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**Report on Activities  
March - April 2013**



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

# Report on Activities

## Joint Secretariat Joint Monitoring Committee of CARHRIHL NDFP Nominated Section March – April 2013

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, 2013.

### I. Complaints

There were 76 complaint forms received by the Joint Secretariat during the period March 1 to April 30, 2013, 61 of which were against the GRP/GPH while 15 were against the NDFP.

The new numbered complaint forms brought the total number of submitted complaint forms to 5,502 or an increase of 1.4% over the last period. The total complaint forms against the GPH now constitute 65.65% of all complaint forms or 3,612 while those against the NDFP constitute 34.35% or 1,890 (see Figure 1).

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

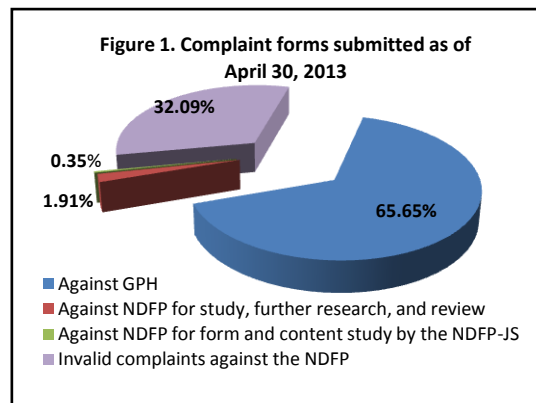
In November and December 2012, the NDFP-MC and NDFP-JS held consultations regarding the 33 complaints submitted against the forces of the NDFP from January 2011 to November 2012. It was observed that some of these complaints were deemed to be insufficient in form and content. However, GPH military and/or police reports supporting them contained purported NPA statements of dubious authenticity as these were not duly reported in revolutionary publications. To cover such complaints, a new category designated as "Further Research" has been added. (A summary of events has been included since the July-August 2011 reports clarifying earlier classifications of complaints against the NDFP.)

As of the present reporting period, only 91 complaint forms against the NDFP appear to be valid: 77 for verification by concerned organs of the revolutionary movement and 14 for further study and investigation by the NDFP-HRC. Additionally, 13 complaint forms are for further research by the NDFP-MC, one (1) for review and evaluation also by the NDFP-MC and the 19 complaints for form and content study by the NDFP-JS including the 15 recently received (See Table 1 below for the breakdown.)

Table 1

<b>Complaints for study and verification</b>	<b>91</b>
For verification by concerned organs	77
For further study by the NDFP-HRC	14
<b>For further research by the NDFP-MC</b>	<b>13</b>
For review and evaluation by the NDFP-MC	1
<b>For form and content study by the NDFP-JS</b>	<b>19</b>

The following pie chart (Figure 1) 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 61 complaints against the GPH in the current reporting period involved violations of human rights, with all complaints involving violations of civil and political rights.

Thirty-seven (37) of the 61 complaints also involved violations of international humanitarian law, all of which involved violations against the rights of civilians. These violations consisted of killings of civilians, indiscriminate gunfire/ strafing/ aerial bombardment/bombing of civilian communities, exploitation of children in the context of armed conflict, food and other economic blockade, and denial of medical attention.

All 61 complaints against the GPH involved violations of individual rights, 29 of which also involved violations of collective rights such as the use of public places and private residences for military purposes and/or endangerment of civilians and forcible evacuation and/or displacement (see Table 2).

**Table 2**

<b>Violations of HR</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Civil and Political Rights</b>	61
<b>Social, Economic and Cultural Rights</b>	5
<b>Violations of IHL</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Against Civilians</b>	37
<b>Against Persons Deprived of Liberty</b>	4
<b>Violations of Individual Rights</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Violations of Collective Rights</b>	<b>29</b>

In terms of type of violations, there were 13 complaints involving violations against the right to life. In these complaints, there were two (2) instances of killings, four (4) instances of indiscriminate gunfire/strafing/bombing/aerial bombardment, four (4) instances of torture, two (2) instances of physical abuse, one (1) instance of denial of medical attention, and one (1) instance of enforced disappearance.

There were nine (9) complaints involving violations against property with five (5) instances of destruction of property and five (5) instances of divestment of property.

All 61 complaints involved violations of other rights, the most common violations being threat/harassment/intimidation, 55 instances; coercion, 29 instances; criminalization of political acts, 27 instances; use of private residences, schools and other public places for military purposes and/or endangerment of civilians, 23 instances; arbitrary or unjustified detention, 12 instances; and arbitrary or unjustified arrest, 11 instances.

There were 29 complaints involving violations of collective rights, specifically the use of schools and other public places for military purposes and/or endangerment of civilians, forcible evacuation and/or displacement and restriction or dispersal of mass actions, public assemblies and gatherings.

Three (3) complaints involved the violation of specific rights of children.

See Table 3 for a complete tabulation of the types of rights violated and the number of instances for each type of violation.

**Table 3**

<b>Type of Violation</b>	<b>No. of Incident(s)</b>
<b>Threat/Harassment/Intimidation</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Coercion</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Criminalization of Political Acts</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Use of Private Residences, Schools and Other Public Places (barangay hall, multi-purpose hall) for Military Purposes and/or Endangerment of Civilians</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Arbitrary or Unjustified Detention (with one incident of detention incommunicado)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Arbitrary or Unjustified Arrest</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Violation of Domicile</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Arbitrary or Unjustified Search and Seizure</b>	<b>6</b>

Type of Violation	No. of Incident(s)
Divestment of Property	5
Destruction of Property	5
Torture	4
Aerial Bombardment, Bombing, Indiscriminate Gunfire, Strafing	4
Restriction or Violation of Right to Association/Free Assembly	4
Exploitation of Children in the Context of Armed Conflict	4
Frustrated Killing	3
Restriction or Dispersal of Mass Actions, Public Assemblies and Gatherings/Assault or Breaking up of Picket Lines	3
Violation of Children's Rights	3
Killing	2
Physical Abuse	2
Demolition	2
Hamletting	2
Denial of Medical Attention	1
Enforced Disappearance	1
Violation of Rights of Arrested or Detained Persons (against trial by publicity, right to visit by family and right to counsel)	1
Cruel, Inhuman and/or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1
Forced Labor/Involuntary Servitude	1
Food and Other Economic Blockade	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>

Twelve (12) victims were identified as adult women. Eight (8) victims were identified as children, two (2) of whom were females while the rest were males, among the hundreds in incidents of demolition. There were also 1,344 adult victims of unspecified gender. A total of 329 families with 1,258 individuals (including more than 100 children and minors) were victims in two (2) separate incidents of demolition in Brgy. Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City and Brgy. San Isidro, Makati City.

Twenty-five (25) of the reported incidents in the complaints took place in 2013 while 16 and 19 occurred in 2012 and 2011,

respectively. Twenty-five (25) incidents happened in Bicol; ten (10) occurred in NCR while eight (8) occurred in Central Visayas. The rest occurred in the Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Western Visayas, Southern Mindanao, Caraga, Central Luzon, Zamboanga, and Cordillera regions. See Table 4 for a breakdown of the incidents by year and province.

Table 4

Region/ Province	2008	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
<b>Bicol</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>
Albay	1	19	0	0	20
Camarines Sur	0	0	1	3	4
Sorsogon	0	0	1	0	1
<b>NCR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>
San Juan City	0	0	2	3	5
Quezon City	0	0	0	2	2
Makati City	0	0	1	0	1
Taguig City	0	0	1	0	1
Marikina City	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Central Visayas</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
Bohol	0	0	4	0	4
Cebu	0	0	3	0	3
Cebu City	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Northern Samar	0	0	1	0	1
Samar	0	0	1	2	3
<b>Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Bukidnon	0	0	0	4	4
<b>Western Visayas</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Negros Occidental	0	0	0	3	3
<b>Southern Mindanao</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Compostela Valley	0	0	0	1	1
Davao Oriental	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Surigao del Norte	0	0	1	0	1
Surigao del Sur	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Zamboanga</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Zamboanga City	0	0	0	1	1

Region/ Province	2008	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
<b>Central Luzon</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Tarlac	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Cordillera</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Kalinga	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>61</b>

The perpetrators in six (6) complaints were composite elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), paramilitary CAFGU, the Philippine National Police (PNP), civilian national units such as the Bases Conversion Development Authority, Department of Social Welfare and Development and Bureau of Fire Protection, and the local governments of Makati City and Taguig City, and private security agents of public officers. AFP elements including unidentified military intelligence agents were involved in majority of the complaints (49). Table 5 lists the different perpetrators.

**Table 5**

Alleged Perpetrators	No. of Complaints
<b>AFP</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>PNP</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Unidentified but believed to be military</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Civilian national units</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Local government units</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Private security agency</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Paramilitary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Landlord/management</b>	<b>1</b>

Thirty-one (31) complaints were filed by the national office of Karapatan. Twenty (20) and 10 complaints were filed by Karapatan-Bikol and Karapatan-NCR, respectively.