

**CASES HANDLED BY THE KATARUNGANG PAMBARANGAY  
IN THREE SELECTED BARANGAYS IN DAVAO CITY  
FOR THE YEAR 2016**



A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the  
College of Criminal Justice Education  
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Bachelor of Science in Criminology

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## APPROVAL SHEET

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## ABSTRACT

The study presents the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016. This study was derived from the concept of that *barangays* are the primordial agency for settling disputes and conducting conciliation proceeding, since the latter are considered to be the smallest government in the community. In addition, this study is dedicated to promote its enhancement program solely to the *Katarungang Pambarangay* for the purpose of speeding up the cases handled. The study used descriptive method that presents the frequency count and percentage of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City, with respect to its nature, namely: criminal case, civil case and other case. The data needed for the conduct of the study was acquired by requesting it from the *punong barangay*, which in a certified true copy data format. The tabulated data showed the majority of every case depending on its nature and the *barangay* which handled it. Criminal Case is the over-all majority; Physical Injuries, Demand for Payment, and Minor Altercation; in criminal, civil, and other cases, respectively. Hence, to address the same, a general and effective enhancement program must be formulated at once.

**Keywords:** *Cases handled, Katarungang Pambarangay*

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## **DEDICATION**

*This humble work is heartfully and sincerely offered to our Heavenly Father, who bestowed us the gift of life and showered us with wisdom, determination, patience, perseverance, and peace of mind and good health*

*To our beloved and most loving families, who provided almost everything in our lives, in which, without them, this study could not see the light of the day.*

*To the honorable Punong Barangays, who allowed us to conduct this study in their respective barangays.*

*To them, we sincerely dedicate this piece of work*

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***P.M.P***

***J.M.C***

***J.R.A***

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
DEDICATION	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
<b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>1 THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING</b>	
Background of the Study	1
Statement of the Problem	2
Review of Related Literature	3
Theoretical and Conceptual Framework	7
Significance of the Study	10
Definition of Terms	10
<b>2 METHOD</b>	
Research Design	12

Research Subjects	12
Research Instruments	13
Data Gathering Procedure	13
Statistical Treatment of Data	13

### **3 INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS**

Frequency Count and Percentage of cases handled by the <i>Katarungang Pambaragay</i> in three selected <i>barangays</i> in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature	15
Frequency Count and Percentage of Criminal Cases	16
Frequency Count and Percentage of Civil Cases	19
Frequency Count and Percentage of Other Cases	21
Proposed Enhancement Program	23

### **4 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATION**

Summary	28
Conclusions	30
Recommendations	31

### **REFERENCES**

### **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **APPENDICES**

## LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the <i>Katarungang Pambarangay</i> in three selected <i>barangays</i> for the year 2016 according to its nature	16
2	Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the <i>Katarungang Pambarangay</i> in three selected <i>barangays</i> in Davao City in terms of Criminal Cases	18
3	Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the <i>Katarungang Pambarangay</i> in three selected <i>barangays</i> in Davao City in terms of Civil Cases	21
4	Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the <i>Katarungang Pambarangay</i> in three selected <i>barangays</i> in Davao City in terms of Other Cases	22
5.	Proposed Enhancement Program	27



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Conceptual framework of the study	9



## Chapter 1

### PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

#### Background of the Study

Settled is the rule that *Katarungang Pambarangay* was laid down for the purpose of repressing the congestion of cases in regular courts, and in order to make it a reality, it is mandatory that a case must go through the so-called, *Barangay Conciliation Proceeding*. If the settlement fails, only then, can a case be pursued on the regular courts (Acosta, 2016). Hence, knowing the cases handled by *Katarungang Pambarangay* is an essential element in dispensing justice in a much cheaper and speedy manner.

Almost all cases must be referred for *barangay* conciliation proceedings to the respective *barangay* before an action can be brought up in regular courts. Failure to comply with the *barangay* conciliation proceedings would result in the immediate dismissal of the complaint since the condition before filing the action has not been sustained (Acosta, 2016). Again, it is worthy to reiterate that, filing of the proper complaint before the *barangay* is the streamline on how the amicable settlement should be done and on contrary, it would produce an adverse effect on the part of the complainant.

The purpose of *Katarungang Pambarangay* is to promote the speedy propensity of issues and easing-up the haphazard filing of cases on regular courts. In this way, it will minimize the issues tried in court and develop the quality of justice to be established by them. Pursuant to Presidential Decree 1508, the *Katarungang Pambarangay* was established because the state acknowledges the long-time tradition of compromising amicably the disputes

on issues involving not only the family but also among members of the *barangay* at its level. It is a well-established ruling that, the Supreme Court requires the lower court to recommend the matter in dispute before the *barangay* subject to their jurisdiction, so knowing the cases is a material ingredient in proper dispensation of justice (Acosta, 2015)

The *Katarungang Pambarangay* is a substitute and community-based system for settling an issue or resolving a conflict among the members of the *barangay* (Access, 2013). Further, In order to achieve its established purpose it is essential to seasonably know the cases they are capable of handling, otherwise they can refer the case to the law enforcement proper. Hence, the researchers have conducted this study in order to know the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 and to formulate an enhancement program thereafter.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The study was conducted to determine the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016. It sought answers to the following questions:

1. What is the frequency count and percentage of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature?
2. What is the frequency count and percentage of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City in terms of:
  - 2.1 Criminal case
  - 2.2 Civil case

### 2.3 Other case

3. What enhancement program can be proposed in order to avoid the backlog of cases handled?

## **Review of Related Literature and Studies**

In this portion, the related literatures are presented whose sources came from newspapers, books, journals and internet.

In a much early case, disputes and issues within the locality were brought to the most recognized leaders of the community for the conciliation of both parties, as stated by Sam et al, (2014) . Usually, these leaders were the elders of prominent and influential families who have gained higher respect and utmost courtesy among the local residents. As of now, as the time passed by, we still practice the settlement of the past ages and live peacefully in our localities respectively.

According to Tabucunon et al, (2008) the *barangay* must keep in mind the nature and extent of the case whether it can be settled on the *Katarungang Pambarangay* or it will be delivered to the proper law enforcement body, e.g. Philippine National Police etc. They have the sworn responsibility to accommodate the issues within their respective communities in order for the parties not to bring the problem in the regular court. The *punong* vigorously, seasonably and vehemently attempts to mediate the moderate level and try to listen to the outcry of both parties. It is the job of the *punong barangay* to settle the problem among parties of the same residence and do his best for the good of his men in his area of responsibility only.

Moreover, the very purpose of existence of the *Katarungang Pambarangay* is to conciliate the minor disputes on the same locality and

lessen the clogging of cases that are tried into the regular court (Capulong, 2012). It is an alternative system that can solve and settle the problems among the outcry of both parties. The rationale of these *Katarungang Pambarangay* proponents is to bring about the picture of the indigenous self-rule “At the Root of the Filipino Culture” or preventing the dispute within their locality to further develops. Hence, it shall be stopped.

In addition, Parco (2015) illustrated that the parties must work together in order to make a settlement in the issue within the informal justice among them. If the settlement has been attained, the case is already settled and they will make the compromise, as a human element, and the dispute may never be opened or be brought to the regular court, where the issues are being tried again. Thus, it will not cause hassle among the parties in acting, taking and paying the fees on the regular court.

Likewise, Balweg (2016) concluded that since the *barangay* conciliation proceedings is the usual means of settling a dispute, the lawyers will appear only in provincial and capital towns, if ever. It is a known truth that in amicable settlement cases are resolved while in court litigation, cases are won or lost. So, in indigenous community, a recognized person who is a leader has the consistent patient and understanding and does his responsibility to convince parties to settle or accept out-of-court settlement.

Additionally, it is not as formal as the regular full-blown trial, but orderly proceeding that the *Katarungang Pambarangay* shall proceed to hear the matter in issue as an informal yet organized manner, without regard to the crucial rules of evidence as followed by the regular court and is best calculated to produce an impartial and balance conciliation of the dispute and

bring about compatible relationship among the parties being tried upon (Siesta, 2011).

According to Powell, (2013) country like Dubai, amicable resolution of disputes produced great result so far. The Center for Resolution of Dispute in Dubai provides Alternative Avenue for the resolution to the currently able to consider to the following; commonly-owned property, debt of the maximum value of AED 50,000 and the disputes agreed to be settled before the center by the virtue of an agreement entered into between parties.

Moreover, as stated by Vidal (2006), Alternative Resolution Act of 2004 make known to the people to utilize the alternative dispute resolution systems as a vital way of attaining a speedy and impartial justice. In addition, it is a remedy of the state of long and expensive court hearing, in fact these process are inexpensive and simplified for the speedy disposition of cases. Some of the example of the issue within the parties is the business conflict.

In a lucid term, Divinagracia et al, (2014) clarified that no complaint, petition, action, or proceeding involving any issue in relation with the *barangay* that shall be brought up in the regular court, until there is a confrontation with the both parties, and the purpose of which is to resolve the conflict between them, and only if such confrontation was held by the responsible member of the *pangkat* or unless the settlement has been repudiated by the parties in the case.

In a different aspect, Galicio (2008), said that Republic Act. 9262 also known as violence against women is expressly excluded from the amicable settlement process usually held in the *barangay*. It is not in the jurisdiction and scope of the subject matter of the *Katarungang Pambarangay*. This case is

highly sensitive to the victim and the respondent and must be referred directly to the police for the immediate filing of complaint before the fiscal.

Furthermore, by Sinapit, (2014), in the case of minor delicts like, slight physical injuries, malicious mischief and others that has already been filed to the law enforcement body has to be returned back to the *barangay*. The *barangay* will now do its utmost efforts to answer the issue raised in both parties. If the settlement did not materialized, the *barangay* must clearly show that the settlement has not been attained by releasing of the certificate to file action and, now, the law enforcement body will take over the case and shall be referred to the court thereafter.

In a lucid term, Acosta (2016) stated that the Local Government Code or Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7160 does not indicate on what cases that can be handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay*, but it listed the cases which, the *Barangay Conciliation Proceedings* are not allowed to be conducted.

In a case decided on *Morata v Go* (GR no. I-62339), it was held that *Katarungang Pambarangay* has the jurisdiction of the recovery of the sum of money pursuant to PD 1508, wherein the collection must go through the *barangay* conciliation proceedings before it can be filed before the Regional Trial Court (Perez, 2016)

In a similar viewpoint, Acosta (2014) stated that grave threats are punishable by the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines, particularly on the article 282 of the latter. Mandatorily, both parties should undergo to the so-called *Barangay* conciliation proceedings, if in any case the threats were uttered by the offending party without any condition, it would be important for the offended party to file the complaint against the offending party to the



*barangay*. Both parties have to be called upon by the *pangkat*. If and only if after the aforesaid hearings there is no conciliation that has been attained between the two parties, the certificate to file action will be granted so that the dispute may be properly bring to the regular court.

Puno (2012) correctly stated that the *barangay* is an effective method in fighting off the evil of delay in our justice system. Since the people is close to the *barangay*, the poor environment from which it operates, the *Katarungang Pambarangay* is in the most favourable position to seek family or community based issues. Furthermore, because of its nature, it provides the people of the community attain to justice. Thus, it holds a crucial role in dispensing speedy and impartial justice to the people.

Lastly, Guerero, (2013) concluded that the highest court of the Philippine appreciate the hardening of the community-based disputed mechanism will have a good effects in the governance of justice as it may help unclog the court dockets. Thus, every leader of the *barangay* has a very huge responsibilities to help judicial system in our country.

The above-cited literatures are relevant to the present study as to comparison and contrast; it has important bearings to the determination of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016.

### **Theoretical and Conceptual Framework**

The study is enshrined on Alternative Dispute Resolution: An Empirical Analysis by Hensler & Debora, (2003-2004). They stated that the existence of the *Katarungang Pambarangay* is to stand as the forum that resolves minor cases and adopts the practice and as an alternative for trial. The disputes that

are usually settled in the *barangay* involve family problem or participated by two parties having a misunderstanding about a minor issue that can be amicably settled in their jurisdiction. The theory, according to Hensler, began as an experimentation to resolve family disputes.

The above-stated theory is supported by Presidential Decree No. 1508 Section 2, states the subject matters not subject for amicable settlement. The *Katarungang Pambarangay* has no jurisdiction with these following circumstances. To wit: If either of the party is the government, or any of its subdivision or instrumentality thereof; If the offender is a public officer or employee, pursuant to article 152 of the Revised Penal Code and the issue is service oriented; If the offenses complained of is punishable by imprisonment exceeding 30 days or imposing a fine above P200.00; Lastly, if in cases of offenses which has no private offended party.

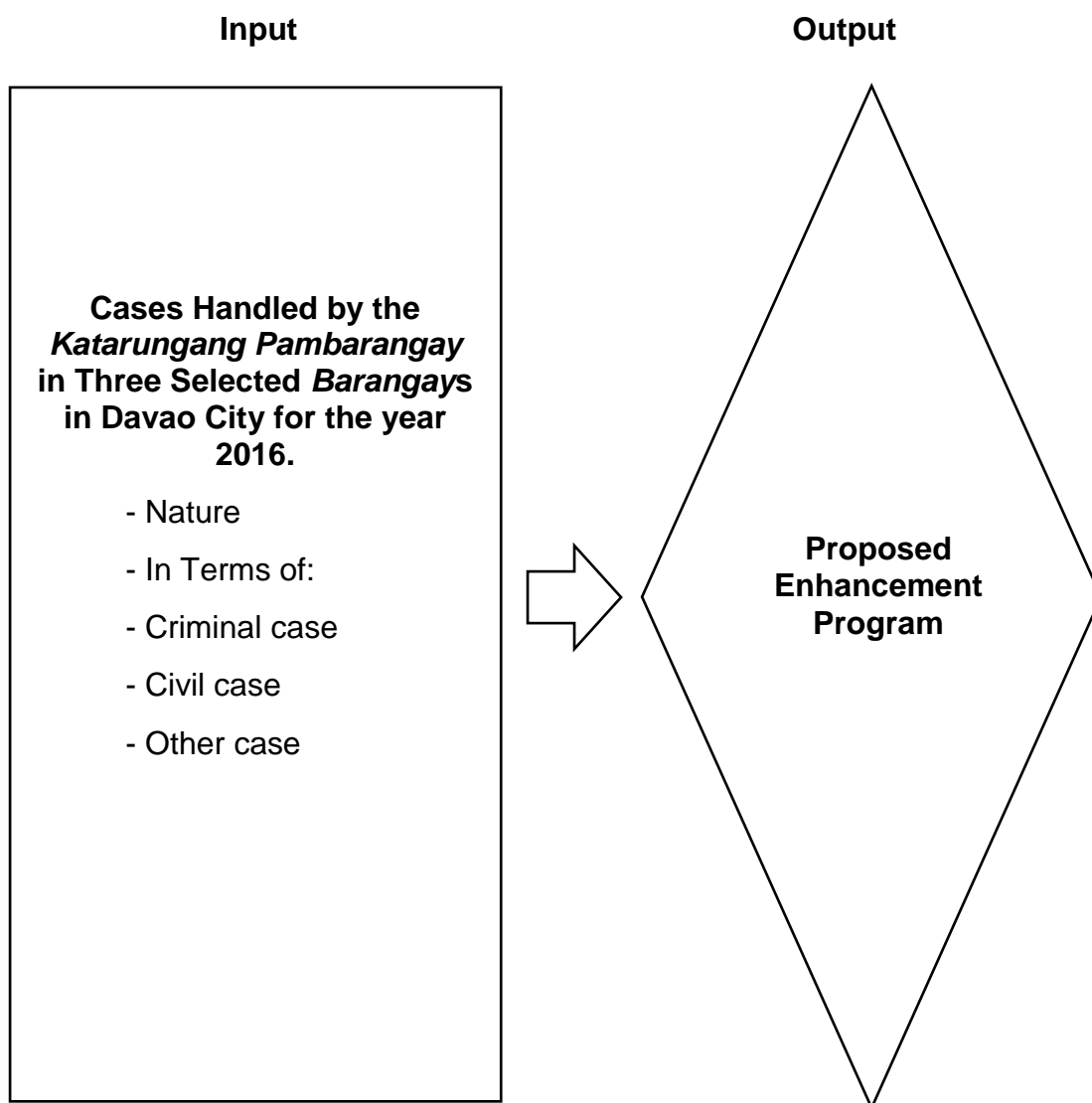


Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study

## **Significance of the Study**

The result of the study would be able to help the following entities and classes of people:

**Families and Members of the *Barangay*.** The result of the study will be a basis for a systematic enhancement program, and in this way, they will be able to enjoy the improvement of the *Katarungang Pambarangays'* means of dispensing justice.

**Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).** The result of this study would give a decent systematic enhancement program to be launch by the department, which shall have the purpose of speeding up the process in handling cases.

**The *Punong Barangays*.** This study would help the *Punong Barangay* to enhance their leadership skills and to have a higher learning in terms of managerial proficiency and competency. This will also make them aware on how other non-government organization leaders perceive these leadership skills, so that they could serve the community better.

**Criminology Students.** This study would help the criminology students to gain additional knowledge with regards to the importance of the *Katarungang Pambarangay* to the Philippine Criminal Justice System and be able to efficiently perform their duty as law enforcers later on.

**Future Researchers.** This study has the potential to be narrowed down into a specific research study, wherein they can manipulate the year, the selected barangays, and other indicators embedded and stipulated herein.

## **Definition of terms**

The terms in this study are defined as they are being used as follows:

***Katarungang Pambarangay.*** This refers to the system of justice, in Davao City, that tries to resolve minor conflict within the community and to prevent congestion of cases on the regular court.

**Cases Handled.** This refers to the taking in, handling of and acting on cases filed before the *Katarungang Pambarangay*.

## Chapter 2

### METHOD

In this chapter, the researchers presented the research design, research subjects, research instruments, data gathering procedure and the statistical treatment of data.

#### Research Design

The researchers used the descriptive method design, in which the requested data is the sole basis of the study. The descriptive method picture out the type of a situation and determines the extent to which different variables are connected to each other in the population of interest (Aquino, 1995). The researchers used the said design in determining the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016.

#### Research Subjects

The researchers used the three certified true copy data from the three selected *barangays* in Davao City which were requested from the direct official of the following *barangays* mentioned below. The researchers have selected these *barangay* in district one, because it comprised the most population in Davao City: *Brgy. Matina Crossing*, *Brgy. Bago-Gallera*, and *Brgy. Ma-a*. The data contained the frequency count and their nature with regards to the cases that they had taken, handled, and decided for the year 2016, hence these data retrieved were the streamline of this study.

## **Research Instruments**

Three request letters were used for the acquisition of certified true copy data addressed to the *Punong Barangay* of the three respective *barangays* in Davao City to be served as the instrument of the study in securing the data. The researchers had requested from *Brgy. Matina Crossing, Brgy. Maa, and Brgy. Bago Gallera* for the acquisition of the said data for the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in Davao City for the year 2016.

## **Data Gathering Procedure**

In the conduct of the study, the researchers observed the following steps:

1. The researchers sent three letters of requests to the *Punong Barangay* of the three selected *barangays*, mentioned above, in Davao City duly noted by Carmelita B. Chavez, Ph.D., to acquire the certified true copy data with regards to the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016.
2. The researchers personally retrieved the certified true copy data from the three selected *barangays*.
3. The researchers requested for a certificate of appearance from the three *barangays* as an evidence for the duly conduct of study therein.
4. The data retrieved was presented in a tabular form for analysis.

## **Statistical Treatment of Data**

The researchers used descriptive statistics such as frequency count and percentage in tabulating and interpreting the data that were retrieved.

**Frequency Count.** This was used in determining the exact number of each case handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016.

**Percentage.** This was used to determine the rate of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City or the year 2016.



## Chapter 3

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

In this chapter, the researchers presented the analysis and interpretation of the data. Discussions of topics are arranged according to the following subheadings: Frequency Count and Percentage of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature, Frequency Count and Percentage of Criminal Cases, Frequency count and Percentage of Civil Cases, Frequency Count and Percentage of Other Cases, and Proposed Enhancement Program.

#### **Frequency Count and Percentage of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangay* in Davao City for the Year 2016 according to its nature**

Presented in Table 1 is the frequency count and percentage of cases handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature, with a total frequency count of 1,503, which is equivalent to 100 percent. Criminal Case has a total frequency count of 757, and equivalent to 50.4 percent; Civil Case has a total frequency count of 572, and equivalent to 38.0 percent; and Other Cases has a total frequency count of 174, and equivalent to 11.6 percent. Data disclosed that majority of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* according to its nature is Criminal Case. This implies that there are more cases of criminality and transgressions of criminal law established, rather than those cases involving abridgement of civil rights and cases not amounting to crime and civil litigation. Additionally, majority of the Criminal Cases are filed in *Brgy. Matina*

Crossing, as compared with the other two selected *barangays*. The reason for this is that, *Brgy. Matina Crossing* is far more populous than *Brgy. Ma-a* and *Brgy. BagoGallera*.

The findings were further supported by Acosta (2015). She asserted that generally, disputes especially criminal cases must undergo to the so-called, *Barangay Conciliation Proceedings*. In which case, the *Katarungang Pambarangay* will try to settle and set compromise to the parties-in-interest.

**Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the Katarungang Pambarangay in three selected barangays in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature.**

Nature Cases	Frequency Count of Three <i>Barangays</i>			Total Frequency Count	( <b>%</b> )
	<i>Brgy.</i> Bago	<i>Brgy.</i> Matina	<i>Brgy.</i> Ma-a		
Criminal Cases	60	489	208	757	50.4
Civil Cases	63	311	198	572	38.0
Other Cases	139	27	8	174	11.6
<b>Overall</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Frequency Count and Percentage of Criminal Cases

Presented in Table 2 is the frequency count and percentage of Criminal Case, handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangays* in Davao City for the year 2016, with the total frequency of 757, which is equivalent to 100 percent. The frequency count and percentage of criminal case are as follows: The frequency count of Damages (Criminal) is 21, and equivalent to 2.8 percent; the frequency count of Mauling is 4, and equivalent to 0.5 percent; the frequency count of False Accusation is 20, and equivalent to 2.6 percent; the frequency count of Harassment is 84, and equivalent to 11.1 percent; the frequency count of Theft is 12, and equivalent to 1.5 percent; the

frequency count of Unjust Vexation is 28, and equivalent to 3.7 percent; the frequency count of Violation of 7610 is 35, and equivalent to 4.6 percent; the frequency count of Criminal Negligence is 13, and equivalent to 1.7 percent; the frequency count of Physical Injury is 150, and equivalent to 19.8 percent; the frequency count of Threat is 130, and equivalent to 17.1 percent; the frequency count of Trespass to Dwelling is 35, and equivalent to 4.7 percent; the frequency count of Malicious Mischief is 24, and equivalent to 3.2 percent; the frequency count of Intriguing Against Honor is 11, and equivalent to 1.4 percent; the frequency count of Coercion is 2, and equivalent to 0.2 percent; the frequency count of Estafa (Swindling) is 8, and equivalent to 1.1 percent; the frequency count of Assault is 2, and equivalent to 0.4 percent; the frequency count of Public Disturbance is 10, and equivalent to 1.2 percent; the frequency count of Grave Scandal is 8, and equivalent to 1.1 percent; the frequency count of Alarm and Scandal is 10, and equivalent to 1.2 percent; the frequency count of Acts of Lasciviousness is 4, and equivalent to 0.5 percent; the frequency count of Violation of RA 9262 is 6, and equivalent to 0.7 percent; the frequency count of Libel is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent; the frequency count of Slander is 118, and equivalent to 15.4 percent; the frequency count of Abandonment is 2, and equivalent to 0.2 percent; the frequency count of Slander by Deed is 11, and equivalent to 1.4 percent; the frequency count of Forgery is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent; the frequency count of Falsification is 2, and equivalent to 0.2 percent; the frequency count of Smuggling is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent; the frequency count of False Statement is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent; the frequency count of Violation of 9003 is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent; the frequency count of Perjury is

2, and equivalent to 0.2 percent. Data disclosed that the majority of the Criminal Cases handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* is Physical Injury; this implies that more and more members of the *barangay* are becoming a victim of physical abuse, domestic violence, and maltreatment and that, they are more inclined to report such grievances to their respected *barangay*. There are more cases of Physical Injuries in *Brgy. Matina Crossing*, the reason for this is that, *Brgy. Matina Crossing* has a vast number of beerhouses; hence, once intoxicated, drinkers are prone to be combatant and troublemaker.

On the other point of view, Sinapit (2014) asserted that minor delicts, such as Physical Injuries are returned back to the *barangay* level if such cases are filed in police stations, for the purpose of resolving the same, and not to exacerbate the minority of the issue. Hence, a case of physical injuries in docket books of *Katarungang Pambarangay* is apparently high.

**Table 2. Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City in terms of Criminal Cases.**

Criminal Case	Frequency Count of Three <i>Barangays</i>			Total Frequency Count	(%)
	<i>Brgy.</i> Bago	<i>Brgy.</i> Matina	<i>Brgy.</i> Ma-a		
Damage (Criminal)	5	0	16	21	2.8
Mauling	4	0	0	4	0.5
False Accusation	0	20	0	20	2.6
Harassment	1	51	32	84	11.1
Theft	0	3	9	12	1.5
Unjust Vexation	0	24	4	28	3.7
Violation of RA 7610	0	34	1	35	4.6
Criminal Negligence	0	12	1	13	1.7
Physical Injury	13	93	44	150	19.8
Threat	9	88	33	130	17.1
Trespass to Dwelling	1	24	10	35	4.7
Malicious Mischief	3	20	1	24	3.2
Intriguing Against Honor	0	11	0	11	1.4

Coercion	0	2	0	2	0.2
Estafa (Swindling)	0	7	1	8	1.1
Assault	1	1	0	2	0.4
Public Disturbance	1	6	3	10	1.2
Grave Scandal	1	6	1	8	1.1
Alarm and Scandal	8	2	0	10	1.2
Acts of Lasciviousness	0	1	3	4	0.5
Violation of RA 9262	1	5	0	6	0.7
Libel	0	1	0	1	0.1
Slander	11	64	43	118	15.4
Slander by Deed	1	10	0	11	1.4
Abandonment	0	1	1	2	0.2
Forgery	0	1	0	1	0.1
Falsification	0	1	1	2	0.2
Smuggling	0	1	0	1	0.1
False Statement	0	0	1	1	0.1
Violation of RA 9003	0	0	1	1	0.1
Perjury	0	0	2	2	0.2
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Frequency Count and Percentage Civil Cases

Presented in Table 3 is the frequency count and percentage of Civil Cases, handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangays* in Davao City for the year 2016, with the total frequency count of 572, which is equivalent to 100 percent. The frequency count of Recovery of Sum of Money is 103, and equivalent to 18.0 percent; the frequency count of Ejectment is 75, and equivalent to 13.1 percent; the frequency count of Demand for Payment is 139, and equivalent to 24.3 percent; the frequency count of Demand for Specific Performance is 131, and equivalent to 23.0 percent; the frequency count of Damages (Civil) is 95, and equivalent to 16.6 percent; the frequency count of Unlawful Detainer is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent; the frequency count of Child Custody is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent; the frequency count of Recovery of Title is 3, and equivalent to 0.5 percent; the frequency count of Financial Support is 3, and equivalent to 0.5 percent; the frequency

count of Encroachment is 6, and equivalent to 1.0 percent; the frequency count of Termination of Contract is 2, and equivalent to 0.3 percent; the frequency count of Breach of Agreement is 3, and equivalent to 0.5 percent; the frequency count of Child Support is 3, and equivalent to 0.5 percent; the frequency count of Occupation of Real Property is 6, and equivalent to 1.1 percent; and the frequency count of Annulment of Title and Damages is 1, and equivalent to 0.1 percent. Data disclosed that majority of the Civil Cases filed before the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* is Demand for Payment. This implies that people are inclined to borrow money from other members and promise to pay the same; however, they tend not to pay it afterwards. This is quite a problem because the creditor, too, needs the money which was lent to him, for his/her own commodities also; that is why this cases are brought before the *Katarungang Pambarangay* to seek refuge for their (debtor) obligation to be paid. Additionally, cases of Demand for Payment is most common in *Brgy. Matina Crossing* because there are many lenders and loan sharks residing in this *barangay*.

The findings were further supported by Acosta (2016). She asserted that, cases of demand for payment is a common issue in the *barangay* and it can be made either in person or through a letter, if the debtor fails or ignores the same, the creditor may refer the case to the respected *barangay* provided that both parties reside in the same locality. If, again, the debtor still refuses or ignores such notice to pay, the creditor is, now, open to file a collection case, and in this case, the court will be the one to compel said debtor to pay his/her obligations.

**Table 3. Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected barangays in Davao City in terms of Civil Cases.**

Civil Case	Frequency Count of Three <i>Barangays</i>			Total Frequency Count	(%)
	<i>Brgy.</i> Bago	<i>Brgy.</i> Matina	<i>Brgy.</i> Ma-a		
Recovery of Sum of Money	16	22	65	103	18.0
Ejectment	6	43	26	75	13.1
Demand for Payment	32	107	0	139	24.3
Demand for Specific Performance	1	43	87	131	23.0
Damages	3	78	14	95	16.6
Unlawful Detainer	0	1	0	1	0.1
Child Custody	0	1	0	1	0.1
Recovery of Title	0	3	0	3	0.5
Financial Support	0	3	0	3	0.5
Encroachment	0	5	1	6	1.0
Termination of Contract	0	2	0	2	0.3
Breach of Agreement	0	3	0	3	0.5
Child Support	1	0	2	3	0.5
Occupation of Real Property	4	0	2	6	1.1
Annulment of Title and Damages	0	0	1	1	0.1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Frequency Count and Percentage of Other Cases

Presented in Table 4 is the frequency count and percentage of the Other Cases, handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* in Davao City for the year 2016, with the total frequency count of 174, and is equivalent to 100 percent; the frequency count of Minor Altercation / Other Similar Disputes / Case Complaint not Specified is 152, and equivalent to 87.4 percent; the frequency count of Non-Compliance with CTFA is 1, and equivalent to 0.6 percent; the frequency count of Bullying is 5, and equivalent to 2.9 percent; the frequency count of Gun Tooting is 1, and equivalent to 0.6 percent; the frequency count of Medical Reimbursement is 1, and equivalent to 0.6 percent; the frequency count of Boundary Conflict is 4, and equivalent

to 2.3 percent; the frequency count of Dog Bite is 4, and equivalent to 2.3 percent; the frequency count of Land Dispute is 3, and equivalent to 1.6 percent; the frequency count of BPO is 2, and equivalent to 1.1 percent; the frequency count of Piggery (Environment Issue) is 1, and equivalent to 0.6 percent. The majority of the Other Cases handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* is Minor Altercation / Other Similar Disputes / Case Complaint not Specified. This implies, that members of the *barangay* tends to bring before the *Katarungang Pambarangay* minor altercation that can still be subject for resolution, without having to undergo a full-blown trial. Additionally, majority of Minor Altercation are most filed in *Brgy. Bago Gallera*, as stated by their *lupon* secretary “Members of the *barangay*, in Bago Gallera, tends to bring the issue in their *barangay* indiscriminately.”

The findings were further supported by Capulong (2012). He stated that *Katarungang Pambarangay* has the purpose of resolving minor altercations within the *barangay*, and it has to go-through the *barangay* level, before it can be pursued in regular court, provided that the amicable settlement fails, or one party repudiated the same.

**Table 4. Descriptive statistics of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City in terms of Other Cases.**

Other Cases	Frequency Count of Three <i>Barangays</i>			Total Frequency Count	(%)
	<i>Brgy.</i> Bago	<i>Brgy.</i> Matina	<i>Brgy.</i> Ma-a		
Minor Altercation / Other Similar Disputes / Case Complained of not Specified	133	19	0	152	87.4
Non-compliance with CTFA	0	0	1	1	0.6
Bullying	0	0	5	5	2.9
Gun Tooting	0	0	1	1	0.6
Medical Reimbursement	0	0	1	1	0.6
Boundary Conflict	3	1	0	4	2.3
Dog Bite Issue	0	4	0	4	2.3



Land Dispute	0	3	0	3	1.6
BPO	2	0	0	2	1.1
Piggery (Environmental Issue)	1	0	0	1	0.6
<b>Overall</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Proposed Enhancement Program

Presented in this subsection is the proposed enhancement program based on the result of the study.

### I Rationale

The mission of the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in the proper dispensation of justice, through the so-called, *Barangay Conciliation Proceeding* is a relatively difficult undertaking, taking into consideration the whimsical filing of complaint before them. Notwithstanding the *barangay* officials lack sufficient knowledge regarding on the laws promulgated by the legislature that are capable for amicable settlement and lack of practice on the procedural due process of cases laid down by the judiciary. Since, knowledge of law and knowledge of practice is apparently apart.

On the brighter side, the members do participate in this proceeding; since the number of the cases handled by the barangay would reflect as the members are actively participate. The problem is, although the members are receptive, their means of participation in undesirable.

The alarming issue of high rate on Criminal cases being handled by them is susceptible that more and more members of the *barangay* are affected by these menace of the community that has to be vehemently resolved, not by the *barangay*, but by the ranks of the law enforcement

agency, since *barangay* are only tasked to facilitate the cases filed before them, and not to the arrest, prosecution, and corrections of the former. Additionally, the issue on Physical Injuries, Demand for Payment, and Minor Altercation in the docket books of the *barangay* has to be resolved and acted upon by the respected *barangay* officials.

In so far as the above-cited problems, it is also an issue whenever these *Katarungang Pambarangays* omit mistakes in handling these cases, taking into account the minority of the issue being filed might turn out into serious if not seasonably facilitated. It is worth-reiterating that the *Katarungang Pambarangay* has the purpose of resolving the same.

The problem arises when these cases, capable to amicable settlement, were not resolved by the *Katarungang Pambarangay*. This may result to the issuance of Certificate to File Action, and will create or add-up in the congestion in our Philippine Courts.

Therefore, it is only logical to act upon this issue, and make a systematic enhancement program in order to expedite the processing of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in order to address the unnecessary issuance of Certificate to File Action.

The result of this study disclosed that majority of the cases handled, with regards to its nature, is Criminal Case. Physical Injuries, as far as the Criminal case is concerned; Demand for Payment, as far as the Civil case is concerned, and Minor Altercation, as far as the Other case is concerned.

## **II General Objectives**

This enhancement program aims to help the *Katarungang Pambarangays* in speeding up the number of cases handled, which will benefit not only the barangay's stability and members, but to the ranks of criminal justice system also.

Specifically, it has the following objectives:

1. To formulate an activity which addresses the problems on backlog of cases filed before the *Katarungang Pambarangay*.
2. To enumerate the objectives that serve as a pattern to expedite the cases handled.
3. To determine the persons involved in the conduct of activity proposed.
4. To make an annual budget needed in materializing the activity.
5. To determine the appropriate date in conducting the activity proposed and objectives planned upon.
6. To determine the expected result based on the activity and its objectives, which serves as a basis on the effectiveness of the activity proposed.

## **III Plan of Action**

The action plan in this study aims to provide a detailed course of action in addressing the alarming number on backlog of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in general. The high number on backlog of cases will be the basis of the action or intervention to be formulated.

The intervention also is an indispensable component of the Action Plan. Based on the high number of cases filed, plausible and efficient course of action are needed in addressing the issue. The objective, too, is a key component of this Action Plan. It serves as a pattern in lowering the cases handled by them. Determination of the person involved is, likewise, important; budgets and date arranged is a factor in materializing this intervention program as well. Lastly, the expected result is the over-all determining agency whether such activity proposed and objectives planned are effective.



## Chapter 4

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, the researchers presented the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

#### Summary

The study was conducted to determine the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016, particularly in the first district of the latter.

Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions:

1. What is the frequency count and percentage of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature?
2. What is the frequency count and percentage of the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City in terms of:
  - 2.1 Criminal case
  - 2.2 Civil case
  - 2.3 Other case
3. What enhancement program can be proposed in order to avoid the backlog of cases handled?

The findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1. The frequency count and percentage of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature, has a total frequency count of 1,503, which is equivalent to 100 percent. Data disclosed that majority of the cases handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* is Criminal Case, with the total frequency count of 757, which is equivalent to 50.4 percent. Majority of the Criminal Cases are filed in *Brgy. Matina Crossing*.
2. The frequency count and percentage of Criminal Cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 has a total frequency count of 757, which is equivalent to 100 percent. It has been found out that majority of the Criminal Case handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* is Physical Injury, with the total frequency count 150, which is equivalent to 19.8 percent. Majority of Physical Injuries are filed in *Brgy. Matina Crossing*.
3. The frequency count and percentage of Civil Cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for the year 2016 has a total frequency count of 572, which is equivalent to 100 percent. Data disclosed that majority of the Civil Cases handled the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* is Demand for Payment, which has the total frequency count of 139, which is equivalent to 24.3 percent. Majority of Demand for Payment are filed in *Brgy. Matina Crossing*.
4. The frequency count and percentage of Other Cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected *barangays* in Davao City for

the year 2016 has a total frequency count of 174, which is equivalent to 100 percent. Data disclosed that majority of the Other Cases handled the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangay* is Minor Altercation / Other Similar Disputes / Case Complained of Not Specified, which has the total frequency count of 152, which is equivalent to 87.4 percent. Majority of Minor Altercation are filed in *Brgy. BagoGallera*.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. The frequency count and percentage of cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected barangays in Davao City for the year 2016 according to its nature showed that majority of the cases handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangays* is Criminal Case.
2. The frequency count and percentage of Criminal Cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected barangays in Davao City for the year 2016 showed that majority of the Criminal Cases handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangays* is Physical Injury.
3. The frequency count and percentage of Civil Cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected barangays in Davao City for the year 2016 showed that majority of the Civil Case handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangays* is Demand for Payment.
4. The frequency count and percentage of Other Cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in three selected barangays in Davao City for



the year 2016 showed that majority of the Other Cases handled by the three selected *Katarungang Pambarangays* is Minor Altercation / Other Similar Disputes / Case Complained of Not Specified.

## **Recommendations**

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations are:

1. The Families and Members of the *barangay* should be informed on laws governing the barangay, specifically those cases that *Katarungang Pambarangay* is capable of handling and that, they should not hesitate to report any incident on the *barangay*, before they do the same on police offices.
2. The Department of Interior and Local Government should launch a *Barangay-wide* information drive among the members of the barangay, regarding the cases that the *barangay* is capable of handling and explain how they will handle the same. In which case, the members will, now, be encouraged to seek refuge before their offices.
3. The *Punong Barangay* should provide an updated soft-copy data of cases they handled, wherein it shows systematic records of the cases that they have handled from the past; in order to have sufficient basis on how they will apply those cases to the subsequent cases.
4. The Criminology Students should be informed about the cases handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangayin* order to have sufficient knowledge to determine which cases can be subject for *Barangay Conciliation*

Proceedings and the importance of the *Katarungang Pambarangay* in the Philippine Criminal Justice System.

5. The Future Researchers may conduct a study on a month-to-month basis instead, wherein they can ascertain what month do cases are highly filed on and handled by the *Katarungang Pambarangay*.

**PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Person Involved</b>	<b>Budget (Annual)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Expected Result</b>
<p><b>Bilis Areglo Kaso</b></p> <p>Series of Seminar amongst the Members of the <i>Barangay Council</i>.</p> <p>Seminar on functions of every member depending on his assigned position.</p>	<p>1.) To expedite the backlog of cases handled by the <i>Katarungang Pambarangay</i>.</p> <p>2.) To observe time management in settling disputes.</p> <p>3.) To minimize the issuance of Certificate to File Action.</p> <p>4.) To promote the long-time tradition of amicably settling the dispute.</p> <p>5.) To decongest the number of cases filed in regular courts.</p>	<p>Members of the <i>Barangay Council</i></p> <p>Steadfast Resource Speaker from the Integrated Bar of the Philippines.</p>	<p>P 3,000,000 – 5,000,000 for the entire barangay in Davao City.</p> <p>50% of the budget will be earmarked on District One.</p> <p>25% of the budget will be earmarked on District Two.</p> <p>25% of the budget will be earmarked on District Three.</p>	<p>Should be conducted every year, during Saturdays at any time the officials may see fit.</p>	<p>The <i>Barangay Council</i> will now be able to:</p> <p>1.) Speedily handle the cases filed to them.</p> <p>2.) Observe proper time management.</p> <p>3.) Know the importance of not issuing CTFA.</p> <p>4.) Endorse the potential of making the Conciliation Proceedings as streamline of justice.</p> <p>5.) Lessen the number of cases filed in courts.</p>



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*"A wise man in time of peace prepares for war"*  
----- Horace, Satires





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*“Whether we fall by ambition, blood, or lust,  
Like diamonds, we are cut with our own dust....”  
---- Webster: The Duchess of Malfi*



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*"Don't worry about tomorrow for tomorrow will worry about its own things."*

*---- Anonymous*