


CAMP AIGN

OPISYAL NA PAHAYAGAN NG AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PHILIPPINES
VOLUME 14, ISSUE 03 / ISSN#1908-9856 / HULYO - SETYEMBRE 2013



**#exposethetruth
about Torture**



I attended two international meetings in August – the Directors' Forum and the International Council Meeting (ICM) and I was honoured to make presentations at both meetings. Three core values of Amnesty International were clearly at work during those meetings: global coverage and international solidarity and democracy and mutual respect.

At the Directors' Forum, global coverage and international solidarity were highlighted in the discussions. We have already decided that the global campaign against torture will focus on prevention, intervention and accountability particularly on the implementation and establishment of effective safeguards to torture. And the global campaign will focus on countries in different parts of the globe – Morocco and Uzbekistan, the Philippines in the Asia Pacific region, Mexico in the Americas and Nigeria in Africa.

I shared the situation that despite an anti-torture law and Philippine ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, torture and inhumane treatment continue to be committed with impunity by state security forces. International solidarity, as a core value of our international movement was put to action when most, if not all the directors at the meeting committed to campaign on the Philippines so that victims of torture have access to justice and mechanisms for prevention will be put in place including effective accountability mechanisms. Along with many of Amnesty International members from various parts of the world, we in the Philippines must also practice international solidarity by taking notice of torture occurrence in other parts of the world and take action for changes in the other focal countries like Mexico.

At the ICM Plenary session, I shared how our section was guided by Amnesty International's policy on sexual and reproductive rights and the challenges we faced given high and increasing maternal mortality in the country as well as existing laws discriminatory against women and minors. Very dynamic and interesting discussions ensued after colleagues from Ireland and Mexico presented continuing challenges in their countries on how to promote and help push for the realization of sexual reproductive rights. Aside from discussing agreed policies, we also reiterated our commitment to human rights as well as discussed issues and problems, differences of opinion especially on the Global Transition Program, including the International Secretariat moving closer to the ground through the sub-regional hubs, where there would be big staff turn-over and we would lose talents in our organization.

Concerns and questions which were not fully addressed or just gradually being addressed were put forward along with questions on limited resources. The questions were answered and debated upon openly towards some resolutions. Some weaknesses were accepted and lessons learned were shared. But some remained hanging and still for study towards a decision in the future.

The 500 ICM delegates nevertheless got out of the hectic governance meeting, exhausted yet brimming with hopes that we will separate ways, but as One Amnesty go back to our countries and areas of work to continue the debates towards resolutions and face the challenges in the promotion and defense of human rights. I got out of the ICM inspired to continue human rights work with passion. This was democracy and mutual respect, at work. This is One Amnesty, together for human rights.


Aurora Corazon A. Parong, M.D.
Director

TUNGKOL SA CAMPAIGN

Ang campAlgn 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 campAlgn 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.

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PHILIPPINES

STOP TORTURE



Wilnor Papa

Torture and ill-treatment are rife in police stations, particularly in urban poor areas, but are mostly unreported. Most victims of torture and other ill-treatment come from the following backgrounds: repeat offenders including juvenile offenders from urban poor communities, members of Moro communities suspected of sympathizing with Muslim separatists and armed groups in Mindanao, women in the sex industry in urban areas, and activists suspected of sympathizing with the communist New Peoples' Army, particularly in militarised areas. Victims - most of whom are from disadvantaged backgrounds - are reluctant to come forward and file a complaint due to fear of reprisals, lack of confidence that the perpetrators of torture will be brought to justice, or lack of awareness that they had the right to seek accountability for those who have tortured/ill-treated them.

There is a robust legislative framework, for example, the Constitution prohibits the use of torture and other ill-treatment and the Revised Penal Code criminalizes all acts of torture with corresponding penalties. The Philippines has ratified the UN Convention on Torture in 1986 and its Optional Protocol in 2012. Strong opportunities exist around Improving the implementation of legal and policy safeguards against torture, and increasing the effectiveness of accountability mechanisms with the view of bringing perpetrators to justice.

Freedom from torture is an inalienable human right and no government will ever dispute that. The absolute prohibition against torture is enshrined in law - from the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, The Geneva Conventions, UN Convention Against Torture, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination among others.

However, governments today continue to torture: to extract information, to silence dissent, and simply as an act of cruel punishment.

In 2011 Amnesty International reported on TORTURE AND CID IN 101 COUNTRIES. The numbers rose to 112 countries in 2012

A global ban on torture (UNCAT 1984) that Amnesty International championed and helped create is clearly not enough, we must now insist that safeguards are put in place to prevent and bring to an end the practice of torture.

Our campaigning work will focus on the establishment and implementation of effective safeguards to torture that will effect change - a more preventive and pro-active approach against torture

Torture thrives where safeguards are not in place or are not put into practice. A woman in detention who is being interrogated without the presence of a lawyer is in an environment that is conducive to torture; a detention centre that refuses access to independent doctors denies victims the right to the adequate documenting of the harm they may have suffered

WHAT WILL AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DO IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS?

Amnesty International considers itself to have the necessary experience and familiarity with the issue and campaigning on torture. It has worked and campaigned for the eradication of torture for more than 50 years and was instrumental in the adoption of the UNCAT in 1984 and its subsequent entry into force through the ratification of governments.

Also, the right to be free from torture has always been high in the concerns of Amnesty's activists and supporters. It has and can work with partners from the international community to the national and local groups to further end the use of torture. The youth has always been in the forefront of Amnesty International's

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Sa pangunguna ng United Nations, ang ICPD ay unang ginanap noong Setyembre 5-13, 1994 sa syudad ng Cairo sa bansang Egypt. Pina-gusapan dito ng halos 20,000 na mga delegado mula sa ibat-ibang bansa, gobyerno, NGOs, at media ang tungkol sa populasyon at pag-unlad sa larangan ng ekonomiya, lipunan, at kalikasan. May 179 mga bansa ang nanindigan ng katumpakan ng promosyon ng reproductive health rights upang mabigyan ng solusyon ang paglago ng populasyon. Nilatag sa kumperensyang ito ang mga human rights-based na mga development programs para sa mga kababihan.

Pinagusapan din ang mga mahahalagang isyus ng immigration, infant mortality, birth control, family planning, edukasyon ng mga kababihan at proteksyon ng mga ito sa hindi ligtas na abortion services. Ang lahat ng ito ang pumapatungkol sa mga karapatan ng kababihan sa patas at pantay na pagkakataon at pagsasakapangyarihan nito sa pandaigdigang antas. Hinalaw ang mga isyung ito para sa mga kababihan sa batayang karapatang pantao at upang makatulong sa pagpawi ng kahirapan.

Ngunit ang isyu ng reproductive rights ang nakakuha ng atensyon ng media. Ang representate ng Vatican at ng ilang prominenteng bansang Islam ay ang pinakamalakas na kritiko tungkol sa isyu ito.

Ang pinakatampok na resulta ng kumperensyang ito ay ang pagkakaisa para sa 20 taong Program of Action. Itong Program of Action ay naglalatag ng konkretong layunin hanggang sa taong 2015 na ang lahat ng mga bansang lumagda ay dapat maisakatuparan. May apat na pangunahing layunin sinasaad ang programang ito:

1. Universal Education – isang panglahatang primary education sa lahat ng mga bansang lumagda hanggang sa taong 2015 ang dapat maipatupad para sa mga kababihan at batang babae. Kabilang na dito ang access ng mga kababihan sa secondary at higher level na edukasyon, pati na mga vocational at technical trainings. Kapaloob dito ang pagpapatibay ng usapin sa gender equality at women empowerment.

2. Pagpapababa ng bilang ng mga namamatay na sanggol at bata – sa mga kalagayan ng urbanisasyon at migration, inaasahang ang mga bansa ay makagawa ng bilang ng pagbaba ng infant at child mortality rates ng 50-70 deaths kada 1000 sa taong 2000, at sa 2015 ay 35 kada 1000 sa mga sanggol at 45 kada 1000 sa mga batang limang taong gulang pababa.

3. Pagpapababa ng maternal mortality – kinukunsidera dito ang pagkakaiba ng mga kalagayan sa ibat-ibang bansa, sa usapin ng geographical regions, ekonomiya at mga grupong etniko o katutubo. Isinama din ang pagkunsidera sa usapin ng kalikasan sa usaping ito.

4. Access sa reproductive at sexual health services at sa family planning – ang mga kabilang dito ay ang:

- + Family planning counseling
- + Pre-natal care
- + Safe delivery
- + Post-natal care
- + Prevention at appropriate treatment of infertility
- + Prevention of abortion at management ng mga consequences nito
- + Treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases
- + Edukasyon at counseling tungkol sa sexuality, reproductive health at responsible parenthood
- + Serbisyo para sa HIV/AIDS, breast cancer, infertility ay dapat madaling ma-access
- + Aktibong pagsalungat sa female genital mutilation (FGM)

Ano ang ICPD + 20?

Ang ICPD+20, na gaganapin sa taong 2014, ay isang pagrerebyu ng mga naging resolusyon sa kumperensya ng unang ICPD noong 1994 sa Cairo. Ang layunin ng ICPD+20 ay isang oportunidad para maimpluwensyahan ang susunod na mga pulisiya hinggil sa global population and development mula pambansa, rehiyon at pandaigdigang antas. Ito ay isang pagkakataon para mas lalong matukoy ang mga kinakailangan pang mga gawain para sa patas at sustenableng mundo sa bilyong mamamayang naninirahan dito.

The proseso ng pagrerebyu ng ICPD+20 ay mangangailangan ng pagharap sa mga lider ng ibat-ibang bansa, kasama din ang mga nasa civil society groups, para makabalangkas ng isang panibagong pagkakaisa at pandaigdigang pagtataya para makabuo muli ng isang mas pantay at sustenableng mundo para sa lahat, batay sa mga karapatang pantao.

MY BODY
MY RIGHTS



5 Tanong 5 Sagot

Narito ang bagong seksyon ng ating campAlign newsletter - ang "Limang Tanong, Limang Sagot" kung saan kada tatlong buwan ay gugulatin natin ng limang kagitla-gitlang katanungan ang tinatawag na Human Rights Officer ng Amnesty International Philippines na si Romel Cardenas de Vera at sana ay makapagbigay siya ng matitinong kasagutan tungkol sa mga kahindik-hindik at kagila-gilalas na mga gawain at kaganapan ng ating pikamamahal na Amnesty International.

Sa ikalawang edisyon ng 5 Tanong, 5 Sagot para sa campAlign newsletter ay aalamin natin ang katotohanan tungkol sa Status Quo Ante Order o SQA laban sa Reproductive Health Law.

1. Bilang Human Rights Officer ng AIPh ano ang pagtingin mo sa pagpatigil sa implementasyon ng "RH Law" o Reproductive Health Law sa pamamagitan ng pagsampa ng usaping ng "constitutionality" nito sa Korte Suprema?

Matingkad para sa akin ang tulak ng mataas na bilang ng namamatay sa pagbubuntis at panganganak kung bakit nilayon nating maisabatas ang Reproductive Health Law sa Pilipinas. Habang pinapatagal ang implementasyon ng RH Law ay hindi masisimulan ang komprehensibo at sistematikong pagtugon para sa pangangailangan na maiwasan ang mga "hindi plando – wala sa panahon – hindi ninanais – at nakakadelikadong pagbubuntis" para sa malunasan ang mataas na "maternal mortality rate" sa ating bansa.

Ang ating target para sa Millenium Development Goals ay mapababa natin ang bilang ng mga nanay na namamatay sa pagbubuntis o panganganak papunta sa bilang na 52 na pagkamatay sa bawat 100,000 na matagumpay na buhay na panganganak. Pero sa pagsasaliksik mismo ng ating pamahalaan ay lumala pa ang ating mortality rate na mula 162 na mga nanay na namamatay kada 100,000 "livebirths" noong 2009 ay tumaas pa lalo ito pataas ng 221 nitong 2011.

2. Ano ba ang sanhi ng mataas na maternal mortality rate na ito sa Pilipinas?

Ang mga pagkamatay na ito ng mga kababaihan ay nangyayari dahil sa mataas na bilang at madalas na pagbubuntis, sa maaagang pagbubuntis ng mga kabataan, sa mga delikadong aborsyon, sa kapos na serbisyong pangkalusugang reprodiktibo, sa di sapat na impormasyon tungkol sa pagpapalano ng bilang at espasyo ng panganganak, sa kawalang impormasyon at access sa abot kayang kontraseptibo para maiwasan ang pagbubuntis, at sa kawalan ng sariling pagpapasya ng kababaihan tungkol sa kanyang mga karapatang sekswal, reprodiktibo, pakikipagrelasyon at pangangasawa.

Nagpapalala din ng ganitong kalagayan ang kawalan ng kaalaman ang parehong mga kabataang babae at lalaki tungkol sa sekswalidad at reproduksiyon para makaiwas sila sa pagkakaroon ng sakit o pagbubuntis. Bukod sa banta ng pagkamatay sa pagbubuntis o panganganak ay negatibo ding maaapektuhan ang potensyal, pag-unlad at kinabukasan ng mga maagang pagkaka-anak, lalo na ang kababaihan.

Ang mga usaping ito ang dapat na sinisimulan nang tinutugunan ng estado sa pamamagitan ng pag-implementa ng pamahalaan ng bagong pasa na Reproductive Health Law.

3. Bakit binabatikos ang RH Law bilang isang batas na layong kontrolin ang bilang ng mga mahihirap sa pamamagitan ng pagpipilit ng pag-gamit ng papalaganaping mga kontraseptibo habang kasabay ding kritisismo na tuturuan daw nito ang mga kabataan na maging lalong iresponsible sa kanilang sekswalidad at nagpapalaganap ito ng mga imoral na mga pakikipagrelasyon?

Ang RH Law o ang REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10354 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A NATIONAL POLICY ON RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ay naglalayon na makapagbigay ng malawakan at komprehensibong mga impormasyon at serbisyo para sa kalusugang reprodiktibo, pagbubuntis at panganganak – bilang pagtugon na din sa mga usaping aking nabanggit na nauna.

Kasama dito ang pagbibigay ng "sexuality education" sa mga kabataan para malaman nilang maging responsable sa kanilang pakikipagrelasyon at sekswalidad batay sa impormadong pagdedesisyon at pagkilos. Sinisigurado din ng batas ang pagpapasiwalat ng mga kaalamang pang kalusugang reprodiktibo at pagiging abot kamay ng mga sebisyon katulad ng counseling sa iba't ibang pamamaraan ng family planning at pati na din sa paggamit ng kontraseptibo.

Totoong dati nang may mga ganitong mga impormasyon at serbisyo pero hindi ito laganap at kaya lamang maabot ng iilan sa ating lipunan. Layon ng RH law na maging abot kamay ang mga impormasyon at serbisyong ito hindi lamang ng mga may kaya sa kalunsuran kundi kahit sa bawat indibidwal mula iba't ibang sektor sa kalunsuran man o kanayunan na nangangailangan ng mga ito - na walang pagtatangi sa kasarian, edad, relihiyon, pagkakaroon ng kapansanan, paniniwalang pulitikan o pinanggalingang grupong katutubo.

Ipinagbabawal sa RH Law ang anumang paghadlang o paglilimita para makamit ang mga impormasyon at serbisyong pangkalusugang reprodiktibo na mga ito, kasama din ng pagbabawal ng pamimilit o pagpuwersa kanimuman ng pag-gamit ng anuman sa mga serbisyong ito katulad ng pag-gamit ng kontraseptibo.

Ang pagbibigay sa mga inibidwal, lalo na ang kabaihan, ng karapatan sa sariling impormadong pagpapasiya na malaya sa pananakot, pamimilit o dahas – *(itutuloy sa pahina 10)*

what have they been up to?

Amnesty International Philippines - Baguio local group conducted a Basic Orientation Seminar on human rights on 17 August 2013. The activity was in coordination with Kilusan para sa Pambansang Demokrasya (KPD). The seminar was attended by students from different universities such as Kings International College, University of Baguio, University of the Cordilleras, Benguet State University and University of the Philippines Baguio. The seminar was carried out during typhoon Maring.

The activity had two parts, the Introduction to Amnesty International Philippines, and the Basic Orientation Seminar. The participants actively participated in the discussions. During the course, the participants were involved in a group activity of letterwriting for Valentina Rosendo Cantú and Inés Fernández Ortega. The participants also shared their views, and were thankful for the opportunity to learn more about human rights. The session ended with an open forum. All attendees decided to become members of Amnesty International Philippines. - *Liza Gobrin*



Ilocos Sur local group

Ilocos group was revisited by the Luzon local staff and Region 1 focal person Aielene Buenavista last 14 September, 2013. A refresher on Amnesty International was given and the group also participated in the letterwriting marathon in solidarity for the two IP women who were rape victims.

The activity started with an introduction led by the local staff and the participants. The participants shared their expectations that they want to widen and deepen their understanding of human rights specifically Indigenous Peoples Rights. Most of the participants are members of the Bodong Indigenous People Allied Inc. Tatang Rudolph who is one of the leaders shared his expectations from AI and showed his eagerness to know about the organization. Pastora Mary Ann Wasing and Pastor Teodoro Anno also clarified to the group that the existing AI group in Ilocos is not exclusive to Brgy. Rubio residents and that AI membership is open for everyone and they can also create their own group from their respective barangays. - *Aielene Buenavista and Leyza Deldoc*

Northern Exposure

Amnesty International Philippines - La Union group conducted kAlbigan week at Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University last 16 -19 September 2013. The 4-day activity included photo exhibit, film showing, recruitment booth and basic orientation seminar aimed to promote Amnesty International's work in campaigning for human rights. Dr. Reynaldo Laudencia, the school Chancellor, gave AIPh La Union group this chance to conduct said activities.

The kAlbigan week was indeed a success for the group as they were able to get 340 signatures for the MHSRR signature campaign - gathered 62 letters of solidarity for Ines and 56 letters of solidarity for Valentina, both IP women are rape victims in Mexico. The group also recruited 15 new members, conducted a Basic Orientation Seminar and were able to sell some AI merchandise.

Surprisingly, everyone gave us a warm welcome especially the students in high school and college despite their busy schedules. They were very friendly when we asked them to sign the MH-SRR signature campaign and letterwriting for Ines and Valentina. The teachers were also very approachable, particularly the School Chancellor and Dean of the Student Affairs and Services. The staffs of the Student Affairs and Services were also very helpful in our preparation for the activities. Professor Winstone Carrera shows interest in joining and told the group that for the second semester he might invite AI to conduct orientation on Human Rights for his Sociology class.
- Aielene Buenavista and Leyza Deldoc



kAlbigan week @ DMMMSU - La Union



AIPh Angeles City group conducted Basic Orientation Seminar to students of Rafael Lazatin Memorial High School (RLMHS) in Balibago, Angeles City. Students also joined in the letter-writing marathon to show solidarity to Ines and Valentina who were rape victims from Mexico.



The Maternal Health, Sexual and Reproductive Rights (MH-SRR) Orientation was attended by nine AI members and two Lions Club members. Jonathan Biay, who was the speaker briefly introduced Amnesty International and showed a video of Human Rights history. Right after, he began discussing the content of MH-SRR topics. Despite of the bad weather, the attendees participated very lively. A lot of questions were raised and answered clearly. We also gathered seven letters for Ines and Valentina who are the rape victim from Mexico. After the discussion, three members renewed their membership. The activity ended with a reminder for the members that anyone can send a project request to the National Secretariat and it is still subject for approval. - Lee Erwin Biscarra and Reizell Santos



GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

It was April of 2011 when we took our oath to be part of the governance team of our section. In this period, though admittedly there may be lapses and challenges encountered, we can still proudly say that we have performed our functions to the best that we could. For two and half years of governance in AIPh, developing policies conducive to our human rights work, most of our functions were exercised thru board meetings. As the highest policy making body in between AGMs, we had 27 days of board meetings – an almost a month of discussions and debates. Exhausting as it may have been, the in between cracking of jokes and sharing of personal updates, made our working relationship lighter.

Ritz Lee Santos, III

Attendance to board meetings is very crucial and it can be safely inferred that the presence of every member of the BoT is a reflection on how one performed and participated in the decision making.

Governance Milestones

The trust given to me as I was elected to be part of the Chairs' Forum Steering Committee (CFSC) during the Joint Chairs' Assembly and Directors' Forum in the Netherlands, February 2013, is likewise a reflection of the movement's confidence for AIPh to be part of a governance body of Amnesty International. Also, this confidence extends as we were given to mentor the Chair of AI Malaysia. These are venues of great opportunities for AIPh to share what we have and contribute to the international movement on governance initiatives.

It was on 2011 when we started to introduce the result based framework in planning and implementation of our human rights work. Weaning away from activity-based to result-based provided us opportunity to link and consolidate everyone's contributions in our set targets.

We are proud that AIPh is among the first sections and structures to have introduced a mechanism on Governance Development. We have established a committee having two main responsibilities, to wit: a) provide continuous capacity building of our current leaders particularly BoT; and b) ensure that members are ready to take on leadership roles in the section. We have showcased this system during the Asia Pacific Chairs Governance Workshop in Barcelona, Spain, 2012.

We are happy to assert that the board have been more visible to the members in the ground. We have opened and maximized all communication lines. Members were regularly provided necessary information and updates on governance matters of the section. We have facilitated most of the 2012 Pre-AGMs and 2013 Regional Assemblies where we personally had discussions to our members concerning matters that affect both our human rights work and organizational development concerns. We have now a more workable National Strategic Plan (NSP) and Operational Plan (OP) giving emphasis to section priorities particularly on campaigns that are closer to the heart of our activists.

Aware of the fact that it is the members who mainly operate in the ground and continuously facing the challenge of localizing our international and national campaigns, we have engaged all our internal stakeholders in the development of our OP3. We have considered our region's inputs in finalizing our OP3 and ensured that efforts both from the local and national, whether member or NS led, are integrated in reaching the targets we set.

With all the policies adopted by the Board and affirmed by the AGM, we now have available and accessible internal documents as bases for probable organizational circumstances.

These are but some of the highlights the 2011-203 BoT are proud of.

For consideration by the next board

We had unfinished business and we want to grab this opportunity to forward these to our newly elected Board of Trustees (BoTs).

- As regards contribution to international decision making, we have co-authored two ICM Resolutions during the 2013 ICM in Berlin, Germany. Come ICM 2015, we may want to consider having our very own and AIPh authored ICM Resolution/s.
- The term of office of the current Section Director will end on April 2014. The recruitment of the new SD is crucial as we intend to protect our gains during the term of Dr. Aurora Parong and introduce innovative approach in office administration and management.
- Conduct of regular monitoring and assessment of the section's budget and OP3.
- Development of Board Performance Evaluation and recommend at IS the integration of governance assessment in SAR.
- Establish a mechanism for members to provide feedback in matters concerning board decisions.
- Conduct of risk and conflict management workshop.
- Adoption of a Partnership Guidelines that will help the members at all levels in strengthening partnership with like-minded groups.
- To convene the By-Laws Committee. This will ensure comprehensive and longer review of our statute adopting provisions relevant to our changing society and responsive to our dynamic human rights work.

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STOP TORTURE, cont'd from page 3

...campaigning and continues to see its campaigning tract in the next two years with high contribution from its youth sector.

In the next two years, Amnesty will focus on changing the lives of people at risk of being tortured by changing policies and accountability mechanisms of these selected governments. Amnesty will also work on ensuring that these policies, ranging from accession to international human rights standards, adoption or amendment of national laws that criminalizes torture and CID, reform of prison and rehabilitation systems, strengthening accountability mechanisms of law and defense enforcement bodies, and changes in judicial processes and policies, are effectively and genuinely enforced.

Amnesty will work on ensuring that these are achieved by mobilizing its members, activists and supporters in engaging not just these governments but also other influential states and bodies, the media, its partners and other human rights defenders and influential professionals (doctors, lawyers).

Amnesty will also strengthen its campaign on individuals at risk to illustrate changes and impacts on the lives of people it works on. It will also take more steps to further the surfacing of gender aspects and vulnerabilities with regards to torture.

Amnesty will also maximize its strength in Human rights Education to help build constituencies to defend human rights, establish human rights as a social norm, promote human rights accountability and ensure AI's growth through local relevance.

5 Tanong 5 Sagot, itinutuloy mula sa pahina 5

tungkol sa pagiging aktibong sekwal ba o hindi, tungkol sa pakikipagrelasyon ba o hindi, sa pagpasiya kung mabubuntis ba o hindi pati na kung kailan at gaano kadalas – ay kasama sa isang pamumuhay na buo at may dignidad. Ito ay karapantang pantao at dapat pangalagaan ng estado laban sa mga indibidwal, grupo o may interes na idikta ang kanilang sariling paniniwala at kontrolin ang indibidwal na pagpasya ng mga mamamayan tungkol sa kanilang pangangatawan, pamumuhay at pagpapamilya.

4. Sa RH Law ay bibigyan ng karapatang serbisyong medikal ang mga kababaihan na nagdurusa sa kumplikasyon ng pagdaan sa pagpapalaglag o “post abortion complications”. Pinapayagan ba ng RH Law ang mga pampalaglag o abortifacients at pagpapalaglag o abortion katulad ng mga iginigiit sa oral arguments sa korte suprema?

Isa ito sa argumento sa korte suprema laban sa implementasyon ng RH Law, na pinapayagan ng batas ang abortifacients. Pero kailangan lang basahin ang nilalaman ng Reproductive Health Law para makita na ipinagbabawal nito abortifacient drugs at ibinibigay sa Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) ang pagtukoy kung aling mga kontraseptibo ang abortifacient. Sa FDA dapat maghabol kung mayroon ngang makakalusot na abortifacient drugs, hindi sa korte suprema gamit ang argumento ng hindi pa nangyayaring pagpapalusot ng FDA ng abortifacient drugs bago pa man maimplimenta ang RH Law.

Ang pagbibigay atensyong mekidal sa mga kababaihan daranas ng post abortion complications ay pagkilala ng kala-ganapan ng mga kaso ng pagpapalaglag kahit na ipinagbabawal ito. Malaki ang kuneksyon ng abortion sa “unwanted pregnancies”, kung maipapatupad ang RH Law ay mababawasan ang bilang ng “unwanted pregnancies” at ganon din ang pangangailangan para sa pagpapalaglag.

Hindi binabago ng RH Law ang pagsasabawal ng abortion at pagsasa-krimen nito sa Pilipinas.

Naniniwala ako na hindi dapat maging pamamaraan ng family planning ang pagpapalaglag o abortion. Pero dapat din nating intindihin ang usaping ito sa perspektiba ng “hindi planado – wala sa panahon – hindi ninanais – at nakakadelikadong pagbubuntis” ng isang babae. Hindi nakakatulong ang absolutong pagbabawal sa abortion sa anumang kala-gayan para sa mga kababaihan na kumakaharap ng “unwanted pregnancies” dahil sa panggagahasa, mga atakeng sekswal, at incest. Ganon din sa mga kababaihan ng du-maraan sa pagbubuntis na nagbibigay ng napakadelikadong banta sa kanilang kalusugan o nagdadala kanila sa bingit ng kamatayan.

Napakahalaga ng implementasyon ng RH Law para matugunan ang mga iba't ibang kadahilanan ng unwanted pregnancies sa kababaihan. Ito ang dapat na tuunan ng pansin kaysa sa pagpataw ng kriminal na kaparusahan sa mga kababaihan ng napilitang dumaan sa abortion.

5. Kikilos ba ang iyong organisasyon hinggil sa mga ganitong batas na kumikitil sa karapatan ng kababaihan?

Sa 2014 at 2015 ay maglulunsad ang Amnesty International ng My Body, My Rights Global Campaign o “Aking Katawan, Aking mga Karapatan”. Ito ay magbabandera ng pagprotektang ating mga “sexual and reproductive rights” at mananawagan laban sa pagkontrol at pag-kriminalisa ng mga institusyon at mga estado sa pagtamasa at pag-gamit ng mgaindibidwal ng mga karapatang mga ito.

Ang mensahe ng pandaigdigang kampanya ng My Body, My Rights ay ang malayang indibidwal na pagpapasiya at pagsasakapangyariyan para sa pagtatamasa ng mga karapatang sekswal at reprodiktibo. Mananawagan ito sa mga estado sa na tigilan ang panghihimasok sa indibidwal na kapasyahan at tugunan nito ang diskriminasyon na nagdudulot ng paglabag sa karapatang sekswal at reprodiktibo. Kaya ang tutok nito ay ang usaping “control and criminalization of sexual and reproductive rights”.

Board Corner, cont'd from previous page

- Review of the current By-Laws and Board committees including Terms of Reference, composition and manner of work.
- Fundraising and Finance Management which includes section-wide understanding on urgency of fundraising beyond project proposals, the role of the board in fundraising, and finance monitoring and analysis.

We are happy to step down with legacies that we hope have contributed to the impact we have created for the past two and a half years.

Let us all continue to inspire everyone for human rights change.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

ANG SIMULA

Inilunsad ang Amnesty International noong 1961 sa isang lathalian ni Peter Benenson sa pahayagang The Observer. Si Benenson ay isang abogadong 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.

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

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.

Personal Information

First Name: Middle Initial:

Surname: Nickname:

Home Address: No. Street

Dist/Subd./Bgy.:

City/Town: ZIP code:

Province:

Birthdate: 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: -

I would like to receive a hard copy of the campAIgn NewsMag sent to:
 Home School/Work Address Others, please indicate _____

I would like to receive an electronic copy of the campAIgn NewsMag

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

- I would like to receive a membership ID for an additional payment of Php50.00

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 section@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**



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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

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