

CAMP **A**IGN

OPISYAL NA PAHAYAGAN NG AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PHILIPPINES
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**See inside for answers*

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



MESSAGE FROM THE SECTION

CHANGE IS GONNA COME

Amnesty International is now approaching the last year of its 2010-2015 Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) and the Amnesty movement is already in the process of consultations with members, supporters, partners and stakeholders on the direction of its work for 2016-2019.

There are four proposed sets of external outcomes for consideration and feedback that will help develop the final strategic goals that Amnesty International will decide upon at the 2015 International Council Meeting (ICM 2015):

1. Exercising Fundamental Freedoms – A world in which people know their rights and can claim them
2. Securing Rights for All – A world in which human rights are enjoyed equally
3. Responding to Crisis – A world in which people are protected from crisis
4. Ensuring Accountability – A world in which governments and other actors are held accountable for human rights violations

The global realities we will face in the next strategic period will continue to challenge human rights concepts, principles and protection systems that we all have struggled for in the past. States continue to push for an interpretation of human rights that mean increased power of states over international, regional and domestic human rights systems. Corporate capture of public spaces and institutions further erode accountability of states over respect and protection of human rights in pursuit of global trade and business agenda. Fulfillment of economic, social and cultural rights will take a beating from rising inequality, resource conflicts, and the worsening effects of climate change. Protection of the freedom of expression and the activism of human rights defenders will be an ever present challenge in the face of rising authoritarianism.

Amnesty International must remain effective and relevant in this ever challenging world that in which it must advance in its human rights advocacies. Thus, the fifth

proposal for its strategic goals is:

5. Increasing Organizational Effectiveness -A global human rights movement of people defending human rights for all and embracing innovation.

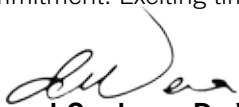
In 2015, Amnesty International Philippines will also decide on its own national strategic plan for 2016-2019, and will also make amendments to its Constitution and By-Laws.

This is an opportune period for the Philippine Section to reflect on its human rights advocacy within Amnesty International - who do we target as our members and supporters? how do we enjoin people to act in solidarity with and for others and mobilize against violations within and across borders? how do we organize ourselves to become more effective and relevant in our internal processes and external work? how do we build the capacities and capabilities of our members, partners and supporters, as well as the resources of our organization?

Even as we continue our work next year as focus country in the Asia Pacific region for the Global Stop Torture Campaign, we have to look hard at how we work and do things, from our campaigns, our governance and democratic processes, our capacity to mobilize and efficiently utilize resources, secretariat support, to the partnerships we make.

2015 is also an election year for the Board of Trustees of Amnesty International Philippines. We will have a new set of Board members who will lead us to start the next strategic period with our new Section Director. Our work will also begin to be supported by the International Secretariat through Amnesty International's Regional Hub for Southeast Asia next year as part of its "Moving Closer to the Ground" within the Global Transition Programme.

May Amnesty International Philippines meet these changes with renewed vigour and commitment. Exciting times indeed!



Romel Cardenas De Vera

TUNGKOL SA CAMPAIGN

Ang campAlign ay ang opisyal na pahayagan ng Amnesty International Philippines (AIPh). Ipinamamahagi ito sa mga kasapi at tagasuporta ng AIPh tuwing ikatlong buwan sa pamamagitan ng membership mailing. Ang campAlign ay naglalaman ng mga balita hinggil sa mahahalagang usaping lokal at pandaigdig tungkol sa karapatang pantao, kasama din dito ang mga ginagawang pagkilos at mga proyekto ng AIPh at ng mga grupong kasapi nito.

EDITORIAL TEAM

Editors:
Romel De Vera, Mei Palma
Writers:
Romel De Vera, Armando Paragat, Wilnor Papa, Ogie Atadero, Jemie Papa, Mei Palma, JB Angeles, Tiff Suñiga
Design, Layout and Translation:
Mei Palma
Photos:
Jemie Papa, Wilnor Papa, Tiff Suñiga, Bingboy Paragat and members

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WHAT IS ~~TORTURE~~ ?

If someone in authority has physically wounded you, or made you suffer deeply in some way, to get information or a confession out of you, or to punish, intimidate or threaten you, then you have been tortured.

Torture is always illegal: outlawed internationally since 1966, and nationally by the 2009 Philippine Anti-Torture Act. This article is taken from an Amnesty International Stop Torture Campaign leaflet to help us understand what torture and other ill-treatment is. Below are examples of torture techniques used around the world featured on the cover.

Forced abortion or sterilization	TORTURE TECHNIQUES	Deprivation of food and water	FROM AROUND	Stabbing	THE WORLD
Forced administration of drugs	Boiling water poured unto prisoners	Forced to drink dirty water, urine & chemicals	Electric shocks	Cigarette burns	Whipping
Sleep Deprivation	Prolonged isolation	Body joints drilled	Muslim men's beard forcibly shaved	Sleep deprivation	STOP TORTURE
Judicial Corporal Punishment	Planking or "San Juanico Bridge"	Extreme heat or cold	Beating	Needles pushed under fingernails	Prisoners threatened with violence
Water Torture	Inhumane detention conditions	Mock executions	Suffocation	Medical care denied	Use of dogs or rats

Torture is always wrong, in all circumstances. If you have suffered, then under national and international law you have the right to justice, support and reparation.

~~TORTURE~~ is intentional.

~~TORTURE~~ causes severe pain or suffering

~~TORTURE~~ is performed for a specific purpose, such as getting information or a confession, punishing, coercing or intimidating you.

~~TORTURE~~ is official – the person who harms you is either an official or acting on behalf of an official.

Remember!

Q. What is the difference between torture and ill-treatment?

A. It is a question of degree, although both are always illegal. It is cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment –collectively called other ill-treatment—if the act you or a family member was subjected to lacks one of these four crucial elements of torture.

Q. If a police officer handcuffs me against my will, is that torture?

A. Police officers may have the authority to handcuff you. However, if they do this in a painful or humiliating manner, for long periods (therefore becoming painful) or with other abusive treatment, it could constitute ill-treatment, or in extreme cases, torture.

Q. If my arresting officers allow friends or family members of the victim I supposedly harmed to hit me or beat me up for 'quick justice', is that torture?

A. When you are in police custody you should be safe from violence, and police are responsible for ensuring this. If they allow or encourage someone to harm you this could be ill-treatment and if it is severe, torture.

Q. If my arresting officers hit me because I violently resist arrest, is that torture?

A. It is illegal for police to use more force than necessary if you are resisting. Excessive use of force may constitute ill-treatment, or if severe, torture.

Q. If a police officer beats me up, then releases me from jail the next day, is that torture?

A. Whether you are released from jail or not is irrelevant: police are not allowed to beat you up. Depending on how grave your injuries are, or whether the beating involved the four crucial elements, it might be ill-treatment or if severe, torture.

Q. If people working for the police, such as police “assets”, Civilian Voluntary Organization or Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit members beat me, or fellow detainees authorised by jail guards to maintain order in prison like the ‘mayores’ hit me with batons, is that torture?

A. To be torture or ill-treatment, the harm does not have to be inflicted directly by an official – it can be carried out by someone else under orders of an official, or simply with their agreement. However, if someone is working for military or law enforcement organizations, whatever their role, then they are in effect officials. They and those who have command responsibility over them can be held criminally responsible for torture.

Q. If a police or military officer goes to my house/work place/community, interrogates and beats me up without bringing me to a police station/military camp, is that torture?

A. You do not have to be in a police or military facility to be tortured. If you are under police or military control, and are not resisting, there is no justification for any violence. Whether this is torture or ill-treatment depends on the circumstances.

Q. If a police officer (or someone else in authority) beats me up ‘for fun’ or ‘to teach me a lesson’ but did not try to extract information, is that torture?

A. Almost any use of force against a helpless detainee, which causes severe pain or suffering, is torture or ill-treatment. The “reason” someone is harming you is irrelevant. The only force that can be used against you is what is necessary to detain you safely.

Q. If I am sent to solitary confinement (e.g. bartolina) as a ‘disciplinary procedure’, is that torture?

A. Any form of prolonged solitary confinement (ie lasting weeks) is seen as torture or other ill-treatment. In cases with children or people with mental disabilities, even shorter periods of solitary confinement may be considered ill-treatment.

Source: What is Torture? Leaflet Index: ASA 35/004/2014



Torture is a global Crisis. As you read this, someone somewhere is being tortured. Amnesty International has published reports on the use of torture and other ill-treatment in Mexico, Nigeria and China and there are more reports to come. Don't turn away now. Learn about how you can help. Download these publications at www.amnesty.org.ph/reports

BASTA RUN AGAINST ~~TORTURE~~

Dumaan na naman ang buwan ng Hunyo at muling isinagawa ng United Against Torture Coalition (UATC) sa pangunguna ng Medical Action Group, Amnesty International Philippines, Balay Rehabilitation Center, Task Force Detainees of the Philippines at Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates ang 'Basta Run Against Torture!' (BRAT). Sinamahan din ito ng iba't ibang political, grassroots at people's organizations at sinuportahan ng Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

Ito na ang ika-walong pagtakbo. Ika-walong hiling sa gobyerno ng Pilipinas na paigtingin ang pagkilos at programa para matigil na ang paggamit ng torture sa Pilipinas. Ika-walong pagkilos para paalalahanan ang gobyerno ng Pilipinas na bagama't may batas na (Anti-Torture Act of 2009 o R.A. 9745) at nag-ratify na rin ang Pilipinas sa Optional Protocol to the convention Against torture nuong 2012, patuloy pa rin itong ginagamit ng mga state security forces na naatasan na magprotekta at magtaguyod ng mga karapatan ng mga mamamayan.

Ang panawagan: FIGHT IMPUNITY, DEMAND ACCOUNTABILITY. Bawal ang torture. Illegal ang torture. Krimen ang torture.

Ngunit nuong February ng taong ito, nadiskubre ng CHR ang isang torture chamber sa loob mismo ng pasilidad ng kapulisan sa Biñan, Laguna. Ang isa sa mga platform ng mga pulis para mag-torture: ang makulay at highly creative na 'Wheel of Torture'.

Kung gaano ito kakulay ay ganuon din naman kasama at di-makatao ang mga maaring igawad sa mga detinadong magpapaikot ng police version ng wheel of fortune. Sa Wheel of Fortune, maaari kang manalo ng pera o mga appliance o car showcase. Sa Wheel of Torture, maari kang bugbugin ng dalawampung segundo (20 seconds Manny Pacquiao), ibitin nang patiwari o tusok-tusukin ang ulo ng barbeque stick. Napag-alamang hindi lang ito ginagamit para sa madaliang pagpaparusa at pagkuha ng impormasyon o confession. Ginagamit din ito para sa 'entertainment value' nito lalo na kung nag-iinuman ang mga pulis na naka-himpil sa pasilidad na ito.

Sa ngayon, wala pa ring nakukulong. Wala pa ring kasong malinaw na umuusad. Pinapalusutan pa rin ang mga nag-kasala. Takot pa rin ang mga biktima at mga pamilya nila na magreklamo o magsampa ng kaso.

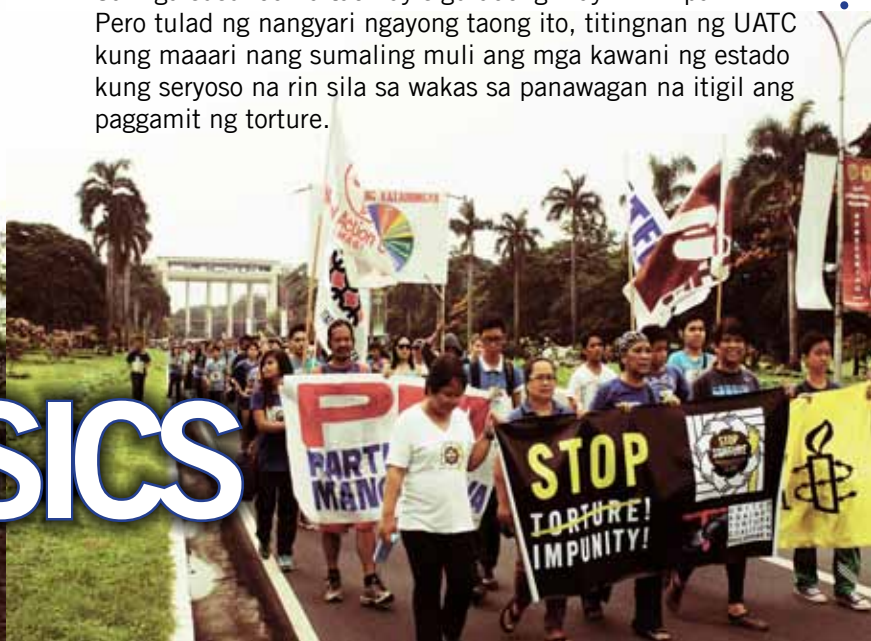
Sa ika-walong BRAT, hiningi ng mga mananakbo, na karamihan ay mga kabataan, ang accountability ng mga torturers. Hinihingi na seryosohin na nga ng gobyerno ang mga obligasyon at responsibilidad nito na gawing torture-free ang buong Pilipinas.

At dahil ang pangunahing mga tagapagtanggol ay siya ring nagiging tagapag-torture, minabuti ng UATC, matapos ang anim na takbong kasama ang mga pulis, sundalo at iba pang sangay ng gobyerno, na ibalik ang bandera ng BRAT sa civil society. Tulad nung unang BRAT noong 2002 kung saan inilunsad ang UATC at ang kamapanya nito laban sa torture, ang civil society na muna ang nasa harap, gitna at dulo ng mga tumatakbo. Wala munang mga mangangako na gagawin ang lahat, polisiya at programa, pero sila din ang unang papako sa pangako. Tumakbo ang UATC, kasama ang UATC, na sinuportahan ng UATC. Solo flight muna. Mas malinaw ang demands. Mas sigurado na lahat ay pareho ang paniniwala na ITIGIL NANG TULUYAN ANG TORTURE. WALANG LULUSOT AT PALULUSUTIN.

Sa mga susunod na taon ay siguradong may BRAT pa rin. Pero tulad ng nangyari ngayong taong ito, titingnan ng UATC kung maaari nang sumaling muli ang mga kawani ng estado kung seryoso na rin sila sa wakas sa panawagan na itigil ang paggamit ng torture.

BACK TO BASICS

ni: Wilnor Papa



Larawan ng mga pagkilos para sa Stop Torture Campaign ng mga Amnesty International members mula sa Angeles City at San Fernando, Pampanga, Bataan, Fairview, Pagadian, PUP Manila, Plaridel at La Union.



NO STEP IS TOO SMALL

You wake up. You cook breakfast. You eat. You take a bath. You leave for work. You work. You eat. You work. You go home. You run errands. You eat dinner. You watch TV. You take a shower. You sleep. The sun rises and it's just another day: one after the other, one after the other.

Except for some of us, it isn't.

One night, they didn't get to go home. They were beaten until their convictions wore out—that was the errand. They were forced to eat their dignity for dinner—it was served raw. They were the past time, the entertainment—it was better than TV. They took a shower with blood as water and impunity as soap—it wouldn't wash away. They willed themselves to never wake up—if only they could sleep.

But for most of us, it's just another day: one after the other, one after the other. And that's all that matters.

Except it isn't.

Torture is the fire that the torturer burns for the tortured. But its fuel is the ignorance and unwillingness of everyone else to demand and act. It feeds on the refusal of everyone else to stand for justice and against impunity and it thrives on the normalcy that we build our everyday lives on, free of tremors and free of disruption.

In the last week of August, Amnesty International Philippines strived to disrupt the everyday lives of students, teachers, and community leaders and residents from different areas across Misamis Occidental:

La Salle University (LSU) in Ozamiz, the Bicolor Community in Jimenez, and the Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology (NMSCST) in Tangub in an effort to raise awareness about the Global Campaign to Stop Torture and introduce Amnesty International not by name but through our actions and advocacy. This was done primarily through the Stop Torture Action Booth, with the addition of the Tatak Amnesty Shirt Printing in Jimenez.

The booth is geared towards educating people, not only of AI's campaign on torture, but about torture itself and the ripples it has on the lives of the tortured, the torturer and everyone else. The booth is characterized by the signature campaigns for Alfreda Disbarro and Claudia Tamariz, Stop Torture #Selfies and a "Stand Between the Tortured and the Torturer" wall accompanied by brief discussions about torture and Amnesty International. By providing an avenue for them to take action in a human rights campaign and showing them their potential to make change, the activity hopes to make individuals stop and look, not only at torture but at the imposing existence of various human rights violations in society; and then go an extra inch to pay it forward by standing for human rights and acting against these violations.

**ONE PERSON IS NOT ENOUGH.
STAND FOR JUSTICE. STAND AGAINST IMPUNITY. STAND FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.
STAND BETWEEN THE TORTURED AND THE TORTURER!**





The first activity was on 27 July at La Salle University-Ozamiz, conducted with the help of Ms. Annilou Dilao, an individual member of Amnesty International, volunteers from AIPh Jimenez Group, and eager and passionate young Political Science students who, not only assisted in encouraging attention and action from almost 300 individuals, but also took the initiative to take over discussions and facilitation of the actions whenever needed.

“ La Salle University-Ozamiz Political Science Department was able to participate in and volunteer for Amnesty International Philippines’ Stop Torture Action Booth last August 27 that was held in LSV grounds. The key advocacy of the activity is the campaign about widespread torture which should be given critical attention. We, the political science students would like to express our full gratitude towards the organization’s presence. Being part of the campaign which brings about a huge involvement from us in addressing human right issues, strongly dominates a movement of change that shows significant importance of human life; it is our honor to be contributing to the positive transformations that AI is trying to bring about. The Lasallian 3T’s: Teaching Minds, Touching Hearts and Transforming Lives depict the canvass that battle it out to truth and justice that serves as a wakeup call to every individual. Every human person deserves freedom from torture, freedom from fear and oppression, the main reason why as political science students, we resiliently support the condemnation of this horrendous condition that the society is facing. Until today the government has not made ways to amend the cruel, atrocious act of torture pervasive in our society. There are few accomplishments, yes, but they are still feeble that the act of torture by authorities continues to increase and dominate. The fact that the territorial integrity of the nation is slowly diminishing over the years, people distresses that this may never be given right resolutions. Not everyone is aware of the current unruly state of affairs shamelessly making our society numb and ignorant. We believe that the knowledge of the issue must be expanded and broadcasted to everyone. We want to take an initiative to help disseminate the message to the people. Our first contribution was becoming a member of the organization and we will follow this through by joining present and future campaigns that promote and protect human rights. We hope that these contributions will help build a strong foundation for the organization and for the human rights movement, knowing that every step of the process will gently aid the problem and will soon give fair, wonderful attainment of the vision that we, with the organization, continues to fight for. ”

Junalyn Uy
New AIPh Member

The second activity was conducted in Bicol, Jimenez on 28 August with the help of Ms. Carmencita Andoy and the local key leaders. Along with the Stop Torture Action Booth, the community also welcomed the Tatak Amnesty Shirt Printing where residents of the community eagerly brought their shirts to be stamped with Stop Torture campaign call.

Finally, the last activity was held on 29 August, alongside the Basic Orientation Seminar (BOS) of AIPh Jimenez Group, at the gymnasium of Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology. The BOS and booth alike, encouraged hundreds of students to take action and paved the way for future human rights engagements.

This is Amnesty International’s specialty: to disrupt the everyday lives of ordinary citizens, to stand in the middle of the flow of normalcy and shake individuals awake, to create tremors so unfixable that they can’t live out their lives without seeing violations of human rights and mockeries of human dignity and acting on them. These activities are a small, tiny, almost invisible step towards creating a disruption and an unfixable tremor in the normalcy and everyday life of the greater society that harbours torture and other human rights violations so alive in its wings. But if in the course of these activities, we disrupt one life enough to make that person want to do something more, then maybe it isn’t such a small step after all.

*“Mawala o ‘di kaya’y
mabawasan ang
diskriminasyon; kilalanin at
igalang; mabigyang
pansin nang mga
pamahalaang lokal; kilalanin
ang karapatang
pantao ng mga katutubong
komunidad; puwang para sa
pag-uusap at katipunang
lingap para sa mga babaing
katutubo”*

- ito’y ilan lamang sa mga pangarap na ipinahayag ng mga katutubo sa isang pulong sa lungsod ng Davao noong 28 at 29 ng Abril.

Sampung porsyento sa mahigit 95 milyong populasyon ng Pilipinas ay mga katutubong mamamayan. Hindi maikakaila na naging bahagi ng kanilang buhay ang mahabang kasaysayan ng pananakop, matinding kahirapan, pagtatangi, hanggang sa sila ay naisangtabi at itinulak sa gilid ng lipunan.

Kung sa kabuohan ay dinaranas ng mga katutubo o lumad sa Mindanao ang diskriminasyon at pangmamaliit, doble ang hirap na kinakaharap ng mga katutubong kababaihan. Hindi lamang nila binabaka ang patuloy na pagtatangi ng lipunan laban sa kanila bilang mga katutubo, kanila ding pina-pasan ang bunga ng diskriminasyon ayon sa kasarian sa loob at labas ng kanilang mga komunidad.



PUWANG PARA SA MGA KATUTUBONG KABABAIHAN

Pakikilahok sa prosesong pagpapasya

Bagamat mayroon ng pandaigdigang instrumento na kumikilala sa karapatan ng mga katutubong mamayan katulad ng UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) at mayroon na ring sariling batas ang Pilipinas, ang Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA) ay patuloy pa rin ang paglabag at pang-abuso ng karapatan ng mga katutubo.

Habang isinusuong ng mga katutubong mamamayan ang pagkakaroon nang kinatawan at partisipasyon sa istrukturang pormal ng pamahalaan at igalang ang kanilang karapatang magpasiya sa kanilang lupaing ninuno, ang mga katutubong kababaihan, kadalasan, ay walang boses sa usaping pagdedesisyon sa loob nang kanilang mga tahanan maging sa kanilang mga komunidad.

Sa mga katutubong komunidad, ang mas binibigyang puwang na kilalanin bilang pinuno ay ang mga kalalakihan. Sila din ang kalahok sa mga proseso ng 'free prior informed consent' o FPIC ng IPRA kung mayroong mga malawakan at malakihang proyektong pangkaunlaran na nais ipasok sa loob ng mga lupaing ninuno. Bagama't di matatawaran ang pagkilos ng mga katutubong kababaihan para sa kanilang lupain at mga pagaaring yaman, sadyang hindi sila nakakasama sa pagdedesisyon ukol dito.

Ang Amnesty International Philippines sa pakikipag konsultasyon sa ilang katutubong mamayan ng Caraga Region XIII ay kinilala bilang pangunahing isyu ang paghihiwalay o ang 'di pagsama ng mga katutubong kababaihan sa prosesong pagpapasya sa loob at labas ng kanilang mga komunidad.

Pagpapalakas sa mga katutubong kababaihan

Noong taong 2013, nabuo ang isang pagtutulungan sa pangunguna ng AIPh at ang mga sumunod na mga katutubong samahan:

1. CADT 134 – komunidad ng mga katutubong Manobo at Mamanwa sa ilalim ng Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title No. 134 sakop ng mga bayan ng Kitcharao, Jabonga at Santiago sa Agusan del Norte;
2. FETREMTCO (Federation of Trento Manobo Tribal Communities) – mga komunidad ng katutubong Manobo sa Trento, Agusan del Sur; at
3. KATRIMMA (Kahugpungan sa mga Tribung Manobo ug Mamanwa) – komunidad ng mga katutubong Manobo at Mamanwa sa loob ng mga bayan ng Lanuza, Cortez at Tandag City sa Surigao del Sur.

Ang mga pinuno ng mga samahang ito, kasama ang Pam-bansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan (PKKK), Katutubong Lilak (LILAK) at ang Ateneo Public Interest and Legal Advocacy Center (APILA) ay stakeholders at partners ng proyektong Human Rights Education (HRE) na

naghahangad na bigyang puwang at tinig ang mga katutubong kababaihan upang mailabas ang kanilang mga usapin, maging ang kanilang opinion hinggil sa mga isyung pangkomunidad at mga desisyon na maaring maka-apekto sa kanila bilang mga babae at bilang kasapi ng katutubong komunidad.

Mahigit isang taon nang nagpapatuloy ang proyekto at 21 mga kababaihan, kasama ang local facilitators mula sa tatlong komunidad ang sumalang sa mga iba't-ibang pagsasanay sa karapatang tao tulad ng; Basic Human Rights Training, Training on Indigenous Peoples' Rights, Gender and Women's Rights Training, Human Rights Monitoring and Documentation Training, Paralegal Training on Violence Against Women and Children, at Facilitators' Training: Context.

Ang mga nasabing pagsasanay na sinalihan ng mga katutubong kababaihan ay kanila ding ibinahagi sa kani-kanilang mga komunidad. Ito ay bahagi ng disenyo ng proyekto, ang unti-unting paghubog ng kakayahan ng mga kalahok bilang facilitator –tagapagpadaloy o tagabigay-buhay ng edukasyong pangkarapatang tao.

Maliit na mga hakbang sa pagbabago

Nagkaisa ang mga kababaihang kalahok sa proyekto, mga tribal leaders, at project partners na mahalaga ang proyekto at maipagpatuloy ito. Positibo ang mga naging tugon nang magtipon ang mga ito upang suriin ang epekto ng proyekto sa buhay ng kalahok sa kinabibilangang komunidad.

Ayon kay Datu Tabonan, pinuno ng FETREMTCO, *"Noong una, mahiyain sila ngunit sa kalauna'y kaya na nilang humarap at talakayin ang mga paksa sa harap ng komunidad."*

Dagdag pa niya, *"Bilang pinuno, malaki ang potensyal ng mga kababaihang kalahok sa proyekto at malaki ang maitutulong sa mga katutubong pamayanan, kaya suportado ito ng iba pang mga pinuno ng tribu."*

Sa pagpatuloy ng partnership sa proyektong HRE, samu't-saring mga pananaw ng mga kalahok at iba pang stakeholders ang kanilang ipinahayag: tuluyang pagkawala ng diskriminasyon laban sa mga IPs (Indigenous Peoples) lalo na sa mga kababaihan; pagkakaroon ng ugnayan sa mga pamahalaang lokal; pagbaba ng mga insidente ng pang-aabuso ng mga military at paramilitary dahil ang mga katutubo'y mulat na sa karapatang tao; at wala ng pagtagtangi at pang-aabuso sa pagitan ng mga mag-asawa.

Para kay Bae Remelita, local facilitator ng FETREMTCO, *"Limang taon mula ngayon, nakikita ko na lalapit sa amin ang mga tao upang magpatulong. Mayroon na kaming kapangyarihan upang magpalakas ng iba."*

5 Tanong 5 Sagot

Ang "Limang Tanong, Limang Sagot" ay ang bahagi ng campAlign NewsMag kung saan sasagutin ang limang katanungan na layong makapagbigay ng kasagutan tungkol sa iba't ibang mainit na isyu, gawain o kaganapan sa mundo at sa Amnesty International.

Sa ika-limang edisyon ng 5 Tanong, 5 Sagot ay aalamin natin ang tungkol sa Kaguluhan sa Gaza Strip.

AYON SA AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ANU-ANO ANG IBA'T IBANG KLASANG PAGLABAG SA KARAPATANG PANTAO NG PUWERSANG ISRAELI NA NASA GAZA STRIP SIMULA NOONG INILUNSAD NILA ANG "OPERATION PROTECTIVE EDGE" NOONG 8 HUNYO 2014?

Daan-daang sibilyan na ang namamatay simula noong umatake ang puwersang Israeli sa Gaza. Bagama't gumagamit sila ng mga presision weaponry kagaya ng mga drone-fired missiles sa mga lugar kung saan madaming sibilyan ang nakatira gaya ng sa Shuja'iyyeh, patuloy pa din silang gumagamit ng mga amunisyon at artillery na walang kontrol sa maaaring tamaan at may malawak na pinsalang idinudulot. Direkta din nilang inaatake ang mga tahanan lalo na kung kilalang may kaugnayan sa Hamas ang mga nakatira dito, kinokonsidera nilang lehitimong military targets ang mga ito, isang bagay na hindi alinsunod sa international humanitarian law.

Karamihan sa mga pasilidad pang-medikal at gusaling pansibilyan sa Gaza Strip ang napinsala. Napag-alaman din ng UN na isa sa mga paaralan sa Al-Maghazi refugee camp sa gitna ng Gaza, kung saan pansamantalang nananahan ang mga pamilyang sapilitang lumikas, amg tinadtad ng bala ng mga puwersang Israeli sa dalawang magkasunod na pagkakataon. May parehong insidente din sa isa pang paaralan sa Beit Hanoun sa hilaga ng Gaza na inatake noong ika-24 ng Hulyo na kumitil sa buhay ng 15 sibilyan at nag-iwan ng maraming sugatan. Hiniling ng UN ang isang agarang imbestigasyon ukol dito.

Kahit pa sinasabi ng mga awtoridad ng Israel na nagbibigay sila ng babala sa mga sibilyan na nakatira sa Gaza Strip, tila kulang ang mga babalang ito kung ibabase sa nakasaad sa international humanitarian law ukol sa pagbibigay ng mabisang babala hinggil sa mga pag-atake na siyang nagdudulot din ng malawakang paglikas ng mga sibilyang Palestino sa Gaza.

ANO ANG POSISYON NG AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SA PAGGAMIT NG MGA ROCKETS AT MORTARS MULA SA GAZA STRIP NG MGA ARMADONG GRUPONG PALESTINO? ANG MGA GINAGAWA BANG ITO NG MGA NASA GAZA SIMULA NOONG IKA-8 NG HULYO AY PAGLABAG SA INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW?

Ayon sa Israeli army, ang military wing ng Hamas at iba pang armadong grupong Palestino ay nakapag-lunsad na ng humigit sa 1,700 na rocket patungong Israel simula ika-8 hanggang ika-18 ng Hulyo at nagpapatuloy ito araw-araw. Tatlong sibilyang Israeli ang namatay dahil dito. May mga bahay din at ilang pag-aari ng mga sibilyan sa Israel ang napinsala. Ipinagbabawal ng international humanitarian law ang paggamit ng sandatahan na nagdudulot ng malawakang pinsala. Ang mga rocket na inilunsad ng Gaza sa Israel ay hindi lamang tatama sa isang target at hindi kontrolado ang pinsalang dulot kaya't ito ay isang paglabag sa international humanitarian law. Nagdadala din ito ng parehong panganib sa mga sibilyang Palestino na naninirahan sa Gaza Strip at West Bank.



Sitwasyon sa Gaza Strip

Ilang mga pinuno ng armadong grupong Palestino ang nagpahayag na hindi sila magdadalawang-isip na maglunsad ng pag-atake laban sa mga sibilyan at sinasadya nila ang mga pag-atakeng naganap na ang layunin ay pumatay at makasakit sa mga sibilyang Israeli. Ang mga pag-atakeng ito sa mga sibilyan ay isang halimbawa ng war crime.

NABALITANG SINASABI NG MGA AWTORIDAD NG ISRAEL NA GUMAGAMIT NG MGA SIBILYANG PALESTINO BILANG MGA "HUMAN SHIELD" ANG HAMAS AT MGA ARMADONG GRUPONG PALESTINO SA GAZA. MAY NAKALAP BANG EBIDENSIYA ANG AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL NA NANGYAYARI ITO?

Patuloy ang pag-monitor at imbestigasyon ng Amnesty International sa mga naturang ulat ngunit wala pang nakalap na ebidensiya na gumagamit ng mga sibilyan ang Hamas at mga armadong grupong Palestino upang itago mula sa pag-atake ng Israel ang ilang mga lokasyon kung saan may mga military o mga kagamitang pandigma.

Noong mga nakaraang armadong labanan sa Gaza, nadokumento ng Amnesty International na nagimbak ang Hamas ng mga amunisyon at naglunsad ng mga rockets mula sa mga residential area sa Gaza Strip, isang paglabag sa international humanitarian law. Mayroon ding mga ulat na kinukumbinse ng Hamas ang mga sibilyan na balewailang ang mga babala ng mga Israeli sa paglikas. Ngunit maaaring ang mga panawagan nilang ito ay paraan upang mabawasan ang takot at sapilitang paglikas, anupaman ang dahilan, ang mga pahayag na ito ay hindi nagsasaad na nais gamitin ang ilan sa mga sibilyan bilang "human shield" para sa mga nag-aarmas, mga amunisyon o iba pang kagamitang pandigma.

Gayunpaman, ayon pa din sa international humanitarian law, kahit pa gumagamit ng "human shield" ang mga Palestino, may obligasyon pa din ang Israel na protektahan ang mga sibilyan na ito.

MAYROON DING ULAT NA GUMAGAMIT NG "FLECHETTES" ANG PWERSANG ISRAELI NA KANILANG OPERASYONG MILITAR SA GAZA STRIP. ANO ANG POSISYON NG AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SA PAGGAMIT NG MGA ITO? DATI NA BANG GUMAGAMIT NG "FLECHETTES" SA GAZA ANG MGA MILITAR NA ISRAELI?

Ang "flechette" ay isang uri ng palasong o dart na gawang bakal. Ito ay may habang 3.5cm, matulis ang isang dulo at may apat na palikpik naman sa kabila. Binibigkis sa isang punlo o shell ang may 5,000 hanggang 8,000 na "flechette" upang ibala sa mga tangke. Sumasabog ang punlo pabilog sa ere at may kakayanang sumakop ng isang area na may 300 x 100 metro ang laki.

Iniulat ng mga lokal na human rights group na may mga sibilyan na nasawi o nasugatan dahil sa "flechette shell". Bagama't hindi pa naiimbestigahan ng Amnesty International ang mga ganitong kaso sa nangyayaring labanan sa ngayon, nadokumento na noon na gumagamit ng mga "flechette rounds" ang mga puwersang Israeli, halimbawa sa kanilang "Operation Cast Lead" na kumutil sa buhay ng maraming sibilyan pati mga bata.

Hindi pa tinutukoy sa international humanitarian law ang pagbabawal sa paggamit ng mga "flechette", gayunpaman, hindi pa din ito dapat gamitin sa mga lugar kung saan marami ang madadamay.

Sundan sa pahina 18





A Chance for

I have been part of many organizations since college until now, from student groups on socio-political issues to organizations focused on the environment and volunteerism.

Amnesty International is new to me. I heard about human rights so many times and how Amnesty International has done awesome work by using a variety of approaches that are quite unique to the organization. Amnesty International uses creative and artistic forms of action to promote or highlight issues.

As the new Membership Development Program Coordinator for the Amnesty International Philippines, I have learned more than what I had expected. I know that at the same time, I also needed to deliver the program's objective for the organization. I would say 'marami pa akong kakaining bigas' whenever I find myself comparing my experiences to that of the people I work with. But opportunity always comes with great timing – May 28 was Amnesty International's 53rd anniversary. As program coordinator, I was asked the big question - *'Ano ang plano mo sa anniversary?'*

'Boom!' I said to myself. *'Eto na nga yung magandang pagkakataon para mas makilala ng ibang tao ang Amnesty International kung paano ko din gustong makilala pa ito ng husto'.*

From all the logistical arrangements at the venue in Fisher Mall to all materials needed. From band invites up to their performance line, all hands on deck. With the support of the Media, Communication and Publications Program,



Meet Ups

by: Ogie Atadero

other staff, volunteers, members, partners and most especially the Artist for Amnesty, even if we had little time to promote the event and everything seemed to be on rush, we still managed to deliver success. We were able to gather a variety of audiences from different ages and backgrounds but with one thing in common - that we all have human rights that can never be taken away from us.

If asked which part of the event I liked most, I can quickly say that the best part is telling the history of Amnesty International to strangers and explaining the different campaigns that we played a major role in bringing impact to the fulfillment of human rights. The AIPh@25 Coffee Table Book where the history was also written was featured at the membership and campaigning booth and exhibit. People went around the exhibit to read about our rich history and then our volunteers assisted them into the action booths. Many individuals were interested to know more about the organization because of this set up. There were also a number of candid comments of praises for the work of Amnesty International from people who saw the exhibit. There were also a few Amnesty International Philippines members from the early years of the organization who happened to be at the mall and only recognized the barbed candle of the logo that they happily introduced themselves, most of which renewed their commitments with Amnesty International. This chance given to all of us who were part of the anniversary to meet new individuals or old members and supporters has made me appreciate more what Amnesty International is and the good it does to bring people together in one vision and mission.



Magmula Mayo hanggang katapusan ng Agosto ay naisagawa ang 15 na regional assembly na dinaluhan ng higit 300 na miyembro ng AIPh. Ang mga regional assembly ay idinaos ng isa hanggang dalawang araw at ang ilan naman ay kabahagi ng iba pang activities ng mga local groups.



Tinalakay ang highlights ng mga nagawa at nakamit ng AIPh sa mga kampanya noong 2013, mga naging gawain at kontribusyon ng mga local groups, updates sa Amnesty International movement, pagsusuri at mga natutunan sa Annual General Meeting (AGM) 2013, mga hakbangin na isinasagawa para sa mga naging desisyon ng AGM 2013 at Terms of Reference ng Regional Officers at pagpapalano sa regional level. Nagsagawa din ng paghahanda para sa AGM 2014 kasama ang tentatibong agenda, paano sumulat at magsumite ng resolusyon, alituntunin upang makalahok at makakuha ng subsidy, dami at distribusyon ng mga botante at ang pangkalahatang magaganap sa youth assembly. Bawat regional assembly ay naging pagkakataon din upang kumilos para sa Global Campaign to Stop Torture partikular sa mga petisyon kina Alfredo Disbarro - inakusahang drug pusher at natorture ng mga pulis, tiga-Pilipinas; Claudia Medina - inakusahang miyembro ng isang gang at natorture ng mga Marines, tiga-Mexico; at Ihara Tsikhanyuk - gay rights activist na natorture ng mga pulis upang sapilitang patigilin sa kanyang aktibismo, tiga-Belarus.

Naging pagkakataon din ang mga regional assembly upang makilala at makausap ng mga miyembro ang mga bagong halal na Board of Trustees (BoT), mapagusapan ang lokal na sitwasyon at hamon sa karapatang pantao at Amnesty International at mga usapin patungkol sa mga kampanya, programa at kaayusang pang-organisasyon ng AIPh.

Naisagawa ang regional assemblies sa pakikipagtulungan sa mga regional officers, local groups officers at iba pang mga aktibong miyembro sa Region 1 – La Union, Region 2 – Nueva Vizcaya, Region 3 – Angeles City, San Fernando City at Bataan, CAR – Baguio City, NCR at Region 4, Region 6 – Iloilo City, Region 9 – Zamboanga City, Pagadian City at Lakewood, Region 10 – Jimenez, Plaridel, Tudela, Ozamiz, Cagayan de Oro at Bukidnon, Region 11 – Davao City, Region 12 – General Santos at Kabacan, Region 13 – Sta. Josefa, Trento, Tandag, at CADI 134 at ARMM – Marawi City, Buldon at Barira.

Ang Annual General Meeting 2014 ay gaganapin sa ika 25 – 26 ng Oktubre 2014 at sa ika-24 ng Oktubre naman ang Youth Assembly. Ang paghahanda para sa AGM 2014 ay pinangungunahan ng AGM Committee (AGMC) na sila Veronica Cabe (AGMC Chairperson), Alvin Sario (AGM Moderator), Rolando Borja (AGM Alternate Moderator), Sr. Vida Cordero (Board Chairperson), Luzviminda Cruz (Board Treasurer), Celeste Mendoza (Board Secretary), Michelle Caindec (AGM Event Coordinator) at iba pang miyembro ng national secretariat.



KABATAANG PASAWAY

Karaniwang tawag sa kabataan ay 'pasaway'. Pasaway kasi hindi sumusunod sa payo ng mga magulang, pasaway kasi walang tigil sa paglalaro, at pasaway kasi hindi sinusunod ang mga patakaran.



Sa naganap na **My Body, My Rights** (MBMR) Youth Conference noong ika-16 at 17 ng Agosto, mukhang totoo ngang pasaway ang mga kabataang miyembro ng Amnesty International Philippines. Pasaway kasi sa halip na makuntento sa karapatang sekswal at reprodutibo na kasalukuyang nai-bibigay sa kanila, tumitindig pa rin sila na kulang pa ang mga ito. Pasaway kasi sa halip na sabihing 'pwede na' sa ganitong sitwasyon, sinisigaw pa rin nila na 'pwede pang pagandahin!' Pasaway kasi sa halip na gawin ang nakasanayang ginagawa ng kabataan na maglaro at magsaya, sinosolusyonan na nila ang problema ng inang bayan.

Tila ang pagiging pasaway ay nakikita ng iba na sagabal at lapastangan sa kinauukulan, pero kami, mga kabataang miyembro ng Amnesty International Philippines, ay naninindigan na ipagpapatuloy at lalakasan pa ang pagiging pasaway hangga't hindi pa buong nakakamit ang aming karapatang sekswal at reprodutibo.

Nilahukan ng 12 kabataang miyembro ng Amnesty International Philippines ang isang pagsasanay ukol sa pagkakampanya ng **My Body, My Rights**. Ang dalawang araw na diskusyon ay pinamunuan nila Clara Fok - Youth and Activism Coordinator ng Amnesty International-Asia Pacific, Jessie Macneil-Brown - Global Campaign Manager ng My Body My Rights campaign, Angie Umbac mula sa Rainbow Rights, at ni Wilnor Papa, Campaigns Coordinator ng Amnesty International Philippines. Magmumula rito ang magiging plano ng AIPh sa **My Body, My Rights** Campaign para sa taong 2015.



ni: JB Angeles

Growth in People Growth in Activism

Amnesty International Philippines
Membership in January - June: 1,721



NCR LUZON VISAYAS MINDANAO others

Membership Count

597

new members since January
2014

362

renewed members for
2014

We are present in 26 groups nationwide



by: Mei Palma

**WRITE A LETTER
CHANGE A LIFE**

Amnesty International
Philippines launches this year's
Write for Rights with three
individuals-at-risk cases.

**I WRITE
FOR
RIGHTS**

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



Last year's Write for Rights featured Yorm Bopha in Cambodia, Dr. Tun Aung in Myanmar, Miriam Lopez in Mexico and Ihar Tsikhanyuk in Belarus. They are sending their messages of thanks to Amnesty International members around the world who took action for them. Are you one of those 2.3 million people who wrote a letter for them? Then these messages are for you.

"I am very happy, now I know we are not alone."

~ Yorm Bopha

"Thank you for supporting me, even though you don't know me. For the cards, for the lanterns, for everything - thank you."

~ Miriam Lopez

"When I feel I am left with no hope, I'll get a letter out and it will inspire me. The confidence in myself returns!"

~ Ihar Tsikhanyuk

Dr. Tun has only a year left to serve in prison. 120,000 messages were sent to the authorities in Myanmar from the Write for Rights action which led to his reduced sentence.

For 2014, Amnesty International Philippines chose three cases for Write for Rights. The individuals-at-risk featured for this year are Chelsea Manning in the USA, Jerry Corne in the Philippines and Liu Ping in China. All cases focus on torture and ill-treatment among others. Write for Rights begins in October with global letter writing actions on 3 - 17 December. Watch out for more about Write for Rights at http://www.amnesty.org.ph/spotlight/letterwriting_w4r/.

• • • • •

5 Tanong, 5 Sagot mula sa pahina 13

ANO ANG PANAWAGAN NG AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL NGAYON TUNGKOL SA KAGULUHAN SA GAZA?

Kailangan nang isuspende ng lahat ng estado ang pagpapadala ng mga kagamitang pandigma sa magkabilang partido, lalo na ang mga bansang nagsu-suplay ng armas, amunisyon at teknolohiya sa Israel kagaya ng USA, hanggang makasiguro na wala na ang panganib na magamit ang mga armas at amunisyon na ito sa mas malala pang paglabag sa international humanitarian law o pang-aabuso sa karapatang pantao. Dapat isama sa suspensyon na ito kahit ang direktang pagpapadala ng armas at amunisyon mula sa ibang mga bansa, kasama dito ang iba pang military components, mga teknolohiya, brokering, pangpinansiya at lohistikal na bagay na makakapagpapadalo ng suplay ng armas.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

ANG SIMULA

Niliusad ang Amnesty International noong 1961 sa isang lathalian ni Peter Benenson sa pahayagang The Observer. Si Benenson ay isang abogado Briton na nanawagan upang simulan ang mapayapa at walang kinikilingang pagkakilos para sa kalayaan ng libu-libong tao sa buong daigdig na nakakulong dahil lamang sa kanilang pulitikal na paniniwala o pananampalataya. Kumikilos ng mabilis ang AI bilang pinakamalaking boluntaryong organisasyon para sa karapatang pantao.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PHILIPPINES

Nagsimulang magkaroon ng mga kasapi ang AI sa Pilipinas noong dekada '80. Pormal na kinilala ang Amnesty International Philippines (AIPh) bilang isang seksyon noong 1987. Matagumpay itong nangampanya, kumilos at pamahalaan, non-government organizations at mga koalisyon.

- ☐ I would like to join Amnesty International Philippines
- ☐ I would like to renew/reactivate my membership with Amnesty International Philippines

Personal Information

First Name:		Middle Initial:	
Surname:		Nickname:	
Home Address: No.		Street	
Dist/Subd./Bgy.:			
City/Town:		ZIP code:	
Province:			
Birthday:		Age:	
		Gender:	
Phone Number:		-	
		Mobile Number:	
E-mail:			
Signature:			

School/Work Information

School/Workplace:

Address: No. Street

Dist/Subd./Bgy.:

City/Town: ZIP code:

Province:

Phone Number: -

Please send my quarterly mailing to: ☐ Home ☐ School/Work Address ☐ Others, please indicate

Annual Membership Fees:

Php 50.00 : Students and minimum wage earners
 Php 100.00 : Monthly income is above minimum wage but below Php 18,000
 Php 300.00 : Monthly income is above Php 18,000.00 but below Php 36,000
 Php 500.00 : Monthly income is Php 36,000 and above

Membership fees can be settled and donations are accepted in:

- Cash thru AIPH BPI Savings Account: 3323-2667-77 / BDO Savings Account: 364-012-6941 (Fax your deposit slips at Telefax no. 02-4338100)
- Cheque payable to Amnesty International Philippines

Official receipts will be issued and mailed upon payment of fees or submission of deposit slips.
You may visit or call the AIPh office for more inquiries or send an e-mail to memdev@amnesty.org.ph

Ang **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (AI)** ay isang pandaigdigang organisasyon ng mga aktibistang kumikilos para sa karapatan pantao. Ito ay grupo ng mga boluntaryong aktibista na nagbibigay ng kanilang panahon at lakas para sa mga biktima ng paglabag sa karapatang pantao. Pinagtutuunan ng AI ang makipagtulungan at magtaguyod ng proteksyon sa karapatang pantao para sa lahat.

Ang AI ay isang organisasyong nangangampanya para sa karapatang pantao. Ito ay nagsasaliksik, nagdudokumento at nag-uulat ng mga pang-aabuso. Nagiging daan din ito para sa karaniwang tao na makapagsalita at magprotesta para sa mga biktima ng paglabag sa karapatang pantao. Demokratiko at may sariling pamamahala ang AI. Ito ay may mahigit 3 milyong kasapi at tagapagtaguyod sa mahigit 150 bansa sa buong mundo. Ang kalakhang pondo ng AI ay mula sa mga kontribusyon ng mga kasapi at donasyon ng publiko.

VISION AND MISSION

Mithiin ng AI ang isang mundo kung saan tinatamasa ng bawat tao ang lahat ng karapatang pantao na nakatakda sa Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) at sa iba pang internasyunal na pamantayan. Tungo sa katuparan ng mithiing ito, misyon ng AI na magsagawa ng mga pagsasaliksik at pagkilos upang maiwasan at tuluyang mawakasan ang mga pangaabuso sa karapatang pantao.

MGA PAGPAPAHALAGA (CORE VALUES)

Internasyunal na Pagkakaisa, Epektibong Pagkilos para sa Indibidwal na Biktima, Pandaigdigang Saklaw, Ang Karapatang Pantao ay Pandaigdigan at Di-nahahati, Walang Kinikilingan at May Kasarinlan, Demokrasya at Respeto sa Isa't-isa.

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



PHILIPPINE SECTION

18-A Marunong Street, Barangay Central,
Quezon City, 1100 Philippines
Telephone: **+63 2 376 4342**
Telefax: **+63 2 433 8100**
E-mail: **section@amnesty.org.ph**

We're on the WEB too!

<http://www.amnesty.org.ph>

and you can find us on the following
social networks:



www.facebook.com/amnestyph



www.twitter.com/amnestyph



www.youtube.com/aiphilippines



www.instagram.com/amnesty_ph



www.amnestyph.tumblr.com

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS?

Support Amnesty International Philippines. There are more ways than one.

If you live in the Philippines, you can invest in the progress of human rights on an international scale by sharing your time, skills, commitment and money to Amnesty International.

BECOME A MEMBER

Be an individual member

Everyone's help is needed for the movement to secure and safeguard human rights. Individual members receive regular membership mailing containing AI newsletters, appeal cases and campaigning materials.

Join or form a group

If you want to take a more active part in AI's work, then join one of the Philippine section's groups or you can form a group in your school, community or locality. The local groups are focal points of our membership activity, particularly for awareness raising, letter writing, campaigning and local fundraising.

Be a volunteer

Your spare time can be spent on helping AI campaign for human rights and its other operational work. To name a few, volunteers can help out in conducting workshops, organizing projects and events or monitoring news releases about human rights.

WRITE A LETTER

Take part in AI's Letter Writing Campaign

Each edition of AI newsletters carries details of victims of human rights violations in need of help. Send letters or cards on behalf of these people to government authorities as proof of the mounting weight of public opinion.

Join the Urgent Action Network

Some prisoners need immediate aid perhaps because they might be tortured, executed or in need of medical attention. You can help them by sending letters or appeals via e-mail, fax or telegram.

TAKE A DIRECT ACTION

Take part in AI Philippines' thematic campaigns such as Counter Terror with Justice or global campaigns such as Stop Violence Against Women and many more.

SEND A DONATION

Researching into identities and conditions of individual prisoners, sending observers to trials, preparing and publishing reports are all essential to AI's work but expensive. For AI to survive and expand its work, your financial help is needed.

IN SHORT, MAKE A STAND AND TAKE ACTION *See Membership Application Form on reverse side