



Your Vote. Our Future.

a module for
citizen-voter education

Training Manual
2003

Prepared by the Institute for Political and Electoral Reform (IPER)
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and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
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Training Manual for the IPER Core Citizen-Voter Education Module

I. Introduction

This module and manual serves to contribute to the efforts at effecting matured and informed political attitudes and decisions of Filipino citizen voters. As a generic citizens education module, it covers the broader aspects of the political and electoral system, human rights and governance. Contents of this module are the basic concepts and ideas to be considered in creating messages according to various forms of communication for the education campaign. The manual translates the strategy in which the trainers will give the course.

II. Manual

This manual will provide trainers with the general concepts for citizen-voter education course, the references, the proposed training methods to be employed for the course, and the guidelines in handling each topic and method. The contents of the manual are also outlined in the training schedule.

III. Course Objectives

The course aims to raise the level of awareness of the electorate especially the disadvantaged sectors towards a responsible, democratic, and sustained participation in electoral and governance processes.

Specifically, this citizen-voter education module aims to:

- acquaint the electorate with the basic concepts of democracy and the role of elections in democracy and governance;
- stress the importance of one's vote;
- encourage voters to participate in the whole electoral and governance process; and
- eventually effect informed political choices among the citizen voters.

IV. Course Content

The module contains the basic concepts for the citizen-voter education. Part I gives a note on the right of suffrage and a brief history of elections in the Philippines. Part II advances the concepts of elections and democracy and various mechanisms for people's participation in such set-up. Part III discusses the government structure and electoral process and system and outlines the duties and responsibilities of both the public servants and the citizen voters to watch out for. A review of electoral procedures and processes is also done in Part III, which aims to guide voters in the actual conduct of elections. Part IV deals with the existing voter behavior and elections: attitudes and decisions of the electorate; and of political candidates; dynamics and mechanisms employed by stakeholders in the electoral and political processes. Finally, Part V shares a vision of ideal government, citizen-voter and political leaders and enumerates action points for the citizen voters before, during, and after elections.

V. Methodology

A mix of lectures, discussions, small group sharing, game, and role playing will be used for this citizen-voter education course. Open forum will only be done after the small group sharing and after the last lecture has been delivered. During the open forum, the participants can clarify and thresh out issues (with the trainer/s as well as with the other participants) that may have arise from the lectures, discussions, and sharing. To encourage active involvement from the participants, game, role-playing and group sharing on the observations, reflections and experiences will be conducted.

VI. Participants

This course is designed for citizen-voters from class C, D, and E.

VII. Duration

The training shall be conducted for four (4) hours.

Activity 1: Introduction to the Training

Duration: 5 mins.

Materials: IPER Brochure, Profile of Partner Organization, Course Objectives and Contents

Prodedure: The trainer introduces the sponsor organization/s (i.e. IPER and partner/s), the objectives and contents of the training, and gives a background on IPER's YOUR VOTE OUR FUTURE Module.

Reading:

Introduction

The development of the IPER's YOUR VOTE. OUR FUTURE. Citizen-Voter Education Module serves as a contribution to the call for new politics based on political and electoral reforms. Recognizing that education plays a key part in raising the political consciousness of the electorate towards a responsible, democratic, and sustained participation in the electoral and governance processes, IPER initiated the development of materials in response to such needs.

After a series of consultations with civil society stakeholders on political and electoral reforms, IPER came up with a core module that aims to provide a broader coverage on the right of suffrage, the political and electoral system and governance.

Such reforms are aimed at broadening the genuine participation of the grassroots in politics and governance, ensuring universal suffrage, assuring clean, honest and fair elections, and developing a politically mature citizenry. These are further directed towards making Philippine elections a more meaningful political exercise through an enlightened electorate.

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Course Content

The module contains the following concepts for the citizen-voter education.

- Part I The Right of Suffrage
History of elections in the Philippines
- Part II Elections and Democracy
- Part III Government Structure
Electoral System and Process
- Part IV Voter behavior and Elections
- Part V Guiding Vision
Action Points for Citizen Voters

I. The Right of Suffrage and Brief History of Philippine Elections

Objective: *At the end of this session, the participant shall be able to understand the basic right of suffrage and gain knowledge on the history of elections.*

Activity 2: Lecture on the Right of Suffrage

Duration: 5 mins.

Materials: Reading on Right of Suffrage; Annex 1 – Matrix of Article 21, UDHR; Art.25, ICCPR; and Art. V, 1987 Philippine Constitution

Procedure: The trainer discusses the provisions of UDHR, ICCPR, and the 1987 Constitution pertaining to the right to vote.

Reading:

The Right of Suffrage

The human right to vote is embodied in three instruments: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The Philippines is governed by these three documents which similarly mandate **universality of the right; equality in access to public service; and secrecy of votes.**

Article 21 (1-3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948)	Art.25 (a-c) of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, (March 1976)	Art. V, Sec. 1-2 of The 1987 Philippine Constitution
<p>1 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> <p>2 Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.</p> <p>3 The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of the government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.</p>	<p>Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:</p> <p>(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;</p> <p>(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;</p> <p>(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.</p>	<p>1 Suffrage may be exercised by all citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law.</p> <p>2 The Congress shall provide a system for securing the secrecy and sanctity of ballot as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad. The congress shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterates to vote without the assistance of other persons. Until then, they shall be allowed to vote under existing laws and such rules as the Commission on elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the ballot.</p>

Activity 3: Lecture on the History of Philippine Elections

Duration: 10 mins.

Materials: Matrix of Elections in the Philippines;
Reading on History of Elections in the Philippines; Visual Aids

Procedure: The trainer briefly presents elections in the Philippines during the pre-colonial, colonial, pre-martial law, martial law, post martial law, and the current periods. Emphasis should be given on the major political and election events, contenders and results in each period.

Reading:

History of Elections

A system of election was first practiced in the Philippines during the Spanish and American colonial period. But the process was only limited to male voters and was more of a ceremonial rather than a genuine democratic mechanism.

Sectoral struggle and political participation were only realized in 1937: when Act 4112, granting women the right of suffrage, was implemented; and when the peasant movements gained meaningful participation in political parties and in actually filling of government positions.

The first democratic elections after WW II was the 1946 election for President and Vice-President of the Republic, Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. From then on, the country operated on a two-party system where two major political parties, the Nacionalista Party and the Liberal Party, figure in succeeding elections.

When Marcos declared Martial Law in 1972, the 1935 Constitution was scrapped, an Interim Batasang Pambansa was created and a new (1973) Constitution was adopted.

Election for the Interim Batasang Pambansa was called for in 1978. The *Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL)* became the administration party. The election was claimed to be towards restoration of old political order but Marcos' purpose was to gain legitimacy for his unpopular administration and to create a rubber stamp legislature. The exercise defied democratic procedures, and was characterized by rampant electoral manipulation done by the Marcos government to ensure victory.

Local election in 1980 was characterized by widespread terrorism, violence and wholesale fraud.

Intense opposition coming from the peasant and student sector in the countryside supported peasant and labor unrest. In 1981, Marcos submitted himself to the electoral process to regain legitimacy. This is mandated by the constitutional provision of a parliamentary system.

The Aquino assassination in 1983 resulted in waves of protest forcing the creation of wider democratic space. Batasang Pambansa elections happened in 1984 to replace the Interim Batasang Pambansa. The exercise was intended to divert the people's attention away from the Aquino assassination. Still, the period was marked by weakening popularity of Marcos and the people's growing political will to guarantee that their sentiments are reflected in election results.

Snap elections were held in 1986. The widespread election manipulations and irregularities and the worsening social, political and economic order triggered the EDSA uprising in the same year. The mass action known as the People Power Revolution of 1986 led to the ouster of Marcos, the collapse of KBL and the installation of Corazon Aquino as the President.

Aquino's program of restoring democracy, promoting stability and establishing political legitimacy involved three major electoral exercises: national plebiscite for the approval of the 1987 Constitution in February 1987; election for members of the Senate and House of Representatives in May 1987; and local elections in January 1988. The 1987 Constitution provided for a multi-party system.

During the 1992 synchronized national and local elections, the people voted for president for the first time under the 1987 Constitution. The main campaign issue was doing away with "trapo" or traditional politics. In 1995, congressional and local elections were held. A new form of fraud dubbed as "dagdag-bawas" or the subtraction of votes from one candidate to be added to the contending candidate was in practice during these two major elections.

In 1998, the first party-list elections were held. Joseph Estrada was seated as President of the Republic with popular support. However in January 2001, EDSA DOS, a repeat of the 1986 People Power removed Estrada from Malacañang and seated Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as the new president.

Time and again, the struggle for our independence and for democratic governance resulted in a kind of political system, political leaders and electorate that we have right now. Election has been one major feature and mechanism in practice and through a more informed electorate is hoped to continue to serve as a vehicle towards genuine democratic governance.

II. Elections and Democracy

Objective: *At the end of this session, the participant shall be able to gain insights on the concepts of election and democracy and on the particular mechanisms for participation in political exercises.*

Activity 4: Lecture-Discussion on Elections and Democracy

Duration: 15 mins.

Materials: Reading on Elections and Democracy

Procedure: The interrelation of the main concepts of sovereignty/sovereign people, consent of the governed, free and informed political choice should be stressed. The trainer also discusses the specific mechanisms of political participation available to the citizen-voters.

Reading:

Elections and Democracy

- The Constitution guarantees that we are a sovereign people, where *all* government authority comes from. Sovereignty or the power to govern is exercised directly through suffrage and indirectly through public officials elected by the people. The will of the people, then, is best expressed in clean, orderly and honest election.
- The representative democratic structure, in which the people govern through elected representatives, is based on the idea of “consent of the governed”. Thus, the government officials chosen and elected by the people become servants and not masters of the people from whom and for whom these officials exercise their power and authority.
- The citizen voters are entitled to free and informed choice on whom to vote and must be dictated by the genuine welfare of the majority. Every individual political choices and decisions made by the citizen voters will determine the kind of government that will serve them.

Specific Mechanisms

- Since the enactment of the 1987 Constitution, elections for President and Vice-president are held every six years, while elections for Senators and members of the House of Representatives and local government officials happen every three years.
- At the local level, barangay elections and Sangguniang Kabataan elections are also held periodically.

- In 1993 and 1996, elections for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) were held. The 1996 ARMM elections also served as pilot-test for automated system of elections.

Aside from voting in elections, our Constitution mandates other mechanisms to advance democratization and citizen's stake in governance.

- The system of initiative and referendum gives the people power to directly enact, propose and reject laws at the local level.
- Also through initiative, the people may directly propose amendments to the Constitution by a petition of at least 12% of the total number of registered voters, in which 3% of registered voters in each legislative district is represented.
- Through plebiscites, the people approve or reject the call for a constitutional convention to propose changes to the Constitution, approve or reject proposed changes in the Constitution and, at the local level, express their will with respect to certain local issues.
- The party-list system of representation allows for marginalized and underrepresented sectors to be represented in the national legislature. The system serves as an attempt to depart from the personalistic character of political and electoral system by giving focus on the party and its issue-based platform.
- The Constitution and the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC) mandate sectoral representation in the legislative bodies of local governments.
- People participation is also provided for by the Local Government Code through representation in consultative bodies such as the local health boards, local school boards, local peace and order councils and local development councils in all local levels.
- There is also the LGC-mandated *barangay* assembly (*peoples' assembly or meeting of all over-15-year-old-residents of the barangay*). The assembly has the power to hear and pass upon the report of Sangguniang Barangay's (SB) performance. It can also recommend measures for legislation by SB.
- The Barangay Assembly is one manifestation of people's power and a (truly) direct and participatory democratic exercise.
- The latest development in upholding the right of suffrage is Republic Act 9189, which provides for a system of absentee voting for qualified Filipinos abroad.

III. Government Structure and the Electoral Process

A. Government Structure

Objective: *At the end of this session, the participant shall be able to learn the basic government structure in terms of the elective positions and their corresponding powers and functions.*

The participants shall also be able to reflect on the performances of past national and local officials.

Activity 5: Workshop and Lecture-Discussion on Government Structure

Duration: 40 mins.

Materials: Matrix of Powers and Functions of Elective Officials; Game Materials

Procedure: (*Workshop-Game*) The trainer asks the participant to count in 2s to break them into two groups. The trainer then introduces the mechanics of the game. Group 1 is instructed to identify the different executive positions from the national to the local level and what functions they perform in government; while Group 2 is instructed to identify legislative positions from the national to the local level and identify functions in government. The groups will be given 30 minutes for the activity, after which, they will be asked to report on the discussions.

(Lecture-Discussion)

If necessary, the trainer then discusses the other executive and legislative positions and corresponding functions not mentioned in either reports

Reading: Powers and Functions of Public Servants

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic. This power covers:

- control of all executive departments and all implementing agencies of the government;
- appointment of high officials in the government (heads of executive departments/cabinet members, ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, officers of the armed forces);
- seeing to the execution and implementation of laws and policies

Local government units also exercise executive functions through the governors of provinces, municipal and city mayors.

Legislative power is lodged in the Congress of the Philippines: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Legislative functions include:

- Statute making, constitution making, and amending of constitution;
- Appropriations/financial function;
- Oversight function;
- Informational or the power to conduct inquiries in aid of legislation.

Legislative functions are carried out in the local level by the different “*sanggunians*” or local legislative bodies.

In the law-making process, the president can either approve or veto a law passed by Congress. It would require 2/3s vote by the legislative body to finally pass the bill into law. At the local level, chief executives can also veto any ordinance on the ground that it is prejudicial to the public. In turn, the *sanggunian* or the local legislative body can override the veto, also by 2/3s vote of the whole *sanggunian*.

B. Election Process

Objective: *At the end of this session, the participant shall be able to learn/review the election process, new developments/initiatives in the process, and other matters, which need the attention of citizen-voters in the actual exercise of the right of suffrage.*

Activity 6: Lecture-Discussion on Election Process

Duration: 35 mins.

Materials: Diagram and Reading on Election Process; Visual Aids

Procedure: The trainer will discuss the qualifications and disqualifications of a voter and will trace the election process with the aid of a diagram of the usual election process and introduce new developments in the process using the proposed process for the 2004 elections, that is incorporating the extent of automation in the counting and canvassing of votes. In each step of the process, the trainer discusses important procedures to be followed by the citizen-voters in the exercise of right of suffrage. The new system and procedures (i.e. automated counting and canvassing, absentee voting, etc.) should also be highlighted.

Reading:

Qualifications and Disqualifications of a Voter

All citizens of the Philippines, eighteen years of age or over, and a resident of the Philippines for one year and in the city or municipality wherein he proposes to vote for at least six months immediately preceding the election are qualified to vote.

The following shall be disqualified from voting:

- a. Any person who has been sentenced by final judgment to suffer imprisonment for not less than one year. However, he/ she may reacquire the right to vote upon expiration of five years after service of sentence.
- b. Any person who has been adjudged by final judgment by competent court or tribunal of having committed any crime involving disloyalty to the duly constituted government such as rebellion, sedition, violation of the anti-subversion and firearms laws, or any crime against national security, unless restored to his full civil and political rights in accordance with law: Provided, That he shall regain his right to vote automatically upon expiration of five years after service of sentence.
- c. Insane or incompetent persons as declared by competent authority

In addition, RA 9189 or the Overseas Absentee Voting Law entitles *all* Filipino citizens overseas, not otherwise disqualified by law, and immigrants and permanent residents with affidavit of intent to resume residence in the Philippines, to vote for elective positions in the national level: President; Vice-President; Senators; and Party-List Representatives

Election Process

▪ *Registration*

Preliminary to the voting exercise is the registration of voters. During the **registration** process, the qualified voter accomplishes and files a sworn application for registration before the election officer of the city or municipality wherein he resides and including the same in the book of registered voters upon approval by the Election Registration Board. This process is currently guided by RA 8189 or the Continuing Voters' Registration Act of 1996.

The Overseas Absentee Voting (OAV) Law applies the mechanics in RA 8189 of personal registration either with the Election Board of Inspectors in their place of residence before their departure or with the representative of the Commission in the Philippine embassies, consulates and other foreign service establishment in their temporary residence overseas.

▪ *Election Day*

After undergoing the registration process and during election day, the voter proceeds to the **casting of votes**, which is conducted by the Board of Election Inspectors (BEI). All voters whose name appears in the list of voters will be allowed to vote. Official candidates and registered political parties and party-list groups are represented in the precincts by watchers.

Public **counting of votes** starts immediately after the close of voting at 3:00 p.m. Votes for candidates, simultaneously with the reading, are entered in the tally board and the election returns. Official watchers shall be permitted full access to the proceedings, but only the members of the BEI can write or place marks on the tally board and on the election returns. All questions on appreciation of ballots are decided by BEI by majority votes.

After all ballots have been read and recorded, the BEI signs and thumbmarks the election returns and lets the principal watchers of six major political parties do the same. Six copies of the election returns are placed inside corresponding envelopes, sealed and submitted to officials concerned. These returns are then distributed to the Comelec, to designated canvassers, and candidates/parties through their watchers and are then used for **canvassing of votes**.

▪ *Modernized Election Process*

Republic Act 8436 or the Election Automation Law, legislated in 1997, mandates the use of automated election system in the country as early as the May 1998 elections. This system will comprise the use of appropriate technology for voting and electronic devices to count votes and canvass/consolidate results.

The law also provides for the following features of the automated system: a) use of appropriate ballots; b) stand-alone machine which will count and consolidate elections results; c) provision for audit trails; d) minimum human intervention; and e) adequate safeguard and security measures.

However, the succeeding elections in 1998, 2001, and 2002 (except for the 1996 ARMM elections, which pilot tested an automated system) came and went but still under a manual system of voting and counting. The approaching 2004 elections will again not see through a fully nationwide automated system. Only Phase I (validation of voters' registration) of the automation was implemented by the Comelec. Phase II (automated counting and canvassing) will not push through for the 2004 elections, while according to the Comelec Phase III (transmission of election results) will still be implemented during the May 2004 elections.

▪ *Implementation of RA 8436 through Comelec Resolution 02-0170*

Phase I Voter Registration and Validation System

Phase II Automated Counting and Canvassing System

Phase III Electronic Transmission of Election Results

IV. Voter Behavior and Elections

Objective: *During this session the participants shall be able to share and reflect on their observations of voting behavior and observations/ views/ experiences of elections and governance in their locality.*

Activity 7: Workshop: Role Playing –or- Lecture-Discussion

Duration: 40 mins.

Materials: Workshop Guide; Reading on Voter Behavior and Elections

Procedure: (*Workshop-Role Playing*) The trainer breaks the participants into 3-4 groups and asks them to come up with a short skit portraying an “election period” scenario that they will pick by drawing lots. Each group will then be asked to do the role-playing in front of all the participants.

(*Feedback*)

The trainer then facilitates the group in identifying the scenario portrayed and the various characteristics and practices commonly observed during election period. He/She then discusses other practices, which have not been brought up in the activity.

(*Lecture-Discussion*) The trainer gives inputs on voter behavior and election, which may serve as segue to the workshop on guiding vision.

Reading:

Voter Behavior and Elections

- A 2003 update study on voter behavior suggest the top four factors on what determines the vote of Filipino electorate:
 1. candidate’s public servant image;
 2. political machinery;
 3. candidate’s popularity; and
 4. endorsement of traditional network and organizations which include the family, the church, the ward leaders, and formal groups and association.

- The conduct of elections is made complex by the practices and values, which in turn are reflective of the behavior and attitudes of the electorate and the politicians and of the actual practices before, during and after elections. Further, voter behavior reflects the personalistic and patronage orientation of traditional Filipino politics or “trapo”.

- Patronage politics thrive on a culture where the government leader becomes a politician who serves as a patron accommodating special favors to dole out money or provide jobs, recommendations and contracts to only a few in exchange for votes in the succeeding elections or support for a political agenda.

- A common element of patronage culture is *utang na loob*. The powers-that-be use this to ensure that their political and economic interests will be served. For instance, a “powerful” politician may invite a candidate to run under his political party and in return, the candidate will feel indebted and eventually feel pressured to support the political agenda of his benefactor (even if he is opposed to said agenda).
- For the poor, giving their support to a candidate is seen as an investment so that they can depend on the politician for help, e.g. donations, medicine, school fees. Campaign supporters view their help as a personal favor that the elected official should perceive as *utang na loob*. In return, they expect the official to accept personal invitations from their organizations, to comply with personal requests for donations, to award them perhaps with a government position upon electoral victory.
- In preparation for a coming election, people with plans of running for public office would be seen attending public functions from the barangay (community) to the provincial level. For constituents at the national level, candidates engage themselves in media exposure.
- Conversely, voting has always been determined by popularity of the candidate and financial and party machinery, which enhances the popularity of a candidate. Elections now become a high-spending process to the detriment of the candidates who has neither the financial resources nor the machinery, which can provide for posters and airtime in mass media.
- Consequently, the electoral system becomes bereft of the real issues affecting the electorate. Venues to seriously discuss programs of action and performances of candidates become less relevant in determining who gets elected into office.
- The traditional guns, goons, and gold element of Filipino politics continue to be a real phenomenon in certain districts, provinces, and regions particularly in the local level.
- Massive election fraud and violence are employed in order to win the elections. Instances of cheating range from use of flying voters, registration of disqualified voters, vote-buying, ballot and ballot box switching, padding of votes through *dagdag bawas* and other forms, tampering canvass of votes, etc. Again, these practices become more detrimental to candidates who have neither the financial nor political machinery to guard the integrity of the votes and election results. However, the most powerful safeguard against election fraud is the awareness and vigilance of every voter.

V. Guiding Vision and Action Points for Citizen Voters

Objective: *During this session, the participants shall be able to draw up visions of their ideal government, ideal leaders and ideal citizen-voters.*

This portion aims to provide the participants with some guidelines in looking/choosing/building a good government, good leaders, and good citizen-voters. It also aims to provide the participants action points before, during and after elections.

Activity 8: Workshop: Small Group Sharing -or- Brainstorming

Duration: 40 mins.

Materials: Workshop Guide; Writing Materials; Reading on Guiding Vision **or** Manila Paper/Cartolina labeled as: 1. government; 2. leaders; 3. citizen-voters; Meta cards; Writing Materials; Reading on Guiding Vision

Procedure: (*Small Group Sharing*) The trainer divides the participants into 3 groups. These groups will then reflect on and discuss their ideas of the characteristics of 1.) ideal government, 2.) ideal leaders, and 3.) ideal citizen-voters. Each group will be assigned one topic (e.g. group 1 will discuss vision of an ideal government, etc.) The trainer will give out copies of guide questions for the groups. Groups will then assign a facilitator and a scribe. The groups post the results of their group sharing and the plenary discusses them.

(*Brainstorming*) The trainer gives out metacards and markers and asks the participants to write (or draw) their ideas on what makes up the ideal government, ideal leaders, and ideal citizen-voters. The trainer posts 3 sheets labeled as 1. government; 2. leaders; and 3. citizen-voters, then asks the participants to post their cards to the corresponding sheets.

Reading:

Vision of Good Government, Leaders and Citizen Voters

The government, the leaders and the citizen voters are now faced with the challenge of advancing various reforms in the system and in attitudes and perceptions towards a system of wider and genuine participation of the grassroots in politics and governance, and towards citizen's political maturity.

- *Government*

Advancing democratization and good governance

Making available a meaningful and accessible election process

Maximizing the benefits of democratic mechanisms for the interest and welfare of all sectors of society, particularly the marginalized and underrepresented sectors.

Ensuring that the government agenda and programs of action are genuinely reflective of peoples' agenda.

Advocating new politics and new kind of leaders that engage the participation of citizen voters in running the affairs of the government

- *Leaders*

Capitalizing on the program of action and public service rather than on popularity in winning elections

Promoting the envisioned government and engaging the citizens' stake in governance

- *Citizen Voters*

Exercising the right to vote and the duty of guarding the integrity of the vote itself from any fraudulent maneuvering

Using conscience in choosing the right leaders

Safeguarding and defending the democratic mechanisms and institutions

Activity 9: Lecture-Discussion on Action Points for Citizen-Voters

Duration: 10 mins.

Materials: Reading on Action Points for Citizen-Voters; Visual Aids

Procedure: The trainer gives out action points that may be followed by the participants in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

Reading:

Action Points for Citizen-Voters

Below are some action points for the citizen-voters in his/her exercise of the right of suffrage.

- Pre-Elections

Engage in preparatory activities that would enable him/her to exercise the right of suffrage and the right to an informed and free choice.

- Register during the period allotted for voter registration
- Be informed of the issues, platforms and personalities of the political candidates
- Set specific guidelines in choosing government leaders in terms of the candidates' social affiliations and interests, competence, lifestyle, performance records.
- Conduct/participate in public debates that would inform citizens and gain the commitment of the candidates to integrate, foremost, the interests and welfare of the citizens in their program of government. This process can be used to remind and hold the elected leaders accountable to the promises made during the campaign.

- During elections

Exercise vigilance and the right to vote

- Vote according to your conscience
- Practice vigilance by protecting the integrity of your own vote from any undue influence, volunteering in organizations that work for clean and peaceful elections, watching out for instances of cheating in the elections, and informing the rest of the electorate of such activities.

- Post-Elections

Practice continued vigilance and participate in governance

- Be vigilant in the counting and canvassing of votes
- Another arena of participation is open to the citizen voter once the candidates they have voted for assume office.
- Participate in local governance through development planning in the barangay level, consultations and public hearings, representation in local special bodies.
- Aside from direct exercise of legislative power through the system of initiative and referendum, citizen voter can participate in legislating laws through legislative advocacy, a process of engaging with the legislature and other governmental and social institutions to ensure that the concerns and welfare of the general electorate be articulated in the deliberations of bills and other legislative measures as well as in the final versions of laws.
- The citizen voter can also engage in the political and electoral process in other ways such as:
 - a. running for office.
 - b. supporting/campaigning for a political party, candidate or party-list group.
 - c. supporting initiatives of civil society organizations to ensure honest and peaceful elections.
 - d. making views known to the elected representatives.

Activity 10: Open Forum/ Action Points

Duration: 20 mins.

Materials: --

Procedure: The trainer opens the floor for any clarifications, questions, and comments on the various concepts from the training.

Here the participants shall be able to clarify and thresh out issues with the trainers as well as with the other participants that may have arise from the lectures, discussions, and sharing. Also, the participants shall be able to draw up post-training action points.

Activity 11: Closing/ Evaluation

Duration: 10 mins.

Materials: Evaluation Forms

Procedure: The trainer closes the training session and hands out evaluation forms to the participants. The participants then assess the activity by answering the evaluation forms.

Training Schedule

Objective	Topic/Content	Methodology/Trainer's Guide	Reference/Materials	Duration
	Introduction to the Training	ACTIVITY 1 <i>The trainer introduces the sponsor organization/s (i.e. IPER and partner/s), the objectives and contents of the training, and gives a background on IPER's YOUR VOTE. OUR FUTURE Module.</i>	IPER Brochure, Profile of Partner Organization, Course Objectives and Contents	5 mins.
<i>At the end of this session, the participant shall be able...</i> ...to understand the basic right of suffrage and gain knowledge on the history of elections.	The Right of Suffrage	ACTIVITY 2 Lecture <i>The trainer discusses the provisions of UDHR, ICCPR, and the 1987 Constitution pertaining to the right to vote.</i>	Matrix of Article 21, UDHR; Art.25, ICCPR; and Art. V, 1987 Philippine Constitution	5 mins.
	History of Elections	ACTIVITY 3 Lecture <i>The trainer briefly presents elections in the Philippines during the pre-colonial, colonial, pre-martial law, martial law, post martial law, and the current periods. Emphasis should be given on the major political and election events and contenders in each period.</i>	Matrix of Elections in the Philippines; Reading on History of Elections Visual Aids	10 mins.
...to gain insights on the concepts of election and democracy and on the particular mechanisms for participation in political exercises.	Elections and Democracy	ACTIVITY 4 Lecture-Discussion <i>The interrelation of the main concepts of sovereignty/sovereign people, consent of the governed, free and informed political choice should be stressed. The trainer also discusses the specific mechanisms of political participation available to the citizen-voters.</i>	Reading on Elections and Democracy	15 mins.
...to learn the basic government structure in terms of the elective positions and their corresponding powers and functions.	Government Structure	ACTIVITY 5 Workshop-Game <i>The trainer asks the participant to count in 2s to break them into two groups. The trainer then introduces the mechanics of the game: Group 1 is instructed to identify</i>	Game Materials Matrix of Powers and Functions of Elective Officials	40 mins.

Objectives	Topic/Content	Methodology/Trainer's Guide	Reference/Materials	Duration
<p>At the end of this session, the participant shall be able...</p> <p>...to reflect on the performances of past national and local officials</p>		<p>the different executive positions from the national to the local level and what functions they perform in government; while Group 2 is instructed to identify legislative positions from the national to the local level and identify functions in government. The groups will be given 30 minutes for the activity, after which, they will be asked to report on the discussions.</p> <p>Lecture-Discussion If necessary, the trainer then discusses the other executive and legislative positions and corresponding functions not mentioned in the groups' reports.</p>		
<p>...to learn/review the election process, new developments/initiatives in the process, and the areas which need the attention of citizen-voters in the actual exercise of the right of suffrage.</p>	<p>Election Process</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 6 Lecture-Discussion The trainer will discuss the qualifications and disqualifications of a voter and will trace the election process with the aid of a diagram of the usual election process and introduce new developments in the process using the proposed process for the 2004 elections, that is incorporating the extent of automation in the counting and canvassing of votes. In each step of the process, the trainer discusses important procedures to be followed by the citizen-voters in the exercise of right of suffrage. The new system and procedures (i.e. automated counting and canvassing, absentee voting, etc.) should also be highlighted.</p>	<p>Diagram and Reading on Election Process Visual Aids</p>	<p>35 mins.</p>
	<p>Break</p>			<p>10 mins.</p>

Objectives	Topic/Content	Methodology/Trainer's Guide	Reference/Materials	Duration
<p><i>During this session the participants shall be able...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...to share and reflect on their observations of voting behavior and observations/ views/ experiences of elections and governance in their locality. 	<p>Voter Behavior and Elections</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 7 Workshop/Role Playing <i>The trainer breaks the participants into 3-4 groups and asks them to come up with a short skit portraying an "election period" scenario that they will pick by drawing lots. Each group will then be asked to do the role playing in front of all the participants.</i></p> <p>Feedback <i>The trainer then facilitates the group in identifying the scenario portrayed and the various characteristics and practices commonly observed during election period. He/She then discusses other practices, which have not been brought up in the activity.</i></p> <p>or</p> <p>Lecture-Discussion <i>The trainer gives inputs on voter behavior and election, which will serve as segue to the workshop on guiding vision.</i></p>	<p>Reading on Voter Behavior and Elections Workshop Guide</p>	<p>40 mins.</p>
<p>...to draw up visions of their ideal government, ideal leaders and ideal citizen-voters.</p> <p>This portion aims to provide the participants with some guidelines in looking/choosing/building a good government, good leaders, and good citizen-voters.</p>	<p>Guiding Vision</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 8 Workshop-Small Group Sharing The trainer divides the participants into 3 groups. These groups will then reflect on and discuss their ideas of the characteristics of ideal 1. government, 2. leaders, & 3. citizen-voters. Each group will be assigned one topic (e.g. group 1 will discuss vision of an ideal government, etc.) The trainer will give out copies of guide questions for the groups. Groups will then assign a facilitator and a scribe. <i>The groups post the results of their group sharing and the plenary discusses them.</i></p>	<p>Workshop Guide Writing Materials Reading on Guiding Vision</p>	<p>40 mins</p>

Objectives	Topic/Content	Methodology/Trainer's Guide or	Reference/Materials	Duration
This portion aims to provide the participants action points before, during and after elections.		<p>Brainstorming The trainer gives out meta cards and markers and asks the participants to write (or draw) their ideas on what makes up the ideal government, ideal leaders, and ideal citizen-voters. The trainer posts 3 sheets labeled as 1. government; 2. leaders; and 3. citizen-voters, then asks the participants to post their cards to the corresponding sheets.</p>	<p>Manila Paper/Carlolina labeled as: 1. government; 2. leaders; 3. citizen-voters Meta cards Writing Materials Reading on Guiding Vision</p>	
Here, the participants shall be able to clarify and thresh out issues (with the trainer/s as well as with the other participants) that may have arise from the lectures, discussions, and sharing. Also, the participants shall be able to draw up post-training action points.	Action Points for Citizen-Voters	<p>ACTIVITY 9 Lecture-Discussion The trainer gives out action points that may be followed by the participants in their exercise of the right of suffrage.</p>	<p>Reading on Action Points for Citizen-Voters Visual Aids</p>	10 mins.
The participants and the trainer shall be able to assess the training, which has just been conducted.	Open Forum	<p>ACTIVITY 10 Open Forum The trainer opens the floor for any clarifications, questions, and comments on the various concepts from the training. Post-training Action Points for the participants</p>		20 mins
	Closing/Evaluation	<p>ACTIVITY 11 The trainer closes the training session and hands out evaluation forms to the participants. The participants then assess the activity by answering the evaluation forms.</p>	<p>Evaluation Forms</p>	10 mins.

Your Vote. Our Future.

IPER Citizen-Voter Education Module

The monumental event that was People Power II or EDSA DOS called for new politics based on political and electoral reforms targeted at the traditional elite-dominated, patriarchal and personalist political system.

Such reforms are aimed at broadening the genuine participation of the grassroots in politics and governance, ensuring universal suffrage, assuring clean, honest and fair elections, and developing a politically mature citizenry. These are further directed towards making Philippine elections a more meaningful political exercise through an enlightened electorate.

A key part of these reforms concern the education and raising of the political consciousness of the electorate towards a responsible, democratic, and sustained participation in the electoral and governance processes. Immediately, citizen-voter education targets the marginalized and underrepresented sectors who constitute the vast majority of voters.

Your Vote. Our Future.— the module then serves to contribute to the efforts at effecting matured and informed political attitudes and decisions of Filipino citizen voters. As a generic citizens education module, it covers the broader aspects of the political and electoral system, human rights and governance. Contents of this module are the basic concepts and ideas to be considered in creating messages according to various forms of communication for the education campaign.

Part I gives a note on the right of suffrage and a brief history of elections in the Philippines. Part II advances the concepts of elections and democracy and various mechanisms for people's participation in such set-up. Part III discusses the government structure and electoral process and system and outlines the duties and responsibilities of both the public servants and the citizen voters to watch out for. A review of electoral procedures and processes is also done in Part III, which aims to guide voters in the actual conduct of elections. Part IV deals with the existing voter behavior and elections: attitudes and decisions of the electorate; and of political candidates; dynamics and mechanisms employed by stakeholders in the electoral and political processes. Finally, Part V shares a vision of ideal government, citizen-voter and political leaders and enumerates action points for the citizen voters before, during, and after elections.

I. The Right of Suffrage and Brief History of Philippine Elections

A. The Right of Suffrage (See Annex1)

The human right to vote is embodied in three instruments: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The Philippines is governed by these three documents which similarly mandate universality of the right; equality in access to public service; and secrecy of votes.

B. History of Elections (See Annex 2: History of Philippine Elections: Year and Type, Contenders and Results)

During the pre-colonial period, leaders were chosen based on his/her capacity to ensure the survival of his/her tribe and clan. Wisdom, skills, and respect for people were the important qualities for leadership.

A system of election was first practiced in the Philippines during the Spanish and American colonial period. But the process was only limited to male voters and was more of a ceremonial rather than a genuine democratic mechanism.

Sectoral struggle and political participation were only realized in 1937: when Act 4112, granting women the right of suffrage, was implemented; and when the peasant movements gained meaningful participation in political parties and in actually filling of government positions.

The first democratic elections after WW II was the 1946 election for President and Vice-President of the Republic, Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. From then on, the country operated on a two-party system where two major political parties, the Nacionalista Party and the Liberal Party, figure in succeeding elections.

When Marcos declared Martial Law in 1972, the 1935 Constitution was scrapped, an Interim Batasang Pambansa was created and a new (1973) Constitution was adopted.

Election for the Interim Batasang Pambansa was called for in 1978. The *Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL)* became the administration party. The election was claimed to be towards restoration of old political order but Marcos' purpose was to gain legitimacy for his unpopular administration and to create a rubber stamp legislature. The exercise defied democratic procedures, and was characterized by rampant electoral manipulation done by the Marcos government to ensure victory.

Local election in 1980 was characterized by widespread terrorism, violence and wholesale fraud.

Intense opposition coming from the peasant and student sector in the countryside supported peasant and labor unrest. In 1981, Marcos submitted himself to the electoral process to regain legitimacy. This is mandated by the constitutional provision of a parliamentary system.

The Aquino assassination in 1983 resulted in waves of protest forcing the creation of wider democratic space. Batasang Pambansa elections happened in 1984 to replace the Interim Batasang Pambansa. The exercise was intended to divert the people's attention away from the Aquino assassination. Still, the period was marked by weakening popularity of Marcos and the people's growing political will to guarantee that their sentiments are reflected in election results.

Snap elections were held in 1986. The widespread election manipulations and irregularities and the worsening social, political and economic order triggered the EDSA uprising in the same year. The mass action known as the People Power Revolution of 1986 led to the ouster of Marcos, the collapse of KBL and the installation of Corazon Aquino as the President.

Aquino's program of restoring democracy, promoting stability and establishing political legitimacy involved three major electoral exercises: national plebiscite for the approval of the 1987 Constitution in February 1987; election for members of the Senate and House of Representatives in May 1987; and local elections in January 1988. The 1987 Constitution provided for a multi-party system.

During the 1992 synchronized national and local elections, the people voted for president for the first time under the 1987 Constitution. The main campaign issue was doing away with "trapo" or traditional politics. In 1995, congressional and local elections were held. A new form of fraud dubbed as "dagdag-bawas" or the subtraction of votes from one candidate to be added to the contending candidate was in practice during these two major elections.

In 1998, the first party-list elections were held. Joseph Estrada was seated as President of the Republic with popular support. However in January 2001, EDSA DOS, a repeat of the 1986 People Power removed Estrada from Malacañang and seated Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as the new president.

Time and again, the struggle for our independence and for democratic governance resulted in a kind of political system, political leaders and electorate that we have right now. Election has been one major feature and mechanism in practice and through a more informed electorate is hoped to continue to serve as a vehicle towards genuine democratic governance.

II. Elections and Democracy

- The Constitution guarantees that we are a sovereign people, where *all* government authority comes from. Sovereignty or the power to govern is exercised directly through suffrage and indirectly through public officials elected by the people. The will of the people, then, is best expressed in clean, orderly and honest election.
- The representative democratic structure, in which the people govern through elected representatives, is based on the idea of "consent of the governed". Thus, the government officials chosen and elected by the people become servants and not masters of the people from whom and for whom these officials exercise their power and authority.
- The citizen voters are entitled to free and informed choice on whom to vote and must be dictated by the genuine welfare of the majority. Every individual political choices and decisions made by the citizen voters will determine the kind of government that will serve them.

Specific Mechanisms

- Since the enactment of the 1987 Constitution, elections for President and Vice-president are held every six years, while elections for Senators and members of the House of Representatives and local government officials happen every three years.
- At the local level, barangay elections and Sangguniang Kabataan elections are also held periodically.
- In 1993 and 1996, elections for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) were held. The 1996 ARMM elections also served as pilot-test for automated system of elections.

Aside from voting, our Constitution mandates other mechanisms to advance democratization and citizen's stake in governance.

- The system of initiative and referendum gives the people power to directly enact, propose and reject laws at the local level.
- Also through initiative, the people may directly propose amendments to the Constitution by a petition of at least 12% of the total number of registered voters, in which 3% of registered voters in each legislative district is represented.
- Through plebiscites, the people approve or reject the call for a constitutional convention to propose changes to the Constitution, approve or reject proposed changes in the Constitution and, at the local level, express their will with respect to certain local issues.
- The party-list system of representation allows for marginalized and underrepresented sectors to be represented in the national legislature. The system serves as an attempt to depart from the personalistic character of political and electoral system by giving focus on the party and its issue-based platform.
- The Constitution and the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC) mandate sectoral representation in the legislative bodies of local governments.
- People participation is also provided for by the Local Government Code through representation in consultative bodies such as the local health boards, local school boards, local peace and order councils and local development councils in all local levels.
- There is also the LGC-mandated *barangay* assembly (*peoples' assembly or meeting of all over-15-year-old-residents of the barangay*). The assembly has the power to hear and pass upon the report of Sangguniang Barangay's (SB) performance. It can also recommend measures for legislation by SB.
- The Barangay Assembly is one manifestation of people's power and a (truly) direct and participatory democratic exercise.
- The latest development in upholding the right of suffrage is Republic Act 9189, which provides for a system of absentee voting for qualified Filipinos abroad.

III. Government Structure and the Electoral Process

National and Local Elective Public Servants (See Annex 3)

At the national level, we vote for:

President

Vice President

12 Senators

1 District Representative or Congressman/woman
(1 Party-list group).

At the provincial level, we vote for:

Governor

Vice Governor

Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

At the municipal/city level, we vote for:

City/Municipal Mayor

City/Municipal Vice-Mayor

Members of the Sangguniang Panlungsod (City Councilors) /Sangguniang Pambayan (Municipal Councilors)

At the barangay level, we vote for:

Punong Barangay

Members of the sangguniang barangay (barangay kagawad and sangguniang kabataan chair)

Powers and Functions of Public Servants

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic. This power covers:

- control of all executive departments and all implementing agencies of the government;
- appointment of high officials in the government (heads of executive departments/cabinet members, ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, officers of the armed forces);
- seeing to the execution and implementation of laws and policies

Local government units also exercise executive functions through the governors of provinces, municipal and city mayors.

Legislative power is lodged in the Congress of the Philippines: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Legislative functions include:

- Statute making, constitution making, and amending of constitution;
- Appropriations/financial function;
- Oversight function;
- Informational or the power to conduct inquiries in aid of legislation.

Legislative functions are carried out in the local level by the different "sanggunians" or local legislative bodies.

In the statute-making process, the president can either approve or veto the bill. It would require 2/3s vote by the legislative body to finally pass the bill into law. At the local level, chief executives can also veto any ordinance on the ground that it is prejudicial to the public. In turn, the *sanggunian* or the local legislative body can override the veto, also by 2/3s vote of the whole *sanggunian*.

Election Process (See Annex 4: Diagram of Election Process)

- *Qualifications and Disqualifications of a voter*

All citizens of the Philippines, eighteen years of age or over, and a resident of the Philippines for one year and in the city or municipality wherein he proposes to vote for at least six months immediately preceding the election are qualified to vote.

The following shall be disqualified from voting:

- a. Any person who has been sentenced by final judgment to suffer imprisonment for not less than one year. However, he/ she may reacquire the right to vote upon expiration of five years after service of sentence.
- b. Any person who has been adjudged by final judgment by competent court or tribunal of having committed any crime involving disloyalty to the duly constituted government such as rebellion, sedition, violation of the anti-subversion and firearms laws, or any crime against national security, unless restored to his full civil and political rights in accordance with law: Provided, That he shall regain his right to vote automatically upon expiration of five years after service of sentence.
- c. Insane or incompetent persons as declared by competent authority

In addition, RA 9189 or the Overseas Absentee Voting Law entitles *all* Filipino citizens overseas, not otherwise disqualified by law, and immigrants and permanent residents with affidavit of intent to resume residence in the Philippines, to vote for elective positions in the national level: President; Vice-President; Senators; and Party-List Representatives

- *Registration*

Preliminary to the voting exercise is the registration of voters. During the **registration** process, the qualified voter accomplishes and files a sworn application for registration before the election officer of the city or municipality wherein he resides and including the same in the book of registered voters upon approval by the Election Registration Board. This process is currently guided by RA 8189 or the Continuing Voters' Registration Act of 1996.

The Overseas Absentee Voting (OAV) Law applies the mechanics in RA 8189 of personal registration either with the Election Board of Inspectors in their place of residence before their departure or with the representative of the Commission in the Philippine embassies, consulates and other foreign service establishment in their temporary residence overseas.

- *Election Day*

After undergoing the registration process and during election day, the voter proceeds to the **casting of votes**, which is conducted by the Board of Election Inspectors (BEI). All voters whose name appears in the list of voters will be allowed to vote. Official candidates and registered political parties and party-list groups are represented in the precincts by watchers.

Public **counting of votes** starts immediately after the close of voting at 3:00 p.m. Votes for candidates, simultaneously with the reading, are entered in the tally board and the election returns. Official watchers shall be permitted full access to the proceedings, but only the members of the BEI can write or place marks on the tally board and on the election returns. All questions on appreciation of ballots are decided by BEI by majority votes.

After all ballots have been read and recorded, the BEI signs and thumbmarks the election returns and lets the principal watchers of six major political parties do the same. Six copies of the election returns are placed inside corresponding envelopes, sealed and submitted to officials concerned. These returns are then distributed to the Comelec, to designated canvassers, and candidates/parties through their watchers and are then used for **canvassing of votes**.

- *Modernized Election Process*

Republic Act 8436 or the Election Automation Law, legislated in 1997, mandates the use of automated election system in the country as early as the May 1998 elections. This system will comprise the use of appropriate technology for voting and electronic devices to count votes and canvass/consolidate results.

The law also provides for the following features of the automated system: a) use of appropriate ballots; b) stand-alone machine which will count and consolidate elections results; c) provision for audit trails; d) minimum human intervention; and e) adequate safeguard and security measures.

However, the succeeding elections in 1998, 2001, and 2002 (except for the 1996 ARMM elections, which pilot tested an automated system) came and went but still under a manual system of voting and counting. The approaching 2004 elections will again not see through an automated system. Only Phase I (voter registration and validation) of the automation was implemented by the Comelec. Phase II (automated counting and canvassing) will not push through for the 2004 elections, while according to the Comelec Phase III (electronic transmission of election results) will still be implemented during the May 2004 elections.

IV. Voter Behavior and Elections

- A 2003 update study on voter behavior suggest the top four factors on what determines the vote of Filipino electorate:
 1. candidate's public servant image;
 2. political machinery;
 3. candidate's popularity; and
 4. endorsement of traditional network and organizations which include the family, the church, the ward leaders, and formal groups and association.
- The conduct of elections is made complex by the practices and values, which in turn are reflective of the behavior and attitudes of the electorate and the politicians and of the actual practices before, during and after elections. Further, voter behavior reflects the personalistic and patronage orientation of traditional Filipino politics or "trapo".

- Patronage politics thrive on a culture where the government leader becomes a politician who serves as a patron accommodating special favors to dole out money or provide jobs, recommendations and contracts to only a few in exchange for votes in the succeeding elections or support for a political agenda.
- A common element of patronage culture is *utang na loob*. The powers-that-be use this to ensure that their political and economic interests will be served. For instance, a “powerful” politician may invite a candidate to run under his political party and in return, the candidate will feel indebted and eventually feel pressured to support the political agenda of his benefactor (even if he is opposed to said agenda).
- For the poor, giving their support to a candidate is seen as an investment so that they can depend on the politician for help, e.g. donations, medicine, school fees. Campaign supporters view their help as a personal favor that the elected official should perceive as *utang na loob*. In return, they expect the official to accept personal invitations from their organizations, to comply with personal requests for donations, to award them perhaps with a government position upon electoral victory.
- In preparation for a coming election, people with plans of running for public office would be seen attending public functions from the barangay (community) to the provincial level. For constituents at the national level, candidates engage themselves in media exposure.
- Conversely, voting has always been determined by popularity of the candidate and financial and party machinery, which enhances the popularity of a candidate. Elections now become a high-spending process to the detriment of the candidates who has neither the financial resources nor the machinery, which can provide for posters and airtime in mass media.
- Consequently, the electoral system becomes bereft of the real issues affecting the electorate. Venues to seriously discuss programs of action and performances of candidates become less relevant in determining who gets elected into office.
- The traditional guns, goons, and gold element of Filipino politics continue to be a real phenomenon in certain districts, provinces, and regions particularly in the local level.
- Massive election fraud and violence are employed in order to win the elections. Instances of cheating range from use of flying voters, registration of disqualified voters, vote-buying, ballot and ballot box switching, padding of votes through *dagdag bawas* and other forms, tampering canvass of votes, etc. Again, these practices become more detrimental to candidates who have neither the financial nor political machinery to guard the integrity of the votes and election results. However, the most powerful safeguard against election fraud is the awareness and vigilance of every voter.

V. Guiding Vision and Action Points for Citizen Voters

A. *Vision of Good Government, Leaders and Citizen Voters*

The government, the leaders and the citizen voters are now faced with the challenge of advancing various reforms in the system and in attitudes and perceptions towards a system of wider and genuine participation of the grassroots in politics and governance, and towards citizen's political maturity.

- *Government*

Advancing democratization and good governance

Making available a meaningful and accessible election process

Maximizing the benefits of democratic mechanisms for the interest and welfare of all sectors of society, particularly the marginalized and underrepresented sectors.

Ensuring that the government agenda and programs of action are genuinely reflective of peoples' agenda.

Advocating new politics and new kind of leaders that engage the participation of citizen voters in running the affairs of the government

- *Leaders*

Capitalizing on the program of action and public service rather than on popularity in winning elections

Promoting the envisioned government and engaging the citizens' stake in governance

- *Citizen Voters*

Exercising the right to vote and the duty of guarding the integrity of the vote itself from any fraudulent maneuvering

Using conscience in choosing the right leaders

Safeguarding and defending the democratic mechanisms and institutions

B. *Action Points*

Below are some action points for the citizen-voters in his/her exercise of the right of suffrage.

- Pre-Elections

Engage in preparatory activities that would enable him/her to exercise the right of suffrage and the right to an informed and free choice.

- Register during the period allotted for voter registration
- Be informed of the issues, platforms and personalities of the political candidates
- Set specific guidelines in choosing government leaders in terms of the candidates' social affiliations and interests, competence, lifestyle, performance records.
- Conduct/participate in public debates that would inform citizens and gain the commitment of the candidates to integrate, foremost, the interests and welfare of the citizens in their program of government. This process can be used to remind and hold the elected leaders accountable to the promises made during the campaign.

- During elections

Exercise vigilance and the right to vote

- Vote according to your “informed conscience”
- Practice vigilance by protecting the integrity of your own vote from any undue influence, volunteering in organizations that work for clean and peaceful elections, watching out for instances of cheating in the elections, and informing the rest of the electorate of such activities.

- Post-Elections

Practice continued vigilance and participate in governance

- Be vigilant in the counting and canvassing of votes
- Another arena of participation is open to the citizen voter once the candidates they have voted for assume office.
- Participate in local governance through development planning in the barangay level, consultations and public hearings, representation in local special bodies.
- Aside from direct exercise of legislative power through the system of initiative and referendum, citizen voter can participate in legislating laws through legislative advocacy, a process of engaging with the legislature and other governmental and social institutions to ensure that the concerns and welfare of the general electorate be articulated in the deliberations of bills and other legislative measures as well as in the final versions of laws.
- The citizen voter can also engage in the political and electoral process in other ways such as:
 - a. running for office.
 - b. supporting/campaigning for a political party, candidate or party-list group.
 - c. supporting initiatives of civil society organizations to ensure honest and peaceful elections.
 - d. making views known to the elected representatives.

The Right of Suffrage: UDHR, ICCPR, 1987 Constitution

The human right to vote is embodied in three instruments: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The Philippines is governed by these three documents which similarly mandate universality of the right; equality in access to public service; and secrecy of votes.

<p>Article 21 (1-3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p>	<p>Art.25 (a-c) of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, March 1976</p>	<p>Art. V, Sec. 1-2 of The 1987 Constitution</p>
<p>1 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> <p>2 Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.</p> <p>3 The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of the government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.</p>	<p>Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:</p> <p>(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;</p> <p>(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;</p> <p>(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.</p>	<p>1 Suffrage may be exercised by all citizens of the Philippines, not otherwise disqualified by law, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for at least one year and in the place wherein they propose to vote, for at least six months immediately preceding the election. No literacy, property, or other substantive requirement shall be imposed on the exercise of suffrage.</p> <p>2 The Congress shall provide a system for securing the secrecy and sanctity of the ballot as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad.</p> <p>The Congress shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterates to vote without the assistance of other persons. Until then, they shall be allowed to vote under existing laws and such rules as the Commission on Elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the ballot.</p>

Elections

Annex 2

Year and Type	Contenders		Issues		Results
		Post-independence period			
1946 Presidential, Vice-Presidential, Congressional Elections (April 23, 1946)	Nacionalista Party of Sergio Osmeña, Sr. Liberal Party of Manuel Roxas; and Partido Modernista of Hilarion Moncada	Philippine Independence	Nacionalista Party-Liberal Wing Manuel Roxas won the Presidency while Elpidio Quirino won the Vice-Presidency		
1947 Congressional and Local elections (November 11, 1947)	Nacionalista Party became the opposition The Liberals were determined to beat Nacionalista on all positions	Some candidates even threatened voters in order to ensure victory	The winning 7 out of 8 senators were Liberals; 37 of 45 gubernatorial seats were also taken by Liberal		
1949 Presidential, Vice-Presidential, Congressional Elections (November 8, 1949)	Liberal Presidential and vice-presidential candidate Elpidio Quirino and Fernando Lopez Nacionalista presidential and vice-presidential candidate Jose P. Laurel and Manuel Briones		70.74 % actually voted; Elpidio Quirino and Fernando Lopez won		
1951 Senatorial and Local Elections (November 13, 1951)	Senatorial Ticket of the: Nacionalista was led by Gil Puyat; Liberal by Mariano Jesus Cuenco		All Nacionalista senatorial candidates won		
1953 Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Congressional Elections November 10, 1953	Nacionalista Presidential and Vice-presidential ticket: Ramon Magsaysay and Carlos Garcia; Liberal Party candidates Elpidio Quirino and Jose Yulo	Identification of Magsaysay with the common tao. Party switching became prevalent.	77.22% actually voted Nacionalista standard bearers won by a landslide. Nacionalista also dominated the Senate and House of Representatives.		
Senatorial and Local Elections (November 8, 1955)					
1957 Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Congressional Elections (November 12, 1957)	Presidential candidates: Nacionalista-Carlos P. Garcia Liberal – Jose Yulo Nationalist-Citizens Party- Claro M. Recto Progressive Party of the Phils. -Manuel Manahan Liberal-Quirino Wing- Antonio Quirino Lapiang Malaya-Valentin Santos Federal Party-Alfredo Abcede	Manahan and party used Magsaysay's campaign techniques. Others discussed issues of graft and corruption, and other personal accusations.	75.52 % actually voted Carlos P. Garcia and Diosdado Macapagal won for President and Vice-President respectively.		

Year and Type	Contenders	Issues	Results
1959 Senatorial and Local Elections (November 10, 1959)	Nacionalista and Liberal party have their own set of congressional candidates	Issues of nationalism and Pres. Garcia's "Filipino-First Policy" which was considered anti-American	81% actually voted; the Nacionalista candidates outnumbered the Liberals
1961 Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Congressional Elections (November 14, 1961)	Nacionalista Party's Carlos P. Garcia and Gil Puyat Liberal's Diosdado Macapagal and Emmanuel Pelaez	The Nacionalista seeks renewal of people's mandate to carry on its role of assuring political independence, economic emancipation and cultural renaissance.	Macapagal and Pelaez won the top two seats
Congressional and Local Elections (November 12, 1963)			
1965 Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Congressional Elections (November 9, 1965)	Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates: Nacionalista-Ferdinand Marcos and Fernando Lopez Liberal-Diosdado Macapagal and Gerardo Roxas Party for Philippine Progress-Raul Manglapus and Manuel Manahan	The continued rise in prices of consumer goods, peace and order problem, rampant graft and corruption, continued smuggling of dutiable goods	Nacionalista bets bested the other candidates for president and vice-president
Senatorial and Local Elections (November 14, 1967)			
Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Congressional Elections (November 11, 1969)	Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates: Nacionalista-Ferdinand Marcos and Fernando Lopez Liberal- Sergio Osmeña, Jr. and Genaro Magsaysay	The campaign can be characterized as an exchange of accusations and attacks on issues concerning nationalism, land reform, foreign policy, cronyism, and graft and corruption.	Marcos won and became the first RP president to be re-elected. Party-mate Fernando Lopez won the vice-presidency. Nacionalista Party also won majority of the House seats.
Election of Concon Delegates			
1971 Congressional and Local elections (November 8, 1971)	Nacionalista and Liberal parties were the major contenders	Plaza Miranda bombing was the most controversial and emotional issue.	The senatorial race was dominated by the Liberal candidates

Year and Type	Contenders	Issues	Results
Martial Law Period			
1978 Interm Batasang Pambansa	KBL-administration party ESP, Laban, Philippine Labor Party, Bagong Lipunan-Kilusang Nagkakaisag Nacionalista, Independents	Declaration of martial law, social justice, peace and order, economic recovery	The elections "defied democratic procedures". Various electoral manipulations were employed to ensure Marcos victory.
1980 Local elections	KBL-administration party Laban, NUL, Mindanao Alliance	Characterized by widespread terrorism, violence and wholesale fraud	94% gubernatorial and 91% mayoral victory for the KBL
Post-Martial Law Period			
1981 Presidential Elections and Referendum (June 16, 1981)	Candidates from the KBL, Nacionalista, Federal Party, Sovereign Citizen Party, and independents	It was a move by Marcos to submit himself to the electoral process to regain legitimacy for his administration; a relevant Presidential Proclamation was issued which limited the campaign days and changed the age requirement for presidential candidate from 45 to 50 years; such prevented Ninoy Aquino to run for president	<p>Marcos won by a landslide</p> <p>This election was described as the "most legally-biased elections as the Proclamation was designed to ensure victory for Marcos".</p>
1982 Barangay Election	Despite the supposed non-partisan character of the election, the KBL was very involved in the election		The election was generally peaceful
1984 Batasang Pambansa Elections (May 14, 1984)	KBL, United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) an affiliate of other parties, Liberal Party, Laban, Partido ng Demokratikong Pilipino, Nacionalista Party	UNIDO-Aquino assassination and the worsening political, social, and economic conditions KBL-accomplishments of the Marcos administration	Unido won 50 Batasang Pambansa seats while KBL won 116 seats

Year and Type	Contenders	Issues	Results
1986 Snap Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections	KBL 's Ferdinand Marcos-Arturo Tolentino and the UNIDO-LABAN Coalition's Cory Aquino-Salvador Laurel	KBL's slogan "Cory walang alam" played on Cory's inexperience while Aquino's slogan "Tama na, Sobra Na, Palitan Na" became the rallying event on the day Marcos was ousted	Comelec declared Marcos and Tolentino as winners while Namfrel count reflected Aquino and Laurel's victory. Instances of election irregularities were reported: cases of missing voters' names, ballot snatching, missing voters' list and voting materials, cases of election violence. Due to the People Power Uprising at EDSA and pressure from US government, Marcos was overthrown from Malacañang and left for Hawaii.
Post-EDSA Period			
1987 Congressional Elections (May 11, 1987)	LABAN (Lakas ng Bayan) coalition composed of PDP-Laban, United Nationalist Democratic organization (UNIDO), Liberal Party-Salonga Wing, National Union of Christian Democrats (NUCD), Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSIP) and Bandila, an alliance of moderate cause oriented groups.	Showed the emergence of the personality-oriented campaign style The popularity of Mrs. Aquino against Marcos drained the electoral campaign of significant issues.	85.5 % voting turnout indicated the level of political consciousness that to enforce a democratic system which will guarantee freedom and democracy. The "Cory coalition" won by a landslide.
1988 Local elections (January 18, 1988)	Candidates from PDP_Laban, KBL, PDP-Laban-Lakas ng Bansa, PDP, Biled Ti La Union, Nacionalista Party, Balane, PDP-Laban-Liberal Party, Magadalo, Cory Coalition, National Union of Christian Democrats, Independent Nacionalista ALLIEN, Laban, Panaghinsa, CCA-Unido, Partido Demokrasya Sosyalista, OMPIA Party, Timawa Party and Unido-LP-Laban, and Independents	Less fraudulent than the congressional elections. The ruling party has limited capacity for wholesale fraud. Vigilance of the electorate, media and oppositionists safeguarded the exercise from manipulation. Although elections in "hot spots were postponed by Comelec to prevent possible violent encounters between rivals.	Most of the candidates anointed by Cory Aquino won the support of the majority of the electorate

Year and Type	Contenders	Issues	Results
1989 Barangay elections	(March 28, 1989)		Voting turnout was only 67.45 %
1992 Synchronized presidential, Congressional and Local Elections (May 11, 1992)	Seven candidates competed for the top post: Nacionalista Party-Salvador Laurel Liberal Party-Jovito Salonga Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP)- Ramon V. Mitra Lakas-NUCD-Fidel V. Ramos Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC)- Eduardo Cojuangco People's Reform Party-Miriam Defensor Santiago Kilusang Bagong Lipunan-Imelda Marcos	Economic reform, political stability, clean government, and social justice were the main issues of the campaign. "Trapo" or traditional politics and politicians was the central issue at that time.	Fidel V. Ramos bested the other candidates for the presidency
1992 SK Elections	(December 4, 1992)		
1994 Barangay Elections	(May 9, 1994)		
1995 Congressional and Local Elections (May 8, 1995)	The administration party Lakas-NUCD and opposition party LDP coalesced to field common congressional candidates; NPC as well as PRP fielded their own candidates too.		The elections resulted in Lakas-Laban Coalition getting majority of the seats
1996 SK Elections	(May 6, 1996)		
1996 ARMM Elections for Governor and Vice-Governor (September 9, 1996)			Lakas NUCD-UMDP candidates: Parouk S. Hussin and Mahid M. Mutilan won the gubernatorial and vice-gubernatorial seats respectively.
1997 Barangay Elections (May 12, 1997)			

Year and Type	Contenders	Issues	Results
1998 Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Congressional Elections (May 11, 1998)	Presidential Candidates Partido Masang Pilipino-Joseph Estrada -Jose de Venecia -Renato De Villa -Santiago Dumlao -Juan Ponce Enrile -Alfredo Lim -Imelda Marcos -Manoling Morato -Lito Osmena -Raul Roco -Miriam Defensor-Santiago	First party-list elections Apparent victory for candidates with “celebrity status” or associated with “celebrities”	Joseph Ejercito Estrada won over the other candidates, while Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo won the vice-presidency
2001 Congressional and Local Elections (May 14, 2001)		People Power II/EDSA Dos Call for good governance	A mix of independent and LAKAS-NUCD-UMDP candidates won senatorial seats. LDP got 2 seats while PDP-Laban and Liberal Party each fielded 1.
2002 Synchronized Barangay and SK Elections (July 15, 2002)			

This matrix of History of Philippine Elections is consolidated from Carlos, C.R. and Banlaoi, RC. (1996). *Elections in the Philippines From Pre-colonial Period to the Present*. www.comelec.gov.ph, and Maambong, Regalado. *Outline and Study Guide on Election Law*.

Elections and Democracy

- The Constitution guarantees that we are a sovereign people, where *all* government authority comes from. Sovereignty or the power to govern is exercised directly through suffrage and indirectly through public officials elected by the people. The will of the people, then, is best expressed in clean, orderly and honest election.
- The representative democratic structure, in which the people govern through elected representatives, is based on the idea of “consent of the governed”. Thus, the government officials chosen and elected by the people become servants and not masters of the people from whom and for whom these officials exercise their power and authority.
- The citizen voters are entitled to free and informed choice on whom to vote and must be dictated by the genuine welfare of the majority. Every individual political choices and decisions made by the citizen voters will determine the kind of government that will serve them.

Specific Mechanisms

- Since the enactment of the 1987 Constitution, elections for President and Vice-president are held every six years, while elections for Senators and members of the House of Representatives and local government officials happen every three years.
- At the local level, barangay elections and Sangguniang Kabataan elections are also held periodically.
- In 1993 and 1996, elections for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) were held. The 1996 ARMM elections also served as pilot-test for automated system of elections.

Aside from voting, our Constitution mandates other mechanisms to advance democratization and citizen's stake in governance.

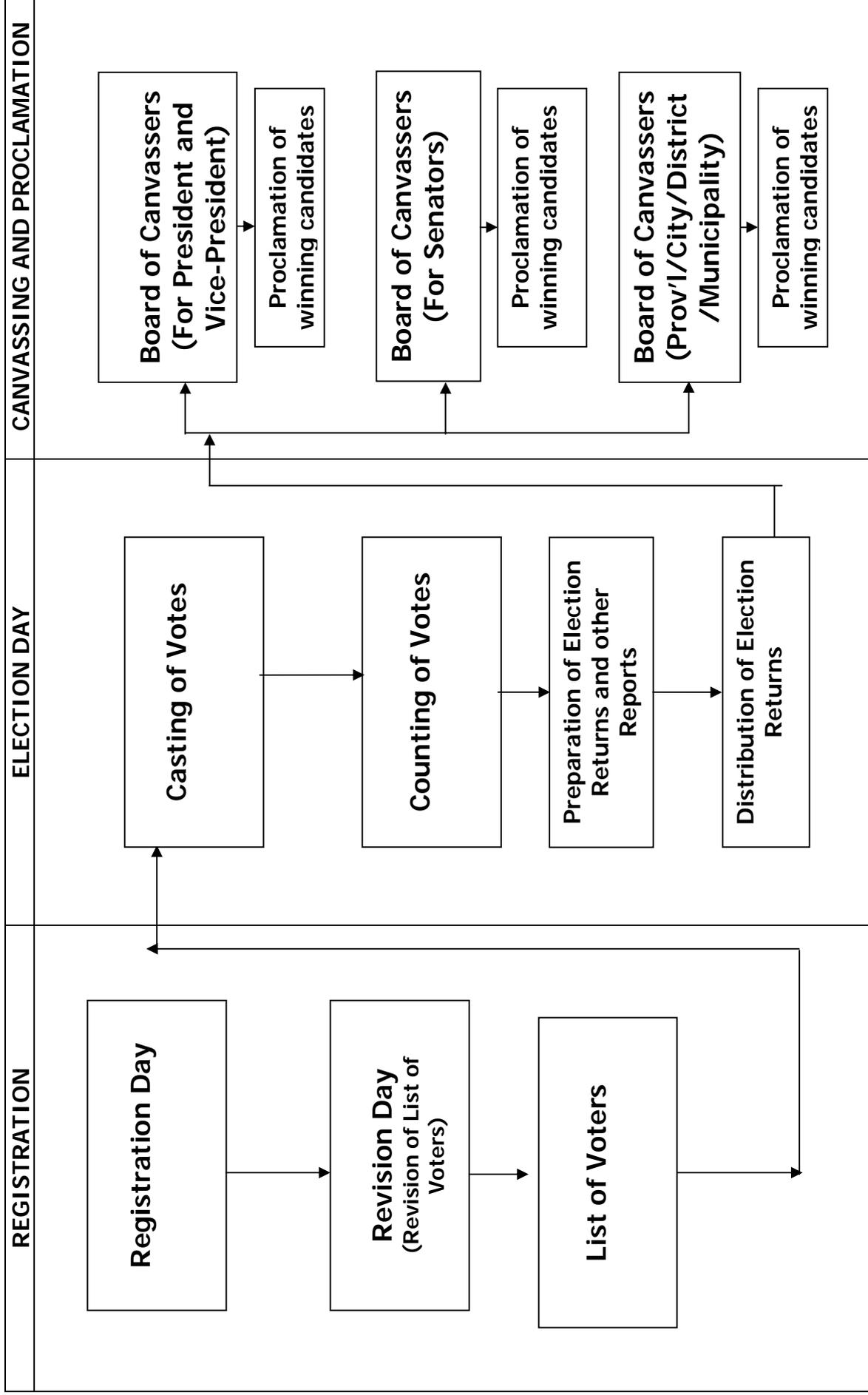
- The system of initiative and referendum gives the people power to directly enact, propose and reject laws at the local level.
- Also through initiative, the people may directly propose amendments to the Constitution by a petition of at least 12% of the total number of registered voters, in which 3% of registered voters is represented in each legislative district.
- Through plebiscites, the people approve or reject the call for a constitutional convention to propose changes to the Constitution, approve or reject proposed changes in the Constitution and, at the local level, express their will with respect to certain local issues.
- The party-list system of representation allows for marginalized and underrepresented sectors to be represented in the national legislature. The system serves as an attempt to depart from the personalistic character of political and electoral system by giving focus on the party and its issue-based platform.
- The Constitution and the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC) mandate sectoral representation in the legislative bodies of local governments.
- People participation is also provided for by the Local Government Code through representation in consultative bodies such as the local health boards, local school boards, local peace and order councils and local development councils in all local levels.
- There is also the LGC-mandated *barangay assembly (peoples' assembly or meeting of all over-15-year-old-residents of the barangay)*. The assembly has the power to hear and pass upon the report of Sangguniang Barangay's (SB) performance. It can also recommend measures for legislation by SB.
- The Barangay Assembly is one manifestation of people's power and a (truly) direct and participatory democratic exercise.
- The latest development in upholding the right of suffrage is Republic Act 9189, which provides for a system of absentee voting for qualified Filipinos abroad.

	National Level	Provincial level	Municipal/City level	Barangay Level
Executive	-President (Vice President)	-Governor	-City/Municipal Mayor	-Punong Barangay (PB)
Legislative	-12 Senators -1 District Representative or Congressman/woman -(1 Party-list group).	-Vice Governor -Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member	-City/Municipal Vice-Mayor -Members of the Sangguniang Panlungsod (CityCouncilors) /Sangguniang Pambayan (Municipal Councilors)	-PB, Members of the sangguniang barangay (barangay kagawad and sangguniang kabataan chair)

	Powers and Functions
Executive: The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Philippines. (Art VII Sec 1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appoint the heads of the executive departments, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, or officers of the armed forces from the rank of colonel or naval captain, and other officers. (Art VII Sec. 16) 2. The President shall have control of all the executive departments, bureaus, and offices. He shall ensure that the laws be faithfully executed. (Art VII Sec. 17) 3. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces of the Philippines. (Art VII Sec. 18) 4. Suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law. (Art VII Sec. 18) 5. Grant reprieves, amnesty, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures. (Art VII Sec. 19) 6. Contract or guarantee foreign loans. (Art VII Sec. 20) 7. Submits basis of the general appropriations bill, a budget of expenditures and sources of financing. (Art VII Sec. 22) 8. The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items in an appropriation, revenue, or tariff bill. (Art VI Sec. 27)
Legislative: The legislative power shall be vested in the Congress of the Philippines which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, except to the extent reserved to the people by the provision on initiative and referendum. (Art VI Sec 1)	<p style="text-align: center;">Powers and Functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statute-making 2. Constitution Making and Amending 3. Electoral Function (Art VI Sec 16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Senate shall elect its President and the House of Representatives, its Speaker, by a majority vote of all its respective Members. 4. Financial (Appropriations) Function (Art VI Sec. 24) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills, shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments. 5. Judicial Function (Art VIII Sec 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Congress shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction of various courts but may not deprive the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction over cases. - House of Representative may impeach any civil officer of the national Government. 6. Informational Function (Art VI Sec 21) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its respective committees may conduct inquiries in aid of legislation in accordance with its duly published rules of procedure. 7. Oversight Function

Election Process

Annex 4



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- www.comelec.gov.ph
- www.iper.org.ph; www.cer.org.ph

PARTICIPANT'S TRAINING NEEDS DATA SHEET

CITIZEN-VOTER EDUCATION

To the participant:

This is not an examination of your skills and abilities. Please answer the questions to the best of your knowledge. Do not skip any of the questions; write "N/A" if the question is not applicable to you.

THANK YOU.

I. Personal Information

Name: _____ Gender: _____
Birth date: _____ Civil status: _____
Address / Tel. #: _____

Highest Educational attainment: _____
Present Organizational Affiliation / Designation: _____

Short description of Tasks and Responsibilities in the Organization:

II. Right of Suffrage and History of Elections

1. How does a person gain the right to vote?

2. What laws provide for the right to suffrage?

3. Give your brief account of the history of Philippine Elections.

III. Elections and Democracy

1. What is the relationship of Elections and Democracy?

2. What other mechanisms (aside from voting for elected officials) are available for the citizens to participate in governance?

IV. Election Process and Government Structures

1. What national elective positions do people vote for?

2. What are the functions of these positions?

3. What local elective positions do people vote for?

4. What are the functions of these positions?

5. Describe how you participate in the elections (process).

6. Have you heard about the Election Modernization Program, particularly the Automated Canvassing System? What do you know about it?

7. Have you heard about the Absentee Voting? What do you know about it?

V. Voter Behavior, Elections and Governance

1. How do you choose the candidate you vote for?

2. What are the characteristics that you look for in a candidate (for elected positions at the national level)? Why?

3. What are the characteristics that you look for in a candidate (for elected positions at the local level)? Why?

4. Do you still value your vote? Why?

VI. Related Training Attended (voters' education or any other election related)

Title of Training	Year	Sponsoring Organization

VI. Expectations

1. What topics/subject matter would like to be emphasized in this training?

2. What are your other expectations from this training (ex. Resource Persons, methods, venue, etc.)?

THANK YOU AGAIN. Hope to see you during the Training.

PARTICIPANT'S TRAINING NEEDS DATA SHEET

CITIZEN VOTER EDUCATION

Para sa kalahok:

Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay hindi pagsusulit ng inyong kaalaman at kakayahan. Maari po sanang sagutan sa abot ng inyong makakaya. Huwag lagtawan ang mga tanong, isulat ang “**N/A**” sa mga puwang kung hindi angkop sa inyo ang katanungan.

Maraming salamat.

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Pangalan: _____ Kasarian: _____

Edad: _____ Estado sibil: _____

Tirahan at Telepono: _____

Natapos na pag-aaral (Pinakamataas na antas): _____

Organisasyon / posisyon: _____

II. KARAPATAN SA PAGBOTO AT KASAYSAYAN NG ELEKSYON

1. Paano nagkakaroon ng karapatan ang isang tao bumoto sa eleksyon?

2. Anu-anong mga batas ang nagbibigay ng karapatang bumoto?

3. Magbigay ng maikling salaysay ukol sa kasaysayan ng eleksyon sa Pilipinas.

III. ELEKSYON AT DEMOKRASYA

1. Ano sa tingin ninyo ang relasyon ng eleksyon at demokrasya?

2. Ano sa tingin ninyo ang iba pang pamamaraan (maliban sa pagboto sa opisyal ng pamahalaan) ng pakikilahok ng mamamayan sa paggogobyerno?

IV. PROSESO NG ELEKSYON AT ISTRUKTURA NG PAMAHALAAN

1. Anu-anong mga pambansang posisyon ang inihahalal?

2. Anu-ano ang mga gawain ng mga posisyon na ito?

3. Anu-anong mga panglokal na posisyon ang inihahalal?

4. Anu-anong mga gawain ng mga posisyon na ito?

5. Magbigay ng maikling paglalarawan ng pamamaraan ng pagboto (proseso ng eleksyon).

6. Napag-alaman niyo na ba ang Election Modernization Program ng Comelec? Ano ang alam niyo tungkol dito?

7. Napag-alaman niyo na ba ang Absentee Voting? Ano ang alam niyo tungkol dito?

V. UGALI SA PAGBOTO, ELEKSYON AT PAMAMAHALA

1. Paano kayo pumipili ng kandidatong iboboto ninyo? Ano ang mga nakakaimpluwensiya sa pagpili niyo?

2. Anu-anong mga katangian ang hinahanap niyo sa kandidatong tumatakbo para sa pambansang posisyon? Bakit?

3. Anu-anong mga katangian ang hinahanap niyo sa kandidatong tumatakbo para sa panglokal na posisyon? Bakit?

4. Pinapahalagahan ninyo pa ba ang inyong boto? Sagrado pa ba ito para sa inyo? Bakit?

VI. MGA PAGSASANAY NA NADALUHAN (VOTERS' EDUCATION O IBA PANG MAY RELASYON SA ELEKSYON)

Pamagat ng Pagsasanay	Taon	Organisasyon na nagbigay

VI. INAASAHAN

1. Anu-anong mga paksa ang gusto ninyong mabigyang diin sa pagsasanay na ito?

2. Ano pa ang iba ninyo pang inaasahan para sa pagsasanay na ito (halimbawa: sa Tagapagpadaloy, pamamaraan, lugar na pagdadausan, atbp.)?

Maraming Salamat. Magkita Po Tayo sa Darating na Pagsasanay.

<Organization Logo or Letterhead>

Pagtatasa sa Tagapagsanay/Tagapagsalita

Pamagat ng Kurso/ Pagsasanay: **Citizen Voter Education**

Pangalan ng Tagapagsalita: _____

	Kalakasan	Kahinaan	Rekomendasyon
NILALAMAN (content)			
PAMAMARAAN (method)			
PAGPAPADALLOY			
PAKITUNGGO SA MGA KALAHOK (rapport with the trainees)			

Iba pang komentaryo / mungkahi:

Nagbigay ng Puna: _____

Citizen Voter Education

Ang pagtatasang ito ay inihanda upang malaman namin ang mga kalakasan at mga kahinaan ng mga naging tagapagsalita at ng mga tinalakay na paksa. Sa pamamagitan ng pagtatasang ito mas mapapagbuti pa ang mga susunod na pagsasanay na ilulunsad.

Mga Tanong Para sa Pagtatasa

1. Naabot ba ang inaasahan mo sa Kurso? Hindi Bahagya Oo
1 2 3 4 5

2. Anu-ano ang mga natutuhan sa kurso?

3. Ang mga gawain/ paksang pinakagusto ko ay:

4. Ang mga gawain/ paksang hindi ko nagustuhan ay:

5. Lagyan ng marka ang mga sumusunod batay sa ganitong rating scale:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | - | <i>Hindi maganda</i> |
| 2 | - | <i>Medyo maganda</i> |
| 3 | - | <i>Maganda</i> |
| 4 | - | <i>Magandang-maganda</i> |

	MARKA	KOMENTARYO
a. Mga paksa/ nilalaman	_____	_____
b. Mga pamamaraan	_____	_____
c. Partisipasyon ng mga kalahok	_____	_____
d. Oras at haba ng pagsasanay	_____	_____
e. Lugar/ pagkain	_____	_____
f. Mga babasahin (handouts) at iba pang gamit	_____	_____

6. Sa pangkalahatan, ang ibibigay kong marka sa pagsasanay ay: _____
 (gamitin ang rating sa itaas)
 Dahilan:

7. Mga rekomendasyon/ mungkahi sa pagpapaunlad at pagpapatakbo ng kurso:

8. Saan mo magagamit/ balak gamitin ang kursong ito?

9. Mga minumungkahing follow-up activities/ pagsasanay:

Pangalan: _____
 Petsa: _____

IPER Citizen-Voter Education Module-Building Project

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