



2015

KARAPATAN YEAR-END REPORT
on the Human Rights Situation in the Philippines

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CONTENTS

TABLE 1: <i>Violation of Civil and Political Rights</i>	vi
Introduction	1
TABLE 2: <i>Victims of Extrajudicial Killing and Enforced Disappearance (by Region)</i>	5
The Human Rights Situation under the Aquino Presidency	6
TABLE 3: <i>Victims of EJK and ED (by Sector)</i>	11
INFOGRAPHIC: <i>Children</i>	15
INFOGRAPHIC: <i>Massacre</i>	16
Massacre	17
Brutally Killed	19
Violations of International Humanitarian Law	24
TABLE 4: <i>Victims of EJK and ED (by Affiliation)</i>	26
INFOGRAPHIC: <i>Political Prisoners</i>	28
Political Prisoners	29
TABLE 5: <i>Political Prisoners</i>	34
Crimes vs. communities: communities suffer from the AFP’s maelstrom of war	35
Bombing	36
The role of paramilitary groups: AFP’s surrogates	43
Torture	46
INFOGRAPHIC: <i>Rape</i>	48
Rape	49
Desaparecidos	51
Acronyms	54

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IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Violation of Civil and Political Rights
under the Noynoy Aquino Government
July 2010 to December 2015

TABLE 1

VIOLATIONS	No. of Victims
Extrajudicial killing	307
Enforced disappearance	30
Torture	215
Rape	11
Frustrated extrajudicial killing	566
Illegal arrest without detention	903
Illegal arrest and detention	501
Illegal search and seizure	272
Physical assault and injury	556
Forced eviction and demolition	11,734
Violation of domicile	1,011
Destruction of property	3,956
Divestment of property	934
Forced evacuation	105,616
Threat/harassment/intimidation	198,214
Indiscriminate firing	89,417
Forced/fake surrender	317
Forced labor/involuntary servitude	69
Use of civilians in police and/or military operations as guides and/or shield	1,830
Use of schools, medical, religious and other public places for military purpose	75,137
Restriction or violent dispersal of mass actions, public assemblies and gatherings	24,015

After Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's nine-year rule characterized by state terror, political repression, corruption and economic exploitation, Benigno Simeon Aquino III was catapulted to power buoyed by his parents' laurels and by giving false hopes to a people hankering for change.

By December 2015, five years and six months after, Aquino leaves a legacy of unbridled crimes of repression, of fascist attacks, of plunder, of corruption, of exploitation of the poor, of criminal negligence, of puppetry to imperialist dictates, of treachery and the subversion of the will of the nation, cloaked in deceptive trimmings of "tuwid na daan" (righteous path), "bayanihan" (mutual help) and so-called development acceleration.

Enough of the Atrocious Regime

In his inaugural speech on June 30, 2010, BS Aquino said, "There can be no reconciliation without justice. When we allow crimes to go unpunished, we give content to their occurring over and over again."

Yet, all through his five and a half years as president, atrocities were committed by the Armed Forces of the Philippines against the people "over and over again" under Oplan Bayanihan, without let-up, and with gross brazenness, ferocity and impunity. Sadly, the onslaught became predictable. From Aquino's fifth day in power, when Fernando Baldomero fell, the victims of political killings rose to 307; with 566 other victims who survived the killings.

No one has been convicted and brought to justice.

In the first six months of the BS Aquino presidency, it registered 41 victims of extrajudicial killings, four victims of enforced disappearance, 46 victims of torture, 73 arbitrary arrests and detention, and four incidents of massacre.

BS Aquino will always be remembered for the gross violations of human rights, for the 15 incidents of massacre under his regime, all committed with impunity. While the Maguindanao massacre was committed during the Arroyo regime, it continues to be the symbol of how unjust the justice system is in the country and how those in power make a travesty of it. He will always be remembered for his benevolence to the accused by rewarding them with higher ranks and positions while the victims unceasingly cry for justice in unending trials. Jonas Burgos and the Morong 43 cases against Generals Eduardo Año and Aurelio Baladad are still pending in the courts, while both Año and Baladad are enjoying their promotion and better lives in their retirement.

Former General “The Butcher” Jovito Palparan, who is on trial for kidnapping of two missing UP students Sherlyn Cadapan and Karen Empeño, remains in his army barracks, well-guarded and protected in contrast to his victims. He ran as a senatorial candidate for the 2016 elections. The Reyes brothers Joel and Mario, both detained for the murder of broadcaster and environmentalist Dr. Gerry Ortega were even allowed to seek government posts in Palawan in the 2016 elections.

An anti-enforced disappearance law was finally enacted after years of arduous lobbying by the

relatives of the victims, and not only did the Aquino government fail to implement the law, it continued to disregard it as cases of enforced disappearances persisted.

In the case of the law on the recognition and indemnification of martial law victims, the beneficiaries, old and dying, still await the realization of their laborious efforts for the full implementation of the law. Justice is indeed so elusive in the time of Aquino.

An end to Aquino’s ‘righteous path’

The events in 2015 speak volumes of Aquino’s brand of governance in the past six years.

As his term ends, BS Aquino will be remembered for his mockery of the poor by hosting an extravagant APEC leaders’ meeting using a huge number of state forces as security to prevent the Filipino people from showing the real situation in the country. He even hid the beggars and street-dwellers from view of the international delegates and media by temporarily carting them away to some resorts and orphanages. During the Papal visit in the country, the poor or the so-called favored flock, were also hidden from the Pope.

As his term ends, he will be remembered for the unending price hike of basic commodities, for the travails of the working classes from kilometeric queues at the MRT/LRT stations only to crash at track’s end, for the “parking lot” that is EDSA depicting the worst traffic situation in the world, for his criminal neglect of the victims of typhoons Pablo and Yolanda.

Desensitized by his own class interests and that of his imperialist masters, BS Aquino failed

miserably in uplifting the lives of the poor majority of the people, pushing them deeper in abject poverty. Landlessness continues as epitomized by the situation of the farm-workers in the Cojuangco-Aquino owned Hacienda Luisita. Despite the Supreme Court decision of distributing the hacienda lands to the farmers, BS Aquino’s family continues to circumvent the ruling through a stock certificate scheme, and through unending delays in the implementation of the SC’s ruling.

Meanwhile, urban poor dwellers, like those in San Roque in Quezon City, are driven out of the city’s public places to some remote resettlement sites without sources of livelihood so that high rise condominiums, business centers, malls and other projects under the Public-Private Partnership are built for the rich and privileged.

Indigenous people are displaced from their ancestral lands as they are made targets of the BS Aquino regime’s counterinsurgency program that give way to government-sponsored transnational and multinational mining corporations, agri-business and other “development” projects that cater to the needs of foreign big business.

2015 also underscored government neglect of overseas Filipino workers as exemplified in the case of Mary Jane Veloso, who almost lost her life from capital punishment in Indonesia had the Filipino people and the solidarity groups in Indonesia not interfered and took up her cause. Workers who died in a fire at the Kentex factory showed how the BS Aquino regime was more concerned with the profits of capitalists than with the right of workers to safe working conditions.

BS Aquino’s regime bred enormous and appalling corruption in government for the congressional and presidential pork that was used to oil its killing machine by spending billions of pesos to fund paramilitary groups, and engage in psy-war projects such as the PAMANA and the Conditional Cash Transfer program in a bid to coopt and silence the people.

The Filipino people saw a calloused unrepentant president and commander-in-chief who led his forces to death as a result of an ill-planned and US-directed Mamasapano operations. Then, he washed his hands of the responsibility and resorted to the blame-game. But for an American soldier Joseph Scott Pemberton who murdered a transgender whom he dated, BS Aquino would be accommodating and subservient to the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) and the Enhanced Defence Cooperation Agreement (EDCA) which he signed without the Senate ratifying the so-called treaty - Pemberton, meanwhile, is in a US facility inside Camp Bonifacio pending the resolution of a reduced case of homicide.

BS Aquino’s regime was a saboteur of and a double-crosser in the peace talks between the GPH and the National Democratic Front – his government blatantly violated the terms of signed agreements between the two parties by arresting peace consultants, charging them with criminal offenses. He himself held in contempt the ways of finding solutions through the peace process by refusing to look into the roots of the armed conflict in the country.

Jail Aquino

The words *pahirap*, *korap*, *papet*, *pasista* (oppressive, corrupt, puppet,

Back to HOME

fascist) are apt descriptions of the BS Aquino and his regime. These words capsulize what the BS Aquino regime is to the Filipino people.

On December 5, 2015, relatives and victims of human rights violations gathered to raise the call to jail BS Aquino and to end his “righteous path” based on the grave abuses and violations of human rights committed against the people. On December 10, an image of “Noynoy in jail” was paraded during a protest rally to commemorate International Human Rights Day. The “Noynoy in jail” effigy was a symbol of the people’s desire to see the real-life Aquino in jail as his term ends in June 2016.

BS Aquino ends his term with a legacy of unsolved cases of human rights violations, covered up cases of graft and corruption, and of a total disregard to the plight of the toiling masses—all symbolized by the blood-soaked ‘tuwid na daan’.

But the people have had enough and vowed to repudiate the ‘tuwid na daan,’ and all those who exalt and vow to continue this blood-soaked path. The people know that the path to genuine freedom and democracy is not ‘tuwid’ (straight) but is painstakingly long and may be winding as the poor and exploited majority, galvanized by their collective power, take the Herculean challenge and sow seeds for a better tomorrow.



Relatives and victims of human rights violations raise the call to jail BS Aquino based on the grave human rights record.

TABLE 2 Victims of Extrajudicial Killing and Enforced Disappearance under the Noynoy Aquino Government BY REGION
July 2010 to December 2015

REGION	EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING	ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE
Ilocos	3	0
Cordillera Administrative Region	8	0
Cagayan Valley	7	2
Central Luzon	13	1
National Capital Region	11	0
Southern Tagalog	22	4
Bicol	63	4
Western Visayas	15	4
Central Visayas	4	0
Eastern Visayas	17	2
Northern Mindanao	33	0
Caraga	27	6
Socskargen	7	2
Western Mindanao	25	1
Southern Mindanao	44	1
ARMM	8	3
TOTAL	307	30
Women	29	0
Organized	138	13

On June 30, 2016, Benigno Simeon Aquino III, the 15th president of the Government of the Philippines, steps down from Malacañang. Plagued as it is with cases of bureaucratic corruption, criminal negligence, inept leadership, sell-out of the nation's sovereignty, the BS Aquino presidency also leaves behind an atrocious record of human rights violations, which he continues to ignore to this day.



The fascist attacks against the people transitioned smoothly from the Arroyo regime to the BS Aquino regime, having shared the same AFP generals who were at the helm of an identical counterinsurgency program -- Arroyo's OBL or Oplan Bantay Laya I and II, and BS Aquino's Oplan Bayanihan. BS Aquino had, in fact, continued Arroyo's OBL for the first six months of his presidency before renaming it to Oplan Bayanihan in January 2011.

Learning from his predecessor's all-out combat operations, catchphrases such as "whole of nation", "people-centered", and "respect for human rights" adorned Oplan Bayanihan, supposedly to differentiate it from the much-hated Oplan Bantay Laya 1 and 2. This kind of language and the seemingly untarnished image of BS Aquino as a son of "democracy icons", initially made Oplan Bayanihan tolerable to some.

It was an altogether different story in the countryside, among the peasants and indigenous people who live in resource-rich lands that are considered by the government as the "guerilla zones" of the CPP-NPA-NDF. The brutality of government's military policy, particularly of the regime's Oplan Bayanihan, was bared to the peasants and indigenous people since Day 1.

That peasants and indigenous people inhabit remote communities make them a target in the government's counterinsurgency program that seeks out armed revolutionary groups who also live in the mountains. And this meant the successive killings, massacres, and bombing of communities that led to forcible evacuations were as intense and destructive as they were in past regimes.

AFP turns gun against civilians, activists; kills 307

Five days after BS Aquino swore in and vowed to be the servant of his Filipino "bosses" and to render justice where injustice was committed, Councilor Fernando Baldomero, Bayan Muna coordinator and Selda member in Aklan was killed on July 5. Four days later, 78-year-old Pascual Guevarra, a peasant leader of a local affiliate of the KMP or Peasant Movement of the Philippines was shot dead in his home. His 18-year-old grandson survived the shooting.

The trend continued and by the end of BS Aquino's first six months, there were already 41 people killed and four individuals abducted, who were never surfaced. There were also four incidents of massacres with 13 people killed in those six months.

Indigenous people killed

Indigenous people are deliberately Oplan Bayanihan targets, and not what military parlance describes as being "caught in the crossfire".

Out of the 307 victims of extrajudicial killings under the BS Aquino regime, 82 were indigenous people, 69 of them were Lumad.

The victims of the first massacre under the Aquino regime were indigenous people. They were Dumagats in Montalban, Rizal who were fired at by four men aboard two motorcycles. The victims were Demelita Largo, Benita San Jose, 31, and Eduard Navarte, 37 who were shot at and died instantly. (*Details on page 17.*)

Most of the killings of indigenous people were committed by paramilitary groups who were recruited by the military among IP ranks. Such was the case of Manhiloy Mantog, 35, a Manobo and a member of Kahungpungan Alang sa Kalambuan

(KASAKA) who was killed by Bagani Lubog paramilitary members Crisanto Banggaan, Sadlong Manlangit, and Jemar Banggaan on September 8, 2013 in Purok 1, Barangay Kasapa, Loreto, Agusan del Sur. Mantog was at a store with his uncle, Datu Ambalan Mantog, chieftain of Manobo tribe and three other companions when Bagani Lubog Force members fired on them. Mantog died instantly. Guns of the other two members of the Lubog Bagani group misfired, missing their targets.

Bagani-Lubog Force paramilitary, attached to the 26th IBPA, was also responsible for the killing of peasants Benjamin Planos and Gabriel Alinao. This paramilitary group was established by Loreto Mayor Dario Otaza, whose death in October 2015 was owned up by the New People's Army.

The case of the Matigsalog tribal chieftain Datu Jimmy Liguyon exemplified yet another trend: that of silencing those who opposed the incursions into ancestral lands of transnational corporations such as mining companies, and of various so-called government development projects.

Liguyon was vice-chairperson of the Lumad group KASILO and barangay captain of Dao, San Fernando, Bukidnon. He was shot dead on March 2, 2012 in his house by paramilitary group New Indigenous People's Army Reform (NIPAR) led by Alde Salusad a.k.a. Butsoy. Salusad was also a member of paramilitary group TRIOM Force reportedly created by Vice Mayor Levy Edma and backed by Lt. Fallar of the 8th IBPA. After the killings, Salusad was heard bragging, "I killed the captain because he refused to give (the mining company) SANMATRIDA a certification." The certification would have allowed the

entry of the company into ancestral lands.

On September 15, 2015 at 7 a.m., Obet Pabiana, a Banwaon Manobo and a member of the Lumad organization Tagdumahan, was traversing a trail in Sitio Balaudo, St. Peter, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon going to Agusan del Sur when he was shot by Mankolobi Bocalas and Manlumakad Bocalas, both members of Dela Mance paramilitary group. On the same day, at around 1 p.m. in Bayo, Sitio Balaudo, Olaking Olinan, 15, a minor was also shot dead. Olinan was extracting fiber from abaca leaves. The places of both incidents were connected by the same set of footsteps, which made leaders of the community believe that Pabiana's killers were the same people who shot Olinan.

Manlumakad Bocalas of the Dela Mance paramilitary group figured again in the death of Mankombete Mariano, 48, who was shot and hacked to death. (*Details on page 22.*) The incident happened on October 27, 2015, more than a month after the killing of Pabiana and Olinan.

The day before Mariano's death, the Manilakbayan ng Mindanao delegation arrived in Metro Manila on October 26. The 700-strong delegation called on Metro Manila residents regarding their campaign to stop the killing of Lumads perpetrated by the AFP and its paramilitary forces under their commander-in-chief BS Aquino.

Survivors, relatives of victims, and community members all point to the BS Aquino regime's responsibility for the grave crimes and atrocities committed against them. They are determined to seek justice and defend their land and rights, and their children's future.

The Lumad went to Manila for a 30-day journey to cry out for justice and peace in their ancestral lands.

Later, the Igorot of the Cordillera and peasants from Northern Luzon marched with them on the streets of Manila. They stayed in makeshift tents. They landed on the news for several days. Their calls trended in social media. Everyone felt their struggle and joined them—the church people, schools, students, workers, artists, and professionals—except the BS Aquino government.

The government and its armed forces continued, if not intensified, their "campaign to kill" the Lumad and other indigenous people defending their right to ancestral land and self-determination.

Typhoon survivors, rehab workers

One of the worse crimes the BS Aquino government had committed against the Filipino people was its negligence of the plight of the poor majority who were victims of super typhoons that hit the country.

The government was not only inept in preparing for the effects of natural calamities but also in attending to the needs of the victims—from relief to rehabilitation. The government preferred to allow the relief goods to rot instead of being distributed to the victims in far-flung areas. The relief goods were used as leverage to gain further political patronage and as a source of corruption while rehabilitation came in slow, leaving the victims fending for themselves.

The government would be criminally liable for the plight of typhoon victims. Worse, it had punished those who survived and who asserted their rights to access relief and rehabilitation support from the government.

Karapatan documented five incidents of extrajudicial killings involving leaders of people's organizations working for the relief and rehabilitation of typhoon devastated

areas, specifically those affected by typhoons Pablo and Yolanda.

Village leader Cristina Jose, 40, was killed on March 4, 2013, three months after typhoon Pablo hit the Davao provinces in December 2012. Nine months later, farmer Pedro Tinga was killed on December 6, 2013. Both were involved in a series of protests exposing corruption, inefficiency and discrimination in the distribution of relief goods among survivors of typhoon Pablo. No one was prosecuted for the crime.

Before Jose was killed, she had exposed the military's control over the distribution of relief goods in her town, and the use of red-tagging tactics to deny the typhoon victims relief goods. Jose was tagged by the 67th IBPA commander Lt. Col. Krishnamurti Mortela as "councilor of the NPA". She was a subject of military harassment. Cristina Jose was shot dead by unidentified men aboard a motorcycle. Jose was a leader of Barug Katawhan (People Stand Up), an organization of victims of typhoon Pablo in Davao Oriental that led the protest at the DSWD office in Davao City.

Tinga, 57, a Mansaka tribal leader like Jose, was killed in a military operation led by elements of the 71st Battalion Alpha Company-Philippine Army. He was among the leaders of Indug Kautawan, a local affiliate of Barug Katawhan led by Jose.

Another member of Barug Katawhan was killed one-and-a-half years later on June 25, 2015. Felix Jr. "Ricky" Basig, 41, was shot dead by six unnamed soldiers of the 10th Infantry Division led by a certain Pfc. Maca. Basig is a resident of Brgy. Mahan-ub, Baganga, Davao Oriental. Less than a month before the killing, Basig already reported to Karapatan-Southern Mindanao that he had been

a subject of military red-tagging; he was being accused as a member of the NPA. The military accused him of informing the NPA about the combat operations of the AFP in the community which led to an ambush by the NPA on May 22, 2015. Two were killed on the AFP side.

The same red-tagging tactics were used by then “rehabilitation czar” for Yolanda stricken areas Gen. Panfilo Lacson, against the typhoon victims. On February 20, 2014 Lacson branded the protesting Yolanda victims as “communist pawns”. The Yolanda victims were in Manila to call the attention of national agencies in-

farmer-beneficiaries in the upland barangays of Carigara when two men riding a new blue motorcycle without a plate number, shot and hit him in the arm and chest. He died on the spot.

Two weeks earlier, another relief worker, Gildegardo Hernandez, was gunned down on August 6 along the Candelaria-San Juan Diversion Road in Candelaria, Quezon province.

Hernandez was working on the preparations for a relief operation for Typhoon Glenda survivors scheduled the following day, August 7. The relief mission was sponsored by the Southern Tagalog People



charge of relief and rehabilitation in Yolanda-hit areas in the Visayas.

Six months later, Jefferson Custodio, a relief worker and member of the Municipal Farmers Association in Carigara (MUFAC) was shot dead in August 23, 2014 at Brgy. Punong, Carigara, Leyte by two men on motorcycle. The perpetrators wore bonnets.

The MUFAC was involved in the rehabilitation of communities affected by typhoon Yolanda, providing farmers with shelter materials, seeds and seedlings, and farm tools. Custodio was at Brgy. Punong to deliver farm tools to the

Corps, Kalipunan ng Samahang Magbubukid sa Timog Katagalugan and the Pamatid-CQ, a peasant organization led by Hernandez. A man on a motorcycle shot Hernandez who immediately fell on the ground. He died on the spot, sustaining gunshot wounds on his head, chest and face.

The red-tagging tactics covered up government’s negligence of the plight of the typhoon survivors.

Human rights workers and advocates

On August 19, 2015, spokesperson of Karapatan-Sorsogon Teodoro Escanilla, 63, was gunned down

TABLE 3

Victims of Extrajudicial Killing and Enforced Disappearance under the Noynoy Aquino Government BY SECTOR

July 2010 to December 2015

REGION	EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING	ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE
Church	3	0
Entrepreneur	6	1
Environmentalist	6	0
Fisherfolk	6	0
Government employee	8	0
Indigenous people	86	2
Minor	28	2
Peasant	283	23
Teacher	2	1
Urban poor	13	0
Human rights worker	5	0
Worker	15	1
Youth & students	9	1
Health	1	0
Moro	8	2
Transport	11	1

in his home in Tagdon, Barcelona, Sorsogon. The BS Aquino regime had been hunting human rights workers like “Ka Tudoy” Escanilla. He was among the four documented victims of extrajudicial killings among rights workers, the first was SELDA member Coun. Fernando Baldomero.

Escanilla had been a human rights worker since 1998 as part of the Sorsogon People’s Organization (SPO), a community-based human rights organization in the province. He joined Karapatan-Sorsogon in 2006 as its spokesperson, and for 10 years he was anchor of a local radio

town of Barcelona. Escanilla was already asleep when his house was stoned, prompting him to look through the window. Two gunmen shot Escanilla using an M16 rifle and a .45 caliber handgun. His body bore two gunshot wounds in the stomach, one in the left shoulder and another in his right cheek. The two gunmen, who were with eight other men, got away using three motorcycles and one tricycle.

Six months before he was killed, a resident of Barangay Tagdon where Escanilla resided was arrested and tortured. The man was later offered PhP 50,000 and a .45 caliber gun by Sgt. Rene Enteria of the 31st Infantry Battalion-Philippine Army to kill Escanilla. The man, whose name cannot be disclosed for security purposes, immediately reported the incident to Karapatan-Sorsogon.

In 2014, two human rights workers were killed by State security forces. William Bugatti of the Cordillera Human Rights Alliance-Karapatan was killed in Ifugao on March 5, 2014; and SELDA member Romeo Capalla, 65, was gunned down on March 15, 2014 at the Oton public market in Iloilo. On June 20, 2012, Romualdo Palispis was killed by elements of the 7th ID in Maria Aurora town, Aurora. He was an officer of the Justice and Peace Action Group (JPAG) based in the province.

Bugatti received threats to his life from State security forces and their agents since the start of the implementation of Oplan Bayanihan. The threat heightened after the 5th ID and the 86th IB, came out with their Target List in Tinoc in October 2012. Bugatti was listed as #21 in the list in a roster of 28 people tagged as brains, members, and supporters of the New People’s Army.

On March 15, 2014, Romeo Capalla was at the Oton public

market when gunmen shot him at close range. He succumbed to two gunshot wounds in the head, and was pronounced dead on arrival at the Western Visayas Medical Center. Capalla, 65, was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Panay Fair Trade Center (PFTC) and its former manager. The PFTC, a member organization of the International Federation of Alternative Trade, exports certified-organic muscovado sugar and banana chips. Being in the Order of Battle of the 3rd IDPA, surveillance and harassment against Capalla continued even after his release. The red baiting and tagging of Capalla by the military did not stop.

Children

There is nothing more harrowing than seeing a child suffer and die in the name of the government’s counterinsurgency program.

There were at least five minors reported victims of extrajudicial killing in 2015 alone; their ages ranging from 13 to 17 years old. During BS Aquino’s years in power, at least 28 children were killed in a senseless implementation of Oplan Bayanihan. The youngest victim was Asmayra Usman, a four-year-old who was shot while asleep in an evacuation center at the Mahad Norul Ittihad in Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao. She was hit in the right side of her stomach. The bullets came from a nearby military detachment.

The five victims in 2015 were:

Jonathan Olinan (previously reported as Olaking Olinan), 15, was killed by members of the Dela Mance paramilitary group-ALAMARA on September 25, 2015 in Brgy. St. Peter, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon.

Jonathan was with his brother Mandi Olinan in Bayo, Sitio Balaudo,

St. Peter, Malaybalay City to gather abaca fiber. He was working about five meters away from Mandi. At around 2 p.m., Mandi heard two gunshots. He called out his brother’s name but he did not get a reply. After a few minutes, he checked on his brother and found him on the ground lifeless. Mandi ran to get help but the community members were only able to retrieve Jonathan’s body the following day.

When the tribal leaders investigated the vicinity where Olaking was shot, they found footprint marks that led them to the site where Obet Pabiana was gunned down at around 7 a.m. on the same day. The distance between the two sites was only about 10 meters.

Obet Pabiana, 30, was gunned while crossing a trail in Sitio Balaudo with five others. Pabiana was shot directly on his chest and on the right side of his abdomen. Before he died, he was able to tell his companions that Mankolobi Bocalas and Manlumakad Bocalas fired at him. The community members believed that both killings were committed by Mankolobi Bocalas and Manlumakad Bocalas of the Dela Mance paramilitary group attached to the 4th IDPA.

Emer Somina, 17, and Norman Samia, 14, were among the five killed in the massacre on August 18, 2015 at Brgy. Mendis, Pangantucan, Bukidnon. Somina and Samia were at the house of Herminio Samia, 70, with Jobert Samia and “Junjun” for lunch. Herminio Samia was Norman’s grandfather and Emer’s uncle. Except for the 15-year-old “Junjun”, all five were shot dead when members of the 3rd Company-1st Special Forces Battalion ordered them to get out of the house and shot them one after the other. “Junjun” was able to run and

There is nothing more harrowing than seeing a child suffer and die in the name of the government’s counterinsurgency program.

program “*Pamana ng Lahi*” (Legacy of our people). Since 2003, Escanilla had been under surveillance and had been constantly receiving threats from the military. In 2011, Escanilla was falsely charged with frustrated murder and damage to property in a supposed raid conducted at a police station in the

hide behind boulders, which became his cover until he could get away to another uncle's house to inform them on what he saw.

Traumatized, the 15-year-old witness had not been able to talk for several months.

The soldiers apparently came from a military operation against the NPA as residents heard gunshots in the nearby forest before the massacre happened. The following day, 27 residents, including a barangay councilor, checked on Herminio's place, and saw about 22 soldiers. The soldiers ordered the villagers to line up and took pictures of them. The villagers were also warned not to look at the soldiers' faces when they collected the dead bodies. Emer Somina's body was found near the house's door while Norman Samia was found a few steps away. Norman Samia's ears were cut off and his jaw was broken. Aside from gunshot wounds, the remains of the older men including that of the septuagenarian Herminio Samia, were disfigured.

Ryan Almosara, 17, was gunned down at around 4 a.m. on May 14, 2015 by men believed to be members of the 9th IBPA. Almosara was a resident of Kalawanan, Brgy. Cantorna, Monreal in Masbate. The men, armed with M-16 rifles, forced open Almosara house where he and his wife and two-month-old son were

sleeping. The men threatened to burn the house if Almosara refused to guide them to the house of Jomar Escorel, Almosara's neighbor. When they reached the house, the men ordered Escorel to come out. As soon as Escorel was outside, the men shot him in the head, missing the two-year-old son Escorel was carrying. Then, Almosara was also shot. Reports said Almosara sustained 17 gunshot wounds while Escorel had eight gunshot wounds. The two were peasant activists. Before the killing, a number of residents suspected as NPA members or sympathizers were summoned, harassed and threatened by members of the 9th IBPA.

Sarah Pananggulon, 8, was among the eight civilian casualties in the Mamasapano carnage in January 2015 in Sitio Inugog, Brgy. Tukanalipao, Mamasapano, Maguindanao. Sarah was hit on the side of her body while her parents were also wounded because of the stray bullets. Sarah's mother, Samra, was grazed with bullets in her face while Toot, Sarah's father, was hit in the right shoulder. Sarah was a deaf-mute. It was only after the gunfire that her mother noticed her wound. Help came only the next day. It was also then they learned that it was the men from the PNP's Special Action Force (SAF) who indiscriminately fired at the community and at their house.

JUNE 2010 - DECEMBER 2015

- Joven Cabe (9 y/o)
- Arnel Luao (14 y/o)
- Sunshine Jabinez (7 y/o)
- Christian Roy Noceto (15 y/o)
- Michael Mancera (10 y/o)
- Richard Mancera (7 y/o)
- Rodilyn Aguirre (6 y/o)
- Manuel Pamintuan (14 y/o)
- Gerald Oreza (4 y/o)
- Gaily Miraato (6 y/o)
- Dada Botawan Haron (5 y/o)
- Asmayra Usman (4 y/o)
- Jordan Manda (11 y/o)
- Ronald Malley (16 y/o)
- John Khali Lagrimas (14 y/o)
- John Mark Capion (7 y/o)
- Jordan "Pap" Capion (13 y/o)
- Roque Antivo (8 y/o)
- Orlando Colot Jr. (4 y/o)
- Victor Freay (16 y/o)
- Ernesto "Oto" Precioso (17 y/o)
- Judah Dagansan (17 y/o)
- Sarah Pananggulon Mamasalaga (8 y/o)
- Fiel Casas (17 y/o)
- Ryan Almosara (17 y/o)
- Emer Somina (17 y/o)
- Norman Samia (14 y/o)
- Jonathan Olaking Olinan (15 y/o)

28 children
out of 307
are victims of extrajudicial killings

Human
Rights
in Num5grs

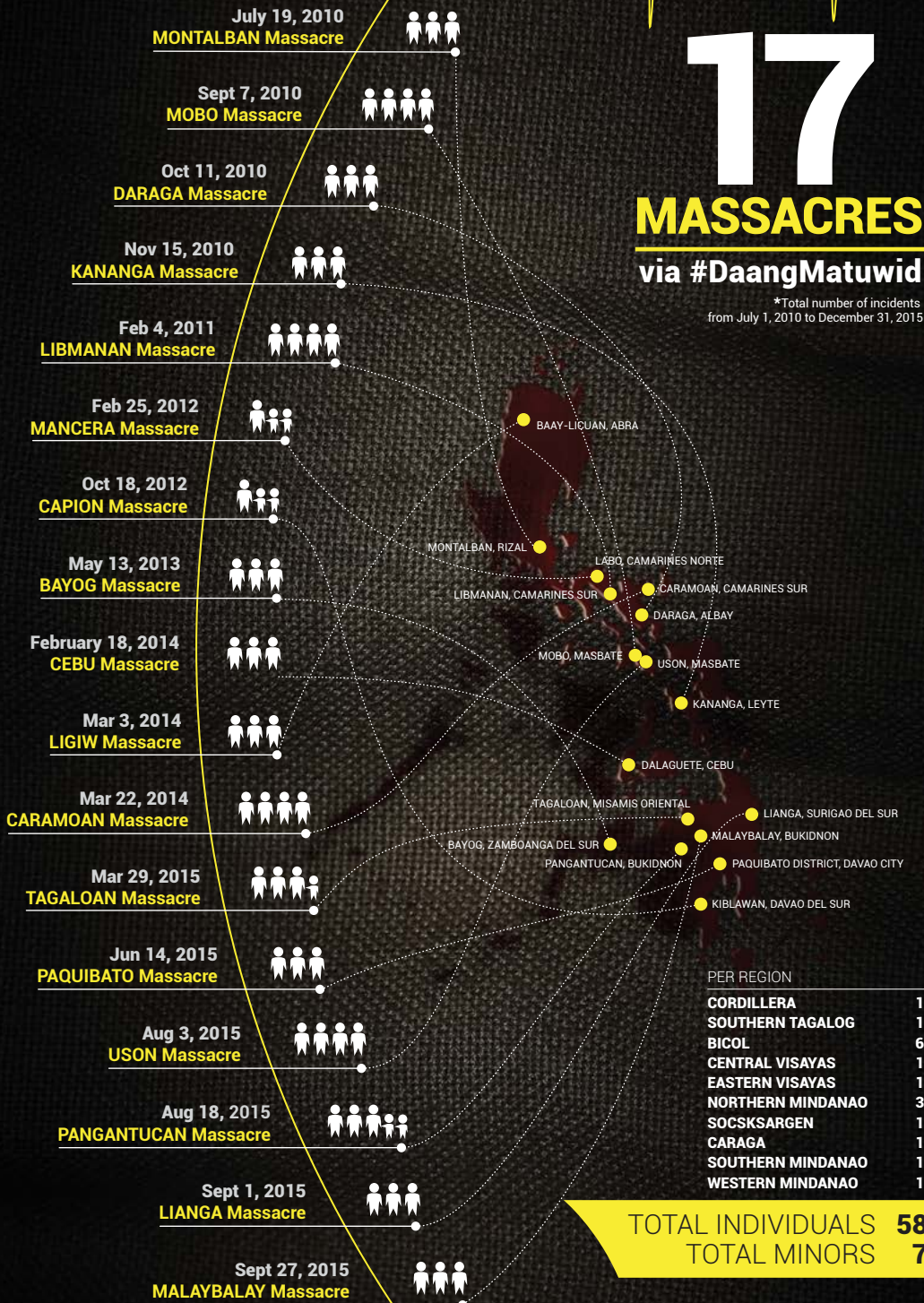
* under 12 years old

Massacres

17 MASSACRES

via #DaangMatuwid

*Total number of incidents from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2015



TOTAL INDIVIDUALS 58
TOTAL MINORS 7

#EndIMPUNITY #StopTheKillings

For more info visit www.karapatan.org

The September 1, 2015 Lianga massacre brought before the public the BS Aquino regime’s campaign of butchery, especially in the communities considered as hotbeds of the rebel movement led by the CPP-NPA-NDF. The manner by which Datu Juvello Sinzo and Lumad leader Dionel Campos were killed was akin to a public execution and the brutal slaying of Alcadev Executive Director Emerito Samarca whose throat was slit, showed the barbarity of the military that horrified the public.

The September 1 massacre was among the 17 incidents of massacres under the BS Aquino regime. In 2015 alone, there were five documented cases of massacres, four of which happened in Mindanao and one in Masbate.

There were four documented cases of massacres on the first six months of the BS Aquino regime. The first documented case happened as early as July 19, 2010, or 19 days after BS Aquino assumed the presidency. On that day, three Dumagat from Montalban, Rizal were killed by elements of the 16th Infantry Battalion-2nd Infantry Division of the Philippine Army. Those killed were Benita San Jose, 31; Demelita Largo, age unknown; and, Edward Navarte, 37. They all died on the spot – they were shot by four men on board two motorcycles. A witness

said that prior to the killing, the police told residents to just ignore the gunshots when they hear them. Navarte, Largo and San Jose had been tagged as NPA members or supporters. Navarte was a member of the Katribu Partylist that was red-tagged by the military during the 2010 elections.

Also in 2010, on September 7, at around 9 a.m., neighbors Vicente Flores, Richard Oliva, and Melecio Monacillo agreed to go hunting in the forested area in Sitio Irong-irong at the boundary of the villages of Mapuyo and Mabuhay, Mobo, Masbate. Melecio’s son, Jonathan Monacillo, 21, tagged along with them. At noon, the four passed by the house of Eliseo and Rosie Albao. At the time, only Rosie and her children were at home. Eliseo was at work. The four, tired from hunting, stopped over Eliseo’s house and fell asleep right away. After about 30 minutes, elements of the 9th IBPA based in Brgy. Armenia, Uson, Masbate stormed the Albao house and shot the farmers who were asleep. Flores, Melecio and Jonathan Monacillo died instantly. Oliva, wounded from the first volley of gunfire, was able to jump out of the window, but was sprayed with bullets by the soldiers outside the house. Rosie and her children, shocked by the assault, ran as fast as they could away from

Back to HOME



their house. Eliseo heard the gunfire and saw a cloud of smoke near their house. He ran quickly home to check and was shocked to see the carnage.

Flores's genitalia and abdomen were shattered by bullets; his intestines were spilled on the floor and his hand was almost severed from his arm. One of Melecio's shoulders was shattered and he bore gunshot wounds in the leg. Jonathan had gunshot wounds on his back, on his jaw, and on top of his skull. Eliseo found Richard's body outside of the house with his skull smashed from the bullet wounds and his body riddled with bullets. The soldiers left the area and went to Brgy. Sta. Maria

and ordered the village officials to retrieve the bodies of "four New People's Army (NPA)" - they claimed they had an encounter. The soldiers were supposedly in hot pursuit of the NPA who had allegedly ambushed policemen in another village on May 31, 2010.

It was also within the first six months of the Aquino government, on November 15, 2010 that botanist Leonardo Co, 56, with Julius Borrromeo, 50, and Sofronio Cortez, 52, were massacred by elements of the 19th Infantry Battalion of the 8th Infantry Division of the Philippine Army in Upper Mahi-aw, Brgy. Tongonan, Kananga, Leyte.



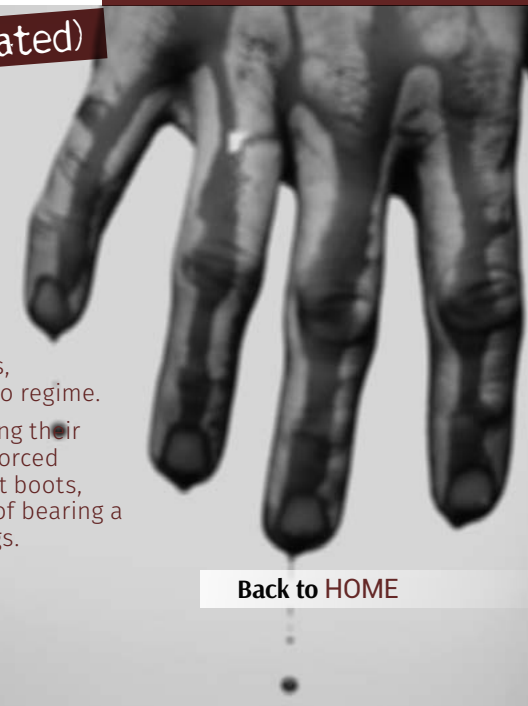
BRUTALLY KILLED

(tortured to death, mutilated)

THIS IS NOT FOR THE FAINT-HEARTED.

Pulling the trigger of the AFP standard-issued-guns against their target isn't enough, State perpetrators had to torture, disfigure their victims' bodies, even decapitate or bury them in shallow graves. Out of the 307 victims of extrajudicial killings, Karapatan documented 26 victims of brutal slayings, showing the monstrosity of the BS Aquino regime.

The AFP's grotesque manner of eliminating their targets, civilians and children alike, reinforced the devil's latest image who wore combat boots, camouflage uniforms, and guns instead of bearing a giant fork and having a long tail and fangs.



[Back to HOME](#)

Rene Quirante, 43
Guihulngan, Negros Oriental
01Oct2010

Beaten in front of his children,
then shot twice in the head

Elmer Valdez, 33
Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur
10Sep2010

After three days of enforced disappearance,
he was found dead with a broken skull,
shattered mouth, gunshot wounds in the
buttocks patched with packaging tape

Ricardo Sr. Tuazon, 44
Butuan City, Agusan Del Norte
27Apr2014

Body riddled with bullets,
face shattered due to gunshot

Endric Calago, 47
Rosalie Calago, 45
Guihulngan City,
Negros Oriental
24May2015

Husband and wife were shot,
then burned inside their house

Rudy Dejos, 50
Rudyric Dejos, 26
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur
27Feb2011

Rope marks and gunshot wounds
were found in the remains of
both men; the hands and nails
of Rudy were smashed

Arnel Luao, 14
Bayog, Zamboanga del Sur
23Apr2011

Shot by a shotgun, then hacked
using a bolo owned by his
father who was also killed

Fermin Ligiw, 29
Eddie Ligiw, 45
Licuben Ligiw, 77
Baay-Licuan, Abra
03Mar2014

Buried together, their bodies
oiled on top of the other
all in fetal position;
their hands tied and mouth gagged

Tortured then shot to death,
head smashed, face mutilated

Genesis Ambason, 23
San Luis, Agusan del Sur
13Sep2012

Jomar Escorel, 29
Ryan Almosara, 17

(Jomar) Shot in the head while
carrying his two-year old son,
sustained 8 gunshot wounds
(Ryan) Tortured then killed,
sustained 17 gunshot wounds

Monreal, Masbate
14May2015

Jovito Pajanustan, 45
Catubig, Northern Samar
25Nov2011

Found buried in fetal position;
body tied with nylon rope,
head wrapped in plastic,
broken skull, hack wounds
in the right chest

Martin Copino Sr., 50
Jemson Copino, 22

San Fernando, Camarines Sur
28Feb2013

Found dead after a week of disappearance,
hands tied at the back;
(Martin) rope found around his neck,
crushed head, one eye missing
(Jemson) crushed jaws and mouth

Ely Oguis, 60

Guinobatan, Albay
11Nov2012

Beheaded; the decapitated head
was found more than a meter
away from his body

(Norman) Mutilated body,
his ears cut off and his jaws broken
(Herminio) Shattered abdominal area
due to gunshots

Norman Samia, 14
Herminio Samia, 70
Pangantucan, Bukidnon
18Aug2015

Datu Anting Freay, 60
Victor Freay, 16

Kiblawán, Davao del Sur
23Aug2013

(Datu Anting) Riddled with bullets,
gunshot wound in the
right cheek and neck
(Victor) Sustained 18 gunshot wounds,
abdominal area shattered

Emerito Samarca, 54
Dionel Campos, 41
Datu Juvello Sinzo, 69
Liangá, Surigao del Sur
1Sep2015

(Emerito) Hogtied, body bore gunshot
and stab wounds, his throat was
slit open from ear to ear;
(Dionel) Fired at close range,
head blown off, publicly executed
(Juvello) Broken arms due
to beating, publicly executed

Mankombite Mariano, 43
Cabanglasan, Bukidnon
27Oct2015

Shot then hacked in the head,
chest and leg

BRUTALLY

KILLED

Lumad activist Mankombite Mariano, 48, was the latest victim of brutal slayings by the Dela Mance paramilitary group/ALAMARA in Cabanglasan, Bukidnon. On October 27, 2015 Mariano was shot, then hacked in the head, chest and leg. He was on his way to pick durian fruit along with 16 others, 12 of them children, when the De la Mance group fired at them. Mariano was hit in the left chest and left hip. Mariano's grandson Ryan Olimbayan, 10, was hit in the left leg but was able to run away and hide. But, he saw how Manlumakad Bocalas of the Dela Mance group approached and hacked his grandfather in the head, left shoulder, and left thigh. Ryan survived the attack.

As early as 2010 there had been an indication that the brutality of the armed forces would remain unabated under a president who claimed to respect human rights.

The first documented case of extrajudicial killing where the victim was brutally killed was on September 10, 2010. Elmer Valdez, 33, of Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur, was found dead after three days of disappearance. He had a broken skull; his mouth was shattered with only two teeth remaining. His back was full of scratches and abrasions, signs that he was dragged. He sustained several gunshot wounds in the buttocks which were patched with packaging tape. Valdez was a victim of the elements of the 50th Infantry Battalion who were from a combat operation in a nearby village.

Ely Oguis, 60, was found dead and decapitated in Brgy. Cabaloan, Guinobatan, Albay at around 1:00 a.m. on November 12, 2012. His head was found more than a meter away from the body, almost buried in mud. His ears were hacked off and

were never found. Oguis' body also bore five gunshot wounds in the chest, which the autopsy report said damaged his lungs and heart. The decapitated head had signs of being hit with a hard object.

On the night of his death, Oguis had a drink with a fellow councilman Juanito Sumaupan and neighbor Rodrigo Mirabate after his usual after-work home visits. The detachment commander of the 2nd Infantry Battalion Cpl. Gilbert Ramos and another soldier known only as "Patoy" joined the two. The soldiers left 30 minutes earlier than Oguis. At around 11p.m., some of the residents heard gunfire. At 1:00 a.m., on November 12, village councilor Minda Sumaupan and three others found Oguis's headless body. Conflicting statements were issued by the Philippine Army units following Oguis' death. The 2nd IBPA said Oguis was killed in an encounter between the New People's Army and the military; while Col. Ricardo Visaya, then commander of the 901st Brigade, said Oguis was a tax collector of the NPA, which may have killed Oguis for not remitting collections. Another military spokesperson, Maj. Angelo Guzman of the 9th Infantry Division, said Oguis was a coconut plantation owner and was killed by the NPA for not paying taxes.

Oguis was a member of the Albay People's Organization, a community-based human rights organization. He was among the documented victims of military harassment and threats. On August 21, 2011, soldiers known only as Ontolan and Amolar invited Oguis to their detachment for interrogation.

In the Visayas, Jovito Pajanustan of Brgy. Osang, Catubig, Northern Samar was found in a

shallow grave, which was half a meter deep, half a meter wide, and one meter long. Apparently, his body was forced into the small space as he was in a fetal position. A nylon rope was tied around his body, while a separate rope tied both his arms in front of his body and another around his neck. His neck appeared to have been hacked several times as there was only the skin holding the head and the body. His skull was broken, his ribs fractured. There were also hacked wounds in the upper right chest and stomach; and his ribs were fractured. On November 25, 2011, witnesses saw the soldiers of the 34th Infantry Brigade in Pajanustan's farm. That day, he failed to return home. His remains were found three days later, on November 28, near his farm.

The Ligiw family—Licuben and sons, Eddie and Fermin—were similarly found in a shallow grave in Domenglay Baay-Licuan, Abra on March 8, 2014. The three were buried

atop each other. They, too, were suspected as NPA sympathizers and before they were brutally killed, they were subjected to threats and harassments by the military, specifically by the men of the 41st IBPA.

On May 24, 2015, the Calago couple, Endric, 47, and Rosalie, 45, were shot dead, then burned by elements of the 11th Infantry Battalion, Philippine Army in Guihulngan, Negros Oriental. Relatives of the couple who were also their neighbor said they heard Rosalie shouting for help because the soldiers were in their house. Rosalie's plea was followed by gunshots and the next thing they saw was the couple's house on fire. The following morning, the couple's daughter found Endric and Rosalie dead and burned. There were empty shells of the M-203 grenade launcher and M-16 armalite rifle at the scene of the crime. Endric Calago was elected officer of a local peasant organization while Rosalie had been involved in community health service.

17 DOCUMENTED NPA RED FIGHTERS TORTURED, KILLED, MUTILATED

June 28, 2015, Paquibato District, Davao City
Perpetrators: 69th IBPA

VANESSA LIMPAG
LEONCIO 'KA PARAGO' PITAO

Between September 4–6, 2014, Lacub, Abra
Perpetrators: 41st IBPA

PEDRING BANGGAO
ROBERT BEYAO
ARNOLD JARAMILLO
BRANDON MAGRANGA
RECCA NOELLE MONTE
ROBERT PEREZ
RICARDO REYES

October 10, 2011, Tineg, Abra
Perpetrators: 41st IBPA

MIGUEL ANGGABOY
DOROTHY ATING
EDGAR BALBIN
RODEL CORPUS
REYNALDO MASADO
REYNA VILLACARLOS
"KA OMENG"
"KA BERLIN"

Violations of International Humanitarian Law

Violations of the people's civil and political rights happen in the course of implementing the State's counterinsurgency program in pursuit of the New People's Army, and with the aim to neutralize the revolutionary movement led by the Communist Party of the Philippines - New People's Army - National Democratic Front of the Philippines.

War is bloody and costly as it is, but international humanitarian laws (IHL) exist to "regulate the conduct of war" and ensure that the rights of both the civilians and combatants are guaranteed.

The Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL), the first of the four substantive peace agenda agreements between the GPH and the NDFP, was formulated and mutually signed to serve as a guide in the conduct of the ongoing civil war in the country.

Yet, the AFP knows no law and only sees enemies who should be annihilated by whatever means. Throughout the BS Aquino presidency, the AFP violated not only the IHL rights of the combatants, but also that of civilians.

There were at least 17 NPA combatants killed by the AFP, whose bodies bore signs of torture and mutilation.

The killing of NPA commander Leoncio "Ka Parago" Pitao of Mindanao and NPA medic Vanessa "Ka Kyle" Limpag is not something the AFP should be proud of. If at all, it's another "medalla de horror" in the AFP's long list of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Based on reports from Karapatan-Southern Mindanao Region, Pitao was undergoing medical treatment when the 69th IBPA caught up with him. Pitao was already wounded and NPA medic Vanessa "Ka Kyle" Limpag was unarmed when soldiers finished them off. On June 28, 2015, members of the 69th IBPA and Scout Rangers surrounded the area where Pitao was. Pitao told his comrades to leave him behind and run away for their own safety and survival.

Limpag, who was attending to Pitao's ailments, decided to stay with him. In a 20-minute exchange of fire, Pitao was hit in the abdomen, and fell to the ground. Vanessa then raised her arms in surrender and shouted at the soldiers, "Medikal ko! Ayaw ninyo tiwasi kay masakiton siya!" (I'm a medic! Don't kill him. He is ill.) Limpag was shot in the back and right foot. The soldiers then approached Pitao and finished him off. Before he died, he managed to shout "Mabuhay ang rebolusyon ug ang

[Back to HOME](#)

TABLE 4 Victims of Extrajudicial Killing and Enforced Disappearance under the Noynoy Aquino Government
July 2010 to December 2015
BY AFFILIATION

AFFILIATION	EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING	ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE
ACT Teachers Partylist	1	0
Anakbayan	5	0
Anakpawis	10	0
Bayan	1	0
Bayan Muna Partylist	13	0
Courage	1	0
Cordillera People's Alliance	3	0
Gabriela	1	0
Kabataan Partylist	0	1
Kadamay	2	0
Karapatan	3	0
Katribu Partylist	10	1
KMP	35	3
KMU	1	1
NFSW	2	2
Piston	1	0
Selda	2	0
UCCP	2	0
Various other organizations	49	4

katawhang kabus! (Long live the revolution and the poor people!).

Shortly, no less than Gen. Eduardo Año, commanding officer of the 10th ID and Gen. Aurelio Baladad, commanding officer of the Eastern Mindanao Command arrived as if to collect their trophies. In less than a month, Gen. Año was promoted to Commanding General of the Philippine Army.

The result of the autopsy conducted on the remains of the NPA members killed in a military operation on September 4-6, 2014 in Lacub, Abra revealed the use of torture and mutilation of remains. There were no gunshot wounds, but Recca Noelle Monte's skull was like a crushed eggshell and her leg bones were also crushed. These were indications that Monte was already captured by the soldiers, tortured and was killed. The body of another NPA fighter Arnold Jaramillo, suffered multiple gunshot wounds with one shot at close range.

Even civilians were not spared by the soldiers' violence during this September 4-6 military operation. Engr. Fidela Salvador of an NGO, the Cordillera Disaster Response and Development Services (CorDisRDs) who happened to be in Lacub to conduct a community project evaluation was killed. Noel Viste,

a resident of Lacub was also killed during the operations, after being part of the group of civilians that was used as human shields by the soldiers.

On October 10, 2011, eight NPA members were also killed in a fire fight with elements of the 503rd Brigade and the 41st IBPA in Tineg, Abra. The bodies of the NPA guerrillas also bore signs of torture and desecration, clear evidence of violation of international humanitarian laws and the CARHRIHL. The skulls of at least two rebels were crushed and the brains were scooped out of the skulls. Some bodies were hacked. Bones had fractures and gunshot wounds indicated close-range firing. The pants and undergarment of one of the women red fighters were torn in the crotch area. Some residents claimed they found her naked. Those killed were Edgar Balbin, Reynaldo Masado, Miguel Anggaboy, Rodel Corpus, Reyna Villacarlos, Dorothy Ating, "Ka Omeng," and "Ka Berlin".

The 41st IBPA deployed in the province of Abra had a long list of atrocities against the civilians and combatants alike.

The savagery displayed by State armed forces defines its standpoint on the real causes of the armed conflict and who are the real enemies of the struggling Filipino people.

NDFP Consultant 19*

Minor 8

Elderly 51

Sickly 88

Female 49

Under NoyNoy 301

557 Total number of political prisoners

as of December 2015

***OF THE 19 DETAINED CONSULTANTS**

2 have been convicted

5 were arrested and detained in 2015

14 were arrested and detained under the Aquino administration

Human Rights in Num5ers

Political prisoners: victims of trumped-up criminal charges, of the slow grind of justice and of inhuman jail conditions

Incarceration based on trumped-up criminal charges combined with inhuman jail conditions and the slow grind of the justice system caused the death of political prisoner Eduardo Serrano. Serrano, a peace consultant of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines would have walked out of jail a free man a long time ago, had the BS Aquino government fulfilled its commitment to release “most, if not all” political prisoners. For spending most of his life with the marginalized sectors and helping them uplift their lives, Serrano deserved the highest honor. But the regime instead treated him like a criminal.

Serrano, a farming consultant and lecturer-trainer-adviser to farmers’ organizations and rural cooperatives, spent 11 years in jail because of fabricated criminal charges on a certain Rogelio Villanueva. Serrano was already waiting for the dismissal of the last two cases against him when he was rushed to the hospital due to a heart attack. He died on January 8, 2016 at the Philippine Heart Center.

Like Ka Eddik, there were eight other political prisoners who died while in prison during the BS Aquino regime: Crisanto Fat, Benny Barid, Alison Alcantara, Nenito Cabarles, Gildo Gonzales, Melchor Renomeron, Romeo San Andreas, and Edna Montes.

In 2014, Benny Barid died of chronic asthmatic bronchitis with emphysema at the New Bilibid Prisons (NBP) Hospital. For three years, Barid was in and out of the hospital. He was unable to stand up alone, and he needed a wheelchair to move around. Fellow political prisoners, not the government, looked for means to provide for his medicines.

In 2013, Alison Alcantara died of pneumonia, sepsis and fatal arrhythmia. He was brought to the Philippine General Hospital only after he fell into a coma at the NBP Hospital. Crisanto Fat, a peasant leader in Negros Occidental, died of heart ailment. He was still handcuffed to a hospital bed when he died in 2011.

Release on humanitarian ground

The situation is even harsher for those who are already suffering from ailments, like the 88 ailing political prisoners and 51 elderly political prisoners who continue to be incarcerated in cramped and unventilated cells.

Among those for immediate release on humanitarian grounds are NDFP peace consultants Adelberto Silva, Wilma Austria-Tiamzon, Maria Concepcion “Concha” Araneta-Bocala, Ramon Argente, Alexander Birondo, and Maria Miradel Torres.

Silva, 68, had undergone quadruple angioplasty before he was arrested

[Back to HOME](#)

on June 15, 2015. Austria-Tiamzon has spondylolisthesis (forward displacement of vertebra), hypertension and carotid artery occlusion. The 65-year-old Araneta-Bocala has weak lungs because of a history of pneumonia. She also has ulcers, recurring lumbar pain due to scoliosis, anemia, vertigo, goiter, and recurring pain in her left eye, which was operated on previously. Argente has coronary artery disease and had a bypass operation in 2013. Alexander Birondo is hypertensive and insulin-dependent because of diabetes while Maria Miradel Torres is a breastfeeding mother whose child spent nine months in prison with her. Torres was forced to wean her child from breastfeeding after nine months because of the intolerable jail conditions unfit for a child.

Consultants detained, convicted in violation of the JASIG

As of December 31, 2015, there were 557 political prisoners in the whole country, with more than half of them arrested during the BS Aquino regime. About 80 political prisoners were arrested as far back as 1994 to 2001, or more than 20 years ago.

There are 18 detained NDFP peace consultants and JASIG-protected persons, five of them arrested in 2015—Reynaldo Hugo, Ruben Saluta, Adelberto Silva, Ernesto Lorenzo, and Maria Concepcion “Concha” Araneta-Bocala. It was also in 2015 when two JASIG-protected persons, Leopoldo Caloza and Emeterio Antalan, were convicted to life imprisonment. In 2013, Eduardo Sarmiento was similarly convicted on false charges.

As in the case of all political prisoners, the peace consultants and JASIG-protected persons are victims of the State’s policy of criminalizing

political activism and the use of “professional witnesses” who are paid fees to stand in court with fabricated and often ridiculous and incongruent testimonies.

In October 2015, Quezon City Regional Trial Court (RTC) Branch 98 Judge Marilou Runes-Tamang ruled that accused Rogelio Villanueva is not the same person as Eduardo Serrano; and Serrano should therefore be immediately released. Judge Tamang said Serrano’s arrest and detention for 11 years is an “outright mockery of the basic human rights on due process of law which is enshrined in our Constitution.”

The acquittal of Eduardo Serrano in November 2015 by the Quezon City RTC Branch 100 from charges of multiple murder and multiple frustrated murder, puts into question the many other trumped-up criminal charges against political prisoners, specifically the NDFP peace consultants. Branch 100 Judge Editha G. Mina-Aguda’s decision on Serrano’s case, citing the “failure of the People to prove the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt,” based on the witnesses’ testimonies, which are, “either imagined or trumped-up” can be applied to all the cases lodged against the political prisoners.

However, in the case of the Antalan-Caloza conviction, Judge Toribio Ilao of the Pasig City RTC Branch 266 relied on the testimony of a witness, a certain Domingo, who admitted he did not see Antalan and Caloza kill the supposed victim, Kathlyn Ramos. Domingo, in his testimony, used the names Caloza and Antalan, and not the alleged aliases of those people who were supposedly involved in the killing of Ramos.

Still, the court believed Domingo’s story even without

any direct evidence to support his claim. The court even justified this by saying, “circumstantial evidence, if sufficient, can supplant the absence of direct evidence.” Domingo’s next statement centered on his surrender to the 48th IBPA in 2006, that supposedly led the military to the grave of Ramos. Two other testimonies against Caloza and Antalan, came from Leonardo Bernardo and the mother of Ramos, Tarcila. Bernardo said he knew Antalan and Caloza as NPA leaders and Ramos as “*tagapagturo sa magsasaka* (teacher of the peasants).” He later learned that Ramos was killed. Bernardo’s testimony mentioned nothing about the alleged murder. Tarcila Ramos testified about the exhumation of a body, that she just assumed to be that of her daughter Kathlyn. She admitted in court that they didn’t undergo any test to establish with certainty that it was her daughter’s remains.

With Antalan and Caloza’s conviction, there are now an NDFP peace consultant and two JASIG-protected persons convicted to life imprisonment on false charges. And all this happened under the BS Aquino regime.

Throughout his presidency, BS Aquino showed no real intention to face the NDFP and talk real about solving the root causes of the armed rebellion in the country and to pursue the path to a just peace and pro-poor development.

While blabbering “peace and development” slogans, the regime continued to arrest more NDFP consultants, violating the Joint Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees (JASIG) and other previously signed agreements, such as the Comprehensive Agreement

on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL). The regime conveniently invokes “peace and development” only to cover up its anti-people economic programs and its fascist attacks against the people.

An organized racket and an “Order of Battle” rolled into one

Another devious scheme employed by the BS Aquino regime is the Joint Order on Rewards (JOR) through Mar Roxas’ Department of Interior and Local Government and Voltaire Gazmin’s National Defense Department that give out monetary reward or bounty for information on or the capture of some 200 “communist leaders” who are deemed wanted by the State. The reward money amounts to Php 466 million.

The JOR 14-2012 was put in place in November 2012, three months after Aquino’s anointed successor Mar Roxas took over the DILG. The highly questionable bounty was supposedly used to lure “informants” to track down so-called communist rebels and turn them in to State authorities.

Going by the names listed in the “Order of Battle”, 22 of those listed had been arrested with reward money that amounted to some Php 95 million from 2012 to the end of 2015. A month after, in December 2012, the JOR made an exception in the case of Wilma Tiamzon and four other NDFP consultants by amending the November 2012 JOR.

The December 2012 JOR 14 (A) 2012 had referred to the February 24, 1995 Joint Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees (JASIG) and the GPH list of JASIG-covered personalities, thus, deleting the names of Wilma Austria Tiamzon, Rafael Baylosis, Vicente Ladlad, Reynaldo

Bocala and Jose Maria Sison from the list of so-called 235 communist personalities “in recognition of the pending peace negotiations and conditions upon the existence of said peace negotiations.”

Despite this, the Tiamzon couple are still detained at the Custodial Center in Camp Crame in spite of the JASIG and the amended DILG-DND JOR.

Trumped-up charges, surveillance vs. leaders of people’s organizations

In 2015 alone, at least 114 rights workers, church people, and rights advocates were falsely charged with criminal offenses for directly working among the victims of military atrocities in the provinces. From up north in Cagayan Valley to down south in Mindanao, the pattern is similar. Most of the victims of harassment cases are human rights workers, church people, and known leaders of the progressive movement and partylist organizations. Obviously, the charges are meant to silence the voices that amplify the sentiments and demands of the victims, mostly peasant and indigenous people. The victims include two deceased leaders: labor leader and former Congressional representative Crispin “Ka Bel” Beltran and environmentalist Francis Morales.

Karapatan officers in the regions namely, Rev. Allen Bill Veloso and Pastor Sadrach Sabella, Chairperson and Secretary General, respectively, of Karapatan-Socskargen; Honey May Suazo, Secretary General of Karapatan - Southern Mindanao, Romella Liquigan, regional coordinator of Karapatan - Cagayan Valley, and Eliza Pangilinan, Karapatan-Caraga Secretary General, were among those falsely charged with

criminal offenses for their work among the rights victims in their respective regions.

The absurd trumped-up cases range from kidnapping, serious illegal detention, trafficking in persons, serious physical injuries, murder and frustrated murder — heaped on those who supported internally displaced persons or evacuees, specifically those from Talaingod and Kapalong, Davao del Norte, from Bukidnon, from Lianga, Surigao del Sur and those from Malapatan, Sarangani province and Balit in Agusan del Sur. Others charged were participants in fact-finding missions that documented the rights violations committed by the military against civilians in communities. This happened among the leaders of Karapatan and a number of people’s organizations in Cagayan Valley and again, those from Davao, Agusan, and Sarangani provinces.

Ironically, the victims themselves were charged with murder and frustrated murder as in the case of torture victim Ruben Wating in Sarangani province; and Marlon Baganay, Mendo Bisiotan and Lando Daryuin who were abducted and were later on surfaced three days after, and then charged and detained.

In the National Capital Region, leaders of the progressive movement were also implicated in the cases filed against those in the regional centers. The names and photos of Bayan Muna representative Carlos Zarate; Gabriela Women’s Party representative Emmi de Jesus; former parliamentarians Teddy Casiño and Rafael Mariano; children’s rights advocates Karlo Manano and Jacqueline Ruiz of Salinlahi and the Children’s Rehabilitation Center;

and Karapatan Secretary General Cristina Palabay appeared in a “rogue gallery” that was attached to the charge sheet of Honey May Suazo, et al. Zarate was even slapped with serious illegal detention charges for supposedly keeping a child rape victim at the evacuation center in UCCP-Haran.

Officers and members of the Confederation of Unity Recognition and Advancement of Government Employees (COURAGE) were subjected to harassment and surveillance through letters, phone

messages and “office and home visits” supposedly to recruit them into the government intelligence network. Members of the Council for Health and Development, Kilusang Mayo Uno, Anakbayan, Children’s Rehabilitation Center and Salinlahi also reported similar incidents.

Before this, in 2012-2013, there were already 12 documented cases of break-ins in houses and offices of activists where data storage devices such as laptops, cameras, and USB drives were singled out by “robbers”.

(For other details of the cases above, see Karapatan Monitor Issue No. 2, 2015 or <http://karapatan.org/Karapatan+Monitor+2015+Issue+No.+2>)

TABLE 5

July 2010 to December 2015 Political Prisoners

REGION	TOTAL NO. OF PPS	WOMEN	NDFP CONSULTANTS	ARRESTED UNDER BS AQUINO
Ilocos	0	0	0	0
Cordillera Administrative Region	7	0	1	6
Cagayan Valley	8	1	0	8
Central Luzon	10	1	1	6
National Capital Region	222	19	13	61
Southern Tagalog	23	1	0	11
Bicol	39	3	0	34
Western Visayas	11	2	1	9
Central Visayas	4	0	0	2
Eastern Visayas	39	9	1	29
Northern Mindanao	26	2	2	20
Caraga	15	1	0	15
Socskargen	25	1	0	15
Western Mindanao	28	5	0	22
Southern Mindanao	72	4	0	50
ARMM	28	0	0	13
TOTAL	557	49	19	301

SICKLY 88

ELDERLY 51

ARRESTED MINOR 8

Crimes vs. communities: communities suffer from the AFP's maelstrom of war

2015 also saw an intensified attack on hinterland communities as the AFP vowed to destroy so-called NPA mass bases or guerilla fronts. The attacks brought on large-scale destruction in rural communities, including their sources of livelihood, the community infrastructures built by the people, and the natural resources environment.

Bombing

Majority of the 34 incidents of bombing documented during BS Aquino's regime happened in Mindanao; and was committed by the units under the AFP's Eastern Mindanao Command.

Bombings obviously were far more destructive to people's lives and livelihood, and to the natural environment. People would run and try to escape, but no one in the targeted communities was exempt from the devastation. Bombings violated the people's rights, collectively and individually.

Civilians injured. In April 2012, farmer Jenice Marguate, 25, of Brgy. Sampaguita, was hit by shrapnel when a bomb was dropped on his farm in Kibawe, Bukidnon. Soldiers delayed his family as they rushed him to the District Hospital in Kibawe. The soldiers wanted to arrest Marguate on mere suspicion of being an NPA member. The soldiers only allowed them to pass when the village chairperson attested he is a resident of and a farmer in the barangay. Marguate was hit when two fighter planes that reinforced the operation of the 8th IBPA indiscriminately shelled Sitios Kibanggis and Nabunturan in Barangay Sampaguita. The planes dropped 14 bombs in a span of one hour and a half. Some 71 families or 293 individuals evacuated to

the barangay hall because of the incident.

Endangering civilians, especially children. On May 31, 2013, the 503rd Brigade, indiscriminately bombed the municipality of Malibcong, Abra. Two girls who were 14 and 17 years old were almost hurt. They were traumatized and did not want to attend classes for fear of being hit by another bomb. The bomb exploded 40 meters from the hut of Matilde Sacragon where the two minors were gathering edible snails in a nearby rice field. Barangay Councilor Antonio Ambalneg who was in the vicinity rescued the children. The bombings were part of the operations led by BGen. Hernando Iriberry, then the commanding officer of the 503rd IB and now the AFP Chief of Staff.

Destruction of properties and religious sites. In the same incident stated above, the two bombs dropped near the forested area of barangays Duldulao and Lat-ey in Malibcong, Abra exploded some 170 meters from the Hydro Electric Power House and some residential houses. It was 60 meters from resident Ponsiano Culangan's rice granary and 120 meters away where another resident Rommel Teneza was plowing his rice field. A bomb was also dropped near Sitio Aligang of the same barangay but did not explode. Yet the AFP did not retrieve it.

On October 18, 2011, a mosque and several houses were damaged when a platoon of the Philippine Army 4th Special Forces Battalion Special Operations Command used OV10 to bomb the village of Kailih, Datu Unsay, Maguindanao. The bombing was part of a follow up operation against members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front under Commander Dan Asnawie. Some 287 families were forced out of their homes due to the clash between the two armed forces.

Indiscriminate firing. Bombs and air strikes most often were accompanied by ground troops firing indiscriminately once they entered the villages.

On February 27, 2015, a few days after the botched operation in Mamasapano, the soldiers entered Sitio Quay, Maitumaig, Datu Unsay, Maguindanao at around 7 a.m., and started firing at the houses following mortar shelling and an air strike using OV10 planes.

Aga Zulkarnin and her five children ran away leaving her husband behind when they heard the gunshots. They were so afraid that they forgot to bring any of their belongings with them. Zulkarnin also saw APC tanks and marine soldiers coming into their community.

Forced evacuation

More often than not, bombings led to forcible evacuation where villagers sought safety in other communities or in town or urban centers. In other instances, community members fled their villages when combat operations by the AFP intensified and soldiers would encamp in their villages, using their schools and other public facilities or even their homes as barracks.

The massive evacuation of residents of Lianga, Surigao del Sur that followed the September 1 massacre was not the first documented case in the Caraga region under the BS Aquino regime. There were 26 documented incidents of forcible evacuation in the Caraga region from August 2010 to September 2015. In 2015, three incidents had been documented.

In Southern Mindanao Region, there were 10 documented incidents of forcible evacuation in just two years, from 2013 to 2015. Most of the incidents happened in 2013. The more than 800 evacuees at the United Church of Christ in the Philippines-UCCP in Haran came in batches starting January of 2015. More than half of them were from Talaingod, Davao del Norte. They were later joined by evacuees from Kapalog, Davao del Norte and Kitaotao, Bukidnon.

Northern Mindanao region had the highest number of documented incidents among all non-Moro regions in Mindanao, with 18 incidents of evacuation from 2011 to 2015.

From 2010 up to the end of 2015, there were at least 118 incidents of forced evacuation all over the country.

Forcible evacuation brought about a host of other difficulties among the evacuees.

In January, two children, Jamson Tilocan, 4, and Miguel Mananito, 3, died of measles. They were among the 1,000 evacuees from the four communities in San Luis, Agusan del Sur who were at the evacuation center starting January 2015. At the Tandag Sports Complex where evacuees from Han-ayan and neighboring communities fled after the September 1 massacre, about 170

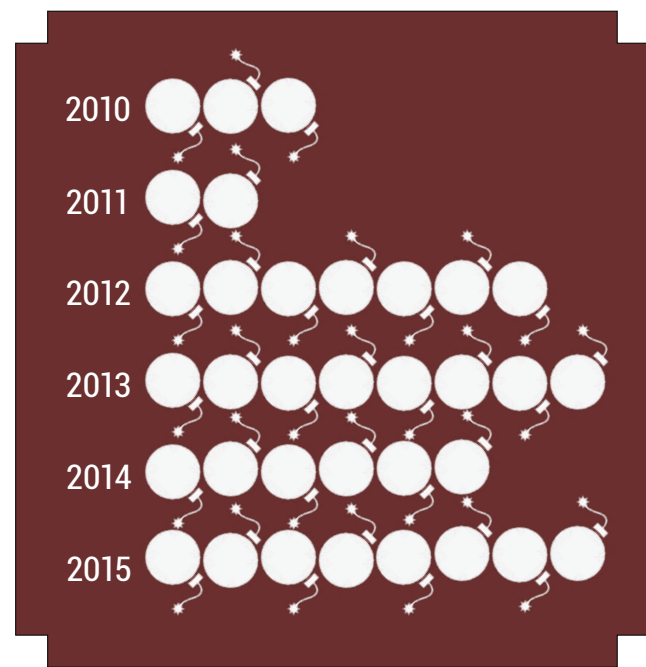
2010 [10-26 Aug | Brgy. **Pianing, Butuan City, Agusan del Norte**] Aerial bombing and cannon blasts by the 30th IB prompted the evacuation of 38 families. **[13Aug | Purok 5 and 6, Brgy. Pianing, Butuan City, Agusan del Norte]** 30th IB planes encircled Purok 5 & 6 and dropped eight bombs. **[14Aug | Sitio Lusong, Brgy. Puting Bato, Cabadbaran, Agusan del Norte]** Two airplanes of the 30th IB dropped bombs in nearby mountain areas after a series of strafing, causing evacuation. **2011** **[12Sep | Sitio Binablayan, Brgy. Amduntog, Asipulo, Ifugao]** 86th IB bombed the area with mortars for two days. **[18Oct | Al-barka, Basilan]** Aerial bombing by the 4th Special Forces Battalion - Special Operations Command using OV10 plane in Kailih Village damaged a Mosque and several houses; 287 families evacuated. **2012** **[28Feb | Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte]** Bombing, strafing and airstrikes by the 402nd IB were reported. Some 58 families from Alegria, Surigao del Norte evacuated. **[5Mar | Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte]** Two fighter planes of the 402nd IB dropped four bombs, some 300 meters from residential areas, followed by a helicopter which strafed forest areas. **[5Mar | Brgy. Camam-onan, Gigaquit, Surigao del Norte]** Two helicopters of the 402nd IB conducted aerial strikes hitting two houses and causing residents to evacuate. **[1Apr | Brgy. Sampaguita, Kibawe, Bukidnon]** Farmer Jenice Marguate, 25, was hit by shrapnels after a bomb was dropped on his farm by the 8th IB. Two fighter planes indiscriminately shelled Sitios Kibanggis and Nabunturan, dropping 14 bombs within an hour. **[7May | Brgy. New Visayas, Trento, Agusan del Sur]** A helicopter and fighter plane of the 25th IB dropped at least seven bombs which led to the evacuation of 83 families (397 individuals). **[5Jun | Brgys. Kinabalan, Banate, Laurel of Malungon, Sarangani]** Two helicopters used by the 57th, 58th & 73rd IB dropped 12 bombs in the community followed by strafing of a helicopter-mounted machine gun. Houses were destroyed causing the evacuation of around 332 families. **[21Oct | Brgy. Calabcab, Maco, Compostela Valley]** Two helicopters of the 71st IB bombed the area, injuring two civilians and led to the evacuation of 116 families. **2013** **[2Feb | Sitio Sumalayag, Halapitan, San Fernando, Bukidnon]** 8th IB led by Sgt. Abdul Ain Hussin, Cpl. Romeo Molina dropped 18 bombs in the area. **[31May | Barangays Lat-ey and Duldulao, Malibcong, Abra]** The 503rd Infantry Brigade bombed the area during a combat operation. The bombs almost hit two girls, ages 14 and 16. Also hit was a micro-hydroelectric power plant, the community's main power source. **[24Jun | Purok 9-C, Sitio San Isidro, Brgy. Nuevo Iloco, Mawab, Compostela Valley]** The 66th IB, using two helicopters, dropped eight bombs and indiscriminately fired at a school's vicinity using a machine gun. **[30Aug | Forest areas of Aguid and upland Bontoc in the Demang mountain ranges, affecting the municipalities of Sagada, Besao, Sadanga and Bontoc in Mountain Province and in Tubo, Abra]** 1st Division Strike Wing of the Philippine Air Force (PAF) and the Regional Public Safety Battalion of the PNP bombed the communal hunting grounds, forest area, coffee and swidden farms and watershed of the Fidelisan, Dallic and Bontoc tribes. **[22Sep | Brgy. Maalo, Juban, Sorsogon]** 36th IB strafed the villages using two helicopter-mounted machine guns. **[20Nov | Purok 2, Sitio Tinago, Brgy. Elizalde, Maco, Compostela Valley]** Two helicopters of the 71st IB dropped four bombs at the farms. **[6Dec | Purok 2, Brgy. Malamodao, Maco, Compostela Valley]** Bomb explosions were seen by the community where the 71st IB-

Alpha Company led by Col Dennis Tanzo, Lt. Gaston and Sgt. Gavino are deployed. **[15Dec | Sitio Agila, Cabalantian, Arakan, North Cotabato]** Bombs were dropped by the 57th IB followed by a series of gunshots. Two helicopters were seen firing at civilians. **2014** **[20Mar | Sitio Bagang and Laslasakan, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao del Norte]** Residents reported aerial bombing for two days by the 68th IB, 60th IB, 1003rd IB, 4th Special Forces. There were also incidents of strafing and indiscriminate firing causing a young woman's miscarriage and the evacuation of the community. **[21-27Mar | Sitio Danlog, Brgy. Bitaugan, San Miguel, Surigao del Sur]** For seven days, the 36th IB bombed the area, located near a populated community. **[30Mar | Sitio Natayukan and Sitio Lakwakon, Brgy. Balite, Magpet, North Cotabato]** As bombs were dropped by the 57th IB during an evacuation, one person was almost hit. Some tree farms and rice fields were also bombed. **[7Jun | Boundary of Brgy. Panangan and Libay-libay, Maco, Compostela Valley]** The 1001st Infantry Brigade dropped bombs on the forest area where farms are located. **[14Aug | Sitio Lusong, Brgy. Puting Bato, Cabadbaran, Agusan del Norte]** Two bombs were dropped by the 30th IB in the nearby mountain areas. **[20-21Aug | Purok 2 & 4, Brgy. Fimagas, Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte]** Two of the Phil. Air Force and 302nd IB's helicopters dropped bombs on Purok 4 which led to the suspension of classes and evacuation of around 600 individuals. **2015** **[25Jan - 13Mar | Raja Bauyan, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Tukanalipao, Shariff Aguak and Datu Unsay, Maguindanao]** Indiscriminate firing, shelling of 81 mm, 105 mm howitzer, and aerial bombing by OV10 Bronco planes by the Composite Unit of 2nd Mechanized Brigade, 8th Maritime Landing Battalion, 45th IB, 7th IB, 601st IB, 602nd IB, 603rd IB, 33rd IB, 45th IB resulted in the destruction of properties and forced evacuation of the civilians. **[11-13Feb | Mangasa Sitio Damitan, Dalwangan, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon]** 1st Special Forces led by Col. Lidasan forcibly entered and ransacked a farm after bombing the area. **[27Feb | Sitio Quary, Maitumaig, Datu Unsay; Sitio Kuta, Brgy. Lapuk, Shariff Aguak; Sitio Kulbara, Brgy. Tapihan, Maguindanao]** Two helicopters and OV10 bomber planes from the composite units of 6th ID: 2nd Mechanized Battalion, Special Forces, 601st IB, 602nd IB, 603rd IB, and Police Regional Office of ARMM-PNP dropped bombs on these communities. Mortars were also used to bomb houses. **[28Feb | Brgy. Dasikil, Mamasapano, Maguindanao]** Mortar shelling done by composite units of 6th ID: 2nd Mechanized Battalion, Special Forces, 601st IB, 602nd IB, 603rd IB and Police Regional Office of ARMM-PNP. Two OV10 planes and choppers also dropped bombs in the community. **[6Mar | Brgy. Elian and Madia, Datu Saudi-Ampatuan, Maguindanao]** Composite units from the 6th ID: 2nd Mechanized Battalion, Special Forces, 601st IB, 602nd IB, and 603rd IB and Police Regional Office of ARMM-PNP dropped 105 Howitzer bombs which exploded in two houses. There was a total of six explosions. **[10Mar | Brgy. Elian, Datu Saudi Ampatuan]** Elements of Special Action Forces dropped bombs and fired gunshots during the community's *sambayang* (prayer). **[30Mar | Brgy. Upper Suyan, Malapatan, Sarangani]** Eight bombs were dropped by the 73rd IB in a populated area followed by firing of machine guns, destroying the community's water source. **[1May | Sitio Kamansi and Tapol, Brgy. Banglay, Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental]** A total of seven mortars were fired by the 58th IB; five exploded near a Higaonon community.



34 BOMBING INCIDENTS

(July 2010 to December 2015)



- 3 Cordillera Autonomous Region
- 4 Northern Mindanao Region
- 4 SoCSKSarGen Region
- 6 Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
- 1 Western Mindanao Region
- 6 Southern Mindanao Region
- 9 CARAGA Region
- 1 Bicol Region

showed symptoms of varying illnesses after two weeks at the shelter. A 4-year-old girl died from an undiagnosed illness a week after the evacuation.

Displacement and economic dislocation such as loss of income and sources of livelihood on the part of the evacuees were among the other ills of forcible evacuation. Once the evacuees left the communities, their personal properties and other community-owned structures and plants, crops and livestock were looted and/or destroyed. In many instances, houses of the evacuees were burned, destroyed or defaced. The case of Lianga, Surigao del Sur exemplifies the level of destruction and divestment of properties in the communities once residents evacuated and sought shelter elsewhere to get away from the military's madness.

The report of an international fact-finding mission that went to Lianga on October 25-28, 2015, after the massacre incident, cited the burning of six houses in the village of Panukmoan and two houses in Magkahunaw. The Magkahunaw properties were valued by their owners at about PhP 500, 000 and PhP 1.5M respectively because of the collective farm machinery, hauling truck, about 10 containers of fuel, abaca stocks and other farm products as well as home appliances that were destroyed with the newly constructed houses. All the houses in Han-ayan, where ALCADDEV is situated, were also ransacked.

There were also reported cases of divestment of money, farm tools, household utensils, jewelry and other valuables, stocks of merchandise from retail stores, livestock, personal documents and picture/s, abaca stock from secured houses at the time

of the forcible evacuation. The fact-finding mission members estimated some PhP 120,000 worth of cash and goods from retail stores and cooperatives were taken while the livestock and abaca stocks amounted to more than PhP 500,000. The amount did not include the cost of rootcrops, fruits, and other food crops that were ready for harvest, which should have been a source of additional income for the families. Houses were defaced with writing such as "welcome NPA family" and various sexually suggestive drawings and writings.

For the State forces, the killing of school executive Emerito Samarca and two other Lumad leaders and the forcible evacuation of the residents of Han-ayan and neighboring communities were not enough. When all the residents left, the ALCADDEV school compound was ransacked and structures were destroyed. The fact-finding mission found the electrical wires within the school compound disconnected, the water system diverted to the military camp; the school's fishpond drained killing the fingerlings and fish stock; the grown livestock such as six turkeys, 21 chickens, two ducks and numerous chicks of about 250grams weight lost. Also lost were the school's consumer store stock worth about PhP 100,000.

Meanwhile, the evacuees' woes were endless during their stay in cramped temporary shelters at the Tandag City Sports Complex and as they faced the uncertainties in unfamiliar cityscape.

In July 2015, Rep. Nancy Catamco raided the UCCP-Haran in Davao City to "rescue" the Lumad staying there from church and rights groups. Catamco claimed the groups "kidnapped and held" the more than 700 Lumad. The raid was carried

out by Brig.Gen. Alexander Balutan of the 10th ID and Col. Harold Cabrerros of the 1003rd IBPA, and members of the ALAMARA paramilitary group who forcibly entered the Church compound where the evacuees were staying. The raid resulted in the wounding of at least 10 Lumad evacuees. At the evacuation centers, evacuees were under the prying eyes of the soldiers, military intelligence agents, and members of paramilitary groups who kept watch and harassed them.

On October 7, 2015, Butchoy Tumagsa, 25, an evacuee from Kapalong, Davao del Norte, was stabbed with an icepick by one of the two men who were following him on his way back to UCCP-Haran. Tumagsa came from the market when the incident happened. Fortunately, Tumagsa was only grazed. Prior to this, a volunteer teacher for the Lumad pupils at UCCP-Haran was tailed by men in motorcycle.

The year ended with the evacuees at UCCP Haran in Davao City and at the Tandag City Sports Complex spending the Christmas holidays away from their homes, despite the call for the military to pull-out from the communities to allow the Lumad to get back to their homes.

Attacks on Schools

You'll know how heartless a government is when even children have become targets of its counter-insurgency program—their schools are used for military encampment, destroyed or burned. Most of the schools are not even government-established but grassroots initiated and supported by various religious and people's organizations.

In Brgy. White Culaman, Kitaotao, Bukidnon, the Fr. Fausto Tentorio Memorial School for the

Lumad was demolished on October 23, and was barred to open by village captain Felipe Cabugnason who acted on direct orders of the 8th and 23rd IBPA. The Lumad school was named after the murdered Italian priest who initiated literacy and numeracy classes among the Lumad decades ago.

Cabugnason was one of the incorporators of the Lumad school, but had turned around since August 25, when soldiers started to encamp at the village hall where he holds office. Soldiers tagged the Lumad school "NPA school." Since August, Cabugnason made several attempts to implement the school's closure. On October 23, when most of the residents were at the evacuation center, Cabugnason and his men were reported to have demolished the school building and ordered the teachers and students to leave the dormitory.

The Save Our Schools Network-Southern Mindanao (SOS-SMR) reported that teachers, students, and parents attending the 11th Foundation Day of the Salugpungan Ta Tanu Igkanugon Community Learning Center (STTICLC) and Bwalawan Festival in Talaingod, Davao del Norte were blocked on their way to STTICLC by members of Alamara paramilitary group. The Alamara members, led by Lumansad Sibugan also aimed their bolos, and bows and arrows at the Salugpungan delegation. The contingent was again stopped by soldiers and Kapalong police on their way back, citing absurd violations such as, "driving without uniform, proper shoes, seatbelt, etc." to justify the blockade. Sibugan is the same person who covered up the AFP's involvement in the Lianga massacre before the national media.

The role of paramilitary groups: AFP's surrogates

The State had capitalized on the illiteracy and poverty of the masses to divide them and to pit them against each other.

The Civilian Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) is spread throughout the country, while groups such as the Special Civilian Armed Auxiliary (SCAA), Investment Defense Force (IDF), ITDF (Inter-Territorial Defense Force), Alamara, Bagani-Magahat, Dela Mance, Sanmatrida, and New Indigenous People's Army Reform (NIPAR) groups are mostly found in Mindanao. The SCAA, CAA, ITDF, and the IDF were specifically created to protect big business and foreign investments such as transnational and multi-national

mining corporations. The AFP also trained and supervised the security forces of these corporations as frontliners.

They came in so many different names, but were essentially AFP surrogates in their terror attacks against communities. The government repeatedly denied any connection with the paramilitary groups, but the groups obviously performed tasks along the BS Aquino regime's counterinsurgency program.

The Magahat-Bagani group that figured in the September 1, 2015 Lianga massacre was one of the 24 documented paramilitary groups in the country which were trained, financed, and supervised by the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

In early 2015, the STTICLC schools were almost closed down by DepEd Division Supt. Josephine Fadul, as prompted by the AFP. During the 2016 budget deliberations at the Lower House, Department of Education officials admitted the plan to close down 24 Salugpungan schools and replace them with schools ran by soldiers. The plan was a result of a meeting called by the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) which is under the Office of the President.

The Save Our Schools Network-Mindanao reported that from September 2014 to September 2015, there were 95 documented cases of attacks on schools by soldiers and paramilitary groups all over Mindanao, 81 of which were Lumad community schools, affecting 4,265 students.

In 2013, the BS Aquino regime came out with AFP guidelines/letter directive #25 and DepEd memorandum 221, which gave government

recognition to the attacks against children. The orders allowed the use of schools/educational institutions for military purposes, sugarcoating such operations as "civil-military operations (CMO)." The AFP extolled Oplan Bayanihan for utilizing combat and "non-combat" strategies, including CMOs to defeat rebel groups. CMOs, therefore, in the guise of humanitarian activities were within the framework and operations of the AFPs ongoing war. This would explain the brazenness of the AFP's attacks against teachers and students, including the killing of Lumad school executive Emerito Samarca.

Because of the mercenary orientation of the state security forces, everyone, regardless of age, who crossed their way were considered enemies. It would not be farfetched to consider the possibility that the next generation of Lumad would remember BS Aquino and his army as child killers and one who destroyed their future.



Back to HOME

25 DOCUMENTED PARAMILITARY GROUPS OPERATING IN THE COUNTRY

1. **Civilian Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU)** - Present in all parts of the country
2. **Barangay Peacekeeping and Security Officer (BPSO)** - 4th Infantry Division-Philippine Army (IDPA); (created to protect transnational/multinational corporations especially mining)
3. **Special Civilian Armed Auxiliary (SCAA)** - 4th, 401st, 26th Infantry Battalion-Philippine Army (IBPA)
4. **Inter-Territorial Defense Force /Investment Defense Force** - 10th IDPA
5. **Task Force KITACOM** (Kiblawan, Tampakan, Columbio, and Malungon)- 3rd, 27th, 1001st IBPA
6. **Civilian Armed Auxiliary** - 8th IBPA
7. **Nationwide Development Corporation (NADECOR) forces** - 10th IDPA, 7th IDPA, 1001st IBPA
8. **TF Sagip-Kalikasan** - 9th IDPA
9. **TADECO forces** - 4th IDPA
10. **Blue guards** - 53rd IB, 1st IDPA
11. **K9** - 53rd IB, 1st IDPA (Former members of the New People's Army who surrendered to the military)
12. **Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Bungcayao Brigade** - 3rd IDPA
13. **Armadong Operatiba ng Partido Marxista** (May or may not be members of indigenous groups, but who were appointed by the AFP with NCIP to become leaders or "*datu*")
14. **Sanmatrida** - 4th IDPA
15. **New Indigenous People's Army Reform (NIPAR)** - 4th IDPA
16. **Tribal Reform Indigenous Organising in Mindanao (TRIOM) Force** - 8th IBPA
17. **Bagani** - 27th IB, 10th IDPA
18. **Salawakan** - 4th, 401st, 26th IBPA
19. **Bagani Otaza-Lubog Force** - 26th IB, 4th IDPA
20. **Calpit Egua-Waway Belandres** - 36th IBPA, 3rd SF, 401st IBPA
21. **Alamara** - 10th IDPA
22. **De la Mance** - 8th IB, 4th IDPA
23. **Hasmin Acebedo** - 36th IB, 4th IDPA
24. **Manlokobi Bocaes** - 8th IBPA
25. **Bagani-Magahat** - 36th IB, 4th IDPA

The ManiLakbayan ng Mindanao 2015 in its statements also cited other paramilitary groups operating in Mindanao such as the Task Force Gantangan, Tribal Warriors, Bungkatol Liberation Front (BULIF), Black Diamond, and Munggos.

The latest victim killed by the paramilitary group, particularly the De la Mance group, was Lumad activist Mankombite Mariano, who was shot then hacked last October 27, 2015.

By providing guns and some cash, the AFP attempts to control civilians, even if they have to kill their own kind. Such was the case of Loreto Mayor Dario Otaza. Mayor Otaza, whose death was owned up by the New People's Army, showed that his group Bagani Lubog Force was responsible for the killing of three persons in his area—Manhiloy Mantog, 35; Benjamin Planos, 28; and, Gabriel Alindao, 60. The group is attached to the 26th IBPA.

As of November 30, 2015, the AFP-trained and supported paramilitary groups were involved in the killing of 94 out of the 304 documented victims of extrajudicial killings under the BS Aquino regime. They were also involved in five out of 15 incidents of massacre.

The paramilitary groups were also involved in the killing of Fernando Baldomero, Italian priest Fr. Fausto Tentorio, Bukidnon tribal chief Jimmy Liguyon, tribal activist Genesis Ambason, Henry Alameda, and the Capions.

Forced recruitment into paramilitary groups

The AFP was not only the creator and backer of paramilitary groups. The AFP also used threats and coercion and/or red-tagging to force the civilians to join these groups.

One of the earliest documented cases under the Aquino regime was in Brgy. Calayo, Hacienda Looc, Nasugbu in Batangas. Four minors were among those forcibly recruited into the CAFGU and who had undergone training under the 730th Combat Group (AFP-Airforce) and the 16th IBPA.

Joecel Bautista, 17, Wilson Bucal, 17, Gilbert Jr. Limboc, 16, and Eugene Sevilla, 15 were among those documented on September 9, 2010 who had undergone training and military exercises in Palico, Nasugbu town in Batangas where the 730th Combat Group Philippine Air Force is based. The four were promised salaries and schooling.

On July 2, 2010, two days after Aquino assumed presidency, Ryan Duhac, 18, a Manobo farmer from Km.19, Lianga, Surigao del Sur (two kilometers from where the September 21, 2015 massacre happened), was abducted and has since remained under the custody of the Marcos Bocaes-Task Force Gantangan-Bagani Force and elements the 36th IBPA. Marcos Bocaes and his Task Force Gantangan have been in operation since Gloria Arroyo's Oplan Bantay Laya. Duhac was taken by soldiers and members of the paramilitary group as he helped his uncle Jerson Duhac cut falcata trees. They were working on different parts of the field but within hearing distance of each other. When Jerson could no longer hear the sound of trees falling from Ryan's end, he went to look for his nephew but found three soldiers instead. He did not see Ryan. For four days, the family searched for Duhac, begged the soldiers to release him. But the soldiers claimed Duhac would be rewarded with a large sum of money for surrendering a gun. On July 6, Marcos Bocaes led the family to Duhac who was in a remote area

in Coastway, St. Christine, Lianga, Surigao del Sur. Bocales said they were hiding Duhac from the NPA members who might be after him. Duhac was silent all throughout the visit, but his family saw his fear. They also noticed

cigarette burns on his right elbow. The soldiers did not release Duhac to his family. The family later learned that he had become a member of TFG-BF. Duhac's family has not seen nor heard from him since then.

Torture

There are 215 reported individual cases of torture under the Aquino regime. Among them were Marcelo Nanganlag, 28, Crisanto Nanganlag, 40, and Toto Catantan, 50. All were Higaonon farmers of Sitio, Aligudon, Brgy. Purok 7, Mat-I, Claveria, Misamis Oriental.

On the early morning of September 28, 2015, Crisanto and Marcelo Nanganlag and Toto Catantan went to the forest to gather wild orchids, which they would sell to traders who came to their place. At around 11:30 a.m., they heard gunfire not far from their place. The three immediately hid for safety. After about six hours in hiding, they came out thinking it was already safe. On their way home, they met soldiers of the 58th IBPA. Four of the soldiers immediately pointed their guns on them. The soldiers ordered the three to kneel and raise their hands. Then they were told to lie face down as they were hog tied.

After an hour, they were ordered to stand while blindfolded and tied to each other. Marcelo fell down when he was punched in the stomach. The soldier pulled him in the head so he could stand. The three were told to walk to a nearby village while blindfolded. They also carried some of the soldiers' packs.

On the way, the soldiers thrust their guns on Catantan and Marcelo and Crisanto Nanganlag to speed them up. When they reached Purok 4 they were told to board a military truck, pulling their hair so they could climb up the truck. The three were brought to the 58th IBPA camp in Barangay Mat-i, an hour away from where the soldiers picked them up. They were repeatedly interrogated, mauled, and water was poured over their faces—to force them to admit that they did errands for the NPA. The military then took pictures of them. They were forced to sign a sheet of paper and affix their

thumbmarks without knowing what was written on it. They were released the following day.

Alex Ortile, 34, a farmer from Brgy. Sukip, Pio Duran, Albay was the first documented torture victim under the BS Aquino regime. On July 3, 2010, Aquino's third day in power, Alex Ortile was tortured by elements of the 2nd IBPA under the 9th Infantry Division on the mere suspicion that he was a member of the NPA.

At 8:00 a.m. that day, Ortile was at home when he heard gunshots, some 50 meters from his house. After a few minutes, members of the army led by Lt. Palacio arrived and summoned him to a mango tree near his house. There, the soldiers forced him to admit he was a member of the NPA and that he had a gun. The soldiers punched, slapped and hit him with a rifle butt. They also got his bolo and tried to cut his neck. Because of the beating, Ortile vomited blood; a soldier even ordered him to lick the blood. The men also got pieces of broken glass and threatened to hit Ortile in the face if he refused to talk. The soldiers also threatened to torture Ortile's 70-year-old mother Josefina.

On April 5, 2015, Ruben Wating, 35, a B'laan farmer was tortured by elements of the 73rd IBPA. Two months later, in June, Wating and 19 other leaders and members of progressive people's organizations were charged with attempted murder and violation of Republic Act 9851 or the Philippine Act on Crimes against International Humanitarian Law, Genocide, and Other Crimes Against Humanity.

On that day at 5 p.m., three elements of the 73rd IB headed by a certain "Gober", commanding officer of Reconnaissance Company,

Ricky Sotal, Toto Sukal and an unnamed member of the PNP, went to the house of Ruben Wating at Sitio Akboal, Brgy. Upper Suyan, Malapatan, Sarangani. The soldiers claimed Wating was with the NPA in an encounter with the military on April 2. Wating vehemently denied the accusation.

The military forced Wating to drink two gallons of coconut wine or tuba. At around 9 p.m., they brought Ruben to a nearby creek where the soldiers kicked and punched Wating to force him to admit he is a member of the NPA. One of the soldiers kicked Ruben in the neck. Another took a plier and clipped Ruben's left thumbnail; while another punched Wating in the right side of his body. The soldiers pulled a .45 cal. and aimed at Wating's forehead. The soldiers said he should admit to what he was being accuse of, otherwise, they would kill him. The soldiers told Wating to drop to the ground as they alternately stepped on Wating's legs and on to his back. Later, they instructed him to stand up and run. Wating refused for fear that soldiers would shoot him. Not contented, the soldiers brought Wating to his neighbor's house where he was again repeatedly punched. One of the soldiers smashed Wating's hands with a bamboo stick. When they were exhausted, the soldiers allowed Wating to go back home after hitting his back with a belt.

Wating was listed among the respondents of more than 19 individuals, mostly B'laan and leaders of human rights and people's organizations, including pastors of the United Church of Christ of the Philippines who were charged on June 17, 2015 with attempted murder and violation of Republic Act 9851.

Military-perpetrated rape cases under Noynoy Aquino



multiple counts of rape

8
out of
11

victims are minors

JUNE 2010 - DECEMBER 2015

Human
Rights
in Num5ers

"Tess", 14 (3 counts of rape)
July 4, 2015 and May 6, 2015 | Sitio Nasilaban,
Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao del Norte
● Galot, Daniel and Jay-ar of 68th IB Bravo Coy

"Julie", 16
November 17, 2014 | Biao Guinga, Los Amigos,
Tugbok, Davao City
● Benjie Blancada, 40, member of 84th IBPA

"Sienna", 17, (2 counts of rape)
May 9, 2013 | Paluan, Occidental Mindoro
● Two soldiers of the 76th IBPA

"Ina", 22
December 3, 2012 | Sitio Malaanonang,
Tanay, Rizal
● Cpl. Melcer A. Andino, CMO Battalion, 2nd IDPA

"Nini", 12
June 24, 2012 | Alabang, Muntinlupa
● Valeriano Masaglang Jr. y Lavba aka Niknik,
aide of an officer of the 2nd IDPA;
enrolled in Candidate Soldier Course

"Isabel", 16
February 17, 2012 | Military camp in Ifugao
● Captain Danilo Lalin, Company Officer of
Higlander 86, 50th IBPA in Mankayan, Benguet

"Vilma", 21 (4 counts of rape)
January 30, 2012 | 9th IB-PA camp in Bgy. Puro,
Aroroy; Carenderia Lazaro Lodging House
in Bgy. Calachuchi, Milagros, Masbate
● A certain Llagas, Alex Briones, Archie Vasquez,
Gilbert Quintio a.k.a. Jerick, James Gomez,
Renz Sta. Ana, John Doe of 9th IBPA Bravo Coy

"Mutya", 17
October 16, 2011 | 16th IBPA Camp in Baras, Rizal
● PFC Alexander Barsaga, PFC Ronnie Castro, Pvt.
Rocky Domingo of the 16th IBPA

"Emie", 13, (3 counts of rape)
May 27, 2011 and January 2011 | Lobo, Batangas
● Amado Balmes, 4th Batangas CAFGU

"Marie", 26
November 9, 2010 | Near Global City, Taguig City
● Lt. Col. Theodore Dizon, Chief of Staff-
Army Support Command

"Chona", 15, (7 counts of rape)
Aug. 23 - Sep. 30, 2010
Brgy. Rangas, Juban, Sorsogon
● PFC Hamandre Flores (aka Ryan Alexis),
49th IBPA

Rape

Soldiers do not only kill, they rape children, too.

Amid the rising political killings under the BS Aquino regime, 11 women were raped by state forces; and eight of them were minors. Soldiers and members of the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) undressed girls, as young as 12 years old, then raped them. None of the perpetrators of the documented rape cases have been arrested or brought to jail.

On two separate occasions, elements of the 68th Infantry Battalion-Bravo Company, identified as Galot, Daniel and Jay-Ar raped "Tess", a 14-year old Lumad girl. The 68th IB Bravo Company was encamped in Sitio Nasilaban, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod.

The parents of "Tess" were away for a week to harvest corn in another village, leaving "Tess" and her siblings under the care of their grandmother whose house was used as a camp site by some soldiers. On May 6, 2015, "Tess" was alone in the house when Galot entered and raped her. After Galot, another soldier, Daniel, also raped "Tess". Two months later, on July 4, "Tess" was playing with her classmates after school when Jay-ar, also a soldier, led her to a grassy portion of a field and raped her. The case of "Tess" was later used as an excuse by Congresswoman

Nancy Catamco, the police, and the Alamara paramilitary group to raid the UCCP-Haran, where hundreds of evacuees were housed, including "Tess" and her parents.

On January 30, 2010, members of the 9th IB Bravo Company namely Alex Briones, Archie Vasquez, Gilbert Quinto and a certain Llagas, gang raped "Vilma", 21, inside the 9th IBPA camp in Aroroy, Masbate. After the four soldiers took turns raping "Vilma", Briones raped her again. After the incident, Briones sent messages to "Vilma" threatening to kill her if she told on them. Three days later, "Vilma" received another message from Briones asking for a meeting because he had something important to tell her. Briones picked up "Vilma" and brought her to a lodging house, where she was raped again after forcing her to take alcoholic drinks.

PFC Alexander Barsaga, PFC Ronnie Castro and PVT Rocky Domingo invited "Mutya", 17, to celebrate the anniversary of the 16th IB at a military camp in Baras, Rizal. At the camp, the soldiers offered cake and water which made Mutya, her cousin, and a friend to fall into deep sleep. "Mutya" was raped by Barsaga.

Shortly, "Mutya" showed signs of trauma: blank stares, refusal to eat and would not sleep. She would alternately sing and shout, "Alexander

Back to HOME

Barsaga, you're under arrest for child abuse. *Bukas pupugutan ka na ng ulo!* (Tomorrow, you will be beheaded!). The resident doctor at a mental health center confirmed "Mutya" was suffering from trauma.

Valeriano Masaang Jr. a.k.a "striker", an assistant of an officer of the 2nd Infantry Division, raped a 12-year-old girl in June 2012. "Nini" was using the washroom when Masaang, who was drunk, went in and punched Nini and started to touch her private parts. He threatened to kill her mother if she said a word. To further intimidate her, Masaang took out a knife and put it on the floor for Nini to see while she was being raped.

There were many more rape victims by soldiers and paramilitary forces that remained undocumented. The victims and their families were afraid and ashamed to report or file a complaint. In most cases, victims were either threatened to prevent them from filing a case and/or were offered money as compensation.

Due to poverty and shame, families of the victims would opt to just accept monetary offers and be silent about the rape.

Aside from rape, there were at least 34 reported incidents of sexual molestation from July 2010-December 2015. The cases range from verbal abuse and sexist remarks to the mashing of private parts.

These heinous acts were not isolated cases that could be attributed to individual "bad eggs" in the military. The act of rape served as a terror tactic to shame and silence young girls, women, their families and the community.

This barbarism should be condemned, and military officials who employ this tactic in their counterinsurgency program should be punished. BS Aquino, as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, will be held accountable for the rape not only of our nation but also of our daughters.

Desaparecidos

Enforced disappearance is not a thing of the past. It continues to this day in spite of the passage of the Anti-Enforced Disappearance Law in 2012. In fact, two days after BS Aquino signed it into a law, Noel Espisona and Olalio Gonzaga, farmers residing in Palanas, Masbate, became victims of enforced disappearance. The perpetrators were members of the Milagros Municipal police. After Espisona and Gonzaga, 13 more were abducted and were never surfaced.

As of December 31, 2015, there are 30 victims of enforced disappearances.

In the morning of April 30, 2015, John Calaba was invited for a meal by Christopher dela Cruz, Loloy Aquino and Jayjay Cruz to the DMCI or Consunji compound's guard outpost in Brgy. Sabanal, Lebak, Sultan Kudarat. Calaba went with the guards who had been persistent in "befriending" him.

When Timoteo Asong passed by the outpost, Calaba invited him in also. Some 20 minutes later, Asong heard gunfire coming from the outpost. The sporadic gunfire lasted until around 10:00 am. When the villagers went to the outpost, the guards drove them away claiming there were "enemies" and they might get caught in the crossfire. When the gunfire subsided, a resident at

Sitio Salabantaran saw six company guards carrying something wrapped in canvass that was loaded into a truck which left a trail of blood. Calaba never came out of from the DMCI outpost and had since been declared "missing".

Calaba is Public Information officer of KIDUMA, an organization opposed to the logging and mining projects of David M. Consunji, Inc. (DMCI), which displaced peasants and Manobo Lumad from their farms and ancestral lands.

Brothers Philip Poloyapoy, 31, Fil John, 24, Philims, 22, failed to go home in Sitio Bagong Silang, Bayugan 3, Agusan del Sur on November 1, 2014. The three were only supposed to get things from their *payag* (nipa hut) in their farm and had informed their mother, Julia, they would be back immediately. But the three never made it home.

Earlier in the morning, the brothers already had an encounter with soldiers on their way to their *payag*. One of the soldiers fired at Philip, who was crossing the river because their airguns looked like M-16 rifles. The soldiers also interrogated them, asking about NPA presence in the area. The soldiers also threatened to shoot them should the NPA ambush them. The next day, Fil John was among the dead bodies carried by soldiers in the nearby

[Back to HOME](#)

List of DESAPARECIDOS under the Aquino Administration

RENATO DELIGUER, 21 AGUSTITO LADERA, 38

September 1, 2010
Marihatag, Surigao del Sur

ALFREDO BUCAL, 62 TOMAS SAYTO

November 10, 2010
Tuy, Batangas

REYNOLD ESUREZ, 17

January 26, 2011
Manay, Davao Oriental

FELIX BALASTON

March 23, 2011
Macaletón, Quezon

FLORANTE RIVAS

May 5, 2011
San Agustin, Surigao del Sur

JULY DEVERO, 56 GERALD ABALE, 32 MICHEAL CELESTE, 24

July 19, 2011
MAGALONA, Negros Occidental

AYONG HUBASAN

October 9, 2011
Gigaquit, Surigao del Norte

NOVITO GABRIEL, 33

November 20, 2011
Cadiz City, Negros Occidental

MUIN KAHAL HANJA, 40

January 24, 2012
Isabela City, Basilan

MONICO DEL CASTILLO

August 27, 2012
Lagonoy, Camarines Sur

LEONARDO MALLY, 40

September 29, 2012
Columbio, Sultan Kudarat

NOEL ESPISONA, 39 OLALIO GONZAGA

December 23, 2012
Palanas, Masbate

BASHER MURSALUM, 60

January 23, 2013
Patalon, Zamboanga City

BENITO DALAY, 53

June 19, 2013
Guagua, Pampanga

BRYAN EPA, 34

July 21, 2013
Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya

BEN VILLENO, 43

August 27, 2013
Sta. Rosa, Laguna

LANDO CAILO, 45

December 10, 2013
Matuguinao, Samar

ROMULO DELA CRUZ, 42

Feb. 24, 2014
Roxas, Isabela

ROLLY LOSA, 27

May 4, 2014
Catubig, Northern Samar

MOHAMMAD ABDULKARIM MEHAD MOHAMMAD, MINOR

July 3, 2014
Datu Unsay, Maguindanao

PHILIP POLOYAPOY, 31 PHILEM POLOYAPOY, 22

November 1, 2014
Rosario, Agusan del Sur

JOHN CALABA, 28

April 30, 2015
Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat

JOMAR LOBIANO, 18

November 19, 2015
Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte

village of Consuelo, Bunawan town. Philip and Philims were never found. A witness told Julia that the three were seen in the company of soldiers from the 75th IBPA the night they disappeared.

On July 23, 2014, Mohammad Abdulkarim and son Mehad Mohammad were abducted by the Alpha Company of the 45th Infantry Battalion at a checkpoint in Brgy. Meta, Datu Unsay, Maguindanao. Upon hearing the abduction from an eyewitness, Mariam Uy Acob, a close relative of the victims, immediately went to the detachment of the Alpha Company. Soldiers and their commanding officer informed Acob that Mohammad Abdulkarim and his son Mehad were in their custody earlier

but were immediately released and sent home. Mohammad and son never came back home.

Colleagues only knew that on August 27, 2013, he rode a bus in Sta. Rosa, Laguna. That was the last time they communicated with Ben Villeno. Villeno's last text message said he was on his way home to Cavite and that there were men who looked like soldiers following him. Villeno was former president of Lakas Manggagawang Nagkakaisa sa Honda, a workers union at Honda Cars Philippines, and also of the Organized Labor in Line Industries and Agriculture (OLALIA), a labor federation affiliated with Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU or May First Movement).

The long list of names of the victims of human rights violations under the BS Aquino regime goes on, as the regime implements the last phase of Oplan Bayanihan. So is the list of crimes this regime has committed and which BS Aquino should soon face in court as he ends his term of office.



ACRONYMS

ACT	Alliance of Concerned Teachers	ICHRP	International Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines	NICA	National Intelligence Coordinating Agency	RTC	Regional Trial Court
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines	ID	Infantry Division	NIPAR	New Indigenous People's Army Reform	SAF	Spacial Action Force
ALCADEV	Alternative Learning Center for Agricultural and Livelihood Development, Inc.	IDF	Investment Defence Force	NPA	New People's Army	Sanmatrida	San Fernando Matigsalug Tribal Datus
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	IDPA	Infantry Division, Philippine Army	OBL	Oplan Bantay Laya	SC	Supreme Court
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	IHL	International Humanitarian Law	OLALIA	Organized Labor Association in Line Industries and Agriculture (KMU)	SCAA	Special CAFGU Active Auxiliary
Bayan	Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (New Patriotic Alliance)	IP	Indigenous People	OpBay	Oplan Bayanihan	Selda	Society of Ex-Detainees Against Detention and Arrest
Brgy.	Barangay (community or village)	ITDF	Inter-Territorial Defense Force	PA	Philippine Army	SPO	Sorsogon People's Organization
BPSO	Barangay Peacekeeping and Security Officer	JASIG	Joint Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees	Pamana	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (Peaceful and Prosperous Communities)	STTICLC	Salupungan Ta Tanu Igkanugon Community Learning Center
BS	Benigno Simeon (Aquino)	JOR	Joint Order on Rewards	Pamatid-CQ	Pagkakaisa ng Magsasaka at Tagapagtaguyod ng Ikalawang Distrito ng Quezon	TADECO	Tarlac Development Corporation
BULIF	Bungkatol Liberation Front	JPAG	Justice and Peace Action Group	PFTC	Panay Fair Trade Center	TF	Task Force
CAFGU	Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit	Kadamay	Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap	Piston	Pagkakaisa ng mga Samahan ng Tsuper at Opereytor Nationwide	TRIOM	Tribal Reform Indigenous Organising in Mindanao
CARHRIHL	Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law	Karapatan	Alliance for the Advancement of People's Rights	PNP	Philippine National Police	UCCP	United Church of Christ in the Philippines
CMO	Civil-Military Operations	Kasaka	Kahugpungan Alang sa Kalambuan	QC	Quezon City	UP	University of the Philippines
Cordis-RDS	Cordillera Disaster Response and Development Services	Kasilo	Kaugalingong Sistema sa Igpasasindog to Lumadnong Ogpaan			US	United States
Courage	Confederation for Unity, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employees	Kiduma	Kisasabanay Dulangan Manobo			VFA	Visiting Forces Agreement
CPP	Communist Party of the Philippines	Kitacom	Kiblawan, Tampakan, Columbio, Malungon				
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government	KMP	Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (Peasant Movement of the Philippines)				
DMCI	David M. Consunji Inc.	KMU	Kilusang Mayo Uno (May First Movement)				
DND	Department of National Defense	LRT	Light Rail Transit				
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development	MRT	Metro Rail Transit				
ED	Enforced Disappearance	MUFAC	Municipal Farmers Association in Carigara				
EDCA	Enhanced Defence Cooperation Agreement	NADECOR	Nationwide Development Corporation				
GPH	Government of the Republic of the Philippines	NBP	New Bilibid Prisons				
IB	Infantry Battalion	NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples				
IBPA	Infantry Battalion, Philippine Army	NDF	National Democratic Front				
		NDFP	National Democratic Front of the Philippines				
		NFSW	National Federation of Sugar Workers				
		NGO	Non-government organization				



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