

## FIDEL VALDEZ RAMOS Administration (1992 - 1998)

### CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES AND HIGHLIGHTS

#### Executive Order No. 19, s. 1992

On September 1, 1992, President Fidel V. Ramos (PFVR) issued Executive Order No. 19, s. 1992, “Constituting the National Unification Commission, Prescribing its Authority and Functions and for Other Purposes”.

It states:

“WHEREAS, a viable general amnesty program and peace process that will lead to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace are priority concerns of the government; (Underscoring ours)

“WHEREAS, to address these concerns and the problem of bringing back the rest of the rebels in our society to the folds of the law, there is need to undertake a comprehensive and participative peace process which will involve all concerned sectors of society in order to generate the collective political will to attain peace with justice;...” (Underscoring ours)

The above priority concerns and need expressed by no less than PFVR convinced all those who have supported the YES FOR PEACE campaign that the initiative was on the right track and was aligned with the government’s thrust towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.

EO No. 19, s. 1992 further states:

1. “A national peace process should present a peace vision and process that is community-based, reflecting the sentiments, values and principles important to all Filipinos. Thus; it shall not be defined by government alone; nor by the different contending armed groups only, but by all Filipinos as one community. (Underscoring ours)
2. “A national peace program seeks to forge a new social compact for a just, equitable, humane and pluralistic society. (Underscoring ours)

“It seeks to establish a genuinely pluralistic political society, where all individuals and groups are free to engage in peaceful competition for predominance of their programs without fear, through the exercise of rights and liberties

guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, and where they may compete for political power through an electoral system that is free, fair and honest. (*Underscoring ours*)

3. “A national peace program seeks a principled and peaceful resolution of the armed conflicts, with neither blame or surrender, but with dignity for all concerned.” (*Underscoring ours*)

The foregoing description of a national peace program which YES FOR PEACE has practically been pursuing came as no surprise to the Project Organizer. After all, one of the campaign’s early advisers, Atty. **Haydee B. Yorac** whose insights were seriously taken into consideration in developing the campaign was appointed as the first Chair of the National Unification Commission (NUC).

### **The Hague Joint Declaration of the GRP and the NDF**

On September 1, 1992 the Government of the Republic (GRP) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) issued a Joint Declaration in the Hague, The Netherlands that states:

1. “Formal peace negotiations between the GRP and the NDF shall be held to resolve the armed conflict. (*Underscoring ours*)
2. “The common goal of the aforesaid negotiations shall be the attainment of a just and lasting peace. (*Underscoring ours*)
3. “Such negotiations shall take place after the parties have reached tentative agreements on substantive in the agreed agenda through the reciprocal working committees to be separately organized by the GRP and the NDF.
4. “The holding of peace negotiations must be in accordance with mutually agreed principles including national sovereignty, democracy, and social justice and no precondition shall be made to negate the inherent character and purpose of the peace negotiations. (*Underscoring ours*)
5. “Preparatory to the formal peace negotiations, we have agreed to recommend the following:
  - a. “Specific measures of goodwill and confidence building to create a favorable climate for peace negotiations; and
  - b. “The substantive agenda of the formal peace negotiations shall include human rights and international humanitarian law, socio-economic reforms, political and

constitutional reforms, end of hostilities and disposition of forces.” (*Underscoring ours*)

The declaration was signed by Rep. **Jose V. Yap** for the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and **Luis Jalandoni** for the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP).

It was witnessed by the following: **Eric D. Singson, Coni Ledesma, Teresita de Castro, Byron Bocar** and **Jose Maria Sison**.

It was approved by **Manuel Romero**, Chairperson of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines on September 9, 1992 and by President **Fidel V. Ramos** on October 8, 1992.

Curiously, Manuel Romero has remained an unknown figure as far as the public is concerned. His name did not surface prior to and after his approval of the document.

**Offer of UP Los Baños as Venue for Dialogues between the Government and Communist Party of the Philippines**

Notably, on October 2, 1992, six (6) days before President Ramos approved the “The Hague Joint Declaration”, UP Los Baños (UPLB) Chancellor **Ruben B. Aspiras** – upon the suggestion of UP Student Regent **Angelo N. Jimenez, Jr.** based on the results of the campaign among faculty, staff and students of UPLB – offered the UPLB campus as a “venue for dialogues between the government, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the other participants in the peace negotiations” to Commissioner **Haydee B. Yorac** of the National Unification Commission (NUC).

**Executive Order No. 42, s. 1992**

On December 11, 1992, PFVR issued Executive Order No. 42, s. 1992, “Amending Executive Order No. 19, dated September 1, 1992, Constituting the National Unification Commission and Prescribing its Authority and Functions and for other Purposes”

It states:

“WHEREAS, the nationwide public consultations need to be as thorough and broad-based as possible so that all substantive issues and concerns relevant to the peace process can be raised and integrated to the national peace program being formulated by the National Unification Commission;” (*Underscoring ours*)

Once again, the issuance of Executive Order No. 42 reassured those behind the YES FOR PEACE campaign that the initiative was on the right track as far as the government is concerned.

### **Result of the Campaign in UP Diliman**

The DI-YES FOR PEACE campaign in other colleges in UP Diliman was coordinated by the Office of the Student Regent **Angelo N. Jimenez, Jr.**; the UP-IFC, UP-NUJP and the Independent Students' Alliance (ISA) and generated approximately Nine Thousand (9,000) *LIHAM NG SAMBAYANANG FILIPINO PARA SA KAPAYAPAAN NA BATAY SA KOTOTOHANAN TUNGO SA KALAYAAN* and an equal number of ten centavo coins (amounting to a total of PhP900.00) by December 1992.

Among the respondents was Mr. **Satur Ocampo**, a known leader of the National Democratic Front (NDF) who qualified his answers:

Question No. 1 -- *"Kailangan po bang magkaisa tayo na huwag gumamit ng mga armas laban sa isa't isa at mag-unawaan tayo bilang magkakapatid para makatulong tayong lahat sa paglalata ng landas na nararapat sa atin?"* **OPO/HINDI**

*"OPO, nguni't dapat alisan ng karapatan ang sambayanang gumamit ng dahas kapag sinusupil ng estado, dayuhan o makapangyarihang uri sa lipunan"*

Translated, it means "YES, but the right of the people to use violence should not be curtailed if they are oppressed by the state, foreigners and powerful class in society."

Question No. 3 -- *"Kailangan po bang kilalanin at igalang natin ang iba't iba nating paniniwala upang makapagtatag tayo ng isang tunay na malayang sistema?"* **OPO/HINDI**

*"OPO, nguni't kapag nagkaisa ang bayan sa mga prinsipyong dapat itaguyod para umunlad, dapat sumunod yaong may pagtutol."*

Translated, it means "YES, but if the people have agreed on the principles that should be established to develop, those who oppose should follow."

Mr. Ocampo's comments have been noted and taken into serious consideration. It could have been reflective of the sentiments of those who believe that armed struggle is the means to bring about meaningful social change.

### **Endorsement of Campaign to PFVR by Presidential Consultant on Peace and Unification**

On December 16, 1992, Undersecretary **Rolleo L. Ignacio**, Presidential Consultant on Peace and Unification, informed PFVR that “the campaign will be discussed by Student Regent Angelo N. Jimenez, Jr. with the Board of Regents of UP on its 17 December 1992 meeting with the end view of coming out with a resolution declaring UP as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality.”

Undersecretary Ignacio suggested, “...Your Excellency officially support this initiative of the youth and student sector of our society to facilitate the open and direct participation of the people in the ongoing peace process.”

**UP Board of Regents Resolution Declaring All UP Campuses as a ZOPFAN**

On December 17, 1992, the UP Board of Regents, upon motion of Student Regent Jimenez, Jr., duly seconded by UP President Abueva, adopted at its 1056<sup>th</sup> Meeting a “Resolution Declaring All U.P. Campuses a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality”

“WHEREAS, there is now a broad and heightened people’s awareness and support for the need to work for a just and lasting peace in our society;

“WHEREAS, a just and lasting peace can only be achieved through meaningful changes in our society that will address the basic needs of our society that will address the basic needs of our people for justice, freedom, and democracy in all aspects of national life;

“WHEREAS, there is a need to involve all sectors in our society to participate and work hand-in-hand to develop and implement a collective program for the realization of meaningful peace;

“WHEREAS, there is a need to deliver across a vision of non-violent actions towards meaningful change, particularly to all armed revolutionary movements in the country;

“WHEREAS, there is a need to encourage the participation of the broadest number of our people in the peace process, particularly in evolving a clearly defined national consensus or bases of unity for peace;

“WHEREAS, as the University of and for the people, remains strong in its commitment for the realization of a just and lasting peace in the country, and has the necessary capacity, standing, and expertise to make substantial contributions to

advance the ongoing peace process, and the development of a comprehensive and collective people's peace program;

“WHEREAS, there is now an ongoing, parallel effort within the University, initiated by the students to advance the peace process, through the DiYES FOR PEACE campaign;

“RESOLVE THEREFORE, as it is hereby resolved, that UP be declared a ZONE OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND NEUTRALITY as herein defined:

“A society whose constituents have agreed to:

1. “Develop harmonious internal and external working relationships with each other and with their environment;
2. “Respect and uphold each other's right regardless of religious, political, and cultural beliefs in the spirit of openness;
3. “Create and provide opportunities for satisfying the needs of all regardless of their respective socio-economic status; and
4. “Serve as mediating parties and offer a venue for the immediate resolution of conflicts among antagonists who have opted to muse violence in the pursuit of their respective causes;”

“RESOLVED FURTHER, that UP shall offer its campus as a possible venue open and multilateral peace talks between the government and all armed revolutionary groups, and serve as mediating institution in peace talks;”

“RESOLVED FINALLY, that UP recognize and support the DiYES FOR PEACE campaign and all its objectives, both within the university and nationwide.”

The UP Board of Regents was composed of the following:

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| DECS Secretary <b>Armand V. Fabella</b> | Senator <b>Edgardo J. Angara</b>   |
| Congressman <b>Salvador H. Escudero</b> | UP President <b>Jose V. Abueva</b> |
| <b>Edgardo B. Espiritu</b>              | <b>Angelo A. Jimenez, Jr.</b>      |
| <b>Solita C. Monsod</b>                 | <b>Oscar M. Alfonso</b>            |
| <b>Cesar A. Buenaventura</b>            | <b>Lourdes A. Lontok-Cruz</b>      |

Notably, the definition of the ZOPFAN adopted by the UP Board of Regents was the definition drafted by the workshop group of the UP

College of Education Student Council (UPCESC) with then Student Regent Jimenez and the campaign organizer in June 1992.

### **Preliminary Agreement Between GRP and the RAM-SFP-YOU**

On December 23, 1992, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Rebolusyonyang Alyansang Makabayan - Soldiers of the Filipino People - Young Officers Union (RAM-SFP-YOU) signed a Preliminary Agreement which states, "There is an urgent need to establish a just, honorable and lasting peace in the Philippines, in order to attain a humane and progressive society.

The Talking Points issued by the RAM-SFP-YOU were:

1. "Electoral reforms to ensure clean, honest, orderly and free elections.
2. "Attainment of good, honest and efficient government for national renewal and transformation.
3. "Implementation of nationalist economic development policies and programs.
4. "Address national defense and security concerns and attune these with the country and the people's fundamental requirements and aspirations.
5. "Actualization of social justice programs to positively address poverty, underemployment and criminality."

There is no conflict between the general philosophy and the strategic aims of the DiYES FOR PEACE Campaign and the above Talking Points.

### **Submission of Diyes for Peace Status Report to PFVR by UP President**

On February 22, 1993, UP President Abueva wrote to PFVR thru Undersecretary Ignacio:

"Recognizing the DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign as a parallel effort initiated by students to advance the peace process, consistent with the strong commitment of U.P. to the realization of a just and lasting peace in the country, the U.P. Board of Regents approved a 'Resolution Declaring All U.P. Campuses a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality' at its 1056<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17 December 1992. (*Underscoring ours*)

“On behalf of the constituents of U.P., I respectfully express our hope that Your Excellency will likewise consider the DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign worthy of your support and endorsement. We sincerely believe that the campaign is an initial step to involve the Filipino people democratically in the ongoing peace process that you have initiated towards the realization of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.” (*Underscoring ours*)

**Diyes for Peace vis-à-vis Education for All - Philippine Plan of Action.**

On March 15, 1993, DECS Asst. Secretary **Marcial A. Salvatierra**, Program Manager, Education for All Program Management Team sent a Memorandum for Mr. **Elcid C. Pangilinan** of the Policy Evaluation and Monitoring Office (PEMO), Office of the President, to wit:

1. “The ‘Diyes for Peace’ Campaign is a project proposed as one of the components of the Media Advocacy of Values and Informal Education (MAVIE) project under the EFA Philippine Plan of Action. The EFA PPA was declared by former President Corazon C. Aquino as a priority social sector program of the government under Memorandum Order 141 dated December 4, 1991. (*Underscoring ours*)
2. “Within the context of the EFA Machinery, the lead organization of in the MAVIE sub-project is the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines (NUJP), an organization of campus journalists, which was based in the University of the Philippines in 1990. It was a matter of convenience that the campaign originated from the University of the Philippines students. At the project’s inception and early stage of implementation, a modest amount (P10,000) was made available to the campaign from the EFA project development funds from UNICEF which was granted in support of the MAVIE project. (*Underscoring ours*)
3. “Due to its successful implementation in the early months of 1991, it was co-sponsored by the office of U.P. Student Regent Angelo “Jijil” Jimenez. The subsequent activities of NUJP and the U.P. Student Regent’s office have been mainly self-sustained, since obviously, the campaign has taken on a momentum of its own. From our observations, the campaign has gained the support of many U.P. based student organizations, the office of the University President, and some members of Congress. (*Underscoring ours*)
4. “The EFA Program Management Team has been regularly apprised of the progress of the campaign. In fact, this office



has previously been furnished a copy of the status report attached to your fax message.” (*Underscoring ours*)

### **Proposed Social Marketing Plan**

On April 23, 1993, a Social Marketing Plan for the Diyes for Peace Campaign was submitted by the Project Organizer and Mr. **Perfecto Garcia Corpuz** thru Undersecretary Ignacio who favorably endorsed the proposal as his office’s campaign to PFVR.

PFVR wrote a marginal note in Undersecretary Ignacio’s Memorandum, “To PMS. For CSW”

The PMS (Presidential Management Staff) then conducted a CSW (Completed Staff Work).

### **Memorandum Order No. 163 - Functions of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process**

On August 25, 1993, Memorandum Order No. 163 defined the functions and responsibilities of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) which include the following:

1. “Recommend to the President policies and programs to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive peace process;
2. “Advice and assist the President in the management and direction of the comprehensive peace process;
3. “Report to the President on the progress of the implementation of the recommendations of the National Unification Commission; (*Underscoring ours*)
4. “Request the assistance of the departments, agencies, including government-owned and controlled corporations in the efficient and effective implementation of the comprehensive peace process;”

### **Executive Order No. 125, s. 1993**

On September 15, 1993, PFVR issued Executive Order No. 125, s. 1993, “Defining the Approach and Administrative Structure for Government’s Comprehensive Peace Efforts”: It states:

**WHEREAS**, a comprehensive peace process demands a holistic approach that will require the cooperative efforts of all sectors of society. (*Underscoring ours*)

**SECTION 2. Principles Underlying the Comprehensive Peace Process.** The Comprehensive peace process shall be governed by the following underlying principles:

“(a) A comprehensive peace process should be community-based, reflecting the sentiments, values and principles important to all Filipinos. Thus, it shall be defined not by Government alone, nor by the different contending groups only, but by all Filipinos as one community. (*Underscoring ours*)

“(b) A comprehensive peace process aims to forge a new social compact for a just, equitable, humane and pluralistic society. It seeks to establish a genuinely pluralistic political society, where all individuals and groups are free to engage in peaceful competition for predominance of their political programs without fear, through the exercise of rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, and where they may compete for political power through an electoral system that is free, fair and honest. (*Underscoring ours*)

“(c) A comprehensive peace process seeks a principled and peaceful resolution of the internal armed conflicts, with neither blame nor surrender, but with dignity for all concerned. (*Underscoring ours*)

The above principles of the comprehensive peace process as laid down in Executive Order No. 125, s. 1993 likewise validated the ideals set forth by the campaign. The people behind the campaign were thus inspired to carry on.

**SECTION 3. Components of the Comprehensive Peace Process.** The comprehensive peace process shall henceforth include, but shall not be limited to, the following components:

“(a) PURSUIT OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORMS. This component shall involve the vigorous implementation of various policies, reforms, programs and projects aimed at addressing the root causes of internal armed conflicts and social unrest. This may require administrative action, new legislation, or even constitutional amendments. (*Underscoring ours*)

“(b) CONSENSUS-BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT FOR PEACE. This component shall include continuing consultations on both national and local levels to build consensus for a peace agenda and process, and the mobilization and facilitation of people’s participation in the peace process. (*Underscoring ours*)

“(c) PEACEFUL, NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT WITH THE DIFFERENT REBEL GROUPS. This component involves the conduct of face-to-face negotiations to reach peaceful settlement with the different rebel groups. (*Underscoring ours*)

“(d) PROGRAMS FOR RECONCILIATION, REINTEGRATION INTO MAINSTREAM SOCIETY, AND REHABILITATION. This component shall include programs to address the legal status and security of former rebels, as well as community-based assistance programs to address the economic, social and psychological rehabilitation needs of former rebels, demobilized combatants, and civilian victims of the internal armed conflicts. (*Underscoring ours*)

“(e) ADDRESSING CONCERNS ARISING FROM THE CONTINUING ARMED HOSTILITIES. This component involves the strict implementation of laws and policy guidelines, and the institution of programs to ensure the protection of non-combatants and reduce the impact of the armed conflict on communities found in conflict areas. (*Underscoring ours*)

“(f) BUILDING AND NURTURING A CLIMATE CONDUCIVE TO PEACE. This component shall include peace advocacy and peace education programs, and the implementation of various confidence-building measures.” (*Underscoring ours*)

The above components of the comprehensive peace process likewise validated the track of the campaign. Doubts as to its acceptability as far as the government is concerned have totally been erased.

SECTION 4. ***Administrative Structure.*** The administrative structure for carrying out the peace process shall be as follows:

... (b) “PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON THE PEACE PROCESS. The Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (PAPP) shall be charged with the management and supervision of the comprehensive peace process. He shall be appointed by the President and shall have the rank and remuneration of a Cabinet member. He shall perform the functions and discharge the duties and responsibilities enumerated in Memorandum Order No. 163 dated 25 August 1993.

***Completed Staff Work of the Presidential Management Staff (PMS)***

On September 15, 1993, Secretary to the Cabinet and Head, Presidential Management Staff Leonora Vasquez - de Jesus wrote to Undersecretary Ignacio, “xxx provide you with the following observations (attached) regarding the campaign proposal. These were obtained from inputs of concerned agencies (i.e., the then National Unification Commission and the Department of Education, Culture and Sports).

“We would also like to inform you that funding assistance to the Social Marketing Plan component of the DfP Program cannot be provided due to the limited balances of the Presidential Contingent Fund and the President’s Social Fund.” (*Underscoring ours*)

The PMS Comments attached to Secretary de Jesus’ letter to Undesecretary Ignacio are as follows:

1. **“DECS/MAVIE** - According to the DECS, the ‘Diyes for Peace’ program is already being implemented as a sub-project of the Media Advocacy of Values Informal Education and there is no need to issue a directive on its implementation. If the proponent is planning to expand the program, however, an appropriate proposal should also be submitted. (*Underscoring ours*)
2. **“Diyes for Peace Program.** The following comments were based on the earlier NUC evaluation:
  - 2.1 “The DfP is commendable as far as it underscores the need for a consensus that there must be peace in the land; (*Underscoring ours*)
  - 2.2 “For the project to be relevant in the context of the current peace process, it should have a purpose other than establishing consensus. Awareness must translate into active participation and support from the citizenry, such as the generation of essential inputs to the peace process itself; (*Underscoring ours*)
  - 2.3 “The Project would be afforded more relevance and meaning if its coverage is expanded and specifically defined/ identified according to sectors and other concerned groups; (*Underscoring ours*) and
  - 2.4 “The NUC shall treat the outputs of DfP’s campaign in the same manner as the results of the public consultations which the NUC has conducted nationwide.” (*Underscoring ours*)

Notably, the issuance of Executive Order No. 125 and the comments of the PMS on the campaign were made on the same day.

While the NUC suggested that the campaign be expanded, it seemed to have overlooked that their suggestions could have been implemented more efficiently and effectively had it endorsed the campaign for implementation by the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) pursuant to the six (6) components of the peace process. After all, the campaign emanated from the University of the Philippines, the premiere State University, and was officially endorsed by the Presidential Consultant on Peace and Unification.

The comments of the PMS were indeed mind-boggling. Nevertheless, these were taken as challenges that can be overcome and not as an insurmountable wall to the primary objective of documenting a national consensus and mobilizing resources from public and private entities through the **Bayanihan** spirit inherent in Filipinos. Notably, PFVR made an open call on support call of support to the peace process barely fifteen (15) days later.

### **Open Call of Support to the Peace Process by PFVR**

On October 1, 1993, PFVR wrote in an open letter to ALL PEACE-LOVING FILIPINOS:

“It is the primary objective of the Government to attain a just, comprehensive and lasting peace which we believe is the foundation for economic development and national prosperity.

“To that end, we have launched the Peace Process, a comprehensive and wholistic approach that will require the cooperative efforts of all sectors of society.

“We have identified Six Paths to Peace and among them is ‘*Building and nurturing a climate conducive to peace*’ -- a component which will include and require peace advocacy and peace education programs that should filter down to as wide a base as possible among our people... (*Italics supplied. Underscoring ours*)

“I trust that within your ranks, as an organization and agency, within your company, within your sector, within your industry, within your area of involvement, specialization or expertise, you can contribute toward building and nurturing a climate for peace through a very specific project intrinsic to the nature of your work. (*Underscoring ours*)

“Your cooperative effort will certainly go a long way in making the Peace Process work and ultimately, in securing peace which has eluded our country and stunted our growth...”

This open call of support by PFVR served as an impetus for the Project Organizer to seek the support of government institutions and non-government organizations in terms of materials and services. To make it clear that no fund raising activities shall be conducted to operationalize and implement the campaign, a policy to desist from soliciting cash donations was adopted and maintained.

**Call for Support by House Committee on People’s Participation Resolution 01-94**

On September 21, 1994, the Committee on People’s Participation of the 9<sup>th</sup> Congress chaired by Congresswoman Lally Laurel-Trinidad adopted Resolution No. 01-94, *RESOLUTION EXPRESSING UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO THE “DIYES FOR PEACE” CAMPAIGN AS A PEACE EDUCATION INITIATIVE TOWARDS BUILDING A NATIONAL CONSENSUS FOR PEACE.*”

“*WHEREAS*, the Constitution provides that the Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation and amity with all nations; (*Underscoring ours*)

“*WHEREAS*, the above principles can only be meaningful if all of us Filipinos realize the urgency to put an end to the internal war; (*Underscoring ours*)

“*WHEREAS*, the ongoing peace process participated by the parties involved in the armed conflicts is a very rare opportunity for the silent majority of our people to assert direct participation and thereby involve themselves actively through the entire process; (*Underscoring ours*)

“*WHEREAS*, the Committee on People’s Participation of the House of Representatives adheres to the principle of people’s participation within the democratic framework as an effective means of forging a national consensus; (*Underscoring ours*)

“*WHEREAS*, a national consensus for peace that reflects the collective will of the Filipino people is indispensable to the ongoing peace negotiations towards lasting peace in our country; (*Underscoring ours*)

“WHEREAS, the DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign now being implemented throughout the country challenges our collective will as a nation in waging armed conflicts; (Underscoring ours)

“WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon all of us to participate actively in raising peace consciousness among our people to attain a national consensus for peace: Now, therefore, be it **Resolved by the committed on People’s Participation of the House of Representatives**, to express unconditional support to the Diyes of Peace Campaign as a peace education initiative towards building a national consensus for peace.” (Underscoring ours)

The Resolution was signed by following members of the committee:

**Lally Laurel - Trinidad**  
**Erasmó B. Damasing**  
**Bonifacio H. Gillego**  
**Romeo D.C. Candazo**  
**Belma A. Cabilao**  
**Salvador H. Escudero III**  
**Katherine H. Gordon**  
**Daisy A. Fuentes**  
**Catalino V. Figueroa**  
**Maria Clara A. Lobregat**  
**Leandro Q. Montemayor**  
**Ramon J. Jabar**  
**Ernesto C. Verceles**  
**Ariel A. Zartiga**

**Benjamin Cappleman**  
**Gregorio A. Andolana**  
**Baltazar A. Sator**  
**Leandro B. Verceles, Jr.**  
**Ralph G. Recto**  
**Edward M. Matti**  
**Dominador G. Nazareno, Jr.**  
**Renato V. Leviste**  
**Benedicto G. Miran**  
**Joker P. Arroyo**  
**Alejandro C. Villaviza**  
**Angel L. Dinglasan, Jr.**  
**Vicente V. Tagle, Sr.**  
**Paterno D. Menzon**

### **Social Reform Agenda (SRA)**

On September 27, 1994, PFVR launched the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) in a Summit held at the Philippine International Convention Center, Manila.

He declared, “Our Social Reform Agenda answers this need for both reform and partnership. It is a systematic and coherent effort to enable our Filipino people to help themselves. It consists of practical and achievable reform measures. And it invites the collaboration of Government and the private sector.”

The SRA include, among others:

“The Framework of Social Reform:

“The Government's goal of human development has two dimensions: economic growth and social reform. One is meaningless without the other... Economic growth without social

reform is unacceptable. Social reform without an enlargement and more equitable sharing of the "economic pie" will inevitably fail to uplift the lives of their intended beneficiaries. (*Underscoring ours*)

“Thus, Philippines 2000, the Ramos administration's blueprint for national economic recovery seeks to balance global competitiveness and people empowerment. It aims for economic development that will be propelled and sustained not only through the promotion of efficiency in the marketplace, but more importantly, through the advancement of social equity in terms of asset reforms, just sharing of the benefits of growth, and effective people participation in the political and economic mainstream. (*Underscoring ours*)

“For these measures to be effective, they have to be focused on properly identified participants through a people-driven process at all levels. The Government has thus set up two kinds of targets: (1) sectoral - farmers, fisherfolk, indigenous cultural communities, urban poor, workers especially in the informal sector, and other disadvantaged groups - women, persons with disabilities, youth and disadvantaged students, elderly, and victims of disasters - that cut across all sectors; and (2) geographical - the country's nineteen (19) poorest provinces and/or poverty pockets. (*Underscoring ours*)

The Key Guiding Principles of the Social Reform Agenda are:

1. “Social reform. is a continuing process that addresses the basic inequities in Filipino society through a systematic, unified and coordinated social reform package. (*Underscoring ours*)
2. “The Social Reform Agenda (SRA) will not be defined by Government alone but in equal partnership with the different sectors' through appropriate and meaningful consultations and participation in governance. (*Underscoring ours*)
3. “The SRA must address the disadvantaged sectors' minimum basic needs: health and nutrition, water and sanitation (for survival); income security, shelter" peace' and order (for security); basic education and literacy and participation in governance (for enabling needs). (*Underscoring ours*)
4. “Commitments from both Government and the private sector shall be delineated to ensure a workable implementation of the SRA. (*Underscoring ours*)



5. “A policy environment conducive to a sustainable SRA shall be pursued.” (*Underscoring ours*)

The Three-Point Agenda of the SRA consists of:

1. “Access to Quality Basic Services: The Imperatives of Survival. These are reforms that are critical to enable citizens to meet their basic human needs and to survive and live decent lives.
2. “Asset Reform and Sustainable Development of Productive Resources and Access to Economic Opportunities: *The Means to Work and Earn a Living*. These are reforms that widen citizens' share of resources, both 'natural' and 'man-made', from which they can earn a living or increase the fruits of their labor, such reforms necessarily address existing inequities in the ownership, distribution, management and control over such resources. (*Underscoring ours*)
3. “Institution-Building and Participation in Governance: Toward Self Governance. These are reforms that enable the citizens to effectively participate in the decision-making processes that affect their rights, interests, and their welfare. In effect, these are reforms that enhance the democratic processes.” (*Underscoring ours*.)

The Substantive Indicators of the SRA are:

1. “The marginalized sectors actively take part in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies, programs and structures in government at all levels; (*Underscoring ours*.)
2. “Structural problems, such as representation in the Government and control over productive resources, are addressed to bridge the gap between the rich and the marginalized sectors; (*Underscoring ours*.)
3. “Benefits concretely and substantially improve and enhance the quality of life of the sectors; (*Underscoring ours*)
4. “Mechanisms are in place to institutionalize, monitor and sustain the benefits derived from these policies, programs and structures; and to protect and uphold the interests and, rights of 'the marginalized sectors; and (*Underscoring ours*)
5. “Economic development that recognizes environmental protection and conservation.” (*Underscoring ours*)

The Implementing Strategies of the SRA are:

1. “Energizing and reorienting the bureaucracy to effectively address the social reform concerns of the basic sectors; (Underscoring ours)”
2. “Encouraging, developing, and institutionalizing concrete mechanisms for basic sector, NGO/PO, Church and business sector participation, on both local and national levels, in the whole-process of governance; (Underscoring ours.)”
3. “Synchronizing, systematizing and integrating all social reform policy and program initiatives of Government to optimize the use of limited resources and benefits; (Underscoring ours.)”
4. “Mobilizing all possible internal and external resources to sustain the gains derived from these reforms; (Underscoring ours.) and
5. “Local governments to assist in the implementation, institutionalization and localization of the Social Reform Agenda. (Underscoring ours.)”

The SRA served as a guidepost in the development and implementation of the campaign.

**Adoption of Campaign by Veterans Federation of the Philippines - Sons and Daughters Association, Inc. (VFP-SDAI) in Support of the SRA**

On December 09, 1994, the 6<sup>th</sup> National Assembly of the (VFP-SDAI) adopted the campaign in support of the Social Reform Agenda.

**Message of Senator Edgardo J. Angara**

In an undated Message, former UP President Senator Edgardo J. Angara stated:

“I have always considered the meaningful endeavors of the youth as worthy of encouragement. As a venture arising out of the initiative of student organizations, the ideals of the DIYES FOR PEACE campaign which aims for the peaceful resolution of conflicts are worthy of support. (Underscoring ours)”

“I believe that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace will lay the groundwork for growth and progress. Our country needs

peace as a healing force that will breathe a new life and strength to our ailing economy, thus leading our country to the elusive path towards growth and prosperity. I join hands with you in this campaign for meaningful peace. (*Underscoring ours*)

“May this venture succeed in propagating peace awareness in our country through the collective will and effort of the whole nation.” (*Underscoring ours*)

### **Statement of Senator Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo**

On January 09, 1995, Senator **Gloria Macapagal - Arroyo** wrote to **Ernesto A. Alcanzare**, Project Organizer of the Yes for Peace Movement:

“This is very timely, now that pocket resistance which seek to undermine the gains made by our duly constituted government still exists in a few remote areas of the country.

“Since the quest for peace is a gargantuan task which could only be achieved through the active participation of as many peaceloving citizens as possible, your Diyes for Peace campaign might be the venue for people’s participation in the peace process.” (*Underscoring ours*)

“Rest assured that I would always be supportive of this worthy cause that you seek to propagate.”

### **Joint Agreement on Security and Immunity Guarantees (JASIG)**

On February 24, 1995, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) entered into the Joint Agreement on Security and Immunity Guarantees (JASIG.)

While it was hailed as a milestone in the peace negotiations, it simply guaranteed that persons involved in the peace negotiations are guaranteed immunity from surveillance, harassment, search, arrest, detention, prosecution and any other similar punitive actions.

Curiously, it does not mention the security of the people from violence committed against them by any of the armed groups involved in the armed conflicts. It is as if the security and immunity of the Filipino people in whose name the armed conflicts are waged do not matter to both parties to the agreement.

### **Concert at the Park**

On May 7, 1995, YES FOR PEACE was featured in an episode of “Concert at the Park, a regular weekly program jointly produced by the

National Parks Development Committee and People's Television 4, held at the Rizal Park Open Auditorium. It was aired on PTV-4 on May 11, 1995.

The episode featured local bands that consistently advocate peace and unity -- AKDA (Ako, Kayo sa Dula at Awit) based at the Central Luzon State University and WALING WALING based in the Cordilleras.

The central message and rationale of the concert read by its Host **Susan Fernandez - Magno** was:

“The absence of peace in the Philippines has inarguably relegated the country’s status from a probable economic giant after the Second World War to an economic basket case of the Asia-Pacific region. (Underscoring ours)

“People empowerment and national unification towards peace are in essence President Fidel V. Ramos’ proposed solutions to the underlying problems on the issue of economic development. To realize the vision of being a Newly Industrialized Country (NIC) by the year 2000, the armed conflicts need to be resolved by addressing their roots. (Underscoring ours)

“The Diyes for Peace campaign was thus nurtured as an initial step for the people themselves to forge the foundations of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace. (Underscoring ours)

“The campaign shall harness the collective efforts or peace advocates, workers and volunteers and supplement these with a systematic information campaign towards the solicitation of the responses of 10,000,000 Filipinos in a ‘People’s Referendum for Peace based on Truth for Freedom’.”

### **Statement of Support by President of Veterans Federation of the Philippines**

On May 15, 1995, Veterans Federation of the Philippines (VFP) President **Emmanuel V. de Ocampo** wrote:

“The Veterans Federation of the Philippines full supports the Diyes for Peace Movement in its quest for lasting solution to the current armed struggles in the countryside multi-front battles being waged by government. xxx

“Protagonists in today’s conflicts are perhaps well-trained for combat but have not experienced for themselves the atrocities and destruction of a full-blown war. Usually, women and children suffer the most. (Underscoring ours)

“I therefore seriously exhort them to think twice before denying peace a chance and strongly urge all peace-loving citizens to lend their helping hands to the efforts being exerted by forces behind the Diyes for Peace Movement”

**Message Calling for Support by President of Veterans Federation of the Philippines - Sons and Daughters Association (VFP-SDAI)**

On May 15, 1995, Veterans Federation of the Philippines - Sons and Daughters Association (VFP-SDAI) President **Eduardo P. Pilapil** wrote:

“Peace can only thrive where there is freedom from poverty, hunger and injustice. Where there is no harmonious relationship between the rulers and the governed, the powerful and the weak, the masters and the slaves, the oppressors and the oppressed, social injustice reigns and there is no peace. (Underscoring ours)

“Where there is a wide gap between the rich and the poor, landlords and tenants, management and labor, the haves and have nots, greed for power and riches reigns and there is no peace. (Underscoring ours)

“Two roads lead to peace. War through conquest and genuine social justice. Peace achieved through conquest is temporary, precarious and fleeting. Once vanquished succeeds in recuperating from defeat, revitalized and refurbished, it quickly rises up in arms against the victor for recovery and reparation of losses or for sheer proud vengeance. (Underscoring ours)

“Whereas, peace founded on social justice is permanent because once poverty, hunger and injustice are conquered, it is for real and lasting. (Underscoring ours)

“The choice is easy but a lot of sacrifice is needed. Are the rich and powerful ready and willing to bend over for their less fortunate brothers? (Underscoring ours)

“Let us give peace a chance. Support DIYES FOR PEACE.”

**Letter for Secretary of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports**

On July 10, 1995, the Organizer wrote to Secretary Ricardo T. Gloria:

“This is to respectfully inform you that the **DIYES FOR PEACE** campaign – a sub-project of the Media Advocacy of Values and Informal Education component of the Education for All

Program – has gained significant support among students, members of both houses of Congress and His Excellency Fidel V. Ramos who hopes that it will ‘bring the Filipino people to the center stage of the national peace process, and will secure for our nation the peace that will lead to genuine progress.

“Among the highlights of the test-implementation of the campaign is the declaration of all campuses of the University of the Philippines as Zones of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality and its offer to provide the venue for peace negotiations.

“Preparatory to the national implementation of the campaign – **10 Million in 10 Days** – we have tentatively scheduled, for your confirmation, **DIYES FOR PEACE** campaign activities to coincide with the schedule of the Values Education Program currently being implemented by your Department.”

### **English and Filipino Versions of Campaign Questionnaires**

Despite the rationale of using Filipino in the campaign within the U.P., two versions of DIYES FOR PEACE Questionnaires were developed should the use of English as a medium is preferred in any part of the country.

On August 2, 1995, the project organizer wrote to Prof. **Ruby Gamboa Alcantara** of the *DEPARTAMENTO NG FILIPINO AT PANITIKAN NG PILIPINAS, Kolehiyo ng Arte at Literatura, Unibersidad ng Pilipinas* who translated into Filipino the English version which was subsequently used in the campaign in the Diliman, Los Baños and Manila campuses of U.P. in 1991.

*“Unang-una sa lahat, taos puso po akong nagpapasalamat sa pagkakasalin ninyo ng sampung tanong na ginamit naming sa unang bahagi ng DIYES OF PEACE noong 1991. Ginamit po ito sa proseso ng pag-aaral – sa Kolehiyo ng Edukasyon, UPLB, Mindoro, Davao at Zamboanga – para mailatag ang maaaring maging batayan ng pagkakaisa ng Sambayanang Filipino.*

*“Isang bagay po ang napuna ko – ang pagkakasalin po ninyo ay madaling naintindihan ng mga naging bahagi ng pananaliksik natin. Ito ang nagpatibay ng personal kong paniniwala na mas mainam na gamitin ang sariling wika sa kampanya (pagkalap ng kasagutan ng 10 milyong Filipino). Gayunpaman, nananatiling marami – lalung lalo na sa hanay ng mga nasa poder at mayayaman – ang nahihirapang unawain ito kung kaya kailangan pa rin po sigurong natin ang bersiyon sa Ingles para makasali naman sila.*

*“Sa ganitong kadahilanan, minarapat ko pong personal na muling humingi sa inyo ng tulong na walang pagkakaiba ang ibig sabihin ng*

*mga bersiyong Ingles at Filipino ng mga tanong. Kalakip po nito ang mga tanong at mga polyeto – sa Ingles at Filipino – para po punahin ninyo at nang maituwid naming.*


*“Matapos po nating masiguro na wala nang pagkakaiba ang dalawang bersiyon, ito po ay ipatatala natin sa Korte Suprema. Saka pa lang po natin ipapamahagi ang mga ito sa mga iba pang tutulong na palaganapin ang kampanya sa buong bansa.”*

On August 7, 1995, Prof. Alcantara submitted her suggestions to the project organizer. She wrote:

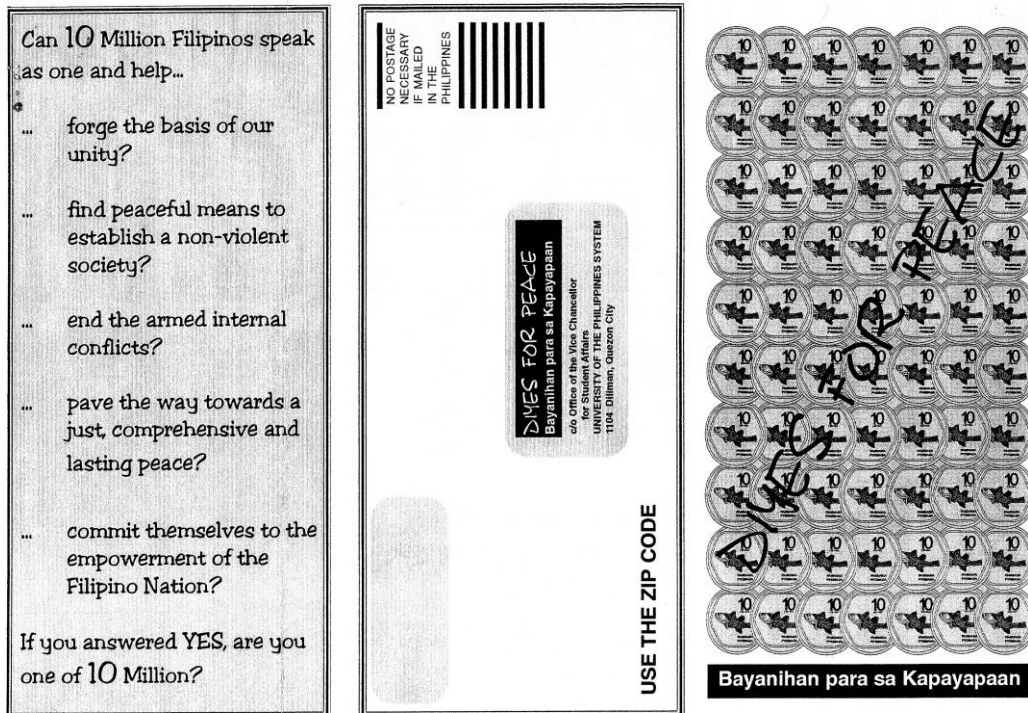
*“Maraming salamat sa pagtitiwala sa akin na magsalin ng inyong dokumentong “Diyes Para sa Kapayapaan” noong 1991. Kapanunod nito, muli kong tiningnan at sinuri ngayon ang nagawa kong pagsasalin noon at inilahad ko ang ilang puna at pagwawasto sa kalakip na kopya ng inyong mga dokumento. Inaasahan ko nang makatutulong ito sa inyong napakadakilang adhikain.*

*“Katulad ng dati, isang karangalan para sa akin ang makapag-alay ng aking boluntaryong serbisyo bilang pakikibahagi sa inyong pagkilos.”*

Figure No. 10 shows the obverse side of the English version of the campaign form while Figure No. 11 shows the reverse side of the campaign form that would subsequently be presented for adoption by the Philippine Postal Corporation (Philpost). It would be noted that it is marked **“NO POSTAGE NEEDED IF MAILED IN THE PHILIPPINES”**

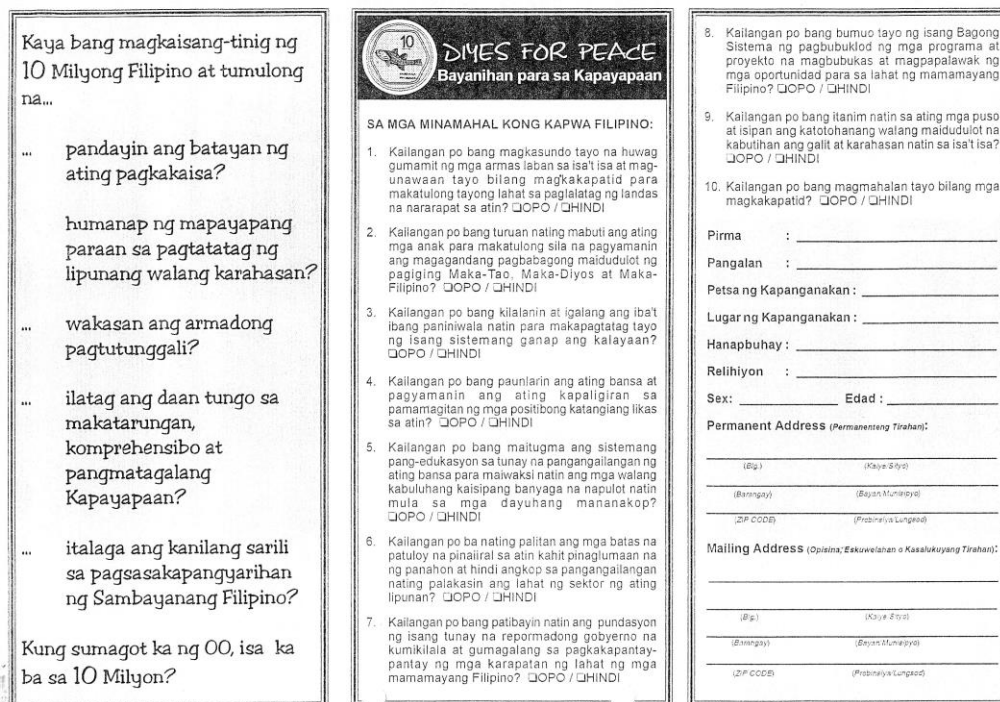
|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><i>What is<br/>DIYES FOR PEACE?</i></p> <p>It is a campaign that seeks to document the consensus of at least 10 million Filipinos on the basis of our unity.</p> <p><i>Who can help<br/>DIYES FOR PEACE?</i></p> <p>All Filipinos who are 10 years and older.</p> <p><i>How can we help<br/>DIYES FOR PEACE?</i></p> <p>By answering the 10 questions posed by the campaign and asking 10 of our relatives, friends and neighbors to be one with us.</p> <p><i>How will we use<br/>DIYES FOR PEACE?</i></p> <p>It will serve as the basis -- of negotiations among the government, the NDF-CPP-NPA, the RAM-SFP-YOU, ALTAS, and the MNLF-MILF in the ongoing peace process -- of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.</p> <p><i>What is expected of those who help<br/>DIYES FOR PEACE?</i></p> <p>We will be expected to live up to our answers.</p> | <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>DIYES FOR PEACE</b><br/>Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan</p> </div> <p><b>TO MY DEAR FELLOW FILIPINOS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do we need to agree not to use our weapons against each other and understand one another as brothers and sisters so that we may all help pave the path most appropriate for us? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to teach our children well to enable them to help us enrich the beautiful changes that will be brought about by our being Maka-Tao, Maka-Diyos and Maka-Filipino? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to recognize and respect our different beliefs so that we may establish a system with genuine freedom? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to develop our country and enrich our environment through the positive traits indigenous to our people? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to align the educational system with the genuine needs of our nation so that we may discard the useless alien concepts we picked-up from foreign colonizers? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to change outdated laws that continue to rule us despite the fact that these no longer suit our need to strengthen all sectors of our society? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to strengthen the foundation of a genuinely reformed government that truly recognizes and respects the equality of rights of all Filipino citizens? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do we need to build a New System of integrating programs and projects to open and expand opportunities for all Filipino citizens? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to inculcate into our hearts and minds the truth that our hatred and violence against each other can never be beneficial? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>Do we need to love each other as brothers and sisters? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ol> <p>Signature : _____</p> <p>Name : _____</p> <p>Birthdate : _____</p> <p>Birthplace : _____</p> <p>Occupation : _____</p> <p>Religion : _____</p> <p>Sex : _____ Age: _____</p> <p>Home Address: _____<br/><small>(House No.) (Street)</small></p> <p>_____<br/><small>(Barangay) (Municipality)</small></p> <p>_____<br/><small>(ZIP CODE) (Province/City)</small></p> <p>Mailing Address: _____<br/><small>(House No.) (Street)</small></p> <p>_____<br/><small>(Barangay) (Municipality)</small></p> <p>_____<br/><small>(ZIP CODE) (Province/City)</small></p> |
|--|--|---|

**Figure No. 10. Obverse side of the English version of Campaign Form (1995)**



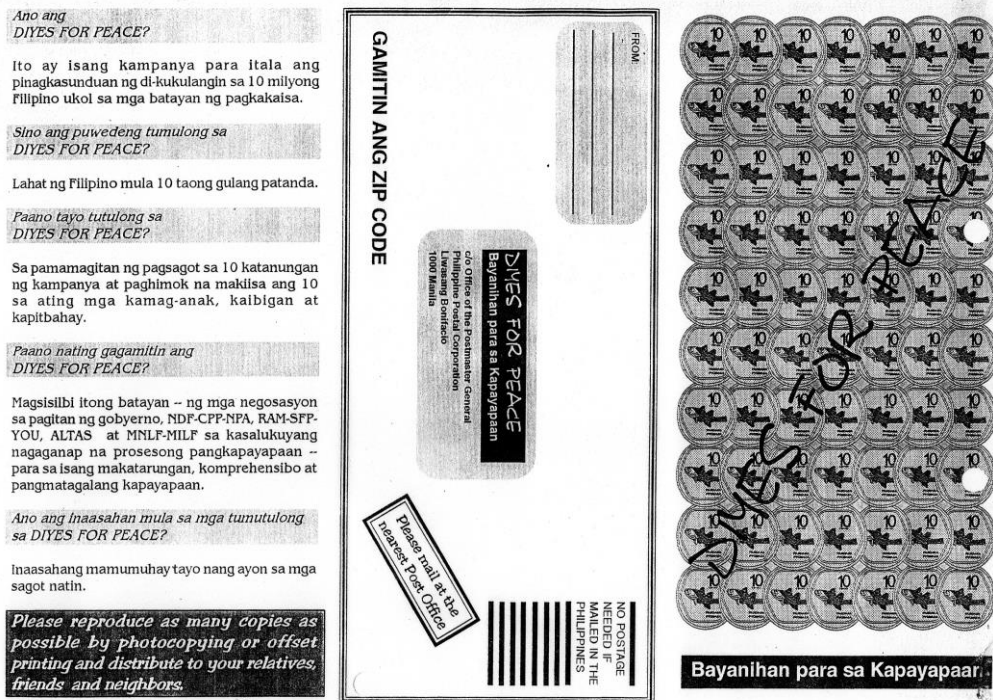
**Figure No. 11. Obverse side of the English version of Campaign Form (1995)**

Figure No. 12 shows the obverse side of the Filipino version of the campaign form while Figure No. 13 shows the reverse side of the campaign form that would likewise be presented for adoption by the Philippine Postal Corporation (Philpost). It would be noted just like the English version, it is also marked **“NO POSTAGE NEEDED IF MAILED IN THE PHILIPPINES”**.





**Figure No 12. Obverse side of the Filipino version of Campaign Form (1995)**



**Figure No. 13. Reverse side of the Filipino version of Campaign Form (1995)**

### **Filing of Campaign Forms with the Supreme Court of the Philippines**

On August 10, 1995, the Project Organizer submitted the “Final text of the brochure/campaign form that will be used in the implementation of the campaign.” to the Honorable **Luz D. Puno**, Clerk of Court (En Banc) of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. The transmittal letter was noted by Postmaster General Irineo V. Intia, Jr.

### **Adoption by the 7<sup>th</sup> Business Conference Philippine Postal Corporation**

In August 1995, the campaign was presented to the 7<sup>th</sup> Business Conference of the Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost).

The campaign was adopted as PhilPost’s contribution to the Peace Process in response to a call made by PFVR to as the corporation’s contribution to the Social Reform Agenda and to use it as:

1. “Gauges on the quality of service delivery;
2. “Benchmarks in updating service delivery standards; and
3. “Sources of data for the Address Check System.”

The 7<sup>th</sup> Business Conference of PhilPost was composed of the following executives:

1. **Postmaster General Eduardo P. Pilapil**
2. **Engr. Irineo V. Intia, Jr.**
3. **Atty. Antonio Z. de Guzman**
4. **Felipe A. Hidalgo, Jr.**
5. **Froilan C. Tejada, Jr.**
6. **Atty. Gerardo S. Viterbo**
7. **Amelia S. Cunanan**
8. **Casan M. Abbas**
9. **Armando C. Cereno**
10. **Maura Baghari-Regis**
11. **Fabiolita C. Ferraris**
12. **Epifanio B. Mula**
13. **Hussein A. Msadal**
14. **Alejandrina R. Ty**
15. **Alfredo O. Estrera**
16. **Jesus Michael N. de Guzman**
17. **Guiambangan L. Asim**
18. **Carlo Reynaldo S. Argana**
19. **Raul Q. Buensalida**
20. **Elizabeth C. Tungol**
21. **Edward B. Rojas**
22. **Joel M. Zamudio**
23. **Gloria C. Miranda**
24. **Violeta Silva**
25. **Eufemia Cabrerros**
26. **Ma. Lourdes Cubelo**
27. **Eladio Racelis**
28. **Dr. Francisco Cojuangco**
29. **Ma. Cristina L. Santiago**
30. **Aquilino Leyco, Jr.**
31. **Ricardo T. Martin**

**Adoption by the Board of Directors of the Philippine Postal Corporation**

On September 07, 1995, the Board of Directors of PhilPost passed and approved Board Resolution No. 95-152 “Adopting the ‘Diyes for Peace’ Campaign endorsed and supported by His Excellency Fidel V. Ramos, President of the Republic of the Philippines”

The Members the PhilPost Board of Directors who adopted the Resolution are the following:

1. **Renan V. Santos**
2. **Ireneo V. Intia, Jr.**
3. **Francisco R. Floro**
4. **Pascual C. Kliatchko**
5. **Roberto Ll. Amor**
6. **Jorge M. Mariano III**

## 7. **Ronaldo S. Tuazon**

The Resolution was attested to by its Corporate Secretary, Atty. **Efren G. Santos**.

### **Expression of Full Support of Postal Employees Union of the Philippines (PEUP)**

On September 15, 1995, the Postal Employees Union of the Philippines (PEUP) adopted, "A Resolution Expressing Full Support and Cooperation for the Implementation of the Comprehensive National Peace Process - 'Diyes for Peace Campaign - Bayanihan sa Kapayapaan' ". It states:

"WHEREAS, the Postal Employees Union of the Philippines (P.E.U.P.),... believes that the need for fast and safe postal services during the 10 Million in 10 Days phase of DIYES FOR PEACE -Bayanihan sa Kapayapaan is a rare opportunity for the Philippine Postal Corporation to earnestly enhance its image by openly proving its reliability and dependability to the mailing public;

"WHEREAS, the general membership of the Postal Employees Union of the Philippines further believes that the participation of the Philippine Postal Corporation to the National Peace Programs of the Government would not only benefit all postal employees but would also redound for the benefit of our countrymen."

The resolution was signed by the following: **Ronaldo S. Tuazon** - National President; **Antonio S. Landicho** - National Vice President; **Cornelio S. Rarela** - EDCOM; **Efren S. Torres, Sr.** - Chairman - NCR; and **Noel V. Dacasin** - Acting Secretary

### ***Report of Postmaster General to PFVR***

On October 3, 1995, Postmaster General **Intia** reported to PFVR that the Board of Directors of PhilPost adopted the DIYES FOR PEACE campaign... "as a response to Your Excellency's call for assistance in the effective and efficient implementation of the comprehensive peace process through a very specific project intrinsic to our mandate and functions".

Postmaster General Intia also informed PFVR how PhilPost intends to use responses to the campaign:

1. "Gauges on the quality of service delivery;
2. "Benchmarks in updating mail delivery standards; and
3. "Sources of data for the planned Address Check System.

### **Composition of PhilPost Task Force DIYES FOR PEACE**

On October 3, 1995, Postmaster General Intia issued OFFICE ORDER No. 95-228 constituting a Task Force to oversee the provision of postal services for the YES FOR PEACE campaign.

The Task Force was composed of the following: **Ricardo T. Martin** - Chairman; **Benito I. Cabrera**; **Rodolfo U. Malabanan**; **Jose R. Malbarosa**; **Ernesto A. Alcanzare**; and **Ma. Cristina L. Santiago**.

Postmaster General Intia wrote, "All concerned offices are enjoined to extend full support to the Task Force to maximize the operational as well as public image enhancement benefits of the **DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign** to the corporation."

### **PhilPost Launching of Campaign**

On November 10, 1995, the campaign was launched by Mr. **Ricardo T. Martin**, Chairman, Task Force: DIYES FOR PEACE during the culmination of the 97<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of the Philippine Postal Service.

### **Support of National Youth Commission**

On January 10, 1996, the Chairman and Members of the National Youth Commission (NYC), Office of the President unanimously adopted Resolution No. 1, Series of 1996, "A Resolution Supporting the DIYES FOR PEACE -- Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan"

It states:

"WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 8044, Section 8 (b) provides that the National Youth Commission shall encourage wide and active participation of the youth in all governmental and non-governmental programs, projects and activities affecting them;

"WHEREAS, the DIYES FOR PEACE -- Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan is a youth and student sector initiative project developed and test implemented in the University of the Philippines and adopted by the Philippine Postal Corporation.

"WHEREAS, the DIYES FOR PEACE -- Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan seeks to mobilize at least 10 million Filipinos - ten (10) years and older - to speak as one and help: forge the basis of our unity; find peaceful means to establish a non-violent society; end the armed internal conflicts; pave the way towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace; and commit themselves to the empowerment of the Filipino nation;

“WHEREAS, the DIYES FOR PEACE -- Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan will significantly contribute to the success of the national peace process and the Social Reform Agenda of the government;

“WHEREFORE, premises considered, Be it resolved as it is hereby resolved that the members of this Commission actively support and participate in the **DIYES FOR PEACE - Bayanihan ng Bayan** and endorse it to youth organizations, including but not limited to the Sangguniang Kabataan, the Boy Scouts of the Philippines, Girl Scouts of the Philippines, fraternities, sororities and varsitarian organizations.

The Resolution was signed by the following:

1. Hon. **Amina Rasul - Bernardo** - Presidential Adviser on Youth Affairs and Chairperson, NYC
2. Hon. **Cesar B. Chavez** - Commissioner at-Large
3. Hon. **Bernardo J.B. Mitra** - Commissioner at-Large
4. Hon. **Celine R. Madamba** - Commissioner Representing Luzon
5. Hon. **Ribomapil S. Holganza, Jr.** - Commissioner Representing Visayas
6. Hon. **Aquilino Ll. Pimentel** - Commissioner Representing Mindanao
7. Hon. **Ryan Anthony B. Culima** - Ex-officio Commissioner

**YES FOR PEACE - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan Slogan Cancellers**

On January 24, 1996, Postmaster General Intia issued a Philatelic Bulletin:

“With the adoption of the DIYES FOR PEACE - Bayanihan ng Bayan as its contribution to the national peace process and the social reform agenda, the Philippine Postal Corporation will use a special slogan canceller on all mails and philatelic matters posted beginning 1 February until 10 May 1996...”

The slogan canceller with the inscription “**YES FOR PEACE - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan**” was used in eighty-four (84) Post Offices across the country as shown in Table No. 6.

**Table No. 6. List of Post Offices with “YES FOR PEACE - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan” Stamp Cancellers**

|                     |                   |                                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Manila Central   | 29. Bangued, Abra | 57. San Jose, Occidental Mindoro |
| 2. Kalookan Central | 30. Butuan City   | 58. Calapan, Oriental Mindoro    |

|                            |                                 |                               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3. Makati Central          | 31. Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur | 59. Ozamis City               |
| 4. Parañaque Central       | 32. Kalibo, Aklan               | 60. Bontoc, Mountain Province |
| 5. Pasay Central           | 33. San Jose, Antique           | 61. Bacolod City              |
| 6. Domestic Airport        | 34. Isabela, Basila             | 62. Dumaguete City            |
| 7. Quezon City Central     | 35. Balanga, Bataan             | 63. Kidapawan, North Cotabato |
| 8. San Juan Central        | 36. Basco, Batanes              | 64. Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat  |
| 9. Kapitolyo, Pasig City   | 37. Batangas City               | 65. Catarman, Northern Samar  |
| 10. Araneta Center         | 38. Tagbilaran City             | 66. Cabanatuan City           |
| 11. Legaspi City           | 39. Malaybalay, Bukidnon        | 67. Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya  |
| 12. Naga City              | 40. Malolos, Bulacan            | 68. Puerto Princesa City      |
| 13. San Pablo City         | 41. Daet, Camarines Norte       | 69. Angeles City              |
| 14. Baguio City            | 42. Roxas City                  | 70. Dipolog City              |
| 15. Tuguegarao, Cagayan    | 43. Virac, Catanduanes          | 71. Lucena City               |
| 16. Mandaue City           | 44. Cavite City                 | 72. Cainta, Rizal             |
| 17. Cebu City              | 45. Tagum, Davao del Norte      | 73. Romblon, Romblon          |
| 18. Davao City             | 46. Mati, Davao del Norte       | 74. Siquijor, Siquijor        |
| 19. Iloilo City            | 47. Borongan, Eastern Samar     | 75. Sorsogon, Sorsogon        |
| 20. San Fernando, La Union | 48. Lagawe, Ifugao              | 76. General Santos City       |
| 21. Tacloban City          | 49. Laoag City                  | 77. Maasin, Southern Leyte    |
| 22. Cotabato City          | 50. Vigan, Ilocos Sur           | 78. Surigao City              |
| 23. Cagayan de Oro City    | 51. Ilagan, Isabela             | 79. Tandag, Surigao del Sur   |
| 24. San Fernando, Pampanga | 52. Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao       | 80. Tarlac, Tarlac            |
| 25. Dagupan City           | 53. Iligan City                 | 81. Bongao, Tawi Tawi         |
| 26. Zamboanga City         | 54. Marawi City                 | 82. Olongapo City             |
| 27. Mandaluyong City       | 55. Boac, Marinduque            | 83. DSMDC, Manila             |
| 28. Muntinlupa City        | 56. Masbate, Masbate            | 84. Marikina Central          |

***Seeking Comments and Suggestions of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process***

On January 25, 1996, the Project Organizer wrote to Ambassador **Manuel T. Yan**, Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process:

“In line with the underlying principles of the comprehensive peace process embodied in Executive Order No. 125, we are therefore respectfully requesting for your comments and suggestions to streamline and thereby maximize the positive impact of the implementation of the campaign to the national peace process.”

### **Memorandum from UP President**

On February 6, 1996, UP President **Emil Q. Javier** issued Memorandum No. 96-127 which endorsed the campaign to all Chancellors and Deans of the University:

“I am pleased to endorse to you the DIYES FOR PEACE – Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan, a youth and student peace initiative developed and test-implemented at the the Diliman, Los Baños and Manila campuses from 1990 to 1992. The results convince the Board of Regent to declare all UP campuses a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in December 1992 and inform President Fidel V. Ramos of UP’s strong commitment to the realization of a just, comprehensive a lasting peace

“In line with the government’s people empowerment policy, the campaign aims to mobilize at least 10 Million Filipinos – 10 years and older – to speak as one and help: a) forge the basis of our unity; b) find peaceful means to establish a non-violent society; c) end the internal armed conflicts; pave the way towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace; and e) commit themselves to the empowerment of the Filipino nation.

“To maximize UPs contribution to the national peace process, we shall offer the University System as the mediating institution to facilitate the ongoing peace negotiations between the government and all armed revolutionary forces after we have collectively amassed the responses of majority of our constituents to the subject campaign...”

### **VFP-SDAI Posts/Districts Directed to Support the Campaign**

On February 10, 1996, VFP-SDAI National President **Eduardo P. Pilapil** issued VFP-SDAI Circular No. 96-015 “directing all SDAI Posts/Districts to support the campaign by: a) Reproducing campaign materials; b) Soliciting responses of all SDAI members, relatives and friends; and c) Mailing all duly accomplished forms at the local Post Office.”

### **Senate Resolution No. 310, s. 1996**

On February 16, 1996, Senator **Gregorio B. Honasan**, Chair of the Senate Committee on Peace, Unification and Reconciliation filed Senate Resolution No. 310, "RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DIYES FOR PEACE - BAYANIHAN PARA SA KAPAYAPAAAN CAMPAIGN"

It states:

"WHEREAS, 10 decades have passed since Filipinos fought for their inherent right to govern themselves.

"WHEREAS, 10 years have passed since Filipinos agreed to negotiate toward the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.

"WHEREAS, the openly verifiable documentation of a national consensus for peace is indispensable to the success of the of the ongoing peace negotiations between the government and all armed revolutionary forces.

"WHEREAS, **DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign - Bayanihan Para sa Kapayapaan**, a youth and student sector peace initiative, designed to mobilize the active participation of the Filipino people in the national peace process was developed and test-implemented at the University of the Philippines system by its constituents.

"WHEREAS, the Philippine Postal Corporation -- in its bid to establish a feedback mechanism on the quality of service delivery and update mail delivery standards -- adopted the campaign at its institutional contribution to the national peace process and the social reform agenda.

"WHEREAS, the **DIYES FOR PEACE -- Bayanihan Para sa Kapayapaan** seeks to mobilize at least 10 million Filipinos -- (10) years and older -- to speak as one and help: a) forge the basis of our unity; b) find a peaceful means to establish a non-violent society; c) end the armed internal conflicts; d) pave the way towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace; and e) commit themselves to the empowerment of the Filipino nation;

"WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon Filipinos to participate actively in raising peace consciousness among ourselves to attain a national consensus for peace; Now therefore, be it

"RESOLVED BY THE SENATE as it is hereby resolved, to express unconditional support to the **DIYES FOR PEACE -- Bayanihan Para sa Kapayapaan** as a peace education initiative towards building a national consensus for peace."



**Endorsements from Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (PAPP) to DECS, CHED and NYC**

On February 22, 1996, Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (PAPP) Secretary **Manuel T. Yan** wrote to the Project Organizer:

“We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 25 January 1996, requesting for comments and suggestions to streamline and maximize the positive impact of the implementation of the ‘Diyes for Peace Campaign’ on the national peace process.

“As expressed in the memorandum from the President dated 01 October 1993 attached to your letter, the comprehensive peace process involves a wholistic approach that requires the cooperative efforts of all sectors of society. In this regard, our office encourages the active participation of all government agencies in various initiatives that contribute to the pursuit of a just and lasting peace. (*Underscoring ours*)

“In view of your explanation that the ‘Diyes for Peace Campaign’ is a youth and student sector peace initiative, please be informed that we have endorsed your letter to the National Youth Commission (NYC), Department of Education, Culture and Sports, and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) whose programs are clearly focused on the youth and student sector. We are also sending your campaign forms to these agencies.

“We advise you to coordinate directly with these agencies on action from them relative to your campaign.”

Secretary Yan endorsed the campaign “for action from your good office” to DECS (Department of Education, Culture and Sports) Secretary **Ricardo T. Gloria**, CHED (Commission on Higher Education) Chairman **Angel C. Alcala** and NYC (National Youth Commission) Chairperson **Amina Rasul - Bernardo** on the same day.

**Support of National Inter-Fraternity and Sorority Conference**

On March 2, 1996, the National Inter-Fraternity and Sorority Conference organized by the NYC adopted a “National Inter-Fraternity and Sorority Peace Covenant”. It stated, among others:

“Contribute to the national peace process by actively participating in the Diyes for Peace campaign in cooperation with the National Youth Commission, the Sangguniang Kabataan, the Boy Scouts of the Philippines, the Girl Scouts of the Philippines and other sectors of society.”

The resolution was signed by representatives twenty-two (22) fraternities and sororities: Tau Gamma Phi; Pi Sigma; Beta Sigma; Alpha Phi Omega; Phi Iota Rho; Alpha Kappa Rho; Sigma Rho; Au Fait Society; Pi Gamma Phi; Upsilon Phi Sigma; Phi Beta Rho; Sigma Kappa Pi; Order of Demolay; UP Silab Sisterhood; Order of Job's Daughters; Order of Rainbow; UP Silak Brotherhood; Delta Phi Omicron; Beta Sigma Lambda; Xi Kappa Sigma; Sigma Delta Tau; Phi Iota Tau; and Aegis Juris Law Frat.

### **Philippine Postal Corporation Guidelines on DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign**

On March 14, 1996, Postmaster General Intia issued a Memorandum to: 1) All APMGs; 2) All Regional Managers; 3) All Service / Department / Center Managers Central Office; 4) All Postmasters, Subject: Guidelines on DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign. It states:

“Pursuant to Board Resolution No. 95-152 “Adopting the DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign Endorsed and Supported by His Excellency President Fidel V. Ramos”, the following implementation guidelines are hereby set:

#### 1. “CORPORATE USES OF RESPONSES

“Responses to the campaign shall be used as:

- 1.1 “Gauges on the quality of service delivery;
- 1.2 “Benchmarks in updating service delivery standards; and
- 1.3 “Sources of data for the Address Check System.”

#### 2. “TREATMENT OF RESPONSES

- 2.1 “Responses shall individually be treated as **Ordinary Franked Mail**. (*Highlighting supplied*)
  - a. “Mail Sorters shall postmark / backstamp all responses clearly.
  - b. “Letter Carriers shall be authorized to mail responses handed to them by their clients at their respective Post Offices.
- 2.2 “In cases of responses mailed in bulk by participating organizations, Postmasters shall

certify as to the actual number of responses mailed.

“To maximize the contribution of the Philippine Postal Corporation in the national peace process, please enjoin all postal employees to duly accomplish DIYES FOR PEACE commitment forms (*see attached sample*) and request at least ten (10) of their relatives, friends and postal patron to likewise do so and mail these at the nearest Post Office.”

**Memorandum from DECS National Capital Region Director**

On March 18, 1996, Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) National Capital Region Director **Nilo L. Rosas** issued similar individually addressed Memorandum to the nine Schools Division Superintendents under his jurisdiction. It states:

“The **Diyes for Peace Campaign - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan** is a youth and student peace initiative. This campaign was developed and test-implemented at the University of the Philippines System as an initial step for the people themselves to speak as one and help:

- a. “forge the basis of our unity
- b. “find peaceful means to establish a non-violent society
- c. “end the armed internal conflicts
- d. “pave the way towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace
- e. “commit themselves to the empowerment of the Filipino nation.”

“This campaign has been adopted by the Philippine Postal Corporation which will provide free postal services and has gained the support of the National Youth Commission which will help mobilize the youth and student sector.

“In this regard, we are counting on your support by disseminating the enclosed campaign forms for the project to students 10 years and above. They are requested to accomplish and answer the ten (10) questions and return them to the division office on or before March 29, 1996. Representatives from the Philippine Postal Corporation will collect the accomplished forms.”

Director Rosas addressed the Memorandum to following Schools Division Superintendents:

1. Dr. **Perla B. Menguito** – Division of Pasig, Marikina and San Juan

2. Dr. **Bievenido A. Icasiano** - Division of Quezon City
3. Dr. **Corazon D. Santiago** - Division of Makati
4. Dr. **Teresita P. Salvador** - Division of Parañaque and Las Piñas
5. Dr. **Aquilina S. Rivas** - Division of Muntinlupa, Taguig and Pateros
6. Dr. **Pedro A. Ramos** - Division of Mandaluyong
7. Dr. **Ricardo T. Sibug** - Division of Pasay City
8. Dr. **Norma M. Abracia** - Division of Kalookan City
9. Dr. **Luis R. Santos** - Division of Valenzuela, Malabon and Navotas

Similar follow-up letters were sent to the nine Schools Division Superintendents named above on March 20, 1996. 5,000 campaign forms were sent to each.

**Memorandum from CHED Chairman**

On March 19, 1996, CHED Chairman **Angel C. Alcala**, in response to the endorsement for support to the campaign by PAPP Secretary Yan, issued a Memorandum “allowing the distribution of materials on the campaign to all concerned, specifically to officials, faculty members, staff and students of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), both public and private, and falling within the administrative supervision of the Commission”.

**Presidential Instructions Arising from the 38<sup>th</sup> LEDAC Meeting**

On 21 March 1996, Department of Transportation and Communications Jesus B. Garcia, Jr. instructed Postmaster General Intia for the Project Organizer to be available for deliberations on on Senate Resolution No. 310 entitled “Resolution Supporting the Diyes for Peace – Bayanihan sa Kapayapaan” filed by Senator Gregorio B. Honasan

On April 2, 1996, Postmaster General Intia issued a Memorandum to the Project Organizer:

“Per instructions stipulated in a Memorandum of the Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communications on the above subject dated 21 March 1996, you are hereby instructed to:

1. “Make yourself available during the hearing and floor deliberations on Senate Resolution No. 310 entitled “Resolution Supporting the Diyes for Peace – Bayanihan sa Kapayapaan” filed by Senator Gregorio B. Honasan – Chair of the Senate Committee on Peace, Unification and Reconciliation – on February 16 February 1996.

2. "Provide members of the Senate Committee on Peace, Unification and Reconciliation needed materials ahead of time."

The Memorandum was a simple but clear reflection of PFVR's support for the campaign.

### **Adoption by 4<sup>th</sup> National Peace and Order Summit**

On April 12, 1996, the national implementation of the campaign was incorporated into the **5-Year Master Plan of Action for Peace and Order** (1997-2001) by the 4<sup>th</sup> National Summit on Peace and Order held at the Philippine International Convention Center as a strategy to eradicate the insurgency problem by addressing its root causes:

"Establish the framework for peace negotiations through the national implementation of the *"DIYES FOR PEACE"* – *Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan Campaign.*"

### **Coordination Letter for DECS**

On April 25, 1996, the Project Organizer wrote to DECS Undersecretary Erlinda Pefianco forwarding the proposed Implementation Plan of the campaign:

"We sincerely hope that together, we can work out details on the participation of your department in the national implementation of the campaign which was incorporated into the 5-Year Master Plan of Action (1997-2001) during the recently concluded 4<sup>th</sup> National Summit on Peace and Order Summit."

### **Early Responses Damaged by Fire**

On April 28, 1996, a fire gutted the Office of the Resident Auditor in the 5<sup>th</sup> floor of the Central Post Office building. Hard copies and electronic records of early responses received from postal employees were damaged.

The computers being used to process responses located at the Management Information System at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor were water-damaged.

### **Memorandum for Postal Personnel to Reproduce Campaign Forms**

On June 04, 1996, Mr. **Ricardo T. Martin**, Chairman, Task Force: DIYES FOR PEACE of the Philippine Postal Corporation issued a Memorandum for: 1) All APMGs (Assistant Postmasters General); 2) Regional Directors; 3) All Service / Department / Center Managers Central Office; and 4) All Postmasters:

“Please be informed that this corporate thrust has been incorporated as a strategy to ‘establish the framework for peace negotiations’ in the 5-Year Master Plan of Action for Peace and Order. Unfortunately, the records of early responses sent by our personnel were damaged during the 28 April 1996 fire that gutted the 5<sup>th</sup> floor of the Central Post Office building.

“In view of the expected high volume of responses during the 10 Million in 10 Days phase of the campaign, please advise all personnel under your supervision to once again comply with the reference Memorandum to ensure that all our personnel are aware of the campaign before other government and non-government institutions take active steps to support our campaign.

“Within existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations, please cause the reproduction of campaign forms using available corporate resources. Also, please facilitate the more active participation of our personnel in the campaign by asking them to enjoin their friends, relatives and postal clients to likewise respond to the campaign.

“To further instill the campaign into the consciousness of our personnel and generate public interest, please facilitate the posting of our campaign posters in readily visible areas in your workplaces.”

**Summary of Early Responses Generated among Philpost Personnel**

On June 10, 1996, the Management Information System of Philpost summarized the responses that it received from postal personnel after the fire that damaged early responses on April 28, 1996.

Table No. 7 shows the responses received from postal personnel as of June 10, 1996.

**Table No. 7. Responses Received from Postal Personnel from April 29, 1996 to June 10, 1996**

| <b>Question No.</b>   | <b>OPO</b> | <b>(%)</b> | <b>HINDI</b> | <b>(%)</b> |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. <i>Kailangan po bang magkaisa tayo na huwag gumamit ng mga armas laban sa isa't isa at mag-unawaan tayo bilang magkakapatid para makatulong tayong lahat sa paglalalatag ng landas na nararapat sa atin?</i> | 33,593     | 96.68      | 1,155        | 3.32       |

| <b>Question No.</b>   | <b>OPO</b> | <b>(%)</b> | <b>HINDI</b> | <b>(%)</b> |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 2. <i>Kailangan po bang turuan natin ang ating mga anak na pagyamanin ang mahahalagang pagbabagong maidudulot pagiging Maka-Tao, Maka-Diyos at Maka-Filipino?</i>   | 33,677     | 96.92      | 1,071        | 3.08       |
| 3. <i>Kailangan po bang kilalanin at igalang natin ang iba't iba nating paniniwala upang makapagtatag tayo ng isang tunay na malayang sistema?</i>  | 33,677     | 96.92      | 1,071        | 3.08       |
| 4. <i>Kailangan po bang paunlarin ang ating bansa at pagyamanin ang ating kapaligiran sa pamamagitan ng mga positibong katangiang likas sa atin?</i>  | 33,614     | 96.74      | 1,134        | 3.26       |
| 5. <i>Kailangan po bang maitugma ang sistemang pang-edukasyon sa tunay na pangangailangan ng ating bansa para maiwaksi natin ang walang kabuluhang kaisipang dayuhan na napulot natin mula sa mga dayuhang mananakop?</i> | 33,656     | 96.85      | 1,092        | 3.15       |
| 6. <i>Kailangan po ba nating palitan ang mga batas na patuloy na pinaiiral sa atin kahit pinaglumaan na ng panahon at hindi na angkop upang palakasin ang lahat ng sektor ng ating lipunan?</i>                           | 33,453     | 96.28      | 1,295        | 3.72       |
| 7. <i>Kailangan po bang patibayin ang pundasyon ng isang tunay na repormadong pamahalaan na kumikilala at gumagalang sa pagkakapantay-pantay ng lahat ng mga mamamayan?</i>   | 33,719     | 97.04      | 1,029        | 2.96       |
| 8. <i>Kailangan po bang bumuo tayo ng isang Bagong Sistema ng pagbubuklod ng mga programa at proyektong naglalayong magbukas at magpalawak ng mga oportunidad para sa lahat ng mamamayan?</i>                             | 33,719     | 97.04      | 1,029        | 2.96       |
| 9. <i>Kailangan po bang po bang itanim sa isip at damdamin natin ang katotohanang walang maidudulot na kabutihan ang galit at karahasan natin sa isa't isa?</i>   | 33,593     | 96.68      | 1,155        | 3.32       |

| <b>Question No.</b>   | <b>OPO</b> | <b>(%)</b> | <b>HINDI</b> | <b>(%)</b> |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 10. <i>Kailangan po bang magmahalan tayo bilang mga magkakapatid?</i> | 33,551     | 96.56      | 1.197        | 3.44       |

**House Resolution No. 694, s. 1996**

On June 11, 1996, the Committee on People’s Participation of the House of Representatives chaired by Congresswoman Lally Trinidad introduced “**Resolution Expressing Support to the ‘DIYES FOR PEACE’ Campaign as a Peace Education Initiative Towards Building a National Consensus for Peace**”

It states:

“WHEREAS, a national consensus for peace that reflects the collective will of the Filipino people is indispensable to the ongoing peace negotiations towards lasting peace in our country;

“WHEREAS, the DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign is now being implemented throughout the country challenges our collective will as a nation in waging armed conflicts;

“WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon all of us to participate actively in raising peace consciousness among our people to attain a national consensus for peace;

“RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that the House of Representatives express support to the DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign -- Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan as a peace education initiative towards building a national consensus for peace.”

The resolution was signed by the following:

|                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Lally Laurel - Trinidad</b>     | <b>Julie A. Ledesma</b>          |
| <b>Constantino H. Navarro, Jr.</b> | <b>Erasmus B. Domaging</b>       |
| <b>Gregorio A. Andolana</b>        | <b>Bonifacio H. Gillego</b>      |
| <b>Baltazar A. Sator</b>           | <b>Leandro B. Vercelles, Jr.</b> |
| <b>Belma A. Cabilao</b>            | <b>Renato V. Leviste</b>         |
| <b>Cresente Y. Florente, Jr.</b>   | <b>Reynaldo A. Calalay</b>       |
| <b>Wigberto E. Tanada</b>          | <b>Dandu I. Muarip</b>           |
| <b>Zenaida G. Cruz - Ducut</b>     | <b>Renato P. Dragon</b>          |
| <b>Benjamin B. Cappleman</b>       | <b>Plaridel M. Abaya</b>         |
| <b>Alejandro C. Villaviza</b>      | <b>Leonardo Q. Montemayor</b>    |

**Media Plan Submitted by the Philippine Information Agency (PIA)**



On June 18, 1996, the Media Studies Division of the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) submitted a Media Plan for the campaign to the Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost).

The Communication Objectives stated in the plan are:

1. "To generate awareness, appreciation and the eventual mobilization of a national consensus for Peace based on Truth for Freedom.
2. "To encourage active participation of Filipinos (10 years and above) in an openly verifiable documentation of the basis of unity of the Filipino people and nation.
3. "To persuade all leaders from both the private and government sectors to sincerely work hand in hand with their constituents in the overall search for a collective program to solve the plight of the masses."

Due to limited funds available, PhilPost was able to fund only one (1) TV plug (PhP65,000.00) and two (2) radio plugs (PhP24,000.00).

**Identified as IEC Priority Project by Community Pillar of the 4<sup>th</sup> National Peace and Order Summit**

On June 19, 1996, the 4<sup>th</sup> National Peace and Order Summit Post Summit Workshop of the Community Pillar conducted to identify priority and doable projects in the Five-Year Plan of Action on Peace and Order identified the YES FOR PEACE campaign as a priority project under the Information-Education-Communication (IEC) Program, to wit:

"To harness active participation of the Filipino people towards a national consensus for peace, the Yes for Peace - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan was nurtured to eventually declare the Philippines a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN). One million copies of the Yes for Peace - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan will be printed and distributed nationwide and a cinema plug shall be produced and shown in theatres."

**Commitment of DILG Secretary and NAPOLCOM Chairman**

On June 21, 1996, Secretary Robert Z. Barbers of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Chairman of the National Police Commission (NPC) wrote to the Project Organizer:

"We are in receipt of your letter dated May 23, 1996 transmitting to this Office a copy of the Proposed Implementation Plan of the Diyes for Peace - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan

which was incorporated in the 5-Year Master Plan of Action for Peace and Order as one of the strategies to address the root causes of insurgency.

“Indeed, we commend your organization’s initiative and active participation in raising the Filipino consciousness for the attainment of a national consciousness for peace.

“Thank you and rest assured of our continuing commitment and support for the realization of the mission and vision of your organization.”

**DECS Memorandum No. 393, s. 1996**

On October 23, 1996, DECS Secretary **Ricardo T. Gloria**, in response to the endorsement for support to the campaign by PAPP Secretary Yan, issued DECS Memorandum No. 393, s. 1996 - DIYES FOR PEACE - BAYANIHAN PARA SA KAPAYAPAAN CAMPAIGN to: Regional Directors; Schools Superintendents; and Secondary Schools. It states:

“To generate awareness and to encourage the active participation of at least ten (10) million Filipinos, a national campaign on DIYES FOR PEACE – BAYANIHAN PARA SA KAPAYAPAAN will be conducted... The campaign aims to: a) forge the basis of our unity; b) find peaceful means to establish a non-violent society; c) contribute towards ending the armed conflicts; d) pave the way towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace; and e) commit to the empowerment of the Filipinos.”

“Participants in the campaign are Grades IV to VI, first to fourth year high school students in both public and private schools. Forms will be made available for the purpose.

“In view of the valuable information which the education sector can derive from this survey, all regional directors, schools superintendents, heads of public and private schools are enjoined to supervise the accomplishment of the said survey forms in their respective areas of responsibility.”

The Rationale of the campaign as laid down in its implementation plan follows:

“The apparent lack of a national consensus on the agreements entered into by the government with any of the revolutionary forces is disturbing and therefore needs to be addressed through the direct participation of the people in the ongoing peace process. (Underscoring ours)

“Also, while all of the forces involved in the armed conflicts invoke the name of the Filipino people, there remains a generally perceived need for a means or an opportunity for the Filipino people to openly declare their general aspirations and thereby force the basis of national unity. (Underscoring ours)”

“The **DIYES FOR PEACE – Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan** campaign is therefore proposed as a means through which the Filipino people can openly and directly participate in the ongoing national peace process.” (Underscoring ours)

The Strategic Objectives of the campaign laid down in the implementation plan are as follows:

1. **“National Consensus.** – To mobilize a national consensus for Peace based on Truth for Freedom.
2. **“Basis of Unity.** – To encourage the participation of Filipinos (10 years and above) in an openly verifiable documentation of the basis of unity of the Filipino people and nation.
3. **“Collective Development Program** – To call on leaders from both the private and government sectors to sincerely work hand in hand with their constituents in the overall search for a collective program to solve the plight of the masses.
4. **“Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality** – To eventually declare the Philippines as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN).”

The Benefits of the campaign laid down in the implementation plan are as follows:


1. **“To the Filipino Nation.** – The campaign can serve as a means for the Filipino people to actively participate in the process of charting the nation’s destiny.
2. **“To the National Government.** – The campaign can serve as a means for the national government to prove its sincerity in pursuing its people empowerment policy and show its political will to establish an era of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.
3. **“To the Department of Education, Culture and Sports.** – The campaign can provide a concrete and measurable means to assess the impact of the Peace and Values Education components of the Education for All Program.

4. **“To the University of the Philippines.** The campaign can serve as a means to prove that the University System indeed trains leaders of thought and action for the general citizenry of this country by encouraging its students to take intelligent interest in public questions as stipulated in its University Code.
5. **“To the Philippine Postal Corporation.** The campaign can serve as a means to provide gauges of the quality of service delivery, benchmarks in updating mail delivery standards and sources of data for its planned Address Check System.”

The campaign was described as follows in the implementation plan:

The **DIYES FOR PEACE – Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan** shall harness the collective efforts of peace advocates, students, professionals, government officials and volunteers in soliciting responses from at least **10 Million Filipinos** to a set of ten (10) questions and express their individual views on the general concepts expressed therein and provide basic personal and postal information.

Figure No. No. 14 shows the questionnaire used in DECS Memorandum No. 393, s. 1996.

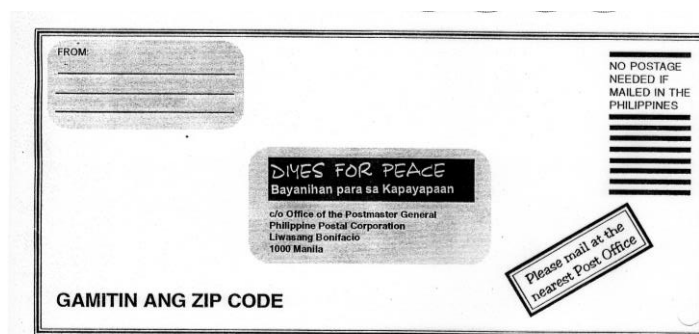
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Kaya bang magkaisang-tinig ng 10 Milyong Filipino at tumulong na...</p> <p>... pandayin ang batayan ng ating pagkakaisa?</p> <p>humanap ng mapayapang paraan sa pagtatatag ng lipunang walang karahasan?</p> <p>... wakasan ang armadong pagtutunggali?</p> <p>... ilatag ang daan tungo sa makatarungan, komprehensibo at pangmatagalang Kapayapaan?</p> <p>... italaga ang kanilang sarili sa pagsasakapangyarihan ng Sambayanang Filipino?</p> <p>Kung sumagot ka ng 00, isa ka ba sa 10 Milyon?</p> |  <p><b>SA MGA MINAMAHAL KONG KAPWA FILIPINO:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kailangan po bang magkasundo tayo na huwag gumamit ng mga armas laban sa isa't isa at mag-unawaan tayo bilang magkakapatid para makatulong tayong lahat sa paglalagat ng landas na nararapat sa atin? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>2. Kailangan po bang tunay nating mabuti ang ating mga anak para makatulong sila na pagyamanin ang magagandang pagbabagong maiduulot ng pagiging Maka-Tao, Maka-Diyos at Maka-Filipino? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>3. Kailangan po bang kilalanin at igalang ang iba't ibang paniniwala natin para makapagtatag tayo ng isang sistemang ganap ang kalayaan? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>4. Kailangan po bang paunlarin ang ating bansa at pagyamanin ang ating kapaligiran sa pamamagitan ng mga positibong katangiang likas sa atin? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>5. Kailangan po bang maitugma ang sistemang pang-edukasyon sa tunay na pangangailangan ng ating bansa para maiwaksi natin ang mga walang kabuluhang kaisipang banyaga na napulot natin mula sa mga dayuhang mananakop? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>6. Kailangan po ba nating palitan ang mga batas na patuloy na pinairal sa atin kahit pinaglumaan na ng panahon at hindi angkop sa pangangailangan nating palakasin ang lahat ng sektor ng ating lipunan? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>7. Kailangan po bang patibayin natin ang pundasyon ng isang tunay na reormadong gobyerno na kumikilala at gumagalang sa pagkakapantay-pantay ng mga karapatan ng lahat ng mga mamamayang Filipino? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Kailangan po bang bumuo tayo ng isang Bagong Sistema ng pagbubuklod ng mga programa at proyekto na magbubukas at magpapalawak ng mga oportunidad para sa lahat ng mamamayang Filipino? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>9. Kailangan po bang itanim natin sa ating mga puso at isipan ang katotohanang walang maiduulot na kabutihan ang galit at karahasan natin sa isa't isa? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> <li>10. Kailangan po bang magmahalan tayo bilang mga magkakapatid? <input type="checkbox"/> OPO / <input type="checkbox"/> HINDI</li> </ol> <p>Pirma : _____</p> <p>Pangalan : _____</p> <p>Petsa ng Kapanganakan : _____</p> <p>Lugar ng Kapanganakan : _____</p> <p>Hanapbuhay : _____</p> <p>Relihiyon : _____</p> <p>Sex: _____ Edad : _____</p> <p>Permanent Address (Permanenteng Tirahan):</p> <p>_____<br/>(Dist.) (Kalye/Street)</p> <p>_____<br/>(Barangay) (Bayan/Munisipalidad)</p> <p>_____<br/>(ZIP CODE) (Probinsya/Lungsod)</p> <p>Mailing Address (Opsina; Ekuwalahan o Kasalukuyang Tirahan):</p> <p>_____<br/>(Dist.) (Kalye/Street)</p> <p>_____<br/>(Barangay) (Bayan/Munisipalidad)</p> <p>_____<br/>(ZIP CODE) (Probinsya/Lungsod)</p> |
|--|--|--|

**Figure No. 14. Questionnaire (DECS Memorandum No. 393, s. 1996)**

The implementation plan states, “As its contribution to the ongoing peace process, the Philippine Postal Corporation shall not

charge postage to responses mailed within the Philippines. The responses shall be treated as ordinary franked mail and will be used to establish actual delivery standards of the postal system.

Figure No. No. 15 shows the “Sender / Address” face of the questionnaire.



**Figure No. 15. “Sender / Address” face of the questionnaire.  
(DECS Memorandum No. 393, s. 1996)**

The treatment of information generated as stated in the implementation plan was, “Basic personal and postal information generated from responses shall be treated with the confidentiality afforded to letters handled by the postal system”.

The Target Audience of the campaign as stipulated in the implementation plan “includes all Filipino citizens, ten (10) years old and above regardless of sex, political affiliation, social status and culture.”

The main campaign message upon which the advocacy revolved was: “***The Filipino people’s will is sovereign. It is the true power in Philippine affairs.***”

### **United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/101 - Culture of Peace**

On December 12, 1996, the 82<sup>nd</sup> Plenary of the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 51/101 - Culture of Peace. It states:

“Emphasizing the need for a practical approach that can lead, through sustainable human development and the promotion of tolerance, dialogue and solidarity, to cooperation and the prevention of violence and thus to the consolidation of peace, (Italics supplied, Underscoring ours)

“Considering also the practical lessons learned from the national culture of peace programmes of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Burundi, the Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, the Philippines,

Rwanda and Somalia, whereby projects in the fields of competence of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular in education, have been planned and are being implemented through a process involving all parties concerned; (*Italics supplied, Underscoring ours*)

“Calls for the promotion of a culture of peace based on the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations, respect for human rights, democracy, tolerance, dialogue, cultural diversity and reconciliation, and efforts to promote development, education for peace, the free flow of information and the wider participation of women, as an integral approach to prevent violence and conflicts and to contribute to the creation of conditions for peace and its consolidation; (*Italics supplied, Underscoring ours*)

The adoption of Resolution 51/101 less than two months after the issuance of DECS Memorandum No. 393, s. 1996 was a welcome development for the campaign. It reinforced the concepts and philosophical bases upon which it was grounded and built up since 1988.

Notably, the Philippines was specifically mentioned as one of the countries that were implementing “national culture of peace programs”.

### **Radio and TV Info-Commercials Produced by PIA**

In January 1997, the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) produced one 60-second radio plug and two TV info-commercials (60-second and 30-second) financed by the Philippine Postal Corporation which featured the following personalities behind the campaign: UP President **Emil Q. Javier**; Senator **Gregorio B. Honasan**; ARMM Governor **Nur Misuari**; PRRM President **Horacio R. Morales**; Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process **Manuel T. Yan**; former NUC Chair Atty. **Haydee B. Yorac**; DECS Secretary **Ricardo T. Gloria** together with elementary school children, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Stations were asked to air the plugs at least three (3) times a day as a public service (free air time) through the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster ng Pilipinas (KBP) and the Philippine Cable Television Association, Inc. (PCTVAI) in line with provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1362.

These were aired from February 10 to March 10, 1997.

### **Appointment of U.P. Representative to the Diyes for Peace Technical Working Group**

On March 4, 1997, U.P. President Javier appointed Dr. **Barbara Wong – Fernandez** as U.P.'s representative to the Diyes for Peace Technical Working Group:

“The members of the Technical Working Group are expected to:

1. “Finalize the national implementation of the campaign;
2. “Coordinate and oversee the mobilization of resources; and
3. “Facilitate related activities within their respective areas of jurisdiction.”

“As U.P.'s representative, you are hereby empowered to:

1. “Propose the extent of U.P.'s participation in the campaign within the bounds of relevant provisions stipulated in the University's charter.
2. “Seek the active support of constituents of the University for the campaign.”

“For further information on the campaign, please refer to documents filed in your office since the incumbency of Dr. **Olivia C. Caoili.**”

The appointment firmed-up U.P.'s sustained commitment to the campaign.

### **Request for Issuance of NPOC / DILG Memorandum of Support to the Campaign**

On March 31, 1997, the Project Organizer wrote to Secretary **Robert Z. Barbers**, Chairman of the National Peace and Order Council (NPOC) and of the Department of the Interior and Local Government for the issuance of a Memorandum enjoining Regional Peace and Order Councils (RPOCs); Provincial Peace and Order Councils (PPOCs); City Peace and Order Councils (CPOCs); Municipal Peace and Order Councils (MPOCs) and Barangay Peace and Order Committees “to actively participate in the campaign within the framework of functions inherent in them.”

### **DECS Memorandum No. 170, s. 1997**

On May 5, 1997, DECS Secretary **Ricardo T. Gloria** issued DECS Memorandum No. 170, s. 1997 - CORRIGENDUM AND ADDENDUM TO DECS MEMORANDUM NO. 393, s. 1996 (DIYES FOR PEACE -

BAYANIHAN PARA SA KAPAYAPAAAN CAMPAIGN) to: Bureau Directors; Regional Directors; Schools Division Superintendents; District Supervisors; and Presidents; State Colleges and Universities; Vocational Schools Superintendents/Administrators; and Heads of Private Schools, Colleges and Universities. It states, among others:

“Paragraph 2 of the aforementioned Memorandum is likewise corrected to read as follows:

“Primary target audience of the campaign are Grades IV to VI elementary school students; first to fourth year high school students; and college students in both public and private schools. Campaign forms will be made available for the purpose.

“Dissemination of the contents of this Memorandum and compliance thereof by all concerned is expected.”

DepEd Memorandum No. 170, 1997 thereby underscored the importance of instilling peace among elementary and high school students.

Enclosed in the Memorandum is a Revised Implementation Plan that laid down the target population:

1. “Elementary Schools (Grade IV to VI) - 4,794,915
2. “High Schools (1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Year) - 4,809,863
3. “Colleges/Universities - 1,871,647

Among the instructions was, “School children/students will be asked to bring home campaign forms and ask their parents and out of school siblings/housemates to accomplish these.”

However, “School children/students **must** be discouraged from soliciting responses outside their homes.”

Also, “Teachers and Principals will use the ***Gabay para sa mga Guro at Punong-Guro*** as reference in explaining the campaign to students.”

Figure No. 16 shows the obverse side of the ***Gabay para sa mga Guro at Punong-Guro***.



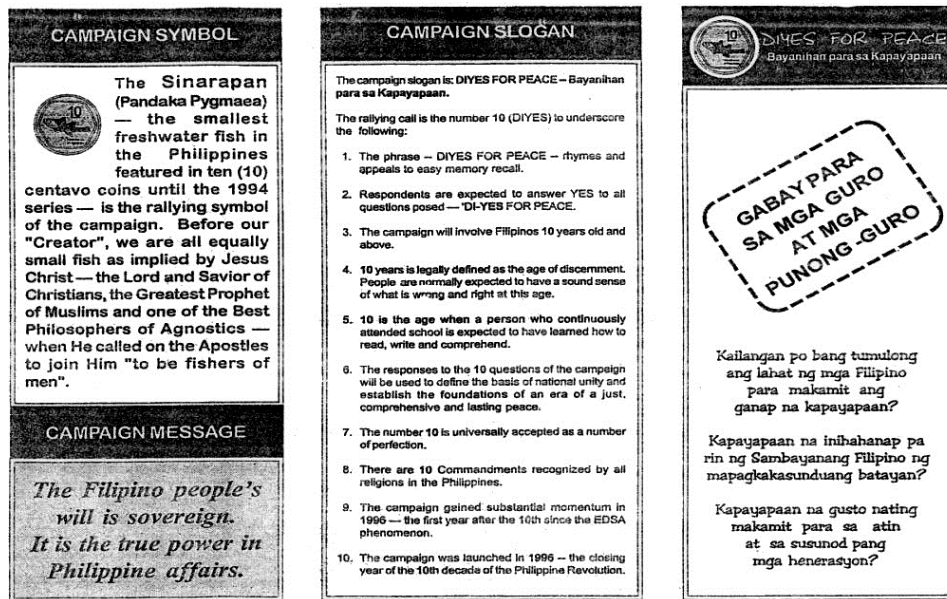


Figure No. 16. Obverse Side of “Gabay para sa mga Guro at Punong-Guro”.

The information in the obverse side of the **Gabay para sa mga Guro at Punong-Guro** follows:

***Kailangan po bang tumulong  
ang lahat ng mga Filipino  
para makamit ang  
ganap na kapayapaan?***

***Kapayapaan na inihahanap pa  
rin ng Sambayanang Filipino ng  
mapagkakasunduang batayan?***

***Kapayapaan na gusto nating  
makamit para sa atin  
at susunod pang mga  
mga henerasyon?***

**CAMPAIGN SYMBOL** – The **Sinarapan (Pandaka Pygmaea)** – the smallest freshwater fish in the Philippines featured in the ten (10) centavo coins until the 1994 series – the rallying symbol of the campaign. Before our “Creator”, we are all equally small fish as implied by Jesus Christ – the Lord and Savior of Christians, the Greatest Prophet of Muslims and one of the Best Philosophers of Agnostics – when He called on the Apostles to join Him to be fishers of men.

**CAMPAIGN MESSAGE** – The Filipino people’s will is sovereign. It is the true power in Philippine Affairs.

**CAMPAIGN SLOGAN** – The campaign slogan is **DIYES FOR PEACE – Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan.**

The rallying number is 10 (DIYES) to underscore the following:

1. The phrase – DIYES FOR PEACE – rhymes and appeals to easy memory recall.
2. Respondents are expected to answer YES to all questions posed – ‘Di-YES FOR PEACE.
3. The campaign will involve Filipinos **10** years and above.
4. **10** years is legally defined as the age of discernment. People are normally expected to have a sound sense of what is wrong and right at this age.
5. **10** is the age when a person who has continuously attended school is expected to have learned how to read, write and comprehend.
6. The responses to the **10** questions of the campaign will be used to define the basis of national unity and establish the foundations of an era of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.
7. The number **10** is universally accepted as the number of perfection.
8. There are 10 Commandments recognized by all religions in the Philippines.
9. The campaign gained substantial momentum in 1996 – the first year after the **10**th since the EDSA phenomenon.
10. The campaign was launched in 1996 – closing year of the **10**th decade of the Philippine Revolution.

Figure No. 17 shows the obverse side of the ***Gabay para sa mga Guro at Punong-Guro.***

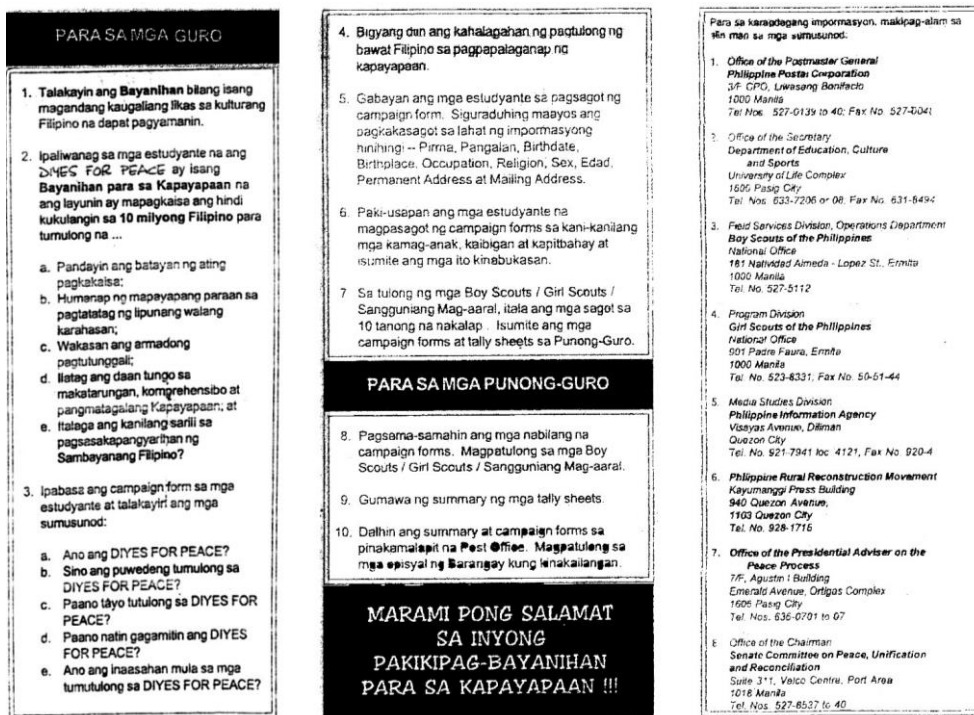


Figure No. 17. Reverse Side of "Gabay para sa mga Guro at Punong-Guro".

The information in the reverse side of the **Gabay para sa mga Guro at Punong-Guro** follows:

**PARA SA MGA GURO –**

1. Talakayin ang **Bayanihan** bilang isang magandang kaugaliang likas sa kulturang Filipino na dapat pagyamanin.
2. Ipaliwanag sa mga estudyante na ang **DIYES FOR PEACE** ay isang **Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan** na ang layunin ay mapagkaisa ang hindi kukulangin sa 10 milyong Filipino para tumulong na...
  - a. Pandayin ang batayan ng ating pagkakaisa;
  - b. Humanap ng mapayapang paraan sa pagtatatag ng lipunang walang karahasan;
  - c. Wakasan ang armadong pagtutunggali;
  - d. Ilatag ang daan tungo sa makatarungan, komprehensibo at pangmatagalang Kapayapaan; at
  - e. Italaga ang kanilang sarili sa pagsasakapangyarihan ng **Sambayanang Filipino**.
3. Ipabasa ang campaign form sa mga estudyante at talakayin ang mga sumusunod:
  - a. Ano ang **DIYES FOR PEACE?**

- b. *Sinop ang puwedeng tumulong sa DIYES FOR PEACE?*
  - c. *Paano tayo tutulong sa DIYES FOR PEACE?*
  - d. *Paano natin gagamitin ng DIYES FOR PEACE?*
  - e. *Ano ang inaasahan mula sa tumutulong sa DIYES FOR PEACE?*
4. *Bigyang diin ang kahalagahan ng pagtulong ng bawat Filipino sa pagpapalaganap ng Kapayapaan.*
  5. *Gabayang ang mga estudyante sa pagsagot ng campaign form. Siguraduhing maayos ang pagkakasagot sa lahat ng impormasyong hinihingi – Pirma, Pangalan, Birthdate, Birthplace, Occupation, Religion, Sex, Edad, Permanent Address at Mailing Address.*
  6. *Paki-usapan ang mga estudyante na magpasagot sa kani-kanilang mga kamag-anak, kaibigan at kapitbahay at isumite ito kinabukasan.*
  7. *Sa tulong ng mga Boy Scouts/Girl Scouts/Sangguniang Mag-aaral, itala ang mga sagot sa **10** tanong na nakalap. Isumite ang mga campaign forms at tally sheets sa punong Guro.*

**PARA SA MGA PUNONG-GURO –**

8. *Pagsama-samahin ang mga banilang na campaign forms. Magpatulong sa mga Boy Scouts/Girl Scouts/Sangguniang Mag-aaral.*
9. *Gumawa ng summary ng mga tally sheets.*
10. *Dalhin ang summary at campaign forms sa pinakamalapit na Post Office. Magatulong sa mga opisyal ng Barangay kung kinakailangan.*

**MARAMI PONG SALAMAT  
SA INYONG  
PAKIKIPAG-BAYANIHAN  
PARA SA KAPAYAPAAN!!!**

The instructions on the “Production of Campaign Forms and Materials” state:

1. “To enrich and capitalize on the **Bayanihan** concept of the campaign, forms may be reproduced by any interested individual, institution or corporation through offset printing, photo-stencil mimeographing and other similar means of printing.

2. “Representatives of participating institutions, agencies and organizations are encouraged to actively seek the support of government and non-government organizations in producing campaign forms and other materials or in terms of services.
3. **“Cash contributions are discouraged.”** (*Highlighting supplied*)

The Revised Implementation Plan was prepared by an Inter-Agency Technical Working Group composed of the following:

1. **Nora N. Quetulio** - Office of the Secretary, Department of Education, Culture and Sports
2. **Barbara Wong - Fernandez** - Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, University of the Philippines
3. **Gilbert S. Castillo** - Office of Senator Gregorio B. Honasan
4. **Hermie B. Mantog** - Field Services Division, Operations Department, Boy Scouts of the Philippines
5. **Ginnie S. Wage** - Program Division, Girl Scouts of the Philippines
6. **Myrna D. Medina** - Crime Prevention and Coordination Service, National Police Commission
7. **Betty Lou Peñera** - Media Studies Division, Philippine Information Agency
8. **Cirilo D. Almedarala** - National Inter-Fraternity and Sorority Council
9. **Jose Antonio Dimaano** - Alpha Phi Omega (Phils) Inc
10. **Butch Madarang** - Beta Sigma Fraternity
11. **Andy Rapisura** - Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
12. **Ernesto A. Alcanzare** - Office of the Postmaster General, Philippine Postal Corporation

**Dissemination of DECS Memorandum No. 170, s. 1997 to Postal Workers**

On May 30, 1997, Mr. **Jorge M. Mariano**, Assistant Postmaster General for Administration of Philpost issued a Memorandum to All Regional Directors; All APMGs; All Heads of Department/Service/Center Managers; All Chiefs of Divisions Central Office with the Subject: Corrigendum and Addendum to DECS Memorandum 393, s. 1996 (DIYES FOR PEACE - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan Campaign):

“For the information and guidance of all concerned, attached is a copy of Department of Education, Culture and Sports Memorandum Circular No. 170 dated May 5, 1997 and its enclosures, concerning the above-mentioned subject.

“Please disseminate this memorandum to all employees under your respective offices.”

The Memorandum ensured the continued treatment of responses to the campaign as official business mail.

**Reiteration of Memorandum on Corporate Uses and Defining the Treatment of Responses**

On June 11, 1997, Postmaster General Intia issued a memorandum to all postal employees and employees reiterating the corporate uses and defining the treatment of responses to the campaign.

**United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution 1997/47 - International Year for the Culture of Peace, 2000**

On July 22, 1997, the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted Resolution 1997/47 - International Year for the Culture of Peace, 2000.

It states:

*“Emphasizing the link between peace and development and the need for a culture of peace that can lead, through education, science and communication, to respect for all human rights and the promotion of democracy, tolerance, dialogue, reconciliation and solidarity, as well as to international cooperation and economic development, and thus to sustainable human development, (Italics supplied, Underscoring ours)*

*“Aware of the need to mobilize public opinion at the national and international levels for the purpose of establishing and promoting a culture of peace and the central role that the United Nations system could play in this regard,” (Italics supplied, Underscoring ours)*

The foregoing resolution reaffirmed the relevance of the campaign not only in national concerns of the Philippines but also to the community of nations. No other member-state of the United Nations has waged a similar campaign through the formal educational system with the full support of its postal system.

**Memorandum from DILG Secretary and NPOC Chairman**

On July 23, 1997, DILG Secretary and NPOC Chairman Robert Z. Barbers issued a Memorandum to All Chairmen of RPOCs, PPOCs, CPOCs, MPOCs and Barangay Peace and Order Committees as well as to the Chief, PNP and all PNP Regional Directors re: Support for *Diyes*

for Peace Campaign and a similar Memorandum to the Chief, PNP and All PNP Regional Directors, to wit:

“During the 4<sup>th</sup> National Summit on Peace and Order which was held on April 11-12, 1996, one of the strategies identified to address the problem of insurgency is the establishment of the framework for peace negotiations through the national implementation of the Diyes for Peace - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan Campaign.

“The Diyes for Peace - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan Campaign is a youth and student peace initiative designed to mobilize the active participation of the Filipino people in the national peace process. It seeks to mobilize at least 10 Million Filipinos -- 10 years and older -- to help forge the basis of our unity, find a peaceful means to establish a non-violent society, end the armed conflicts, pave the way towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace, and commit themselves to the empowerment of the Filipino people.

“In this regard, all local Peace and Order Councils / all PNP offices and units on all levels are hereby enjoined to extend support, assistance and cooperation for the said campaign in coordination with the other participating agencies and organizations.”

### **Republic Act No. 8491**

On July 28, 1997, PFVR enacted Republic Act No. 8491, “An Act Prescribing the Code of the National Flag, Anthem, Motto, Coat-Of-Arms And Other Heraldic Items And Devices Of The Philippines”.

It states:

**“SECTION 40.** The national Motto shall be ‘MAKA-DIYOS, MAKA-TAO, MAKAKALIKASAN AT MAKABANSA.’ ”

Notably one of the questions fielded by the campaign was “*Kailangan po bang turuan nating mabuti ang ating mga anak para makatulong sila na pagyamanin ang magagandang pagbabagong maidudulot ng ating ating pagiging Maka-Tao, Maka-Diyos at Maka-Filipino?*”

### **Results of Campaign from 1996 to September 1997**

On September 16, 1997, Ms. **Ma. Cristina L. Santiago**, Acting Information Technology Officer III, of the Management Information Service and member of the Task Force: YES FOR PEACE of PhilPost prepared a report that Two Million Five Hundred Eighty-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Fifty-Eight (**2,588,358**) responses were

generated from 1996 to 1997. The responses were safe kept in the custody of Mr. **Jun C. Aurelio**, Records Officer III of PhilPost.

### **Referral for Funding from PMS to PCSO**

On October 13, 1997, Secretary **Alexander P. Aguirre**, Head, Presidential Management Staff and Secretary to the Cabinet wrote to Chairman **Manuel M. Morato**:

“May we respectfully refer to you, for favorable action, the attached request for financial assistance of the PHILPOST Task Force on “Diyes for Peace – Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan “, for the fundamental resource requirements of the campaign.”

No reply nor acknowledgement was received from Mr. Morato.

### **DILG Memorandum Circular No. 97-257**

On October 15, 1997, DILG Officer-in-Charge Undersecretary Manuel R. Sanchez issued Memorandum Circular No 97-257 on Project KAMPANA (Karahasan at Masama Pawiin Natin) addressed to Provincial Governors, City/Municipal Mayors, Punong Barangays, DILG Regional Directors and Field Operations Officers, and others concerned.

It cited that, “During the 4<sup>th</sup> National Summit on Peace and Order, one of the strategies to address the problems of insurgency is the establishment of the framework for peace negotiations through the national implementation of the Diyes for Peace - Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan”.

It enjoined the addressees “to organize and mobilize residents in your area in support of the Project.”

### **DECS Memorandum No. 416, s. 1997**

On October 15, 1997, DECS Undersecretary/Officer-in-Charge **Antonio E.B. Nachura** issued DECS Memorandum No. 416, s. 1997 - CORRIGENDUM AND ADDENDUM TO DECS MEMORANDUM NO. 393, s. 1996 and DECS Memorandum No. 170, s. 1997 (Diyes For Peace - Bayanihan Para Sa Kapayapaan Campaign and KAMPANA (Karahasan at Masama Pawiin Natin)) to: Regional Directors; Schools Division Superintendents; District Supervisors; and Principals of Elementary and Secondary Schools, Public and Private. It states, among others:

“The DIYES FOR PEACE -- Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan jointly being implemented by the DECS, the Philippine Postal Corporation, the Boy Scouts of the Philippines, the Girl Scouts of the Philippines has been extended to November 17, 1997, World Peace Day. Results shall then be delivered to H.E. Fidel V. Ramos.



“Relatedly, the National Social Action Center (NASAC) will undertake KAMPANA (Karahasan at Masama, Pawiin Natin!), a human chain -- from the tip of Northern Luzon to the Southern tip of Mindanao -- also on November 17, 1997 to assert the Filipino people’s absolute desire for an enduring peace and unqualified rejection of all forms of violence.

“To ensure the successful implementation of the campaign through the education sector, the following institutions will participate: a) Department of the Interior and Local Governments; b) National/Local Peace and Order Council; c) Philippine National Police; d) Citizens Crime Watch; e) VFP- Sons and Daughters Association, Inc.; and f) Alpha Phi Omega. ...

“Assistance in the production of DIYES FOR PEACE campaign forms and other information materials may be solicited from civic organizations, private corporations and individuals. DIYES FOR PEACE campaign forms may be reproduced through offset printing, risograph printing, or other similar means of reproduction. Contributors and donors may be acknowledged in space provided for in the campaign form. **Cash contributions are discouraged. ...**

“Regional Directors, Schools Superintendents & District Supervisors are enjoined to monitor compliance and include performance, especially the number of responses solicited per school for the DIYES FOR PEACE and number of participants mobilized for KAMPANA, in their annual reports.

“All pupils from Grades IV to VI and students from first year to fourth year high school shall be guided by their teachers in answering the campaign forms. They shall also be assigned to solicit the responses of their parents and other relatives. They shall be discouraged from soliciting responses outside their respective homes.”

**United Nations General Assembly Resolution 52/15.**  
**Proclamation of the year 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace**

On November 5, 1997, the United Nations General Assembly adopted in its Resolution 52/15. It states:

*“The General Assembly,*

*“Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/47 of 22 July 1997,*

*“Proclaims the year 2000 as the **International Year for the Culture of Peace.**”*

### **Conduct of KAMPANA**

November 17, 1997, the National Social Action Center (NASAC) undertook the KAMPANA (*Karahasan at Masama, Pawiin Natin!*), a human chain – from the tip of Northern Luzon to the Southern tip of Mindanao on to assert the Filipino people’s absolute desire for an enduring peace and unqualified rejection of all forms of violence.

PFVR who participated in the human chain at the Rizal Park was informed that Two Million Five Hundred Eighty-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Fifty-Eight (**2,588,358**) responses were generated from 1996 to 1997 and are in the custody PhilPost.

### **Support of Special Committee on the Peace Process and Integration of the House of Representatives**

On January 19, 1998, Congressman **Eduardo R. Ermita** wrote to Congresswoman **Lally Laurel - Trinidad** applauded the Committee on People’s Participation:

“In behalf of the Special Committee on the Peace Process and Integration, I would like to applaud the Committee on People’s Participation for its support to the government’s peace initiatives by authoring **House Resolution No. 694, entitled: “RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SUPPORT TO THE ‘DIYES FOR PEACE’ CAMPAIGN AS A PEACE EDUCATION INITIATIVE TOWARDS BUILDING A NATIONAL CONSENSUS FOR PEACE.”**”

“I understand that the “Diyes for Peace” Campaign being implemented already primarily by the Phil. Postal Corp. and the DECS makes use of commitment forms with ten questions regarding the concept of peace to be answered by schoolchildren, 10 years old and above and shall be further circulated among their parents, relatives and friends. I also understand that the campaign does not only provide means to assess the impact of Peace and Values Education for DECS but also provides gauges on the service delivery of the Phil Postal Corp.

“The Special Committee on the Peace Process and Integration therefore, does not only laud and support the campaign as it does not only serve the purpose of the Phil. Postal Corp. and the DECS but more importantly, it promotes the voice of the silent majority of our people to assert direct participation and thereby involve themselves actively through the entire process of attaining peace in the country’. (*Underscoring ours*)

Other members of the Committee are as follows:

**Asani S. Tammang**  
**Bendaudi O. Tulawie**  
**Roilo S. Golez**  
**Candu I. Muarip**  
**Leopoldo S. San Buenaventura**  
**Ranjit R. Shahani**

**Rodolfo T. Tuazon**  
**Jose V. Yap**  
**Bonifacio H. Gillego**  
**Fausto L. Seachon**  
**Marcial C. Punzalan, Jr.**  
**Ronald L. Adamat**

***Draft Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms  
Between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP)  
and the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP)***

The most contentious part of the peace negotiations is the Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms (CASER).

Following are salient features relevant to the campaign:

GRP Draft

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) likewise came up with its draft CASER. It proposed ideal comprehensive guideposts toward socioeconomic reforms.

Its Preamble states:

...“**WHEREAS**, the Filipino people demand and deserve a life of peace, justice, dignity, prosperity, freedom from want and violence; (*Underscoring ours*)

“**WHEREAS**, the pursuit of social and economic reforms to promote the common good and respond to the needs of the Filipino people are among the crucial processes in the consolidation of a just and lasting peace; (*Underscoring ours*)

Article I. **Declaration of Principles**, of the GRP draft CASER states the following:

“Section 2. ***Common Good***. It is the common good, the welfare and interest of the Filipino people, that is the foremost concern in the efforts to resolve the armed conflict and achieve a just and lasting peace. The active participation of the people, therefore, must be sought in pursuing this common good. (*Underscoring ours*)

“Section 6. ***Participative Development***. The right to development of the individual members of society also carries their right to participate, contribute to and enjoy social, economic, cultural and political development. In view of this, the

enhancement of people's participation in all aspects of development promotes social justice and economic growth. The attainment of greater social justice and full development should, therefore, involve the participation of all sectors of society, including its poorest and marginalized members." (*Underscoring ours*)

Article II. **Specific Objectives of the Agreement.** of the GRDP draft CASER states the following:

"Section 11. **Strengthen the People's Participation.** To promote people's participation in the reform and development processes through mechanisms jointly identified by the Parties and the appropriate environment for the efficient operation of these mechanisms." (*Underscoring ours*)

"Section 13. **Unify the People for Nation Building.** To provide fora to unify and mobilize the country's social and political forces under as spirit of cooperation and oneness, to effectively combat poverty, structural inequity, destitution and marginalization among the Filipino people." (*Underscoring ours*)

Article XV. **Youth.** of the GRDP draft CASER states the following:

"Section 38. **Youth as Partners in Development.** The parties recognize the vital role of the youth in nation-building and the need to promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being." (*Underscoring ours*)

"Section 39. The GRP reaffirms its efforts to advance the interests and conditions of the youth, through an integrated and comprehensive program, to make them partners in realizing national goals under which they are among the the major agents of change." (*Underscoring ours*)

Notably, the national objectives of the campaign put forth before and generally lauded and accepted by the participants to the National Peace Conference fit squarely in the underscored concepts embodied in the draft CASER of the GRP, to wit:

1. "To mobilize a national consensus for "**Peace based on Truth for Freedom**".
2. "To encourage the participation of all Filipino citizens (10 years and older) in an openly verifiable documentation of the basis of our unity as a nation.
3. "To deliver across a vision of nonviolent actions towards meaningful societal change to all armed revolutionary forces.

4. “To call on all leaders from both the private and government sectors to sincerely work hand and hand with their constituents in a collective effort to uplift the plight of the masses.
5. “To eventually declare the Philippines a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality.

### NDFP Draft

On February 26, 1998, the National Democratic Front of the Philippines came out with its draft CASER. It was very comprehensive and practically called for a radical overhaul of the Social and Economic system of the Philippines.

Its proposed Preamble states:

“**Cognizant** of the need for the basic masses, the workers and peasants, and their organizations, to assume decisive role in the formulation and implementation of national socioeconomic plans and programs and for all patriotic and democratic classes and sectors to contribute to the building of a just and prosperous society,

The NDFP draft CASER proposed direct people’s participation in pursuing socioeconomic reforms:

“*Article 8.* The parties shall encourage the people through mass organizations and mass campaigns and mobilizations to be vigilant in ensuring that economic policy-making and enforcement is in line with their national and democratic aspirations. The objective is to guarantee active and genuine participation of all democratic classes and the direct involvement of the people and the mass organizations of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, women, national and ethnic minorities, youth, cultural workers and others.

- a. “At one level, participation shall mean the political authority constituted under the initiative of the Parties be genuinely representative of and accountable to the people. At another, it means that the people in the enterprises and the communities themselves shall take part in planning and decision-making through democratic consultation. (*Underscoring ours*)
- b. “The available information technology, e.g., telecommunications for enhancing efficiency in people’s participation in socioeconomic planning and management,

shall be applied extensively for this purpose.” (*Underscoring ours*)

Unfortunately, the drafts of the NDFP and the GRP remained as mere drafts that are rhetorically impressive and ideal. A consolidated CASER remains to be a pipe dream that has yet to be entered into.

It must be noted at this point that at the outset in 1988, the DIYES FOR PEACE Campaign was designed and proposed to be an openly verifiable documentation of a “People’s Referendum for Peace based on Truth for Freedom” and is therefore designed and implemented to be “genuinely representative of and accountable to the people”

### **Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL)**

On March 16, 1998, negotiators for the GRP and the NDF signed the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL) in The Hague, the Netherlands.

It states:

#### **Part I. Declaration of Principles**

**Article 5.** “The Parties affirm the need to promote, expand and guarantee the people’s democratic rights and freedoms, especially of the toiling masses of workers and peasants. (*Underscoring ours*)

**Article 6.** “The Parties are aware that the prolonged armed conflict in the Philippines necessitates the application of the principles of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law and the faithful compliance therewith by both Parties.” (*Underscoring ours*)

It is quite clear from the foregoing articles that while the Parties to the agreement “affirm the need to promote, expand and guarantee the people’s democratic rights and freedoms” and will therefore give way to initiatives such as YES FOR PEACE, they are aware of the “prolonged armed conflict in the Philippines” and accept it as a given and not something that should be stopped immediately. (*Underscoring ours*)

#### **Part II. Basis, Scope and Applicability**

**Article 1.** “This Agreement is meant to meet the needs arising from the concrete conditions of the Filipino people

concerning violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law, and to find principled ways and means of rendering justice to all the victims of such violations. (*Underscoring ours*)

**Article 2.** “The objectives of this Agreement are: (a) to guarantee the protection of human rights to all Filipinos under all circumstances, especially the workers, peasants and other poor people; (b) to affirm and apply the principles of international humanitarian law in order to protect the civilian population and individual civilians, as well as persons who do not take direct part or who have ceased to take part in the armed hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict; (c) to establish effective mechanisms and measures for realizing, monitoring, verifying and ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Agreement; and, (d) to pave the way for comprehensive agreements on economic, social and political reforms that will ensure the attainment of a just and lasting peace. (*Underscoring ours*)

**Article 3.** “The Parties shall uphold, protect and promote the full scope of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In complying with such obligation due consideration shall be accorded to the respective political principles and circumstances of the Parties.” (*Underscoring ours*)

### **Part III. Respect for Human Rights**

**Article 1.** “In the exercise of their inherent rights, the Parties shall adhere to and be bound by the principles and standards embodied in international instruments on human rights.

**Article 2.** “This Agreement seeks to confront, remedy and prevent the most serious human rights violations in terms of civil and political rights, as well as to uphold, protect and promote the full scope of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including xxx 25 rights, among which are:

2. “The inherent and inalienable right of the people to establish a just, democratic and peaceful society, (*Underscoring ours*)

3. “The right of the victims and their families to seek justice for violations of human rights, including adequate compensation or indemnification, restitution and rehabilitation, and effective sanctions and guarantees against repetition and impunity, (*Underscoring ours*)

4. “The right to life, especially against summary executions (salvagings), involuntary disappearances, massacres and indiscriminate bombardments of communities, and the right not to be subjected to campaigns of incitement to violence against one’s person. (*Underscoring ours*)

11. “The right to freedom of thought and expression, freedom of conscience, political and religious beliefs and practices and the right not to be punished or held accountable in the exercise of these rights. (*Underscoring ours*)

12. “The right to free speech, press, association and assembly, and to seek redress of grievances. (*Underscoring ours*)

16. “The right to information on matters of public concern and access to records, documents and papers pertaining to acts, transactions or decisions of persons in authority.” (*Underscoring ours*)

**Article 3.** “The Parties decry all violations and abuses of human rights. They commend the complainants or plaintiffs in all successful human rights proceedings. They encourage all victims of violations and abuses of human rights or their surviving families to come forward with their complaints and evidence. (*Underscoring ours*)

#### **Part IV. Respect for International Humanitarian Law**

**Article 1.** “In the exercise of their inherent rights, the Parties to the armed conflict shall adhere to and be bound by the generally accepted principles and standards of international humanitarian law.

**Article 2.** “These principles and standards apply to the following persons:

1. “civilians or those taking no active part in the hostilities;
2. “members of armed forces who have surrendered or laid down their arms;
3. “those placed *hors de combat* by sickness, wounds of any other cause;
4. “persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict; and,
5. “relatives and duly authorized representatives of above-named persons.



**Article 3.** “The following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the persons enumerated in the preceding Article 2:

1. “Violence to life and person, particularly killing or causing injury, being subjected to physical or mental torture, mutilation, corporal punishment, cruel or degrading treatment and all acts of violence and reprisals, including hostage taking, and acts against the physical well-being, dignity, political convictions and other human rights;
2. “Desecration of the remains of those who have died in the course of the armed conflict or while under detention, and breach of duty to tender immediately such remains to their families or to give them decent burial;
3. “Practices that cause or allow the forcible evacuations or forcible reconcentration of civilians, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand; the emergence and increase of internally displaced families and communities, and the destruction of the lives and property of the civilian population;
4. “Maintaining, supporting and tolerating paramilitary groups such as armed religious fanatical groups, vigilante groups of businessmen, landlords and politicians and private armed groups of businessmen, landlords and politicians and private security agencies which are being used in land and labor disputes and incursions from mining, real estate, logging, tourism or other similar projects or programs.”

The agreement was signed by the following:

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

Amb. **Howard Q. Dee**; Chairperon, GRP Negotiating Panel  
Rep. **Jose V. Yap**, Member  
Sec. **Silvestre H. Bello III**, Member  
Ms. **Zenaida H. Pawid**, Member

For the National Democratic Front of the Philippines

**Luis G. Jalandoni**; Chairperson, NDFP Negotiating Panel  
**Fidel V. Agcaoili**, Member  
**Coni K. Ledesma**, Member  
**Asterio B. Palima**, Member  
**Jojo S. Magdiwang**, Member.

It was witnessed by Speaker Jose de Venecia of the House of Representatives and Jose Maria Sison, Chief Consultant of the NDFP.

In a statement, Luis G. Jalandoni Chairperson, NDFP Negotiating Panel stated:

“We are about to participate in and witness a historic event: the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, the first agreement in the substantive agenda of the peace negotiations to be signed by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP).

“The agreement is founded on the interests, aspirations and concrete situation of the Filipino people, especially the workers, peasants, urban poor, women, youth, fisherfolk, national minorities, and other struggling sectors of Philippine society. Its content not only expresses those interests, aspirations and current realities of the Filipino people, but also the lofty provisions of the NDFP's Guide for Establishing the People's Democratic Government and its Constitution and Program and the GRP Constitution as well as the universally accepted principles and standards in the most respected international human rights and international humanitarian law instruments.

“This agreement has been painstakingly forged by the two Negotiating Panels and their Reciprocal Working Committees on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law with the able assistance of the Consultants and Staff of our two Panels. It has passed through a series of consultations with the forces and organizations of the NDFP and other organizations and individuals that have participated and supported the GRP-NDFP peace negotiations. This contribution from the grassroots has been vital in making this agreement very relevant and meaningful.

“The effective implementation of this agreement is the next important step to achieve a significant improvement in the human rights situation and the application of international humanitarian law in the Philippines. We are therefore proposing the soonest exchange of approvals by the Principals of the two Negotiating Panels, namely GRP President Fidel V. Ramos and NDFP Chairman Mariano Orosa. It is important that the struggling sectors of peasants, workers, urban poor, women and youth and others concretely experience the benefits of the implementation of this agreement.”

**Mariano Orosa**, Chairperson of the NDFP approved the CARHRIHL on April 10, 1998.

While the JASIG was limited only to those involved in the armed conflicts, the foregoing articles expanded the scope to include the human rights of all Filipinos.

However, some of the questions after the CARHRIHL was signed by representatives of the two negotiating panels remained:

1. “How could the non-state agents be held responsible for human rights violations?”
2. “Could and would the Commission on Human Rights hold them accountable for violations against non-combatants and civilians?”
3. Who is Mariano Orosa? Why has his identity been kept from the public? Is there such a person?

PFVR did not sign the CARHRIHL.

### **Responses During Term of PFVR**

Two Million Six Hundred Twenty-Three Thousand One Hundred Six **(2,623,106)** responses to Di-YES for Peace – Bayanihan para sa Kapayapaan were generated by the end of the term of PFVR on 30 June 1998. These were kept under the custody of the Philippine Postal Corporation.