

**NOT for Circulation, Reproduction or Distribution**

**Report on Activities  
March - April 2012**



**NDFP Nominated Section  
Joint Secretariat  
Joint Monitoring Committee**

# Report on Activities

## Joint Secretariat Joint Monitoring Committee of CARHRIHL NDFP-Nominated Section March - April 2012

The following were the major activities and accomplished tasks of the NDFP-nominated section in the Joint Secretariat for the period March 1 to April 30, 2012.

### I. Complaints

There were 43 complaint forms received by the Joint Secretariat during the period March 1 to April 30, 2012, 35 of which were against the GRP/GPH while eight (8) were against the NDFP.

The new numbered complaint forms brought the total number of submitted complaint forms to 5,198 or an increase of 0.83% over the last period. The total complaint forms against the GPH now constitute 64.16% of all complaint forms or 3,335 while those against the NDFP constitute 35.84% or 1,863 (see Figure 1).

I.A. On the complaint forms submitted against the NDFP

To facilitate understanding of the evolution of the complaint forms submitted against the forces of the NDFP since June 2004, we are incorporating hereunder the entire section on "Summary of Events" in the July-August 2011 report.

#### I.A.1. Summary of Events

The NDFP-Joint Secretariat (NDFP-JS) conducts a form and content study of complaint forms submitted against the NDFP as soon as these are filed with the JMC. The study is forwarded to the NDFP-Monitoring Committee (NDFP-MC) for review and evaluation. The NDFP-MC and NDFP-JS then hold joint consultations (at least once a year) to discuss the study and draft a report for consideration by the NDFP Human Rights Committee (HRC).

In its form and content study, the NDFP-JS

classifies the complaint forms into six general categories formulated by the NDFP-HRC. These are: 1. Duplication (submission of two or multiple complaints for a single incident); 2. Defective (complaints that are invalid in form and content or are lacking in sufficient data or proper documentation which render the allegations practically impossible to investigate and verify); 3. Outside of the Coverage and Scope of CARHRIHL (incidents that occurred before August 7, 1998, effectivity date of CARHRIHL, or complaints that do not qualify as violations of CARHRIHL); 4. False Attribution (violations by the GRP/GPH military and paramilitary units or allegations against criminal armed groups and common crime suspects that are passed off or falsely attributed to the NPA); 5. Reported (allegations that are reported in revolutionary publications or by concerned NPA commands); and, 6. Further Study (complaints that are for further study and investigation by the NDFP-HRC).

In March 2008, the NDFP-MC and the NDFP-JS published their first major report of complaints submitted to the Joint Monitoring Committee, including those against the NDFP, in the pamphlet, A Look into the Complaints Submitted to the Joint Monitoring Committee.

The study revealed that from June 4, 2004 to December 31, 2007, out of 1,791 complaint forms submitted against the NDFP, 152 were duplications; 1,349 were defective in form and content; 42 were outside the coverage or scope of CARHRIHL; 41 were falsely attributed; six (6) were for further study and investigation by the NDFP-HRC; and 201 were reported in revolutionary publications or by concerned NPA commands. Of the 201 reported, 138 were legitimate military operations or armed encounters; 32 were in implementation of the movement's revolutionary justice system; and, 31 were in implementation

of the movement's revolutionary policies on taxation, protection of the environment and promotion of the rights and welfare of workers and peasants.

Thus, of the 1,791 complaints against the forces of the NDFP, 69 appeared to be valid, of which six (6) were for further study and 63 (32 plus 31) were for verification with the concerned organs of the revolutionary movement.

During the September 2008 joint consultations of the NDFP-MC and NDFP-JS, it was decided after review that six (6) complaints previously classified as defective in form and content in March 2008 be considered for further study and investigation by the NDFP-HRC.

In the March 2010 joint consultations, it was decided after review that one (1) of the original six (6) complaints categorized for further study and investigation in March 2008 be included among the 63 for verification by concerned units and organs of the revolutionary movement. It was also decided that of the 13 complaint forms submitted against the NDFP after December 31, 2007 until February 2010 (or for more than two years), only one (1) was for further study and investigation by the NDFP-HRC; two (2) were for verification by concerned units and organs of the revolutionary movement; one (1) was false attribution; and, the rest were considered defective in form and content.

Thus, as of March 2010, the total of what appeared to be valid complaint forms against the NDFP was 78, broken down as follows: 12 for further study and investigation by the NDFP-HRC and 66 for verification by concerned organs of the revolutionary movement.

#### I.A.2. The July 2011 Consultations in Manila

In the joint consultations between the NDFP-MC and the Head of the NDFP-JS in

December 2010 and February 2011, it was decided that the form and content study by the NDFP-JS of complaint forms submitted against the NDFP after April 2010 would be done in the joint consultations between the NDFP-MC and NDFP-JS in July or August 2011 in Manila.

From April 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011, there were 33 complaint forms submitted against the forces of the NDFP: 13 in September-October 2010; five (5) in November-December 2010; two (2) in January-February 2011; eight (8) in March-April 2011; and, five (5) in May-June 2011.

In the July 2011 joint consultations and after reevaluation by the NDFP-MC in August 2011, it was determined that of the 33 complaint forms, three (3) were duplications; two (2) were deemed defective in form and content; 19 were falsely attributed to the NPA; seven (7) were reported in revolutionary publications or by concerned NPA commands [four (4) of which were for verification]; and, two (2) were for further study and investigation. Sixteen (16) of the falsely attributed were filed by PNP Sorsogon – common crimes like family feud, personal grudges and even a karaoke bar brawl shooting that were being attributed to the NPA.

#### I.A.3. Current Situation

The seven (7) complaint forms submitted against the forces of the NDFP during the reporting period of July-August 2011 were not included in the abovementioned 33 complaint forms evaluated in the July 2011 joint consultations. These seven (7) complaints, together with those submitted from September 2011 to the current reporting period of March-April 2012, had already undergone form and content study by the NDFP-JS. They had also been forwarded to the NDFP-MC for review and evaluation.

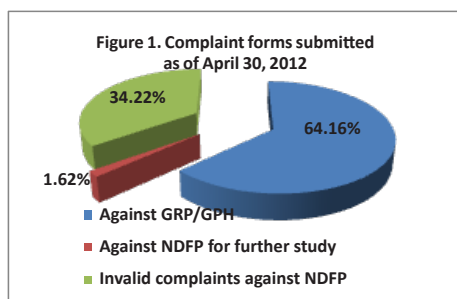
As of the present reporting period, only

84 complaint forms against the NDFP appeared to be valid: 14 for further study and investigation of the NDFP-HRC, and 70 for verification by concerned organs of the revolutionary movement (see Table 1).

Table 1

Complaints for study and verification	84
For verification by concerned organs	70
For further study by the NDFP-HRC	14
For review and evaluation by the NDFP-MC	26
Submitted in July-August 2011	7
Submitted in September-October 2011	7
Submitted in November-December 2011	4
Submitted in January-February 2012	0
Submitted in March-April 2012	8

The pie chart below shows the breakdown of all the complaints submitted against both the GRP/GPH and the NDFP.



I. B. On the complaint forms submitted against the GRP/GPH

All of the 35 new complaints against the GPH in the current reporting period involved violations of human rights, with all complaints involving violations of civil and political rights. Six (6) complaints involved violations of social, economic and cultural rights.

Seventeen (17) complaints involved violations of international humanitarian law, with all 17 involving violations against civilians. These include eight (8) instances of use of public places (barangay hall and

day care center), private residences and schools for military purposes and/or endangerment of civilians, three (3) instances of forcible evacuation/displacement, two (2) instances of aerial bombardment and shelling, and one (1) instance of hamletting.

Thirty-four (34) complaints involved violations of individual rights while seven (7) complaints involved violations of collective rights (see Table 2).

Table 2

Violation of HR	34
Civil and Political Rights	34
Social, Economic and Cultural Rights	6
Violations of IHL	17
Against Civilians	17
Violations of Individual Rights	34
Violations of Collective Rights	7

In terms of type of violations, there were nine (9) complaints involving violations against the right to life. These involved five (5) instances of torture, two (2) instances of killings, two (2) instances of aerial bombardment and shelling, and one (1) instance of physical abuse

There were 11 complaints involving violations against property, with six (6) instances of destruction of property and four (4) instances of divestment of property.

Thirty-three (33) complaints involved violations of other rights, the most common violations being threat/harassment/intimidation, 30 instances; use of private residences, public places (barangay hall, day care center), and schools for military purposes and/or endangerment of civilians, 8 instances; violation of domicile, six (6) instances; and arbitrary or unjustified search and/or seizure, five (5) instances.

There were seven (7) complaints involving violations of collective rights, specifically the use of private residences, public plac-

es (barangay hall, day care center), and schools for military purposes and/or endangerment of civilians and forcible evacuation/displacement.

Six (6) complaints involved violations of sectoral or specific rights of children and peasants and farmers.

Table 3 shows the types of rights violated and the number of instances for each type of violation.

Table 3

Type of Violation	No. of Incidents
Threat/Harassment/Intimidation	30
Use of Private Residences, Public Places (barangay hall, day care center), and Schools for Military Purposes and/or Endangerment of Civilians	8
Violation of Domicile	6
Destruction of Property	6
Torture	5
Arbitrary or Unjustified Search and Seizure	5
Arbitrary or Unjustified Arrest	4
Arbitrary or Unjustified Detention	4
Divestment of Property	4
Violation of Other Rights of Peasants/Farmers	4
Coercion	3
Forcible Evacuation/Displacement	3
Killing	2
Aerial Bombardment, Shelling	2
Landgrabbing	2
Violation of Other Rights of Children	2
Physical Abuse	1
Forced Recruitment/Conscription	1
Cruel, Inhuman and/or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1
Violation/Restriction of the Right to Association	1
Hamletting	1
<b>TOTAL NO. OF INSTANCES</b>	<b>95</b>

There were 13 individual victims identified as adult women. Four (4) children/minor victims were identified as males while four (4) others were identified as female. Not included in this count are the individual victims in the hundreds of households affected by forcible evacuation or displacement.

Sixteen (16) of the reported incidents occurred in the current year while another 16 occurred in 2011. Three (3) incidents took place in 1999 and 2010. Nine (9) incidents happened in the Davao Region while seven (7) occurred in the Northern Mindanao Region. The rest took place in Southern Tagalog, Eastern Visayas, Ilocos, CARAGA, Cagayan, Central Visayas, SOCCSKARGEN, and Central Luzon. Table 4 shows the breakdown of the incidents by year and province.

Table 4

Region/ Province	1999	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
<i>Davao Region</i>	0	1	6	2	9
Compostela Valley	0	0	1	2	3
Davao City	0	0	2	0	2
Davao del Norte	0	0	2	0	2
Davao del Sur	0	1	1	2	2
<i>Northern Mindanao</i>	0	0	0	7	7
Bukidnon	0	0	0	7	7
<i>Southern Tagalog</i>	1	1	2	2	6
Batangas	1	1	2	2	6
<i>Eastern Visayas</i>	0	0	0	4	4
Eastern Samar	0	0	0	2	2
Leyte	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Ilocos Region</i>	0	0	4	0	4
Ilocos Sur	0	0	4	0	4
<i>CARAGA</i>	0	0	1	0	1
Agusan del Sur	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Cagayan Valley</i>	0	0	1	0	1
Cagayan	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Central Visayas</i>	0	0	0	1	1
Negros Oriental	0	0	0	1	1

<i>SOCCKARGEN</i>	0	0	1	0	1
North Cotabato	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Central Luzon</i>	0	0	1	0	1
Nueva Ecija	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>

In some of the incidents, the perpetrators were identified as combined elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) or the Philippine National Police (PNP) with their respective paramilitary groups such as the Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU), civilian volunteers and private security agents of politicians or multinational corporations. Majority (29) of the complaints were perpetrated by elements of the AFP. See the other perpetrators in Table 5.

Table 5

Alleged Perpetrators	No. of Instances
AFP	29
PNP	4
Private security agency	3
Paramilitary (CAFGU, etc.)	2

Thirty (30) complaints were filed by three human rights organizations, namely Karapatan-Batangas, Karapatan National and Karapatan-Southern Mindanao Region. The rest were filed by two (2) peasant organizations and two (2) victims. Tabulated below is the list of filers and the number of complaints they filed.

Table 6

Filer	No. of Complaints
Karapatan National	18
Karapatan-Southern Mindanao Region	10
Karapatan-Batangas	2
Ugnayan ng mga Magsasaka at Mamamayan Laban sa Pangwawasak ng Kalupaan at Kapaligiran ng Hacienda Looc (UMALPAS KA)	2
Victims	2
Bayanihan ng Magsasaka at Mamamayan ng Brgy. Bulihan, Nasugbu, Batangas	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>