

**\*\*Title:\*\***

People of the Philippines vs. Hadja Jarma Lalli y Purih and Ronnie Aringoy y Masion

**\*\*Facts:\*\***

On June 3, 2005, Lolita Sagadsad Plando, a single 23-year-old woman, was approached by Ronnie Aringoy and Rachel Aringoy Cañete in Zamboanga City, who offered her a job in Malaysia. Lolita, interested, supplied her phone number to Ronnie. The next morning, Lolita received an invitation via text from Ronnie to visit his house, where he explained that she would work as a restaurant entertainer earning 500 Malaysian ringgits (P7,000). Although Lolita lacked a passport, Ronnie assured her they could arrange one quickly.

On June 5, Ronnie, Rachel, and Lolita visited Lolita's sister to borrow her passport. Despite her sister's initial refusal, Lolita took the passport. The trio then went to the house of Hadja Jarma Lalli, who assured them that they could substitute Lolita's picture in the passport. The following day, Lolita met Ronnie, Lalli, and other women at the Zamboanga City wharf. Ronnie handed Lolita her boat ticket, a falsified passport, and P1,000. The group boarded the boat M/V Mary Joy to Sandakan, Malaysia, where they continued to Kota Kinabalu.

Upon arrival, Nestor Relampagos introduced Lolita to a Chinese-Malay employer. When Lolita discovered that she was to work as a prostitute rather than a restaurant entertainer, she attempted to leave but was coerced into staying by Relampagos and Lalli, who transported her to the Pipen Club. Lolita was forced into servitude, enduring sexual abuse from multiple customers nightly until she contacted her sister on July 9, who helped her escape with her brother-in-law on July 22.

On her return to Zamboanga City, Lolita filed complaints against Ronnie, Lalli, and Nestor, who was at large. The Regional Trial Court (RTC) found Lalli and Aringoy guilty of illegal recruitment and trafficking in persons on November 29, 2005, and they were sentenced to life imprisonment and fines. The Court of Appeals (CA) affirmed the RTC's decision in 2010, resulting in the present appeal to the Supreme Court.

**\*\*Issues:\*\***

1. Whether the RTC and CA erred in concluding that appellants were guilty of illegal recruitment by a syndicate.
2. Whether the RTC and CA erred in concluding that appellants were guilty of trafficking in persons by a syndicate.
3. Whether the inconsistencies in Lolita's testimony affected her credibility.

4. Whether there was conspiracy among the appellants in committing the crimes charged.

**Court's Decision:**

1. **Illegal Recruitment:**

- The Court affirmed that illegal recruitment occurred as defined under Section 6 of RA 8042, with appellants conspiring to recruit Lolita for employment abroad without the necessary POEA license. Even though Aringoy only referred Lolita to Lalli, it falls under the broad definition of recruitment in Philippine law.

- The appellants' argument that they did not act together was dismissed. The collective actions showed clear cooperation, indicated through Aringoy's referral, Lalli's ticket purchases, and Relampagos' role in accompanying and managing Lolita's employment.

2. **Trafficking in Persons:**

- The Court upheld the conviction under Section 4(a) of RA 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act). Evidence demonstrated that the appellants deceived and forced Lolita into prostitution.

- The Court rejected Aringoy's argument that he did not accompany Lolita to Malaysia. Conspiring actions such as referral and ticket arrangement still implicated him. Lalli's defense that she met Lolita coincidentally was discredited against testimony and evidence showing her active involvement.

3. **Credibility of Testimony:**

- Alleged minor inconsistencies in Lolita's account were evaluated and deemed irrelevant to the core facts. The Court emphasized that minor inconsistencies often signify truthful testimonies.

- The appellants' attempts to question Lolita's character and background were dismissed as they did not mitigate the criminal liability for the systemic and deceptive recruitment.

4. **Conspiracy:**

- Appellants' actions constituted a clear and deliberate plan to exploit Lolita. The doctrine of conspiracy illustrated through common purpose, shared roles, and coordinated actions substantiated their guilt.

**Doctrine:**

1. **Illegal Recruitment:** As broadly defined, any act of referral for employment abroad without requisite authority constitutes illegal recruitment. Recruitment done by three or more persons colluding without license constitutes syndication and economic sabotage.

2. **Trafficking in Persons:** Defined under RA 9208, any form of recruitment, transport, or harboring for exploitation, even with victims' consent, can be classified as trafficking. Qualification as a syndicated crime necessitates higher penalties.
3. **Credibility Assessment:** Minor inconsistencies in witness testimonies often strengthen credibility, indicating lack of rehearsal.

**Class Notes:**

- **Elements of Illegal Recruitment:** (1) Undertaking activities defined as recruitment, (2) Lack of valid DOLE or POEA license, (3) Commission by a group of three or more persons.
- **Trafficking in Persons under RA 9208:** Inclusion of recruitment or transport by means of fraud for exploitation.
- **Conspiracy Doctrine:** Beyonference of conspiracy may be deduced from coordinated acts and shared criminal purpose.

**Historical Background:**

The case reflects the ongoing issues within the Philippines of illegal recruitment and human trafficking, exacerbated by economic vulnerability and inadequate regulatory oversight. The convictions signify the judiciary's stance on protecting migrant workers and upholding stringent penalties to curb syndicated illegal activities. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 marked legislative efforts to address human trafficking comprehensively.