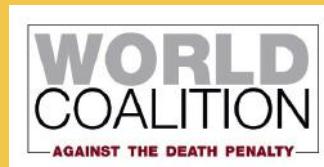


PANATILYAN YANG
E MIPAPATUPAD
ING PARUSANG
KAMATAYAN
KETI P | LIPINAS!





Lemon Ying-Dah Wong, 2015. Flickr

ING KASALUNGUNGANG PANGAKU NING PILIPINAS KING E PAMITUPAD NING PARUSANG KAMATAYAN

1986 Anyang 1996, alang pasubali neng petibayan ning Pilipinas ing International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

1987 Minuna yang milako ing parusang kamatayan ketang 1987 a Saligang Batas, mupin pasibayu yang mibalik iti anyang 1993. A-24 ning Oktubri 2006, mebalangkas ya ing Republic Act 9346: An Act Prohibiting the Imposition of the Death Penalty in the Philippines nung nu pasibayu yang milako ing parusang bite.

2007 Anyang a-20 ning Nubiembri 2007, ing Pilipinas ing pekamumunang bangsa keti Mawling-aslagang Asya karing migpatibe king batas a Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR (ICCPR-OP2). Pauli ning pamipatibeng iti, antina mong pepakit o papamasalang pasibayu ning Pilipinas ing e ya dapat miparusan o mabite ing metung a tau keti bangsa ampo alang pasubaling makanyan neng milako ing parusang bite. At antimong metung a bangsang e sasalig keng pamipatupad ning parusang bite, ing Pilipinas king lalam ning ICCPR-OP2 ing e mu naman mipaintulutang magpatupad parusang bite.

2010 Anyang Abril 2020, i Mary Jane Veloso, metung a migranting Filipina a magobra king Indonesia ing mearestu karin king kasung pamagdalang iligal a droga king kayang maleta. King sumangid ning pamagtapat nang Veloso a inosenti ya, mesintensya yang parusang bite anyang Oktubri 2010. I Veloso metung ya mu karing milyun-milyung migranting Filipinu a makipagobra't sasalud mung mababa king abroad. Alang patugut ne pa muring sosopan ning gubyernu ing patimaya nang Veloso, iti agpang na murin king kumpirmasyun ning metung karing talapagsalita ning Kagawaran ning Pisasabyang Pang-dayu (Department of Foreign Affairs) ning Pilipinas.

Mamye ya namang suporta ing Pilipinas karing Filipinung paka-abrod a mamarap king parusang bite, iti agpang karing minunang mesabing obligasyun king lalam ning pangmetoyatung batas. Makanyan mu naman, ing gubyernu mengaku yang sopan no ring Filipinung pakapila na king parusang bite o death row "tutu ya mang mikasala o ali".¹

ING POSIBLING PAMIBALIK NING PARUSANG BITE

2016 Mula anyang milukluk ne i Presidenti Duterte anyang 2016, dakal nang besis nang sinabing ibalik ne ing parusang bite at baligtaran no ring meging deisisyun ning milabas a administrayun. Ing kayawsan a iti migdala yang agaran a kimut karing mambabatas, nung nu dakal karetting panukalang batas ing maglaman king pamibalik ning parusang bite karing miyaliwang krimen, akyang pang ding tungkul king iligal a droga.

2020 Anyang a 27 ning Hunyu 2020, pasibayu neng inaus Presidenti Duterte ing Kongresu ketang kayang panlimang State of the Nation Address (SONA) ban ibalik ing parusang bite gamit ing lethal injection para karing pamaglabag a makasulat king Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act (2002).

Metung a dibati ing megumpisa keng Committee on Justice of the House of Representatives anyang a-5 ning Agosto 2020 parikil king House Bill 741, nung nu babalik ya ing parusang bite karing opensang dala ning iligal a droga. King kasalungsungan, atin 13 a draft da ring panukalang batas king Mábabang Kapulungan ampo 11 a draft da ring panukalang batas king Senadu a susubung king pamibalik ning parusang bite karing kasung pamaglabag anti(at e lalabis) king kasung iligal a droga, kataksilan(o treason), pamagdarambung(o plunder), pamanyamantalang puri(o rape), ampo pamamate.

Kaylagnan neng apruban ning House Committee on Justice ing panukalang batas ban milub ya king plenaryu. At nung iti mipasar ya king plenaryu, iti taglus ne king Senadu para king pamangilala. Ing Senadu magsilbi ne mu namang gamitan namu ing kabilugang bersyun ning Mábabang Kapulungan, ban bilis ya ing pamipasar niti. At nung ing panukalang batas a iti meapruna ne king katlung pammamasa king plenaryu ning Senadu a alang pamibayu kalamnan, iti miprisinta ne king Presidenti para mapirman. At kaybat nang mipirman niting panukalang batas king Presidenti, iti magin neng ganap a batas at ing parusang bite makanyang neng mibalik pasibayu.



Radio Television Macamang
President's Photographic Division
Ase Morandante

**Agyang pang dakal a megin sabagkal at
pamibagsak ning panukalang batas karing
mengalabas a pamagtangka ban mipasar
ya iti king Kongresu, iti megsilbi ya pa
murin metung a kayawsan king pamibalik
ning parusang bite. King malillyari, ing
parusang bite ing lalito mabilis a panulu
king maragulan a problema keng
pamangimut ning iligal a droga keti
Pilipinas. Mupin, ing isyung iti metung
yang sintomas ning mas malalam a
problema a pakayamut king kakaluluwan
ampoe pamipantepante da kabilyan at
kabyayan ding tau. Iti e ne agyung
solusyunan ning parusang bite, uling iti e
mu rin mipatunayan a ustу o angkup a
paralan ban sagkan ing iligal a
pamangamit droga. Deng magtindang
iligal a droga deng alang patna pa mu ring
akakit karing dakal a bangsa a
magpatupad parusang bite anti karing
bangsang Saudi Arabia, Iran, China, ampo
Malaysia.²**

² Laws 2, The Use of the Death Penalty for Drug Trafficking in the United States, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand: A Comparative Legal Analysis, (2013) <https://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/2/2/15.htm>.



Agence France Presse

10 A SANGKAN LABAN KING PAMIBALIK NING PARUSANG BITE KETI PILIPINAS

1. Alang Estadu ing maki-karapatan ban kunan ne bie ing metung a tau.

Ketang Artikulu III – o ing Bill of Rights – ning 1987 a Saligang Batas, ing Pilipinas pangaku na ing Kasiguradwan a alang ninuman ing mipagkaymutan a bie, kalayan, ampo pibandian king lalam ning ustung prosesu ning batas. Ing gubyernu makanyan na mu namang panajakung ingatan at lingapan ne bie at kalayan ding balang memalen, at dinan pekamatas a pamangilala king karapatan ding sablang tau at keyang dangalan.³

**Ing tiktakan a karokan, ing e makatau dapat,
at makababang puri ning pamamarusa, ilang
malino sangkan ning pamilabag king Saligang
Batas ning parusang bite.**

2. E ya ababalik.

Banwang 2004, ing Korti Suprema inamin na ketang People v Mateo a 71.77% ding medesisyunang parusang bite deng linto mali at ding aliwa makanyan lang milisya o mipayalang sala. At ketang milabas a 11 a banwa mula king pamibalik ning parusang bite anyang 1993, kulang-kulang king 1,493 a kasung parusang kamatayan deng miatulan, dapot 230 la mu ding mekumpirma.

Ing sistemang panghustisya ning Pilipinas makagawa ya namang pamakamali, at ing pamipatan ning parusang bite karing alang pamikasala o inosenting tau deng mendalang masiring ipektu a e na malyari pang aibalik iti kapilanman.

3. E ya patas at laban ya karing pakakalulu.

Nung ing parusang bite mibalik yang pasibayu keti Pilipinas, deng pakakalulung memalen ing manatiling mangapalasa mu king kamalyan ning atul at sintensyang kamatayan. Bayu ya milako ing parusang bite anyang 2006, 81% da ring 1,121 a pakasukul para mabite deng manibat karing mababang uri ding obra (pamagtinda, seserbisyu, pabrika, pang-agrikultura, transportasyun, at karing konstraksyon), ampo 73% deng manakitan mung e titas king 10,000 PHP bulanan.⁴

Keti Pilipinas, ing pamagtanggul king kasung parusang bite dudurut ya king 329,000 PHP balang banwa⁵ – palak yang matas kesa king agyu ning metung a pakasukul. I Leo Pilo Echegaray, ing minunang taung mebite gamit ing lethal injection keti Pilipinas anyang 1999, ing metung mung magtindang asan.⁶ Ing kasu na king Korti Suprema a linto king Republic Act 7659: An Act to Impose the

Death Penalty on Certain Heinous Crimes ketang panaun a ita, ing metung yang "bili laban karing pakakalulu at karing maynang memalen – detang e ra agyung makapamayad serbisung legal a kaylangan karing malalam a kasung krimen, nung nu ing masusing pamagsadya; pamanyaliksik ampo pamagprisinta ing kaylangan".⁷

4. E ya makatau, masakit, at makababa lawe.

Anyang 1994, deng pakasukul a mesintensyang kamatayan keti Pilipinas deng menayang 12 anggang 18 a bulan para mabite; ila deng kabud milulublub king matinding sakit pamiyisip king kilub ning pabanwa o mitig pa. Karing aliwang bangsa, anti king USA, deng pakasukul malyari lang manatili mitig pa king metung a dekada(o apulung banwa) – nengkayi mitig pa king 20 a banwa.⁸ Dagdag pa kaniti, dakal karela ding magdusa dala ning e makataung kabilyan karing sukulan, nung nu deng pang mismung taung manibala kareti deng babye pamagmaltratu, mamasakit/tortyur, at maging ning miyaliwang kapalmuran. Alimbawa keti i Richard Ong, a mesintensyang bite anyang 1996, ing sinabing piniriringan de pa o tekap a lupa, kinuryenti, ampo pinwersa deng mamin ding opisyalis ning gubyernu.⁹

Deng tau magdusa la naman karing pamagkamaling pamagbite, nung nu makaradagdag pang lalu king karelang pamagsalbat. Anyang Abril 1950, i Alejandro Carillo misintensyan yang mabite keng silya elektrika. At kabang babitayan de, ing kuryentii miglokwani-lokwan ya anya kinaylangan pang kuryentyan deng adwangs besis bayu de rugu dineklarang mete.¹⁰

³ Official Gazette of the Philippines, The Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines (1987), <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/constitutions/1987-constitution/>.

⁴ The Manila Times, Poor vulnerable to death penalty (2016), <https://www.manilatimes.net/2016/05/21/news/top-stories/poor-vulnerable-to-death-penalty/263381/>.

⁵ Free Legal Assistance Group, FLAG Anti-Death Penalty Task Force Position Paper (2018).

⁶ Kasarinlan: Philippine Journal of Third World Studies, The Poor on Trial in the Philippine Justice System (1999).

⁷ The People of the Philippines VS. Leo Echegaray y Pilo (1997), https://lawphil.net/judjuris/juni1997/feb1997/gr_117472_1997.html.

⁸ Death Penalty Center, Time on Death Row (2019), <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-row/death-row-time-on-death-row>.

⁹ Amnesty International, The Death Penalty: Criminality, Justice and Human Rights (1997).

¹⁰ ABS-CBN News, How we kill: Notes on the death penalty in the Philippines (2019), <https://news.abs-cbn.com/spotlight/07/14/19/how-we-kill-notes-on-the-death-penalty-in-the-philippines-part-2>.

¹¹ Department of Justice of the Philippines, Restorative Justice (2017), <https://probation.gov.ph/restorative-justice/>.

5. Mipapagkayutan ya pang tsansang makapagbayu.

Ing desisyun a ilako ne ing parusang bite anyang 1987 milyari ya dala ning sangkan a keng modernung sistemang pamamarusa o penal, papabur ya iti king repermasyun kesa king gaganting pamagparusa. King kasalungsungan, ing Pilipinas kayanib ya king Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at makanyan na namang rerekomenda king pamananggap king Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters. Ing gubyernu mu rin ing mangakung italakad ne ing "mas makabuklat a kaisipan at makataung paralan ning pamanulid kamalyan ning tau a magpasayg king pamagbayu ding mikasala".¹¹ Ing Bureau of Corrections ila ning Parole and Probations Board ding paintungul a mie epektibung rehabilitasyun at reintegrasyun karing mikasala ban makapagbayung bie, at makauli king lipunan dang ibatan – metung a pilayun a e mayakwa mu kabud gamit ing parusang kamatayan.

6. Metung yang diretsang pamaglabag king pang-metoyatung tuntunan at pamikasundu.

Ing Pilipinas metung ya karing pinirma karing miyaliwang pangmetoyatung kasunduang pangkarapatang pantau, paralan a manyiguru king proteksyon para mie ampo ning pangalako ning parusang bite, kayabe ing ICCPR-OP2. Ing Protokol ala yang dake a sasabing mako (o mamako), mangabaldugan a ing Pilipinas tututu yang panatilyan nang ing parusang bite kapilan man e ne mibalik pa keti bangsa agpang na mu rin ketang meratipi ka ketang kasunduan anyang 2007. Nung mibalik ya ing parusang bite keti Pilipinas, iti magdala yang maragul a pamaglabag karing pang-metoyatung karapatang pantau at ing pamikontrol karing droga at pangasira king reputasyun king internasyunal a komunidad.

Kayabe kaniti, ing pamibalik ning parusang bite malyari yang muli king pangawala ding benepisyung tatamasan ning Pilipinas mula king European Union's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP+).

King kapamilatan ning GSP+ program, atin yang permisung malyaring piburyanan na ing bangsa karing e-export na papunta karing merkadu ning Europa at tamasang mayap deng benepisyung pang-ekonomiku, kabang tutukyan at patupad ne ing ICCPR ampo ring aliwa pang maulagang

instrumentung pangkarapatang pantau at mimiral a patakanan dikelil king iligal a droga. Nung sakali man, ing pamibalik ning parusang bite mu rin ing mamate keng masanting nang kabilyan ning Pilipinas king programang GSP+.

7. Makagawa yang masiring sakit at pamagdusa, lalu na karing kamaganak ning taung mesintensyang kamatayan, nung nu kayabe keti deng anak, a kabud mangapilitan la namang magluksa at magmalun kabang atyu la pamu king mura dang kaisipan.

"Patutwanan ku naman agpang king sarili kung karanasan bilang metung a pari a tutu ya. A potang ing metung a tau masukul ya, deng anak na ila deng mumununang magdusa. Anya iti mas igit yang masakit karing mismung taung miyatayulan kamatayan?" – Padre Silvino Borres, Jr., S.J., ning Coalition Against the Death Penalty (CADP)

Aliwa mu magbunga yang masiring sakit emosional at sayko-sosyal ding taung kematen, iti atin ya namang makapatuking problemang pinansyal, lalu na karing pakakalulung melakwan. Keti Pilipinas, ing gastus ning pamagdipensa salang king kasung parusang bite mirasas anggang 329,000 PHP- e pa kayabe keti ding pangalako king obra o kapanintunan a arapan ning pamilya potang ing katubale ra masukul ne at e ne makapagobra.¹²

8. Salang king mekilalang kapanwalan, e ya megin epektibu iti ban aingatan no ring memalen.

Karing milabas a banwa, e meging konklusibu a paralan ing parusang bite antimong epektibung paralan laban keng krimen agpang king resultang istatistika ning krimen. Ing bilis ning pamidagdag ning kasung krimen keti Pilipinas mas matas ya karetang panauna a mipapatupad ya ing parusang bite, katunayan, mula king 7.10 a kasu ding homicide balang 100,000 a populasyun anyang 2006 migbaba ya iti anyang milako ne ing parusang bite (6.7 homicide balang 100,000 a populasyun niang 2007; ampong 6.40 a homicide balang 100,000 a populasyun anyang 2008).¹³

9. Ali eganagana karing pamilya ding megin biktima deng bisang mikaparusang kamatayan.

Dakal karing miembur ding pamilya ding mebiktima keti Pilipinas deng sinabing kontra la king parusang bite, agyang pang deng mismung karelang katubale na ing mete kaniti. Ing mismung aktres a Cherry Pie Picache nung nu ing kayang ima ing penakawan da ampo pete anyang 2014 ing sinabing e ya pabor a mibalik ing parusang kamatayan keti bangsa. **Manwala ya naman a ing pamanyupil king problemang droga ampo ing pamamye edukasyun karing tau ing solusyun ban mituknang ing krime, kesa king pamibalik ning parusang bite.**¹⁴

10. Dakal a kimutan ban mibalik ya ing parusang bite deng maglili keng atensyun ning maldang (o publiku) at pondu ning gubyernu ing e mu maglaut keng epektibung pakibat keng pandemyang COVID 19, nunge maging keng pang-malwatang solusyun king problemang droga.

King kasalungsungang pandemyang COVID-19, ustumung mitutuk ing pangsin ning Pilipinas keng pamanyagka keng pamikalat ning COVID-19 at king pamanyagip bie kesa king pamandagdag pang kasakanan at bilang ding mangamate pauli namu ning pamibalik ning parusang bite. Ing pamibalik ning parusang kamatayan e ya mayap a pigagap ngening panauna a libu-libu nong Filipinu deng kasalungsungang magdusa na king COVID-19.

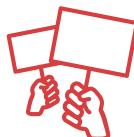
Dagdag pa kaniti, deng pondu ampo kagamitan a sakaling magamit para king parusang bite ding malyari namang magamit karing aliwang programa, karing pang-malwatang solusyun anti ing pamanyugpu king pekayamut ning problemang droga – pamanyulung king serbisyon pangkalusungan, dekalidad a edukasyun para karing Filipinu, at maging king pamagpalabung king ekonomya.

¹² Free Legal Assistance Group, FLAG Anti-Death Penalty Task Force Position Paper on the Death Penalty (2019), <https://www.facebook.com/ANTIDEATHPENTF/posts/2409684979291659>.

¹³ Philippines Crime Rate and Statistics 1990-2020 (2020), <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/PHL/phillippines/crime-rate-statistics>.

¹⁴ Inquirer Cherry Pie Picache: Address drugs, education issues instead of restoring death penalty (2019)

10 BAGE A MLYARING GAWAN BAN MANATILING E NE MIBABALIK PA ING PARUSANG KAMATAYAN KETI PILIPINAS



2. Mitatag a demonstrasyun

Ing bage a iti dapat yang gawan a makimitung kaigatan ngening panauna ning pandemyang COVID-19 – pakisabing mayap a gamitan ya ing matning pamisip ampo mitukyan la ring polisiyang pang-malda nung mitatag metung a pang-malda (pampublikung) demonstrasyun.



3. Makikontakan gamit ing kampanyang sulat/email

at ipayabut ya iti king kekong lokal a ketawan o representanti king Senadu o ning Måbabang Kapulungan. Mayagap a pamakibat at pamamey munikala nung baki e ya mayap mibalik ing parusang bite nung ing lokal a ketawan mensponsor yang panukalang batas para mibalik ya pin iti.



5. Mibuung metung a pamitipun gamit ing metung a paltapormang videoconference

Iti magsilbi ya king metung mong webinar, remote workshop, pamitalamitam, pampublikung dibati o maging ning metung a virtual film screening ban manikwang pangsin.



6. Makiyabe king metung a piyalben keng TV o king metung a palatuntuntuan king radyo



8. Pakimutan ya ing media

ban makapamye ya namang pangsin king isyu ning parusang bite.



9. Mibuung metung a art exhibition

(nung nu deng obra gawa do ring taung mesintensyang kamatayan, o litratu ding mabibite, drawing o poster) o metung a [virtual] a palabas pang-teatru o pang-entablado.



1. Makiyabe karing piyalben o pusyunan

a mebuu para king pamilako ning parusang bite mabilug a yatu. Taluki at makiadwangan karing grupu o aguman a masigasig a kikimut laban king pamibalik ning parusang bite keti Pilipinas, anti ing Commission on Human Rights¹⁵



4. Sumaup

o makiadwangan karing grupu o aguman a kikimut para masupil ne ing parusang bite.



7. Talukyan ya ing World Day Against the Death Penalty social media campaign

keng Facebook, Instagram ampo Twitter: #nodeathpenalty



10. Makiyabe king “Cities Against the Death Penalty/Cities for Life”

keng a-30 ning Nubyembri 2020.

¹⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/chrgvph>
<https://www.facebook.com/ANTIDEATHP ENTF/>

KARING KARAGDAGANG IMPORMASYUN:

Ing World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, metung yang alyansa ding mitig king 160 a NGOs, ampo bar association, lokal a awtoridad at aguman o unyun. Layun ning World Coalition ing pasikanan ya ing pangmetoyatung dake ning laban salang king parusang kamatayan. Ing pekanasa niti ing manikwang pang-unibersal a pamilako ning parusang bite. Ing World Coalition babye yang dake pang-global a dimension karing e matututuk a kimutan ding miemburu king dalan. Iti ing makiadwangan karing kimutan a paglaban da, kabang babye galang karing kareleng malayang kabilyan.

Ing World Coalition Against the Death Penalty telakad ne ing World Day against the Death Penalty anyang a-10 ning Oktubri 2003. Dikil o patungkul King World Day Against the Death Penalty at:

<http://www.worldcoalition.org/worldday.html>



www.worldcoalition.org

World Coalition Against the Death Penalty
Mundo M, avenue Pasteur, 93100 Montreuil, France
Tél : +33 180 87 70 43



Commission on human rights
Republic of the Philippines

SAAC Building, UP Complex,
Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman,
Quezon City 1101

Tel.: +63 (02) 8294-8704
(Standard)
+63920 506 1194 (Smart)
+63936 068 0982 (Globe)

chrp.hrepo@gmail.com
chrp.policy@gmail.com



Ing CHRP, antimong metung a institusyung pang-karapatang pantau (National Human Rights Institution, NHRI) ning Pilipinas, a maki-mandatang ibat king 1987 a Saligang Batas ning Pilipinas at ning Paris Principles ing mangisulung at llilingap king kabilugan a karapatan ding tau nung nu kayabe keti ding karapatang sibil ampon karapatang politikal, at maging ding karapatang pang-ekonomiku, sosyal ampo kultural. Atin yang responsibilidad a regular nong ireport at subaybayan ding kabilyan at nung sakali maging ing pamilibag ding karapatang pantau, ampo mameye makatuntun a takbang ban itaguyud ya ing pamisakatuparan ning pamanatili ning karapatan ampo dangalan ning pangatau ding eganaganang malda.

www.chr.gov.ph