malabon and Navotas City Jails	13:00 Caloocan City Jail
March 13 (Tue.)	10:00 Caloocan City Court	14:00 Payatas, hearing survey with beneficiaries
March 14 (Wed.)	10:30 PREDA**, hearing survey with people concerned	13:00 KnK-Philippines office data analysis
March 15 (Thu.)	11:00 Rehabilitation Center in Bikutan	14:00 Bagong Silang, hearing survey with beneficiaries
March 16 (Fri.)	10:00 Staff Meeting at KnK-Phil. office	13:30 Bagong Silang 17:30 KnK-Phil. office
March 17 (Sat.)	08:30: KnK-Phil. office	14:05 Departure from Manila 20:00 Arrival at Narita

Note

N: Nakamura, M: Morita, S: Shimizu

* IJM: International Justice Mission

** PREDA: People's Recovery, Empowerment and Development Assistance Foundation

Table 2 shows the evaluation survey schedule in the field. Data collection, analysis and report making were performed by one of the surveyors at KnK International from March 18 to 31, 2007 after his return to Japan.

1.3 Evaluation Methods

Firstly, the team made evaluation plans based on information and documents collected in Tokyo before field surveys. The plans consisted of the following:

- 1) Making the Program Theory Matrix (PTM) (see later) and reconsideration of the contents;
- 2) Making hearing survey sheets, input sheets for collected data, etc.;
- 3) Fixing field surveys schedule.

Next, the team conducted field surveys at KnK-Philippines office, past or present activities sites and related organizations. The surveys applied the following methods:

- 1) Hearing surveys with local staff members, beneficiaries and concerned others, mapping, making a chronological table, etc. through applying qualitative survey methods;
- 2) Collection of quantitative data, including statistical data regarding children and youths issued by the government, and various other data concerning the target project.

The project was evaluated by applying the following procedures based on the collected data in the field:

- 1) Analysis of project performance during the past five years with the application of quantitative analytical methods, such as the PTM and performance measurement;
- 2) Analysis and value judgments concerning relevance, effectiveness, impact, efficiency and sustainability of the project;
- 3) Learning lessons and making recommendations for future project operation.

2. Evaluation Target Project

2.1 Background: Current Situation Surrounding Children in Philippines

As of 2006², the Philippine population was estimated to be 89.5 million. It is said that nearly half of them live on less than two US dollars per day³. Poverty reduction has been a crucial issue for a long time in the country. People aged 18 years and less account for half of the population, and many children are engaged in labor in order to support the household economy and to make their own living⁴. BDHRL⁵ quotes data from UNICEF and ILO⁶ in “Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2005” issued in 2006, asserting that nearly 2.4 million minors in the country are working under dangerous conditions such as at quarries, coalmines and garbage dumping sites in the country⁷.

Of utmost importance is that the situation surrounding street children in the country is severe. In the Philippines, the term “street children” means those younger than 18 years of age who are living and working on the street⁸. Because many of them were abandoned by their families or ran away from home, they make their own living by selling cigarettes and newspapers, collecting garbage, begging and prostitution. Among them, there are those who sometimes return to their families, those whose family members also live on the street and those whose families and relatives are unidentified⁹. It is difficult to grasp the number of street children precisely, but UNICEF recently estimated the number at 250,000 countrywide in 2005¹⁰. Meanwhile, based on the data published by DSWD¹¹ in 1998, 220,000 street children already existed in 65 major cities at that time and 50,000 to 70,000 of them were said to live in Metro Manila. The largest concentrations of street children were in City of Manila (3,200), Quezon City (2,800), Caloocan City (1,500) and Pasay City (1,400)¹².

About 70 percent of the street children are boys, since girls hide themselves and

² The United States Census International Programs Center (2006). *The International Data Base (IDB) Population Pyramids*. <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbpyr.html> (accessed on 28 March, 2007)

³ The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2005). *United Nations Human Development Report 2005*.

⁴ Childhope Asia Philippines (2004). *A Study of Policies and Programmes in the Philippines Addressing the Right of Street Children to Education*.

⁵ BDHRL stands for Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

⁶ UNICEF stands for the United Nations Children's Fund while ILO for International Labor Organization.

⁷ BDHRL (2006). *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2005*.

⁸ Childhope Asia Philippines (2004). *A Study of Policies and Programmes in the Philippines Addressing the Right of Street Children to Education*.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ BDHRL (2006). *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2005*.

¹¹ DSWD stands for the Department of Social Welfare Development.

¹² Civil Society Forum (2003). “A Civil Society Forum for East and South East Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children,” 12-14 March 2003, Bangkok, Thailand.

are rarely visible. However, it is said that girls living on the street are facing more difficulties than boys in many ways¹³.

In many cases, children have been imprisoned for committing crimes in order to obtain food or money. In the Philippines, there exist laws and ordinances regarding the well-being and protection of children after the Congress ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)¹⁴ in 1990. However, they have not been enforced in many cases¹⁵. According to Philippine law, those less than 18 years of age must not be put in jail or, needless to say, sentenced to death¹⁶. However, UNICEF and BJMP¹⁷ state that in 2005 approximately 28 children were arrested every day and 1,700 children were imprisoned¹⁸. Among them, 7 children were sentenced to death and 21 children were sentenced to life imprisonment. The majority of arrested children were imprisoned together with adult inmates before receiving sentences, and exposed to violence, bullying and sexual abuse. This was before the Juveniles Justice and Welfare Act was enacted in 2006 (see later).

2.2 Project Overview and Implementation Period

Considering these current tragic circumstances surrounding children in the Philippines, KnK has conducted its protective support project for youths living under difficult conditions in Metro Manila since July 2001.. The project is composed of five components. It has developed by applying multiple approaches, having been continuously monitored by a Japanese expatriate and a Philippine Head of Mission supervising 20 or fewer local staff members¹⁹. The main targets of KnK's activities are children who are living under the most critical of living conditions among underprivileged youths as well as minors aged 15 years and over who cannot receive any support from other organizations for the reason that they are outside the organizations target age group. KnK was given an official license to implement its activities in the field as an international NGO from SEC²⁰ of the Philippine government on 7 January, 2002. The five components are as follows:

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. CRC states that basic human rights should be guaranteed even for children.

¹⁵ Adhikain Para sa Karapatang Pambata of the Ateneo Human Rights Center (AKAP-AHRC) at Ateneo Law School (1998). *Situation Analysis on Children in Conflict with the Law and the Juvenile System.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ BJMP stands for the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.

¹⁸ BDHRL (2006). *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2005.*

¹⁹ KnK staff in Tokyo have conducted regular project monitoring in the field once every few months.

²⁰ SEC stands for Securities and Exchange Commission. It is a governmental accrediting agency given the authority to register foreign organizations, associations, companies, etc. in the country.

- 1) House for Youths, House of Friendship, and Group Home;
- 2) Support for street children in Sangandaan cemetery;
- 3) Support for underprivileged children in conflict with the law;
- 4) Community-based support for youths in Bagong Silang; and
- 5) Children Center and educational support for youths in Payatas.

Among the above-mentioned five, components 2) and 4) were taken over from MSF-Belgium which had been providing its support, mainly in the medical areas, for children in the Philippines before KnK became independent of MSF-J in July 2000. Meanwhile, components 1) and 3) were launched as the results of 2) and 4) (see later). Component 5) was newly initiated.

Therefore, the target project includes some activities that were already implemented before July 2001 when KnK started its operation in the Philippines. However, the target period of the evaluation is set from July 2001 to December 2006. Table 1 shows the time periods of the five components. The details are described below.

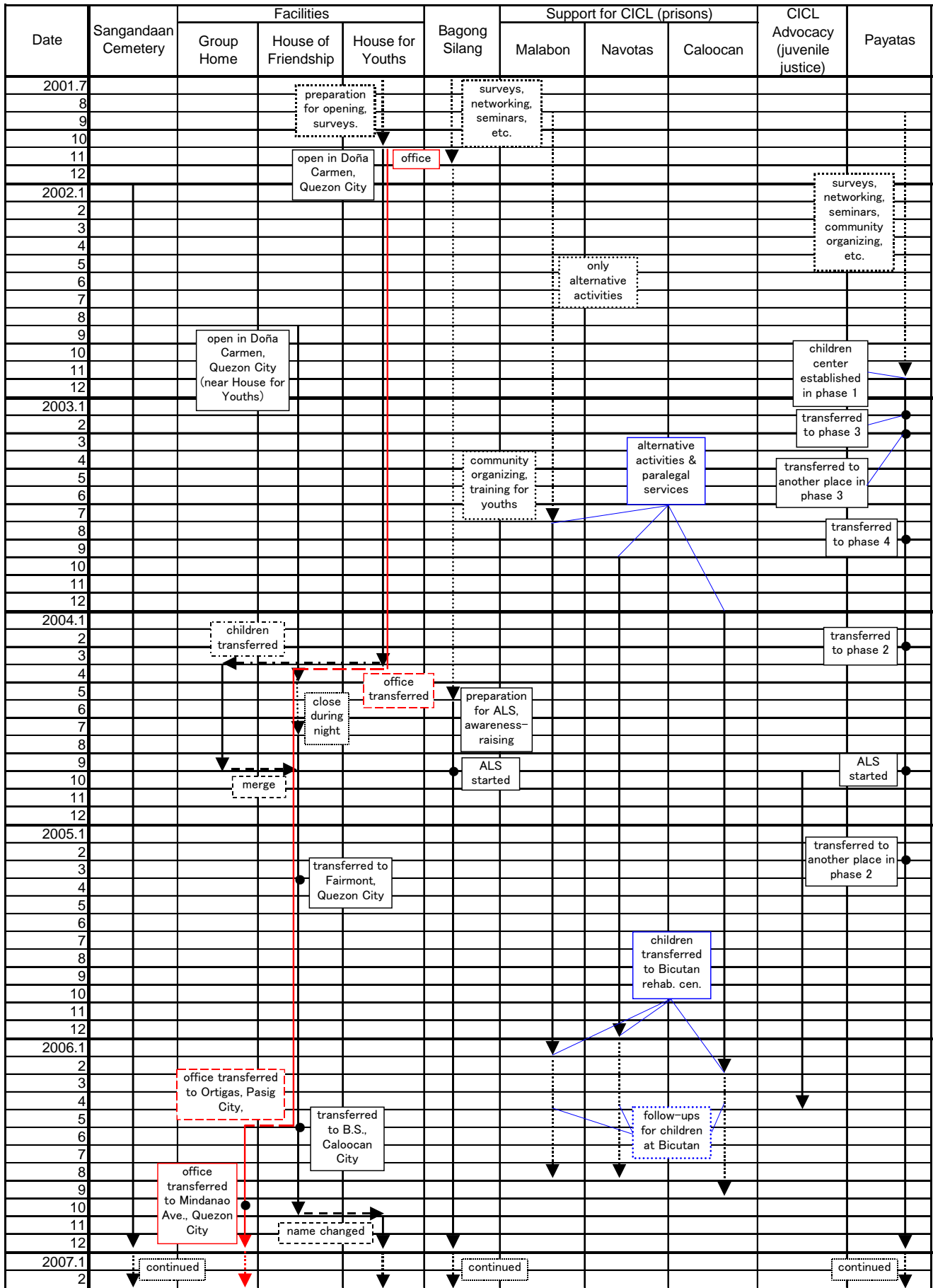


Figure 1 Implementation Periods of Project Components



Figure 2 Project Implementation Sites

(1) House for Youths, House of Friendship, and Group Home

KnK established its “House for Youths” in Quezon City in November 2001 based on the results of field surveys implemented from July to October in 2001. The association received at the House street children aged mainly from 8 to 18 years who had been living in Sangandaan cemetery, and began providing daily life support, psychological care and educational support for them (Figure 1). Of children living in the cemetery, males far outnumbered females. Considering the limited capacity of the facilities, KnK decided its policy would be to accept only males (see later). Quezon City was chosen because of its location not so far away from Bagong Silang and Payatas (Figure 2). At the House, they could stay of their own willingness, receive food, clothing and shelter, and learn basic social life skills while being accompanied by and receiving careful attention from the house manager, educators and social workers. At the same time, they were provided with opportunities to receive literacy training and public education at the House depending on their educational levels. They also received counseling by social workers, and had opportunities to attend alternative activities such as sports, museum visits and other outings. The staff visited children’s houses and interviewed their family members or relatives. Also, the association engaged doctors from medical organizations such as Klinika Natin, and conducted medical checkups for children at the House.

In September 2002, the association established its “House of Friendship” close to “House for Youths” and started receiving youths mainly aged 14 years and younger. Both Houses operated under similar systems, managed by 4 to 9 staff members, but it was thought best to distinguish younger youth from older ones in order to provide suitable support for both age groups (Figure 1). KnK had originally set its main targets as children aged 15 years and over. However, considering the current tragic and critical circumstances of younger street children, it decided to establish “House of Friendship” for youth aged 14 and younger. At “House for Youths” minors aged 15 years and older were accommodated.

In 2004, because of unfavorable results of fund-raising in Tokyo at that time, KnK decided to decrease the budgets for KnK-Philippines. Thus, it was decided to close “House for Youths” in March 2004. Among those who had been taken care of at the House, children under 18 years were sent back to their families or relatives, or were referred to other NGOs. Meanwhile, it was more difficult for youths aged 18 years and over to go back home or to be referred to other NGOs. Considering their high needs of receiving continuous support, KnK opened “Group Home” (Figure 1). They learned how to live on their own under regular monitoring by educators at the Home, went to

public school and received tutorial lessons by a teacher (KnK-Philippines staff member).

At “House of Friendship,” the lease property did not meet required standards of safety and disaster prevention in Quezon City, and the association had not obtained an official license from DSWD for the operation of the facility. Therefore, it was prohibited to receive children at the House during the night, and children who had been received at the House were sent back to their families or were referred to other NGOs. At the end of July, it became possible to call all the children back to the House again because the proper license had been obtained after the facility was restored.

In September 2004, the association decided to close “Group Home” for the same financial reason, and youths living in the Home moved into “House of Friendship.” The House was transferred to Fairmont in Quezon City for the purpose of saving costs in April 2005, then to Bagong Silang in June 2006 in order to integrate the House operation into educational activities for youths in the area (see later). The House has been renamed “House for Youths” since November 2006.

The original main targets of support at these facilities used to be “Hardcore” street children living at Sangandaan Cemetery in Caloocan City (South)²¹ who were extremely difficult to handle (see later). However, the association also started receiving at the House youths having no place to go after release from jail. Their release was brought about when the association initiated providing paralegal support for underprivileged children in conflict with the law (CICL) at Malabon, Navotas and Caloocan Cities Jails (see later). When they are released, in most cases, they are committed to the care of their families, the local communities, or social workers at the governmental rehabilitation centers, authorized facilities run by NGOs, etc. KnK’s facilities have been recognized as one of them. The association has been authorized by DSWD to receive at the House children aged 18 years and younger. In reality, however, due to KnK’s social workers’ efforts, the association has accepted those below 23 years of age for 3 to 6 months based on the court order (see later). The association also started receiving at the House children from extremely poor families, the youngest being a six-year-old, after systematically having launched non-formal education courses in Bagong Silang in October 2004.

(2) Support for Street Children in Sangandaan Cemetery

In Metro Manila, many street children are living in the cemetery. There are

²¹ Caloocan city is composed of: 1) Caloocan City (North) located in the north; and 2) Caloocan City (South) located in the south of Metro Manila.

usually from 50 to 100 children living in Sangandaan Cemetery located in Caloocan City (South)²² and most of them are from Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela Cities (Figure 2). Among them, a considerable number have contact with their families. However, there are many cases in which children, for a number of reasons, ran away from home and started living in the street. The reasons include domestic violence, sexual abuse, neglect from parents, etc. They sleep between gravestones, search through garbage for food, beg from passersby, and earn small change by selling cigarettes and newspapers or helping people park their cars. A sizable number of children are addicted to sniffing glue that can be easily obtained from area shops. Children who have lived in the cemetery for a long time are called “Hardcore” street children by the parties involved, because these children’s situations make it extremely difficult to effectively assist them in terms of their self-support and rehabilitation²³. Life at the cemetery is quite unsanitary, and children are placed in hazardous situations, being always exposed to violence from adults in the area, as well as from those living at the cemetery.

Since January 2002, the association’s one or two staff members, mainly educators, have made regular visits to the cemetery, usually a few times a week, in order to monitor children’s lives and health conditions, provide counseling, take them to medical facilities in emergency situations, and persuade them to move into “House for Youths” and “House of Friendship” (Figure 1). Since most of the children living at the cemetery are male, the association decided its policy would be to accept only males, as mentioned above. However, the protection of females is also an emergency matter, considering that there are many cases in which street children have babies among themselves. Concerned about this situation, the association has made efforts to be in close cooperation with local medical associations or public medical institutions such as Klinika Natin and MAG²⁴, etc. in partnership with the municipal authorities.

There are more than 100 children who have willingly moved into KnK’s facilities. However, among them are quite a few youths who returned to the cemetery from the

²² It turned out that the number of street children in the cemetery changed depending on the season. According to the interview results with Head of Mission of KnK-Philippines, it is observed that the number of children coming to the cemetery tends to increase during school summer holidays, Christmas seasons or on the paydays (the 15th and the end of every month) because they expect for alms from people.

²³ According to the interview results with Head of Mission of KnK-Philippines, street children who continued living at the cemetery for more than 6 years are defined as “Hardcore” street children. This is based on the results of surveys implemented at the cemetery a few times. Generally, children living at the cemetery do not wish to go back home. It turned out that it becomes extremely difficult to send back home children who lived at the cemetery for more than 6 years because the situations surrounding them become more complicated and thus it becomes especially difficult to handle them.

²⁴ MAG stands for Medical Action Group.

facilities. There were also many children who went back to the cemetery even after recovering from drug addiction while staying at public rehabilitation centers. Even though children knew that they would not have any problem in receiving food, clothing and shelter at KnK's facilities, many simply could not adapt to such a different environment. After having lived for so long on the street, regular social life in a group was too difficult an adjustment. They had not developed habits such as having meals at the table, keeping their bodies clean, and using the toilet. As a result, quite a few of them went back to the cemetery where their "fellows" were waiting for them. The association has conducted its activities recognizing that it is of no use to force them to do anything but rather to patiently continue its support for them.

Living at the cemetery is an illegal act, and the municipal authorities and police, on an irregular basis, have forced people to move out of the cemetery²⁵. At those times the number of children living at the cemetery temporarily decreased because they moved into neighboring slums or into the streets. However, these measures were not essential solutions and children came back to the cemetery afterwards. As of December 2006, almost 50 children were still living at the cemetery, and there remained a high need to provide support to them in achieving better lives.

(3) Support for Underprivileged Children in Conflict with the Law

It is said that neighboring Malabon, Navotas, and Caloocan (South) cities are a high crime rate area in Metro Manila (Figure 2). In September 2001, KnK's staff members made a visit to Malabon City Jail and consulted with the authorities regarding the possibility of providing support for youths in jail²⁶. In November 2001, KnK got permission from the authorities to visit the jail once a week and started to provide educational support for children in conflict with the law (CICLs) who were imprisoned together with adults aged 18 years and over (Figure 1). One KnK volunteer teacher regularly visited the jail, gave literacy lessons, conducted recreational activities, and taught them about the rights of the child.

In August 2003, KnK initiated advocacy activities for child protection and appealed to the court to release children from jail. Upon release KnK began receiving children at "House for Youths" and "House of Friendship." In December 2003, the association started activities at Navotas and Caloocan City Jails as well. At each of

²⁵ The most recent intervention took place in October 2006.

²⁶ In Malabon City Jail, until February 2005, children were put together with adult inmates and were under tragic circumstances (see later). As of the end of 2001, children were imprisoned separately from adult inmates in Malabon and Caloocan City Jails. Considering the situations, KnK gave a priority to implement supportive activities at Malabon City Jail.

three jails one volunteer teacher made a visit along with one social worker and her assistant who took charge of paralegal support for the children. Since KnK is not an association whose aim is to provide paralegal support, one staff member, nationally qualified as a social worker, and her assistant conducted interviews with and provided counseling to children in jail. They made case files, followed the necessary procedures to appeal for the release of children , and followed them up after release in cooperation with the municipal authorities, BJMP, judges and social workers of each city, along with local NGOs specialized in providing legal advice with the support of lawyers such as IJM, PREDA and CJC²⁷.

All of the children imprisoned in these jails were those only waiting to receive their sentences. They were under suspicion of committing various crimes, such as theft, murder and other acts of violence. However, when KnK staff members made hearing surveys, it turned out that there were quite a few cases in which children were arrested for minor offenses such as shoplifting, or in which children were mistakenly arrested for merely sleeping in the street near where some other incidents occurred. It also turned out that there were many children in jail who had been living at Sangandaan cemetery or who were from Bagong Silang, said to be the biggest slum in the Philippines (see later). According to Philippine law, those younger than 18 years of age must be completely separated from adult inmates when in custody²⁸. In reality, however, these laws were not enforced and arrested children were often imprisoned together with adult inmates pending trial²⁹. The situation in the jails was extremely miserable for those children. While in jail, they were not only exposed to violence including sexual abuse and bullying from adult inmates who were able to move freely from their cells, but also suffered from infectious and contagious diseases such as tuberculosis and skin diseases³⁰.

By law, these children can be released from jail only under the following conditions: 1) reconciliation with the complainant or case withdrawal by the complainant; 2) release on bail before the arraignment or recognizance by the court; 3)

²⁷ IJM stands for the International Justice Mission, PREDA for People's Recovery, Empowerment and Development Assistance, and CJC for Child Justice League.

²⁸ AKAP-AHRC at Ateneo Law School (1998). *Situation Analysis on Children in Conflict with the Law and the Juvenile System*.

²⁹ One child was imprisoned for as long as four years, which is the longest time period among the association's beneficiaries. The boy was caught for the suspicion of drug possession at the age of 14 years. During his time in Caloocal City Jail, his trial was pended for a while because his case files were missing at the court. Only after the association's social worker unofficially appealed to the court , his files were finally found and his trial was resumed. He was accepted at "House for Youths" when he was released at the conclusion of the trial. Several months after, he finally went back to his family.

³⁰ Based on the interview results with Head of Mission of KnK-Philippines, adult inmates can go out from cell by bribing the leader of each cell (a prisoner) or prison guards at these jails.

the complainant's non-attendance at the hearings; 4) case dismissal by the court; and 5) probation or suspension of sentence after the conclusion of the trial. In the cases of release, probation and suspension of sentence, children are supposed to be transferred to the protection of their families, DSWD's rehabilitation center³¹ or NGO's facilities³² for a certain time period. In reality, however, there are many difficulties, such as: 1) the family environment is complicated and not appropriate to accept those children; or 2) the rehabilitation centers do not have enough capacity to receive them. Since August 2003, in these situations the association has received children released from jail at "House of Youth"(see above), and its social workers have followed up the cases of those children.

For a long time, KnK has been involved in advocacy activities to improve juvenile justice. After joining JJN³³ in October 2004, the association was continuously appealing to the government, regarding target children and their parents, to enact a new juvenile justice law ensuring better protection of the rights of the child. As a result, a new law entitled "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006" was enacted. It was signed by the President on April 28 and took effect on August 15, 2006. Under the new law, children 15 years of age and younger at the time of the commission of the offense are exempt from criminal liability and must not be detained. Those committing an offense with discernment who are over sixteen years of age and under eighteen are transferred to a youth detention home or rehabilitation center, instead of jail as was commonly seen before.

According to the law, each city government must establish a youth detention home³⁴. In Metro Manila, there already exist some detention homes for minors in some cities, such as Parañaque City (Bicutan), the City of Manila (Ermita), Quezon City and Pasay City. As of March 2007, however, the local governments of Malabon City, Navotas City and Caloocan City were still in the planning stage for such facilities and construction was not initiated yet. Therefore, minors aged between 16 and 18 years are detained pending trial at the detention home in Bicutan before facilities are built in those cities. Prior to the enactment of the new juvenile justice law, youths detained at Nabotas, Malabon and Caloocan City Jails were transferred to the facility in Bicutan in

³¹ There are two rehabilitation centers for youths operated by DSWL in Metro Manila and its environs. NTSB (Natal Training School for Boys), a center reserved only for boys, is located in Tanai City, South (region 4), out of Metro Manila and Marillac Hills), a center reserved only for girls, is located in Araban City in Metro Manila. The latter facility receives not only CICLs, but also abused children.

³² AKAP-AHRC at Ateneo Law School (1998). *Situation Analysis on Children in conflict with the Law and the Juvenile System*.

³³ JJN stands for Juvenile Justice Network. It is composed of more than 20 relevant NGOs.

³⁴ IJM (2006). *Seek Justice Vol. 2*.

December 2005, and January and February 2006 respectively.

Accordingly, the association stopped its educational activities at the above-mentioned three jails, and, for several months, regular visits to the detention home in Bicutan were made by a staff member to conduct follow-up activities for children who were transferred from the three jails. However, the association stopped its regular visits in September 2006, since the location of the home is quite far from KnK-Philippines office and the residence of the staff in charge (Figure 2) and also because he had to quit his work due to health problems.

(4) Community-based Support for Youths in Bagong Silang

Bagong Silang, located in Caloocan City (North), is the barangay³⁵ with the largest population in the Philippines. Bagong Silang covers an area of about 600ha and consists of nine districts, otherwise called “Phases.” The total population was 570,000 as of 2001 and is on the increase since Bagong Silang, since 1982, has been designated by NHA³⁶, a governmental agency, as the resettlement area³⁷ through land allocation for people who live in slum areas in Quezon City and the City of Manila. Bagong Silang is steadily developing as a community, however there are constant disputes among inhabitants because some of them illegally migrated³⁸. Since the majority of the residents came from slum areas, many households live in poverty and there is a large number of OSYs³⁹ in Bagong Silang (see later).

Before starting to conduct activities in Metro Manila in July 2001, KnK-Philippines had known, through Head of Mission, that there were many youths coming from Phase 7 where the level of poverty is high. In order to determine possible activities for the prevention of juvenile crime and delinquency, a few staff members of the association made regular visits to Phase 7 and, through networking with some NGOs which had already been present in the area (Figure 1)⁴⁰, initiated discussions with the barangay officer in charge in July 2001. The association gradually became involved in organizing the community and raising awareness of people. Since December 2001, the association also conducted educational activities for youths, such

³⁵ “Barangay” is “...the basic political unit of the country and is considered the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects and activities in the community.” (Save the Children-UK (SC-UK) (2004). *Breaking Rules: Children in Conflict with the Law and the Juvenile Justice Process – the Experience in the Philippines.*)

³⁶ NHA stands for the National Housing Authority.

³⁷ According to the interview with Head of Mission of KnK-Philippines, Phase 7 is especially the center of resettlement.

³⁸ Bgy. 176, Lungsod ng Caloocan (2007). *Profile NG Bagong Silang.*

³⁹ OSY stands for Out-of-School Youth.

⁴⁰ One example is Heart Foundation from the U.S. that was operating a daycare center.

as literacy programs and seminars on the rights of the child three times a week, and recreational activities every weekend in close cooperation with CSWD⁴¹. Moreover, the association from time to time invited a volunteer law expert and implemented seminars on the rights of the child for community leaders and youths' parents.

The association officially initiated educational activities, otherwise known as ALS⁴² programs, in October 2004. One officially licensed teacher, who is KnK-Philippines staff, offered one four-hour class a day, three times a week, and supplementary classes for OSYs between 8 and 18 years of age. In June 2005, considering prior survey results showing that there are many OSYs in Phase 8, the association expanded its target project area to include Phase 8 as well as Phase 7. The association continuously implemented ALS programs with one more staff having an official teacher's license, and regularly conducted awareness-raising activities on the rights of the child which targeted youths' parents, especially mothers. The association encouraged mother volunteers in the community to actively join these activities, and at the same time initiated offering scholarships to children from poor families in Phase 1 who attended the public school (Figure 1).

In June 2006, the association transferred the above-mentioned "House of Youths" from Fairmont in Quezon City to Phase 1 in Bagong Silang. The reasons are as follows: 1) the transfer of the facility enables the association to reinforce its awareness-raising activities for the prevention of juvenile crime and delinquency, in close cooperation with the local community, by linking the operation of the facility and other supportive activities for youths in Bagong Silang; 2) access for visitors from outside is facilitated since Phase 1 is located at the entrance of Bagong Silang, and regular meetings can be conducted smoothly since the barangay office and DSWD office are in Phase 1; 3) access to Phase 8 is easy from Phase 1; and 4) there were no other houses available other than in Phase 1 (see later).

As of December 2006, the association conducted ALS programs in Phase 7 and 8 and offered scholarships in Phase 1. There is a high demand for providing community-based educational support.

⁴¹ CSWD stands for the City Social Welfare Development.

⁴² ALS stands for the Alternative Learning System. The Philippine government introduced the system applying the existing system in the U.S. in January 1989, supported by the Asian Development Bank. The system was called Non-formal Education until it was renamed ALS in September 2005. According to the interview results with the local staff, children who are registered and who take classes offered by licensed teachers can obtain a certificate and qualify for moving up to the next level of education after passing exams offered by the government in every February.

(5) Children Center and Educational Support for Youths in Payatas

Payatas, located in Quezon City, is known as one of the dumpsites in Metro Manila (Figure 2). The total area covers 2,800 ha and consists of four “Phases.” A slum is stretching out from the dumpsite in Phase 2. As of May 2000, the total population was 113,000 and the number of households was 24,000. Around 80% of the population lives in the area without any official registration, and the population is increasing every year. In Payatas, 2,000 cubic meters (or 924 tons) of garbage is thrown away every day⁴³, mainly from all Quezon City. Around 3,000 inhabitants, including many children, earn their living by collecting recyclable materials such as plastic and metal from the huge garbage dumpsite and selling them to the recycle agents⁴⁴. Among them, there are quite a few children living under severe conditions who have to work all day at the garbage dumpsite, competing against one another, in order to help their household economy. Thus, they cannot go to school. The garbage dumpsite is extremely dangerous since there is organic garbage as well as industrial waste, such as pieces of metal and broken glass, and it is not only unhygienic and gives off a foul odor, but also the footholds are unstable and it is easy to fall down. Therefore, children often get hurt, and bronchitis, skin disease and parasitic infections are rampant among them. Moreover, there is a set of data showing that half of the children living in Payatas are malnourished⁴⁵. The administration prohibited children aged 13 years and under to enter the garbage dumpsite after the accident in March 2003 when part of the garbage heap fell down and killed a child. However, there still are a large number of minors, including small children, who work at the dumpsite.

Considering the situation, since September 2001, KnK conducted various surveys in the community, had discussions with the authorities and those concerned, held seminars for beneficiaries’ parents, and organized the community in order to prepare for starting the provision of assistance in Payatas (Figure 1). In November 2002, the association initiated activities such as orientation and games at the public schoolyard in Phase 1 in Payatas for children living in the area. In February 2003, the association opened its Children Center on the first floor of a three-story building in Phase 3. At the Center, two to four staff members implemented activities for children from poor

⁴³ Payatas Barangay (2002). *Payatas Barangay Profile*. The capacity of receiving garbage at the dumpsite in Payatas is becoming close to its limits. The administration was planning to stop receiving garbage at Payatas within 2007, and start bringing it to the newly established dumpsite in Montalban located in the suburb of Metro Manila adjacent to Quezon City in 2003. As of March 2007, many people are voluntarily moving out to Montalban to seek for jobs as scavengers.

⁴⁴ Based on the information obtained from the Payatas Operation Group (POG) at the time evaluation surveys were conducted. The POG is an administrative organization for the garbage management under the Quezon City government.

⁴⁵ Payatas Barangay (2002). *Payatas Barangay Profile*.

families, mainly from 6 to 18 years of age. These activities include literacy classes and refresher courses three times a week for children attending the public school and recreational activities and feeding programs on weekends involving children's mothers. For a certain time period since then, however, the Center was transferred to different sites several times for various reasons. In March 2003, only one and a half months after the opening, the Center was transferred to another site in Phase 1 because there was a concern regarding the security of children at the previous property. It turned out that there was not enough space at the lease property and that there was incessant noise in the neighborhood. In September 2003, when the six-month lease expired, in search of a better environment, the Center was transferred to another site located on the top of a hill in Phase 4. At the new Center, however, new problems arose, such as: 1) the house owner often stole food; and 2) it took children a long time to come to the Center via steep paths from the bottom of the hill, giving rise to security concerns. In March 2004, after the termination of the lease, the Center was transferred to yet another site in Phase 2. The new Center was relatively small and, moreover, was located far from the garbage dumpsite even though within the same Phase 2. Thus, children were already exhausted when they reached the center from the dumpsite and, therefore, the attendance rate was low. As a result, those who came to the Center regularly were only infants who did not work at the dumpsite.

Considering all those points, after the lease was terminated in March 2005, KnK transferred the Center to a site close to the garbage dumpsite in Phase 2 where there were many OSYs⁴⁶ in order to conduct support activities focusing on them. In the beginning, the association chose teenagers as the support target group. However later it decided to include younger children as targets since those teenagers were bringing their younger brothers and sisters to the Center and taking classes while looking after them. Moreover, there were many youths coming from not only Phase 2 but also Phases 1, 3 and 4. In August and October 2004 respectively, two local staff members earned their licenses to conduct ALS programs, and KnK officially initiated ALS programs in Payatas. Since the Center was transferred to another site in Phase 2 in February 2005, the association has continuously provided not only support for OSYs, but also refresher courses and scholarships for children who were attending the public school.

Parallel to this educational support, awareness-raising activities were simultaneously implemented for inhabitants in the area. The association provided

⁴⁶ The association affirmed that there were many OSYs living around the center, based on the results of mapping surveys conducted by the association from October to November 2005, for the purpose of grasping the exact number of OSYs in the target area.

opportunities for youths to learn about their basic rights⁴⁷, the environment, health and hygiene. In addition, it conducted regular visits to children's homes, as well as workshops and counseling for parents so that they would come to understand children's rights and realize the importance of education for children. In 2006, seminars were regularly held for mothers to learn about nutritionally balanced diets for their children. Furthermore, since 2005, medical check-ups and vaccinations for children have regularly been provided by a volunteer doctor in cooperation with medical NGOs such as MAG, etc. through the network of NGOs working in Payatas.

⁴⁷ These "basic rights" refer to those of growing up soundly through learning and playing under the protection of adults around them while enjoying the freedom, based on CRC. Refer to the following website for further information. UNICEF (2007). "Convention on the Rights of the Child." http://www.unicef.org/crc/index_30229.html (Access on March 28, 2007).

3. Evaluation Results

Evaluation results are presented with the application of DAC five criteria, which is widely used for project evaluation at bilateral donor agencies including JICA and JBIC⁴⁸ as well as international organizations. Detailed analysis results for each criterion are described as follows.

3.1 Relevance

Regarding relevance, consistency between the target project and related policies and needs of people in the Philippines is assessed by conducting analyses utilizing PTM and a conceptual figure. As stated above, protection of youths and improvement of circumstances surrounding them have been urgent matters for a long time, since there are a large number of youths living under the most severe conditions in urban areas in the Philippines. The new Juveniles Justice and Welfare Act was enacted in August 2006, and a system to protect human rights of youths who are socially vulnerable has been established. Regarding this situation, the target project is aimed at contributing to improving the current circumstances of youths in Metro Manila. Therefore, it can be said that the target project meets the actual needs.

Figure 3 shows the PTM regarding the target project. PTM is a tool to clarify under what policy and program each individual project is implemented and to identify causalities between them⁴⁹. “Outcome” means changes in target beneficiary groups or society, while “output” means products, capital, services, etc. to be offered in the target program or the project. In this project, services, or outputs, were provided to achieve three intermediate outcomes, such as: 1) improvement in living conditions of youths; 2) recovery of their mental stability; and 3) improvement in educational environments. The achievement of the three intermediate outcomes will, in turn, eventually lead to the attainment of the end outcome – “sound growth of youths under critical circumstances in Metro Manila and their reintegration into society.” Figure 3 shows concrete outputs and activities as well as components to which these activities belong. Obviously, all components are placed under the same end outcome.

Figure 4 shows a conceptual figure of relationships among the five components in

⁴⁸ JICA stands for the Japan International Cooperation Agency while JBIC for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

⁴⁹ PTM stands for Program Theory Matrix. Generally, PTM is composed of five hierarchical levels, such as: 1) final outcome; 2) intermediate outcome; 3) output; 4) activity; and 5) inputs. Causalities between means and ends are assumed between each adjacent two levels, based on the program theory. See the following literature for further details, for instance. Morita *et al.* (2003). *A Study on Participatory Secondary Evaluation for the Public: the Case of JICA's Evaluation on "Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Project in Sulawesi, Indonesia."* The Japanese Journal of Evaluation Studies 3 (2).

the target project. Regarding these components, the main support targets were street children called “Hardcore” in Component 2, CICLs in Component 3 and children from extremely poor families living in slum areas in Components 4 and 5. Furthermore, a system was established in which to receive anytime children needing emergent care at the facility in Component 1, except for those from Payatas in Component 5. In reality, there existed many children coming from Caloocan City (north) among the targets in Components 2 to 4, and these components were closely related. Considering this point, it can be said that each component design of the target project, including the transfer of the facility to Bagong Silang in Caloocan (North) in Component 1, was rationally made. Regarding Component 5, although it is placed independently of other components, information and experience can be easily shared between Component 4 and Component 5 since both were implemented in slum areas and activities in Payatas were similar to those in Bagong Silang. Moreover, circumstances surrounding youths in Payatas were severe and their improvement had been an urgent matter for a long time. Therefore, it can be said that activities, or contents, of the target project met the needs of these children.

As Figures 3 and 4 indicate, the target project put emphasis on “protection” of youths living under critical circumstances. Especially, regarding CICLs among the target beneficiaries, the number of organizations receiving CICLs is fewer than 10 – except for a few facilities administrated by DSWD in the Philippines. Furthermore, some organizations only receive children at their facilities whose cases are dismissed. It is noteworthy that there are only four organizations, PREDA, Virlanie Foundation, ERDA Foundation and KnK, as of March 2007, that receive children at their facilities in Metro Manila or the suburbs⁵⁰ whose trials are on-going or whose cases are suspended. Although supporting systems for CICLs in the field are improving, they are still not well developed. Considering this point, the target project’s designs obviously meet the needs of youths living under critical circumstances.

3.2 Efficiency

Regarding efficiency, the changes in KnK-Philippines’s budget expenses, the numbers of the local staff and the beneficiaries in the target project are analyzed during the target fiscal years⁵¹. Actual expenses, the numbers of the local staff and beneficiaries in each fiscal year are shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7 respectively. These figures cover data obtained from November 2001 and onward since KnK essentially

⁵⁰ According to the interview results with Head of Mission of KnK-Philippines, the local staff, and other NGOs’ staff.

⁵¹ Refer to “3.3 Effectiveness” regarding the detailed information on the numbers of beneficiaries.

Figure 3 PTM on the Target Project

Final Outcome	Intermediate Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Components
Youths living under the most severe circumstances in Metro Manila become reintegrated into society and grow up soundly as members of society.	Improve living environments of youths living under the most severe circumstances.	Protect youths and provide them with an environment in which they can live without any anxiety.	Provision of food, clothing and shelter.	1
			Regular monitoring and follow-ups of youths.	2, 3
			Awareness-raising of youths.	1, 3, 4, 5
			Medical checkups of youths.	1, 2, 4, 5
			Contact with families/relatives of youths.	1, 2, 3
			Awareness-raising of parents (especially mothers).	1, 4, 5
	Support the administration to establish an environment in which youths are protected.	Advocacy activities to the administration.	3, 4, 5	
	Retrieve mental stability of youths living under the most severe circumstances.	Provide psychosocial care for youths.	Counseling for youths.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	Improve educational environments of youths living under the most severe circumstances.	Provide youths with places or opportunities to receive education without any anxiety.	Scholarships for formal education.	1, 4, 5
			ALS and literacy programs.	1, 4, 5

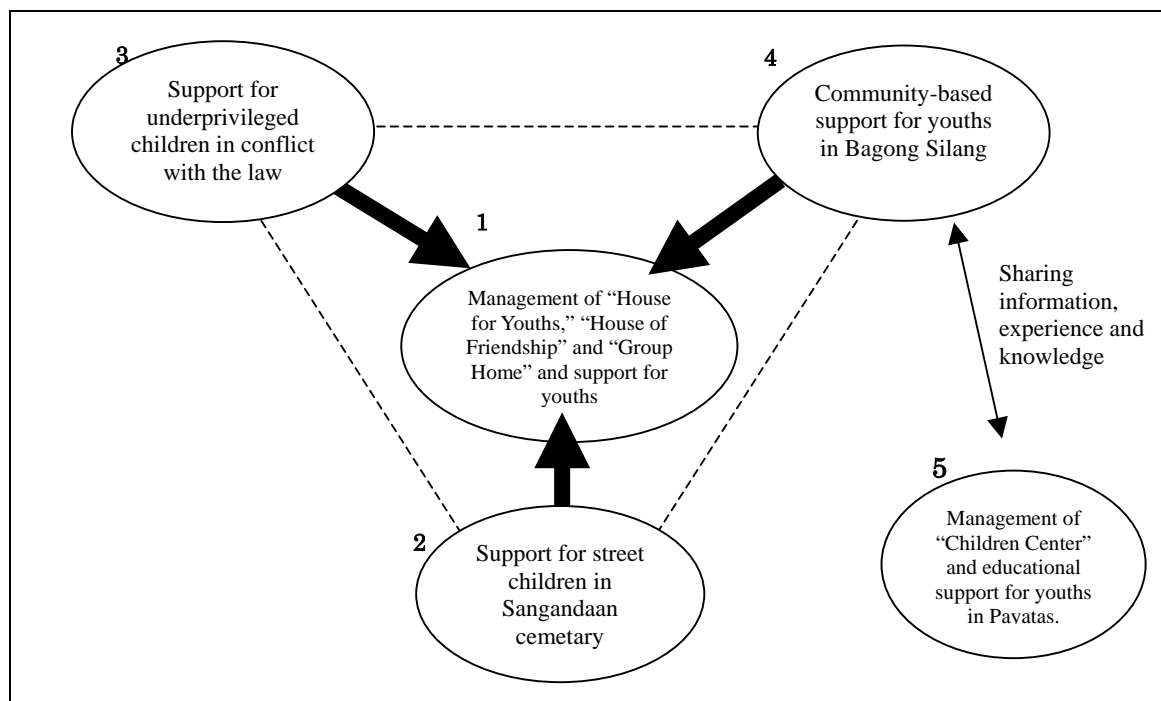


Figure 4 A Conceptual Figure among the Five Project Components

initiated its activities in the Philippines at the same time as its “House for Youths” was established in November 2001 following a preparation period of 4 months.

Regarding the actual budget expenses, the amounts in FY 2002 and 2003 are at the same level, however there is about a 30 percent decrease from FY 2004 onward. That is, the mission of KnK-Philippines was downsized in FY 2004 and has remained at the same level since then. This is because the entire budgets of KnK decreased in FY 2004 and all of its overseas missions were downsized. Regarding the number of the local staff, the two lines in Figure 5 and Figure 6 are almost linked since the number was adjusted depending on the budget scale of KnK-Philippines.

On the other hand, with regard to the number of beneficiaries, there is a tendency of increase on the whole, regardless of the changes in the actual budget expenses or the number of the local staff. The number of beneficiaries suddenly decreased from 246 in March to 144 in April 2006, and increased from 167 in May to 545 in June 2006. This is because education under ALS was not implemented in the months of April and May, and there were many candidates for the ALS registration in June when the school term begins in the Philippines.

From these points, it can be said that efficiency has consistently improved in project implementation, considering that the budgets were downsized in the last five years and the number of local staff was reduced while the number of beneficiaries increased during the entire project period.

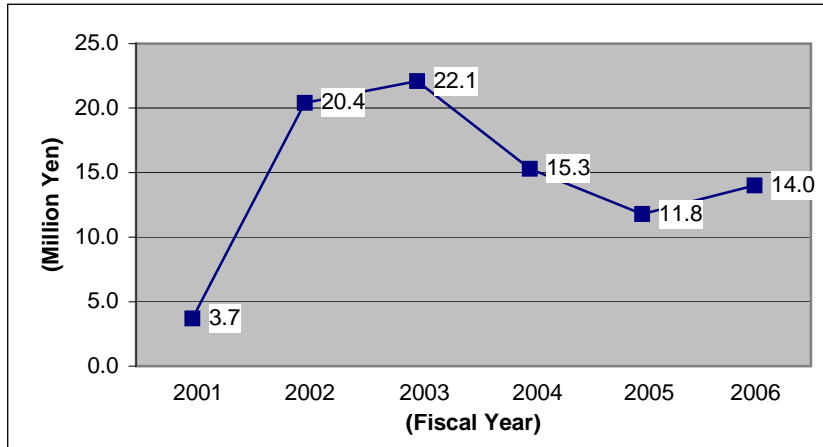


Figure 5 Transition of KnK-Philippines Expenditures

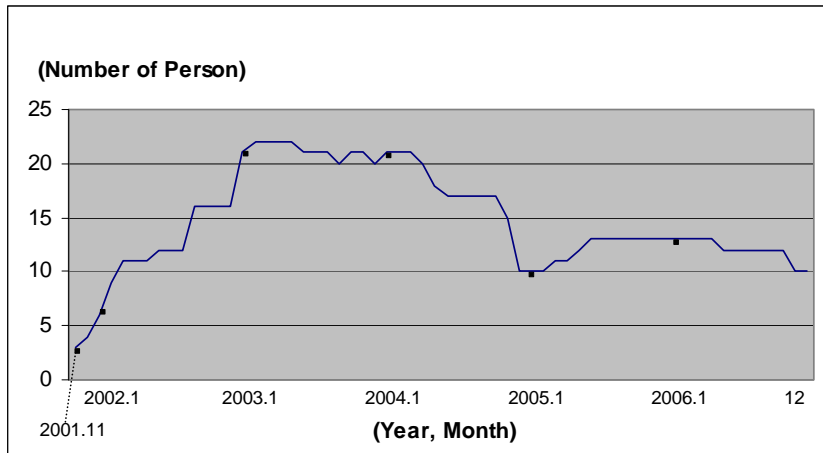


Figure 6 Transition of the Number of KnK-Philippines Local Staff

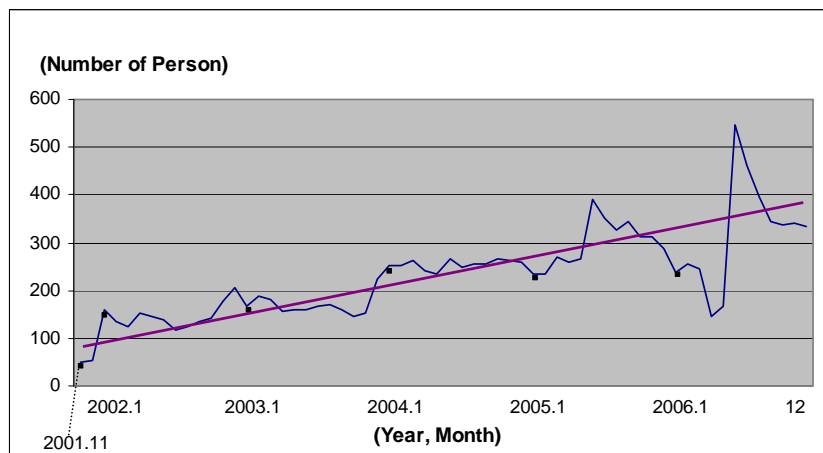


Figure 7 Transition of the Total Number of Beneficiaries in the Project

3.3 Effectiveness

Regarding effectiveness, detailed information on the beneficiaries in each component is analyzed from the viewpoint of contribution to protection and self-reliance of youths. Table 3 shows monthly changes in the numbers of beneficiaries in each component.

(1) Protection of Youths Living under Critical Circumstances

1) Receiving Youths at the Three Facilities

The above-mentioned three facilities run by KnK-Philippines have constantly received a certain number of youths living under the most severe circumstances in Metro Manila from November 2001 to December 2006. The numerical values in the column “facilities operation” in Table 3 show “the numbers of daily average users (the numbers of long-term residents).” At the beginning, all users were former street children living at Sangandaan Cemetery and its surrounding areas⁵². The association initiated receiving CICLs at its facilities at the end of 2003, and the number gradually increased⁵³. Regarding the users at “House for Youths” as of the end of 2006, half of them were former street children and the rest were CICLs, except for a few children who were received from extremely poor families in Bagong Silang.

Figure 4 shows the numbers of users and long-term residents as well as the operation periods of the three facilities in the target project. There were 2,079 persons in total who used the three facilities in the target project period, and, of them, 1,146 settled in and remained at the facilities. That is an average of 24 temporary users and 13 long-term residents per month respectively. Therefore, it can be said that the target project performed its function of youth protection at the grassroots level.

⁵² According to Head of Mission of KnK-Philippines, not all temporary users come to reside at the facilities for a long term, since many of them cannot easily adapt themselves to society, and feel an antipathy against adults. KnK-Philippines has set its policy not to forbid children to reenter the facilities even after they went back to street. That is, it is possible that such children can reuse the facilities at any time.

⁵³ According to Head of Mission, in general CICLs can more easily re-adapt themselves to society than street children and start going to school while being settled down at the facilities.

Table 3 The Number of Beneficiaries in Each Component

Date	Sangandaan Cemetery	Facilities			Bagong Silang**		Support for CICL***			Payatas****	
		Group Home	House of Friendship*	House for Youths*	Tutorial, ALS	Scholar.	Malabon	Navotas	Caloocan	Alternative act.	ALS
2001.11				17 (0)			34				
12				17 (0)	4		33				
2002.1	37			84 (0)	7		32				
2	35			61 (0)	8		30				
3	33			57 (0)	12		23				
4	30			65 (1)	40		26				
5	33			48 (12)	39		27				
6	32			42 (22)	38		25				
7	26			38 (26)	38		16				
8	27			43 (14)	37		17				
9	30		14 (5)	38 (14)	35		18				
10	38		11 (3)	38 (20)	36		19				
11	39		11 (5)	35 (13)	37		25			32	
12	55		10 (4)	35 (14)	37		33			35	
2003.1	40			23 (6)	30		32			30	
2	56		11 (6)	25 (18)	31		30			35	
3	56		12 (8)	23 (15)	32		26			32	
4	48		11 (8)	21 (15)	30		16			30	
5	43		13 (8)	22 (18)	27		21			32	
6	40		19 (8)	24 (16)	21		22			35	
7	38		15 (9)	26 (24)	35		23			30	
8	39		18 (11)	28 (21)	29		26 (3)			29	
9	40		15 (10)	23 (17)	20		25 (0)			37	
10	41		14 (9)	21 (18)	21		17 (1)			32	
11	42		15 (9)	21 (16)	22		19 (7)			33	
12	43		10 (3)	20 (16)	29		15 (3)	14 (3)	62 (0)	30	
2004.1	41		15 (12)	36 (26)	30		17 (0)	15 (3)	70 (0)	29	
2	38		16 (12)	36 (26)	31		15 (5)	17 (3)	73 (1)	26	
3	37		16 (13)	36 (26)	33		18 (3)	18 (0)	74 (0)	31	
4	33	4 (4)	18 (14)		34		20 (5)	19 (0)	78 (0)	36	
5	34	4 (4)	10 (0)		36		25 (2)	20 (4)	80 (0)	25	
6	32	6 (6)	10 (0)		50		25 (2)	20 (1)	85 (0)	40 (7)	
7	33	7 (7)	10 (0)		40		24 (4)	21 (0)	74 (19)	40 (7)	
8	34	6 (5)	22 (17)		40		26 (2)	22 (2)	75 (2)	29 (7)	
9	37	6 (5)	23 (17)		40		27 (2)	19 (0)	70 (9)	35 (7)	
10	36		29 (23)		41		25 (1)	18 (0)	72 (7)	30 (7)	17
11	38		29 (23)		42		21 (0)	17 (0)	69 (2)	32 (7)	15
12	38		29 (23)		44		25 (4)	15 (0)	59 (19)	40 (7)	10
2005.1	39		19 (12)		42		34 (0)	14 (0)	50 (6)	30 (7)	8
2	40		19 (18)		40		32 (0)	15 (0)	49 (15)	32 (7)	8
3	42		24 (15)		40		35 (0)	16 (0)	48 (20)	57 (7)	8
4	43		22 (12)		40		36 (2)	14 (0)	45 (13)	60	-
5	44		22 (16)		40		33 (1)	13 (0)	46 (9)	70	-
6	41		23 (18)		128	13	38 (1)	12 (0)	40 (13)	55 (14)	40
7	40		23 (18)		100	13	39 (3)	11 (2)	41 (5)	56 (14)	30
8	38		28 (20)		85	13	33 (0)	13 (0)	29 (6)	58 (14)	30
9	39		35 (16)		73	13	33 (3)	14 (0)	45 (9)	60 (14)	32
10	42		31 (20)		60	13	33 (2)	14 (5)	34 (5)	50 (14)	35
11	45		27 (23)		52	13	33 (0)	13 (0)	41 (8)	54 (14)	25
12	40		23 (23)		52	13	33 (0)	15 (0)	38 (10)	53 (14)	20
2006.1	41		36 (22)		52	13	0 (0)		30 (9)	40 (14)	25
2	41		34 (23)		52	13	0 (4)		30 (6)	60 (14)	25
3	41		35 (26)		52	13			0 (10)	70 (14)	25
4	43		31 (20)		-	-				70	-
5	43		28 (20)		-	-				96	-
6	44		23 (18)		300	48				40 (14)	90
7	40		18 (16)		250	48				36 (14)	68
8	41		21 (16)		200	48				43 (14)	45
9	42		21 (16)		150	48				53 (14)	30
10	43		21 (15)		130	48				65 (14)	31
11	44			20 (16)	117	48				81 (14)	31
12	44			20 (16)	117	48				73 (14)	31

Note:

- * The number of beneficiaries at "House of Youths" and "House for friendship" shows the number of daily average users (long-term residents).
- ** Regarding the beneficiaries at Bagong Silang, 1) the number of participants in supplementary lessons for school educationm recreational and awareness-raising activities is shown from November 2001 to September 2004; 2) the number of ALS program participants from October 2004 to May 2005 (the left column); and 3) the number of scholarship students for attending public schools from June to December 2006 (the right column).
- *** Regarding CICLs: 1) only the number of participants in educational activities" is shown from November 2001 to July 2003; and 2) the number of youths released from prison is also shown in the parentheses from August 2003 additionally.
- **** Regarding Payatas: 1) only the number of participants in recreational and awareness-raising activities is shown from November 2002 to May 2004; 2) the number of participants in educational activities is also shown in the parentheses from June 2004 to September 2004 additionally; and 3) the number of ALS program participants is shown from October 2006 to December 2006.

Table 4 The Numbers of Temporary Users, Long-term Residents and Running Period of Three Facilities

	Numbers of Temporary Users (total)	Numbers of Long-term Residents (total)	Running Periods (total: in month)
House for Youths	1,035	446	31
House of Friendship	1,011	669	50
Group Home	33	31	6
Total	2,079	1,146	87

2) Paralegal Support for CICLs

In August 2003, KnK-Philippines initiated paralegal activities to obtain the release of CICLs from Malabon City Jail, and, in December 2003, from Navotas and Caloocan City Jails. One local staff member with a social worker's license was in charge of these activities. The association helped a total of 286 youths to be released from jail as of March 2006, including 60 youths in Malabon, 23 youths in Navotas and 203 youths in Caloocan City (See Figure 5). About 70 percent of them were released on recognizance based on the court's decision prior to arraignment, while slightly more than 10 percent of their cases were dismissed and another 10 percent of them were released by suspension of sentence. They were returned to their families after release or received at facilities run by the government or NGOs. As stated above, there are only four organizations in and around Metro Manila that receive at their facilities CICLs whose trials are on-going, and KnK is one of them. During the target project period, the association received at its facilities 30 youths among the above-mentioned 286, as well as another two persons in 2002. The youths stayed at the facilities for six months on average. Therefore, the target project greatly contributed to the protection of CICLs in the field.

Table 5 The Numbers of CICLs Released from Three Jails and of Children Accepted at KnK's Facilities

Year	Malabon	Navotas	Caloocan	Total	Number of persons accepted at KnK's Facilities
2002*	0	0	0	0	2
2003	14	3	0	17	5
2004	30	13	59	102	12
2005	12	7	119	138	5
2006	4	0	25	29	8
Total	60	23	203	286	32

Note*: In 2002, KnK did not initiate providing paralegal support, however received two youths released from jail.

(2) Educational Support for Self-Reliance of Youths

The target project put an emphasis on providing to youths living under the most severe circumstances the opportunity to receive education as a first step for

reintegration into society At school, young people can make friends through socialization and learn what social life is like. This underscores the importance in most cases of schooling in leading to mental rehabilitation.

1) Support for Formal Education

Table 6 shows the number of children admitted to public schools and children granted scholarships in each school year. Concerning the former, 126 youths from the three facilities and 13 youths among those attending classes under ALS in Bagong Silang were admitted to public schools. Meanwhile, a total of 47 youths dropped out of school. The main reason for this is that most of them moved to other places to become reintegrated into their families after graduation from the facilities.

With regard to the latter, there were 61 youths in Bagong Silang and 35 youths in Payatas who were granted scholarships during the target project period. These youths did not attend classes under ALS (see later). There were a total of eight youths who were granted scholarships among those graduated from the three facilities. While the number is limited, educational support was continuously provided to them after graduation. The main reasons the number is small include: 1) the association put an emphasis on supporting older teenagers living under the most severe circumstances who needed to receive adult education after their graduation; and 2) almost all of the youths had to help their families after graduation since they were from underprivileged families⁵⁴.

Table 6 The Numbers of Children Admitted to Public Schools and Granted Scholarships

Fiscal Year	Number of Children Admitted to Pub. Schools (Number of Drop-outs)		Number of Children Granted Scholarship		
	Residents at Three Facilities	ALS Participants in Bagong Silang	Bagong Silang	Payatas	Graduates from Three Facilities
2002	40 (20)	0	0	0	0
2003	33 (12)	0	0	0	0
2004	33 (8)	0	0	7	6
2005	11 (3)	7 (0)	13	14	0
2006	9 (0)	6 (4)	48	14	2
Total	126 (43)	13 (4)	61	35	8

2) Non-Formal Education (ALS)

There are a fairly large number of OSYs living in slum areas such as Bagong Silang and Payatas⁵⁵. In October 2004, two KnK staff members, holding official

⁵⁴ Based on the results of interview with Head of Mission of KnK-Pilippines.

⁵⁵ Based on the results of mapping surveys conducted by KnK-Pilippines local staff in Bagong Silang

licenses in ALS teaching methods, began offering ALS classes in both areas. Table 7 shows the number of children registered in ALS and that of children who completed the program in Bagong Silang and Payatas. These numbers include children who were unable to enroll in formal school before June when the new school year started and who attended ALS classes instead⁵⁶. It is clearly shown that the target project is needed by these youth. The numbers of children who registered in ALS and those who completed the program increased annually in both areas. This clearly shows that the needs of local youths were reflected in the target project activities and that local people were quite positive about the target activities⁵⁷.

Table 7 The Numbers of Children Registered in ALS and Completed in Bagong Silang/Payatas

Fiscal Year	Bagong Silang		Payatas	
	Registered	Completed	Registered	Completed
2004	42	40	17	8
2005	128	52	40	25
2006	300	117	90	31
Total	470	209	147	64

Note: The numbers of “completed” in 2006 are an estimation as of March 2007.

ALS is authorized by the Philippines Government. The Department of ALS at the Ministry of Education provides the national examinations at the end of the school year, and those who pass the exams are considered to hold the same qualification as graduates in formal education. Table 8 shows the number of children who took the national examinations and that of those who passed the exams after completing the ALS program in the target project in Bagong Silang and Payatas. In Bagong Silang, for example, 40 youths completed the ALS program, 25 of whom took the national exams, with one successfully passing. From 2005 through 2006, a total of nine applicants succeeded in the exams. While the number is not at all large, it may be concluded that the target project achieved a certain level of success, considering that the majority of youths had not been able to attend school before.

Among the above-mentioned nine persons, one who passed the exams in Bagong Silang in 2006 was at the elementary school graduate level, while all the rest were at the high school graduate level⁵⁸.

and Payatas in March and October 2005 respectively.

⁵⁶ According to Head of Mission of KnK-Philippines, children who could not enroll in school by June have to wait until next June.

⁵⁷ In fact, there were many positive feedbacks from local people when KnK-Philippines local staff conducted surveys with ALS participants in Bagong Silang in March 2006.

⁵⁸ In the Philippines, in general: 1) elementary school is for six years; 2) high school for four years (no junior high school); and 3) university for four years.

Table 8 The Numbers of Children Taking National Exams and Passing Them after Completing ALS

Year	Bagong Silang		Payatas	
	Number of children taking the exams	Number of children passing the exams	Number of children taking the exams	Number of children passing the exams
2005	25	1	0	0
2006	24	3	25	5
Total	49	4	25	5

(3) Reintegration of Youths into Society

Regarding those who stay for a certain length of time at the three facilities, the association takes necessary steps for their reintegration into society. When the local staff judges that the timing is proper for them and that their families or relatives are ready to receive them, reintegration is begun. Table 9 shows the numbers of youths reintegrated into society after graduation from the facilities during the target project period.

The majority of graduates are from other regions, and many of them go back to their families or relatives after graduation. It is not easy to keep contact with them because their families are mostly poor and means of communication are limited in rural areas. Meanwhile, in cases where graduates live in or around Metro Manila, the local staff regularly contacts the graduates, calls at their houses when necessary, and invites them to KnK’s facilities for seasonal events which include Christmas parties, etc. Table 10 shows the actual situation of some recent graduates whom the association stayed in touch with on a regular basis as of March 2007.

Table 9 The Numbers of Re-integrated Youths into Society

Year	Number of persons
2002	11
2003	35
2004	16
2005	14
2006	16
Total	92

Table 10 Actual Situations and the Number of Recent Graduates

Actual Situations	Number of persons
Student	2
Furniture Maker (through training at another NGO)	1
Waitress, Waiter or Cook	1
Construction Worker	1
Factory Worker	1
Salesclerk	1
Received by Other NGOs (2 Students, 2 Vocational Trainees)	4

3.4 Impact

Regarding impact, ripple effects in the area of child and youth protection in the Philippines as well as influences on local communities around the project site are analyzed.

(1) Improvement in Youth Protection in the Philippines

With the help of relevant NGOs through JJN, advocacy activities were conducted in the target project to improve the juvenile justice system. In 2006, a new juvenile justice and welfare act was legislated, and youths who had been detained under severe conditions at jails in Metro Manila were transferred to other facilities. The target project contributed to improving the overall situation of CICLs protection.

(2) Ripple Effects in Slum Areas

Throughout Metro Manila, there are quite a few children, including street children, living under severe conditions. There has been no obvious improvement in their overall situation since the roots of the problem is deeply linked to the nation's poverty. Meanwhile, the target project was conducted at the grassroots level in selected areas of Metro Manila, and there were important ripple effects in the slum areas, namely Bagong Silang and Payatas.

The association worked on building networks with Barangay officials and the local authorities⁵⁹, and periodically held seminars through the target project for awareness raising regarding the rights of the child, etc. in these two areas. As a result, the association was provided with various facilities, including resources necessary for implementing the target project, referral to those concerned in education and public health⁶⁰, and entry permission to the dump site, etc.

The association also regularly held seminars targeting the youths themselves as well as their parents for the purpose of awareness-raising regarding the rights of the child. There were, on average, 100 to 300 participants attending each seminar. In addition, more than 10 mothers actively participated as volunteers in the project operation at both sites on a regular basis. It can be said that the target project steadily produced positive effects on local people in both areas at the grassroots level. This is also evident in the fact that the numbers of participants in the ALS program increased annually at both sites, as previously mentioned under "effectiveness."

⁵⁹ That is, the Caloocan City Social Welfare Department (CSWD) in Bagong Silang and the POG of Quezon City in Payatas.

⁶⁰ Those people include teachers and the school personnel in Payatas as well as community health workers of Quezon City.

3.5 Sustainability

Regarding sustainability, the association's entire financial situation and management system during the target project period, as well as its future management policy, are analyzed based on the fact that the target project will continue after the project period.

(1) Financial Situation of the Association

The annual budget of KnK has favorably increased since 2001 (see Figure 8). However, this was not directly reflected in the budget of KnK-Philippines since the number of KnK's target countries increased at the same time. The total annual budget of KnK is 144.4 million yen, while that of KnK-Philippines was 12 million yen in 2007. This shows that the financial situation of the entire association is comparatively stable. Since 2005, the association has been putting an emphasis on fundraising in the field by expatriates dispatched from Japan.. The results may influence sustainability of the target project in the future.

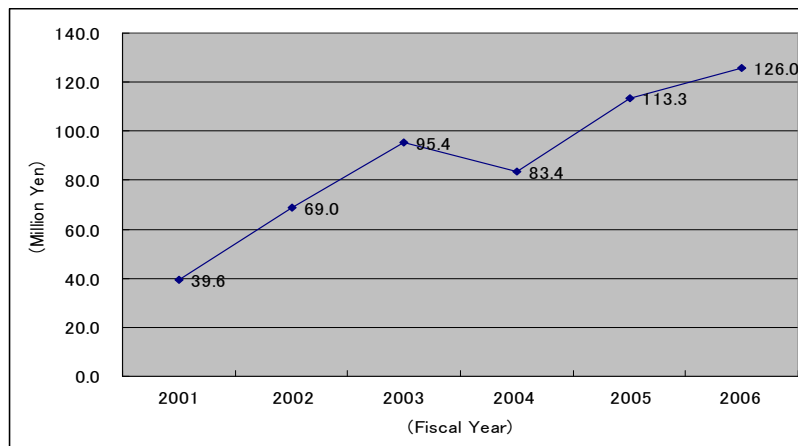


Figure 8 Transition of KnK's Annual budgets

(2) Project Management System

As mentioned under "efficiency," the number of KnK-Philippines staff members was reduced from 21 people to 10 during 2004 when KnK-Philippines' entire mission was downsized. Moreover, the number was reduced from 13 to 10 through 2006 when the association made efforts to improve the efficiency of project management. The change in the management system caused some negative effects on both the motivation of the local staff and the implementation of activities. For a short time, this was somewhat unfavorable in terms of stability in project management. However, this will hopefully lead to decreasing expenditures in project management and stabilization of

finances for the mid to long term.

KnK has been taking necessary steps for the localization of KnK-Philippines since FY2005. It is still in progress as of March 2007, and is expected to be completed in 2007 or 2008. The changes in the project management system, as well as new fundraising strategies in the field, may considerably influence sustainability of the target project.

During the target project period, the association regularly conducted training programs and workshops for its local staff. Furthermore, the staff attended training courses organized by other associations. These activities developed the capacities of the local staff, which, in turn, contributed to effective management of the project.

In addition, local people actively participated in project management. From the beginning, the project was aimed at community-based management, and awareness raising and capacity building activities were regularly conducted for the locals. This will contribute to improving sustainability of the target project for the long term, in that a project management system is properly established in the field.

(3) Future Project Management Policy

KnK decided to close its “House for Youths” at the end of April 2004 and to establish an open center at Caloocan City (South) in October 2007 in order to save costs and improve the efficiency of project management of KnK-Philippines. The reason for which the association selected the venue is that CSWD of Caloocan City offered the use of land for the construction of the center without any compensation. Also in Bagong Silang, the local authority proposed that the association open a facility in Phase 8 after FY2007 for the purpose of rehabilitating CICLs. These matters are still under consultation as of March 2007.

As mentioned above, the association’s “House for Youths” is one of the few facilities receiving CICLs in and around Metro Manila. The absence of the House will greatly influence the future policy of the project, and will be a matter of concern in terms of sustainability since the House’s operation is a core activity of the project. There are still many uncertain factors at this moment that could affect the future direction of the project.

4. Conclusions

4.1 Consideration of Evaluation Results

It can be said that the main purpose of the target project, which was providing protective support for youths living under the most critical conditions in Metro Manila, has been accomplished on the whole. It is noteworthy that: 1) the beneficiaries include children under various circumstances such as “Hardcore” street children, CICLs and youths coming from extremely poor families; and that 2) there were also various activities such as education under ALS, advocacy and paralegal activities, provision of scholarships, psychological counseling, etc. There were more than 2,000 direct beneficiaries in the project although it was conducted at the grassroots level. It is also pointed out that the association partly modified its strategy by gradually shifting its approaches from “protection” of youths to “prevention” of delinquency and crimes, focusing on community’s functions and roles in project implementation.

As it turned out, the association did not intensively conduct “self-reliance” support for youths after graduation from KnK’s facilities. However, this was not only due to the association’s operation policy on this target project, but also depended mainly on the situations surrounding graduates from KnK’s facilities as mentioned above. As a whole, it can be concluded that, from the viewpoint of “protection” of youths, the project accomplished its purpose to a large extent.

4.2 Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

Regarding the operation of the facility for the protection of youths, which is the core activity in the target project, it will be important to fix the facility location in the future. During said period, there were frequent changes in the locations of facilities for reasons such as: 1) the establishment of “Group Home” due to the temporary closure of “House for Youths” (during the night time only); 2) the integration of “Group Home” into “House of Friendship”; and 3) temporary closure and two changes in the location of “House of Friendship.” In fact, it is somewhat difficult to maintain an understanding with the owner regarding facility use and, therefore, to find appropriate facilities in appropriate locations in Metro Manila. Due to the nature of the project, certain levels of space and security regarding disaster prevention need to be ensured in the facility. In addition, the center in Payatas as well as KnK’s office were often transferred to different locations.

Unfortunately, frequent location changes may cause disadvantages to the project – e.g. negative influences upon children’s mental states, constraints in local people’s

continuous participation in KnK's activities, etc. Therefore, unless there are compelling reasons not to, it is desirable for the association to keep its base of activities fixed for the duration of the project, including not only the operation of "House for Youths" but others as well.

(2) Recommendations

1) Making Strategies from a Long Term Viewpoint

When implementing a project aimed at supporting youths continuously, it is necessary to make clear strategies from a long-term viewpoint, considering what to focus on, such as: 1) "prevention" of delinquency and crimes of youths in the community; 2) "protection" of youths living under the most critical circumstances; and 3) "self-reliance" of youths after protection. Medium or long term strategic project planning is indispensable for effectively utilizing, in future project implementation, certain levels of experience and knowledge already accumulated through the target project. In the future, there is an especially strong need for the association to involve as many resources and functions in the community as possible for its project planning, if the association wants to reinforce its community-based approaches.

2) Setting Guidelines of Collecting and Recording Performance Data

It was apparent through the evaluation surveys that there was room for improvement in the association's recording methods regarding detailed project activities and performance data, such as the degree of progress and the numbers of beneficiaries. In KnK-Philippines, a reporting system has already been established in which several small teams, in charge of different components, regularly report to Head of Mission. However, there were no common guidelines established by KnK Headquarters for collecting performance data. In addition, data management was not computerized and all data collected in the field was not stored at a single place. Therefore, in the future, it is desirable for the entire association to systematically record project activities and collect and keep performance data in a unified way.

4.3 Future Prospects

(1) Efficiency of Implementation

We can not expect to see in, the immediate future, any sudden changes in the overall circumstances surrounding youths in the Philippines. In order to implement projects aimed at supporting youths more effectively, the association should conduct activities by working in closer cooperation with the related authorities and organizations. It

should fully recognize differences in their roles and responsibilities as well as the importance of their duties

(2) Protection of Youths in the Philippines

It is necessary to closely monitor the administration's cooperation with related organizations in order for the Juveniles Justice and Welfare Act, enacted in 2006, to be applied properly. Moreover, it is desirable to generally improve circumstances surrounding youths. For example, the construction of rehabilitation facilities for minors has still not been completed in some cities of Metro Manila.

For that purpose, the network of related NGOs, which has been established up to this point, should be maintained to properly function, and cooperation among them has to be further reinforced. If this is done, benefits that have been brought to youths through the application of the above-mentioned law can be sustained. As a result, expectations will be high that this will lead to further improvement in the protection of youths in the Philippines.

Appendix: Case Studies

Sangandaan Cemetery

No. 1

Name	Marvin DATU (assumed name)
Sex	Male
Birthday	February 23, 1987
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He was born Bingag, Duis, Bohol. - His father died when he was yet very young, therefore his mother could not take care of the seven siblings. Marvin was just 4 years old when his mother left him and his brother Gino to his grandmother. It was his grandmother who became their parents for seven year of their lives. - When he was brought to Manila, he suspected that his mother was not his real mother, and found out that his real mother had married already and had a family of her own. He found life in Manila hard, while the family lived in one of the squatters areas in Letre, Malabon. He found out that it was difficult for the family to look after eight children since the new husband of her mother had two children of his own. - He went to school but finished only Grade V., and was not able to continue his study due to financial problems. - During the early years of living in Manila, he was exposed to illegal activities in the community that he did not experience while he was in the province of Bohol. - Because of the severe life conditions of his family, Marvin, at the age of 12 years old, had to help his family by fishing at Malabon Port. At the fishing Port, he met new friends and learned to sniff rugby (a type of organic chemical solvent), marijuana and stimulant. Then he started living on the streets with his new friends. - While on the streets he tried prostitution to get money to buy drugs. - At first, he became a regular client of MSF-Belgium because of his STI (Sexually transmitted Infection), and later he was referred to KnK. - He did not stay long at KnK's House of Youths, because he had a tendency toward addiction to drugs and sex. He was later involved in street fights and gang fights. - One day he got into a fight with a gang, and later the gang took revenge on him. They brutally beat him, breaking his nose. Immediately he called KnK for help because he was bleeding severely. KnK hospitalized him, and Ate Loida, a social worker of KnK, took care of him in the hospital. KnK paid for the operation on his broken nose. He feels that he receives a lot of benefits from KnK. - He has stayed at "House of Youths" from 2002 up to this time. He has a lot of exposure to activities and attends many events.
Current Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KnK tried to reintegrate him into his family, but the community where his family members are living now is dangerous. Therefore, he often goes home, and then comes back to "House of Youths." - He is being trained to be a junior peer educator to work with street children living in Caloocan City. - At present, he is attending ALS under the Division of the Department of Education Program of Caloocan City. - Under the support of KnK, he has learned to appreciate music through the guitar. He is now teaching how to play the guitar to KnK beneficiaries interested in playing the guitar.

	- He would like to continue working with KnK, and to help his family.
What he/she thinks about KnK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KnK helps him to realize his talents and capabilities. - KnK accepted him as he is, and he is proud of being what he is now. - KnK assisted him when he needed medical assistance.
Dream/Goal	- He wishes to be a social worker someday for helping KnK.

No. 2

Name	Dennis TIAMSON (assumed name)
Sex	Male
Birthday	March 6, 1991
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He was born in Longos, Malabon. - He was 11 years old when he came to “House of Youths” of KnK. Based on a survey conducted by the social worker of KnK, Dennis did not know about his real parents. He grew up believing the couple he lived with were his real parents, but actually the one who he thought was his father was not his real father, but rather the live-in partner of his Aunt. - He left his home because his “father” physically abused him. He lived with his friends in SanganDaan Cemetery, and sniffed drugs. Sometimes he went back to his home but did not stay long. - Because of his age, he was not accepted in “House of Youths”, but he kept frequently coming to the house. The problem was that the older beneficiaries did not like younger boys to stay in the house, because the elders got jealous when younger boys were given special attention. Fighting occurred and it resulted to younger boys going back to the Cemetery. - Since he was small, we referred him to a Center that takes care of children under fifteen years old. However, he would always come back to “House of Youths”. - When KnK opened “House of Friendship” he would always stay for a while and again go back to the Cemetery. - He would always come and go back to the cemetery or streets. He was not enrolled in school or ALS program since he was nor regularly involved in KnK project.
Current Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the age of 16, he came back to the house, and this time he was enrolled in ALS program. - At present, he is attending ALS but again is involved with a gang in the community of Bagong Silang. He also began drinking alcohol. - He stayed at the house, because he likes to play the guitar. He loves music, dancing and singing. He takes care of small children as a volunteer. - KnK is still giving assistance to him. He is recommended for psycho evaluation so that proper treatment and counseling will be provided by the social worker.
What he/she thinks about KnK	- KnK is like a family to him and would support him always.
Dream/Goal	- His dream is to get training in carpentry in Focolore (a carpentry shop for high school level education) and be able to help his family.

Name	Jayson PAGODOR (assumed name)
Sex	Male
Birthday	May 28, 1989
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He was born in Caloocan City. - He ran away from home because of a tumultuous life with his family. - At first he started staying with his friends to forget the problem of his family, and he learned to sniff rugby. However he continued going to school, and he decided to stay in “House of Youths” to be able to continue his study. - He is the oldest of four siblings. His father was known as a drug addict and was involved in drug dealing operations in the community. - His father said that he was an electrician, but later he found an irregular job. The father was once detained because the mother accused him of physical abuse. After filing a case against her husband, his mother left, bringing Jayson and two younger siblings, leaving one child to the husband. She continued to hide him from her husband since she was afraid of her husband retaliating. - His father accused his mother of being a crazy woman, but, based on a survey made by social worker of KnK, neighbors confirmed the drug addition of the father and the physical abuse of his mother. But Jayson was confused with the accusations on both sides. Still he hopes that the family will be reunited someday. - While he stayed at “House of Youths”, he showed an interest in studying at school. He was one of the most studious students of all the beneficiaries of KnK. He graduated from elementary school and continued to study at the high school level at a private school - He only visited his father once a week, but always returned the same day to “House of Youths.” - In the year 2005, he found a new friend, a girl in the same school who came from an NGO that supported the girl’s education. He brought the girl to the KnK House and introduced her to KnK staff members. After that, it was observed that Jayson was no longer regularly staying in “House of Youths.” He explained that he stayed in his house in Caloocan city, but it was later found out by the social worker that he was already living in the girl’s house. KnK staff members conducted a series of counseling sessions with him, and meetings with his father and the NGO which supported the girl before. However, he finally fell in love with the girl and left “House of Youths” and discontinued his study. - His girlfriend did the same and both went back to the cemetery to live together. After that, they became involved in drugs. - KnK staff members regularly visited Jayson and convinced him to continue his schooling but he was so heavily into drugs that decision-making was impossible.
Current Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Junjun, our peer educator, continuously monitored him and it was found that he split up with his girlfriend and was no longer involved with drugs. He no longer lives in the Cemetery. - KnK plans to talk with him and propose that he go back to school or attend non-formal education.
What he/she thinks about KnK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KnK helped him to explore himself, and through KnK he was able to realize that if he would try his best he would be able to be a good student.
Dream/Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He wishes to have his family re-united.

Name	<p>Glen Rivera Lee Rivera Joel Rivera (all assumed names)</p>
Sex	All Male
Birthday	<p>October 19, 1995 (Glen) November 13, 1997 (Lee) November 18, 2001 (Joel)</p>
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reige was born in Malaria, Caloocan City. - Lee was born in Calusiche, Pagsanjan, Lagune. - Joel was born in Sapang Palay, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. - The three brothers were abandoned by their parents and were admitted into “House of Youths” when they were 10, 8 and 4 years old. Glen and Lee finished Grade 1 only. - Their grandmother took care of them after his parents separated. The grandmother is a senior citizen with no source of income. They lived with the support of their neighbors. - Their mother has her own family now, and his father also has one. - They were all enrolled in ALS in Phase 7 by their grandmother. A teacher of KnK was surprised that they did not attend any formal school in their early age. - The three brothers were malnourished. When a KnK staff visited the House and observed their situation, he recommended that, to save their lives, they should be staying at the “House of Youths.” - Joel was very small and frail when he was brought to “House of Youths” with his two brothers. Immediately they were brought to a doctor, and during the medical check up it was found that they had primary complex health problems. - Since they came to “House of Youths” after the start of classes, they were temporarily transferred to Payatas Day Care Center because their age is not appropriate for the Alternative Learning System (ALS) criteria for admission. - The three brothers were welcomed by children in Payatas, and they really enjoyed their schooling. They were excited to attend their classes and they never were absent from their classes at the center. Elder beneficiaries and staff members of the center took responsibility for bringing them to Payatas and bringing them back home. The association thinks it was the most interesting part of their lives since the children in Payatas took care of them. They came home with smiles on their faces and shared experiences of what they did in the center. - Their enrollment into the Payatas Day Care Center prepared them to enroll in the formal school in the year 2006 to 2007.
Current Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are currently staying at “House of Youths.” - At present, Glen is 12 years old and in Grade II of elementary school. He has artistic ability. He likes drawing and loves to play the guitar. He is very interested in playing the guitar. He can easily express his emotions and feelings through drawing and writing. He can only concentrate if he plays the guitar or while he is drawing or writing. - Lee is 10 years old and is in Grade II now. In spite of their situation, Lee is performing well academically at the school. - Joel is 6 years old and enrolled in kindergarten. He loves playing and is very dependent on his two brothers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their health conditions are regularly monitored by a doctor, and proper nutrition is given them due to their malnutrition problem.
What he/she thinks about KnK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KnK is like a family to them. KnK provides them with a home and love. KnK staff members are taking good care of them and also loving them. - They hope that KnK continues to operate “House of Youths” for children who do not have a home.
Dream/Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glen wishes to finish his studies until college and to become a businessman. - Lee hopes to become a doctor someday. - Joel wants to be a computer programmer.

PAYATAS

No. 1

Name	Angelo PADILLA (assumed name)
Sex	Male
Birthday	December 13, 1992
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He was born in Hinguin Padre Burgoz, Lucena City. - He has been living with his father, four sisters and three brothers. - His father is a fisherman. - When he was 11 years old, his aunt decided to take him and live in Manila. - He is presently living with his aunt in Payatas. - His aunt immediately came to the center of KnK and enrolled her nephew in ALS after she heard that there was an organization that provided a free education. - At present, he is working in the junkshop (separating materials such as plastics, tin, cups and etc.).
Current Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He has been living with his aunt in Payatas since he was 11 years old. - He graduated from ALS at KnK with special awards as Best in Math on March 24, 2007.
What he/she thinks about KnK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KnK is helping children with regards to their education. - KnK is the only organization that provides or implements a program for out-of school youths and working children in Payatas. - He wants KnK to continue their mission and goals in Payatas .
Dream/Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He wants to be a good artist. - He wishes to finish his studies until college in order to help his aunt and to look after his family.

No. 2

Name	Christina REYES (assumed name)
Sex	Female
Birthday	May 4, 1990
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She was born in Marcos Calo, Las Nuevel Agusan del Sur. - She came to Manila with her parents at the age of one year in the year 1997. - She was raised by her parents. The parents were scavengers. - She has been going to school and at the same time working at the dumpsite since she was 9 years old. - She also started attending activities of KnK when she was 12 years old.

Current Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At present, she is a third year student at the high school. - She is being trained as a peer educator who facilitates alternative activities every Saturday. - She has a twin brother and a sister, but the brother died of hydrocephalus. - She has lots of friends and is very active in the school activities.
What he/she thinks about KnK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KnK is an organization that really helps street children, community children and children in conflict with the law. - She wishes that KnK continues its projects in Payatas.
Dream/Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She wants to become a pilot someday because she would like to travel all over the world. - She also wishes to help her family and to be a volunteer worker of KnK.

No. 3

Name	Robin PARGS (assumed name)
Sex	Male
Birthday	June 30, 1991
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He was born in Labo, Camarines Norte. - His grandmother raised him from birth to age 13. - He came from a broken family and joined his mother to come to Manila at the age of 13 years old. - His mother had a live-in partner when they came to Manila. - He has 3 stepbrothers. - In the year 2003, he stopped going to school in grade six. He stowed away because of family problems. He went to the province of Naga, and was taken care of by a policeman. - He stayed and worked there for nine months at a carwash. - His grandmother keeps searching for him because several times he has run away. - He dislikes his stepfather when he quarrels with his mother.
Current Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He works at the dumpsite as a scavenger. - Since July 2006-2007 he has studied at our center. - He qualified to take the Accreditation and Equivalency Test in February 2007. - He graduated this March 24, 2007 from ALS at KnK.
What he/she thinks about KnK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KnK is good because he met a lot of friends in KnK projects. - He learned a lot of things from seminars in health like HIV/AIDS, family planning, children's rights, etc. which were provided by KnK. - He thinks that if he had not enrolled in ALS at KnK maybe he would be in jail now.
Dream/Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He wants to be a seaman. - If he can pass the Accreditation and Equivalency Test, he wants to work and to help his mother.