

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency



Irene T. Gonzales¹, Romelyn U. Gonzales², Patrick S. Capoy³, Asnifah D. Osop⁴,
Dr. Araceli Bustamante-Paster⁵

^{1,2,3,4}Student Researchers, Pamantasann Cabuyao

⁵Adviser Pamantasann Cabuyao,;

ABSTRACT: This study mainly aimed to identify and evaluate the existing intervention programs to provide insightful information about the current state of children in conflict with the law and to propose measures for enhancement of the intervention programs in the selected barangays to better cater the needs of the CICL in the City of Cabuyao, Laguna. The researchers utilized a phenomenological research design under qualitative method and purposive sampling to select the seven (7) qualified Violence Against Women and Children Officers appointed to implement the existing intervention programs and had been facilitating for at least more than a year. A validated semi-structured interview with open-ended questions was used to gather data and thematic analysis was employed for the evaluation. From the findings, the study revealed that there were different intervention programs implemented, and despite the efforts of the authorities to extend aid and assistance among CICL, it was found that there is still a need for enhancement and enhancement in some areas of program implementation to further address and help the CICL. This study also provided recommendations for the enhancement of intervention programs for children in conflict with the law.

KEYWORDS: Evaluation, Enhancement, Existing Intervention Programs, Children in Conflict with the Law, CICL, and VAWC officers.

INTRODUCTION

The constitution requires the local government levels to provide intervention programs for children involved in juvenile delinquency. Delinquency is essentially a legal concept that is defined as a state of being delinquent or behavior that is not in accordance with social standards or nation's constitution that were accepted by the people in the society. Consequently, there is a legislation for the children who are in conflict with the law that gives consideration to their welfare, rehabilitation, reformation, and protection. The Republic Act No 9344, otherwise known as the Juvenile Justice Law of 2006 established the minimum age of criminal liability at the young age of fifteen years. This denotes that children from the age of fifteen up to eighteen years may be detained to youth facilities and take part in rehabilitation programs. Likewise, individuals who are fourteen years old and younger are not susceptible to federal prosecution and therefore must participate in intervention programs (Official Gazette, 2006). Seeing as physical injury was the most common crime committed by children according to Ng & Lachica, 2019 (as cited by Serger, 2021), it is abundantly evident that there is a call for enhanced measures to deal with juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency has become a crucial phenomenon in most affluent countries as a result of rapid industrialization and urbanization (Bhagat & Sadaf, 2019), and the emergence of children in conflict with the law and the constant increase in the number has become one of the widespread awareness that society must address.

The majority of legal systems specify particular protocols for handling children who were conflicted with the law, such as juvenile detention facilities and tribunals (Khuda, 2019). A facet of this are the intervention programs which refers to activities or sets of actions that intend to improve one or several aspects of a procedure or a course of the children's action to alter some of their characteristics, such a performance or expected outcome (Pallipedia, 2021).

Different intervention programs are being introduced at the local government levels for children who are in legal jeopardy. In order to properly meet the needs of the children, it is imperative to provide a sufficient and adequate intervention. Various governmental entities coordinate to ensure just rulings that safeguard the rights of children who are in legal trouble (Austria, 2021).

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Oplan Sagip Bata and Project Sagip Batang Solvent, which aims to provide them with reformative reintegrated intervention programs so they may reach adulthood to be responsible members of society, are couple of the programs offered for the safety of the children specifically in conflict with the law against illicit substances (Caliwan, 2019).

It is evident from the outcomes that more often or mostly more often notable to the children who participated in a recovery process that the rehabilitation programs implemented were described as effective and beneficial (Manuel, 2019). The evidence indicates that children who participate in rehabilitation programs are much more emotionally healthy because they can find their own interests, manage their emotions, and make wise judgments in the face of stressful experiences.

Those who participated in community activities, generally obeyed their parents, and sought to their parents for direction and guidance rather than their peers, their psychosocial well-being increased (Gunawan, 2018; Mwangangi, 2017; and Petiprin, 2020). Other intervention activities such as casework services and educational activities, religiously oriented activities (Kermen, 2018), recreational, sports and other sociocultural activities (Impact Laws, 2022; Khuda, 2019; and Wolffs & Hums, 2019) were also noted as efficient. These notable interventions also include functional literacy, medical and livelihood services (Manuel, 2019). The rehabilitation program is therefore effective. It is based on the way that the consequences have positively brought change to the children.

However, despite having already established policies, structures, and programs absolutely essential for the development of a child-centered juvenile system and welfare, it was noted in a comprehensive national narrative report of a juvenile intervention programs for the years of 2018 to 2022 that notable discrepancies and impediments remain in the implementation phase of the intention programs as a result of a lack of appreciation or acknowledgement and awareness, more particularly within the local government level where the core of the juvenile justice law of 2006 is supposedly followed. Moreover, the execution of the law for the protection of the children is generally acknowledged and implemented, however, authorities who oversaw CICL have committed shortcomings in their responsibilities during the previous confrontation with the child (Patalinghug, 2019) as well as during the implementation of the intervention programs often as a result of inadequate resources within the local municipality.

Children who are in legal jeopardy are given the guidance and assistance they require to deal with the circumstances they found themselves in. With the assistance of social workers and other professionals, productive activities are provided. At research by Patalinghug (2021), social workers in rehabilitation centers encountered variety of events throughout their typical case management for juveniles. These experiences have a mixed impact on the lives of the children involved in legal issues as well as those who handle their cases and growth. The study also shown how social workers' attitudes and mindsets affect their ability to successfully navigate the difficulties of dealing with juvenile cases.

Another important contribution of this study is how, despite widespread acceptance of the law's enforcement by various organizations and municipalities, however, officers who first handled these children have committed lapses in their initial encounter. Working with young people can be challenging for a number of reasons, thus according Noviello (2022), and it necessitates a great deal of effort, perseverance, and attention. Both the employee and the young victim may experience stressful and trying moments. In order to gain from altering and having an impact on a child's life, it is crucial for the personnel to maintain the sufficient training.

The Philippines, like any other country, faces a variety of social issues that are made worse by poverty and the inability to reduce the disparity between social classes. Although advocates and scholars contend that the issue is largely caused by the state's incapacity to adequately deal with its children in dispute with the law, the number of juvenile delinquents recorded each year has been connected to poverty. Juvenile recidivism, according to the article Criminal (2021), is the proportion of young people who commit a crime, are sentenced, and then are found guilty of another crime. The study suggests that the system might contribute to the issue. The lack of continuity in the program as juveniles go from residential confinement to aftercare and the lack of support mechanisms as young people enter adulthood were shown to be the main causes of the highest recidivism rates.

The researchers were prompted to conduct the study as it aims to identify the existing intervention programs for juvenile delinquency and provide an evaluation and additional insightful data regarding the current state of the children in conflict with the law in the City of Cabuyao, given its rapid development and numerous cases over the years. This intends to help the community understand and determine the impediments in the implementation of exiting intervention programs. Lastly, the study serves to propose measures to enhance the implementation of the existing intervention programs to better meet and cater the actual needs of the children in conflict with the law and truly help them progress as better members of society.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study employed a qualitative research design since the data needed was gathered solely from the VAWC officers' experiences facilitating intervention programs for juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, the phenomenological approach was used to help the researchers understand the context and goals of the intervention programs based on the VAWC officers' experiences. It also aided in determining the challenges that the participants confronted and making recommendations for how to enhance the intervention programs.

Additionally, in order to discuss and support the study and its claims, the researchers used an existing theory relevant to the study as an academic foundation. Stufflebeam's Context, Input, Process, and Product Model was utilized to evaluate the program's effectiveness based on its goals, the planning and strategies for program implementation, the continuous development of the programs, and their outcomes. Significantly, the outcome evaluation approach that generally served as a summative evaluation of the program in which engross if the outcome of the programs were attained was also employed in the study to generate recommendations for program enhancements.

Research Participants

The participants in this study were the seven (7) Violence Against Women and Children Officers that were qualified based on the criteria that the researchers established and they were chosen using the purposive sampling method. The qualified participants for the study shall be employed in the Women's Desk office of a local barangay within the City of Cabuyao and have the knowledge and experience in handling CICAL cases and implementing intervention programs for at least more than a year. The VAWC officers were chosen as the participants of the study in order to evaluate the existing intervention programs for juvenile delinquency considering that the officers know the context and input of the programs respectively as well as the process of implementation better in comparison to those who have undergone it intermittently.

Research Locale

The research study was conducted among the selected barangays in the City of Cabuyao, Laguna. Familiarity with the places and dialect served as an advantage for the researchers in gathering the needed data. There are eighteen (18) barangays, however, only the top five (5) barangays that had the highest number of recorded cases of juvenile delinquency from years 2019 to 2021 were chosen to be the research locale of the study.

Data Gathering Procedure

The participants were interviewed in a face-to-face setting in which the researchers utilized a validated semi-structured interview with open-ended questions that served as an interview guide for the researchers in conducting an in-depth interview. Moreover, the interview was conducted in a less formal, conversational style using the guide questions as the basis in order to make the participants feel more at ease and comfortable in speaking with the researchers, and to encourage them to freely express their thoughts about their experiences as VAWC officers in implementing the intervention programs. The researchers strictly followed the health protocols and research ethics in respect to the participants. Letters of authorizations were presented as well as informed consent forms.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was utilized to evaluate the data gathered from the participants in which several themes were generated. The researchers employed this type of data analysis since it is one of the good approaches in research if the researchers seek to find out something about people's views, opinions, knowledge, experiences, or values from a set of qualitative data. It also allowed the researchers to approach large data sets more easily by sorting them into broad themes (Caulfield, 2019).

Ethical Consideration

The researchers also considered ethical considerations while conducting the research study. In order to determine which Barangays had the most juvenile delinquency cases, the researchers implored the City Social Welfare and Development Office of Cabuyao for a copy of the cases that had been recorded from 2019 to 2021. The data gleaned was considered confidential and used only for the study. The researchers formally asked the permission of the Barangay Chairmen to where the study took place. Authorization letters and informed consent forms were also provided to the Violence Against Women and Children Officers' desk.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Moreover, this study also deliberated the Psychological Association of the Philippines Code of Ethics as it follows some of its ethical considerations as the researchers respect the rights of the participants involved and the confidentiality of the gathered data the study needed.

RESULTS

The data gathered from the responses of the participants were analyzed by the researchers using thematic analysis, which involved coding, categorizing, and creating themes. The researchers discovered a number of themes as they investigated the existing intervention programs for juvenile delinquency, including (1) *Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency*; (2) *Objectives of the Intervention Programs*; (3) *Process of Program Implementation*; (4) *Program Approaches to the Needs of CICL*; (5) *Experiences as VAWC officers*; (6) *Challenges in Program Implementation*; (7) *Dealing with Challenges in Program Implementation*; (8) *Monitoring of CICL cases*; (9) *Impacts of Intervention Programs*; (10) *Trends of CICL cases*; and (11) *Input for Enhancement*.

Table 1. Presentation of Themes

MAJOR THEMES	SUBTHEMES
Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency	Livelihood and Recreational Moral Advice and Lecture Sports Religiously Oriented Alternative Intervention
Objectives of the Intervention Programs	Serve as Diversion Provide Financial Opportunity Impart Knowledge Instill Moral Values Nurture CICL
Process of Program Implementation	Handling of CICL Cases and Interventions
Program Approaches to the Needs of CICL	Establishment of Empathy Providing Comfort and Care Promoting Inclusivity of CICL
Experiences of VAWC Officers	Laborious Demands Compassion towards CICL Traveling to Distant Facilities Filling Multiple Job Roles Sense of Accomplishment
Challenges in Program Implementation	Sacrifices in Duty Conflict in Decision Making Jeopardy Management of CICL Management of Parents

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Dealing with Challenges in Program Implementation	Reaching Out to Other Authorities Endorsement to DSWD Accustomed to Adversity Commitment to Occupation
Monitoring of CICAL Cases	Means of Communication Home Visitation Frequency of Monitoring
Impacts of Intervention Programs	Apprehension of Consequences Progress in CICAL Cases Serve as Disciplinary Action
Trends of CICAL cases	Case of Repeating Offenses
Input for Enhancement	Need for Resources Parental Involvement Additional Psychosocial Programs Consistency of Implementation Extension of Intervention

Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Dealing with cases of juvenile delinquency in their respective barangays, the VAWC officers facilitate different intervention programs in order to address and extend their hand to these children in conflict with the law.

Livelihood and Recreational

This theme is associated with the type of intervention program for children in conflict with the law that VAWC officers implement in their barangays. The children make amends for their wrongdoings by cleaning up while being watched over by the other barangay officers. In addition to this, Rafferty (2018) stated that such activity that involves helping in the community is an important component of restorative justice as it serves as a form of retaliation that benefits the community itself. Some participants also mentioned that this intervention program is only for those who have committed minor offenses. Aside from cleaning, children are also taught how to make products that they can sell and profit from.

*“Yung mga CICAL ang ginagawa namin ‘pag nagkakaroon ng kaso dito **pinagliliinis namin, pinagwawalis** pagka nahuhuling may kasalanan. ‘Yung pangkaraniwang kasalanan lang hindi naman napatawan [nang mabigat na parusa].” (Ms. Dedicated)*

*“When we have a CICAL case here, we only give the children **cleaning and sweeping** tasks if they have been found guilty, [We do not imply severe penalties] to minor offenses.” (Ms. Dedicated)*

On the other hand, one participant did point out that their barangay also equips the children in conflict with the law to in learning how to create and sell items for the purpose of earning money.

*“[...] meron silang ang ano yung **tuturuan ang mga bata** na halimbawa yung, **yung mga binebentang basahan.**” (Ms. Gentle)*

*“[...] They had a training where **the CICAL were taught**, for instance, **on how to sell rags.**” (Ms. Gentle)*

Moral Advice and Lecture

When a case is received, VAWC officers sit down with and talk to the children involved and inform them of their wrongdoing. Jack and Maria (2017) mentioned that such discussions help people navigate difficult life situations, recognize what was good in the past, and decide what they want to achieve in the future. These participants also stated that they are aware that they are not credible or knowledgeable enough to provide counseling.

*“Pag dito lang sa amin mga **panga-pangaral, pangaral lang**, ganon lang kasi wala kaming karapatan mag ano dyan mag sa **pagdating sa counselling dahil naghahanap yan ng doctor e.**” (Ms. Devoted)*

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

*"If it's within the office, we simply offer them **preaching, or sermons**, just that as **we do not have the authority to perform counseling**, since it requires a qualified doctor". (Ms. Devoted)*

Moreover, some of the participants have also invited parents to speak with them because they believe that they are responsible for their children and have a significant role to play in this.

*"Edi ano, iyan e **kinakausap namin**, pinapatawag ang magulang, lalo diba minor 'yung mga CICL na 'yan pinapatawag ang magulang [para kausapin]."* (Ms. Analytical)

*"Initially, **we speak with them**, we invite their parents, especially considering that they're minors. The parents of the CICL were summoned [to discuss the situation with]."* (Ms. Analytical)

Sports

Aware of the potential prejudice and discrimination that children in conflict with the law may face, the officers involved make every effort to involve and include these children in all sports activities and leagues held in their barangays.

*"[...] may ano po tayo, **ang SK po natin minsan nag papa-basketball.**"* (Ms. Congenial)

*"[...] we have our **SK here who often organize our basketball tournaments.**"* (Ms. Congenial)

This allows them to promote social inclusivity while also allowing the children to enjoy and have fun without fear of being treated differently than other children simply because they have committed offenses.

"Edi palaro, mga palaro. Ah one day league [para sa mga bata]." (Ms. Dedicated)

"Sport, different kinds of sports, like a one-day league [for the children]." (Ms. Dedicated)

Religiously Oriented

The participants strongly believe that religion and spiritual beliefs can help children in conflict with the law reflect on all of their crimes, which is why they encourage them to participate in religious-oriented activities. Moreover, Pearce (2020) mentioned worship, moral conduct, and involvement in religious organizations as core elements of religious life.

*"Mostly sa mga pastor kasi **syempre spiritual baka mas kailangan nila ng moral ano advice ganyan, spiritual advice kasi nga medyo mga nagiging pasaway na nga or naliligaw nga ng landas so ganon.**"* (Ms. Gracious)

*"Mostly to the pastor **since it is spiritual, they primarily need moral advice or spiritual advice as they are becoming more stubborn or they've somehow lost their way in life.**"* (Ms. Gracious)

Additionally, one participant even mentioned that they seek assistance from a church priest to help them talk to and advise the children. Conforming to the Council of Europe (2022), the religious practice may also include sermons, the commemoration of gods' activities, festivals, feasts, meditation, public service, or other aspects of human culture

*"May benefits ka naman doon, [may] pakain naman 'yun at tsaka isa pa huwag kang mag-alala, **may mga mag-aano rin [magba bahagi] ng mga salita ng Diyos.**"* (Ms. Dedicated)

*"You will benefit from it, [there is also] food and you do not need to be worried given that **[there is someone who will share] the words of God.**"* (Ms. Dedicated)

Alternative Intervention

When cases are deemed to be a major one, VAWC officers resort to referring the cases to other rehabilitation centers and other institutional facilities where the children can get better intervention and help.

*"Before nagkaron kami ng program together with the DSWD uh buong... buong Cabuyao 18 barangays, namili kami ng mga CICL na **nagkaron ng retreat somewhere in, hindi ko alam kung San Pablo ba? Basta somewhere banda dyan sa pataas ng Laguna.**"* (Ms. Gracious)

*"We previously had a program with the DSWD all throughout the 18 barangays of Cabuyao. We selected CICL who **have undergone a retreat somewhere... I'm not sure if it's in San Pablo? someplace at the top area of Laguna.**"* (Ms. Gracious)

Moreover, they have also mentioned *Bahay Pag-asa* and DSWD which assist and take over the custody of the children wherein they are given proper counseling and other intervention.

*"**Meron po tayong Bahay Pag-asa na ito po ay nasa Calauan**, so doon po dinadala yung mga bata na kailangan na pagbayaran naman yung kanilang mga ah kasalanan."* (Ms. Congenial)

*"**We have a Bahay Pag Asa in Calauan**, it is where the young offenders are taken to make amends for their offenses."* (Ms. Congenial)

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Objectives of the Intervention Programs

It outlines the barangay authorities' goals for how these intervention programs could enhance the lives of children who are in conflict with the law.

Serve as Diversion

Participants answered that one of their aims was to redirect the attention of the children and have them focus on other things that can be beneficial for them rather than spending their time committing offenses. Through the various intervention programs that they implement in their barangay, children get to manage their time productively and get entertainment from it.

"Para ma-busy [ang mga] CICL, eh sports lang naman 'yan eh para may pagkalibangan sila." (Ms. Analytical)

"To keep [the] CICLs busy, it is a simple sports event yet it will keep them entertained." (Ms. Analytical)

"Bigyan namin [ang mga CICL] ng, halimbawa sports, para hindi sila ma-ano [masangkot] sa mga masasamang gawain." (Ms. Gentle)

"To provide [CICL], for instance sports, for them to [divert them away] from delinquent acts." (Ms. Gentle)

Provide Financial Opportunity

With theft being one of the most commonly reported violations and offenses of the children, the officers also seek to offer opportunities for the children to learn how to earn and make profit just from doing simple products.

"[...] yung matuto sila mag negosyo, kumita ng pera." (Ms. Gentle)

"[...] for them to learn how to run a simple business, earn money." (Ms. Gentle)

Impart Knowledge

Children in conflict with the law are often seen as misguided individuals that needed to amend their values. With this, the VAWC officers also try their best to guide and teach the children to drive them away from the possibility of reoffending.

"Iga-guide namin para maano sila... hindi malulong sa gan'yan, di ba? [sa] mga bisyo." (Ms. Cheerful)

"We will guide them... to refrain from becoming addicted to that, right? [on] addiction." (Ms. Cheerful)

In addition, Das (2021) mentioned that imparting knowledge shapes the minds as well as the hearts. However, people typically associate the idea of imparting knowledge with a wide range of viewpoints. Some may consider imparting values or facts to constitute a rant, while others may regard it as an act of nobility for giving a bit of their knowledge.

Instill Moral Values

Participants wish to impart discipline and principles through the intervention programs offered in their respective barangays in order to help them develop a better sense of themselves. Furthermore, moral values are socially produced attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. It comes into play when a person interacts with the outside world or makes a decision that will have an impact on others stated by Harappa (2020).

"Matutunan mo yung kung ano ang dapat mong gawin. Hindi ang pinaka purpose na community service is hindi para linisin ang barangay namin. Ang pinaka-ano ko doon, ang pinaka intensyon ko doon matuto sila." (Ms. Congenial)

"For them to figure out what they should do. The purpose of the community service is not to just clean the barangay. My main objective or intention is to educate them and help them learn from it." (Ms. Congenial)

Nurture CICL

Above all, the main point of these intervention programs is to help and develop these children in conflict with the law. The participants mentioned that what they truly desire is for them to become a better version of themselves and recognize that what they did was wrong, and thus should not be repeated.

"Makapagpabago and then to make them realize na yung tinatahak nilang landas is hindi [...] tama ganon." (Ms. Gracious)

"To make a change and then to make them realize that the path they are taking in life is not right for them." (Ms. Gracious)

The participants mentioned that what they truly desire is for them to become a better version of themselves and recognize that what they did was wrong, and thus should not be repeated.

"[...] ang target namin e yung improvement ng mga bata." (Ms. Gentle)

"[...] our target is the improvement of children." (Ms. Gentle)

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Process of Program Implementation

This theme explained how participants handle cases involving children who have in conflict with the law by detailing the process necessary for the implementation of existing intervention programs.

Handling of CICL Cases and Intervention

The handling of CICL cases and interventions frequently begins with the filing of complaints. The officers then collect data or perform profiling on the child's information. The VAWC officers must immediately file the blotter in order to keep a record of the case. They would then send an invitation to the guardians of the children involved to continue the discussion.

“Sa lahat ng inaano namin, nililiwat, nakarecord at may blotter. May in-take form, merong referral form kaming ginagawa kapag ini-refer namin, referral form. At kung dito naman nangyari, may in-take form kaming para sa status ng kan’yang ano... kan’yang pagkakakilanlan.” (Ms. Analytical)

“For every one that we reincarcerate, there is a record [of their information] and blotter procedure. There is also an in-take form and referral form that we do whenever we refer them [to other authorities]. And if the case will happen here, there is an in-take form for the status of the children’s identity.” (Ms. Analytical)

One of the participants stated that they will first gather all the necessary client data before proceeding to hear their perspectives.

“[Ang unang ginagawa ay] ini-interview siya. Inaa-nuhan, bina-blotter. Lahat ng impormasyon kukuhain mo sakanya tapos kung kaya naming ano, pinupuntahan namin yung magulang. Tinatanong namin bakit nagkakaganyan yung anak mo ganon ganon.” (Ms. Cheerful)

“[The first thing to do is] to interview them. They undergo a blotter procedure. All of the information about them is needed to be attained, then if we can, we will visit their parents. We will ask them why their children are acting that way.” (Ms. Cheerful)

Program Approaches to the Needs of CICL

This theme highlighted how each of the selected barangays' intervention programs recognizes the needs of children in conflict with the law in order to achieve beneficial changes in their lives.

Establishment of Empathy

The officers are certain that understanding is what the children in conflict with the law need most. Participants said they always try to comprehend the CICL's underlying motives and how they were able to commit violations and misdemeanors. Moreover, Molenberghs (2017), mentioned the importance of empathy as it enables people to understand how others are experiencing therefore they can respond appropriately to the situation. It is commonly associated with social behavior, and several studies suggest that greater empathy leads to more helpful behavior. One participant claimed that developing rapport with the children helped them understand their needs and feelings better.

“Hindi komo may ginawang hindi maganda ang CICL ay hindi mo dapat paratangan sa lahat ng pagkakamali niya bagkus ay yakapin mo at bigyan mo ng pagkakataon na hindi lang ikaw ang batang ganyan. Sabihin mo lahat ang problema sa amin at ika’y naiintindihan at kami ay kakampi mo.” (Ms. Dedicated)

“Despite the unlawful things that the CICL did, they should not only be seen by their mistakes, rather we must embrace and give them another chance and make them feel that they are not the only children who did the same mistake. Assure them that they can share all of their problems with you and that you will understand them and can be their companion.” (Ms. Dedicated)

Providing Comfort and Care

As per the findings of Petiprin (2020), human comfort can occur in four contexts: physical, psychospiritual, environmental, and social. Moreover, the participants also mentioned that they can give the CICL a safe space where they don't have to worry about their security and safety thanks to the intervention programs they run in their barangay.

“[...] sa work namin kasi ina-assess talaga lahat from family kung ano ang nangyari ganito ganyan so hahanapin o yung root cause so after non sasabihin namin sa partner namin na magka counselling, excuse me, na ganon ang case nya kaya ayon nga uh na kumbaga natutumbok naman ng aming mga, aming magka-counsel sa bata yung mga needs talaga kung ano yung, anong tawag dito, yung kailangang puntohin para at least mapa bago yung bata.” (Ms. Gracious)

“[...] in our work, we are assessing all [the information] from the family, to what happened, and we will find the root cause [of the problem or the case] then after that, we will tell our partner who will be done the counseling that, that is their case, in which

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

it seems to be helpful for them to determine the child's needs that needed to be addressed so that at least the children can change." (Ms. Gracious)

Additionally, Kolcaba in 1990s classified comfort into three categories: relief, ease, and transcendence. When a person's comfort needs are satisfied, he or she feels relief, which is a sort of comfort. The participant mentioned that there have been times when they have provided for the children's basic needs, including food and other necessities.

"[...] hindi pa rin sila kumakain binibigyan namin ng pagkain ng pera para may mabili sila." (Ms. Cheerful)

"[...] if they have not eaten yet, we will give them food or money for them to buy something." (Ms. Cheerful)

Promoting Inclusivity of CICL

If there was one thing that the officers do not want to happen, that is to have these children feel alienated from society just because they have committed few infractions. According to Hart (2020), when somebody is welcomed in a group setting, they are said to be inclusive. (e.g., company, office, meeting). Not only do these team members feel included but they are also trusted and counted on to contribute to the team.

"[...] kunwari may mga project ang mga Women's Desk isa sila sa kinukuha namin na para mailahok sa mga palaro na mga kapwa CICL nila" (Ms. Dedicated)

"[...] for instance, whenever the Women's Desk has projects, we include them to participate in the games with their fellow CICL." (Ms. Dedicated)

Through the intervention programs that they provide in their local municipality, the participants mentioned that they get to make sure that they are still treated the same way other children are.

"[...] hindi po sila pwedeng hindi isama. Kasi CICL yan. Mga magulo yan baka magwalang hiya dito yan. Hindi po natin pinapahintulutan yan... so, ibig sabihin kahit po sila ay CICL karapatan nila na maenjoy pa rin dahil bata pa rin naman sila." (Ms. Congenial)

"[...] they cannot be excluded. Because that's CICL. They are prone to get into trouble. We will not allow that... so, that means even if they are CICL they still have the right to enjoy it because they are still young." (Ms. Congenial)

Experiences of VAWC Officers

The experiences of the participants in handling the cases of CICL were emphasized in this theme. They also delineate how they feel when they receive complaints about children in conflict with the law.

Laborious Demands

Participants disclosed that they experienced demanding work conditions. Additionally, they talked about how they feel about their work when handling cases involving juvenile offenders and others. Noviello (2022) mentioned that working with young people can be challenging for a variety of reasons; it requires a lot of effort and stamina and commitment. Both the employee and the child victim may have difficult and traumatic experiences. This is why it is crucial for young workers to maintain the necessary strength for the reward for making a difference in and having an impact on a child's life.

They have also mentioned some instances wherein they get to experience being verbal abused, stress, and exhaustion. Apart from this, they have also learned that they do not get paid enough.

"Yung trabaho kong mahirap, minsan nasstress kami, napupuyat kami sa ganong halaga ng sweldo, kulang naman talaga ang sweldo eh, maliit lang ang sweldo." (Ms. Dedicated)

"My job is difficult, sometimes we get stressed, we stay up late with that amount of salary, the salary is really not enough, the salary is low." (Ms. Dedicated)

Additionally, the participants have also expressed the tough parts in their jobs where one specially finds it difficult if the child that they need to be rescued gets involved in the fight between their parents. The participants struggle to keep things civilized between the couple and still have to think of the child's situation at the same time.

"Sa totoo lang, mahirap talaga trabaho ko ano lalo na yung yung ang pinaka mahirap saken mag [asikaso] ng bata yung sa mag asawa nga na mag rerescue ng bata kasi minsan nagkaka anuhan, sigawan." (Ms. Devoted)

"To be honest, my job is really difficult, especially if... what makes it more difficult is when I am assigned to [take care of] the child that need to be rescued [due to the fight of the parents]. The parents will sometimes start an argument and scream so loudly." (Ms. Devoted)

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

According to Inegbedion et al. (2020), employees in every organization experience various levels of workload on a daily basis. Employee workload means the number of work assignments (Nwinyokpugi, 2018). If the workload changes for any reason, it affects employees' stress levels as well as their perception of fairness in labor balance. They claim that a workload that is below the standard workload will stimulate laziness and give employees the chance to be unproductive. On the other hand, if the workload exceeds the average, there is a likelihood that the employee will feel overwhelmed, which could lead to risks like burnout and breakdowns as well as negative emotions and dissatisfaction that could lead to the worker quitting the job. Workload for workers is a key factor in determining their productivity and turnover (Rajan, 2018).

Compassion towards CICL

Participants expressed their concerns about the CICL and how it enabled them to feel better about themselves and others and encouraged these children to grow. They believe that children, in conflict with the law or not, deserve to be treated with respect, kindness, and consideration.

"[...] nakakaawa yung mga bata, nakakaawa kasi, meron nga dito na pag inano yung mga bata hindi mo na talaga halos matignan." (Ms. Gentle)

"[...] the children look pitiful because there are times that when they were brought here you can hardly look at them." (Ms. Gentle)

Some of the participants expressed their views regarding the apprehension of the children in conflict with the law.

"[...] kasi sa harap ko, ayokong masaktan ang mga bata kahit may mga kasalanan 'yan dahil parang iniisip ko kapatid ko 'yung mga 'yan. 'Yung sasabihin [...] diba merong halimbawa may tanod na "Ikaw, magnanakaw ka [...]" may ganon, oops, wag niyong saktan, nasa akin nang harapan e. Kasi nakakaawa din 'yan, tao din 'yan, ang iniisip ko na lang itinuturing ko silang kapatid na pinapangaralan ko." (Ms. Analytical)

"[...] in my part, I do not want the children to get hurt even though they made a mistake because I think of them as my siblings. For instance, some of the barangay police officers would say appalling things, and I will prevent them to hurt the children in front of me. Because they are pitiful, they are also human, I am just thinking that I consider them as my brothers and sisters that I preach to." (Ms. Analytical)

Traveling to Distant Facilities

The participants were forced to travel to distant institutions to help children who had broken the law due to a lack of resources, particularly in their municipality.

"[...] ang pinagdadalan namin doon sa Silang, Silang, Cavite." (Ms. Gentle)

"[...] we will bring them to Silang, Silang, Cavite." (Ms. Gentle)

Facilities like mental hospitals and rehabilitation centers are necessary in cases involving children. They also talked about the difficulties they encountered when going to far-off facilities.

"Meron don sa Mandaluyong. Sa Mandaluyong mismo. Biruin mo, hindi sa pag-aano, ang mahal na ng gasoline, ano 'yan ng barangay. Oo, tapos, minsan hihingi lang kami ng pang-allowance namin kasi siyempre kakain kami." (Ms. Cheerful)

"There is one in Mandaluyong. It is not a joke to bring the children there because the cost of gasoline is expensive, but the barangay provided the expenses. Then, sometimes we will just ask for our food allowance." (Ms. Cheerful)

Filling Multiple Job Roles

The participants shared how their line of work has accustomed them to handling a variety of duties and responsibilities. Cecile (2017) argues that jobs these days are not just getting longer in hours, but also getting more tasks, making them multi-roles. Moreover, some of the participants also had to handle other cases in addition to the CICL cases.

"Parepareho kami ng trabaho, dinagdagan pa nga eh. Dapat Women's Desk, women's desk lang kaso...eh minsan 'pag walang DSWD kami na rin." (Ms. Dedicated)

"We do have the same job roles, but sometimes the workload increases. Even though we are at the Women's Desk and must only do our assigned tasks there, sometimes when the DSWD is not present, we will be assigned to do their job." (Ms. Dedicated)

Apart from their roles as VAWC officers, one participant claimed that they have further job commitments in order to process the cases of the CICL.

"[...] kami naman magdadala ng referral kahit minsan galing sa munisipyo dadaan kami dapat diyan sila dapat ang magdadala doon kami na lang ang nagdadala kaya bukod don sa VAWC, meron pa kami sa imbestigasyon kami rin ang napapaupo." (Ms. Analytical)

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

*"[...] we, on the other hand, will bring a referral, even if it comes from the municipality, we will go through there. **They should be the ones who bring it to the [municipality] but there are instances that we would just do the task. So, apart from being the VAWC, we still have to do the investigation.**" (Ms. Analytical)*

Sense of Accomplishment

The participants discussed how they feel a sense of accomplishment after improving the children's circumstances. Participants also feel delighted upon seeing progress in how these children treat and socialize with others.

*"Kahit papaano **meron kang nagawang maganda sa barangay, sa pamilya ng bata na naano mo 'to. Napaganda mo ang buhay nila. [...] pag na-accomplish mo siyempre proud ka sa sarili mo na bago ko naano may nagawa ka may naitulong ka diba ganon na ano ganon lang naman.**" (Ms. Gentle)*

*"Somehow, **it feels like you have done something in the barangay, to the family of the children you helped. You made their lives better, [...] when you accomplish it, of course, you will be proud of yourself that you have done something, that you were able to provide help.**" (Ms. Gentle)*

One particular participant also shared that she could not help but feel the joy that some children become more participative and cooperative with the intervention programs being held out for them.

*"**Minsan nakakatuwa** kasi pagdating nila, papasok ako, "Ma'am, tapos na po kami nilinis ko na ang, nalinis ko na po yung kwarto mo nalinis na po namin yung ano"" (Ms. Congenial)*

*"**Sometimes it is gladdening** because when I come in, they will said things like, "Ma'am, we're done, We have cleaned the, We have cleaned your room." (Ms. Congenial)*

The participants consider such achievements as rewards for their efforts in helping the children. This elicits a positive emotional reaction and works to motivate them to continue to improve as well as make lasting behavioral changes when needed (Ryan and Deci, 2020; Manzoor et al, 2021).

Challenges in Program Implementation

The participants acknowledged a few obstacles that make managing the intervention programs challenging for them.

Sacrifices in Duty

According to the participants, making sacrifices is just as important as doing their jobs. Their sense of exhaustion is correlated with managing the CICL and facilitating the programs.

*"[...] **minsang oras kami nakaka-uwi, alas tres, alas dos ng madaling araw.**" (Ms. Cheerful)*

*"[...] **sometimes we arrive home late, around three or two in the morning.**" (Ms. Cheerful)*

One participant said that they frequently have to put their personal matters aside for the benefit of the CICL. Moreover, according to Patalinghug (2021), caseworkers who work with children who are in conflict with the law imply that anything can happen that goes beyond their scope of responsibility. Handling children necessitates that the officers must be flexible and that there is no fixed time in their work because they are obligated to do their job when they are needed

*"[...] mahirap talaga kaya yung ginagawa namin sa sacrifice talaga, **nag sasakripisyo kami para lang sa kanila [sa mga CICL].**" (Ms. Gentle)*

*"[...] **it's really tough that's why we really have to sacrifice for them [for the CICL].**" (Ms. Gentle)*

Conflict in Decision Making

In order to mitigate impartiality and unfair treatment in the field of the participants, they must exercise critical judgement when handling the cases of children in conflict with the law. Juneja (2018) stated that such involves identifying a decision, gathering information, and evaluating possible solutions.

A participant also shared that it gets even more challenging when a family member of hers get involved with the issues wherein she must remain just and fair in drawing decisions and actions.

*"[...] Kaya nga may ah **sa pag-iimbestiga kailangan medyo matalas. Ayon yung medyo mahirap na talagang train muna din namin na hindi ka pwede na basta nag report ka, nag report ka na ito si ganito, ginanto ako, ginanto ako.**" (Ms. Congenial)*

*"[...] **That is why you have to be sharp during the investigation. That is really crucial, hence why we have to really train because we cannot just submit reports that "they did this to me, this person did this to me."**" (Ms. Congenial)*

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Jeopardy

Participants reported that their safety was adversely affected while carrying out their responsibilities. The officers raised their concerns and worries about getting complained if they make a judgement that they do not seem to find favorable to their end.

*"[...] 'yung sumuntok, dinala ko muna sa lupon. Doon ko, hinayaan kong ma-endorse sila ng lupon kung kakasuhan sila. **'Yun lang ang naexperience kong halos binalikan ako ng magulang na kesyo raw mali daw sabi ko,** "hindi, kasi nagbase lang din ako doon sa nalaman ko kaya ini-report ko." (Ms. Analytical)*

*"[...] the one who punched, I brought them to the barangay committee. There, I let them decide to endorse them if they will be charged. **That is the only time that I experienced that a parent came back to me and accused me of making wrong calls and judgement,** I said, "no, I only base from the information I have gathered and reported it." (Ms. Analytical)*

Another participant also expounded the need of being analytical and fair as they are aware of the possible consequences if they happen to make a mistake upon finalizing the judgement.

*"So, kaya... kasi nga once na nagkamali kami pwede kaming mag desisyon sa aming kaharap **kami ang pwedeng balikan. Kami ang puwedeng ireklamo nang inireklamo.**" (Ms. Congenial)*

*"So, if... once we make a mistake in making decisions then **the respondent can file charges and complaints against us instead.**" (Ms. Congenial)*

Management of CICL

The officers noted that there were times when the CICL themselves did not seem to want to cooperate or show any interest. Additionally, they admitted that despite their best efforts to question children, there are times when they will lie or refuse to acknowledge their errors.

*"For the past 8 years, **yung mapasunod** [laughs] saka mag yung **ma-prevent or ma-lesen yung mga kaguluhan** sobrang challenging yon." (Ms. Gracious)*

*"For the past 8 years, **making them comply, as well preventing and lessening the occurrence of troubles,** have been really challenging." (Ms. Gracious)*

They also said that dealing with CICL management was very difficult because nobody there ever seemed to pay attention to what they had to say.

"[...] parang hindi sila nag nakikinig". (Ms. Gentle.)

"[...] they do not seem to listen." (Ms. Gentle)

Management of Parents

Apart from the children, participants also shared their dismay with how uncooperative some parents tend to be. One participant voiced her displeasure by asserting that parents who neglect to watch over and take responsibility for their children must also be punished and held accountable.

*"Ma'am kailangan ho yung anak niyo ay minsan nagba-bonding ho kayo sa labas, kumain sa Jollibee o kahit turo-turo, ah gawin niyong kaibigan ang inyong anak ng hindi naman maano sa kaniyang barkada na masasama, mga panget' Ganon, ganon ang sinasabi namin sa kanila. **Ah bigyan ng oras, hindi trabaho lahat.**" (Ms. Dedicated)*

*"Ma'am, sometimes you have to bond with your children, eat at Jollibee or street foods, befriend with your children so that they do not get included in the wrong circle of friends.' that's what we tell them. **Allocate time, and do not solely focus on work.**" (Ms. Dedicated)*

Additionally, Forrester et al. (n.d.) probed parental resistance to the involvement of child and family social workers in their study. It defines parental resistance as any form of noncooperation, including perceptible collaborative efforts that mask uncertainty, non-engagement, violent or threatening social behavior, and other manifestations of non-engagement. They have also shared a few instances in which they have contacted or visited parents but neither of the parents showed up or communicated with them.

"Kapag pinuntahan mo naman, ayaw makipagharap sayo." (Ms. Cheerful)

"If you pay them a visit, they do not want to face or entertain you." (Ms. Cheerful)

Dealing with Challenges in Program Implementation

This theme covers the approaches used by the intervention programs' facilitators to deal with the difficulties and troubles they encountered while putting the programs in place.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Reaching Out to Other Authorities

The officers talked about their practice of turning to other authorities in their barangay or municipality for assistance when they believe a particular case requires it. In order to get more help for the cases of the children, they also speak with their barangay chief.

“Kaya ang ginagawa naming ine-endorse din namin kung sinong VAWC sa kabilang barangay o saang barangay para alam din nila, namo-monitor din nila ‘yung kabataan.” (Ms. Analytical)

“So what we do is that we also endorse it to the VAWC from other barangay or any barangay so that they are also aware, they also get to monitor the children.” (Ms. Analytical)

Participants also disclosed that in order to address the issue of a child who happens to commit a crime in their community, they regularly communicate with an officer in another barangay.

“Kunwari ‘yung taga rito yung gumawa ng kasalanan at sa [redacted] ginawa, susuportahan mo ‘yun sasamahan mo ‘yun ano bang nagawa nito isasamahan namin ng magulang ‘yun, kasama na ‘yung magulang.” (Ms. Dedicated)

“For example, someone committed an offense here in [redacted], you have to support and guide them, ‘what did this person do?’ We also bring the parents with us.” (Ms. Dedicated)

Endorsement to DSWD

One strategy used by the officers to address this problem was to ask the government agency for help. Participants mentioned that government authorities assisted them in helping young offenders.

“[...] pero pag hindi na talaga yon nire-refer na namin sila sa DSWD and then si DSWD na ang bahala kung ang mag aassess kung kung ano ang dapat gawin don sa bata specially kapag paulit-uulit ang ginagawa.” (Ms. Gracious)

“[...] but if the case is beyond our control anymore, we refer it to DSWD already and let them assess what is better for the child, especially if it has been repeated many times.” (Ms. Gracious)

Additionally, they mentioned that the cases were brought to them based on the severity of the offense committed by the children.

“So ayon pag mga ganong case turn over to DSWD na yon. DSWD na ang nag c-counseling sa kanila.” (Ms. Congenial)

“So if there are cases like that, we turn it over to DSWD. DSWD will be the one to counsel them.” (Ms. Congenial)

There are referral networks at various levels, according to the Philippines Commission on Women and the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (n.d.). The obligation to provide temporary shelters, counseling, psychosocial services, and/or recovery, rehabilitation, and livelihood assistance falls on the Local Government Units (LGUs) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Moreover, they are entrusted with providing rehabilitative counseling and treatment to violent delinquents. As a result, the VAWC officers refer children who are in conflict with the law to them.

Accustomed to Adversity

Participants described their line of work to be difficult and challenging at first time but they were able to get used to it and have a better grasp of how to handle cases and reports.

“Nung una, nung unang bago ako nahihirapan ako humihingi ako ng payo sa mga dalawa kong kasama, ngayon okay na, gamay ko na.” (Ms. Analytical)

“At first, when I was just starting, I was really struggling so I ask tips from my other workmates. Now, I already got the hang of it.” (Ms. Analytical)

“Hindi na, nasanay na ko siguro. Siguro nong mga first 2 years ganyan 2 years medyo hirap pa pero ngayon di naman na.” (Ms. Gracious)

“Not anymore, maybe I already got used to it. I guess I was struggling during the first 2 years, but now, not anymore.” (Ms. Gracious)

Commitment to Occupation

Participants talked about one way they overcame difficulties was by loving what they did for a living. They also mentioned that they have a vowel obligation to assist, regardless of how doing so might impact their quality of life hence why they cannot just simply leave and abandon cases and reports that they receive.

“Kasi syempre pag mahal mo ang, di ko naman na kasi hindi ako tumagal dito dahil ano e, anong tawag dito, dahil sa sweldo kasi kung sweldo ang titingnan ko dito di sweldo yung kinikita namin dito, honorarium lamang kumbaga so napamahal na lang din

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

ako sa trabaho ko kaya ayon parang okay na saken ganon na kumbaga pag mga ganyan, okay na yan masstress ka lang nang slight after nyan tapos na ulit ganon. (Ms. Gracious)

"If you love, I did not last here because of the compensation because if you will base it on the salary, we do not gain salary from here, but only honorarium. So I just fell in love with my job, so for me, it is okay to be slightly stressed, after that it won't happen again." (Ms. Gracious)

One participant also shared how they value their field of work, understanding the background of the their job, hence why they must not fail to look after those cases.

"Hindi mo naman kasi mapapabayaang, hindi mo pwedeng tanggihan. Ano ng trabaho namin yan e" (Ms. Cheerful)

"You cannot neglect it, you cannot refuse. That's part of our job." (Ms. Cheerful)

Monitoring of CICL Cases

The participants talked about how they track the development of the children conflict with the law both before and after the intervention programs are implemented.

Means of Communication

The officers responded that they would occasionally get in touch with the parents of CICL to inquire whether the children had undergone any noticeable changes. Additionally, some participants mentioned using their personal mobile phone and contact number to keep in touch with the parents and track the children involved.

"Kapag sasabihin ko na hindi ako makakapunta, merong ganon. Personal. Minsan ibinibigay ko. Minsan naman 'yung sa barangay. Kasi 'pag sa barangay ang binibigay ko tatawag sila, wala ako kaya personal kong ano. Minsan din messenger na." (Ms. Analytical)

"There are instances where I inform them that I will not be able to pay them a visit, [so I give them my] personal [contact], sometimes I do. Sometimes, I give them the barangay's. However, if I give them the barangay's contact number, I do not receive a copy of their message [on my personal phone], so sometimes, I also do [give them my Facebook] messenger." (Ms. Analytical)

One participant did, however, mention that their barangay had given them a work phone to use for the monitoring to contact the parents or any of the guardians present.

"Tumatawag ako sa mismong nanay, 'oh kumusta yung anak mo? Andyan na ba?'" (Ms. Congenial)

"I call directly to the mother, 'So how is your child? Is your child there?'" (Ms. Congenial)

Home Visitation

In order to find out where the children in conflict with the law were and how things were going for them, the participants frequently visited them. In addition to that, Kelly (2022) mentioned that home visits are designed to ensure that there is consistency applied among the participants, facilitators and other providers, and as well as to the visitors in order to establish a positive connection between the program activities and other desired outcomes. Home visitation is also done if the children repeatedly commit such dubious actions despite undergoing the existing intervention programs.

"Ano pag paulit ulit talaga, binibisita ko talaga yung mga matitigas ang ulo." (Ms. Devoted)

"If it is really repetitive, I really [allot a time to] to visit the stubborn [children]." (Ms. Devoted)

The officers also used it as a means of assisting the parents in the child's development. Some participants mentioned that they sometimes hold unannounced visitation for them to truly see whether they are adhering to what they were advised of and further ask the people that the CICL live with in their household as well as their neighbors and everyone around them to take note if the children truly made any progress.

"[...] meron po akong ah secret home visit. [...] para ma-sure ko kung ah [nasa bahay ang bata], bukod din kasi sa bahay nila sa mga kapitbahay nga tatanong din ako." (Ms. Congenial)

"[...] I have ah secret home visit. [...] so that I can make sure if ah [the child stays at home], well, aside from their household, I also ask questions to their neighbours [to ensure if the child is really showing progress]." (Ms. Congenial)

Frequency of Monitoring

The VAWC officers do not always visit the children who were in violation of the law or speak to their parents on a daily basis. Additionally, the CICL were given a period of time to enjoy themselves without worrying about being watched or regularly checked by

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

the officers. The participants had different answers from one another. Some said they do the monitoring monthly, or twice or even three times a week.

“Mga minsan dalawang, sa isang buwan dalawa ganon, hindi naman palagi, nong isang buwan wala mga ganon.” (Ms. Devoted)

“Sometimes two, twice a month like that, but not always. Last month there was none.” (Ms. Devoted)

The VAWC officers have had different lengths or duration as well in monitoring the children, moreover, most of them conduct monitoring either weekly or on a monthly basis.

“Anim na buwan. Dadalawin ko siya ng ano, nang yun nga sinasabi ko sa inyo na monthly. Umabot ng anim na buwan ‘yun [...] depende doon sa imo-monitor, iho-home visit mo, merong lingguhan, meron din naman na buwanan. Kasi nakapagho-home visit ako buwanan kasi sabi ng nanay.” (Ms. Analytical)

“Six months. I will visit the child monthly, like I told you. It took six months [...] well, it depends on the case that you will monitor, or pay a home visit to, there are weekly and there are monthly because sometimes, I do monthly home visit as per request of the mother [due to their work schedule because no one will accompany the minor]” (Ms. Analytical)

Impacts of Intervention Programs

In this theme, the participants discussed how the existing intervention programs helped to lower the number of children in conflict with the law.

Apprehension of Consequences

Participants discussed how the programs changed the children in conflict with the law to deal with the repercussions of their actions. It was also mentioned how the programs made parents more aware of important aspects of raising children.

“[...] yon nga uh nape-prevent or halimbawa uh napapa-realize kasi natin don sa mga bata kung kung ano yung mga wrongdoing na ginagawa nila, kung ano yung mga consequences non ganon uh yon nakakapagpa-realize and then yon nga nakakapagpa-bago kahit papano yung mga intervention program na ginagawa namin.” (Ms. Gracious)

“[...] like I said uh it prevents or, for example, we are able to make the children realize the wrongdoing that they commit, the consequences of those actions uh that, we are able to make them realize and then we bring change howsoever through the intervention program that we implement.” (Ms. Gracious)

Additionally, the existing intervention programs also allowed the parents of the CICL to establish a more strict discipline to prevent the children from getting involved in worse cases repeatedly.

“[...] syempre ang mga magulang aanohin niya na yung mga kanilang mga anak kasi sila yung na peperwisyo e kaya medyo hinihigpitan nila, nakakatulong din.” (Ms. Gentle)

“[...] of course the parents will feel the need to deal with their children more strictly because they are the ones getting bothered [by having to attend the barangay] which helps somehow.” (Ms. Gentle)

Progress in CICL Cases

The officers mentioned that there were significant changes in the rate of CICL cases they receive. nseling.

“[...] pag kasi yung mga batang yuon ay, diba nakagawa na siya ng kasalanan at ano pag kina-counselling namin dito nag babago naman sila.” (Ms. Gentle)

“[...] well, if the children ever commit dubious actions, when we do counselling sessions with them, they do show progress in some way.” (Ms. Gentle)

They have also observed that some children in conflict with the law were able to finish their education as they consistently monitor them.

“Siyempre less kaso kami, naa-ano namin, namo-monitor namin. Yung iba, pagka kunyari nakikita mo, nakakapagtapos naman ng pag-aaral.” (Ms. Cheerful)

“Of course, there is less case, [we are able to] monitor them. Some [children], let's say if you see them around, they do finish their studies and graduate.” (Ms. Cheerful)

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Serves as Disciplinary Action

Officers clarified that intervention programs also serve as disciplinary measures to compel the children to take responsibility for their own mistakes and to reassure the complainants that they hold them accountable even if a signed contract between two parties already exists.

“Pananakot lang namin yon kasi nahihiya sila na sila yung mag wawalis, “sige ulitin nyo mag wawalis kayo, mag wawalis.” She added “kunyari lang tataktutin, walisan mo na yan, ganon which is alam naman ng magulang.” (Ms. Devoted)

“We only use that to scare them because they feel embarrassed if they get to sweep around and clean, we’ll be like “do it one more time and you will have to sweep and clean again.” She added “we pretend to punish them and ask them to sweep [this area] something like that, which is something that the parents are aware of.” (Ms. Devoted)

Moreover, some cases only serve as an agreement between the officer, the CICL and their guardians, and the complainant, if there is any. This agreement is the reminder that the children in conflict with the law are held accountable for their actions and have agreed to do the specified tasks.

“[...] So ibig sabihin ayon ay naging kasunduan lang namin na meron kang ganito dito.” (Ms. Congenial)

“[...] so meaning, it serves as an agreement that they have had a case here [in the barangay].” (Ms. Congenial)

Trends of CICL Cases

The observed changes in the trends and rates of CICL cases over the course of the year are highlighted in this theme. The participants also offered some explanations for the reasons why there were differences each year.

Cases of Repeating Offenses

Participants have noted that there are still instances of juvenile recidivism even after the implementation of various intervention programs. Even after repeated reprimands, some officers claimed that some children never truly learn anything. One participant also mentioned how some children have a tendency to exploit their youth because they do not seem fazed about the possible consequences of their actions.

“Wala naman kasi silang ano, parang ugali na talaga nila e, kahit may intervention na ibibigay naulit pa din.” (Ms. Devoted)

“It is like they have already developed a habit out of it, even if you give them intervention it will only happen again.” (Ms. Devoted)

A participant also expressed their frustration and helplessness over repeating cases of the same CICL.

“Pero meron pa ring paulit-ulit, walang takot talaga. Wala kaming magagawa na.” (Ms. Cheerful)

“There are still some who repeatedly commit offenses, they are not really afraid at all. We cannot do anything anymore.” (Ms. Cheerful)

Input for Enhancement

The participants shared their ideas and perceptions on how the current intervention programs could be made more effective and efficient for the children in conflict with the law.

Need for Resources

Participants have stated that they require facilities, professional staff, and financial resources. Christensen, et al. (2021) described resources as something which assists individuals in accomplishing their objectives. Moreover, the participants have stated that they are only able to talk about basic issues with the children because they are not allowed to offer counseling because they lack the credibility to do so and because there aren't any licensed professionals in their area who can. Another participant added that in order to reduce the amount of time that they must spend traveling, there is a real need for nearby facilities like rehabilitation centers or organizations like Bahay Pag-asa.

“Pag-igihin? Kahit gustuhin man namin kagaya nung wala nga kaming center na pwedeng paglagyan sa kanila, sana magkaron kami kahit feeding program, diba sa mga... kaso wala. Kulang na kulang.” (Ms. Cheerful)

“To enhance? Because even if we want to, as you can see, we do not even have a center [or a place] to accommodate them in, we are hoping to have the opportunity to organize even a simple feeding program for the... [children] but unfortunately, we can not. It is really not enough.” (Ms. Cheerful)

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Furthermore, it was mentioned that there is not enough facility within the city that can cater the needs of the children in conflict with law. The local offices of the VAWC officers in their respective barangay were not enough to closely accommodate the children which is something that they hope to be addressed.

“Walang pasilidad.” (Ms. Devoted)

“There is no facility.” (Ms. Devoted)

Parental Involvement

The officers expressed their concern regarding the involvement of the parents in cases involving their children. They stated that there have been instances where children have resorted to breaking the law in order to get their parents' attention. Moreover, Mwangangi (2017) argues that the quality of a child's relationship with his or her parents influences whether or not he or she becomes a delinquent.

“Kaya yung bata diba naghahanap ng atensyon ng magulang. Iyon ang kulang.” (Ms. Cheerful)

“The child, as you know, seeks attention from their parents. That is something they lack.” (Ms. Cheerful)

A lack of parental attention and support, on the other hand, leads children to feel emotionally insecure and leads to poor personality development, fostering antisocial or delinquent behavior. Another participant shared her thoughts on the potential efficacy of intervention programs and how important it is for parents to get involved and work with the programs.

“Magiging mabisa sya kung nakikipag cooperate yung, anong tawag dito, yung magulang at yung bata.” (Ms. Gracious)

“It will be effective if the parents and the children cooperate.” (Ms. Gracious)

Additional Psychosocial Programs

In addition to the intervention programs already in place in their barangay, they proposed other initiatives they believed would benefit the CICL more. One participant expressed her desire to hold events where they could foster and inspire children to display their artistic abilities and talents because she thinks that these CICL are talented and creative. Others mentioned initiatives that would target both children and their families as participants.

“[...] pero ito nga, ito ngang gusto ko sanang ah maging project ng mga CICL mismo para nga sa mga CICL ah mabigyan ng pansin na, na magkaroon sila ng culture? Culture ba yung tawag doon? Yung, yung maging talented kasi makikita mo yung mga talent ng bata e ang kulang, ang kakulangan siyempre.” (Ms. Congenial)

“[...] but anyway, the project that I have in mind, that I'm hoping to do for the CICL themselves in order to raise concern, to give them culture? Is that what you call it? A way to help them become more talented and all because you will really notice that the children here have talent [and so much potential] but unfortunately, we do not have enough [to push through with that].” (Ms. Congenial)

In accordance with the article Child Hope Philippines (2021) such concerns may be addressed with activities that can be accomplished by assisting children in creating healthy habits, introducing them to others, and organizing activities that support rehabilitation. There are several ways to offer psychosocial support, including: arts and crafts; drama and puppet performances; storytelling; sports; playing games; singing, musical instruments, and dance classes; awareness campaigns and seminars; skill training; counseling; psychological first aid; support and self-help groups.

Consistency of Implementation

A participant also spoke about how crucial it is for these programs to continue and be carried out consistently for children who are in conflict with the law. She went on to say that strict regulation of policies and implementation was necessary if they were to expect the desirable changes.

“Hindi mo naman pwedeng basta umpisahan lang yan e, kailangan once na inumpisahan kasi yan tuloy tuloy.” (Ms. Congenial)

“Well, you cannot just start with it. Once you begin with it, you really need to be consistent.” (Ms. Congenial)

Extension of Intervention

VAWC officers also wanted to extend the scope of their intervention so that they could provide assistance in addition to themselves. They have stated that it would be extremely helpful if they could also receive assistance from other organizations and sectors within their barangay.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

*“[...] yon nga **yung pagpapalawig pa nga namin nong mga intervention na hindi lang ako ang ta-trabaho** kasi part din dito ang BCPC tinatawagan nilang Barangay Council for the Protection of Children so buong community pero kami ang parang pinaka, anong tawag dito, uh magi-implement non. Mga programs sa BCPC kasama don ang kapitan, mga sangguniang barangay, and then mga school representative, mga ganon, sa community talaga.” (Ms. Gracious)*

*“[...] Like I said, **our extension of the intervention where I will not be the only one working** because BCPC or what we also call Barangay Council for the Protection of Children is also a part of this, so this also includes the entire community but we will be the ones who will lead and mainly implement it. There are also programs that include the BCPC, the barangay captain, the barangay Council, and then the school representatives, so it really calls for the cooperation of the community.” (Ms. Gracious)*

DISCUSSION

The local authorities offer programs to nurture and encourage the growth of the children in conflict with the law to redirect their attention from committing illicit activities repeatedly. These intervention programs include community service where the CICL were encouraged to participate in activities such as clean-up drives, landscaping activities that include planting and catering crops in a small garden, needlework and other livelihood and recreational activities like sewing rags and selling them to make profit. There is also one-on-one discussion with the CICL where they have a conversation with the officer where rapport was being established. Sports like basketball and other physical activities were also offered that promotes inclusivity and camaraderie. Moreover, there were also religiously oriented activities where the CICL receive sermon and participate in small cell group. The VAWC officers also often resort to alternative interventions that include turning over of cases to DSWD or to distant facilities and institutions.

The study also revealed that there were cases of repeating offenses even if they have undergone the intervention programs. The light consequences encouraged them to continuously commit illicit activities after laying low for a few days. However, the research and study findings intensely noted that the existing interventions for juvenile delinquency called for enhancement. Additionally, the participants have expressed their needs and desire for more resources. The authorized officers also mentioned that they needed to travel to distant facilities when there is a need for a CICL to be assigned in a shelter. Hence, there was a need for the establishment of nearby custodial facilities such as institutions, shelters, and rehabilitation centers that will be able to cater these children within the city. An increase in funds would also greatly aid in hosting and organizing much more activities and programs intended for these children.

Moreover, it is a well-known fact that the role of the family plays a big part in why some children resort to the commitment of immoral behavior and actions. Consequently, there is a need to amplify the relationship between the parent and the child. The involvement of the parents would be a great help to ameliorate the situation and lives of the children. The participants also laid out their suggestions for implementing a variety of programs such as educational ones, as well as religious-oriented activities, as they believe that these will greatly help the children in conflict with the law in developing themselves. They also added that having skill training and workshops for the children will not only provide diversion but also allow them to develop and enhance their talents and skills. They also proposed that intervention programs should not only be limited and directed to the CICL itself. Instead, there should be seminars and dissemination of information across the community, and more importantly with the parents.

Apart from the substantial strategies of the barangays in implementing the various programs, it is a requisite to have consistency in administering the following measures to provide the appropriate and sustainable intervention programs for children in conflict with the law. There is also a need to execute the programs with a stern approach that would compel the children to follow the programs solemnly and to apprehend the consequences of their behavior.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Table 2 Proposed Enhancement of Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Intervention Programs	Description	Objectives	Time Frame
<p>Community Service</p> <p>Additional Qualified Manpower</p>	<p>The need for additional qualified manpower in the intervention program for community service calls for another qualified VAWC Officer that have the following qualities as per the Barangay VAW Desk Handbook (2012):</p> <p>Have experience in handling gender-sensitive cases;</p> <p>Committed;</p> <p>Responsive in a non-judgemental manner;</p> <p>Willing to learn new things and be trained for the job;</p> <p>Transparent and efficient in using the allotted budget; and</p> <p>Resourceful in terms of providing the necessities of the victim-survivors.</p>	<p>This enhancement seeks to provide further support in order to facilitate and attentively monitor the children in conflict with the law as well as to lessen the shouldered responsibility of the VAWC officers who work in the Women's Desk alone without shifting hours.</p> <p>Shift scheduling can help the barangay maximize each employee's productivity. Employees working diverse schedules may easily cause confusion over shift hours and responsibilities. They cannot operate at their best while they are uncertain.</p>	
<p>Parental Involvement</p>	<p>There is an evident need for activities that promote a stronger parental involvement such as seminars and family programs, to encourage the guardians to get more associated with the child's upbringing and whereabouts as well as to properly guide the children as they learn to grow as an individual and associate more in the society.</p>	<p>The strong involvement of the guardians with the children in conflict with the law aims to provide support and guidance to the children. In this way, the children will be guided and feel secure and supported by the people around them.</p>	
<p>Consistency of Implementation</p>	<p>The implementation of the existing intervention program for community service calls for consistency in a stern manner in order to show the children in conflict with the law that the intervention programs shall be taken seriously and with utmost accountability.</p>	<p>The stern consistency aims to truly instill discipline to the children in conflict with the law all throughout the intervention programs. This also seeks to teach the children to take accountability of their actions.</p>	<p>At least a month</p>

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Moral Advice and Lecturing

Additional Qualified Manpower	There is a need for more qualified personnel, such as trained staff, doctors, counsellors, and other mental health professionals, who are required for the best interests of the child.	These additional qualified personnel must have the knowledge to carry out the appropriate procedure in counselling the children in conflict with the law that will provide help for the betterment of these children.	At least three (3) sessions with a professional counselor
--------------------------------------	---	---	---

Sports

Consistency of Implementation	The implementation of the existing intervention programs for sports shows the need for consistency as such activities promote inclusivity and camaraderie which encourages the children in conflict to interact more with their peers through sportsmanship rather than illicit activities.	The consistency in implementing the sports activities aim to give the children an event to look forward to which shall serve as a diversion that prevents them from engaging in delinquency and enjoyment at the same time.	At least a month
Additional Activities	Sports activities such as basketball and volleyball leagues are good ways to promote inclusivity and camaraderie to the children in conflict with the law and are recommended to be implemented more often.	These activities aim to serve as a diversion to the children in conflict with the law and allow them to feel involved and belong with their peers.	

Religiously Oriented

Additional Qualified Manpower	Including the right people to help with this intervention program will have a greater impact on the children who are in conflict with the law. These individuals may be church priests or ministers with extensive experience in providing spiritual lectures and activities.	Employing the right people for the program are most likely to draw a more effective and efficient outcome from the children in conflict involved.	
Consistency of Implementation	There is a need for a strict consistency and implementation of the program to produce a substantial result.	To draw long-term changes in the development of the CICL.	At least two (2) months

Alternative Intervention

Parental Involvement	The absence of parental involvement in the children's lives promotes delinquency in a variety of ways. Children raised by loving, consistent parents are less likely to commit serious crimes as juveniles or adults. On the other hand, children raised by parents who ignore or reject them are likely to become delinquent.	There is a need to strengthen the bond between the parents and the CICL in order to promote the children's life. The extent of commitment and active participation a parent has in their	
-----------------------------	--	---	--

children's life contributes to healthy personality development in children; households that are affectionate, supporting, and understanding are more likely to foster conformist and constructive social behavior.

Monitoring	Monitoring is the continuous collection of data on CICL to assess the effectiveness of an intervention, such as a project, program, or policy.	To see achievements and outcomes in relation to the program intervention's goals.	At least six (6) months after undergoing intervention program
Establishment of Facilities	The main reason why the assigned officers resort to alternative intervention is because there is a lack of facilities within the area. Establishing necessary facilities and centers within the area will not only benefit the children in conflict with the law but also the officers managing them.	To centralize the cases within the city and ease the struggles of both the CICL and officers of traveling outside the city.	

IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The researchers present information on existing juvenile delinquency intervention programs. They place an emphasis on areas that still require improvement. Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the researchers recommend the following:

Additional Qualified Manpower

The study shows that the participants obtain multiple job roles because there is only one VAWC officer employed in their local office. The researchers recommend Cabuyao's prominent officials to increase the number of skilled workers in each Women's desk by placing at least two officers to address the needs and concerns of the children in conflict with the law. This will also provide work opportunities for the local government.

Parental Involvement

Parental resistance, as mentioned by the majority of participants, is one of the common challenges they experience. The parents of juvenile offenders are recommended by the researchers to get more involved and informed about their children's situations. Working with VAWC Officers, maintaining a healthy household, and being accountable for instilling in their children the laws, norms and values may prevent their children from engaging in unsafe, destructive, and irresponsible behavior.

Psychosocial Intervention and Recommended Enhanced Flow of Program Implementation

Community service is the most frequently used intervention program in the local municipality for minor and even major crimes like larceny and gang fights. It was figured out that there is a weak implication in these projects where it just fills in as obligatory discipline for the CICL. There is also a subdued implementation and limited resources that restricts the impact of the intervention programs to the progress of the child. These results to repeating cases of juvenile delinquency over the years.

In order to prevent CICL from perpetrating further violations, the study recommends officers to establish and implement programs that address relevant concerns, such as psychosocial intervention programs, as well as community programs, and stricter regulation of these to help improve the status of children in conflict with the law.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

Moreover, it has been determined that there is still a need for enhancement and development in some areas in order to address and assist children in conflict with the law. These suggest that providing the suitable and enhanced programs could help these children to circumvent from developing deviant and behavioral concerns.

Thereby, upon evaluating the existing intervention programs offered by the selected barangay, the researchers provide an enhanced program implementation flow that is shown in *Figure 1*.

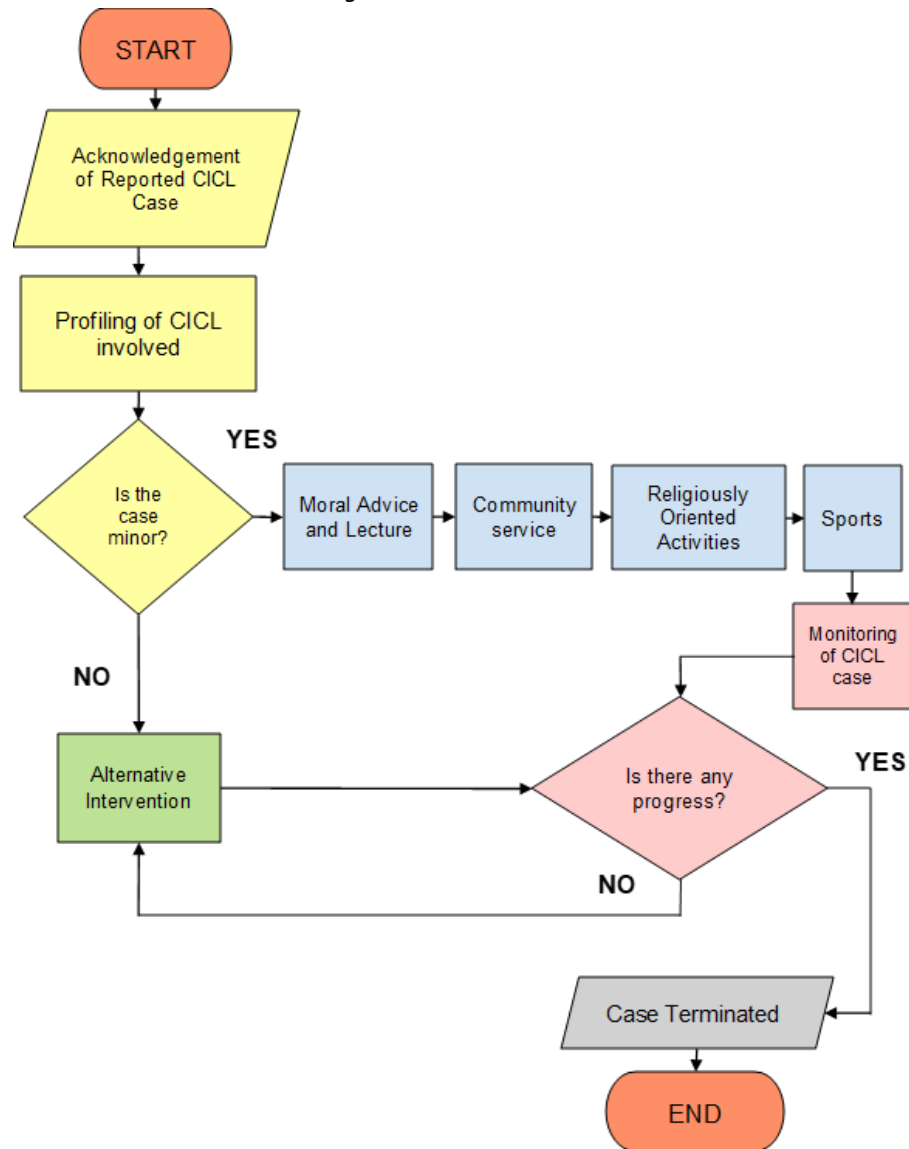


Figure 1 Recommended Enhanced Flow of Program Implementation

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

The enhanced flow aims to act as a basis and to initially assist in developing a more systematic approach to case management and implementation of existing intervention programs. The recommendations for the enhanced flow of program implementation include three phases:

Phase One: Case Management

The researcher recommends the entire process of phase one start upon receiving and acknowledging the cases and complaints at the VAWC office. The involved individuals will receive assistance from officers and barangay tanod to maintain order. The next step is to record the child's personal information so that the officers can get in touch with the children's parents within eight hours, as suggested by the Barangay Protocol (n.d.). The officer must immediately begin assessing the incident's severity. In the event that the case causes any extreme physical, emotional, and mental harm to another party it is deemed to be major, and it will be referred to CSWD for alternative interventions, as outlined in the green section, in order for the children in conflict with the law to receive the assistance they need. Officers are also expected to closely monitor the cases and the children's progress as part of phase three. If the desired changes are observed, the case can already be ended. However, if there are no significant changes, they should stay with the institution for a longer time.

The research study recommends, extension of qualified manpower to reduce the workload of one officer assigned to the barangay in phase one and additional professional assistance should be offered in the implementation of professional counseling, and parental involvement which will help the officers greatly in managing the children. In addition, a comprehensive evaluation of the CICL cases is required to identify those that are being handed over to the CSWD. The CSWD will greatly benefit from this by prioritizing cases that truly require alternative intervention. This will also be beneficial to the local municipality establish initial preventive measures.

Phase Two: Intervention Programs

Moreover, the case is considered minor if the actions committed by the children in conflict with the law did not cause any extreme physical, emotional, and mental harm to another party. As shown in the blue sections of phase two. The barangay's existing intervention programs will then be used to help the children in conflict with the law. Before being put through community service, such as clean-up drives, livelihood, and other recreational activities, they will receive initial counseling from other professionals who are recommended to participate in the implementation of the existing intervention programs. In addition, it will be expected of them to participate in religious activities in their community. Children in conflict with the law must be given priority when participating in sports leagues or other youth activities to promote social inclusion and avoid discrimination against them. The key components of the most effective intervention programs for preventing juvenile delinquency, according to Impact Laws (2022) Share the following key components: Education, Recreational, Community Involvement, Bullying prevention program, Prevention programs within the juvenile justice system, and Functional Family therapy.

The study recommends Phase two should establish concrete programs that address pertinent concerns and tighter regulation. In addition, the barangay's program implementation must be consistent.

Phase Three: Case Monitoring

Children will be closely watched during phase three until the desired changes are observed. Consistency in monitoring is also one of the study's recommendations for the third phase. The official will assess whether the child gained any progress and the case can already be closed from there. However, if despite these programs there is still no progress, they are encouraged to refer the case to DSWD and other institutions and facilities to handle the case and offer other intervention programs.

The recommendations of the study shows that alternative interventions call for extension of intervention in terms of facilities. As previously mentioned, there is no BPA in the City of Cabuyao the officials actually travel far. This will significantly assist the VAWC Organization and the children in conflict with the law. This will include additional resources and professional help such as counsellors and other mental health professionals. The researcher recommends for a city-wide information dissemination that involves seminars and programs with and for the family of the CICL and the community.

Consistency of Program Implementation

The researchers advised the local officers to ensure that the intervention programs are implemented consistently in their barangay. In addition, the researchers recommend the VAWC officers to execute the intervention programs with strict adherence and undertake

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

strict close monitoring in order to accurately evaluate the child's progress. Maintaining consistency among the programs' policies and practices will enable them to gain leverage and significantly benefit the community and the children.

Extension of Intervention

There is a need for the local authorities to thrive for the extension of the intervention and establish a shelter or confinement area separate from adults that shall also provide short-term residential care or a home environment for the children in conflict with the law. Moreover, the researchers strongly recommend that local officials provide additional trained staff, doctors, counselors, and other mental health professionals to further address and accommodate the needs of the children in conflict with the law. With this, this study will serve as an appeal to the officials to provide the necessities that the children compelled in order to better cater and alleviate their lives.

City-wide Information Dissemination

This study raises a call to widen the cognition of the significant individuals in the lives of the children in conflict with the law. In order for the community and the family of the CICL to be involved and informed about the situation of their children, the researchers recommend city-wide information dissemination which involves seminars and programs that the community and the family will partake in. This will significantly support VAWC officers as well in accumulating new ideas from other partaking authorities on how to efficiently handle cases while also raising awareness about the importance of the children's environment in their progress.

CONCLUSION

The study was able to identify the existing intervention programs for juvenile delinquency in selected barangays within the city of Cabuyao that offers livelihood and recreational activities for the children in conflict with the law as well as religiously oriented activities and sports related programs. The local municipality also often resort to alternative interventions where they turn over the cases to organizations and distant institutions that have enough resources to cater the needs of the CICL. These intervention programs were explored and further investigated through the experiences of the VAWC officers.

The development and identification of numerous intervention strategies and targeted program approaches that have been proven to contribute in lowering crime and fostering development over the past few years has come from a variety of disciplines. However, despite the implementation of these programs, it was found that there are still records of repeating cases which signifies the weak implications and efficacy of the existing intervention programs due to inadequate resources and inconsistency.

The intervention programs present in the local barangays tend to fail in addressing the root cause of juvenile delinquency and only serves as punishments for the wrongful actions of the children in conflict with the law which results to cases of juvenile recidivism. Furthermore, this research indicates that giving these children better guidance and suitable interventions will help them deal with the root cause of their delinquent activities and avoid such behaviors in the future. Thus, it is concluded that there are gaps in program implementation which call for enhancement and growth in several areas upon evaluating the existing intervention programs provided by the selected barangays across the municipality of Cabuyao.

Substantially, the evaluation of the existing intervention programs for juvenile delinquency presented in the study helped the community, particularly the local authorities, determine and understand the impediments in the program implementation. This study also contributed in discussions of juvenile delinquency and enhancement of the provided programs which are not often deliberated in the field of research for community. There were limitations encountered; nevertheless, the researchers were able to gather enough data to explore the existing intervention programs for the CICL.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researchers would like to express their immeasurable appreciation and sincerest gratitude for the help and support extended to individuals who remained consistent: to the research adviser Dr. Araceli Bustamante-Paster for her guidance and encouragement; to Ms. Mito Lanaca and Ms. Kharmela A. Batonero for their expertise on language editing; to Mr. John Erwin Delmo for his guidance in creating the research instrument; to Ms. Marielle Umali and Ms. Ciara Maricar Tan for the intercoding procedure and the validation of the research instrument; to Mr. Neil Edward B. Miranda for his assistance and helpful insights; to the CSWD office of the City of Cabuyao and the research participants; to the family of the researchers; friends; professors; and God Almighty.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

REFERENCES

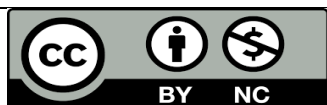
- 1) Austria, H. (2021). *Nat'l gov't agencies, LGUs in Region 1 uphold juvenile justice*. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1160645>
- 2) Barangay Protocol in Managing Cases of Children in Conflict with the Law and Children at Risk (n.d.). *Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council*. Retrieved from www.jjwc.gov.ph
- 3) Barangay VAW Desk Handbook (2012). *Philippine Commission on Women*. ISBN: 978-971-8701-12-6. Retrieved from www.pcw.gov.ph
- 4) Beever, G. (2022). Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) Evaluation Model. *Agri Future Australia*. Retrieved from <https://extensionaus.com.au/extension-practice/context-input-process-product-cipp-evaluation-model/>
- 5) Bhagat, P. & Sadaf, K. (2019). *Juvenile delinquency: A critical analysis*. IJRAR. <https://www.ijrar.org/papers/IJRAR19H1188.pdf>.
- 6) Caliwan, C. (2019) PDEA Eyes Raps vs. Parents of Kids Rescued in Navotas Drug Den. *Philippines News Agency*. Retrieved from <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1059726>
- 7) Caulfield, J. (2019). How to Do Thematic Analysis Step-by-Step Guide & Examples. Retrieved From: <https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/thematic-analysis/>
- 8) Cecile (2017). The Multi-Role Trap. Retrieved from <https://www.Careercatchup.Com/Multiple-Roles/>.
- 9) Child Hopes Philippines, (2021). Psychosocial Support and Its Important Role in Efforts to Build a Better Society. Retrieved from <https://childhope.org.ph/psychosocial-support-benefits-mhpss/>
- 10) Christensen, M., Dawson, J., & Nielsen, K. (2021). The Role of Adequate Resources, Community and Supportive Leadership in Creating Engaged Academics. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(5), 2776. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18052776>
- 11) Comprehensive National Juvenile Intervention Program 2018-2022 (2022). *Juvenile justice and welfare council. Quezon City*. <https://jjwc.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Comprehensive-National-Juvenile-Intervention-Program-CNJIP.pdf>
- 12) Council Of Europe (2022). Religion and belief. Retrieved from <https://www.Coe.Int/En/Web/Compass/Religion-And-Belief>.
- 13) Criminal Justice (2021). What are Juvenile Recidivism Rates and How can they be Reduced. *Point Park University Online*. Retrieved from <https://online.pointpark.edu/criminal-justice/juvenile-recidivism/>
- 14) Das, A. (2021). The art of imparting knowledge. Retrieved from <https://Medium.Com/Age-Of-Awareness/The-Art-Of-Imparting-Knowledge-851317c1d4eb>
- 15) De Groot, J., & van Hoek, M. E. C. (2017). Contemplative Listening in Moral Issues: Moral Counseling Redefined in Principles and Method. *The journal of pastoral care & counseling: JPCC*, 71(2), 106–113. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1542305017708155>
- 16) Forrester, D. et al. (n.d.). Parental resistance and social worker skills: Towards a theory of motivational social work. *Child & Family Social Work*, 17(2), 118–129. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2206.2012.00837.x>
- 17) Gunawan, J. (2022). Summary of Lazarus and Folkman's Theory of Stress, Appraisal, and Coping. Retrieved from <https://jokogunawan.com/summary-of-lazarus-and-folkmans-theory-of-stress-appraisal-and-coping/#.Y8FE03TmiSU>
- 18) Harappa blogs (2020). What are values? the importance of moral values in decision-making. Retrieved from <https://Harappa.Education/Harappa-Diaries/What-Are-Values/#:~:Text=Moral%20values%20concern%20themselves%20with,Have%20a%20consequence%20on%20others>
- 19) Hart, M. (2020). Six tips for fostering inclusivity on your team. Retrieved from <https://Resources.Owllabs.Com/Blog/Inclusivity>
- 20) Inegbedion., H. et al. (2020). Perception of workload balance and employee job satisfaction in work organisations, *Heliyon*, Volume 6, Issue 1, E03160, Issn 2405-8440, Retrieved from <https://Doi.Org/10.1016/J.Heliyon.2020.E03160>.
- 21) ImpactLaws, (2022). Juvenile Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved From: <https://www.impactlaw.com>
- 22) Juneja, P. (2018). What is Decision Making. *Management Study Guide*. Retrieved from <https://www.managementstudyguide.com/decision-making-in-organizational-context.htm>
- 23) Kelly, G., Gaylor, Erika. et al. (2022). Impacts of home visiting programs on young children's school readiness. Retrieved from <https://Www.Child-Encyclopedia.Com/Home-Visiting/According-Experts/Impacts-Home-Visiting-Programs-Young-Childrens-Sch>
- 24) Kermen, U. (2018). Spiritual Interventions in Juvenile Delinquency. *Spiritual Psychology and Counseling*. 3. 10.12738/spc.2018.1.0038.
- 25) Khuda, K. (2019). 'Juvenile delinquency, its causes and justice system in bangladesh: A critical analysis'. *Journal of South Asian Studies*, vol. 7 no. 3, pp. 109-118.

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

- 26) Kolcaba's theory of comfort. *Nursing Theory*. (2019). Retrieved from <https://nursing-theory.org/theories-and-models/kolcaba-theory-of-comfort.php>
- 27) Manuel, E. S. (2019). The Long-Term Effects of Rehabilitation Program for Children in Conflict with the Law. *International Journal of English, Literature, and Social Sciences (IJELS)*. Vol-4, Issue-6. ISSN: 2456-7620. Retrieved from <https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijels.46.54>
- 28) Manzoor F., et al. (2021) Intrinsic Rewards and Employee's Performance with the Mediating Mechanism of Employee's Motivation. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8319625/>
- 29) Molenberghs, P. (2017, January 9). *Understanding others' feelings: What is empathy and why do we need it*. TheConversation. Retrieved from <https://www.google.com/amp/s/theconversation.com/amp/understanding-others-feelings-what-is-empathy-and-why-do-we-need-it-68494>
- 30) Mwangangi, R. (2019). *The role of family in dealing with juvenile delinquency*. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 7, 52-63. doi: 10.4236/jss.2019.73004.
- 31) Ng, D. (2019). *The Philippines' little delinquents, committing some of the most brazen crimes*. <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/cnainsider/philippines-problem-children-committing-brazen-juvenile-crimes-881021>
- 32) Noviello, M. (2022). Preventing and responding to juvenile crime: Importance of intervention and rehabilitation. *Merrimack ScholarWorks*. Retrieved from https://scholarworks.merrimack.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1044&context=crm_studentpub
- 33) Nwinyokpugi, P. (2018). Workload Management Strategies and Employees Efficiency in the Nigeria Banking Sector. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323336429_Workload_Management_Strategies_and_Employees_Efficiency_in_the_Nigeria_Banking_Sector
- 34) Official Gazette, (2006). Republic Act No. 9344. <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2006/04/28/republic-act-no-9344-s-2006/>
- 35) Pallipedia, (2021). Intervention. Retrieved From: <https://pallipedia.org/intervention/>
- 36) Patalinghug, M.E. (2021). *The life changer: Social workers in rehabilitation facilities for child in conflict with the law*. *Otoritas: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 11(1), 33-44.
- 37) Pearce, C. S. (2022). Religion. Retrieved from <https://www.Britannica.Com/Topic/Religion>.
- 38) Petiprin, A. (2020). Kolcaba's theory of comfort. Retrieved from <https://Nursing-Theory.Org/Theories-And-Models/Kolcaba-Theory-Of-Comfort.Php>
- 39) Philippine Commission on Women & Inter Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children. (n.d.). The referral networks at various levels. *in guidelines in the establishment and management of a referral system on violence against women at the local government unit level*.
- 40) Rafferty, J. (2018). Restorative justice. Retrieved from <https://www.Britannica.Com/Topic/Restorative-Justice/Community-Service>.
- 41) Rajan, D. (2018). Negative impacts of heavy workload: a comparative study among sanitary workers. *Sociology International Journal*. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330819189_Negative_impacts_of_heavy_workload_a_comparative_study_among_sanitary_workers
- 42) Ryan, R. & Deci, E. (2020) Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation from a Self-Determination Theory Perspective: Definitions, Theory, Practices, and Future Directions. Retrieved from https://selfdeterminationtheory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/2020_RyanDeci_CEP_PrePrint.pdf
- 43) Seger, A. J. (2021). Precarious Lives of Children and Youth in the Philippines: Critical Perspectives on Rights-based Approaches to Development and Empowerment. Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Retrieved from <https://ntnuopen.ntnu.no/ntnu-xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/2784742/no.ntnu:inspera:80893378:50628817.pdf?sequence=1>
- 44) Stufflebeam, D.L. (1983). The CIPP Model for Program Evaluation. In: *Evaluation Models*. Evaluation in Education and Human Services, vol 6. *Springer*, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-6669-7_7

Evaluation and Enhancement of Existing Intervention Programs for Juvenile Delinquency

- 45) Wolff, E., & Hums, M. (2019). The purpose of sport and play. Retrieved from <https://www.Peace-Sport.Org/Opinion/The-Purpose-Of-Sport-And-Play>



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.